

to keep a separate account of domestic and commercial supplies they make, the date of filling requests for refill, the date of supply and other details to ensure that there is no diversion of LPG meant for domestic supplies and that domestic consumer does not suffer. There should be adequate publicity to these steps lest domestic consumers should be harassed by the dealers and suppliers. There should be heavy penalty for diversion from domestic consumers

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(viii) Need to consider the feasibility of developing Soron town in Etah, Uttar Pradesh as a tourist resort

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Soron town in district Etah, UP is having a population of over thirty thousand besides Nagar Palika and a Railway Station. An annual mela popularly known as 'Marik Sarin' is held there and is attended by thousands of pilgrims from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country to have a holy dip in its tank known as 'Har Ki Pauri'. During the mela, a big cattle fair is also held where hundreds of cattle heads exchange hands. But, the place is absolutely neglected and completely lacks proper maintenance, necessary facilities for the pilgrims and other tourists such as *dharamashalas*. A great need of its taking over by the Centre is, therefore, being felt by the people for its development and for providing necessary facilities for the pilgrims and the tourists. This would also help in the economic development of Etah which is a backward area in Uttar Pradesh.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider the feasibility of taking over and developing it under the Central schemes as in the case of tourists resorts in the country.

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

For the last two days we have been discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry and probably speaker after speaker has been concentrating on the Babri Masjid issue. In my opinion, it does not only relate to the Home Ministry because this issue today is cutting completely across the body-politic of the country and the evils of communalism have shown their ugly teeth either by way of rallies or inflammatory speeches inciting the religious sentiments of various religions. Now, the time has come when instead of religious bickerings or making it a political issue, we should take a second look at it and all efforts by the society, the Government and everybody in this House should be made to privatize religion. In my humble opinion, religion is a very private or personal matter. Historically, public exhibition of religious sentiments had certain value in the olden days and in the pre-Independence days because at that time National Movements were very much intermingled with religious movements. Due to lack of facilities for publicity and lack of resources to communicate, people used to make use of religious congregations for national purposes such as our freedom struggle or freedom movement.

Today, the time has come when we should review this policy. The time has come when we should have political meetings and discussions between cross-sections of people, without bringing in religion. What is the cause? Why festivals and religious functions being taken cognizance of by political leaders?

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

Why is the Government not prepared to review the whole thing in the changed circumstances which came into existence because of modernisation practically in all sheres? Why is religion misused by some people always to stir emotions of a particular community against another community today either at religious places or through religious congregations, whether it be Babri Masjid or Ram Janam Bhoomi?

I do not agree with Shri Banatwalla. When he was speaking yesterday, he stated that the cut-off point should be 15 August 1947. I do not agree with this view because steps had been taken even before August 15, 1947 by society in this country. And by society I mean all communities. If Hindus are at fault, Hindus must criticise Hindus. Muslims were at fault, there were instances in our history, of other Muslims condemning those Muslims who were at fault. Why could this issue not be treated in the same light today also? We must do some introspection and accept our mistakes rather than pointing out the mistakes of others. Then the tendency is to leave everything for Government to resolve. After all, what is government? Government is a microspopic part of the Society. And what is our society? In my opinion, we are all Indians first and Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Isaies, etc. etc., only later. But this sub-nationalism, this regionalism is bringing forth a predominant pressure on our national issues and on all our national aspects. Somehow, we have started thinking on the lines that we are first Assamese, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on and so forth. The time has come when we should seriously try to change this.

We are all representatives of our society. We represent here the various cross-sections of political parties. We must ensure that when we go to our constituencies, we should as a body politic, as the leaders of our political institutions, spread this message of peace and message of communal harmony. We always try to impress upon our voters, depending upon the community to which they belong, or depending upon the place from where we are speaking, that nothing has been done for them. Why should we keep on doing so? Government must give a lead that there should be a policy review. The National Intergration Council is not enough.

Sitting across the table and beating the same point again and again, year after year, is of no consequence. All these meetings of the National Integration Council have not basically changed our thinking.

So my submission through you Sir today is that this Government must not give any importance to communal function and must not allow politicians and society to think on regional and communal basis. We must think as Indians. We must take a lesson out of the army atmosphere. From my own experience, I can tell you that, various regiments have got their own religions. Even, if a Hindu is serving, say for example, in Assam Regiment, he goes to the Church. If a Muslim is serving in the Jat Regiment as an officer, he goes to the place of worship of the men he commands, i.e. he goes to the Temple. There, the finest is drawn out of the communal feelings. Why can't we do it here? I am sorry to say that we draw out the worst. And there are examples. There are Hon. Members of this House, who outside the House, have always drawn the worst of the communal feelings and we have taken no action. Why can't Government take action against such Members? Impeach them. Admonish them. They should apologise to the House for creating outside the House, an atmosphere, where the communities are put against the communities, from the religious point of view.

Second point which I want to draw the attention is, of late, we heard that a very dreaded terrorist was captured while he was being transported.

Sir, may I draw the attention of the Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will take note of it. He is listening.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : He is listening and speaking.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) No, Sir. His ears are with the Member.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I have confidence in his versatility.

My point is that a dreaded terrorist escaped successfully from the custody of police. What does it indicate? It does not indicate that the police is involved with the terrorists. No. It indicates lack of training and lack of performance of duty. Simply by saying that the law and order subject in toto is a State Subject, the Government must consider and must seriously think, as to how the State Government Police is lacking in various modern techniques in ensuring the custody of such dreaded terrorists who have been caught at the peril of life to the police people; who have killed scores of people; and who have spread the venom of communalism and terrorism? I would like the Hon. Minister, in his reply to throw light on this issue, as to how, training is to be given priority by them in making police force really active. Instead of the terrorists being dreaded, it is the police which should be dreaded. There was a time in our country, if the *thanedar* walked on the street of the town, people used to be scared of him. Today, people don't take any notice of *thanedars*. They take more notice of a B class terrorist.

Sir, the next point, I wish to make and which is also a very serious matter, i.e., the people who are spreading communalism are being given protection by a political party. There are Members of this House, who have been spreading communalism and their political parties say, we have nothing to do with this. They speak to support him and they condemn communalism. But they indirectly by their support encourage their Member—a prominent Member of a party—to keep on spreading hatred and feeling of insecurity is spread throughout the country. There are people, who are unpatriotic, they take oath by the Constitution and then they come and say outside the House that we will boycott the Republic Day. Such people should stand condemnation is most open way and expression, and if necessary they should be de-franchised.

So, I urge upon the Government, the Ministry to bring a law. You may not be able to take any action against a Member of that nature; you may not be able to impeach him, but you must bring a law. Anybody, who is expressing any disrespect by behaving in a disrespectful manner to the National Anthem, to the National Day, to the Re-

public Day, to the Independence Day, to anything, should be de-franchised. They should be treated as person a non-grata in this country. Sir, in the end I want to make a point. I want to congratulate the Minister for making women's battalian in the CRPF. It is a very brave step. In our country, the safety and security of women is not being ensured as well as they deserve to be. And I am sure, by this battalian, the Government has taken the right step but the only fear I have is they should not be treated as a decorative facade. They must be given proper wireless communication because by being the weaker sex, they definitely require a better communication system that what the men of CRPF require. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister in his reply as to what communication system has been provided to this battalian when they operate, and what weapon has been given to them and in what areas they will be employed.

In the end, Sir, I support the Ministry's Demands for Grants. I congratulate the Government for talking the right steps in Punjab. In spite of communal hatred, in spite of some people conniving with the terrorists the Government has taken a step which is being acclaimed today throughout the world as a very novel experiment, as a novel way of dealing with the problem. It started as a communal problem, then it became a law and order problem, then it became a political problem. And I am very sure with this policy in mind, a day will come when Punjab will be as peaceful as ever.

So far as other areas are concerned, whether it is implementation of Assam accord or whether it is trouble in Darjeeling, the Government should not treat these as the same problem as Punjab. Punjab was a distinctive problem. These problems are those which deserve the treatment of being nipped in the bud. It is not necessary to reach a stage of emergency and then you treat a patient. If you can nip these movements in the bud, so much the better. And I am very sure, that Government at least, to begin with, as an example, people who have spoken speaker after speaker, who have spoken in the most derogatory manner in the last rally which was held in the Boat Club by a community, the severe most action against them. The Government must come out with a very strong hand against these people who have

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

tried to spread venom of communalism. They have done vandalism. They are saying that you burn the houses of the Minister. They say we will fight, we will go against the country. These people must be taught a lesson whether they belong to any community irrespective of majority or minority. And, I am sure, the Government, the Hon. Minister, while making his reply will give a commitment to this House that such people do not deserve any sympathetic guidance or any humanitarian approach. What they require is a 'Danda' and they must get it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are under discussion in the House and I would like to submit two or three points regarding them. The previous speaker has just now stated in very clear terms that communalism is rooting out nationalism in our country. I would like to add one more thing to it that communalism is rooting out even regionalism along with nationalism. We achieved independence forty years back, but it is a matter of regret that we are having discussion on the same subject even now that communalism and regionalism are growing day by day. At one place regionalism is growing on the basis of language and at some other place communalism and regionalism are spreading their heads in the name of religion and due to both these menaces, there is commotion throughout the country.

Previous speakers have made it very clear in their speeches as to what happened in the Boat Club rally of 3-3-87. A leading person said in his speech that if he uttered a single word in Jama Masjid or issued a directive from there it, the houses of the Ministers would be set ablaze. Not only houses of Ministers, but even the backbone of the Ministers could be broken and they could be physically assaulted or anything could happen. Such speeches were being made just in front of Parliament and all of us remained silent. What is its reason? The reason for this is that the Congress Government is following the policy of elections. It is giving encouragement to communal elements, because it wants their votes in its favour. By asking Muslim

league to withdraw a candidate from election in Kerala and by appeasing Muslim league there, the Congress Government is providing encouragement in this manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussions on two occasions have been held on violation of the Foreign Contribution Act. People from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia come to our country and they bring money with them and indulge in conversion of religion and increase their political influence. Action was to be taken against them. I would say that an enquiry was conducted by C.B.I. and a case under the Foreign Contribution Act is pending in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Delhi. We have heard and also read in the papers that efforts are being made to withdraw that case. This case has either been withdrawn or is likely to be withdrawn. What is its reason? In Kerala a candidate of Muslim League was asked to withdraw to get** elected. Its price was paid in this manner. For withdrawing its candidate** by pressurising the Central Government, the action which was being taken under the Foreign Contribution Act against the leaders of Muslim League, has been withdrawn by the Central Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no truth in it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: If you are not aware of it, you may go through this paper cutting.** To get a particular candidate elected, the Muslim League candidate was withdrawn and that too when a case has been instituted against him on the basis of a C.B.I. enquiry. Efforts are being made to withdraw it. You may read all this in this newspaper. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj): What have you not done to get your candidate elected in Jammu? If all that is explained here, it would be another story. You are not in anyway less than them. You are rather more dangerous than them. The members of R.S.S. are more dangerous than them.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: It is your view. Many communal riots have taken place.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

If you have any risk from us, you may appoint a commission and lay its reports on the Table of the House and take action against the persons found guilty. You yourself organise riots and participate in them. Whether these are riots in Banaras or at any other place, you are expert in it. If all Hindus would have been with us, then our strength would not have been one or two in the House. In that case our strength would have been more than you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : The speech made by Shri Atal Behariji is in the record and the speech delivered by the Babri Masjid people is more dangerous.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We want you to be Indian first, but you have not become a true Indian even after forty years of independence.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are trying to build India. In the Shahbano case, one of your Ministers of State made a statement and the other Minister apposed it. On this, you made Shri Arif Mohammad Khan as a sacrificial goat. You changed your stand under political pressure. By doing this, you interfered in the Muslim Personal Law. This is the reason of your defeat in Kerala. We feel that you misled Shri Arif Mohammad Khan... (*Interruptions*) Had we misled Hindus we would not have been here, we would have been in the Government because Hindu families are more in the area.

Similarly, first you dismissed Dr. Farooq Abdullah and later on entered into an agreement with him. What does this mean? You misled Shah in Kashmir and dismissed his National Conference Government. After entering into an agreement, you gave all powers to Dr. Farooq. He after assuming power dissolved the Assembly. It was all pre-planned. You did all this to catch votes and to remain in power. You are harming the country by doing so. The Congress Party is responsible for all this. I can cite many such examples.

What are you doing in Hyderabad? This is known to you. During elections you

entered into an agreement with MIM in Sikandarabad. You do just the opposite, whatever you speak here. I would say that this is all happening because of your Government.

Today regionalism is spreading its head in the country. This is the reason Hindi is being opposed today. You are collaborating with the Anna DMK who is adopting anti-Hinti stance. Similarly, round the clock efforts are being made secretly to come to an understanding with Telegu Desam also. We have read in the newspapers that talks are going on between Shri Madhav Reddy and Shri Bhagat. People speaking different languages are being discriminated. You should try to bring improvement in all these things. You are entering into agreements just to keep yourself in power.

In Bengal, you encouraged the Gorakhaland Movement in order to form your own Government there. Similarly, you encouraged Bhindranwala in Punjab. These all things are harming the country. You should think over these things because the results are not going to be good.

There is discrimination even between scheduled areas and non-scheduled areas. The banks do not advance loans to non-tribals in the scheduled areas by mortgaging their land. You should find out some solution for this. Recently in Andhra Pradesh, Lambara Soglis have been included in the list of tribals but Kodakummari tribals, who are the real tribals and live in forests, have not been included in the list. The facilities that are being provided by the Government, are not given to the real tribals, who live in hills. My submission is that for this purpose you classify them into three categories viz. A, B and C. Those who live in cities instead of hills are treated as tribals and given facilities. Therefore, I request that tribals should be divided into three categories, namely, A, B and C and facilities should be provided accordingly. In Andhra Pradesh, those who have been living in Kodakummari for hundred years should be included in the list of tribals. Their appearance is totally tribal. This matter is still under consideration.

Now I would like to say something about freedom fighter's pension. The Union Minis-

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

ter, Shri Vengala Rao is President of PCC. The Aurangabad Screening Committee is providing this facility even to those young persons who have born after independence. Bogus people are getting this pension the P. C. C. President, Shri J. Vengala Rao, who is the Union Industry Minister has also complained about this. But so far no action has been taken in this regard. Cases have been pending since 1973 for sanction. There the staff is inadequate. Files are not taken out even after 4 or 5 months because of inadequate staff but bogus cases are however being sanctioned. He must have received such letters. Since Shri Vengal Rao is in the Screening Committee, the matter should be enquired into.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record. Please stop. Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I conclude my speech.

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir While I rise in support of the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1987-88, I would like to express certain of my viewpoints on the subject matter.

The police are playing a vital role in the maintenance of law and order all over the country. However, they do not get remuneration commensurate with their duties. In case of Delhi Police, CRPF and other police forces under the control of Central Government their salaries have been increased. The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of these police forces. However, police forces in the respective States are still ill-paid.

I request the Government to provide facilities for education of their children.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Under 20 point economic programme, wives of policemen must be provided loans for starting self-employment ventures.

As far as the strength of the police force is concerned, it is inadequate. There is only one police station for every 60 or 70 villages. The number of police stations must, therefore, be increased. The conditions which prevailed in police stations before 1947 is still prevailing in many of the police stations. In those days, there used to be only 10 policemen, one sub-Inspector, one writer in a police station. The same situation continues. Since I also served in the Police Deptt., I know the lacunae existing. I, once, again, request the Minister to increase the number of police stations and the strength of police personnel in every police station.

Sir, I am very much pained to point out the inadequacy of minimum transport facilities in many police stations. Many police stations do not have motor-bikes, not even bicycles. I, therefore, request the Government to provide vehicular facilities to police and homeguards.

The wards of policemen must be provided free education from primary to college level. As in the case of Sportsmen, vacancies must be reserved in Government for employment of the sons and daughters of policemen.

IPS officers belong to central police cadre and they are highly educated. Despite this, they indulge in many malpractices. A Committee must be constituted to monitor the activities of the IPS officers indulging in corrupt practices. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly take note of this.

I can cite an example in this connection. A police officer of DIG rank held lakhs and lakhs of rupees in benami name. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR had him suspended and I appreciate the action of the Chief Minister.

At this juncture, I wish to refer to the recent tragic train disaster on the Marudaiyar bridge in Ariyalur. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri P. Chidambaram rushed to the accident

site and paid his full attention in providing the necessary relief to the victims. The injured were provided medical assistance and I commend the prompt and quick measures taken in this regard. I also commend the State Government too for playing an important role in providing relief to the victims of the train disaster.

I also wish to refer to a holy event in the history of Tamil Nadu. I refer to the consecration ceremony of the Sri Ranganatha Gopuram. It was built some 2000 years ago. Lakhs and lakhs of devotees witnessed the consecration ceremony of the Gopuram and it was a heavenly moment on this earth. Though one of the Tamil Nadu Ministers created some confusion about the date of the ceremony, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister Shri Buta Singh, and Shri P. Chidambaram saw to it that the consecration ceremony was held on the auspicious date already planned and fixed. Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman was present on the auspicious occasion. Millions of devotees were very much thankful to them for this fine gesture. My appreciation goes also to the Tamil Nadu police who maintained perfect law and order during the ceremony.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to give adequate importance to the five and a half crore people of Tamil Nadu in the IPS. Their representation in IPS is very less. Steps must be taken to increase their number in IPS. While recruiting police men, it should be seen that the candidates do not belong to any political party. Certain States recruit policemen who owe allegiance to the ruling party. Men the police forces are entrusted with the onerous job of maintaining peace all over the country, I therefore, emphasise that they should not belong to any political party. I say this because when Congress was ruling the State, policemen were not selected on party basis. But today, a party is ruling in the State and

Such selection of policemen on party basis must be stopped.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettypalayam) : I am on a point of order. He is making an allegation stating that the recruitment to the police is being done * * That is what he says. It is not correct. If there is any allegation which can be substantiated, let him produce the document to show that * * Let him say that; otherwise, it has to be expunged. That is my submission.

[Translation]

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : I can produce documentary evidence. I can produce documentary evidence. Kolandaivelu is saying that he does not know. I know because I have worked in the police department.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : State subjects cannot be discussed here, Mr. Kuppuswamy. Mr. Kuppuswamy.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : * * As far as I am concerned, I can prove it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Nobody has the right here to stop me speaking in this august House.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What is this, Sir ?

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : I have been elected by people and therefore, nobody has the right to stop my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About States he cannot speak here.

[Translation]

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, many speakers here referred to the Babri Masjid issue, I, however, commend the police and the efforts of Hon'ble Shri Buta

[Shri C. K. Kuppuswamy]

Singh and Hon'ble Shri P. Chidambaram in maintaining peace in that area without allowing it to erupt into a major communal conflagration.

Sir, I do not oppose Hindi. But do not impose Hindi on us. We Tamilians rather welcome Hindi. But do not compel people to learn Hindi or do not impose it on unwilling people. Nevertheless, nobody has the right to restrain people from learning Hindi voluntarily.

About the prohibition policy, Sir, I would like to submit that the States which vigorously implement the prohibition policy must be given grants as incentives. At the same time, States which do not implement the prohibition policy must not be provided with further funds for developmental activities.

With these words, I think the Hon'ble Dy. Speaker once again for giving me the opportunity.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :
Sir, I would like to propose that we forego
Lunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the
House will agree. That will help us to
accommodate more Members to speak.

Now Shri Amar Roypradhan.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch
Behar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the
country is passing through a grave situation.
The caste riots, the communal riots and the
language riots are taking place here and
there in the country and more occurrences
may be at any time. Casteism, communa-
lism, regionalism and religious fundamenta-
lism are spreading their ugly heads very
fast... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I am
on a Point of Order, Sir.

[Translation]

My name is there for the last two days.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you
cannot raise it now. He has already started.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : They
are threatening the India's unity and
integrity. In the days of freedom fighting—I
think Mr. Buta Singh also knows it very
well—we used to give the slogan that India
is one and united, India's unity lies in its
diversity. But now another slogan is coming
up very fast in the magazines and also in
some other sections of the press that India
was never one and united. Yesterday I had
given a very patient hearing to the rhetoric
speech of Mr. P. Chidambaram, the Hon.
Minister of State for Home Affairs. He
referred from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to
Rabindra Nath Tagore. I hope Mr.
Chidambaram has read Maulana Abul Kalam
Azad's 'India Wins Freedom' also In that
book, I think, he has read who was responsi-
ble for the partition of India and for the
communal riots. It is very clearly mentioned
there that for power, his party may com-
promise with the Muslim League and the
then Hindu Mahasabha It is for that
reason that we are suffering a lot till today.
The seeds of communalism were sown on
15th August 1947 and since then till today,
that poisonous tree has grown very big and
has shadowed the entire country with
communalism and all these things. Can the
Hon. Minister tell me who stands in the
way of eradication of communalism,
regionalism and casteism in the country ? The
Congress Party is doing all this with some
motivation, I must say, because of the fact
that they are following the same path, as
had been adopted by Lord Mountbatten in
this country before independence You are
following that path, that is, divide and rule
policy in due to which there is a lot of
criticism and all these things. Can the Hon.
Minister tell us who stands in the way of
solving the problems of Babri Masjid and
Ramjanambhoomi issue ? You are dragging
on this issue for a long time, at least for
the last two years, We have made proposals

before you so many times in so many ways to make this place as ancient monument. But you did not do that. Why and in whose interest this has not been done? Can you tell us who stands in the way of banning the communal organisations in this country—the organisations of R.S.S., Biswa-Hindu Parishad, Jama-et-Islami, etc.? Can you tell us who stands in the way of stopping the inflow of foreign money into the religious institutions? Do you know how much foreign money flowed into the country in 1975? The total foreign money inflow in 1975 is Rs. 32,45,05,149. Out of this money come from the USA is Rs. 6,08,82,366, from the UK Rs. 1,96,15,755, West Germany Rs. 9,16,32,665, Italy Rs. 4,50,72,410 from UAE Rs. 21,58,721 and from Saudi Arabia Rs. 1,82,05,268. The blackmoney inflow would be at least 10 times of this total amount. May I know why are you not stopping this inflow of foreign money? If you say, the temples, mosques and Churches cannot be run by the local donations, let them be closed down for ever if the foreign money does not flow into those places. Let them be closed down for ever. If you scrutinise the foreign contributions, so far as my knowledge goes, you will find that not a single case has been drawn under Sections 23 and 25 of the Foreign Contributions Act so far. Why?

Yesterday, the Hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram, told this House about the problem of Gorkhaland. May I know who stands in the way of solving the problem of Gorkhaland? Sir, withdrawal of items 6 and 7 from the Indo-Nepal Agreement, is not under the State jurisdiction. It is under the jurisdiction of the Centre. It is under your jurisdiction. You may do that or you may not do that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): What do you mean by saying 'you may do that'? Are you supporting that demand?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am coming to that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Then, don't say 'you may do that'. We have categorically said that the understanding of the people in GNLG of the Articles 6 and 7 of their treaty is wrong. On the contrary, the said Articles protect Nepal speaking people, people who come from Nepal, under that treaty they work here and there is no question of abrogating the Articles 6 and 7. Our position has been made consistently clear. Now, why are you rhetorically posing the question? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I will come to that point. Regarding another point, that is, Gorkha Troops Recruitment treaty, I may point out that it is not the subject of the State Government. It is the subject of the Centre. It is not the job of West Bengal Government.

Sir, regarding the Nepali language to be put in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, of course, we Left-front also demanded so. We will support it. But to include this in the Eighth Schedule is the job of the Centre. It is not the job of the State Government. It is your job. Many memoranda were given by them and they have

13.08 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI

In the Chair]

submitted in that about the demand of the Gorkhaland. Did anyone think about that? Even in the Prime Minister's tour, they mentioned about this. By this way you are encouraging regional forces. Who stands in your way to stop the separatist movement in the country and to stop the activities of the regional forces? I will read out a small portion of news item that appeared on 14th March 1987 in Bengali newspaper 'Yugantar'.

In that newspaper it was stated :

Shradbeya Panchana' da,

Nirvachane jetar jonya aponar anugraha sar aashirvad Chaai. Tachhara aapni Buta Singh ke je chhith likha rekhe esekhilen taar uttar aasha kori etodine peyechhen. Todi na peye

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

(Interruptions)

thaken tobe taar ekta copy anmi
songe kore enchhlam. Kaali Dilli
chole jaachhi. 12 March fire ese aabar
aponar songe dekha Korbo.

Yours

7th March'87.

The English translation of it is :

**

"Dear

We want your kind help and
blessings to win the election. Hope
you have received the reply of your
letter from Shri Buta Singh I brought
a copy of that reply with me if you
did not have it. Tomorrow I am
returning back to Delhi. I shall come
back on 12th March, then I shall
meet you again. dated 7th March
87".

Do you know who is this **

He is ** ** a separatist
leader and President of Uttarkhand.
Who wrote this letter ? His name is
** He wrote his name at the end
like this :

"Yours affectionately,

**

Who is this ** He is the Secretariat
member of the All India Congress (I) Com-
mittee and he is ** ** And this letter
was written to whom ?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : Is this my letter ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is
not our letter. It is your organisation's
paper. Who is the owner of the paper ? It
is Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh and others.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

S. BUTA SINGH : I have been
constantly advising my friends opposite
specially in the Left Front who have special
fancy for the print media. Whatever goes
into this press, they take it as a gospel. They
will not come to the facts. I do not know
this paper which has published something in
Bangla bhasha.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is
Yugantar.

S. BUTA SINGH : Why are you
treating this Yugantar as a holy print ? Why
are you throwing out these things without
ascertaining from me ? You should have
come yesterday, I would have given you
factual information.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : Even now you can
come.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes,
Mr. Home Minister, I have not published
or printed it. But since 14th of March no
one has protested.

S. BUTA SINGH : I do not know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : How do
we know ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pradhan, you
are to satisfy yourself. If you have got any
doubt, you can go and discuss with him.
Don't mention about the paper like this.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Why
Madam ? Yesterday the newspaper...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already
stated. Already you have mentioned it,

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is your paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't refer to any other allegation. Go to the next point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, yesterday I did not read any news item from any paper. I read the opinion of that paper in an editorial.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes, it is an opinion.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is only an opinion. You have to rely on the document.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Here is the letter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If you don't know the difference between an opinion expressed in an editorial and a newspaper, according to me...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : This letter is clearer than that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Show it to us first.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pradhan, please continue.

S. BUTA SINGH : This cannot go on record, Madam.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Show it to us first.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is the tragedy of the country that the Congress (I) people are asking for the blessings and kindness from the Uttar Khand party to win the Assembly elections.

S. BUTA SINGH : This is absolutely baseless. We are not asking for any support from Uttarkhand or whatever it is.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is repeatedly telling you to go and ascertain the facts. Now you go to the next point. Why do you repeat it again and again ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I will come to the point.

Madam, the Prime Minister during the election campaign visited thrice the North Bengal and everywhere he was saying :

[Translation]

"I regret that North Bengal is very backward. During the last ten years the leftist Government has not done anything." If it is true that we have not done anything, then what have you done during the last 40 years ?

[English]

May I know what you have done within the last 40 years ? Madam, day before yesterday there was a question regarding the North Bengal development as proposed by the North Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and they have asked for certain projects to be cleared and in that question we have asked for some money—Rs. 425 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Rs. 425 crores is required for Teesta irrigation project but you will say, there is paucity of funds. You have shared only Rs. 5 crores. Out of Rs. 425 crores, the Central Government has given only Rs. 5 crores. It is a matter of great regret and shame. Regarding the industrial development of North Bengal, you say that it is not possible to set up any public sector industry in the 7th Five Year Plan. Why is North Bengal being so much neglected ?

If we ask for the railway lines for North Bengal again you say "No, it is not possible due to the paucity of funds". One

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

railway line New Bongaigaon to via Teesta Bridge Jalpaiguri town and New Jalpaiguri is not taken up due to paucity of funds. Another longstanding demand is Balurghat-Eklakshim line but the work of that line has not been progressing though it is in the Plan.

You are neglecting the North Bengal area and encouraging the separatist forces. On the one hand, you are neglecting Northeastern region, Sikkim, North Bengal and on the other hand, you are encouraging separatist forces. You are encouraging the separatist forces in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I will have to repeat what Mr. P. Chidambaram has referred to regarding Tagore. Yesterday, he referred to Tagore poem. Really the country is ours and in this country, whoever he may be, whether he is Hindu or Muslim or Christian or Sikh, whether he is Bibari or Bengali or Marathi, we like to be united. So, for this country's sake, you must try to fight these forces, particularly communal forces, caste forces, separatist forces, those forces who are fanatics as early as possible and take proper measures for that immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak as I have been waiting for the last two days for it.

I would be very brief and would not like to repeat what my colleagues have already said. Though I wanted to say a lot but as there is shortage of time, I will be brief. For the last two days discussion has been going on the Ram Janam Bnoomi—Babri Masjid dispute. I also want to place certain facts before the House as it is the highest court of the country.

First of all I may tell you that the silence on the part of Government has created a feeling of apprehension among the majority

community. Both cannot be equated. What conditions are prevailing in the country today? These are worse than those prevailed during the partition of the country. Whose fault is it? The dispute relates to Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid Babar cannot be equated with Lord Rama. The sentiments of all the people of the country are linked with Lord Rama. The birth place of Lord Rama cannot be matched with any temple or mosque. I want to tell the country that where this dispute is going on, there is surprisingly no Muslim population. In the whole of Ayodhya there are just 25 to 30 houses accommodating 100 to 150 Muslims. Where this Ram Janam Bhoomi exists, there is only one Muslim house in the Mohalla. Who will go there to offer *Namaz*? Not only this, I want to submit to the Mullahs of Muslims that they have certain rules of the Shariat according to which there should not be any idol in a mosque. In that building out of 14 columns, 12 columns have still idols of Hindu gods and goddesses. There is not a single mosque which is without minarets. There may be four, three or one. But there is no minaret there. In the Shariat it is also written that a place where *Namaz* is not offered five times a day, is not a mosque. For quite a long time *Namaz* has not been offered there. It is all against the Shariat. Even then there is a lot of hue and cry. I would also like to tell the Government that everybody is being dubbed as communal. I would like to thank the majority community that it has remained patient and has not turned violent. The lock was opened after the orders of the court. Then where was the need to raise a storm over it? It is a local issue. People of Ayodhya themselves can solve this issue. Had the Ayodhya people agitated, one could have understood their grievance. But who are the agitators? They are not the Mullahs of Muslims. They are the political people. Who is Shri Shahabuddin? Who is Shri Banatwala? They are all political people. It is a political war that is going on. The atmosphere is being polluted. Not only this, the Government has become just a silent spectator. A rally was held here which lakhs of people attended. It was said that let the Army be withdrawn, "I will deal myself." Our Muslim Members of Parliament were threatened that their houses would be burnt and they would be dismembered but the Government is silent. In Kanpur it was said that *Jehad* would be launched. I should not say it but I have to

say it with regret that one of the Muslim MLA called mother India (Bharat Mata) as a witch. Even then the Government is not doing anything. In spite of all these things, we are termed as culprits.

The feelings of 7 crore Hindus are linked with Lord Rama. Hindus, who are in majority here, have that much respect and affection for Ram Janam Bhoomi as Muslims all over the world have for Kaba. Ram Janam Bhoomi is not everywhere. It is in Ayodhya only as Kaba is only at one place. The way our Muslim brother think that a journey to Kaba will relieve them of all the sins, so is the feeling of Hindus for Ram Janam Bhoomi. It is a sentimental issue. I want to warn the Government not to let the history be repeated. I may tell you that had any of the majority community leader said what has been said by Abdullah Bukhari, he would have been behind the bars. Why are you feeling shy of putting him in jail. You are silent but what will be the consequences? If Abdullah Bukhari can say such things, then majority community too can feel infuriated. Though the effect of the sandalwood is cool but when on friction, it produces fire. Why then that situation is being created? I want to know as to what is the crime of the majority community? It too has right to live here.

I have already said as to how Hindus in Punjab are being treated. It is being said that situation in Punjab has improved and secularism is being discussed there but Hindus are being killed there. They are dictating from the Gurudwaras and a Granthi can declare anyone *tankhaiya* and sent him out. Secularism is only for the majority community and not for the minority. As I have already said that if five Mullabas who are expert on religion, say that is against the Shariat, I would request my muslim brothers through this House that they should not go by such sentiments. Even today Hindus and Muslims in rural areas embrace each other. I have seen it with my own eyes that when *tazia* procession is taken out, they recite elegy and embrace each other. In villages they live like brothers and attend marriages of one another. Therefore, you should not create any rift among them and the unity of the country as it has been should be maintained. If it is against the Shariat you should look into it. It is also written in the Shariat that if any one

commits a crime he should be stoned to death and one who commits a theft his hands should be cut, then why do not you take such action. It is true. You can see as to what has happened in the Shahbano case. It was a matter which related to a community and when our Hon. Prime Minister realised that this case comes under the purview of their personal law, he brought a law to nullify the judgement of the Supreme Court. He did not bother about the State and today all are imitating him. That is why I want to say that as long as the Government does not take effective steps to suppress the anti-national forces, we will have to face difficult times ahead. Therefore, you should not take such things lightly. I would also like to say one thing that foreign money is being utilised for all these anti-social activities. Though I do not have full information about it yet. It appears that foreign money is being used to create communal tension in the country and to break the unity of the country. They want to disintegrate our country. You have to take some concrete steps to curb it. In the end, I would like to thank the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Farooq Abdullah who has proved that the nationalist forces can always win over the communal forces. In a election speech, he declared that if he comes to power he would put all the communal and anti-national forces behind the bars. That is why he won the election and did as he promised. The country should follow his example. I once again thank him through this House and would request the Government to take this problem seriously and some concrete steps should be taken to protect the unity and integrity of the country.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, I had been listening for the past two days in the House to speaker after speaker narrating the plight of freedom fighters in our country. They were all unanimous in showing sympathy for the freedom fighters and also suggested to the Government to provide adequate care for these men who fought valiantly against the British.

I also wish to say a few words in support of the freedom fighters on this occasion when I rise to welcome the demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1987-88.

* The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Joevarathinam]

I extend my heartiest congratulations to those who spoke in this House for the welfare of the freedom fighters. I also participated in the National liberation movement alongwith Mahatma Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We did selfless service to the Nation and did not anticipate that at some future point of time we would be given concessions and compensation. In North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu, I participated in many anti-British agitations during 1940-42 and underwent punishments for such participation. Men of my age and experience are fast vanishing. However, their wards are not being properly taken care of by the Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide at least facilities for the children of freedom fighters to receive education.

Many freedom fighters come to me and say that their children are education but do not get employment. They beg me to get some employment for their children. I am moved by the pathetic conditions of my compatriots. Two months before, I wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Minister Shri P. Chidambaram and impressed upon him the need to reserve 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the vacancies in public sector companies for the wards of freedom fighters. I once again request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider my request.

A generation which underwent so many ordeals for the sake of the Nation, should not be left in lurch. The Government must, at least, provide employment to their children so that the children can support the aged freedom fighters.

Textbooks containing lessons on our freedoms struggle and the history of our national liberation leaders must be prescribed for study for children in schools at a very young age itself so that we can instil in tender minds patriotic fervour.

The representation of Tamil Nadu in IAS, IPS and IFS and other central services is declining. I do not know the reasons. Intensive training for competing in all-India services may be given to students during the study in colleges so that they

could come out successfully in the all India service examinations.

Next, Sir, about the Sri Lanka problem. The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Hon'ble Ministers Shri P. Chidambarran, Shri Natwar Singh are well aware of the inherent dangers in postponing a solution in the matter. Tamil Nadu used to be always a peaceful State. Unless a permanent solution is found to the Sri Lanka Problem, the peace in the State is going to be disturbed as is evident by the recent series of bomb explosions in the State.

Further, Sir, CBI must be provided intensive training. CBI must be able to sense crimes before they are actually committed and thus prevent disasters. Proper facilities must also be provided to CBI personnel. If intelligence units function efficiently, I hope we can avert many sad events like the recent bomb explosions.

Many complaints and representations have come from Tamil Nadu from the freedom fighters. It is not expedient to dispose all these petitions within a short span of time in Delhi. I, therefore, suggest to the Government to direct the state Government to appoint a Committee which should visit each district in Tamil Nadu and they could identify the genuine freedom fighters. Those freedom fighters who are eligible to receive benefits under the schemes of the Government can be provided with the same immediately.

With these words, I thank the Chair for providing me time to participate.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit some points regarding the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Today the clouds of destruction are overcasting our country. Our national unity and integrity are in danger. In addition to it, our internal security is also weakening and as a result of that the separatist forces have become active in different parts of the country. It should also be made clear in the House as to which political parties are responsible for this. It is my duty to tell the truth to the Parliament otherwise it would

tarnish its holy image. I would like to say that the danger to our country, which we see to-day, has been created since a long time back. First of all I blame the ruling party for creating such a situation. It is for the first time in the 40 years of independence that such an atmosphere has been created in the country and thousands of people are being killed. Secondly the Bhartiya Janata Party is responsible for it. They are fanning communal riots. In order to maintain their party politics, they always keep their party interest above the national interest. In elections they spoil the atmosphere by creating communal riots. They win elections by creating an atmosphere of hooliganism and with the help of hooligans. It is not proper to consider politics as a business or a means to accumulate wealth. It is not proper to make use of the decision of the court in the interest of their party.

Recently an Hon. Member pointed out that the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Shabbano case was in favour of poor muslim women. They thanked the Supreme Court for giving such a decision but you have set aside that decision. You did it because you wanted to please some muslims but by doing so, you have weakened the judiciary.

Fourthly, I would like to say that when the question of Babri Masjid was raised our Hon. Minister said that it was a very difficult issue. If you have power to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court in the Shabbano case, you can also construct a mosque there on the basis of the personal law. You are taking the country towards disintegration by doing all such dirty things.

You take the case of the Punjab problem. Why terrorism is increasing there? Mr. Bhindrawala was a man killer and played a political game from Swaran Mandir under the cover of religion. An Hon. Member of your party who is now holding the top-most post in your organisation, described him a saint. When he was described as a saint, the Police thought that there was no need to keep a watch on a saint. As a result of that he collected weapons in Swaran Mandir which ultimately led to the Blue Star Operation. This operation adversely affected the minds of common sikhs who were all patriots and were ready to cooperate with you and this

gave birth to terrorism. That is why people are being killed there. You have to look into all these things. You should understand that innocent people are being killed there for which the coming generation would not excuse you. You have entered into an agreement with the tribals of Tripura, with Farooq Abdullah in Jammu and Kashmir and with Muslim League in Kerala. What does it mean? You have described the Gheisingh movement as a nationalist movement and in this way you have kept your party politics above the national interest. You have done it because of your greed for power. Today thousands of innocent people are being killed there.

I also would like to point out that you have not yet stopped the practice started by the Britishers to make caste based recruitment in the Army. Caste or religion should not be the basis of recruitment in the Army otherwise it could create a danger of clash among our Armed forces also.

Now I would like to say one thing about Bihar State. In Bihar, particularly in my constituency a parallel party has been formed and that is why that area has been declared as a sensitive area. I would like to tell you that from 1st January 1986 to 31st March, 1987, 4465 persons have been killed there out of which 665 persons have been killed in Bhojpur district alone and 1000 people in Jahanabad district. The situation there is even worst than that in Punjab, but the Government of Bihar claims very confidently that the law and order situation in Bihar is quite good. The Chief Minister of Bihar is not ashamed of making such a claim. A parallel party of extremists is also collecting tax in that areas and four persons were also done to death by hanging from a tree. A potter named Raghunath of Makpa village under Makdumpur Police Station was killed. Similarly on 14th March, Shri Gariban, a shoe maker and one Shri Sahavir Yadav were also killed because they had confronted the extremists and prevented their entry into the village. Such is the condition there and the State Government claims that the law and order situation is all right there.

Secondly, I would like to tell you as to what the Collector of Jahanabad has said. He said that Ghosi and Gaya were most

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

problem stricken areas where people are killed everyday. But not even a single doctor is available in that sensitive area. The Sub-Divisional officer has informed that due to non-availability of even a single doctor in the Government Hospital in Ghosi Block, the terrorism gets encouragement because under such circumstances it becomes easy for the extremists to misguide the local people and instigate them against the administration. I want that the Government should immediately issue suspension orders of these doctors.

In this connection, the Collector wrote to the Government but instead of suspending them, the administration rewarded them by posting at divisional level. This is how the Government is working there. Here you talk of the separation of religion, but that will not do. If you work properly only then you can save the country. The way you are working, you cannot save the country.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1987-88. I wholeheartedly welcome the demands and say a few words.

We have many languages and many castes and communities in our country. Under these circumstances it is a very difficult task to maintain peace and harmony in the country. In spite of all these factors our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has successfully maintained communal amity and peace in the country.

Punjab, Assam and Mizoram problems have been solved by our great international leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh and Shri Chidambaram are also striving very hard to maintain a very good and efficient administration throughout the country. I congratulate them for their efforts to maintain unity and integrity of our nation.

It is really surprising to see that States always blame the Centre for some or the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Kanada.

other reason. Neither the Centre can blame the States nor the States can blame the Centre. Maintenance of unity and integrity is the joint responsibility of both the Centre and States. They have to cooperate with each other to maintain peace in the country.

I want to cite an incident which took place in Pavagada of Tumkur district, in Karnataka State. The death of several people could have been avoided if the police of Pavagada station had acted properly and cautiously. Due to their negligence to duty several innocents lost lives in the most most unfortunate police piring. Hence I earnestly request the Hon. Minister to establish internal security force in all the States. This force should be set up on the lines of Border Security Force.

In our country especially in my State of Karnataka corruption has engulfed the entire police department.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't mention about the State.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Corruption is everywhere. There is no doubt about it. Even in Karnataka also, it is there.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : No. It is wrong.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : You please speak about your constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Because I am coming from Karnataka where corrup-

tion is going on, that is why I am telling you. It is for the information of the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is noting, but a police Government, which is running, especially in Karnataka. This is for your information. That is what is happening in Karnataka. That is the experience of a commonman.

The common people, poor harijans and poor farmers are not getting justics from the police department. The police personnel are supposed to protect the interests of all people in the country. Unfortunately this is not happening. On the hand some of them are responsible for the law and order disturbances. On this occasion I would like to give one more example. The police Superintendent of Tumkur (Karnataka) police station recently misbehaved with one of the Hon. Members of this august House. If this is the kind of treatment meted out by a responsible police officer to an Hon. Member of Parliament then you can imagine what will happen to the common people who approach police seeking justice. I really do not know whether Janata Govt. or police raj is running the administration in Karnataka. Under such special circumstances I request the Hon. Minister to intervene and to bring the situation under control.

Every year tens of thousands girls from harijans, girijans and other down trodden families are becoming jogins or devadasis all over the country. This malady has spread in many States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and others. This custom has to be curbed and put to an end once for all. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced a Bill in the State Assembly to stop this evil system of jogins and devadasis. I am extremely happy about this Bill. I urge upon the Minister to bring an act in the Parliament so that this custom of Devdasis will come to end throughout the country.

There are hundred of applications pending for sanction of pension of freedom fighters. These freedom fighters have spent many years in jails. Some of the freedom fighters are dead and their wives are finding it difficult to get pension. Some of these widows and other persons seeking pension come to Delhi and wait for many days. They

go to the Ministry and entire. Some applications forwarded by Karnataka Govt. in the year 1975 are still pending. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to immediately look into this matter and to sanction pension.

Finally I want to say a few words about the language controversy that is going on in our country. Ours is a vast country and we have Kannada language in Karnatka, Tamil in Tamil Nadu, Bengali in West Bengal and Hindi language in the Hindi belt. Spreading of Hindi as our national language should not be done by force. Instead of force and negative approaches the persons responsible for imparting the knowledge of national language should try to win the hearts of the people of non-Hindi Speaking States. The only way to encourage our national language Hindi is through love and affection and not by force. We are one nation. We can adopt one national language that is Hindi. Our mother that is Bharat Mata is one and we must be united for all the ages to come. I request the Hon. Minister to install TV in all the villages of our country to propagate Hindi language.

Once again, I welcome and support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1987-88. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this import subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon'ble Dy. Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1987-88.

Let me first complement our Hon'ble Home Affairs Shri Buta Singh for sailing the country amidst rough weather. He is a bold administrator and a ripe politician.

Sir, I also listened with rapt attention to the speech of the Hon'ble Minister for State for Home Affairs Shri P. Chidambaram made in this House yesterday. He marshalled his arguments and highlighted the dangers of mixing religion, caste and creed with politics

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

in a commendable manner. His oratorical skills may be a big surprise to many here, but as far as I am concerned, I had the personal experience of seeking him practising in Madras High Court. Even the Hon'ble Judges held him in high esteem. Generally intelligent persons do not admire talents in others. However, Shri Chidambaram is an exception to this general rule. Even Judges and senior lawyers acknowledged him as a talented lawyer and he proves to be an able administrator too.

He was instrumental in ordering timely disbursements of pensions to retired persons. He had also made many reforms in IAS and other administrative services. Administrative Tribunals have been constituted with a view to adjudicate service disputes of Govt. servants. This would alleviate the burden on Courts.

Delhi is the capital city of India and the world's attention is always focussed on this city. Therefore, we must have an efficient police force in Delhi. We must improve law and order condition in Delhi. In 1986 alone, Bank robberies to an amount of Rs. 14.74 lakhs have been committed in Delhi. 127 violent incidents occurred in Delhi in 1985. This increased to 180 in 1986. Stringent measures must be taken to curb the number of such violent incidents in the Capital.

As far as the Punjab situation is concerned, it is fast improving, thanks to the efforts of the Govt. With the cooperation of the Barnala Govt. and the opposition parties, a campaign is launched in the State against violence. All party meetings are being held to guide people to refrain from violence. However, I request the Central Govt. to implement the remaining provisions of the Rajiv-Longowal accord quickly.

In Mizoram, a solution has been found to the long pending problem of insurgency. The Union territory has been granted Statehood and a democratically elected Govt. is in rule there. I welcome this.

I also welcome the action of the Govt. in granting Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, Article 356 of the Constitution may be repealed since there are ample chances for misusing this provision. Hon'ble Minister may kindly consider this plea. The Sarkaria Commission which was appointed to go into the question of Centre-State relations must be directed to submit its report immediately. Its recommendations must be implemented in toto.

Sir, Law should also be amended to the effect that Governors can be appointed only on the recommendation of the Chief Minister who is directly elected by the people.

In the interest of having a strong Centre, we must create strong States. I, therefore, request that powers must be decentralised and States should be parted with more powers. Powers of all India interest may be retained with the Centre and the rest may be given to the States. In this connection, I may like to urge upon the Govt. that entries in the State List must on no account be transferred to the Central List.

About the language issue, Sir, as the Hon'ble Member from Belgaum pointed out and as our Hon'ble member Shri C. K. Kuppuswamy outlines very well, we are not opposed to Hindi as a language. In Tamil Nadu, many schools are teaching Hindi as a subject. Many learn it in Tamil Nadu voluntarily. What we resist is its imposition. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution urging upon the Centre to pass a law suitably incorporating the assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. This law would give the assurance of the late Prime Minister a legal basis and therefore it would become inviolable.

Sir, the services of ex-servicemen who retire from service in their 30 or 35 years may be utilised for patrolling the cities during night. These ex-servicemen may, therefore, be used to curb crimes committed during night.

The number of posts on the India border may also be increased to check illegal immigration.

Now, the Central Govt. is providing 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to

State Govts. for modernisation of police. The amount provided to States in this behalf must be converted into 100 per cent grant to help many States which are having financial constraints.

Rs. 137.56 crores have been allocated for improving jail administration to 16 States. Tamil Nadu has been neglected. Funds should also be provided to Tamil Nadu for the purpose of jail administration.

I also commend the efforts of Hon'ble Shri Madhavrao Scindia and the Hon'ble Shri P. Chidambaram in providing quick relief to the victims of the Ariyalur train disaster.

Tamil Nadu used to be always a peaceful State. The tranquillity of the State has been disturbed by some frustrated politicians. Persons belonging to DMK party burned the copies of the Constitution. I urge upon the Govt. to come out with a law banning political parties indulging in such subversive activities. 10 DMK legislators in the State of Tamil Nadu have been disqualified for burning copies of Constitution. The Election Commission must announce elections to these vacancies early. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget presented by the Hon Minister and oppose the cut motions which have been moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the police force in any part of a country fails to maintain law and order and ensure peace there, then that country cannot march on a path of progress and development. Peace is essential for development of agriculture, industry and business. Police has a vital role to play in this regard which is much needed. Proper arrangements will have to be made to deal with goondism, muscle power and 'might is right' attitude. The present rules and regulations and the system of police, which have come down to us from Britishers, have become very old and require radical changes as has been demanded by many Hon. Members here. These changes should be made keeping in view the aspirations and sentiments of the people at large. With a

view to ascertain the views of the people on the subject, views of legal experts, economists, socialists and political leaders should be obtained in order to evolve some method to bring about changes in the system. Today, we see slogans, like "patriotism-service of the people" written inside the police stations but we know what type of work is done there. The situation is such that the people are afraid of lodging reports with the police. When it becomes very essential, in case of any theft etc., the people go to police stations to register their complaints otherwise they do not go there. A rich man's report is registered immediately but a poor man has to take several rounds for it. All such situations must be changed. Similarly nepotism prevalent among policeman should also be checked. The district magistrate post a persons of his own cast or his sycophant as officer incharged of a police station. Those who are not sycophants or who are Harijans and Adivasis are transferred to the loop line. Honest policeman are not made incharged of police stations but are sent to the loop-line. You should look into it.

Secondly, I want to submit something about Bastar. Like Andaman and Nicobar islands, Bastar is a place in Madhya Pradesh where, people are posted as an act of punishment. Its development should receive proper attention. (*Interruptions*)

Finally, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are about 1 lakh Bengali Harijans in Madhya Pradesh who have not so far been recognised as such by the State Government. So far they have been receiving the benefit of reservation under the Rehabilitation project but now this project has been handed over to the State Government. If they are not given recognition, they will not be able to get any benefit. Therefore, they should get recognition early so that they are able to get all the benefits.

***SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants pertaining to the ministry of Home affairs. In this connection I wish to express my views as the only representative of minority group in Assam.

*The Speech was originally delivered in Assamese.

[Shri Abdul Hamid]

I want to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the problems of the minority group of Assam have not been attended to either by the State Government of Assam or by the Central Government India is a Republic country. But the minority people of Assam have not got the right of republicans till today. In 1950 when Gopinath Bordolai was the Chief Minister of Assam by a communal disturbances nearly 9 lakh minority people had been dragged out from Assam by looting and burning their properties. So, many people had lost their lives. Again in 1965 in the name of Pakistani infiltrators nearly six lakh minority people were forcefully deported by the Assam police. Again in 1979 in the name of so called foreigners problem a long standing agitation was going on and due to which a large number of minorities people were feeling insecure, lost their properties and lives. The state Government of Assam does not care for the problems of the minority group, although the minority people suffered a lot during the disturbance in Assam. In the communal clashes in Assam thousands of people from the minority group were killed. Their houses were burnt and their properties worth crores of rupees were lost. These are very small incidents in the eyes of the leaders of Assam.

In the year 1983 when there was a constitutional crisis in Assam, the central leaders asked the people of Assam to act within the framework of the constitution. The problem of foreign nationals can be solved with the help of our constitution. There is provision in our constitution for the protection of minorities.

We have seen in 1983 that the majority of the people in Assam protested against the holding of election there. Only a handful of people belonging to minority Community supported that election and as a result Shri Hiteswar Saikia ministry came to power. This is known to all. In the process of that election thousands of people namely from Neli, Barbari, Dhuli, Gahpur, Karaikhowa, Bijni etc. were killed. Their houses were burnt and their properties were looted. In this way about 10 thousand people were killed in these incidents. With great regret I beg to submit that those people have not been compensated as yet. There is no scheme

for their rehabilitation. Those people are homeless. They have no job and they have got nothing to eat. Till today no enquiry commission has been constituted to enquire into those incidents. Those wretched people are running from pillar to post to get justice but they have been paid a deaf ear. A few days back some of them came to Delhi also so that they may get justice in the long run.

With great regret I submit that after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi there was a riot in Delhi. A commission of Enquiry was constituted to help those riot affected people and those people got compensation also. But in case of Assam nothing has been done so far. In the Neli massacre about three thousand people were killed. They have been denied compensation whatsoever and no rehabilitation is made so far. About three lakh people have been rendered home less and now they are in the street.

Therefore, I request the Hon. Home Minister that those homeless people of Neli should be rehabilitated. They should be provided with at least one job per family so that they may be saved from starvation.

The present AGP Government in Assam is doing nothing for the welfare of the minority group. They are looking after the welfare of their own people. Those who were involved in the Assam agitation and lost their lives have been compensated by an amount of Rs. 30,000 per head but the minority people are being neglected. The AGP Government is not doing justice to the minority people and denied.

In the year 1985 the voters lists in Assam were corrected. In the name of correction of voters list the names of eleven lakh minority group those who were genuine Indian citizen voters were deleted from the voters lists. They made all possible efforts to enlist their names in the voters list, but in vain.

Another point I want to make is that thousands of minority people in Assam are being evicted from their land under the garb of implementing the Assam accord. In this

way minority people are being harassed unnecessarily. In Mangal Doi sub-division there is a village namely Mahmari Chhapari wherefrom two hundred minority families have been forcibly evicted recently and thus they have been rendered homeless, with a view to harass and assault their (minority) Constitutional right. There are some youth volunteers of a particular political party who are indulging in such illegal forceful evictions. As a result of such evictions there have been some communal clashes among different groups of people. If these communal clashes are not nipped in the bud, it may take a very serious turn. If these communal clashes are allowed to go on in this manner and no effective steps are taken by the Authority Concerned there may be the same situation just like Neli. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK
 (Nagaland): At the outset, I would like to express my gratefulness to the Prime Minister and our Home Minister for accepting the demands of the people of Nagaland of reducing the disturbed area belt from 20 kms to 5 kms.

From the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs you will see that the development of northeastern region through the North Eastern Council also comes under the purview of the Home Ministry. I find that more funds have been allotted for communication. I would request the Hon. Home Minister to tell the North Eastern Council to give priority to the construction of inter-State roads because people from our State have to go through Assam. If the Assam Government does not maintain the inter-State roads properly, we suffer. So I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to tell the NEC that construction of inter-State roads should be given priority.

There is a new dimension in the insurgency activities in the north-eastern region. On 27th April, 1986 the United Liberation Army of Assam and People's Liberation Army have signed an agreement. They have contacts with NSCN. The training is imparted by the NSCN from

the Burmese territory. As of now, ambush and killings are on the decrease. But the recruitment is going on. And the day will come when they gain the strength they will try to ambush and start killings. The Government of India should take up with the Burmese Government that they should not allow in their territory training of undergrounds. As long as Burmese Government remains inactive and as long as they give training inside Burmese territory, the insurgency problem in the north eastern region will remain and will continue. So through the External Affairs Ministry this matter should be taken up. If necessary, the Government of India should extend help to the Burmese Government to stop the activities of 'undergrounds' in the Burmese territory. Once there is a problem, there must be an end to it also. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister of Home Affairs that there should be a dialogue with the underground Nagas. Without a dialogue, the problem will not come to an end, it will continue to be there. So, I will request the Hon. Minister that there should be a dialogue with the 'underground Nagas' at an early date.

Lastly, I do not know whether the Government of India is aware of it or not—that the Ex-Self Styled General Mowu Angami, who was arrested in 1969 while returning from China, was put in jail in Shillong. In 1975, after the Shillong Accord, he was released. The Government of Nagaland has given him the rehabilitation assistance. But some time last year, he crossed over to Pakistan through Punjab and he issued a Press statement in London. A copy of his Press statement is with the Chief Minister of Nagaland. I have concluded from it that he crossed over to Pakistan and from Pakistan he went to London. It Pakistan is a friendly State, how could they issue a passport to an Indian national? So, this matter should be taken up with the Government of Pakistan. Earlier also, before the creation of Bangladesh, the then East Pakistan Government had been giving training to the underground Nagas. I do not know how Mr. Mowu Angami has been allowed to go to London from Pakistan. So, the Government should take it seriously and also take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I am on a point of order. The level of discussion on the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been very high. We are thankful to the Hon. Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order you tell me. Which rule has been violated you tell me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : My point of order is that the Hon. Home Minister will be replying to the debate and he will make important points. Benches should not be this empty. So, kindly ensure quorum.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. That you cannot say. If at all any quorum is lacking, you raise it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am on a Point of Order. Kindly ensure the quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If at all there is lack of quorum, you raise it. Just this kind of a remark you cannot make.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Quorum is there, Sir. If you want to ensure the quorum, you can do that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We will listen to the Hon. Home Minister but at least minimum number should be present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That you cannot raise. You can raise the Point of Order. There is no point of order. Are you insisting on quorum ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Yes, Sir. He should be heard by a greater number of M. Ps.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the bell be rung.

Now quorum is there Minister can reply now,

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Now let there be order in the House also.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry have been discussed thoroughly by the Hon. Members and they have taken more time than what has been allotted for this item to express their valuable opinions. I am grateful to all the Hon. Members who have expressed their views in this regard.

It is but natural that the representatives of the people express their opinions about this Ministry with full seriousness. I am also happy to state that the standard of discussion has been very good throughout. One of the points, which has been stressed by all the Hon. Members is unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country. The rest of all issues relating to language, religion, civilization and regions can be resolved in an atmosphere of good will and trust. During the course of discussion certain points have been raised about which all the political parties or groups have expressed their respective views. First of all I would like to submit that it is hardly necessary to point out that 40 years ago our freedom fighters under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi had created a glorious history by achieving independence of this country.

Today after 40 years of freedom when the 8th Lok Sabha is making all efforts to protect the democratic set up of our country, I am proud to point out that India is perhaps the only country in the whole world where democracy is thriving in the full sense of the term and serving the people. There may be many shortcomings or certain mistakes which may have been committed, but it is accepted in the whole world that it is only in India where there is a living democracy, thriving democracy and a democracy which enjoys the trust of the people. It is because of this reason that I have to refer to certain fundamental principles and basic elements and values about which our founding fathers under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi have decided that after independence we will follow these conceptions which

are enshrined in the Preamble and other Articles of our Constitution and which I believe, fully provide guidance to us.

The people of our country have unflinching faith that our country will remain a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. In fact, our politics our all policies and social programmes should be based on these fundamental principles. Only then we will be able to safeguard the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country. Whenever we depart from these fundamental principles, obstacles, weaknesses and uncertainties are bound to come in our way. Hence, regardless of which party we belong to and whether we sit on this side or on that side, after coming here, first of all we take an oath that we will serve our country and follow these basic principles. These principles are sacred not only for Hon. M.Ps and M.L.As but also for every citizen of India. If we feel in this manner then we will not have to face any sort of calamity. Now the question arises as to why and how we depart from those rules? I believe that when we pay attention to our fundamental principles, we should first lay emphasis on secularism because the various sections in our society can remain satisfied and co-exist peacefully only when everyone has firm faith in this concept. Now secularism is not such which can be enforced by law or by the Home Ministry. It is connected with our own sentiments, our morality and our good behaviour. If our faith in secularism is such that it becomes a part of our moral nature, our education system, our behaviour, our thought and our tendencies then no power on earth can take us away from it.

I regret that Hon. Shri Janga Reddy has just now talked about 'Indianisation'. Under our Constitution from Article (5) to (10), it has been enshrined that how a person taking birth on this sacred land is an Indian and a citizen of this country. Then, should we have to get certificates from the B.J.P. to prove that we are Indians? Such thinking can pose a serious threat which will create doubts in the minds of our people. The people think who are they; are they even above the Constitution which was achieved by our patriots and freedom fighters by sacrificing their lives.

Can there be a party above that, which can say whether such and such section of our society or person is an Indian or not. We prove our Indianness in the battlefields. Whenever our country is attacked or some other calamity befalls us we see as to whose blood is shed at our borders. It is the brave soldiers of India belonging to various religions and sections who sacrifice their lives to protect the motherland. They do not prove their integrity by acquiring certificates from the B.J.P. but by becoming martyrs for the sake of the country.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Sir, I want one clarification, you regretted that their was a talk about Indianisation and objectionable slogans were raised at the Boat club. I am also of the same view. But what steps have been taken by the Home Ministry against such people? Everyone has regretted their action, the whole House and the entire nation has felt the same, but what has your Ministry done about it and what action does it propose to take in this regard? A clarification must be given...*(Interruptions)* I mean that everyone has felt unhappy about the situation and we condemn it because it is an act of treason and of subversion, but what action have you taken against them?

S. BUTA SINGH : I have just started speaking. When I finish my comments on the points raised by Hon. Members, then if some Member seeks a clarification, I will be glad to give. Just give me a chance to speak. I will give full importance to your sentiments.

I was saying when there is danger to secularism. It arises when your neighbour asks you to prove first whether you are an Indian or not. He thinks what wrong act he has committed. He and his forefathers have taken birth here and made sacrifices and even now are ready to make sacrifices for the sake of the country and now who are these *Kacchadhari* or *Nikkardhari* to ask them to prove whether they are Indians or not. In some parts of the country a new slogan is being given which is called religious fundamentalism. In my view religious fundamentalism means to observe the fundamentals of a religion. It does not mean that we make those persons

[S. Buta Singh]

victims who are the very pillars of the unity and integrity of our country. Such a concept is dangerous for the country. These people, who divide the people in the name of such religions fundamentalism and create confusion in the minds of the people against any community, are as guilty as those forces which are weakening the morale of our people in the country. The biggest challenge to secularism the country is facing is being posed by those communal forces which are dividing the people in the name of religious fundamentalism.

There are places of worship of all religions in the country out of which some are so old that these are of pre-historic period, some are thousand years old, some are 500 years old and some are 600 years old and some are 100 years old and some new are being built. The people of different faiths in our country have full freedom to worship there or observe their religious tenets and there is no bar in this respect but what has prompted them now that they have decided to worship at those dilapidated and old buildings which are as much as 100 years or 400 years old. Under the law those old ruins are declared national monuments where there is no living and they are regarded as dead monuments. But these monuments are very important from the archaeological as well as tourist point of view. They are also very important for knowing the history of the country. But today some people all of sudden decide to go their to offer prayer. They are not going there for the sake of some religious sentiments but they are going there to incite the religious sentiments of the people and to arouse their communal feelings. There are some forces in the country who incite the feelings of the people to serve their own ends. They have neither any economic policy nor social policy. They have no ideology as well. In order to survive politically, they play with the sentiments of the people by raising issues of casteism, communalism and linguism. This is a great challenge to our secularism.

In our holy country people used to participate with great fervour in religious festivals of one another. I recall a small incident that happened in Delhi. The

procession of Ramkila was postponed for a day. The following day some people came to my residence to protest. You will be surprised to know who were these people. They were Muslims who reside in the mohallas falling along the route of the procession. It is they who strongly protested. They said that they wait for the whole year for this procession to pass so that they may present gifts to their brethren as a mark of respect and by banning this procession the Government have not given any consideration to their sentiments. Such type of feeling the people have for their brethren. All saints and prophets, rishimunis, places of pilgrimage, mosques and churches are linked together. We have been participating in the religious festivals of one another for centuries. All of a sudden such type of atmosphere is being built in and outside the country and sometimes the Press of other countries publish distorted news about us. This pains us. A number of important persons and institutions send such information or articles to other countries which make the people of those countries feel that so and so community is being prosecuted these and that genocide is committed on them and they are being exterminated. What type of patriotism is this and what type of social service is this? We can have differences with one another but these can be resolved under the Constitution amicably. By resorting to negotiations we can solve complicated problems. But what is happening? People write and send articles to other countries for support and then they get money from them. This is a great injustice to the country and it amounts to treason. My colleague, Shri Chidambaram Sahib and I have formulated a programme to deal with such institutions, organisations or persons who indulge in such activities. Whatever economic assistance come from other countries in the name of religion, culture, unity and integrity...
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Or in the name of the development. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt now. If you have anything to ask we will see at the end.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : In this country, funds are being received from other countries in the name of education and development but these are being misappropriated. The Ministry of Home Affairs have formulated a suitable scheme to check those forces who are out to sabotage the unity and integrity of the country and some parameters have been fixed in this respect. We are going to implement it vigorously. If some institutions and persons want to mobilise funds from other countries in the name of education and development, we will not stand in their way. They can take money from other countries for education and development in accordance with the norms of the country. They should inform the Government about it so that the Government could monitor its progress.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : When it will be enforced.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is already in force. A number of institutions have been removed from the list while others have been included in the list by giving them priority. They will not get money till we give our approval. If they put it to proper use, we will have no objection. If they use it under the registered aims and objects and observe Foreign Exchange Rules, then there is no restriction on anyone. But if the money received poses any danger to the unity and integrity of the country or there some politics is involved, we will not allow such an institution to work. Many Hon. Members have raised one point that there are some communal parties and organisations, who are openly interfering in our politics. This is a very strange point. This is being discussed since the Constituent Assembly. Under the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the land, no community has a right to interfere in the politics by playing up the communal sentiments. The Hon. Prime Minister has discussed this issue in the National Integration Council and with the leaders of the opposition parties. We discuss this issue is taken up for discussion. The Hon. Speaker has also given his guidance in this respect and we are taking it seriously. This issue can not be viewed from any

political angle but it is an issue concerning the unity and integrity of the country. If all political parties together are able to evolve some method, without hurting the religious sentiments of any community, by which we may be able to check any communal organisation from interfering in the politics of the country, the Government is ready for it along with the whole nation. The Government is prepared to negotiate with the leaders of the opposition parties to find out some solution. Our Prime Minister has already said so. A number of Hon. Members have expressed their views in regard to the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh. I have already stated in this House and I would like to reiterate that there is no issue which cannot be solved through negotiations howsoever it may be complicated. Even wars in the world can be prevented through negotiations. But this is a very small issue. Hon. Members know that we made efforts in this direction but failed. In fact, we all want and try to report the issue at the first instance with the result that the talks which are going on are disrupted and the people who want to come forward to help in arriving at any solution, go back.

I would like to say about the Press. The Press has a great responsibility in a democracy. The Press should cautiously handle such issues in such a way that the reporting does not further incite the people, but pacify them. We do not say that they should not report the facts. They can report the facts but it has a way. One way of reporting is to present a small matter in such a explosive way that it incites the people to burn the whole country and another way is that the situation does not worsen further. But it is seen that the tendency of our political parties is to raise explosive issues overlooking the important ones that are before the country. They give so much importance to non-issues that the real issues are left. This is a serious matter. Shri Chidambaramji said yesterday that we should first of all take the local people into one confidence because neither the people of Jammu and Kashmir nor the people of Assam Kerala who are hundreds of miles away would come there to offer *namaz*. It is the local people who will use that mosque. Their sentiments should,

[S. Buta Singh]

therefor, be kept in mind. It has been a holy pilgrimage centre of this country for many centuries. Now we have to think as to how we can seek the co-operation of the people and how can this problem be solved without any controversy. A rally was held on 30th and prior to that I had talked to the Chief Minister on 27th. Local leaders from both the parties gathered there and a meeting was held. Talks were held in that meeting and the first resolution which was passed in the meeting was that this was their own and a local problem which would be solved by them themselves. They also appealed through that resolution to all the people of the country and the big leaders not to interfere in that. A copy of that resolution was sent to us. Now I do not think that this thing should be presented in this manner. All the local people are unanimous in their view that they would cordially find out some way out very expeditiously. The so-called big leaders do not like it, because their aim is something else. These so-called leaders have to maintain their leadership and they have to indulge in politics. If the dispute is solved in this manner, then their political importance would be finished. I do not find any reason as to why persons living hundreds and thousands of kms. away from that place and who are not concerned with that place at all should be incited in the name of a temple, in the name of a mosque or in the name of Babar and Lord Ram Chandra who are poles apart. Babar was a ruler and Lord Rama is considered by all of us as our God. Can there be any comparison between the two? Therefore, this is a local issue and it should be solved by people through goodwill and co-operation. If outside people can extend their co-operation in solving it, it would be better. I would like to say that the local people themselves want to be left alone and they say that they would solve their problem themselves. But if someone can make any contribution in solving it, we will welcome it. But people want to make it more complicated; they do not want to solve it.

So far as the rally is concerned, two important things took place on the next day after the rally was held. First, the

reality came to light and many people were exposed. The youths, who participated expressed the view that they had come there not to listen all such things. They said that they had thought that a solution of the problem would be found. Hon. Members have asked as to what action has been taken by us? It is very easy for us to take action. We may ask the S.H.O. of the area and he would put all the concerned people behind the bars. But just tell me, is this a solution? It has been the best thing that all the wise and sensible people of the country have condemned them. Members have condemned them in this House also. Yesterday I was listening to the speech of Shri Banatwalla. I am of the view that the law must take its course. One may be a big man or a small one, but if one commits a crime, violates the law of the country and propagates violence or hatred, stern action should be taken against him and he should not be allowed to go scot free. But it is a great achievement that a feeling has been created among the people and the people of their own religion do not accept it to be a correct thing. This is the greatest victory. I do not hesitate to state it in this House that it is a local issue. Even then it has been our effort and we want that the people of all the sections of our society and leaders of all the opposition parties should sit together and find out a solution in such a way that the feelings of the followers of both the religions are not hurt. Our country is a very large, unique and great country. Can we not solve even this minor issue? It is a matter of great sorrow that even after forty years of independence, we have to say to a particular section of the people that they do not have faith in our country. What has happened that has forced them to lose faith in this country? There are certain fundamental issues which had been decided at the time of independence of the country and which I have mentioned in the beginning. India is a sovereign country. It has been decided once for all and the people of the country have taken the decision. It has been incorporated in the constitution. We can never allow any community or any communal section to challenge this decision.

[English]

Sovereignty of the country is full and final.

[*Translation*]

There cannot be any ifs and buts about it. Whatever disputes or minor issues are there, we can solve them. But the forces, the political parties or any section of the society that do not believe in these fundamental principles are anti-national and they are not the well wishers of the country. The same thing is going on in Punjab. What is in Punjab? Punjab is a very beautiful and resourceful State in which very brave and great patriots were born. A handful of persons are trying to destroy the life in Punjab. They have put a challenge before us. We have firm belief and it is our fundamental principle that the Government of India and Punjab Government would not allow anybody to disintegrate the country or to have faith in the forces outside the country. We are ready to pay any price for that. Many jawans of our Paramilitary forces have already sacrificed their lives there. But it is our firm resolve that we will not take rest until such elements continue to raise their ugly heads. We will not leave them unpunished.

Some Hon Members of our Akali party spoke in this house yesterday and raised many points. But they have not replied to my query as to what is their attitude towards these elements? They are silent on this point. I have been saying this from the very beginning that the Punjab problem would be solved only when political parties isolate these anti-national forces. Not one, but you can sign even twenty accords, but this problem is not going to be solved. Unless we decide that we are faithful citizens of this country, this problem is not going to be solved. We can not hold any talks with those persons who take help from abroad, raise slogans against the country and kill innocent persons. They will meet the fate of traitors. I have said this on earlier occasions and I am repeating it again.

Time and again it has been mentioned that a very commendable movement is going on in Punjab. I am grateful to the leaders of the opposition parties and especially to those of C.P.I., the C.P.M., the Telgu Desham, the Anna D.M.K., the B.J.P. and the National Conference for jointly launching a movement which has created a good atmosphere in Punjab which was there at the time of

Martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai and Kartar Saraba Singh. Peoples used to sing patriotic songs at that time. Due to untiring efforts of all of us, the atmosphere of terror has vanished which has been there for the last five years and the people have now become fearless and lakhs of people are now giving the proof of their patriotism. But one problem which is evading solution, is still there before us that certain forces are still there in the Harminder Saheb complex. You might have read in the newspapers of day before yesterday that the Assistant Secretary of S.G.P.C. and the senior-most Doctor of the hospital have been kidnapped. This is not surprising as such incidents do happen in Punjab. But what is worrying us is that some parties and some persons are working in league with the terrorists. I give you one example. As soon as news about kidnapping was published the Secretary, Shri Bhan Singh made a statement that both the office bearers have been taken in a SGPC vehicle by the SGPC driver. It is very clear that they have direct contacts with the terrorists. No comments have been made as to what for he took away those people. This proves that :

[*English*]

SGPC officials are actively conniving with these anti-national terrorists.

[*Translation*]

Sir, every week we read in the newspapers that some dead body has been found in the drain. Such incidents are happening in a holy-place the highest seat of our religion, which is visited by the people all over the world and where we go for prayers. Shahabuddinji, this is the result of this politics which is being indulged in by political parties in connivance with the terrorists. What has been decided by your Party? All parties are going there to create an awakening among the people but Shri Madhu Dandvate says that they will not participate. Why? In the first meeting you extended support to these suggestions. You are saying that you will not participate because the Prime Minister has said that the opposition is not supporting us. What is wrong in it? If you say a good thing we are with you. He has

[S. Buta Singh]

said that :

[English]

“Giving reasons for the Party executive decision, Prof Madhu Dandavate expressed grave dissatisfaction at the way in which the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi acclaimed last week in the Parliament that the opposition had fallen in line with the Central Government thinking”

So, what ? What is bad in that ?

[Translation]

If the Central Government has put up a proposal which is beneficial for the country then what is wrong, if you have agreed to that ? But Shri Dandavate says the above thing. It is strange that their leaders in the House speak something and their President says something else outside. You may read the statement of Shri Chandra Shekhar. He has not said that they will not participate because Shri Rajiv Gandhi's views were like this.

He says :

[English]

“At a press conference today, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said : ‘The stakes are high. I appeal to Mr. Barnala not to organize an all-party rally and big gatherings. The terrorists are a determined group of a few hundreds or thousands, who are not going to be impressed by the big rallies against the Akal Takhat.’”

This is Shri Chandra Shekhar, *Desh Bhagat*.

[Translation]

He says this and asks us not to hold any rally there. Is it bad that we are holding a rally against the terrorists. So Shri Dandavate says something and Shri Chandra Shekhar says something else.

Shahabuddinji, same has happened in the matter of Babri Masjid also. Shri Chandra Shekhar, yourself and Shri Dandavate all the three said different things...*(Interrup-*

tions) . Whatever you are to say you may say later on. I will listen to you and reply to that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*(Interruptions)***

S BUTA SINGH : I am only trying to raise before this House ..

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. Please take your seats. Not allowed. I have now allowed anybody.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have spoken on this issue.

[English]

I would not have touched this issue, had the Janata Party not taken this stance. After having agreed in the All-Party Leaders Meeting, they have taken this stance.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

A wrong feeling is being spread among the people that we are going to have confrontation with the Akal Takhat. If there is any confrontation, it is with the religious fundamentalism, it is with the mis-use of religious places and it is with the terrorists who are murderers of the innocent people. And this is what was decided upon. These were the three main points on which all parties had taken a decision collectively and in which Janata Party...

(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not put the record straight. Let this be on record that these are the three fundamental issues on which all party leaders agreed that they would launch a national campaign. There is nothing beyond this.

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

Either you were not conscious on that day or you are not awake today. On one of these two days you seem to have lost your wisdom...*(Interruptions)*

Take it easy. What I mean to say is that if we have decided that we have to launch a movement on the issue of unity and integrity of the country, then there is one way only and that is what we have adopted in Punjab. Response of the people is unique. People want that there should be peace in Punjab, there should no killing of the innocent and sanctity of the religions places should be maintained. Dead bodies should not flow from such places; there should be flow of blessings, love and affection. To achieve this goal, the only path that is available is what has been adopted by all the parties collectively.

One thing I would like to say that if we are to isolate these elements, we should not have any dealing with them, be they Government employees, followers of a particular religion or a political party. If we have to protect the people of Punjab, we will have to isolate the elements. Therefore, I would like to submit, through this House, to the people of Punjab, the Government of Punjab and the political parties that we are paying very high cost to keep this movement running. Ask the CPM people. Their big leaders have been killed. Ask the Congress Party. Its big leaders have been slain. This movement is going on in spite of all these things and patriotic parties are keeping this movement alive. I am fully confident that there is no dearth of patriots in Punjab and Punjab will not be lagging behind in showing patriotism. A day will come when we will be able to wipe out terrorism and Punjab will be given a role to play which it has all along been playing in nation building.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the Assam Accord, my colleague Shri Chidambaram has expressed the position in detail. I will say only one thing and that is whichever Accord it may be—be it the Punjab Accord, Assam or Mizoram Accord—there is one feeling behind it, there are certain circumstances which have led to these Accords.

To know about those circumstances, you will have to keep in mind the situation prevailing before, these Accords. For example, what was the situation in Assam or in Mizoram before the Accords and what was the situation prevailing in Punjab before the Punjab Accord was entered into. Accords fail when we forget the picture that existed before the Accords and start indulging in politicking. Otherwise there is no reason for their failure keeping in view the feelings with which Sant Harchand Singh Longowal came to Delhi and discussed the situation with the Hon. Prime Minister, to eliminate terrorism. In the same way the youth leaders of Assam came for Accord. At that time bloodshed was going on there and circumstances were miserable. After discussing those things the Accord was entered into. What violence had been going on in Mizoram during the last 20 years. Now the Accords have come amidst destruction and terrorism and a phase of democracy has started there. In the absence of these Accords, the democracy would have been a wishful thinking. Was there anyone who would have thought of holding elections in Punjab during those days. Big leaders, even from our own party were of the opinion that elections were not possible there. But the great leader of our nation, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had an unflinching faith in the democracy and he was fully aware that in whom the people have faith. He entered into an Accord and after the Accord.....
(Interruptions) ..

[English]

I am sure, if you realise, you will also like to do that. Only thing is how do you realise it? I tell you, you have to remember, what was happening in Assam, when this Accord was signed? Everybody and we were all thinking, will Assam ever be peaceful? Will families settle there? Will there be any sense of security in Assam? Nobody could do it, except by the process of democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER : But you lost the elections.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, we had lost the elections. We knew that we were going to lose. The Congress sacrifices for the rest of the country and for the people of our country...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : We did it. What I am saying is that we did it knowing fully well that the only way to restore peace, the only way to save the life and property of the people, is to have full play of democracy there. We had the democratic election. Nobody is grudging that.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the result ? Is there any democracy in Assam ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Well what has happened after the Accord ? I think you can ask this question to Mr. Mahanta. He should be more worried about the democratic institutions, whether the peace is there; whether the political opponents are safe. This is what he started. For that you want to blame Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Should he go and govern Assam or should he send somebody from here and govern Assam ? It is for all right-thinking people that they should learn. My Hon. colleague, yesterday mentioned, how to manage the affairs of the State, without fear and favour. They should forget about petty rivalries, political opponents. What is happening there ? It is here that I will request all the sections of this august House to see that democracy in all its fair play gives protection to all the people, whether it is Assam, Punjab, Mizoram or anywhere else.

In Assam, our major concern is that the Assam Government must ensure that all sections of the people are looked after in a fair and humane manner. It is now a question that there should be a humane treatment to the people and to all societies. There should be no harassment of the minorities. We have drawn their attention to the problems created by the eviction of the people, specially the tribals and the old settlers, the issue of permanent resident certificates, etc. The Government of Assam has to ensure that all these people, all the sections of our society are safe and secure, only then ..(Interruptions) Professor, I think you are in a better position to dialogue with them because they have been attending your conclaves.

Now, what I was saying is that, we are more worried about the infiltration across the border. A large number of Chakma families have come to Tripura. There is long border

from Assam to Bengal. The steps have been taken to see that there is a fence all round the border. There is a road also extended all along the border so that border could be better defended better protected. The issue of Chakma refugees was taken up at the highest level.

[Translation]

This issue was discussed by our Hon. Prime Minister with the President of Bangladesh during his visit to India. I also discussed it with him. There are about 48 thousands Chakma refugees in India. An arrangement was made to send them back to Bangladesh on 15th and 16th January, but on the same day hundreds of Chakma families came across the border from Bangladesh in a very bad condition. As a result of that the refugees, who were earlier persuaded to leave, refused to go back to Bangladesh. They said that people were coming across the border in such a critical condition, so they would not go back. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in direct touch with the Bangladesh Government. Our para-military forces are present at the border. Our Home Ministry is making every effort to find out a solution in consultation with the Bangladesh Government so that Chakma refugees can go back to their homes and they can be provided proper security. In addition to it, a North Eastern Council has been constituted for the development of that region and a sum of Rs. 145 crores for 1986-87 has been allocated for this purpose. Some major jobs have been completed. One of the major jobs, which have been completed there, relate to the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra river near Tejpur involving a cost of about Rs. 90 crores. The construction work of this bridge has been completed before the stipulated time. Till now the people has been saying that no project of the Central Government or the State Government has been completed before the fixed date but it is the first project which has been completed before the stipulated time and it will benefit all the seven States of the Eastern region. Similarly, a big Transmission Project at Kopali has also been started. The North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Ettanagar, is being developed there so that the youths there may get good education and lead a good life. Besides, a sub-committee of the Union Council of Ministers has been

set up to monitor all the North Eastern States. Some prominent Ministers and Officers are included in this Committee which regularly monitors the projects started by the Central Government. If there is any deficiency, it removes that. After our Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Assam, some big projects have been given approval and a special committee of our Ministry has been constituted to monitor them. Several Hon. Members, particularly those who bail from Bastar have raised a point regarding tribals. I do agree that tribals are being exploited and not only in a particular area but in all those States where tribal people are living. It is a major issue and for this purpose we have constituted a Cabinet Committee. Fortunately I am looking after the work of this committee and last month we have taken some decisions and the major decision which we have taken is :

[English]

We will take steps from the Government of India side in collaboration with the local Governments to prevent alienation of tribal land. We will provide the Policy for rehabilitation of tribals displaced by projects in their areas and ensure that the tribals have fair price of their produce from the forests. This was the biggest lacuna in the development of the tribal areas.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Adivasis subsist on forest produce but it is a matter of regret that till now there was no marketing structure of Banking assistance for them at the national level under which we could provide them some facilities as have been provided to the farmers. The House will be happy to know that beside the NCDC assistance, like the National Federation of Cooperatives, we have also constituted a National Federation of Tribal Marketing Federation which is known as 'Trifed'. This Federation will be for the entire country and it will not only fix the prices of their produce but will make provision for marketing loans and transportation so that our tribal people can get reasonable prices of their produce in the market.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Value-added agricultural industries.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is all right.

[Translation]

Various States have laws regarding land alienation but there are some shortcomings in them. Therefore, a draft model Bill will be sent to all the States by the Central Government so that the problem of land alienation may be uprooted—and all Adivasis may get all facilities and full protection. As I have mentioned earlier that for the regional development of certain tribal pockets such as the area of Bastar, Chhota Nagpur, some areas in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and some other tribal population concentrated areas, besides Tribal Sub-Plans, we shall issue necessary directions to the State Governments as to what other steps can be taken by us.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : There are all tribals in Chokam.

So you say something about these people.

S. BUTA SINGH : For them also, it is there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of Hon Members have said a lot about our police-system. In this regard I would say only this that the Central Government directly look after only the Central Police Organisations. For their education, service conditions and discipline, we have formulated a very good and smooth programme at the national level. We have formulated a very good plan for further expansion of the B.S.F., the C.R.P.F. and the Central Industrial Security Force. You will be happy to learn that last week we have raised a new C.R.P.F. Battallion which is a cent per cent lady Battallion. Now the young ladies have come forward for the service of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to repeat one thing as has been said by Shri Chidambaram yesterday that in Central Police Organisation—

[S. Buta Singh]

[English]

Due representation to all sections of the society, especially the minorities, should be given.

[Translation]

We have made provision for it and the Minister is himself monitoring it regularly to ensure that due representation is given to all sections of the society. Our Central Police Organisation has been greatly admired by the people everywhere and they have proved that.

[English]

Central Police Organisations are getting more and more familiar with the people, getting the confidence of the people. I would like the States also to follow suit.

[Translation]

It has been suggested that a meeting of all the Hon. Chief Ministers of all the States should be convened to review the working of the Police Force in order to make it more efficient, more disciplined and more secular. Whenever communal riots take place, police becomes the first victim and they are blamed to be partial. We are thinking that the training and discipline of the Policemen should be oriented in such a way that when in the Police uniform they should be only policemen and should not come under the influence of any religion or community so that they may serve the people and do justice to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such directions and orders have been given to the District Magistrates and S.S.Ps. It was decided in the last meeting of the National Integration Council that 15 points programme of our Late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was aimed at to create confidence among the minorities living in all the States that there would be no discrimination in the name of class or community. So this programme should be implemented with full force. Many Hon. Members have suggested that a meeting of All the Chief Ministers should be

convened for this purpose. I would like to tell them that the Chief Ministers of all the States are the members of the National Integration Council.

In addition to it, we have also constituted a committee which will give priority to the implementation of 15 Point programme of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi which was made particularly for the welfare of the minorities.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) :
I am on a point of order.

[English]

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

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : I want to know that...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. What is the procedure, you tell me ? Mr. Minister you can proceed further.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Sir, some foreign elements are active in Adivasi areas of Chhota Nagpur and they are creating the feeling of separatism.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not allowed you to speak.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member should know that I have already spoken on this issue. Any one who takes assistance from any foreign country or within the country from communal point of view to exploit our Adivasis, we will put restrictions on them. We will not allow anyone to do this kind of work.

Alongwith it, the issue of Chhota-Nagpur has been raised. I have myself taken an interest in it. I have written to the Chief Minister as well. I am also ensuring to see that this issue concerning our Adivasis is solved at the earliest.

I want to say a few words on another issue. Many Hon. Members have discussed the Goa issue. I am happy to say that the language question which was raised in the Goa Assembly has been resolved very amicably. All sections have accepted it. There is another issue which relates to granting of statehood.

[English]

At this stage, I can only say that this question is engaging the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and I am sure he will come out with a decision which will, of course, be placed before the House. The only issue before that was...

[Translation]

Until the language issue is solved, it becomes difficult for us. I want to say that our Hon. Prime Minister is fully aware of it and it is under his consideration. A decision will be taken at the earliest in this regard.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Kindly inform us about Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well

S. BUTA SINGH: So far as the Andaman, Nicobar, Lakshadweep etc. are concerned, the Hon. Member may be knowing that some good steps have been taken. We have constituted an Authority under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister which will decide about the development of all Islands. Some very good decisions have already been taken. The Hon. Member is aware that in the meeting at Port Blair, the Hon. Prime Minister himself had taken decisions. I will refer to some of these decisions numbering, 5-6—

[English]

- (i) An inter-island Helicopter service has started from 1st January, 1987.

The service is to operate four days in a week to the northern Islands and three days in a week to the southern Islands. The Home Ministry has already issued sanction for subsidising the fare to the extent of 70 per cent;

- (ii) A flying club has been sanctioned for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (iii) The frequency of IAC flights from Calcutta and Madras to Port Blair is being increased from April, 1987.

Instead of six flights in a week at present, nine flights will start operating from April, 1987. It is also proposed to have a direct flight from Delhi to Port Blair via Bhubaneswar once a week. Car Nicobar Islands will also be covered once a week.

A new ship is being chartered by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for service from the mainland to the Islands, immediately. More ships for inter-Island services are also proposed to be introduced and pending their availability the possibility of having hydrofoils is being considered by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: They have cleared but the Home Ministry has not done anything.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Home Ministry and the Shipping Ministry are all the same.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let me complete it. You have had your say.

One Navodaya School has already been sanctioned for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and now one more such institution is proposed, to provide wider coverage.

Lakshadweep Island will also have a Navodaya School. Besides each Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Union Territory will have one ITI.

My Hon. friend has just now mentioned that the Home Ministry has not done it,

[S. Buta Singh]

How does he know? How does he know it?
We have already sanctioned it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister regarding the violent activity of the Gorkhaland movement, in Darjeeling district and where all the people are perturbed about it because they the leaders of G.N.L.F. have given an ultimatum to the Government that if by 23rd of this month the Government does not concede to their demand they would start violent activities and they would take it to the end. Therefore, what is the reaction of the Government to this, I would like to know.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : I am grateful to the Hon. Member for having drawn my attention to this question. I will not go in detail of the Gorkhaland issue because unfortunately it is a question which we are trying to keep it above politics and we are making efforts to solve this issue across the table with the State Government. Hence, in regard to what the Hon. Member has submitted, the whole House knows that when the Hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister took a decision and consequently the Hon. Prime Minister visited Darjeeling and met the leaders of the Gorkhaland National Front, the agitation was suspended and elections held. I agree that we have not got as much satisfaction as we should have got. But a direction has been given and efforts have been made to adopt a different path. You are aware that in such matters, when persons holding extreme views take a separate path, then it takes time to bring them back in the mainstream. We are making efforts to end terrorism and violence there and solve such problems wherever these exist, through negotiations across the table. I have also written to the Chief Minister and I am fully in contact with him. I believe that the process

which we have started, will help in solving this problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You should condemn the ultimatum, which they have given.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have said in my speech earlier that there is no problem in this country which cannot be solved through negotiations. Such ultimatums are, therefore, wrong and must be condemned. We cannot give our support to such ultimatums. We want that one should not resort to violence, which is against the interest of the country, in respect of issues which can be resolved happily through negotiations. We, therefore, rightly condemn it.

[English]

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 Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

The cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall not 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, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 39 to 43 and 88 to 92 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Home Affairs					
39.	Ministry of Home Affairs	21,84,00,000	...	1,09,18,00,000	...
40.	Cabinet	1,91,00,000	...	9,52,00,000	...
41.	Police	1,64,30,00,000	13, '8,00,000	8,21,49,00,000	65,92,00,000
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,66,00,000	18,01,00,000	1,50,28,00,000	55,40,00,000
43.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	21,43,00,000	18,49,00,000	1,07,13,00,000	92,44,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territories (Without Legislature)					
88.	Delhi	97,02,00,000	81,17,00,000	4,85,12,00,000	4,05,84,00,000
89.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,38,00,000	8,45,00,000	66,92,00,000	42,24,00,000
90.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,93,00,000	89,00,000	9,64,00,000	4,45,00,000
91.	Lakshadweep	4,10,00,000	60,00,000	20,51,00,000	3,01,00,000
92.	Chandigarh	17,03,00,000	5,63,00,000	85,17,00,000	28,14,00,000