

(vii) **Need to Re-Introduce Steamer Service from Mangalore to Bombay**

SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Earlier when there was no port at Mangalore, steamer service from Mangalore to Bombay was in existence. Now, even though there is a very good Port at Mangalore, steamer service from Mangalore to Bombay has not been introduced so far. There is very heavy road traffic between Mangalore and Bombay. In order to meet the demand of the people, it is very necessary to introduce steamer services from Mangalore to Bombay either *via* Karwar and Goa or direct service.

I request the Government to re-introduce steamer services from Mangalore to Bombay either *via* Karwar and Goa or direct since there is a good harbour at Mangalore.

(viii) **Need to Form a National Water Grid**

SHRI G.BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): In view of the constant drought and famine conditions, it is essential that there should be maximum utilisation of the available river water which is our national wealth. Hundred years ago Sir Arthur Cotton envisaged the scheme to divert the Brahmaputra river to river Godavari by linking Ganga and Mahanadi. Later Dr.K.L.Rao our former Irrigation Minister had proposed the scheme called "Garland Canal Scheme" which was to connect river Ganga with Cauvery river. It will be supplemented by water of Godavari, Krishna and Pennar in the peninsula to the benefit of all the state Governments south of Vindhyas, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is requested that a Na-

tional Wrighter Grid should be established immediately by the Central Government.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-1989—
CONTD.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
CONTD.

[*English*]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday I announced that the Minister will reply. But many Members have requested they should be allowed to speak so, before the Minister replies I am allowing three Members to put their views very briefly. The first one is Shri. A.C.Shanmugam.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI A.C.SHANMUGHAM (Vellore): Hon.Dy.Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Article 356 of the Constitution is a spurious provision in the Constitution and voice has been consistently raised by many political parties in this august House and by many State Govts. for deletion of this article from the Constitution. I reiterate this demand and urge upon the Govt. to bring forward a Constitution amendment Bill for this purpose. Indeed this particular provision must have been invoked by the Central Govt. very sparingly. Over the 41 years since independence, 72 State Govts. had so far been toppled through the instrumentality of this provision. In Tamil Nadu alone, over the past 12 years, the President's rule was imposed thrice. During, 1976, 1980 and this year, three democratically elected Govts. were

brought down by using this provision. In Tamil Nadu, the people gave mandate to a political party for three successive terms and as per the provisions of the Constitution, the party should have been allowed to rule the State for 15 years. Instead it was allowed to rule only for 11 years and for the rest of 4 years, the President's rule was clamped on the State. That is why we are insistent on our demand for deletion of this article from the Constitution.

The Sarkaria Commission's report on Centre-State relations should be accepted and implemented into to. Hon. Shri P.J. Kurien rightly highlighted the need of a strong centre in the interest of having strong States. I support him. But I am unable to understand the meaning he is according to the term 'strong Centre'. We do not have any contrary opinion about having a strong Centre. Important subjects like defence, currency etc. may be retained by the Centre. But we should not have a system in which States play a subordinate role. I find to my dismay that the Central Govt. is keen on **usurping more and more powers from the State govts.** The areas for legislation by Central and State Govts. have been clearly spelt out in the three lists. But why the Central Govt. is crazy over assuming more and more powers which should genuinely be vested in the State Govts. For example, the Govt. has transferred 'fisheries' from the State list to the Central List. Similarly 'forests' have been transferred from the State List to the Central List. This tendency of encroaching upon states' powers must stop.

Sir, the State Govts. are directly elected by the people and are accountable to the people. If the Central Govt. is keen on depriving the States of the minimum powers necessary to run the State Administration, then, the administration cannot be carried on effectively. There may be breakdowns for which the Central Govt. should be held solely responsible. I would, therefore, like to

impress upon the Govt. that for creating a strong central Govt., creating strong State Govts. is a must.

Hon. Justice Sarkaria has rightly made the recommendation that steps must be taken to provide increased financial allocations to the State Govts. He has also made some valuable recommendations for balanced industrial development all over the country. These recommendations are welcome and must be accepted.

Justice Sarkaria has made a specific recommendation that the Chief Ministers concerned should be consulted in the matter of appointment of Governors. But I prefer to charge the Central Govt. with flagrantly violating this particular recommendation of the Commission, even after the submission of its report, while the Govt. made appointments to the post of Governors of Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Commission was appointed by the Govt. The commission has clearly stated that partymen should not be appointed as Governors. Even then I do not understand why Congressman continue to be appointed as Governors. This practice must be curbed.

Next is about your mania for accords. We welcomed this accords. But our main charge is that the Govt. has not taken the people and the affected parties into confidence before entering into these accords. These were hastily made without proper foresight. That's why the Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and the Sri Lanka Accord have run into rough weather.

For 40 years we were not able to do anything to ban the evil political practice of defections. But the Rajiv Govt., immediately on assumption of power, enacted a law banning defections. We welcomed it. But the same Congress party failed to support us when we took action against 33 members of the State Assembly in Tamil Nadu. On the

[Sh. A.C. Shanmugham]

other hand, the Congress party colluded with the 33 members and by blatant misuse of power brought down a democratically elected Govt.

Let me point out to the Minister that the procedure adopted by the Govt. for toppling the State govt. was highly objectionable. The Governor gave a specific direction and the State govt. acted according to that. The Governor in his first report did not recommend dissolution of the Assembly. A dispatch was sent to the Governor by special flight to give another report which obviously contained the recommendation for dissolution of the State Assembly. Circumstances, therefore, compel me to demand that the first report of the Tamil Nadu Government should be tabled in Parliament so that we come to know what exactly it contains. Hon. Minister may kindly reply to this point.

Sir, we have powers in this Parliament to impeach the President and we must vest in the State Legislatures similar powers for impeaching the Governor. A Bill for this purpose must be brought forward which only can check the Governors from acting against the interests and wishes of the State Govts.

Hon. Home Minister has announced that the elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly will be held in June. But the publication of the electoral rolls have been postponed. There are widespread rumours that the elections may not be held in June. Some say it will be held in December this year or February next year. In the absence of any reliable statement, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the exact date of elections so that a popularly elected Govt. is installed at an early date.

Sir, the Central Govt. has enacted a law for preventing the commission of Sati. But a lady member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha

representing Tamil Nadu has glorified the practice of Sati. She has made an open statement that she would have committed Sati along with the Chief Minister who died. In Tamil Nadu we do not have such superstitious practices. But the lady member from Rajya Sabha is speaking in favour of a barbarous custom. She is undoing the great service done by our Leaders like Periyar Anna, Dr.MGR for ridding the State of such evil practices. When the Central Govt. is bent upon prohibiting the practice of Sati, a lady member of Parliament is attempting to revive the barbarous practice buried under ages. I would like to know from the Home Minister about the steps taken by the Govt. against the lady member for glorifying Sati. The Govt. has not condemned the member for making such a statement not taken any legal action against the member.

Law and order problem in Tamil Nadu is taking a worse turn. There were bomb blasts at the Nehru Statue in Madras and the TV station in Kodaikanal. Bank robberies are also on the increase. What is the reason? Poverty and unemployment are on the increase. Because the Govt. is not able to deliver goods such incidents are happening. Incidents of extremism may be directly traced to economic conditions of the people and the emergent naxalite menace. But, the Govt. is making the LTTE a scapegoat. Please do not shift the responsibility to LTTE. They have nothing to do with your misrule. Indeed LTTE is a liberation struggle organisation with sacrificial mentality. So do not blame LTTE for these incidents.

The Govt. is feverishly trying to dismember Prabhakaran and LTTE. I warn that this move would create serious law and order problems in the State and whole of Tamil Nadu will rise against this move. The matter must, on the other hand, be settled amicably.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief because the hon. Minister has to reply to the debate and various colleagues have to speak here. I will very briefly make a couple of comments on the Report produced by the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is no time to delve deeper and say that this could be a comprehensive Report. The Ministry wants us to believe that they have to perform a regulatory role. This is a theoretical jargon. The whole country looks to the Centre for peace in the whole country.

Yesterday, Mr. Chidambaram tried to justify and he has succeeded in a great measure in justifying the action that was taken in Tripura. So I do not find myself in agreement with this kind of reporting that you have to perform only regulatory duties and you have to oversee things. To oversee things means that you will ensure peace throughout India.

Then coming to communal situation, the report says that it has been comparatively a better year. Cursorily the Report refers to U.P. I would wish that the Home Ministry would have been very bold and mentioned about the atrocities that were committed in Meerut, Maliana and Hashimpura. I would be very glad if the report had mentioned that the whole country was concerned about the role played by the PAC there and their atrocities.

The Amnesty International had brought it on record, and we raised that issue here, that PAC was involved. We walked out of the House. (Interruptions) There is no mention about it.

The Home Ministry has to be bold. I am not here to criticize; I am here to suggest because you all the time assure us that you on your feet, taking right action at the right

time. To a great extent I agree with you; but why don't you write something about Maliana and Hashimpura, and the atrocities by PAC?

As I have said, I have to be very brief. You have said: "The activities of terrorists and secessionists have been engaging the attention of the Government." I agree with this observation that it is engaging the attention of the Government; but we want more tangible results.

Coming to Punjab, you have the terrorism there and the Pakistan factor. You have been saying this; many hon. Ministers have been telling us this, but we want that the Minister should come forward with figures and facts. Many people have asked for a White Paper. Now you say that you are sealing the border. We would ask: "Why did you not seal the border at some point of time earlier?" If you want to seal the border, we do not want only a barbed wire; you can raise a stone wall. But all that we want is that terrorism and secessionism should be stopped with an iron hand.

Since I am only commenting on the Report, I will finish within a minute or two. The Report mentions about *Samman* pension i.e. *suo motu* sanction of this pension to freedom fighters.

Yesterday I raised this question. There is a lacuna in this whole exercise; and the hon. Home Minister is a very senior Minister; he has been Minister in several Ministries, and he is a mature person. He must look into this. There are so many allegations. In that list of 97 people, you forgot to include Sufi Mohammad Akbar and Maulana Mohammed Sayeed Masoodi. Sufi Mohammad Akbar has said he would never receive this pension. But it can be offered to him. He is no more with us now. He was a member of the First Lok Sabha, and a signatory to the very Constitution of India. And then we have

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Maulana Mohammad Sayeed Masoodi. His word heard in this very *sadan* with rapt attention. He was a personal friend of Jawaharlal Nehru; and he is living in great want just now, in great difficulty; but he will not apply for your pension. But when you say that it is a *suo motu* pension, then you cannot depend on the bureaucrat. His exercise may be perfect, in his view; but it is Mr. Buta Singh who is answerable to us; it is Mr. Chidambaram who is answerable to us; it is Mr. Panigrahi who is answerable to us. Why don't you make this exercise complete?

Mr. Panigrahi said: 'You send me a list'. Can I send a list in which Maulana Sayeed Masoodi will be included? The Ministry of Home Affairs had taken a decision, 20 years ago, that Maulana Sayeed Masoodi will be the person who will recommend people for the grant of this freedom fighters' pension; and his recommendation was valued for two decades, including the time of Indira Ji. Now he has to apply, it seems. This is not something which is correct; this is something painful.

There are so many freedom fighters, real freedom fighters who have not received this pension; and you have constituted a committee. When Madam Indira Gandhi was alive, here I raised a question asking: "The Committee which you have constituted for Jammu and Kashmir should be disbanded, because that committee has made wrong recommendations. Even people who have not attained the age of 30 were given freedom fighters pension." Here we have genuine freedom fighters about whom we had recommended. You can look into it.

I can tell you about a Congressman, viz. Mohammad Maqbool Mahjoo; at the point of time, he refused to get this pension but now he is in difficulty, and he has applied. I forwarded his case. It has not been sanctioned. Lord Curzon had said that from the

Junior Assistant right upto the Secretary, that paper or file would be lathi-charged, and still the pension would not be there. They want the topmost, eminent freedom fighters to visit the Home Ministry and then beg for that pension. That will never be done.

This Report mentions about the Census. I raised this issue. Census figures were available in 1981. Now for the last two years, I have been asking for figures of literacy in respect of Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Adivasis and Dalits. Those figures are collected; but those are not given. I wrote a d.o. letter. I was told that these figures had not been tabulated. Why?

Every information must come to us. When we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, I had to make some observations. I wanted to request Mr. Narasimha Rao to pay more attention to the literacy programme, but I could not do it because I had no figures, and the Home Ministry has not published those figures. I am not the one who will say that the Home Ministry is not doing anything. I had differed with my most respected friend Shri Indrajit Gupta for whom I have the highest regards. I had differed in this House with him last time when he told that the Home Minister should resign. I said, resignation is not the answer. The Home Minister should act and he must rise to the occasion. We expect so many things from him. I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that Home Ministry is the most important Ministry. I was pained yesterday when we had asked for quorum. Therefore, we expect from the Home Minister that he must establish peace in the country. The situation in Punjab is very difficult and there should not be any delay in handling it properly. Now, there should be some solution to it. You should try to find out a political solution also with whatever political parties are there. Some people said that you are setting with terrorists. There should be peace in Punjab, whether it is closing of border with the Jammu & Kashmir Stat or with Punjab. You do it. But we want facts from the Home Minister.

Now I want to say something about the action against communalists. (*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

PROF.SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want only one minute.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the problem with you always.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it has been agreed to in principle, after the report of Sarkaria Commission was received, that the states should be given more powers. The Centre may be made strong but the States also have some rights and we will have to give them more powers under a Federal System. Though it may be out of the context, yet I would like to say something frankly about Jammu and Kashmir. After 1947, when Kashmir was integrated with India under the Delhi Agreement, foundation of relations between the Centre and the State was laid under Article 370 of the Constitution keeping in view the special topographical and Geographical position of Jammu and Kashmir. Article 370, which has its special importance

in the Constitution and which was agreed to by the framers of the Constitution also, has been gradually eroded after the arrest of Sikh Abdulla in 1953. As a true nationalist, I would like to say that it resulted in encouraging those powers who were interested in separation of Kashmir with India and who were out to weaken the relations between the two. The position of Article 370 is not the same now as it was at that time and I think that the Assemblies of that time, in the absence of Sikh Abdulla and certain other renowned leaders of Kashmir, being in jail, who had made the accession possible, contributed towards the erosion of Article 370. The Members of the Assembly, who did neither enjoy any constitutional status nor have any revered position among the common people made it subject to erosion. I would like to urge to Shri Buta Singh that even today statements being made by Central government goes to show that they intend to erode Article 370 and there are certain objectives behind it which they want to achieve. In reply to a question, Shri Panigrahi state in Rajya Sabha that the refugees came into Jammu and Kashmir from West Pakistan after 1947 and for whose settlement there is an Agreement between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Central Government that these refugees will be allowed to live there temporarily and after some time they will be settled outside the state of proper places. But their stay in Jammu and Kashmir has become a very big problem today. A Minister in the Central Government has made a statement about the permanent settlement of 7 or 8 lakh refugees there. He has suggested to the State Government That efforts should be made for the settlement of these refugees there. It meant that the powers and autonomy of State is being eroded. Once the refugees are permitted to settle there, it will bring an end to the demographic position straightway. The peaceful atmosphere and

**Not recorded.

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]
 the feelings of mutual affection in Mini India will be destroyed. It will be very dangerous if efforts are made to further erode to Article 370 by the Government. It will hurt the interest of India. It will hurt the interests of the State and the broader interests of India both. I would like to urge that the problem of settlement should be solved on a scientific and realistic basis as there will be no useful purpose served by including it into the state list and on the contrary it may cause harm to the nation. A tension is being created there. Some politicians are challenging and making allegations against the leadership of National Conference that they have sold them. They are of the view that the result of alliance with Congress Party will be a complete erosion of the provisions of Article 370. Our state is facing these type of problems. We are facing such a internal problem. Keeping in view the political circumstances the Government and particularly the Ministry of Home Affairs should see that Article 370 is not weakened any more. It is our right since the day of accession. The people of Jammu & Kashmir have made big sacrifices for maintaining the integrity of India and therefore, they should not be put into difficulties and the refugees problem which is disturbing them all the time should be solved at the high level so that this demographic issue which is generating unpleasant atmosphere between Muslims and Hindus could be solved. I hope that the hon. Minister will make a mention to it in his speech. The issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi is the cause of mounting tension in India. Muslims and Hindus, the two big communities, are heading to the position of a clash against each other and that too at a time when our efforts have not succeeded in solving the Punjab problem. Our difficulties are increasing. The country is facing a dangerous situation. But, why the Ministry of Home Affairs is silent. The issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi is a human one. It can cause danger to the lives of crore of people in India.

The feelings of communal hatred have infected Maliyana, Meerut, Moradabad and several other places. I would request the Central Government not to delay action in this regard. The issue should be solved by taking all opposition parties into confidence.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah): Before I come to the actual subject, I am forced to refer to the last speaker of yesterday, the hon. Shri Kurien, who instead of coming to the subject, spoke about other things and there was absolutely nothing about Home Affairs. There was only vulgar abuse of Opposition Parties, abuse at its worst and I strongly protest against it. But I am not repeating in the same vein, because I have got great respect for the Prime Minister as well as for the Home Minister and the ruling party as well. But certainly, I would like to know whether the hon. Professor is a real professor or a fake or a freak. I would certainly seek a clarification. Since the hon. Member is not here now, I request that the clarification be made tomorrow so that we know where we stand his real qualifications.

Sir, independent India had great advantages illustrious leadership at its helm of affairs, vast resources and the united nation were all great advantages that we have from the beginning of independence. The best minds of the country laboured for two years to give us a Constitution, which was appreciated by the then Chief Justice, who described it 'sublime' but that the latter Governments thought it best to make so many adornments, the latest being the 59th Constitution Amendment, is an another matter. The last amendment which the present Government made very recently in such indecent haste, raised some doubts in the public minds about their intentions. So, I request the Government through the hon. Home Minister, before imposing it, to think twice and consult the Opposition parties, because this is a very serious matter. It was

enforced once and we know with what the result then, but the same Prime Minister rectified the position and declared that Emergency shall not be imposed in our country for another one thousand years. Little did she know, that round the corner, another Government, her own Son is empowered now to impose it at any time. I only pray God, that moment will not come.

Sir, in the post independence era, the nation passed through moments of glory as well as through turbulent times. The glorious moment was, when Pakistan raised a war of aggression against us, the nation stood as one man and the whole world were astonished that a country with diverse communities and diverse religions 'Bharat' stood as one man, and taught the aggressors a lasting lesson. The darkest period was the period of Emergency, as I mentioned just now. The illustrious leader, who is no more now, Smt. Indira Gandhi rectified it immediately when she found out her mistake and then the nation, of course again made her their own leader.

After four decades of independence, the picture that emerges is that of a nation potentially great, but in a state of moral decay. This is manifested in a variety of ways, corruption, violence, indiscipline, mobocracy in place of democracy, total lack of decency and a sense of honour. We, who talk of religion as sacred, have enough of religion to hate one another, but not enough to love one another. A great Nobel prize winning naturalist, Lorenz, remarked that

'I believe I have found the missing link between animals and civilised man. It is we'

The most depressing phenomenon is not the lack of honour and a sense of public decency on the part of public authorities all over I am not distinguishing between one party and the other, all the leaders have to

bear the blame of the change that has come in the moral fabric, especially in the political field but the acceptance by the public of such unilateral conduct is a greater tragedy. In the last twenty years, strident breaches of promises and guarantees have been perpetrated by the authorities all over India. If that is the case, is there much to choose between a tax-evading citizen and a promise-evading Government? both stand in the same scale. Verily the moral standards of criminals and some of the politicians are indistinguishable from one another. Unfortunately, the public accept this as a fact of Indian life our brand of socialism has not resulted in transfer of wealth from the rich to the poor, but transfer of wealth from the honest rich to the dishonest poor. Divisiveness is a disease of growing proportions without a cure in sight. Communal hatred, linguistic fanaticism, regional loyalty are playing havoc with the unity and integrity of the nation. The greatest enemy is not any foreign country but Indians themselves. No enemy can weaken the country so effectively as Indians can, and, in fact, do. The defences of the country may be impregnable from without, but frighteningly vulnerable from within. So, Sir, I would request the leaders of all the parties and not the ruling party only, to think over what happened in all these years because of the lowering of moral fabric specially in the political field. It is, therefore, the duty of those so-called leaders to show a way and moral values to the public at large.

I would say only one sentence about Punjab because it has been discussed thoroughly well. It has always been a surprise to me as well as to so many citizens that when the conditions in Punjab are deteriorating so fast, why the Prime Minister and the Home Minister did not tour the area. They have got enough security. And if they do want, we here in the opposition can form a security ring around them and see what is happening in the State of Punjab. I am sure, this should have given a more moral boost not only to

[Sh. D.N. Reddy]
the police authorities but also to the administration there.

The committed judiciary is a word I would rather forget, but unfortunately, it has been in vogue in the last four or five years. I think, I need not elaborate on it and I certainly wish that the word itself is erased from the history of our nation.

We should celebrate August 15th not as an Independence Day but as the day of interdependence, the dependence of 25 States upon one another, the dependence of our manifold communities upon one another, the dependence of our numerous castes upon one another.

I want to mention that "Rajiv Gandhi Hatao" or "Rama Rao Hatao" does not make sense in the nation. This should not be tolerated by anybody. The Prime Minister of this country is not the Prime Minister only of the Congress States or of a few States. He is the Prime Minister of the country and we identify him as such and nobody ever can say that they should *hatao* Rajiv Gandhi. In the same way, Rama Rao has not become the Chief Minister at somebody's pleasure. This should be stopped at once. The political leaders, I hope, will have the sense to stop this. In all our efforts we want that the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, should become another Jawaharlal Nehru. He must be fit to inherit the glory of his grandfather. Similarly, I want our Home Minister, Shri Buta Singhji, should be another Sardar Patel of our country so that the country will not only become strong but will prosper in a very few years. This has not been going on all these years. The ruling party was suspecting the opposition and the opposition was hard hitting the ruling party at times. No, we are here to help you and the nation to prosper. Only at a few instances, we grew a little restless. When the Bofors was discussed here, we were the most tormented members from the opposi-

tion side because we want the Prime Minister not only to be 'Mr. Clean' but the cleanest of all, Prime Minister and no blemish or any suspicion on the Prime Minister or the ruling Party. I hope, Government will appreciate my points and think over and take the nation forward in all directions.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): To strengthen the democracy and the institution of democracy, our Prime Minister has taken many strong steps. The one notable among many was the Anti-Defection Law. To strengthen further, it is necessary to put down the parochial and communal elements in this country, who have become a threat to our secularism, national integrity and unity.

13.00 hrs.

So, Sir, I suggest to the Home Minister that he should bring a legislation to prohibit the parochial and communal organisations, whether they are political or otherwise, from contesting any election because they are cutting at the very roots of our secularism and have become a threat to our national integrity and unity.

Only one more point I would like to plead with the Home Minister and that is the functioning of the CBI and the problems faced by the CBI during their inquiry. There are matters which are directly referred to by the Government of India for CBI inquiry and there are some other matters which are referred to the CBI by State Governments. At the time when the Legislature persists that a Minister is involved, then the matter is referred to CBI for inquiry. One such example I will give. I think the hon. Minister is aware that one Bashir, an advocate in Kerala, was murdered and his body was found near the railway track. An allegation was made in the Legislature that on the instructions of the Home Minister of Karnataka, the police have murdered the advocate. So, the matter was referred by the Chief Minister for

CBI enquiry. Nine police officers have now been arrested by the CBI. Only one DCP is yet to be arrested because he happens to be the man from the community of the Home Minister of Karnataka. He alone is left. The CBI is facing problems to conduct a smooth inquiry because of the Home Minister of Karnataka, against whom the allegation was made in the Legislature and the matter was referred to CBI...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Therefore, you want that they should dismiss the Government.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I will come to that later. To help the CBI to conduct a smooth inquiry, I request the Home Minister to examine the provisions of law and direct the Governor to dismiss the Home Minister of Karnataka because the Chief Minister is not ready to drop him. For political reasons he wants to keep him.

Prof. Sahib was telling that we want the Government to be dismissed. Sir, we were not talking about the value-based politics. Only prof. Dandavate Ji and his friend Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde were talking about the value-based politics. I want to remind Prof. Dandavate that a similar case happened in Kerala when Mr. Karunakaran was the Home Minister and later on became the Chief Minister. When the CBI arrested those people who were involved in the murder, he immediately resigned from the Chief Ministership. Prof. Dandavate has my greatest respects. I wish he should advise his friends Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde to resign from the post of Chief Minister on moral grounds...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a thick-skinned man. He will not resign. He will do some filthy politics.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: In Karnataka, as you are aware, Sir, there is no safety

for the down-trodden, particularly the Harijans and Girijans. The State Government has become most ineffective. In fact, the DCP involved in the Bashir murder case is responsible for two other murders also—one of a Press man of Gulbarga and the other of Mercara. So, there is no law and order in the State of Karnataka.... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, He is making allegations against officers that they are responsible for murders. Can he say this in the House?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The CBI has arrested the officers. Can we not refer to that?...*(Interruptions)*. The Government of Karnataka has failed to give protection to the down-trodden and Harijans, and also to the elites like an advocate. When the Ministers themselves become a party to such offences, I request the Government of India to examine the possibility of dismissing that government and oblige. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, on the Gorkhaland issue, the so-called agitation for Gorkhaland which in West Bengal is now going on, the stand of the Central Government should be made clear. I have got a publication called 'Indian Defence Review' the Editor is Lt. Gen. Mathew Thomas in which there is a write up on the present secessionist movement which is going on in the name of Gorkhaland. With your permission I will read out only a small portion.

It says that:

"Notwithstanding all that has been said so far, the violent incidents in the Darjeeling Hills in November and December 1987 indicate that the militant section of the GNLF activists want to prompt any political settlement short of their demand for a sepa-

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

rate Gorkhaland state. Three CRPF jawans were killed and the DIG of Police, Mr. R.K. Handa, and a BSF Jawan were injured in the incidents. The recent spate of incidents show that Mr. Subhash Ghising is losing control over the GNLF movement."

Later on it mentions like this:

"...apart from Mirik and Sukhiapokhri where incidents of ambush had occurred, insurgent activities might spread to other parts of the Darjeeling hills bordering Nepal. The militants amongst the GNLF activists under the leadership of Mr. R.P.Waiba, have set up arms training camps inside Nepal near the Darjeeling-Nepal border. The use of a land-mine to blow up a CRPF vehicle on 11th December 1987, near Pashupati, killing three CRPF jawans is significant in view of the theft of about 30,000 detonators from the Border Roads Organisation in Sikkim, which to-date have not been recovered and could well have fallen into GNLF militant hands. The militants are also reported to be equipped with walkie-talkies, secured from Gorkhas returning from abroad, with which they monitor and intercept police radio messages."

It also says:

"There are also reports from intelligence agencies that ex-servicemen in Nepal were training the GNLF activists and that the

adjoining areas of Nepal were being used both as training ground and a sanctuary for GNLF activists. Besides, the flow of weapons from the Nepal side of the border to GNLF activists continues."

Sir, a very responsible publication has referred to the seriousness of the situation. Now, so far as the political solution is concerned, the Chief Minister called an all-party meeting in Calcutta. Congress Leaders also attended the meeting and it was unanimously decided that there will never be a division of West Bengal. There will never be a Gorkhaland and that autonomous District Council would be created in which matter the Centre's help would be very welcome. But today what is happening? Although the Bill is drafted on the basis of agreement and on 25th January the Bill was sent here, uptill now the Central Government's reaction is not known. The Draft Bill is with the Home Ministry. Sir, we find that Mr. Subash Ghising is now saying that he will not even come to Delhi to look into the Bill and give his views. He will not take note of Mr. Buta Singh, Home Minister. Only if the Prime Minister invites him he will come and may attend the meeting. Sir, too long a rope has been given to Mr. Ghising. Now, I want the Home Minister to say very categorically that enough is enough that Mr. Ghising should not be treated as the sole representative of the Nepali speaking people of that area and if an impression is created by the Centre, a sort of ambivalence in this very important issue or an attitude of extra accommodation for Mr. Ghising, he is giving ideas that he can ignore the Home Minister, he can ignore the Chief Minister, he can ignore the all-party decision, the consensus arrived at by all the political parties in West Bengal, then Sir, will only delay or procrastinate the matter and it is doubtful how far he is able to control the situation, his own so-called GNLF people, because there are reports that some are not

even accepting his leadership.

Therefore, Sir, we are very much anxious for this political solution. The bill is ready and as you have seen, it will be presented in this Session and passed in the current session of the Assembly. On 30th April, the Chief Minister has again called an all-party meeting where the Bill will be discussed. I hope the consensus will again be arrived at. But Sir, I am requesting the Home Minister that he should be very very firm.

Sir, one sentence in this book is very pertinent. I am sure, if the Home Minister goes through it, he will find that very analytical and very pertinent comments have been made and the situation has been very objectively considered and discussed in this publication. What it says that when the situation was becoming too hard for Mr. Ghising in Darjeeling because of the administrative action that was being taken? It says:

"Instead of the apprehended collapse, however, came the rejuvenating shot in the arm of Mr. Ghising, the much needed respite as the summons for talks was issued."

As soon as you called him to Delhi, then he got an idea that he was too big.

"Pessimism gave way to a restored faith that the prolongation of the movement was sure to bring coveted results. The fangs of aggressiveness reappeared. It is this recounting of the events of the past few months that gives rise to the question."

Sir, I am only repeating it again:

"Is New Delhi still blind to the much bigger threat to national unity that repeated capitulations

to militancy are bound to bring about?"

That is also my warning and my request to the Home minister that do not take any steps which will give an impression that violence will pay and violence pays. Every time he goes back, there is a recrudescence of these violent activities. Thirty or forty days' bandh is there. Then only the other day there has been a bomb blast in Darjeeling town itself. And they feel that this type of activities will pay them same dividends, derive some dividends for them. As I said, enough is enough. Let the Home Minister today announce on the floor of Parliament that either Mr. Ghising accept the Bill or if he does not, the Government of Indian will cooperate with the State Government in all possible ways when there is a consensus as to the form and the contents of the Bill as to what should be done politically as well as administratively. Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to make it categorically clear. Thank you very much.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S
VISIT TO JAPAN AND VIETNAM
[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. NATWAR SINGH): The Prime Minister
visited Japan at the invitation of Prime Minister Takeshita for the inauguration of the Festival of India in Japan on the 15th April.

The inauguration ceremony in the presence of the Japanese Prime Minister and a distinguished gathering gave a promising start to the 6-month long presentation of India's multi faceted culture to the people of Japan which will strengthen the growing understanding and friendship between two Asian nations.

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

The two Prime Ministers held wide ranging talks on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. Prime Minister Takeshita observed that India-Japan ties had developed very remarkably during prime Minister Gandhi's leadership. He characterized Japan's relations with India as one of the pillars of his country's external relations.

PM briefed PM Takeshita on India's efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan. While emphasizing the peaceful nature of India's nuclear policy, Prime Minister briefed PM Takeshita on the problems arising out of Pakistan's nuclear weapon-oriented programme as well as its encouragement and abetment of terrorism and failure to curb drug trafficking.

The Prime Minister briefed Prime Minister Takeshita on India's efforts to promote peace, stability and good neighbourly relations in the region. Prime Minister Takeshita expressed his appreciation for the great sacrifice that India was making for the cause of peace in Sri Lanka.

The two Prime Ministers also exchanged views on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Disarmament. Both sides welcomed the Agreement on Afghanistan. PM told PM Takeshita about India's efforts to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea, emphasizing our assessment that the ongoing dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and PM Hun Sen needed to be encouraged as the best available way towards a settlement. PM Takeshita said that Japan supported the peace initiatives and efforts of Prince Sihanouk. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of further steps towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear weapon powers.

Our bilateral relations with Japan have acquired greater momentum and content as

a result of this visit. The Japanese Government have expressed their willingness to step up their economic cooperation with India. PM Takeshita informed us of Japan's interest in cooperating in the modernisation of the steel plant at Burnpur. Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the cooperation extended by Japan in India's economic development. PM met former PM Nakasone and also had a very useful exchange of views with a group of leading Japanese industrialists and businessmen.

On the 16th April the Prime minister visited Ho Chi Minh City. The enthusiasm and warmth with which the Prime Minister was received were characteristic of the strong bonds of friendship between Vietnam and India. The Prime Minister had over four hours of talks with Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh on Indo-Vietnam relations as well as regional and multilateral issues. Their talks revealed a communality of views and a shared desire to promote peace and stability in Asia. The two leaders noted the importance of Prince Sihanouk's role, which deserved to be encouraged, to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea. Secretary General Linh reiterated Vietnam's intention to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990. The Vietnamese leaders recalled the historic role played by India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and later Indira Gandhi in the search for peace and stability in Indo-China. They expressed their appreciation of the contribution made by the Prime Minister and were confident that India would continue to make a significant contribution to peace in the region.

The two leaders noted with great satisfaction the progress made in Indo-Vietnamese bilateral relations in several fields. Paying a tribute to the courage and determination of the Government and the people of Vietnam in overcoming their difficulties, PM assured Secretary General Linh of India's

fullest cooperation in Vietnam's efforts towards economic reconstruction and development. Secretary General Linh accepted with pleasure Prime Minister's invitation to him to be the guest of honour at the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi in 1989.

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89
CONT'D.

Ministry of Home Affairs - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a very useful discussion held in the House on the demands for grants, Ministry of Home Affairs and we have noted seriously all the observations and suggestions made by the hon. Members. We would try to keep them in view and implement, as far as possible, while undertaking works of the Ministry and dealing with the problems arising out at certain occasions.

I am also thankful to you for giving opportunity to many members. I believe, that the discussion which continued for three days without any break, reveals that the major issues of the nation are discussed extensively and seriously in the House.

The incidents of violence are increasing in the country for the last few years. Its causes are communalism, fundamentalism and regionalism. Language issues was also included to it. A new thing added and encouraged to it is separatism, which is a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. All these things suggest that the Government

holds the responsibility to maintain unity and integrity of the nation, there is no doubt in it but the objective can be achieved only with the co-operation of the political parties which truly believe in the unity and integrity of the nation. I welcome the suggestions made by Shri D.N. Reddy that all the political parties, the masses and the Government should make combined efforts to solve all these issues. The Government has always adopted this policy. The hon. Members in the House have repeatedly mentioned about the accords made by the hon. Prime Minister. I believe that this is the best way because whenever there has been any problem to the political parties as well as the countrymen, it has been the effort of Government to solve all these problems within the framework of the constitution through negotiations and by implementing the decisions arrived at whether these problems are concerned with Assam, Mizoram, Punjab or Darjeeling. Recently, there has been a long discussion on Punjab held in the House, and I made a reply to it. Almost all the issues, raised now, were covered in the reply. Similarly Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are facing another type of terrorism known as Leftist Extremism. Here also, violence was practiced and a number of innocent people were massacred. The Government of India fully cooperated with the States and provided all sorts of assistance they needed to fight out terrorism there.

Before answering the questions raised by the hon. Members, I would like to make clear one thing. It has been objected repeatedly with special reference to Punjab, that the Government policy is not clear. The hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that Government is determined to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. Every possible effort will be made to protect the unity and integrity of the nation. This House and the Government will defend the unity and integrity of the nation at every cost, and the Government will not hesitate in taking steps

[S. Buta Singh]

needed for the purpose. The prime Minister has also said that if any problem can be solved through negotiations within the framework of the constitution, our doors are always opened for that. The Government is implementing every decision taken in the light of this policy to solve the Punjab problem. Some hon. Members have mentioned a few decisions taken to solve the Punjab problem. In this case it has been asserted repeatedly that within the parameters of Indian Constitution and maintaining the sovereignty of the nation negotiations can be held with those elements who are interested in this matter. But the Government is fully determined and to punish and to deal with a stiff hand the anti-social elements, which are creating a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation and encouraging an atmosphere of violence resulting into massacre of innocent people.

Annual Report laid in the House makes a mention to many things. It is a matter of great satisfaction and I am of the opinion that with the blessings of God and with the cautious working of Government no major incident of communal riot has taken place from June, 1987 to date. The Government would continue its efforts to win the confidence of the political parties and of the masses to strengthen secularism in the country. The composition of our country is such that secularism is the only solution. Secularism is our life line. It is for this reason that secularism has been given top position in the constitution. Secularism enables to provide equal respect to all religions and all communities and also help to fulfil the aspirations of the people. It helps to find out the solutions of the problems also. We have adopted this policy and it is a matter of joy that communalism since last 9-10 months has not caused any harm to the society. We will have to maintain this position. In the meantime, elections were held in three-four states. There were elections in Nagaland. Certain

extremists in Nagaland had warned the administration that they won't allow the elections to be held there. But the elections in Nagaland were held with full determination and support of the state government and the Central Government. The participation of the voters in the elections held there is a record. Never before have the voters participated in the elections in such a huge number. Similarly certain hon. Members had raised objections regarding Tripura during this debate as well as before it. Yesterday my colleague.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They still do object.

S. BUTA SINGH: Because that is your duty. If you do not do so, you would not be sitting there. Therefore you must do as...*(Interruptions)*...but facts were presented. Yesterday my colleague Shri Chidambaram enumerated those facts in detail due to which it has to be declared a disturbed area. He also presented the details regarding the entry of the army into Tripura...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): What has happened in Tripura during the by-elections. You are quite aware of the recent happenings there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West): That is all for the election purpose *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All the political parties there demanded withdrawal of Army from that by-election area. You are going to rig that election.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, what can I say at present.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: They have mobilised the military there.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am not in a position to say anything at present. What happens during the by-elections will be determined by the results as and when they are declared. The support of people will naturally come to light.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All curbs have been imposed there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order. Let him reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Everybody knows that Democracy has been butchered in Tripura.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: No, it is not so. The by-elections held in Tripura will be fair. I can say with certainty that the elections will be totally fair and peaceful. Nobody will be allowed to interfere with those elections.

[English]

That is all I can say at this stage.

[Translation]

What will be its result will be known only when the counting of votes is over. We are never scared of the results. It is only you people who are afraid of the results.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Where is T.N.V. now?

S. BUTA SINGH: You should be knowing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will any enquiry be made regarding the two days killings during the elections. An independent enquiry should be made.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interference. The ? Minister is not yielding why are you interrupting? Please take your seat.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Where is the TNV now? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is not fair. I am not raising any controversial issue. Unnecessarily they are interfering with my speech (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: So many times we have demanded a discussion in the House on Tripura...

S. BUTA SINGH: Any time we can have; we are willing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why has it not been accepted? My notice is there.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is for the Chair to allow. We have never objected. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Where is the TNV now, Mr. Basudeb Acharia should tell us because their Government released Mr. Rangkhal. They should know where they have gone. He should tell us because his Chief Minister released Mr. Rangkhal. We did not release him. They were trying to rehabilitate him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where have they gone now? (*Interruptions*)

S.BUTA SINGH: You must know. The CPM must know because you released him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: 500 of our people were killed by the TNV. Why did you not stop that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I appeal to the fair sense of the democratic-minded people of this country to see that no rigging takes place in the by-election.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to take their seats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: After the declaration of by-election, the Returning Officer of the constituency got a promotion. How? He has to reply to that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not wish to yield. I do not wish to deviate from my reply. I am only listing the things that have happened.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, do you want to obstruct the Minister's reply?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Let him reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First take your seat. I am ordering you. Take your seat. I never called you to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Ask him to reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply first.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has to reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you anticipating that he is not going to reply to your question? First let him finish his reply. If at all you are not satisfied, then at that time I will allow you.

S. BUTA SINGH: I was referring to Tripura because I was trying to highlight the major things that have happened from the last Report to this Report.

If Tripura has gone to the poll, is it my fault? If the Congress party has won, have not the people of Tripura congratulated them? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Congress has won by a minority vote (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Why are they upset about that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, first you take your seat. That is all, I can say.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the elections were held under the laws. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In Panchayat elections, only 22 percent...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It is for you. You should be ashamed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you should go outside and decide. Why are you shouting? I cannot go on shouting. How can I shout? I am not having so much of that as you people are having. That is all, I can say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish. At the end you can ask

S. BUTA SINGH: Elections were completed under the law and the Government came into power in Tripura...*(Interruptions)* What is that? Sorry, Professor, I cannot get you. Under the law, Government has come and the people have given their verdict. Everybody should accept the verdict.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why?

S. BUTA SINGH: If you have anything to complain...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether there was an agreement between you and the former Chief Minister Shri Nripen Chakravarty in connection with TNV violence.

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I was not going into details. Yesterday my colleague Mr. Chidambaram has given in great detail about the developments in Tripura. Now, the Hon. Member is asking whether there was an agreement. My answer is 'Yes'. I discussed with Shri Nripen Chakravarty the

situation in Tripura which was very serious and grave. He himself said that it was an emergency situation and his administration, his police could not do it. Therefore, he wanted that without disturbing his police, the Government of India should bring Task Force to contain the serious situation and to control the violent activities of the extremists.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Did you consult him before taking any action? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He consulted him only once and for all.

S. BUTA SINGH: Is it the way? Now that you have asked the question, why don't you listen to me? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chatterjee, is this the CPM way of discussing in the Parliament that you put questions and you don't listen to the answers? *(Interruptions)*

That is not fair. Sir, he made two or three demands. Please sit down and listen to me. What I am saying is on record. Mr. Nripen Chakravarty is a witness to this. Why are you upset?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Did you consult the Chief Minister before inducting the force?

S. BUTA SINGH: You just listen to me. He said that it would not be possible since elections were already on and his police could not meet the situation. They required much larger force. They required a force which could combat the extremists. *(Interruptions)* Please let me complete. I cannot go on like that. You have that special faculty which I cannot have. I need your attention if you want to listen. Otherwise I will go on to the next point. Then he also accepted that areas which have already been declared 'disturbed' are not sufficient because now,

[S. Buta Singh]

on that particular day, they struck in the most interior parts, which were never before victims of this kind of extremism. So, I asked him as to what should we do. The paramilitary forces will require that special power to operate in these areas which they have only in the areas which we have already declared. He said, 'Let my administration, the Chief Secretary and IGP and the Commander of the paramilitary forces sit together and identify the areas and if they want those conditions to be created, we will be willing to do that.'

The third point on which my friend is upset is, I told him that I will have to pick up the forces which is not possible because of heavy commitments in Punjab and Darjeeling and it may not be possible for me to immediately make available. He said, "You fly them out wherever you get." No. I cannot. And then I knew that since the election is on and the party is likely to make issue out of it, I told him, "Chief Minister Sahib, since you are making these four or five demands, will it be all right, if you put it on a piece of paper?" He said, 'Yes.' Then he said, 'Will you also sign?' I said, 'I will also sign.' This was only a piece of paper, there was no agreement and there was no accord. I was only trying to be a little more cautious so that afterwards it is not used against me that I myself did this all just for an election. And the same is happening.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is that paper?

S. BUTA SINGH: I will give it to you. It is no secret paper. After that, as per the decision, my decision with the hon. Chief Minister, he suggested to send a senior most officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs who can sit with his administration on these four to five demands that we have discussed and take a decision. Luckily, I had the Additional Secretary with me who had gone on tour. I

asked him, 'Can I ask him to stay back and take a decision with you?' He said, 'yes'. The next day itself the meeting took place. All these decisions which Mr. Chidambaram had narrated yesterday and he has given you the chronological analysis of everything which has happened, that were taken in a joint meeting chaired by the Additional Secretary attended by the Chief Secretary, and the IGP. All those decisions were taken in that meeting.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What were those decisions?

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not have to repeat them. He has already read those decisions which included the induction of Army, which included the declaration of more disturbed areas and so many other things which went along with it. And the Government of India accepted and implemented all those decisions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What about the actual deployment? Did you consult the Chief Minister? That is very important.

S. BUTA SINGH: How can the hon. Members....(*Interruptions*).... Is this not the consultation? Is it not the involvement of the State Government? I do not know what the...(*Interruptions*).... For two days, the hon. Chief Minister did not come to the Press. I do not know who pulled the strings and from where, whether from Calcutta or Delhi and he was made to make a statement...(*Interruptions*)... You can laugh at it now. And then he said that I was not consulted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You say that you have consulted or not.

S. BUTA SINGH: It was a second thought after three days and I have sympathize with the great old man, a freedom

fighter who is Shri Nirupen Chakravarty who is known for being straight forward....(Interruptions)...I am not yielding because I am only narrating the facts as they are and I am prepared to share it with the hon. Member. I will send the details and the details have been given yesterday itself. I do not know why. (Interruptions).. Winning or losing elections is one thing. Why should you try to distort the fact which has been stated here?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Before the actual deployment, did you consult him or not? (Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I did consult Mr. Chakravarty and the decision was taken.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Nothing new in it. Nobody was consulted.

S. BUTA SINGH: When the decision was taken to bring in the army and I told him, Mr. Chakravarty on the telephone...(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: No, no. I contacted the Chief Minister.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You contacted him. Did you consult him? (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes. I consulted him. I told him that the army will have to be deployed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Did you consult the Chief Minister?

S. BUTA SINGH: I can't make you agree but unfortunately when the facts are brought to their notice, they try to give a twist to the facts. Therefore, the action taken in Tripura was perfectly within the Constitutional parameters. The Government of India acted in consultation with the State and,

therefore, there is nothing that the Hon. Members are trying to make out.

Similarly. Sir, in Meghalaya the elections were held in most difficult situation.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Come out of the Tripura first.

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. why do you forget that it is my duty to tell you what has happened between the first report and this report. Will you not listen to it?

Now, these elections have taken place. I am narrating only, why are you objecting to it? In Meghalaya also, there was an agitation. People were threatened and under those circumstances it was really difficult to hold elections. Also, there was a threat to boycott but luckily the elections were completed, without any incident, peacefully and in orderly manner and a new Government has come in Meghalaya also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Is that a Government?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Many hon. Members have suggested the ways and means to strengthen and to improve the efficiency of the police force.

[English]

Though the Police is a State subject, they function under the State Government's direction, but the Central Government has released Rs. 10 crores to the State during 1987-88. This, in addition to a sum of Rs. 5 crores has also been released for computerisation which will improve the functioning of the police in the States. The issue was raised that we should encourage women folk to join the police force. Financial Assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores approved for the appoint-

[S But-Singh]
ment of 2153 women constable in 16 States during 1985-86 to 1988-89 has already been provided for by the centre.

[Translation]

Sir, hon. Members mentioned a number of subjects during the course of their speech and I will take up each subject one by one. Hon. Member Shri T. Bashir mentioned the law and order situation in his state. I would not like to reply to his point here but I am afraid that some hon. Members will rise again since truth is not tolerable to them. They would not like the real situation and therefore, I am slightly hesitant in presenting those things. (*Interruptions*)

I am aware that you will not like the right thing.

[English]

We are in constant touch with the State Government for coordinating the Action Plan for improving the quality of intelligence to tackle the problem which arises out of extremism, which arises out of the use of violence by various elements in various States, also the crime against women, the crime against the weaker section, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Keeping in view the spread of this violent activities in some of the States, the Home Secretary took a meeting in the month of January which was attended by senior officers of the affected States, most of the States where this naxalites problem is there, and certain guidelines were prepared. Some Action Plan also was prepared in which the Central Government was to assist the State Government and that has been implemented. The meeting discussed broadly the strategy on both socio-economic front as well as the law and order front which was aimed at controlling the growing left-wing Extremism particularly in Andhra

Pradesh and Bihar.

[Translation]

Some of the Hon. Members have expressed their concern over it and this morning only Prof. K.K. Tewary and Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned about the news published in Pakistan newspaper in which an interview in connection of the President of Pakistan Shri Zia-Ul-Haq has been published. The various aspects of this interview will be elaborated by my colleague Shri Natwar Singh because it is his Ministry which deals with these matters, but in the meanwhile I would like to present the facts regarding the report which has come to my notice regarding terrorism, which will enable you to know all the untruths. In December 1986 an attempt was made when our Home secretary had gone to Pakistan and talked to his counterpart there.

[English]

As usual, the counter-part kept on reiterating the neutrality, no interference and that we are not helping, we are not supporting the anti-Indian elements; we are not helping the Khalistanees and all that. Also, he went on saying that these were not true allegations. But, when our Home Secretary presented the documentary proof, the Home Secretary of Pakistan had no answer and he had to admit it. After seeing the documents and after having been confronted with the proof, he had very quickly said, and I quote:

"In this context, Government of Pakistan reiterated that it will not provide any support to the terrorist activities directed against India."

[Translation]

This is a statement of their President and the then Home Secretary nearly one and

a half to two years back. In the newspapers at present...

[English]

There is a story which is filed by the PTI which reveals as to what is actually happening on the ground. It is very revealing and I think it is the correct answer to what has been reported in the interview of President Zia. It says:

"Two Pakistani rangers and two terrorists were killed in separate encounters with the Border Security Force in Ajnala Sector in Indo-Pakistan border, while the terrorists were trying to cross over to India from Pakistan."

[Translation]

Subsequently when there was a meeting of our officials, the officer in charge of the rangers there said that two of their rangers were killed. This has been a practise on our border and I mentioned it many times and even Shri Chidambaram, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and Prof. Soz had said that the terrorists always enter through someone's support. They enter now under rangers cover and via their posts. Many such cases have happened earlier. This is for the first time that the newspapers have got and published such a case. The rangers mix up with them and assist in crossing the border. It is for the first time that two of their rangers have been killed. There is a direct involvement of their force into it. Their dead bodies have been found. What reply can we give, keeping all this in view? What else can we add?

I had mentioned a few points during the discussion on Punjab. Sir, whenever the supporters of Khalistan hold demonstrations in America, Britain or Canada, their photographs are published in the newspapers and

they are shown even on the television. More than half of them are Pakistan Nationalists, who always hold such processions and protests in those countries on behalf of Pakistan.

[English]

They are known both in Pakistan and all over the world. These are the very elements who give protection. They not only give protection, but there is also information that some of the top leaders who are settled abroad are in constant touch with the authorities in Pakistan. they visit Pakistan very frequently.

[Translation]

And the way the Pakistani officials, political leaders and Government personnel give them facilities, hold consultations with them, reveal conspiracies to them, are all getting unfolded on this side of the border,

[English]

Therefore, I need not use any strong expression.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Is there any agreement about territorial arrangement of Khalistan which does not include any part of Pakistan? Have the Government any reports about it?

S. BUTA SINGH: There are reports about all such things. Meetings take place and sometimes they print maps also. Different types of maps are also distributed in all parts of the Punjab. All these things are there. But what I want to emphasise here is this. In the light of what has happened today morning on the border, I do not need any strong expression to rebut...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Were the two Pakistani rangers killed on our side of the border or on their side of the border?

S. BUTA SINGH: According to the reports, they have come to recover the bodies, which means that they were shielding and protecting the terrorists who were trying to infiltrate into India. Also, there was a large amount of arms and ammunition left by those who were killed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Buta Singhji, on the background of the facts which you have given, is it not in our national interest that we should accept the challenge and let there be a meeting of their Home Secretaries and we put both facts and figures and expose their case? I think if we have a strong case, we should convince the other countries also.

S. BUTA SINGH: This should not come as a news from the Press interview of President Zia. Already we had raised that there should be a meeting of high officials, preferably the Home Secretary, because he had earlier gone there. We are already in the process of arranging such meetings. I said in the last debate also that we will take it at the highest level. You know our Prime Minister had made it publicly; he had made a statement here and he had made a statement elsewhere also that we have definite proof. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir also spoke. I also apprised this House. What I was trying to bring to the notice of this august House is that any kind of misleading propaganda on the part of even the Head of the State cannot change the facts on the ground. That is why was trying to give this instance that this is what has happened when the interview of the President is published in our newspapers today. This thing come out of today. Therefore the facts are, there is not only connivance, not only assistance, but also active participation of some of the Pakistan Governments agencies. That is what I wanted to highlight before this august House. I think, I cannot use any strong expression. I think the rest of the other parts

of the interview will be covered by the hon. Minister for external affairs because his demands will be taken up soon after I finish my reply here.

Now I come to some of the Cut Motions which have been moved by my distinguished friends opposite. They stand in the name of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Narayan Choubey, Shri Syed Shahabuddin sahib, Banatwallaji and Shri Madhav Reddi and some of my other colleagues, I will just briefly touch upon some of the points that had been made.

Shri Shahabuddin spoke at length about the atrocities against women. Yes, in the recent past, there has been reporting about the atrocities against women on a large scale. But also, at the same time, some of my friends—Shri Madhav Reddi and Others—mentioned that we have passed a large number of laws against this. Unfortunately, these are subjects which come directly under the State Governments. Much cannot be done. Only we can go on monitoring. We can go in reminding the State Governments. But the action has to be taken by the State Governments. This is not particular about one party or the other party ruling. I do not want to join issue like that, but this is a problem which should be tackled on a national scheme. Every political party, every social organisation must come forward. The Government of India is willing to extend all-co-operation. We have already this august House — passed many laws. We have amended our Cr. P.C., IPC, in many ways to make it very hard for those who indulge in such kind of crimes. I need not go into the list of various laws that have been passed. The Amendments to IPC, CR, P.C 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872 were made from time to time.

Section 498 (A) I.P.C. has been added to provide punishment to the husbands or relatives of the husbands who cruelly treat

the women with imprisonment upto three years, besides the fine. This has been made cognisable also. Section 304(B) provides a minimum of seven years punishment in dowry death cases. Amendment to Section 176 Cr. P.C. provides for inquest proceedings to be conducted by the Magistrates where the death of a women occurs under suspicious circumstances, within seven years of marriage. New Section 113 (A) and 113(B) have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act which permit a presumption by the court of abetment to suicide and dowry deaths of married women if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved.

14.00 hrs.

Under new Section 114 A of the Indian Evidence Act in a prosecution for rape of women. If the concerned women makes a statement in court. That she did not consent, it is accepted by the court. There is a series of Acts and amendments which this august House has passed, to give sufficient teeth to the law to deal with the culprit who committed atrocities on woman..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Any law about the role of the police a *vis-a-vis* women?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is coming." I will come to that also.

Shri Shahabuddin Sahib, Prof. Soz and Shri Kabuli and some other Members also mentioned about Babri Masjid and Ram Janmabhoomi. The last time when we took...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: There is a point which is being passed over. You have narrated all the amendments. But I want to be enlightened on one thing; what is the reaction of the Government about suggestions given by Shri Krishna Iyer, one of the distinguished jurists of this country, that the Judiciary is not sympathetic to mat-

ters concerning women and cases under laws dealing with women? So, to inculcate sympathy for cases relating to women, some efforts should be made. He has also suggested that there should be an annual report by the Supreme Court and the High Courts regarding cases relating to women. What is the reaction of the Government to this? These are matters which come within the purview of the central Government .

S. BUTA SINGH : These are valuable suggestions. Government is not averse, we are not against any positive steps that are suggested either by the Members here or by any eminent citizens of this country. Our major concern is that the crimes should come down. That is why we are trying to encourage more and more women to be inducted into the judiciary, in the Police and other administrative services, so that their participation in the process itself-against crimes against women-is increased, and they can take them up with the society.

It is quite heartening that some of the voluntary organisations of women are quite keen. Prof. Dandavate is not here. His better half is taking a leading part. I must congratulate him; and need such enlightened women leadership to come up so, that these atrocities which are perpetrated on these women are stepped.

[Translation]

Regarding Babri Masjid, as I have just now said, the matter was discussed in the meeting of Cabinet sub-committee and it was decided that in consultation with the people such steps should be taken that this tension may be defused and a justified solution to the problem may be found. In this connection, I held talks with the hon. Chief Minister and eminent leaders of both the communities. This matter is very delicate, because a sentiments and religions feelings are involved therein. It is not possible to find

[S. Buta Singh]
out immediate solution to the problem. But we are trying to solve this problem as early as possible in a way so that the feelings of hatred between the two communities may change into love. This matter is related to the birth place of Lord Rama and a mosque there. I have already said and we believe that all the land of our country belong to 'Avatars' 'pirs' 'paighambar' and 'gurus'. The place or the spot they visited turned to be a holy place. Lord Rama resides in the hearts of the people. Is it proper to call a small place as the birth place of Rama and if it be so, a solution can be found to it and efforts are being made in that direction.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Why don't you take the matter to the court? Let the court decide the matter and give its verdict? Why the Government owns its responsibility?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is also a suggestion, but before taking any action we should take the people of both the communities with us (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) If you will call the leaders of both the parties, then this matter can never be solved. (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: These are your views. My opinion is that the people of both the communities should be taken into confidence so that feelings of any community are not hurt. We are trying to do this.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This matter should be taken to the court and the verdict given by the court should be acceptable to all. (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: This is one of the suggestions and we are examining it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The

hon. Minister will agree to me that main reason behind the riots in Maliyana and many other places is the problem regarding Babri Masjid and Ram-Janm-Bhoomi. If this issue remains unsolved and no solution is found, I fear it may cause bloodshed between the two communities in whole of the country. So you should give specific reply in the House and try to solve this problem at the earliest. This matter is pending solution for the last two years. I would like to request that the issue should be solved in the interest of the whole country. The Hindu Muslim secularism which has been our biggest ideal, is going to be the biggest danger in this century. So this issue should not be neglected. It may be a reason for the danger if much time is taken in solving it. I, therefore, like that the problem should be solved at the earliest (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You have said that both the parties are involved in it. Which are these two parties who are their leaders ..(Interruptions) .

S. BUTA SINGH: I have talked with the leaders of both the parties and have mentioned the names of the people of both the communities. So, it is not proper to mention the name only of one person. I would like to say. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Who are the party leaders and which is the party ? (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I would like to submit that from the last 9-10 months, the atmosphere is very good and it is our duty to maintain it.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: When the people of Ayodhya made Rama to exile he did have a rest for a while in that mosque. (Interruptions)

14.07 hrs.

[Translation]

[SHRI N. VENKAT RATNAM *In the Chair*]

S. BUTA SINGH: I was saying, that in such matters, which are so delicate and so minutely related to the religions feelings, if we keep silent the people are happy. But the difficulty is that when we try to solve these issues at Government level and use our powers, then the innocent people are killed. If these issues are solved patiently and without hurting anybody's feelings then I have observed that the people of our country, who is intellectuals and peace-loving, don't want to hurt anybody's feelings. We politicians make mountain of a molehill. I would, therefore, like to tell that the matter is being given a serious consideration. I hope that an early solution will be found and it will be acceptable to the people of every community. (*Interruptions*) The suggestions given by you are also there ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: You are saying for a long time that it will solved very soon. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri R.C. Reddy has asked as to what steps are taken by the Government regarding police personnel killed while braving the bullets of the terrorists.

[English]

"According to the scheme framed by the Government of Punjab, an exgratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh is paid to the family of the deceased, non-gezzted members of the State Police Force who died while on duty. In addition, death gratuity, leave salary etc. are also paid from central police force welfare fund. This relief of compensation is also paid to the BSF, CRP and RPF personnel".

14.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Shri Madhava Reddy has pleaded in favour of the advocates in Delhi. I have nothing to say on it now, because I have already given statement on the subject yesterday and Shri Madhava Reddy must be satisfied with it. Shri Shahbuddin, Shri Banatwala, Shri Madhava Reddy have raised matters regarding the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Shri Owaisi about the minorities. They have repeatedly asked as to why the 15 point programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has not been fully implemented.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: What about Almizan which have pocketed Rs. 27 crores.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): What action has been taken against the Almizan Leather works Madras which has pocketed Rs. 27 crores. Such a big fraud is there in India. What action has been taken in this regard? What about linguistic minorities in Andhra Pradesh.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am saying the same thing.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): This dacrorty is four times bigger than that at Ludhiyana.

S. BUTA SINGH: You have suddenly asked about it. It can be replied after the investigations are made.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: The investigation should be conducted by the C.B.I.

S. BUTA SINGH: We will ask the State Government and if they want them..

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: It has happened in Ziddah, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and in different parts of India. So this is not a state subject, it is related to the whole of the country and also to the Indians living abroad.

S. BUTA SINGH: We will enquire into it and inform you accordingly. You have asked about the 15 point programme. Eight out of the fifteen subjects fall under the Ministry of Home affairs and the rest under the Ministry of Welfare. We jointly monitor the implementation of these subjects. My colleague, the hon. Minister is sitting here. We jointly review the progress, but it is a matter of regret that the attitude of the State Governments is not satisfactory in this regard. Programme has been implemented in some of the States but in most of the states it has not been implemented. The details regarding its implementation were furnished to the National Integration Council and they have taken note of it. Besides, the hon. Prime Minister, and myself have written to the Chief Ministers. My colleagues, have also written at their level to all the states. Meetings have been held and discussions were made with them. I want to give you the information that I have.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: What about medical college ?

S. BUTA SINGH: Regarding the Medical College, I have asked the high officials of CRP and they have agreed to it.

[English]

Government will have no objection to permitting clinical teaching to the Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, provided the candidates fulfil the eligibility tests. So, that has been accepted and it will be implemented.

[Translation]

This has been done. If the work is praiseworthy, why don't you praise it. You should also change your attitude sometimes. In 15 points programme it has been said that the District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioners and the S.S.Ps. of those districts should be transferred, where such incidents take place.

[English]

As against 27 transfers of DMs, DCs, SSPs, in the communally hyper sensitive areas in March, 1987, 44 such transferees were done in September 1987. As against 20 officers rewarded for good work done, in March 1987, the number went up to 611 in June 1987. As against 1918 arrests in March 1987, 8083 persons were arrested in June 1987, and 5314 arrested in September 1987. Ex-gratia payments to the victims of communal riots for the quarter ending 31st December, 1987, amounted to Rs. 31,31,190 in respect of 187 persons against Rs. 1,98,000 in 1987.

The number of cases in which action was taken for inflammatory writings rose to 26 during the quarter ending 31st December, 1987 as against 15 March 1987. Regarding the representation of minorities in the State Police, all States except Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana, have intimated inclusion of the minority members in the various Selection committees (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHABAHUDDIN : What is the final result? What is the present level of representation? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Members wanted that on the selection boards, representations should be given. When I report back that it has been given, what is the result will be seen from the recruitment. Definitely

when the results are available, we will come to this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Five years have elapsed. The Home Minister should tell us what has been achieved on that ground and not merely in terms of procedure. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: That is what precisely, I am doing, These three four States, which I have named, have not done it and the other States have done it. They have completed it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: (Ahmedabad): Andhra Pradesh Government is not intimating. What actions you are going to take? The Andhra Pradesh Government is not responding (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: We will discuss this in the National Development council. We will impress upon the State Government which have not done it (*Interruptions*)

We will impress upon the State Government to implement the Fifteen Point Programme. We can do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SAHABUDDIN QWAISI: Andhra Pradesh has not yet implemented

S. BUTA SINGH: I have ask them to do it.

SHRI SULTAN SAHABUDDIN QWAISI: They are not responding what should be done for it (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Regarding representation of minorities in the Central Police Organisations, there is a provision for having

minority members in the various selection boards. it has been decided to hold recruitment rallies in the villages and motivate minority communities through the media. Sir, I myself personally took a meeting, in which my colleague, the hon. Minister for Social Welfare, was present. We took a review of all the central Police Organisations. I am happy to report to this House that they have implemented-almost one hundred per cent the points that have been covered in the Fifteen Point programme. (*Interruptions*)

We are implementing it one hundred per cent. That is what, I have said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan- ganj): What are they implementing?

S. BUTA SINGH: Recruitment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The Membership of the Selection Committee or representation in the Central Forces. What level of representation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If you say it, I will take your words (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): According to Order 26 & 206 , their is a specified area, which is ear-marked for self-Governemnt. It is the order of the Constitution. But the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people have been deprived very much. You should go through it (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: It is precisely, this mentality... (*Interruptions*)

They are trying to incite the innocent people, the simple people in the tribals, and they are being mislead by such elements, when they had given such silly ideas. The Government of India has committed to maintain... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): It is in the constitution sir. ... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not know, what the hon. Member is talking about. Under the constitution of India, we are implementing all the safeguards, which are meant for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. I do not know, why the hon Member is trying to mislead the population. These things should not be done. This will definitely weaken the unity of the Country. I do not agree with the hon. Member (*Interruptions*)

You can come and discuss with me. Why you are giving such ideas to the simple people, who are living in the hill tops? (*Interruptions*)

We are only the custodians (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Just I am fighting for the political rights. They are not slaves and they should not be treated like that. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Nobody is slave in the country. Everybody is enjoying his freedom.

Under the Constitution of India, the tribals, the scheduled castes, the weaker sections are given special benefits so as to come up with the rest of the country. I do not accept these allegations from the hon. Member. They are misleading the simple tribals. He is raising a point which is nothing to do with this.

I was saying that the communal situation in the country in the past 10 months has shown a trend for the better. Therefore, I will appeal to all the opposition members and specially the leaders of the parties to maintain is tranquility. And that can be done only if we stop exploiting the innocent people on parochial issues-issues like regionalism,

language, region, communal things, because secularism is the basis, foundation of our freedom, of our Constitution and we are committed to maintain the secular character of our society where everybody will get the full freedom whether minority, majority, this language or that language. Every opportunity will be given to develop the cultural heritage of our people settled all over the country whether they are in the north-eastern region.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has given a new definition of secularism.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is the definition. I do not know what definition you have in your mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: The thing you are saying may be right. But in Andhra Pradesh, plans are made to destroy the institutions of the minorities, Our life and property is in danger. What action Central Government propose to take in this regard

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : This is all incorrect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: please help us. For how long we will suffer oppression and tyranny. The Constitution has given us rights, but by restricting us, you are restricting the institutions of minorities. They have filled 56 writ petitions in the High Court, but the verdict was against them (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO: There is no communal tension there. It is all quite... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

S. BUTA SINGH: I was saying that these are the premises on which we are implementing our social policies. The National Integration Council has also been deliberating on the long-term measures in this regard. The report of the Standing Committee has already been commended to the States. I am sure, the States will implement the recommendations of these reports in the right spirit. A fresh set of guidelines, after the report was received, has already been circulated to all the State Chief Ministers. I am sure, whatever the hon. Members have mentioned here about each individual State will be taken care of by the hon. Chief Ministers. I intend to write after the debate is over, various points that the hon. Members have mentioned, to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) I ask you one particular question. Has the Government given any trade union right to the West Bengal Police? If not, how the police is working from the party office? You please inform the house about it.

S. BUTA SINGH: I can get the information from the State Government. Definitely I will convey it to the hon. Member. But the police or any civil administration should not be used for political purposes by the ruling party either this side or that side. It should not be used because it is the most dangerous thing for the future of the country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are doing it.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not saying, you are doing it. My remark is general. If that is happening in your State you should rectify it.

Shri Chatterjee raised the issue of Gorkhaland. I do not know why he is trying to put the words into my mouth by quoting from a book.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I was not putting anything in your mouth. I said, not to open your mouth too much.

S. BUTA SINGH: You are saying that the Central Government has changed the stand. I do not know where from you get this information.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I never said that. I said that you be firm. You say, enough is enough.

S. BUTA SINGH: We do not require any reminder from Mr. Chatterjee to be firm. We are firm and we have proved also. I should say that the boot is on their leg.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But you have not condemned the violence there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Not once, the violence has been condemned hundred and one times on the floor of this House, and I am doing it now. Every time we have condemned violence. But, at the same time when there are reports that organised party workers are playing the role of self-appointed police and going on harassing the citizens of the country... (*Interruptions*). Then why are you touching these subjects? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Such statements of the Home Minister of India is encouraging them.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, in parts, they have been mounting a campaign to change the flags. They put their party flag on the top of some body else's flag. Is that the way to bring calm and peace to the territory?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where?

S. BUTA SINGH: Where you are talking about. Why should you do that. Therefore, let me reiterate... (*interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why should it be said that the tea garden workers should be evicted?

S. BUTA SINGH: Who says;? We have never said it.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: What do you mean by 'putting their flag on somebody else's flag'?

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes, You are trying to recover the territory. This is the expression used in the Calcutta Press. In the Calcutta Press everyday the news appears ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: From where have you got the report that we have been putting our flag on somebody else's flag...(*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH: That is what is standing in the way.... (*Interruptions*). Sir, the hon. Prime Minister made it clear right in the beginning that there is no question of any division of West Bengal, that any solution will have to be found under the constitution of India, that the Constitution shall not be amended for this Darjeeling problem. What more do you want?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Probably he is under some illusion. Go through what I have said. So many Ministers have heard me on this.

S. BUTA SINGH: Then why do you try to give a twist?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only said that Mr. Gheising has said that he will

not even respond to Home Minister's invitation to come to Delhi, he will respond only to Prime Minister's invitation. Why this ambivalent attitude?

S. BUTA SINGH: You believe what Mr. Gheising says. There is no ambivalence. We are steady....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Enough is enough. Whatever has been agreed should be implemented. Take a firm attitude.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the history itself proved that we have been steadfast. The history has proved that we have stood solidly with the Government of West Bengal. The Chief Minister wanted force, we sent force there., He wanted that we should prevail upon Mr. Gheising to eschew violence, we did that. Unfortunately, the things happened on the ground. Now you do not want me to repeat all these things because they are not conducive to any solution if we are interested. There I will say that there is no question of any difference of opinion on these two basic issues and I should not go back otherwise in this august House. Their Member had brought a Bill which was much wider, which could have affected the integrity of West Bengal. Their party was willing but we were not. I am in agreement with the hon. Chief Minister. The approach is finalised. Unfortunately, for certain reasons this could not be done. A Bill has come. It has not come for our okay. It was to be talked about and wherever there were minor difference, those were to be sorted out and then only the next meeting could take place. So it is at that stage. We are trying hard and I have every hope that we will come out of this thing and from there a solution will be found (*Interruptions*). That is what I have said. They why did you bring in all that?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only said these are the dangers.

S. BUTA SINGH: We are fully aware of the dangers. That is why I was saying that let us not tinker. Let us go very cautiously, steadily.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said Mr. Buta Singh, you should have agreed to that. I did not try to provoke you at all.

S. BUTA SINGH: You and Acharia Ji raised certain things which made it obligatory on my part to say these things.

About the Lakshadweep, I am happy that Shri Ayyapu Reddy has shown interest in the far flung areas like Lakshadweep. This august House knows that the hon. Prime Minister has taken this decision. He has constituted an Island Development Authority under his own Chairmanship. That shows how much importance the Prime Minister is giving to the people in those far-flung areas, to the people who are away from the mainstream. We want to bring them to the mainstream, we want to develop their culture and we want to develop their region so that people can improve their living conditions. How, other issues have been covered by me.

Now, about Sarkaria Commission, Shri Madhav Reddy was not happy as to why we have circulated this report to the States. But how else? You want us to implement it on our own? You said that their view points have come. Perhaps the Commission did not go all out with the State view points. They have made their recommendations now and those recommendations are not precisely in line with what the State Government had represented before them. Will you not allow us to have another view and also ask the State Governments to reflect upon the recommendations of the Commission. What the Commission has proposed must be seen by

the States. I think it is easier way to come before this august House and place the report before you and have it adopted. But we don't want to do it like that. We want to involve the States. The people must know because these are the basic issues of our national integration, of the future of our democracy. The Sarkaria Commission's recommendations have been circulated to the hon. Members. We are going to have an exclusive consultative meeting on the 29th of this month just to discuss the report of the Sarkaria Commission and then after that we will have the opportunity of having the views of the States. Then this august House will definitely have an opportunity to go through the report, appreciate and give their considered view and the Government will definitely benefit by the views of this august House and take the decisions on the Sarkaria Commission.

Sir, these are some of the points and on other points I do not want to go in details

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: You have met all points raised by the hon. Members. But you have not clarified my point.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Gowda, you had raised the issue and I do not want to comment upon. The investigations are at an advance stage in that particular State where an advocate was killed and the involvement of State Police and some of the politicians is there. But one thing I would like to mention and I can assure you that the CBU is known for its straight-forwardness and no injustice will be done and the decision whether palatable or unpalatable, will be taken and strict follow up action will be taken, whether he is a politician or a Government official. I can assure you only this thing. With these words, may I commend to this august House to approve the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): I want to know whether the people who are preaching secessionism and canvassing referendum in Jammu & Kashmir cannot be handled and whether they will continue as the good citizens of this country or their citizenship rights will be withdrawn.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am happy that Shri Mohanty has raised a basic issue. There should be a deterrent punishment to those who question the integrity of this country and this august House is the only body, the supreme body, which should pronounce on this. Nobody should be allowed to question the integrity of our country and we have come across the utterances of the so-called leaders of particular communities. Mr. Imam is supposed to have given — the contradiction of Prof. Soz was ready to come with proof — but all these utterances will be taken serious note of and we will try to see that such elements do not spread venom and weaken the integrity of our nation.

Sir, hon. Members, Shri Basheer and Prof. Kurien raised certain points which related to the State Government and definitely we will be in touch with the State Government. But one thing is that Shri Basheer brought to me yesterday the proceedings of the Kerala Assembly in which unfortunately the Hon. Chief Minister is supposed to have said that hundreds of women were raped inside the Police Station of Delhi. Sir, this is I should say. I cannot use a stronger expression. The hon. Chief Minister ought to have checked up with me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Women were kept in the police station in Delhi... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: This is wrong basically.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is wrong? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not talking about you. With the most responsible position of the Chief Minister, he should not have used his high office to make such a wild accusation without any basis. I repudiate his allegation and I leave it to the Chair for whatever action he wants to take. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that happened in Delhi. That may be an exaggeration, but he has to give a reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has to say.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Chife Minister has stated that hundreds of women were raped.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I wanted to know what fresh initiative is being taken for the construction of roads and fencing. Yesterday Mr. Chidambaram told me that he is not intervening daily. But he intervened and put the blame squarely on the State Government. My point and my appeal was: Let us not blame each other. After all, blaming each other is not going to solve the problem. The fencing is extremely important from the national point of view and border roads construction. I would like you to enlighten us what steps are being taken on this.

S. BUTA SINGH: To the best of my memory, I remember I attended a review

meeting in which the projects were approved, money was sanctioned, it was the State Government P.W.D. which was to take the work in hand, I was told at that time that because of bad weather they could not, but now I think about a year has passed. I have not heard anything from the State Government, I think it will be better if Mr. Goswami addresses the question to his own Chief Minister.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let the officials of your Ministry sit with the State Government officials and resolve the matter.

S. BUTASINGH: How many times? Sir, every three months, every six months, we have a review meeting. But unfortunately, instead of the results on the ground, they are more interested in parading their police against the neighbouring States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I want my cut motions to be put to vote separately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I shall put cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 moved by Shri Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the remaining cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 41 to 45 and 89 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS VOTED BY LOK SABHA.**

| <i>No. of Demand</i> | <i>Name of Demand</i> | <i>Amount of Demand for Grant on the Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988</i> | | <i>Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House</i> | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | <i>Revenue Rs.</i> | <i>Capital Rs.</i> | <i>Revenue Rs.</i> | <i>Capital Rs.</i> |
| MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS | | | | | |
| 41. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 26,46,00,000 | — | 132,30,00,000 | — |
| 42. | Cabinet | 2,88,00,000 | — | 14,42,00,000 | — |
| 43. | Police | 187,86,00,000 | 17,54,00,000 | 939,32,00,000 | 87,70,00,000 |
| 44. | Other Expen- diture of the Ministry of Home Affairs | 42,45,00,000 | 17,91,00,000 | 173,52,00,000 | 54,32,00,000 |
| 45. | Transfers to Union Territory Governments | 9,08,00,000 | 4,73,00,000 | 45,42,00,000 | 23,65,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS — UNION TERRITORIES (without legislature) | | | | | |
| 89. | Delhi | 115,72,00,000 | 83,93,00,000 | 578,61,00,000 | 419,62,00,000 |
| 90. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16,69,00,000 | 12,04,00,000 | 83,50,00,000 | 60,22,00,000 |
| 91. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,08,00,000 | 95,00,000 | 15,40,00,000 | 4,76,00,000 |
| 92. | Lakshadweep | 4,49,00,000 | 1,80,00,000 | 22,47,00,000 | 8,99,00,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 93. | Chandigarh | 18,48,00,000 | 6,21,00,000 | 92,39,00,000 | 31,05,00,000 |
| 94. | Daman and Diu | 2,07,00,000 | 1,93,00,000 | 10,36,00,000 | 9,67,00,000 |

[English]

it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Ministry of External Affairs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

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

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put on the notice board immediately. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may bring

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"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 the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

Demand for Grant, 1988-89 in Respect of the Ministry of External Affairs Submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by House on 18 March, 1988 | | Amount of Demand for grant submitted to the vote of the House | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 23. | Ministry of External Affairs | 69,26,00,000 | 15,50,00,000 | 334,72,00,000 | 77,50,00,000 |