

project was cleared by the Planning Commission and the work was taken up by the Ministry of Railways from the same year. The work was assured to be completed in the year 1989-90. Although it is 4 years since commencement, the Centre's share to this Plan is only Rs. 14 crores at an average of Rs. 3.5 crores a year. With such a meagre allotment of funds, the project cannot be completed within the specified period. At present, the cost of the project has also escalated to Rs. 110 crores. The Ministry of Railways have now suggested that the Government of Tamil Nadu may share the cost of the project. The funds for Calcutta Metro and the Circular Railway are met by the Centre only, to the extent of Rs. 90 crores per year and the West Bengal Government have not shared any amount at all and have also not been asked to share at all.

The Tamil Nadu Government have already given the required land worth about Rs. 20 crores free of cost as their share.

I, therefore, request the Government to allot at least Rs. 20 crores or Rs 25 crores a year. Then only, the work can be completed within the specified time. It would no doubt, give much relief to the travelling public of the Madras city.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Home Affairs - Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we go to the next item, namely, further discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Now, Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was telling you about Chhota Nagpur which is a backward area of Bihar. I was telling you about the refugees but could not complete

my speech. Therefore, I will start from that point. I want to submit that under CCI, which is a coal project, 69045 acres of land has been acquired. This land consists of NK area, Darbhanga House and Ranchi area. Under this land, acquired for CCL, Chandva of Palamu district is also covered. 536 acres of land has also been acquired in Balu Mar Machhatarpur. 4205 acres of land has been acquired near Chakla also. In Mahuwa Milan which comes in Palamu area, 1726 acres of land has been acquired, but compensation has not been paid for several lands. In addition, Tata Company has acquired thousands of acres of land for mining iron ore. In Dhanbad district, land of Adivasis, Harijans and Non adivasis is being acquired. This is resulting in making the people of Chhota Nagpur refugees. Majority of the people there consists of Adivasis. Earlier, there was a provision that when a land upto 3 acres is acquired for coal mining, 1 person from each family will be taken into service. But now this arrangement has been dispensed with and no one is being taken into service. People from outside are being recruited in the coal mines. In this way, lakhs of Harijans and Adivasis are not getting employment, Non-Adivasis are being settled there. Similar position prevails in Singhbhum and Dhanbad also. There also a large number of refugees have come. I would like to give certain examples in this regard.

The factory in Hatia is very old and is the biggest in Asia. At the time of inauguration, the late Pt Jawaharlal Nehru had said that this is going to be one of the most important factories in the country and the sons of the soil who have given land for this factory will be given priority in the service. At present, around 20,500 workers are employed there, out of which just seven or seven and a half thousand people belong to that area. You can enquire about this position. You can find that even today 528 persons are still there who had been displaced and to whom Shri Nehru had given assurance. You can yourself see whether this is not injustice with Chhota Nagpur ?

70,000 acres of land is going to be utilised for Coal Mining. It is a rule in Adivasi areas that their land is not sold. The Adivasis, which are being displaced in Chhota Nagpur, do get money as compensation, but

[Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu]

when they go for purchase of land, they will not be able to purchase it. Earlier princely rulers used to be the Zamindars. But after the enactment of Ceiling Act, people disposed of their land after keeping with them 29 acres or 30 acres as has been envisaged in the law. What will these people do with the money? They will waste some money on drinking and the remaining money will also be spent on infructuous activities. This is a strange situation which prevails in our area.

This is happening in other areas also. Therefore, the Home Minister should ensure that 1 person each from those families whose land has been acquired should be taken into service and they should be allotted land in lieu of the land acquired.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Do we have a Cabinet Minister for Home?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That you all know. Why do you ask me such question?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): We thought he has also been changed. There are many changes:

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): Where is your leader missing? You bring your leader. Then I will bring my leader.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): If it is not taken care of in time, it will lead to tribal unrest. This is very much relevant.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: One thing more also I want to submit. In our area, there are two districts, namely, Ranchi and Palamu from where around 2.5 lakh people leave every year in search of their livelihood because of unemployment

and starvation there. There will not be a single place in the entire world from where such a large number of people may be leaving for their livelihood. The contractors lure them of paying higher rates for working in brick kilns but they do not pay the promised rates. They also misbehave with the womenfolk of these labourers. I will cite examples from the papers. The Home Ministry should note this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief. Yesterday you have taken 6 minutes. Now you have taken 5 minutes. You have taken 11 minutes. How many more minutes will you take?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on such an important topic and I am not being allowed to speak. Yesterday, I spoke for one minute and now I have taken 2 to 4 minutes and you have started ringing the bell. Allow me to speak for 10 minutes.

In Azamgarh on 30 March 1986, 10 bonded labourers were traced.

On 21 March 1986, bonded labourers were found out by Lohardaga police and the Deputy Commissioner.

2 girls who had been kidnapped from Ranchi were traced in Kanpur.

8 bonded labourers released on 28 March 1986 from brick kilns and two persons arrested.

Because of all this, the people get displaced and the other parties take undue advantage of this situation. Due to exploitation, the situation in Chhota Nagpur is becoming explosive. A powerful agitation will be started against the exploitation of the adivasis. This explosive situation should be checked and attention should be paid to their problems. At present, certain self-styled leaders in Kolhan region of Chaibasa district are preparing to go to London for getting support for a separate State and for this purpose, they are collecting funds also. The iron ore mine owners—small as well as big—are helping them. I, therefore, request

that the resentment and dissatisfaction among the people in that area on a large scale should be removed. One other reason for their resentment is that those people have been requesting for quite a long time for laying broad gauge lines in that area. They are demanding railway line between Ranchi to Lohardaga and Tori and from Ranchi to Hazaribagh via Kodarama. Both these regions abound in bauxite reserves and coal reserves. Hindalco of Birla Brothers want to instal, with the collaboration of Bihar Government, a Rs. 400 crores Aluminium plant based on bauxite in Lohardaga district but is reluctant to do so as there is no rail facility in that area. If this line is laid, the standard of living of the people of the area will be improved and the local people will get job opportunities also. Therefore, this demand must be met.

In our area, loans are also not made available under IRDP and RLEGP. They do not get oxen and goats without cash payment. In the plateau regions Block Officers are reluctant to go so far, drinking water facilities have also not been provided. This problem should also be tackled by you.

Lastly, I would like to tell you that the funds provided under Tribal Sub plan are diverted to other items. I would like to submit that it should be ensured that the funds meant for Tribal Sub-plan are in no case diverted.

In our area, police has been given so much power that it has become destructor instead of protector. Therefore, there is need to bring improvement in the Police Department. Adivasis, Harijans living in Chhota Nagpur should not be tortured. In our region there is one more community living, namely, Muslim Ansari. They had fully participated in the freedom struggle. Their condition too is pitiable nowadays. I request that the way Government helps Harijan Adivasis, it should, in a similar way, help our Ansari brethren also.

With these words I Conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolsu r) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is

significant that when we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, not only the homes of a vast number of people in large areas of the country are insecure but the very foundation of our constitutional structure has received a severe jolt by the misuse and abuse of its provision by the ruling party and particularly by the Prime Minister.

Sir, I must pay my tribute to the people of Kerala and West Bengal that they have clearly repudiated the politics of casteism, communalism, reaction, opportunism and inexactitude. And they have massively voted in favour of progress and stability and for secularism. They have defeated the Congress-I in no uncertain manner, and this appears to be the only redeeming feature in the all-pervading darkness in this country. We have witnessed recently with great anguish and dismay the decimation of valuebased politics in this country and the dilution of the Constitutional obligations on the part of one of the highest dignitaries of the country. Opportunism and arrogance have never been seen to be greater hallmarks of the functioning of the Government than they are now. The country has been internally never more weak and strife-ridden than at present. Forces of secessionism, disunity and fundamentalism are holding the country to ransom. The weaker sections of the community are at the receiving end, and the forces of communalism and disruption are having a field day in different parts of the country. The Central Government cannot absolve itself of its obligation to the morass that we find ourselves in today.

Punjab is still in doldrums with innocent lives being lost every day. Assam is also having tremors of different kind and in Mizoram the demand for Greater Mizoram is becoming more and more strident every day. In the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, due to the cussedness and inability of the Central Government to understand the dangerous implications of the so-called movement started by the GNLF and due to their almost infantile desire to embarrass the State Government, they have created a volatile situation which can only create further destabilisation in our country and disunity among the people.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Specially after the recent State Assembly elections, the question on proper evaluation of the Centre-State relations has become of great importance. The demand for decentralisation of powers is for ordered and equitable development of all the States of this country. Greater power is not asked for by one State or the other. It is for the country as a whole. The State Governments cannot be treated as fiefs of the Central Government and apportionment of Central resources cannot be equated with distribution of largesse at the time of election for the purpose of making electoral gains. The progress of different States cannot be made dependent on the *ipse dixit* of an immature and partisan leadership at the Centre. We demand not only that the Sarkaria Commission's Report should be obtained and published as soon as possible, but immediate steps should be taken for a meaningful dialogue between the Centre and the State Governments so that the urges and aspirations of the people of the different States in this country can be realised and the progress of the different States is not restrained or muted because of lack of adequate distribution of resources. In this context I cannot but refer to the recent spectacle—I use that word deliberately, almost a spectacle—of the Prime Minister descending upon different States and making promises for distribution of largesse, distribution of favours only at the time of election for the purpose of electoral battle. Such promises and using of resources of the Centre, I mean resources available to the Centre for the entire country, for the purpose of giving grace to the voters is the most reprehensible conduct on the part of the head of the executive in this country. We cannot but protest at this dangerous trend intended to pollute the very fabric of the nation.

Recently we have seen another dangerous tendency which has also substantially weakened our constitutional fabric. The proper interpretation of Article 78 of the Constitution has become very important. We don't want the highest functionaries of the country—when there is a written Constitution to regulate—to be under cloud. The conflicting versions coming on a particular issue and the application of the constitutional

provisions in resolving that issue is not being allowed to be taken recourse to and as a result the whole country is in doubt as to who is speaking the truth. Such a situation has never arisen in my humble experience in this country during 40 years of our independence and today the topmost people in the country has to show his bonafides to the people, but the people are kept in dark. This is a very dangerous trend. I know there are inhibitions in referring in greater detail what I intended to say. But I am sure Sir, you and the Hon. Members appreciate what I have been trying to emphasize on. It is necessary to have a proper approach in the matter. Nobody should think himself to be above the Constitution, however powerful he himself thinks to be. Nobody should try to denigrate others because each one has been assigned a very important role in our constitutional set up.

Sir, the Gorkhaland issue I must come back once more. There was a great fanfare in projecting the so called reasonable attitude of the GNLF people in suspending their agitation for about two months from second or third of February until the election was over. But, Sir we had expressed our reservations, our apprehensions that this was not a genuine withdrawal or suspension of the so called agitation which has been mostly violent. Hundreds of houses have been burnt down, people have been killed—people belonging to that particular community viz., Nepali speaking people who have not cowed down to this dangerous and divisive movement—the demand for separation of the Darjeeling district and the neighbouring areas from the State of West Bengal. Although they are poor people of Nepali origin, they have been butchered. People are not allowed to exercise their ordinary rights and their very valuable rights of voting. In the name of boycott of elections they really let loose a reign of terror.

The Prime Minister has said repeatedly and I know the Ministers here will also reproduce ad nauseam that well we have said that Bengal will not be divided, why are they bothered. But what is the contribution of the Central Government except assigning a portion of the para-military forces that we have demanded. Has there been any political approach on the

part of the Central Government to contain and liquidate this so-called demand for a separate State? Is the action of the Central Government in keeping with what they have said or are they practising what they are preaching? As a result the situation is still very very serious. We have always said as we have said in so far as other divisive movements in different parts of the country are concerned that you cannot deal with it only administratively. You have to deal politically with such movements. Well having confabulations at Delhi with the so-called leader of the so-called GNLF movement and treating them with all the facilities here available at Delhi they go back as if they are heroes having a standing in Delhi. That is the impression with which they go and say why are you bothering? We are waiting only for the election. Once the election is over, our State will come. That is why they put up banners welcoming the beloved Prime Minister when he visited Darjeeling and at the same time shouted 'Jyoti Basu Murdabad'. That shows how they are made to feel that their friends are in Delhi and not in Calcutta or in the rest of West Bengal. Therefore, having friends in Delhi who are putting out sympathetic approach in the matter which is encouraging them. Now we know the Central Government or at least the Prime Minister's notion of what is anti-national. Who is anti-national depends on the basis of his electoral prospects. That is why Dr. Farooq Abdullah who was dubbed as anti-national is now one of the cohorts of the ruling party and the Congress (I) becomes the junior partner of the Farooq Abdullah; National Conference party. That shows how on the basis of electoral prospects the attitude towards a particular movement or a particular person changes. It is not on the basis of principle or conviction. Here also the studied and contrived attitude of not admitting that the movement is against country's interests...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSINOS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM): Will the Hon.
Member clarify whether in the manifesto
they dropped the word 'anti-national' or not?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr.
Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not want to

escalate the situation and we have kept to the understanding that was arrived at between the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. That does not mean that we have never said. Our Chief Minister has repeatedly said that the appeals and letters to the Heads of foreign States must be withdrawn and when it was reported by the Central Government on the information available to Shri Buta Singh that they have expressed regret for writing those letters and they do not wish to rely on that there is no question of withdrawing it. For the time being that was not re-emphasised but we have always said throughout that their attitude has been against the interests of the nation and we maintain that. It is not a matter of playing with words only. It is a matter of country's interests. We are not here discussing grammar, semantics, any verbal jugglery. This is the future of this country. This is the result of their functioning. Their own report says that. What is the situation in this country? Can the Home Ministers of this country say that you are living in an ideal situation. They themselves said during the period under review. I am reading from their report:

"Fissiparous, communal and destabilising forces continue to plague same parts of the country."

Their own report says so. If they want to shut their eyes to the problem and try to score the debating point, well they are welcome. Then the people will judge them at a suitable time as they have judged in two States a few days back.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Central Government to treat this matter with utmost seriousness. Do not try to give any quarter to these people. Let them not have an impression that they have an ally in Delhi who will help them, although the demand is treated to be not in the interest of the nation. The Central Government has said that there will never be a division of Bengal. Thank goodness, the people of the States have sent them to limbo, of oblivion.

That is why the result of the election has not been for the creation of the Gorkhaland. Sir, in yesterday's papers, you would find that Ghising has declared that they will

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

start a violent agitation, that they will declare a war for the purpose of achieving Gorkhaland. I would like to know what is the reaction to Mr. Ghising's threat in Delhi.

Sir, the other situation which is causing the greatest concern in this country is the communal situation. The Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the President's address, was very strident in his denouncement of communal politics. He said that there should not be a mixture of religion and politics. But who has been practising that? Today, these statements, these appeals and the speeches from the Congress Party and particularly from the Prime Minister, who is the leader of this Party, are not taken seriously by the country. While you are denouncing communal politics here, you are openly entering into alliances, fronts and fighting elections along with those very forces in Kerala. Openly you are doing all sorts of obscurantism, fundamentalism, religious fanaticism are being encouraged for the purpose of winning an election.

Sir, what is the attitude of this Government towards the Babri Mosque-Ram Janambhoomi problem? What we witnessed here, they are loudly claiming—some fundamentalists' organisations belonging to the minority community—that they have been able to hold the largest gathering of Muslims in the capital of India. They are very proud and what sort of speeches were delivered there? What we have read in the papers? Now who is responsible for all this?

You are pampering the communalists there in Kerala. You are entering with electoral arrangements for seats when it suited you. You are having electoral alliances with UDF.

Sir, what is the communal situation? How many riots are taking place? These are the figures. I have no time to read in detail. From 1st of January 1986 to 31st October 1986, 92 persons killed in Gujarat (in Ahmedabad alone 67) due to communal disturbances, 10 in Bihar, 5 in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh: 8, Maharashtra: 10, Uttar Pradesh: 37, West Bengal: nil. This

is the situation. Now it is being said that Ahmedabad is going to be the Beirut of our country. There the people are fighting on the basis of degrees of backwardness and job reservation. The communal riots are taking place; the weaker sections of the people in this country are being tortured and repressed and you are here all the time busy in distributing mythical largesse to the people of this country for the purpose of votes.

Merely, saying would not do. The Central Government has to give the leadership that the religion and politics would not be permitted to go together. This is a very serious situation and I would request the Minister to categorically state the position of the Central Government with regard thereto and what they are really doing to contain that.

We are hopeful after the 9th March all-party convention at Ludhiana that the situation in Punjab would improve and that the people of Punjab would stand up against terrorism and the activities of secessionists. It is, therefore, necessary that we must strengthen the hands of the Barnala Government there. Unfortunately, the report of the Mishra Commission, to say the least, has been most unsatisfactory, and it has been rejected outright. Specifically, it has been found that nineteen Congressmen, workers or leaders, at the lower level had instigated the riots and they have been found guilty for participating there. I would like to know in a little greater detail as to what action has been actually taken and what progress has been made by the subsequent Commissions in this regard.

The other point is with regard to Assam. The problem is still there. Mr Goswami will, no doubt, speak for it, but, as I said, tremors are still felt. The accords in Punjab has not been fully implemented which is creating resentment among the people. What is the good of entering into accords which are not implemented?

So far as Punjab is concerned, without full and honest implementation of the accord, there cannot be any real attempt to change the situation. In Assam also, the feeling is that the people have been taken

for a ride and the accord is only on paper, which endangering the minorities.

The part relating to the setting up of refinery has not been implemented. Now, of course, the Government is busy with the elections in Haryana and Karnal has been promised that. With the blessings of Tatas, they have been promised a refinery at Karnal because of the elections. It is another aspect. It is very very unfortunate for the country that the Election Commission's wishes to have the elections simultaneously in Haryana could not be carried out because this Government was not willing to face the electorate. This is denuding the position of the Election Commission and we object to that.

So far as the rehabilitation of the refugees is concerned, just before the elections many promises have been made to woo the refugee voters in West Bengal. Suddenly, just before the elections, by deviating from all norms, and conduct during an election campaign, the Prime Minister of this country issues from here a diktat or *fatwa* that all loans are written off.

13.00 hrs.

Land will be given on freehold basis and all that. Out of the package of Rs. 684 crores, Rs. 93 crores will be utilised for the purpose of granting this freehold land. We were informed that this Rs. 93 crores has been reduced to Rs. 38 crores. Again, just before the elections, it became Rs. 83.4 crores. We do not know, what is the figure. I am sure, it has all evaporate like the balance amount of Rs. 684 crores which is all on paper, on posters, on T. V. and on Radio only, but this money nobody is going to see. I would request the Hon. Minister to tell us, what is their real intention about the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan, which have been treated in a different manner, in a step-motherly manner, than the refugees from West Pakistan. We demand that the West Bengal's demand for Rs. 750 crores for their proper rehabilitation, on the basis of a report which has also been submitted here—a report prepared by a very distinguished political leader, as the head of a Committee, namely Shri Samar Mukherjee—that report should be accepted and that money should be made available so

that there may be proper rehabilitation, not a plea of rehabilitation, just to get votes.

Therefore, I am sorry, I cannot approve of the grants of this Ministry, which is marked by not only inaction, but action against the interests of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.00 P. M.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch, at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1987-88—*contd.*

Ministry of Home Affairs—*contd.*

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : I have carefully gone through the Report of the Home Ministry; and I must at the outset congratulate the Home Ministry for its achievements in the sphere of implementation of the Punjab and Assam accords and bringing into existence the Mizoram Accord and for the steps taken for containing terrorist activities in Punjab, promotion of communal harmony and maintenance of public peace and law and order.

My learned friend Mr Somnath Chatterjee was very vocal, in pursuance of his professional training. But I never thought that he would be oblivious, being a constitutional advocate of eminence like his, of the fact that our Constitution is based on the Westminster model of the United Kingdom, where the King is supposed to be only reigning, without ruling. Ours is also a ship which runs in the name of the President, but the captain of the ship is the Prime Minister, and the master of the mind

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

of the people of India is the Prime Minister. Therefore, Articles 74, 78 and everything under only one interpretation viz. that the President is bound by the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. If there was any doubt—there was no doubt and right from Ram Jawaya's case in 1959 to Shamsher Singh's case, the Supreme Court has always supported this position. If there was any doubt, that was dispelled by the 46th Amendment of 1976, which said that the President shall, in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such an advice. This Westminster model of our Constitution cannot be lost sight of while appreciating the constitutional position in our country.

My learned friend also gave credit to the Kerala and West Bengal voters for having rejected, according to him, something which was a partner with communal forces. But my learned friend did not refer to Jammu and Kashmir where, through a combine of National Conference and the Congress, the people have defeated the fundamentalist forces in Jammu and Kashmir. Why should my learned friend Mr. Chatterjee forget—if I am not incorrect—that as early as in 1967 it was the Communist Party (Marxist) which brought the Muslim League to power as a partner, for the first time in India in Kerala? So, the credit for bringing to power what was characterized by my learned friend as a communal force goes to my learned friend's own party.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : The Congress Party brought them in, in 1960.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I am also thankful to the Government for reminding the State Governments about the need to follow scrupulously the 15-point directive given by late shrimati Indira Gandhi and revised from time to time. In October-December last year also, Government of India asked the State Government to be more vigilant on the communal front, because on that front I think everything is not quite quiet. Let us have a glance at the 1986 figures. Some of them were referred to by my learned friend, Mr. Chatterjee : 174 lives were lost in communal riots in

India, and Rs. 7 crores worth of property was lost. To it, Gujarat alone contributed 92 deaths—and I am not proud of it—and U. P. 37, Karnataka 20, Maharashtra 17 and Bihar 10.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehbubnagar) : The land of Gandhi ji.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Even the Janata Party-ruled Karnataka State is not free from communal riots. Let my friend Mr. Reddy note.

The Communal issue, therefore, is at once the most important issue that has to be dealt with. The Home Minister had to advise again, as I learn from Hindustan Times of 22nd March, that the States should evolve a general policy for limiting or controlling religious processions during festivals and communally-sensitive periods. It was issued earlier, but the Government thought it necessary to re-issue it. That shows how sometimes State Governments are insensitive to the very healthy directives from the Central Government.

Issue of religious places, irrational questions and issues like religious processions, cows, any pretext, even kite flying or cycle clash come into handy by those communal elements who want to spread communal riots and thereby to ride for power. From Ahmedabad to Anant Nag; it has been seen that communal forces are trying to come into power or to get a majority votes on the crest of post-riot situation; and this is no surprise, because I know in Ahmedabad even in the Municipal Corporation elections, BJP openly raised slogans that in order to protect Hindu civilization vote for BJP. If this is the approach of a Political party, vote for BJP in order to protect Hindu civilization or vote for BJP in order to protect Hindu Mann Bindus; that means that religion is utilized by a particular party in order to come to power or to get a majority votes. After all, sometimes, we find, whether it is Babri Masjid or it is Ram Janam Bhoomi, mandirs and mosques are made the target, made an object of communal strife. Can we not persuade people not to do so? Whether God is the creation of a man or a man is the creation of God, is a matter of debate. However, even among those who consider that man is

the creation of God, there is no doubt that temples and masjids are creation of a man. So, for protecting the creation of a man, why should you kill the creation of God? But that has been happening throughout India; whether it is UP or Ahmedabad. Provoking sentiments in the name of Ram-Janam Bhoomi or in the name of mosques, all these things are really fanning up divisive forces in India. Therefore, ultimately, we should not forget; whether it is a mandir or a mosque, it is not a creation of God. Mandirs are of Birlas and mosques may be of Babar a ruler. If they were really seen as the abode of God, they would not have quarrelled with each other like this. Many things are said about the origin of some religious places here or there. In fact, the *Organiser Weekly* has enumerated about 300 places where, according to them, there were temples and now there are mosques. Shall we go on turning the pages of the history back in order to unleash communal forces, in order to divide our people further in the name of religion and culture? Why should we not say that a sensitive issue like Babri Masjid or for that matter Ram Janam Bhoomi should be settled amicably? Of course, I must say in this regard that the government also should shed inertia if there is any, whether it is UP or anywhere else, since any inertia on this point will be a dangerous thing. Government should actively take interest and call Hindu and Muslim leaders from all sides and persuade them not to raise communal bogey in the name of mandirs, masjids and God; and if necessary, decide issues by a tribunal. We can also consider certain other formulations on this behalf.

After all, what happened prior to 15th August, 1947, was beyond our means. There were some Hindu rulers or some Muslim rulers or foreign rulers before whom people had no say as there was no democratic set up. Therefore, what happened during that period cannot be made a matter of strife. Some line has to be drawn. If something had happened before 15th August, 1947, should we rake it up? That is a question which we should ask in the interest of communal amity. Of course, where disputes have already arisen, they must be settled peacefully, by an amicable settlement; if necessary, by means of appointment of a tribunal to go into them. But no communal

dispute should be allowed to be raked up on the basis of any religious place; that should be our firm view. An average Hindu or an average Muslim is not communal. I am of the firm belief that most of our people are ardently desirous of living in peace, to work in conditions of tranquility and to uphold the unity and integrity of the country. But there are attempts, motivated attempts by some political forces and other forces to fan communalism.

Several Post-mortem examinations have been undertaken through commissions; whether it is a Ready Commission or whether it is a Madan Commission, in order to analyse riots after they have taken place. So, by now, the government must be very well versed in anatomy of a typical riot. I think, therefore, it is high time that the government should be able to effectively guide how to prevent communal riots and not merely to make a post-mortem.

Communal riots, after all, cut at the very fabric of our unity and integrity of India.

I, therefore, submit that effective steps should be taken in order to prevent riots and any communal violence or communal propaganda should be curbed. In fact there exists on the statute book, Section 153-A of the IPC. But I want to know from the Government, how many successful prosecutions have been made under Section 153A after the 15th August 1947? Not many.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Not even one.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Not many. Of course, the courts also some times are not aware of the social needs and so the prosecutions also fail.

Even our media also is not sometimes helping I am tempted to quote no less an authority than the Editor of *Modern Review* about what our media does Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, wrote in January 1928:

"Though Indian-owned and Indian-edited journals cannot cause war, they can, nevertheless, foment inter-com-

[Sbri Haroobhai Mehta]

munal hatred and thus jeopardise the progress of the country."

This was in 1928 and in 1987 I am not very happy to say that the position is not much different.

The Press Council has also not been very successful in this matter. It wakes up when some journalist is arrested but under the law of the land it has no seriousness to go into the question of examining whether any newspaper has been provoking communal strife. It has not been successful in Gujarat in checking several Gujarathi newspapers from propagating communal news and views.

The Television and Radio can also of course contribute in this matter. Religious processions are projected on TV. The Ramajanmabhoomi procession was recently displayed very prominently by Television by the news cast of Ahmedabad TV. I do not know whether religious events, having a communal angle, should be shown on TV only because of the population figures. This practice should be stopped. In this case, I know that this is not quite within the Home Minister's purview. But the Home Ministry should be able to coordinate with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to see that TV does not become a medium of communal propaganda. Even the display of our religious festivals adds some communal colour. Other communities suffer injustice because if you give more time to one community alone say of the Hindu community it may not be so in the case of the Christian or Muslim community. It may create some feelings.

It is therefore time that the Central Government takes effective steps to curb communalism and assure that the very sense of security to the minorities is not jeopardised by any communal front.

There is another important matter. There is another development now a-days in Gujarat in the name of Kisan Sangh. There are some economic demands like reduction in electricity tariff etc. Their demands also include some against our basic national policy of agrarian reforms. They have demanded scrapping of Agriculture land

ceiling and Urban Land Ceiling, and even demanded indirectly that the minimum wage for agricultural labour should be removed and they have even demanded scrapping the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act (Bombay Act).

The Government should take drastic action to curb these communal elements immediately. It has taken casteist turn, as is clear from their attacks on backward class leaders. This agitation is attended by violence including assaults on Sbri Madhavsingh Solanki and Zinabbai Dorjee but I am told that unfortunately those who were responsible for the assault on Madhavsingh Solanki are yet to be arrested. The Police have to be more alert and should be more vigilant. I, therefore, submit that let us all work together in order to banish communalism from our country and ensure that our tryst with destiny is fulfilled.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : It is time to make a brief review of the three accords signed by the Central Government on Mizoram, Assam and Punjab. Many people still question the wisdom of signing these accords. But by now it has been proved beyond doubt that these accords have broadly served the great national cause for which they were signed. The objective was to bring about peace and normalcy and to put an end to a situation of turmoil, insurgency and terrorism.

The situation in Mizoram is, more or less, normal. The MNF has come to power as a result of popular vote. They are now responsible for putting an end to insurgency completely. The Centre will give all kinds of help for that purpose and also for the development of Mizoram. And I hope Mr. Laldenga will act according to the letter and spirit of the accord and will play the game according to rules. I am emphasizing this sentence for the benefit of the Home Ministry because I know Mr. Laldenga's past. If he fails, he will have to face the consequences.

In Punjab the people have clearly voted against terrorism and the Akali Party has been elected to power. Mr. Barnala is trying to put an end to terrorism. The Central Government has fully backed him. All parties

have supported him. And the whole nation is behind him. It is true that terrorism in Punjab has not come to an end today. It cannot be said that it is on the run. But I would like to submit that certainly terrorism in Punjab is on the retreat. It is now for Mr. Barnala and his Government to be much more vigorous and active and ruthless also if necessary, to end terrorism for good.

Now I come to my State. The agitation has been called off and a six-year long nightmare has come to an end. That is the achievement of the Prime Minister. The leaders of the agitation have been installed in power by the people of Assam. Now it is for them to solve the foreign nationals problem and take the State towards progress and prosperity. But I am sorry to say that the AGP Government has so far failed to fulfil its own promises.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) :
 What about Congress in 40 years ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I am referring to the accord and the AGP Government. I am not referring to earlier Congress Government.

Let me cite some instances. The accord mentioned about the revival of Ashok Paper Mill. But it is yet to regain its health. An IIT was proposed in the accord. But the Assam Government has not yet been able to select the site and send the proposal to the Central Government. In terms of the accord, the Prime Minister subsequently offered a Central University in the Brahmaputra valley.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order. I do not know whether the performance of the Government of a State can be discussed and commented upon in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is telling about the accord. He is not referring to the law and order situation in the State.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I am discussing the Assam accord. In terms of the accord, the Prime Minister subsequently offered a Central university to be established in the Brahmaputra valley. But again the AGP

Government has not sent any proposal either to the UGC or to the Central Government so far in this regard. Regarding the new refinery, nothing has been settled even now. Even the site has not been selected.

There are evictions in terms of the accord. I fully support eviction operations against illegal occupants or encroachers on Government and forest lands. There can be no doubt about it. My Government supports it. But in the process lot of in human activities are going on. Harassment is going on. Those who are evicted if they are Indian citizens, they should be re-settled and rehabilitated. That is the responsibility of the Government. That has not been done. In the name of evictions, I appeal to the Government of Assam not to harass and torture the people by these operations.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) :
 I think, this is not a part of the accord.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Eviction is a part thereof.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : I will reply to all the three points. In fact, I will point out that all these three points which have been said i.e. Ashok Paper Mill, IIT and refinery, the fault lies totally with the Central Government. Unfortunately, my learned friend has not been properly briefed on these issues. I do not mind to reply about evictions also. But I think, the eviction is not part of the accord. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I do not want to enter into a controversy with him at the moment.

All I am referring to are the issues arising out of the accord. In all these matters which have been referred to just now, no proposal has come to the Central Government so far and the Education Minister of the Assam Government himself has admitted to me that site selection has not been done. (*Interruptions*).

I am coming to the main point. The main point in the Accord was about the foreign nationals. The AGP Government has put all the blame on the Centre for non-

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

implementation of the clauses regarding foreign nationals. But they have themselves said that they have not yet completed the survey for the border road and propose to start the earth work on the road before the monsoons. I am going to read out the statement of the Chief Minister little later. But there is hardly any progress. The barbed wire fencing cannot be undertaken before the border road comes up. Whatever money is required for the border road, has already been paid by the Centre but the Assam Government is lagging behind.

Then, Sir, detection and deportation of foreign nationals is the main point. Here again the AGP Government says that the Illegal Migrants Act of 1983 has come in the way and they have demanded some amendments to this Act. But in the body of the Accord there is no mention about the amendment of this Act. The leaders of the agitation only pointed out some difficulties regarding this Act and the Central Government agreed to look into them. That is the language of the Accord. If they really wanted some amendments, why did they not specifically record them in the Accord itself? They did not do so because they were in a hurry to ride on the crest of popular sentiments and emotions and to capture power. So, in a hurry, they forgot to point out on what specific points they want amendment of the Act and they forgot that this should be recorded in the Accord itself.

Sir, I do not know what Government's view is about the amendments suggested by the AGP Government but I will express my own view. My view is that this Act is not an obstacle in the way of detecting and deporting foreign nationals. Let me read a few lines from a statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam which appeared on page eight of *The Assam Tribune* on December 1, 1986. This is what he said: "Shri Mohanta said that till October 1986, altogether 2, 42, 442 cases had been registered under the Foreigners Act out of which investigation in respect of 23,452 cases were completed. The police had also detected and deported 1080 new infiltration." Now, this statement has two implications, two meanings. Firstly, if the AGP Government can serve notice on more than two lakhs of people and complete

inquiry about more than 23,000 people and deport 1,080 people, how has this Act come in the way? This Act is still there. In spite of the existence of this Act, the Government of Assam themselves said that they have done so much. That proves that this Act has not come in the way. I will further come to the details about it. The second point that arises is that they served notices on more than two lakhs of people but ultimately they could deport only 1,080. What does it mean? This means unnecessary harassment of people. They could not prove their cases and, therefore, a very small number could be deported out of such a large number of notices served on the people to harass them. So, these are the two implications of the statement of the Chief Minister. Sir, please excuse me, I am dealing with a very serious matter—the life and death question for us.

Now, Sir, what are the complaints about this Act? There are four major complaints. The first one is that the distance between the complainants and the suspected foreigner must not be more than three kilometres, according to the Act. They wanted it to be expunged extended. But why should they depend on private complainants? The whole police force is there, the village headmen are there. The headman lives in the village. Can't they help the Government in detecting the foreigners? Why should private complaint come in? I do not understand the real difficulty. It is to be done with the help of the police. I do not know what is the difficulty?

The second point is about Rs. 25/- that the complainant has to pay while submitting the complaint. Rs. 25/-, Rs. 20/-, Rs. 15/- or Rs. 10/-, I do not bother about the figures. I know. Shri Dinesh Goswami knows. All of us know that for any petition before a court some court fee has to be paid. I do not think that they have raised a very important point.

The third is a very important point—onus of proving that the person complained against is a foreigner. Where does the onus lie? Is it on the man or on the police? This is the question. They want that the onus should lie on the man to prove that he is a citizen and not on the foreigner. I think, if I am not mistaken, we follow the British system of jurisprudence. (*Interruptions*)

According to the British system, the accused is not guilty and he is innocent until proved by the prosecution that he is guilty, and the French System is the opposite.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Your Foreigners Act says otherwise.

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): We will discuss it.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: This is the British system. I am not a lawyer. I cannot discuss it. I know this much. Nevertheless the Illegal Migrants Act has struck a balance between the two concepts. In this Act not only the Police has to prove that the man complained against is a foreigner but the latter also has to establish that he is not a foreigner but an Indian citizen.

Let me read out what is in the Act. Page 5.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You refer to it. Time is very short.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: After this I am closing.

This is page 5—Article 11(2) (b).

"(2) If, on a consideration of the report made by the prescribed authority, the Tribunal is satisfied that—

- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person named in the application is an illegal migrant, the Tribunal shall issue a notice accompanied by a copy of the application, to the person named in the application, calling upon him to make, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the notice, such representation with regard to the averments made in the application and to produce such

evidence as he may think fit in support of his defence;

Provided that if the Tribunal is satisfied that the person aforesaid was prevented by sufficient cause from making his representation and from producing evidence in support of his defence within the said period of thirty days, it may permit him to make his representation and to produce evidence in support of his defence, within such further period not exceeding thirty days, as it may, by order, specify."

Therefore, the onus is on both sides. The police has to prove him as a foreigner and the Tribunal can ask for documental evidence from the person that he is not a foreigner. Therefore, this Act has struck a balance between the two. That is a point which I wanted to make.

The fourth point is about Tribunal. They want one man tribunal. What is wrong with the three man Tribunal? More justice can be expected from three man Tribunal than from one man Tribunal.

Appellate Tribunal. The right of appeal is also a fundamental right in any democratic system. If one court finds me guilty, I have a right to go to a higher court and appeal. That is a provision for Appellate Tribunal. I do not think this is a very serious objection that the Government of Assam has made. So, this is clear that the Act is no hinderance and the Chief Minister himself has proved it by his own statement which I have quoted. But the fact is that A.G.P. Government has completely failed to make any progress in the matter of detection of foreign nationals. They asked about the Congress Government. Let me reply. Shri Rehman was a Police Officer at that time under the Congress Government. The Congress Government under late Shri B. P. Chaliha detected and deported about three lakh foreigners in one year—1964-65. That was the record of the Congress Government. Now, more than one year has passed. How many persons have you detected and deported? I want to know this fact. (Interruptions) Sir, about the law and order situation in Assam, I cannot say that the situation is normal.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I think there must be some balance maintained. If you permit him to discuss law and order situation of the State, I would have no objection but I must also be allowed to discuss the law and order situation in other State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow him to discuss the law and order situation of the State.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Sir, I will not discuss the law and order problem in the State. I submit that I shall not discuss general law and order problem in Assam about which many things can be said. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Sir, Oil India Limited is a Central Sector industry. If Oil India Limited oil fields in Duliajan are immobilised and made to suffer a huge loss, is it not the concern of the Parliament?

AN HON. MEMBER: What for?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Sir, between 25-3-86 and 15-3-1987, in less than one year, there were as many as 45 cases of assault, harassment, intimidation and a large number of bundhs. What is the result of the bundhs? The Oil India Limited has lost to the extent of 70,000 tonnes of crude oil. *(Interruptions)* In terms of money value, the loss incurred by Oil India during the last seven months is more than Rs. 20 crores because of the absence of law and order in that particular area about which the Central Government and the Parliament are deeply concerned. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I am not in favour of this officer or that officer. *(Interruptions)*. Why should they cause such a huge

*Not recorded.

loss in the public sector industry? In this country, oil is an important raw material for the development of country's economy. I do not know why they are doing it. I do not say that Shri Ataur Rahman is doing it; I do not say that Shri Saikia is doing that; I do not say that Shri Goswami is doing that. But some people are doing it and the State Government has failed to maintain law and order. *(Interruptions)* Sir, even the Deputy Commissioner and the S. P. are pleading helpless before such unlawful activities of some people at Duliajan. Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mabubnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would be guilty of employing a cliché when I say that our national firmament has been darkened by more than one thickening cloud and one looks in vain for the silver lining in these clouds. Sir, it has been appreciated on all hands that the integrity and independence of our country are threatened more from inside than from outside. At this point of time one expects to have a strong and stable stewardship for the Home Ministry of India. It is a tragedy of the first magnitude that such a strategic and sensitive portfolio like the Home Affairs has changed hands more frequently and very frivolously than any other during the last two years. Sir, at the Cabinet level itself it changed three hands during the last one year—Mr. S. B. Chavan, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao and now Mr. Buta Singh. Besides, Sir, they have had a new kind of Ministers with frightening and high sounding designation—Ministers of Internal Security. We had a super Home Minister by that designation in Mr. Arun Nehru. He has of course, been now succeeded by a super Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram because now he is serving three Ministers or three masters at the same time. As Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel he serves the Prime Minister, as Minister for Internal Security he serves Mr. Buta Singh and as Minister for Sri Lanka he serves the External Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not Minister for Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Jaipal Reddy's thunder was stolen yesterday. I told

him he can file an FIR with us and register the case.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Chidambaram should know that I can't file a complaint against the speaker with the Home Ministry.

Sir, these mercurial changes in the Home Ministry indicate a total lack of direction and sense of purpose. The Home Ministry has not only been emasculated by these meaningless changes, but, Sir, it has also got truncated in the last one year. Even earlier on there was one Department created—the RAW which robbed the Home Ministry of all its awe. Now it has been robbed of the Department of Personnel and the CBI. At this rate, Sir, the Home Ministry which was once manned by redoubtable Sardar Patel will be chipped away bit by bit and will soon become a ghost of its original self. We will not be required to discuss the Home Ministry at all in the House in the years to come.

Sir, as for the security condition in Delhi itself, I can only make one comment. Our own Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh speaks to his guests from behind the window screen at his own residence, and I cannot offer a more eloquent comment. If I am wrong, Sir, I will be happy to stand corrected.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We deny that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I take the denial, Sir, because I have no documentary evidence to prove my point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You accept my word—we deny that. Come to something more substantial.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am coming.

Sir, coming to the year under review, the Home Ministry this year made a fresh and historic contribution to its own record of monumental follies I must recall to you the incident that occurred on 2nd of October at

Rajghat which, once again, exposed chinks in our VVIP security system. The assassination of Gen. A. S. Vaidya gave us a shocking insight into the long arm of terrorism and into our internal security laxity. Our Home Minister would not naturally like to listen to the escapade of Charles Sobhraj from Tibar jail which dramatically symbolises the rotten state of affairs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you discussing this again and again? Everybody knows that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Reddy the Congress Members want that you should speak something which is not known to them. It means we have to invent something. After all, we shall have to discuss about the known things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am recalling all these things because, Sir, I cannot depend on the memory of Congressmen. They have a very short memory.

Sir, this only dramatically symbolises the rotten state of affairs in Delhi, the capital of this vast country. And then, Sir, this year witnessed a change of Government in Kashmir. I welcome the change. But, then, Sir, I cannot forget the background against which the change took place. Dr. Farooq Abdullah was once described by the ruling Party as an anti-national and the Congress-I at that time drew upon the Hindu sentiment. Now, it forges alliance with Dr. Farooq Abdullah, as a consequence of which, Dr. Farooq Abdullah has been significantly weakened in the Kashmir valley. I am one of those who still wish well with Dr. Farooq though he is an ally of the Congress-I. But, then, Sir, we as a nation cannot forget that the M.U.F., an anti-national and communal organisation has increased its strength and opened its account in the Kashmir valley.

This year also witnessed a new and explosive issue, the issue of Babri Masjid. I am not taking a stand on the merits of the issue. But the Government of India cannot adopt an ostrich-like attitude. It cannot hide

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

its head hide in the sand. It cannot refuse to see the problem. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to what were the initiatives taken by the Government to settle this problem. Did it talk to the Opposition leaders? Was the meeting of the National Intergration Council called to discuss this problem? Or, do they hope to capitalise on the backlash of this problem after assumes monstrous proportions in the months and years to come.

Sir, I also would like the Home Minister to tell us as to what happened to the great espionage case which was supposed to have then bursted in 1985. The charge sheet was filed but what has happened after-wards? All the accused are at large. Why is it that such an important espionage case had not been completed in the last two years?

Now, Sir, I should refer to the Thakkar Commission Report. I do not know whether I am permitted to refer to Thakkar, whether he is unparliamentary! Sir, this report has not only been withheld from Parliament, from the people of India but also withheld from all the dignitaries in the country, from all the high dignitaries of the country. I am not referring to article 78, Mr. Chidambaram. Do not try to raise a point of order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM ; I am comfortably seated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I would like the Home Minister to tell us as to how a particular part of this report found a very convenient way into one of the Weeklies, i.e. the *Blitz* and I want to know as to how such secrets could be made public to selected persons.

And, then, Sir, I would like to refer to the National Police Commission report. I think, the Home Ministry has tremendous prejudice against this report because this Commission was appointed by the Janata Government and, therefore, it appeared to have developed a prejudice against this report. Sir, one answer the Home Minister could readily give to us is that most of the recommendations concern the State Govern-

ments and they were all passed on to the State Governments. They are, of course, experts in passing on the buck and Mr. Chidambaram mastered the art of this. But there have also been recommendations which are concerning the Central Government. For example, the Police Commission report suggested that section 132 and section 197 of the Cr. P.C., 1973 should be amended to enable the citizens to proceed against any policeman, while, of course, suggesting some safeguards for policemen also. Like this, there are many recommendations in regard to what the Central Government should do. Would the Home Ministry come forward with a comprehensive report in regard to the recommendations made for the Central Government and the action taken by the Central Government on those recommendations?

I must refer to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act of 1985. This Act was not properly implemented in Punjab. But then, when the Bill was being discussed in this House, Mr. Asoke Sen, the then Law Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan, the then Home Minister—and of course, Ministers change so fast that we must keep on remembering their names—assured us that the provisions of this Act would be used only against terrorists. Does the Central Government know that the oppressive provisions of this draconian piece of law have been utilised by many State Governments including UP Government and whether it is permissible? This is not supposed to be used except for containing terrorism. It was on this express assurance that we lent support to this Bill. Almost all the amendments we tabled at that time were accepted by the Government and the Government gave a solemn assurance and this assurance has been breached also in observance.

Coming to the problem of Punjab, just now a senior friend of Congress-I Party was saying that some progress has been made and on Punjab front even Prime Minister made a statement that the situation in Punjab had taken a turn for the better.

Yesterday's incident wherein noted terrorist Mr. Jinda escaped from the police custody sums up the whole situation. This was the man arrested in connection with

Muktsar killings which caused a furore not only in the Lok Sabha, in the Congress Parliamentary Party ranks.

I would like to know whether this Government has any specific policy approach towards this vexed problem of Punjab. I do not have to say repeatedly that this Government got this unprecedentedly massive mandate on account of the Punjab problem. Nowhere is the failure of the Government more tragically, more bloodily, demonstrated than on the question of Punjab. The Government has no policy. It is a victim of masterly drift.

I would like to know as to what is the progress that has been made in the wake of Rajiv-Longowal accord. This accord itself has become an apple of discord.

Barnala himself threatened direct action against the Government of India in regard to non-implementation of accord. Barnala himself publicly blamed the Union Home Department for not briefing the Prime Minister properly. When Mr. Barnala came in January to Delhi, Government of India appointed a three-Member Ministerial Committee comprising Mr. Narasimha Rao, Mr. Arjun Singh and Mr. Buta Singh. I would like to know as to what has happened to this Committee.

I remember the National Integration Council was pleased to appoint a Sub-Committee on Punjab with late Mr. Jagjivan Ram as Chairman. Since Mr. Jagjivan Ram has passed away, our Prime Minister has taken over the Chairmanship.

So, I would like to know as to what is the progress made on these two Committees.

You are seeking our cooperation on the question of Punjab and we have been lending our cooperation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What cooperation ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The cooperation of Opposition parties.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Your Party has not agreed to join.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did. But we know how you can misutilise anybody's cooperation.

We must lend cooperation only when we know what your policy is.

My charge is that you have no approach, you have no....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Your colleagues have criticised you...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who ? O. K. you can leave it to me for sorting it out. The point is that in 1985, the number of people killed in Punjab were fewer than 100. In 1986, the number rose to as many as 600. If this is the progress you have made on Punjab, Mr. Home Minister, this is rake's progress. Do I wish you God-speed in this kind of progress ?

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to place few points before the Hon. Home Minister for his consideration. The decade that started with 1980 has been a decade of challenges, particularly for the Home Ministry. Terrorism, regionalism and linguistic disputes have increased a lot during this decade. No such dangerous tendency was seen in the country before. I would like to praise the Home Minister, especially the present Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, and his junior colleague, Shri Chidambaram, who have met this challenge properly during the last 2-3 years. The policy adopted in regard to Punjab has started showing results. Most of the people in Punjab have started feeling now that terrorists will do no good to Punjab. The way the people attended Shri Barnala's meeting in large numbers, the way they have extended their support to the present Government and the way they have stood against the terrorists, is a sign in the right direction. Similarly, Assam had also been burning since 1980 or even before that.

[Shri Zaiouf Basher]

Those flames too were put out, although all is not well in Assam yet. However, there is a democratic Government there and as compared to the past, there is peace in the State.

In Mizoram too, we have brought under control the dangerous tendency that had been growing over the years, by signing Mizoram Accord. But I would like to draw your attention, and through you the attention of the Hon. Home Minister, towards the most dangerous tendency i.e. communalism. The communal forces are misleading the people and instigating them to resort to violence. We must pay immediate attention to it. So far we have witnessed Sikh Communalism in Punjab and communalism in the name of region and language in some other States, but the way Hindu and Muslim communalists are poisoning the atmosphere in the country on the dispute of Ram Janam Bhoomi—Babri Masjid, it indicates a very

15 00 hrs.

dangerous trend. Hindu communal forces and Muslim communal forces are today giving calls from open platforms for a war. Both the communal forces are indulging in many types of undesirable propaganda but it is surprising that the Government is listening to their propaganda as a mute spectator and is also letting others listen the same. To remain a mute spectator to their anti-national propaganda is against the interests of all of us. This fire has just started and large number of people have not come under their influence, but if the fire is allowed to spread, it will take the entire country in its fold and then it will become difficult to put it out. It is easy to control the fire at the early stage, but once it becomes fierce, even your entire police force and the army joined together will not be able to control it. Therefore, this is high time for the Government to pay attention to this issue. It should not shut its eyes to it because this is not the time to do so. When disturbing voices are being raised from all parts of the country, the Government should be vigilant and should do something about it.

Some people want to create communal tension in the country but there are certain

things that have come to our notice which can be useful to us. We have come to know that some Hindu and Muslim leaders met together at one place and held discussions. Such news points to a good sign. If leaders of both the communities sit together and discuss the issue, irrespective of whether it settles the issue or not, their very sitting together is not less important a thing and indicates towards a hopeful sign. Yesterday, whereas a rally of Muslims was held in Delhi, a separate meeting was also organised. While on the one hand, some undesirable things happened in the rally and some self-styled communal leaders threatened to give a call for an all out war for which no amount of condemnation would suffice, on the other hand, a good thing also happened in the form of a resolution passed by the Muslims in the rally which demanded that this dispute should be handed over to a bench of a High Court. Although in the resolution they have laid emphasis on the fact that the bench should be in South India and that there should be no Hindu or Muslim judge on the bench, yet it is for the Government to decide as to whom to appoint on that bench and before a decision is taken in the matter, there can be discussion with the Government on the constitution of the bench, but the resolution passed in that rally is indeed commendable because it says that the judicial verdict of the bench of the High Court will be acceptable to them. It points to their accommodative attitude.

A third alternative is also being suggested that the disputed place should be declared a national monument and should be handed over to the Archaeological Department. This third alternative, which is being suggested by some wise people from both the sides, can prove to be important in resolving the dispute. It is for the Government to choose one of these three alternatives, but, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say that the Government should not remain a silent spectator and should be alert in taking action in the matter. I would suggest that Government should take initiative and call the representatives from both the sides to reach a settlement which may be acceptable to all because ours is a secular country and we have given secularism a prominent place in our Constitution. Ours is a secular country and it is so because Hindus who are

85 per cent of the total population and are in overwhelming majority want the country to be secular. Had an overwhelming majority of the Hindus not wanted secularism in this country, this country would not have been a secular country. I subscribe to the view that a large majority of Hindus in India believe in secularism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, raking up the long lost past is considered to be a very bad thing. During its course, history has accomplished numerous good things as also some bad things. However, whenever an effort has been made to correct the mistakes or undo the good things, it has resulted in bloodshed. Therefore, India is a secular country and a large majority of its population has faith in secularism. I do not think this problem is such that it cannot be solved. It can be solved. The Government will have to apprehend communal leaders of both the communities in large number. Otherwise, the way they are preaching violence and are instigating the people for blood shed in villages and cities alike, the situation is bound to worsen further. On the one hand, such people will have to be apprehended and dealt with severely and on the other, the Government will have to hold talks with true representatives of the people to find a solution to this problem. As long as a solution is not found, killings will continue. If this fire goes unchecked, it will become fierce and will perhaps become uncontrollable. Even the police and the army will be inadequate to control it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister as well as his colleague are both wise men. I think, this serious problem must have caught their attention and they might be doing something in this regard. On behalf of peace loving people of India, on behalf of peace loving Hindus and Muslims of this country, I would request that urgent steps should be taken before it is too late.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said this, I conclude my speech.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chat*]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise in support of the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1987-88.

Home Affairs is to a nation as heart is to the human body. If proper attention is not paid to the maintenance of internal peace, law and order in a country, even the strongest of the regimes on earth would collapse.

Rs. 109.18 crores have been allocated exclusively to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1987-88 for administrative expenses. The Ministry is responsible for maintaining internal security in the country. Rs. 821.49 crores have been allocated to the police which plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of law and order. I am happy over this. Mere allocations of these order will not suffice. Police force must be modernised and made into a vigorous fighting machinery.

The Hon. Minister sitting here Shri P. Chidambaram is well aware that Tamil Nadu police has an excellent record. I would cite an example. Take the Rockfort express disaster. High intensity explosives were used in the sabotage. Nearly 25 died and many were seriously injured and are still in hospital. Relief measures were undertaken on a war-footing under the orders of Dr. MGR, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He also ordered that the culprits must be brought to book expeditiously. Accordingly, the expert police personnel in Tamil Nadu apprehended the culprits within no time, to say, within a week.

The train incident shook the whole Tamil Nadu. It caused great loss to public and the railway department. The Hon. Ministers in the Centre Shri Scindia and Shri P. Chidambaram and the Ministers of Tamil Nadu Shri Soundarajan and Shri S. Muthuswamy visited the accident site and were moved by the incident. They gave instructions for expeditious undertaking of relief measures.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri N. Annanambi]

Even the Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri P. Chidambaram had a seat reserved in the same train from Madras to Trichy. God willing, he cancelled the trip by train and travelled by plane to Trichy. We are, therefore fortunate to have him before us.

The saboteurs of a disaster of such a gigantic scale have been apprehended by our Tamil Nadu police within no time. This is a no meagre achievement. The police department has won many laurels in its career. Tamil Nadu police has excellent record of resolving many murders and crimes. It is the recipient of many medals and citations from the President and the Prime Minister.

On this occasion, I would like to ask the Government why the Delhi police should not be streamlined on the same manner as the Tamil Nadu police. Why it should not function as efficiently as the Tamil Nadu police?

Sir, a champion of the poor and down-trodden was elected on Congress ticket to this House. He is no more with us. Lalit Maken who was snatched away from us was a friend of the proletariat, a partaker of the sufferings of the poor, oppressed and suppressed. He raised his voice for the upliftment of the masses. He was shot dead in daylight in front of his own house when he was still in joined hands with his wife. Public memory is not too short to forget this gruesome incident. If this is the fate of an elected representative and his wife, what to talk of common man. Culprits have not been brought to book so far.

I would like to cite another serious incident as an evidence of the inefficiency of the Delhi Police. The Prime Minister of India escaped unhurt when an assassin's bullets went astray and could not hit the target. This was a big challenge to security agencies in India posed by a small group of men. I, therefore, request the Government to whip up the Delhi police to rise to the occasion. It should be made as efficient as the Tamil Nadu Police. Requisite training must be imparted to them.

Further, Sir, I welcome the formation of the National Security Guard. Special and intensive training must be imparted to this force to meet the security challenges. Personnel from Tamil Nadu police, which has a superb record of investigating cases, must be drawn to the National Security Guard.

I, at this juncture, urge upon the Government to allocate more funds to State Governments for the development of police. More number of police personnel should be deployed and more and more police stations must be established in villages and other areas. This would help to reduce the number of pending cases and commission of crimes. I, therefore, suggest to the Government allocate further funds to State Governments for strengthening the police force.

Next, Sir, let me make a reference to the series of recent bomb explosions in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu police was quick in finding out the culprits and punishments are being meted out to them.

Likewise, the Tamil Nadu police is ably tackling the murderers, blackmarketeers, smugglers, burglars and other offenders. Law and order is being maintained in a very efficient manner.

Recently, copies of Constitution were burnt by the DMK. This is an act inimical to the unity and integrity of the country, disruptive of peace and harmony in the country and violative of the provisions of the Constitution. The Tamil Nadu Police acted quickly and offenders against the Constitution were dealt with firmly. 10 DMK legislators were expelled by the Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. All concerned with keeping the unity and integrity of the country welcomed the decision.

The Government under Dr. MGR and the Tamilnadu Police work together in putting down all communal and separatist elements within an iron hand. That is how, the State Government is thwarting all attempts aimed at disrupting peace in the State by certain vested interests. If similar steps are taken by the Government of all the other States, I hope we can maintain

peace and harmony all over India and certain smuggling, blackmarketing and other social offences. This would promote the economic welfare of the country.

The strength of constabulary should also be increased in the States. Proper screening tests should be conducted so that individuals with dubious integrity do not join the police force.

There are 7 battalions of CRPF in Delhi. CRPF personnel are deployed all over India. However, their working conditions are not satisfactory. They have to shiver in biting cold and sweat under scorching sun. They do not have proper clothing and shelter. I, therefore, request the Government to provide facilities as are provided to military personnel. Housing facilities must be provided to them. I may, at this moment, point out that many of the CRPF personnel hail from South India and I am, therefore, bound to speak for their interests.

Next, Sir, the Government has granted Statehood to Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. I appreciate the action of the Central Government and the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The people Pondicherry are also clamouring for Statehood for long. Pondicherry is the birthplace of King Poet Bharathidhasan who sung National liberation songs during our freedom struggle. I urge upon the Government to grant statehood to Pondicherry.

With these, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Ministry is dealing with the long list of subjects and many of the speakers have outlined many of them. I would, therefore, only like to confine myself to the administration in the Union Territories.

There is one thing that I cannot understand. Time and again, we have raised this question in this august House also, but unfortunately in this critical juncture of the country, the Home Ministry officials do not want to listen what the Members are saying. Even the Home Minister is not present here. He is perhaps very busy somewhere else. I agree that there are problems in the country and the Home Minister may be busy, but when this House is discussing the Grants of the Home Ministry, it is very essential that he should be here. Only if we give more importance to the discussions here, we will be able to find some solutions and attend to the grievances of the people.

Let us take the Union Territories. We have got two kinds of Union Territories. One kind of Union Territories are those territories, which are having legislatures. Out of that, Mizoram and Arunachal have been given statehood and that is a welcome decision. The second type is those Union Territories which are without any legislature and there the people are aspiring for more involvement in the process of administration and development, but they are being denied that. This is a clear-cut discrimination. Time and again we have raised this question in the House. Though our population is less, but the democratic rights cannot be denied to the people. That is what is happening there. Under Article 240 of the Constitution, the President is responsible for providing a good Government to the Union Territories. But what type of good Government are you giving to us? You are giving to us a Government by the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats that you are sending to us are condemned bureaucrats. Those who are not wanted in Delhi will find a place for them in Andamans and Lakshadweep. These are the two Union Territories in far-flung areas. Perhaps this is the place for their punishment. Actually, what you are doing is that you are punishing the people by sending them there. People of those areas are being punished by sending such type of officials there. And what such officials are doing? They will be doing everything that is unit for those areas. I will cite an example. Andamans and Nicobar Islands is a single instance where there have been no communal riots. That is the place, we can claim, where there is no communalism, no casteism and irrespective of

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

caste and creed, people are living in harmony. That is the place we call mini-India because all the linguistic groups are living in that part of the country. You are sending such types of officials that they themselves are trying to fan communalism and disturb the peace in that area. And when we bring it to the notice of the Government of India, they keep their ears closed and they do not want to look to this problem. There cannot be any second priority. There is only one priority to maintain peace, harmony and integrity of the country. This is priority number one; it cannot be second priority. When the communal harmony or peace is disturbed by bureaucracy or anybody, there cannot be any compromise.

I would like to say here that we must congratulate our Prime Minister on this occasion. We are very happy that he has at least taken keen interest to understand the problems of the Union Territory. That is why he has constituted one Island Development Authority for the all-round development of Andaman Nicobar Islands and Laksha Dweep. This Island Development Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister himself and 10 ministers are members of this Authority. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and many other dignitaries are also associated with this Authority. The Island Development Authority started functioning. Whatever decisions will be taken by the Government of India with regard to the development of the Islands, that can be cleared by the Island Development Authority. The Island Development Authority can give some policy guidelines. But what about the implementation part? Who will do that? Implementation will have to be done by the local administration, i.e. by the officials. The officials who are sent to these islands from other areas have a negative attitude. They do not want to leave their previous place of posting and come and work in these islands. So, they create problems in the Islands everyday. We bring these things to the notice of the Minister and we try to fight it out. Then these officials think that they can again go back to Delhi. This is the situation. That is why only committed and good officers whose integrity

is known should be sent to these remote areas so that the development and implementation of various projects can be done effectively.

Here I want to mention one point. We do not have an Assembly in our area. We have Pradesh Council this Pradesh Council is not like the Executive Council of Delhi. It is based on some kind of indirect election and it has some kind of representation in the process of Government administration. But those officers whom you are sending here have no respect for the Pradesh Council. They throw away whatever we pass and whatever we discuss saying that it is nothing and irrelevant. Under such conditions, when the Pradesh Council has no say, why should you keep this Pradesh Council unnecessarily? In this august House, I tell you that if the Government of India, the Home Ministry, in particular are not sympathetic to the island people, if they do not take our grievances seriously and if they do not take action, all of us will *en masse* resign from those Pradesh Councils and we will not go anywhere near the Pradesh Councils. The situation is such that representatives of the people are humiliated and insulted. They are neglected by the bureaucrats. Here I can cite the example of our Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When this Committee went to Andaman, they were badly treated by the Chief Secretary. Things were brought to the notice of the Government, Ministry of Home Affairs. But action has not been taken yet, though many days have passed. If the Parliamentary Committee can be treated in this manner, where do people like me, a single member or members of the Pradesh Council stand? They are not at all taken note of by the officials. This is the state of affairs prevailing in these Islands.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): You say that no action has been taken by the Government till now!

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No action has been taken. And here it is not the question of party even. Any member of Parliament any public representative is getting this type of treatment from the bureaucrats. If Government

does not take action against the behaviour of officials, it is a disrespect to the entire public representatives in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ten minutes are already over. I give you just two more minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Sir, you know very well that our Union Territory does not have an Assembly. This itself is our Assembly and our Parliament as well. If you put an embargo that we cannot raise certain issues or subjects which cannot be of immediate concern to Parliament, what shall we do? I say this because we are more concerned for our people. I would like to mention about the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Under the NREP, food for work, allotment of house-sites are to be looked after by the State Governments. So far as the Union Territories are concerned, this work has to be looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Our good friend, the Hon. Minister Shri Chintamani Panigrahi is fully aware of our problems. But I am very sorry to say that though he is trying his level best to help, I feel he has some difficulty from the bureaucrats who are not cooperating with him. Here I want to mention about the allotment of house sites. As far as allotment is concerned, everything is in order on paper. On paper, necessary licences are given. But in reality, physical possession is not there even after one year. And people still remain houseless. This is the sad state of affairs.

I would like to request this august House to consider one suggestion in this regard. This House should recommend that union territories also should have assemblies so that we can at least involve ourselves in the process of administration and development can be achieved in a quicker manner, as in Pondicherry and other Union Territories which have legislatures.

Secondly, I again request that the officers who are sent from here to those places should be properly screened. Officers having integrity only should be sent to the Islands. If the officers do not want to stay for a longer period, you may reduce the tenure. I do not mind it. But at least good

officers should be sent so that the development work is done speedily.

My third suggestion, in those areas where there is a Home Minister's Advisory Committee, chaired by the Home Minister, there should be frequent meetings and the Members can get an opportunity to express their views.....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : How many meetings have been held?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : One in a year.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Only one.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : And the Government should attend to it so that our problems can be sorted out.

The fourth point is that, now, the Prime Minister was kind enough to give us the transport, communication and other facilities, the question is the implementation part. I request the Minister of State for Home Affairs that he should take into account and monitor for himself that which are the things which have been implemented and which are not, so that there can be speedy implementation.

The fifth and the last point is before you plan a scheme or some such thing, you should consult the local Pradesh Council. The present practice is that it is being consulted, but after it is framed it is given that you discuss it. After discussing it, we cannot do that. So, before it is finalised, they should be given the opportunity so that it will be a sort of public oriented programme and according to the need of the people, that would be helpful to us.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I start my speech by quoting some instances, how in India today, State power is used against the working class.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Sir, in the middle of the last century, Karl Marx has stated that "the bourgeois state machinery is a weapon in the hands of the exploiting class to exploit the exploited." This machinery has got four legs. One of the legs being the police and the armed forces.

Here in India, our Government shivers, if Thapar is arrested for three days. Here in India, our Government refuses to raise the fingers against the Tatas who are dodging and evading taxes and doing harm to the country. But in Kihand, our Comrade Dwarka Singh, a leader of the INTUC, who has been fighting for the minimum wages for the workers has been arrested by applying National Security Act. He is in danger. If a worker—leader—in Mirzapur demands minimum wages for the employees, then it is said that the country is in danger.

In Nalanda, Bihar, one landlord's agent, Shri Sadan Prasad was murdered on 13.3.87. Here, our agricultural labour and our Kisan Sabha is so strong. So to break the Communist Party, Comrade Bengali Chowdhary and Shri Shiv Balak Ram were arrested after 10-12 days. Although, the relatives of Sadan Prasad say that some other men, they suspected. Till they are arrested, they are kept in jail. They are tortured. They are compelled to give some statements.

Here in Delhi, the other day at the instance of one Shri S. C. Kapur, Managing Director of N.B.C.C against whom, the C.B.I. itself had made some raids. The workers' hutments were broken and were demolished by the police only recently, although, there is injunction from the Court that they cannot be broken. So instances are there. Still you are using police force against the democratic working class movement. And that is the only difference between you and the West Bengal Government and the Government of Kerala, which has come just now.

So, now, I beg to submit other things. Today, I had an occasion to go to the house of our M.P. Shri R. L. Bhatia. More than

one thousand refugees have taken shelter in his Bungalow and in his campus from Punjab. They do not want to go to Punjab. They want to remain here. They are shelterless. Government is arranging for some food and drinks.

Then, Sir, I want to see the sikh women, children and boys who are on hunger strike at the Boat Club. What are their demands? This is a camp. Ten thousand refugees are staying in one camp. There is water problem. They have no latrines. They have no safety. Nothing has been done. Most of these people have not got any compensation and some women have got some Government quarters, whose husbands were killed. Now, one Shrimati Naini Jasolan, Additional District Magistrate is there. They are being asked to give Rs. 45,000 more, if they want to stay in the quarter. One lady Shrimati Ajoy Kaur's husband Shri Pritam was killed, belonged to No. 4505, Gate No. 5, Gandhi Nagar. She was given a quarter in B-39, Tilak Nagar. While, it was stated that they will be given free quarters, now the Government is demanding Rs. 42,000 from them. You should see in what horrible condition, they are living there. I can give you a picture of the camp in which, they are living. This is the condition in Punjab.

Day before yesterday, there was a very big rally by several lakhs of Muslims concerning Babri Masjid. Some very bad speeches were made to the effect that whoever Muslim leader does not abide by their reasoning, their legs will be broken and their houses will be burnt, etc., etc. (Interruptions)

On 7th April, Ram Navami is coming. Vishwa Hindu Parishad, R.S.S. and other people are preparing for another grand march. What is becoming of this poor country's progress? That the Sikhs are on hunger strike, that the Hindus have come, that the Muslims have over-passed and the Sampradayah the communalised Hindus like Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena, Ali Sena they are all raising their heads and the Government is silent. It seems, Sir, I don't know when something will dawn in their brain. For some 9 or 10 months back, our party met Rajiv Gandhi on a deputa-

tion. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was there, myself was there, Shri Inderjit Gupta was there. We told, for God's sake, even though I do not believe in God, still I, said, for Heaven's sake, for the sake of the mother, father and grand-father settle this Babri Masjid, Ram Janam Bhumi Mukti Morcha. We said: declare them as national monuments. No Puja, no Namaz, let the people go and see one old temple and one old mosque. They do nothing; only thinking and thinking. These Godmen fail to take any action in proper-time. You see, Sir, we bear many animals go to the pond and they drink water. They go calmly and quietly and they drink water. But there is one animal which will go, will make mud and then will drink the water. That is 'Ass'. I do not hope our Government will behave like that. It should behave properly.

So, Sir, in Punjab, we are proud that our party, the CPM and Red Flaggers, they are facing the problem. Even the Reberio had to say the way the communist are behaving in Punjab, had the leaders of other parties behaved in this manner the problem of the Punjab would have been solved much earlier. I request them to follow us at least in this matter in keeping with the integrity and the freedom of the nation. (Interruptions)

And Congress :

"Budham Sharanam Gachcham,
Dhamam Sharanam Gachcham,
Gaddham Sharanam Gachcham!"
Gaddha . . .

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Very unfair. How many people have given their lives?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: No, they have been killed, they did not give lives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): We always respect the sentiments that you have expressed. But how many Congressmen have been murdered in Punjab? At least you should mention that sacrifice.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I suggest one thing. In Punjab, some poor Congressmen must have been murdered. (Interruptions)

Sir, I want to mention one or two points more. I ask the Government of India to be bold enough to come out with certain decisions by banning the communal parties. Ban all communal parties. Our Police Commissioner in Delhi is also of the same opinion. But, I am sorry that our Intelligence Bureau or so, they are dodging. They are thinking what to do and what not to do. Please do take a courageous decision here and now to ban all communal parties. No Shiv Sena, no Ali Sena, no this thing and no that thing. (Interruptions)

Sir, it is difficult for you to do it. I know what they will do. When the Prime Minister goes to Calcutta, he goes to Kali Bari, he goes to Ram Krishna Mission. When he goes to Srinagar he goes to Hazarat Bal Masjid. When he goes to Kerala, he calls a Conference of Fathers and Priests. When he goes to Goa, he goes to Church. This way, can't he go to Punjab, can't he go to Amritsar? (Interruptions)

And his is a peculiar party. Their people get divided between Hindus and Muslims. (Interruptions) Some of them will be found in the Ramchandra Janmabhoomi Morcha and some others found in the Babri Masjid Morcha. His party maybe in one form, but his party is a peculiar party. (Interruptions)

It allows Mr. Arif Khan to oppose Shahbanu, giving all arguments, and it allows Mr. Ansari to support her, in the same Parliament.

My last point is about the Sarkaria Commission. It was set up on 9.3.1983. It was sitting, then it lay down and it is now snoring. When will it get up? I am told that it will give its report by 30.4.1987. I hope that the Home Ministry will see to it that it really gets up and submits some report. Otherwise there will be trouble. Before the elections, the amount to be given maybe Rs. 1007 crores or Rs. 4400 crores, or something like that. (Interruptions) After the elections, you will see what amounts to be given.

[Shri Narayan Chou'ey]

Then there is this Mishra Commission, which has submitted its report. The Mishra Commission itself was biased in its report. Even then, whatever reports it has submitted, they have not been acted upon. Even about this District Magistrate of Kanpur against whom the Mishra Commission has found so many things, what have you done? You have appointed one committee to go into them. There was so much of holocaust in Delhi. The Mishra Commission has at least said that 2,000 odd have died. Some people say the figure is 3,000; and some others say it is 5,000. What has Government done? The Mishra Commission has said: "Perhaps the Congressmen are not responsible. Some Congressmen may be there, but the Congress Party was not responsible". But the Mishra Commission bluntly stated that police were responsible. What have you done about it? You have appointed another committee to enquire into what it had said. There are these typical tactics to delay everything, in the name of appointing committees—how long will you continue with this?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not for very long

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Kindly do take action.

There is another thing. About Punjab, you talk of Chandigarh. If Haryana gets 70,000 acres from Punjab, Chandigarh goes to Punjab. When will the father die and when will the hull be divided? It is really a wonderful thing. It is a political matter, and you always dodge taking political decisions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Choubey, 'baap' is unparliamentary.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I have not spoken 'baap', I have spoken 'father'.

[English]

Sir, I request the Home Minister, through you, kindly to wake up from slumber, and see that the problems facing India are solved. Otherwise, as has been apprehended, the

country will be divided communally, and linguistically, if you fail to take action. I hope the Home Minister will give replies to my queries, and do the needful.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, two years ago the situation in Punjab was fluid. But now a feeling of hope has arisen in the hearts of the people in every corner of the country that it may take some time but ultimately the problem of Punjab will be solve gradually one day. The feeling of brotherhood, peace and tranquility which existed earlier in Punjab will prevail there again. The Prime Minister deserves our heartfelt thanks for bringing about the Punjab Accord. If this Accord had not been signed we do not know what would have happened in Punjab. Due to this Accord, Punjab has an elected Government. It is responsible for maintaining law and order there and the Government of that state is striving hard in this regard. What is needed is that everyone should support it. This problem does not pertain to the Congress Party and the Prime Minister, it pertains to the whole country. We have to solve it unitedly. The Prime Minister had convened a meeting of all the leaders of the opposition and asked them to give him their suggestions. Our intention is clear. The Government and the Police Officers who are working there in those circumstances should not be demoralised. It is not in the interest of the country to demoralise them. I am making this submission to the Hon. Members as well as to the whole country. The Opposition Members should not criticise for the sake of criticism only. What the Government is doing there is very challenging one. This we should all agree. Today, casteism is posing a challenge to the society. I agree with what Shri Choubey has said. The day before yesterday a meeting was held and the people collected in the name of Babri Masjid. There the speakers made venomous speeches. They spoke against the country. No words are stronger to condemn it. Why does the Government tolerate such a thing and why it allows such a thing to happen? Those speeches should be banned which propagate these things and create dissensions in the country. People who speak this type of language should be

arrested and action should be taken against them. 26th January, the Republic Day, is an important day for the country but some people have given a call to the people to boycott it. Even then we do not take action against them. This thing should not happen. How can we support such an act? The need of the hour is that all the people in the country, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians, should see to it that such a thing does not happen. Mahatma Gandhi laid down his life for the country and handed over a new India to us to preserve it. Was it all done to see that one day people would assemble in front of the Parliament and deliver such speeches which can stoke fire of communalism in the country? Our country has a Constitution and it is a secular state. The followers of one religion should respect all other religions. Our Prime Minister recently visited Gurudwara, temple and mosque with an aim to give equal respects to all religions. That is why he visited those places of worship. We have no right to criticise this. The earlier speakers analysed the causes of such riots. As many as 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh people from near and far off places assembled in the name of Babri Masjid and religion. Did they come on their own and spent from their own pockets? No; you should find out the agency which financed them. It needs to be investigated. We made a mistake by reorganising states on linguistic basis because it is the cause of agitations that take place from time to time. Wherever the voice of separatism is raised, riots take place there. This issue needs solution. The villages situated along the border of Maharashtra-Karnataka have all along been with Maharashtra and have close cultural affinity with Maharashtra. They want that this should not be destroyed and they should be allowed to remain with Maharashtra. But riots have taken place there also and there was loss of life there. I would request the Central Government and the Hon. Prime Minister to take up these issues and settle them.

On behalf of the people of Maharashtra, I would like to appeal to the Hon. Prime Minister to take this case in his own hands and whatever decision is taken by him would be acceptable to the people of Maharashtra. We take it granted that nobody would have any objection to it, but decision should be taken at the earliest.

When States were reorganised in our country, many areas were carved out from other States and were merged with other States. Some areas of Madhya Pradesh were merged in Maharashtra. You might recall that earlier, Nagpur, used to be the capital of Madhya Pradesh when it was called Maha-Kaushal and even during the regime of Ravi Shanker Shukla and before that Governor of C. P. used to reside there. A stone has been laid in Nagpur city, which is a Central place of Central India, and a monument should be built there. It is a matter of regret that it is being neglected. Adjacent to Nagpur are nine districts of Vidarbha region. Earlier there were eight districts which have now increased to nine. When these districts were merged in the State of Maharashtra, the people of these districts were assured that their backwardness would be removed and these districts would be developed. This assurance was given to the people of Vidharbha region through Article 371 (2) of the Constitution. They were told that there would be all round development of them, regional imbalance would be removed and they would be uplifted, but 27 or 28 years have passed since that decision in 1960 and the injustice is still continuing and the backlog is going on increasing. Every now and then committees are set up, these committees submit their reports, but no action is taken on them. Ranekar Committee assessed a backlog of 3500. I would like to submit to you that if instead of money backlog is assessed in terms of things like dams, schools roads etc., which have not been constructed in the area, then the backlog might be more than 10,000 and despite all this, injustice is still continuing. I would like to appeal to you and to this august House that wherever there is regional imbalance, there is discontentment among the people and it must be removed. We had once assured the people of the area that their development would be undertaken under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution, regional imbalance would be removed, upliftment of the people would be undertaken, but till date not even a single Development Board has been constituted. Not only this. Both Maharashtra Assembly and Legislative Council have passed a unanimous resolution in this regard and have sent it to you, but it is not known as to where it has been pending. If a Development Board is not constituted despite the resolution being passed by Maharashtra Assembly

[Shri Banwarilal Purohit]

and Legislative Council, it is a matter of great regret and as a result, the demand for a separate Vidarbha State is gaining momentum day by day. If you want to remove the regional imbalance of the area, you should accept the justified demand of the people.

Though maintenance of law and order is not a subject of the Central Government and it comes under the State Governments, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that you cannot absolve yourself totally from such a responsibility. What is the factual position today? Everybody knows that our police force is not capable to the extent it should be and corruption is rampant in it. You may go to any direction from here. You would find that at a distance of 25-30 kms, a number of trucks are lined up and there would also be a van of R.T.O. and his staff who could be seen collecting Rs. 100 each from every truck. Therefore, what is required is the upgradation of the Police Force. Their uniform, living standards and conditions at all levels are not good. If you visit a village, you will find that the uniform of the postman is better than any police man. Therefore, their working condition is required to be improved. If you want to raise their morale; their upgradation is necessary and new techniques would have to be provided to them. Though their number might be less, but sophisticated weapons and equipments are required to be provided to them. The Central Government should issue such directions to the State Governments so that Police Force in each State could be strengthened.

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am on a point of order. The Hon. Member made wild allegations that this rally about Babri Masjid was financed from elsewhere and the Government should inquire. Let the Government inquire. But such wild allegations. (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What wild allegations?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That people did not pay from their pockets, they

were financed to come over there, such wild allegations, they should not go on record and must be expunged from the record. Otherwise, you call upon the Hon. Member there to take responsibility for what he has said.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, no citizen of India can make such speeches...

(Interruptions)

It is a matter of utter shame for a citizen of India. What are you talking... (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? (Interruptions). There is no point of order. The Hon. Member was within his right to express his views on this point. There is no point of order. Under Article 105 of the Constitution he has got freedom of speech in this House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is misuse of the freedom of speech. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can put your point of view when your turn comes to speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please give me adequate time at that time.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to express my views on them. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I have called out the next speaker. (*Interruptions*). After my ruling, nothing survives. (*Interruptions*). After I have given my ruling, nothing survives; no debate thereafter. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I am on a point of order. The Hon. Member raised a point of order. You gave a ruling. After that he has made certain statement which should not go on record. You can please examine that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it. If there is any discussion on my ruling on the point of order, then I will expunge that. (*Interruptions*). That is what I have said. After my ruling if there is any observation about the ruling I will expunge that. (*Interruptions*). After the Chair has given the ruling, there will be no discussion. If there is any discussion on the record I will expunge it. Mr. Namgyal. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Banwari Lal, will you please sit down ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. P. Namgyal. Till Mr. Namgyal speaks, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Mr. Namgyal to speak.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever is being said without my permission, nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs I was expressing my views and then this disorder started.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister that due to his personal efforts the Accords with regard to Assam, Punjab, Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir were signed and I think these Accords have been very good Accords and these are being implemented well. I am specially speaking about Mizoram and Kashmir Accords. Some clauses regarding Punjab and Assam Accords are yet to be implemented, but I think the parties which signed the Accords are equally responsible like the Government, for non-implementation of these clauses.

There are certain issues which are outstanding with regard to Bangladesh. I would like to submit to the Government that outstanding issues should be solved at the earliest.

The recent elections in Jammu and Kashmir have proved that the people of the State have maintained the old tradition of rejecting the communal elements which tried to come forward in the recent elections in the name of Muslim United Front. Such elements have now been suppressed.

16 06 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

You might have gone through the Hindustan Times of yesterday. The statement issued by Mr. Gilani, the leader of Muslim United Front is very dangerous. He has stated that he wants to enforce Nizam-e-Mustafa i.e. Islamic rules in the State. He has also said that he does not have faith in Indian Constitution, democracy, socialism and secularism. He does not want a Muslim State, but an Islamic State. The President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq had also once said such a thing. I am surprised as to how people who do not have faith in the Indian Constitution fought the elections of the Assembly, because before filing papers for elections one has to take oath of allegiance to the Constitution. When one is elected to the Assembly, one is required to take oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India. Then how can one make such a statement outside ? With a view to suppress such elements, the Government should make at the earliest all the necessary

**Not recorded.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

amendments in the Constitution or the Election Laws.

I would like to urge upon the Government that action should be taken against such parties which are contesting elections in the name of religion or in the name of other countries, because some elements in the Kashmir Valley have taken the name of Pakistan also and such communal elements should not be allowed to come forward and, as I have already submitted to you, if there is need for any amendment, then such an amendment must be made.

Now I would like to say few words about rehabilitation, 50,000 refugee families had entered the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947. No action has been taken for their settlement or rehabilitation. I do not want to explain their problem in detail at this moment. I would like to speak about those 5,000 families who were forced to migrate from Chamb region during the struggle of 1971 War and who have settled in the villages adjoining Jammu city. The Government should take urgent steps for their rehabilitation. No arrangements have been made to provide them some jobs etc. Attention should be paid to all these things.

There is a Tiber valley in Kashmir region which came under cease fire line area in 1948. Half the population of this valley falls on our side and the remaining half comes in Pakistan side. A referendum was held in 1948 under the supervision of the United Nations. They were asked if they wanted to live in India or Pakistan; they had opted to live in India, but they have not been granted the status of refugees so far. They have neither been given any help nor any steps were taken for their rehabilitation. The Government should pay attention towards this issue because this is a matter which concerns the poor. There is some problem of refugees in Tripura also. There are 47,000 Chakma families who had migrated to our side from Bangla Desh.

The Government has said only this much that we are discussing with the Bangla Desh Government about taking them back. This problem is not going to be solved in this way.

It is a human problem. Those people say that they are forcibly converted there. If they do not agree, men are murdered and women are raped. I would like to know from the Government as to why this problem is not raised on some international forum or before the United Nations Human Rights Commission? Are you not raising this matter before these forums because they are Buddhists or is there any other issue before you? When our Government can raise the matter of South Africa, Sri Lanka or any other country, where atrocities are committed, in the United Nations, why is not it raising this issue on that forum? I request that their problem should also be raised there and some steps should be taken for their settlement.

I want to raise certain points about Minority Commission also. The Minority Commission has been working for the last several years as per the order of the Government of India. I want that it should be given statutory powers. We are hearing almost daily that at one place or the other communal problems are coming to the fore. These are minor problems. There are certain communities like Budhists, Jains and Parsis which are of microscopic status. These communities have no voice. Therefore, if Minority Commission is given certain powers then I feel their problems can be solved to a large extent.

I welcome the steps being taken to strengthen BSF and CRPE. You are raising or have already raised 54 Battalions of BSF, 12 Battalions of CRPF have also been increased and recently you have constituted a women battalian also. These are very good steps for which I congratulate the Government. Along with it I would also like to tell you that there is another force which you have forgotten and that is Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) which mans Tibetan and Indian Border. This force seems to be inadequate. In Laddakh region there are only two Battalions where as this Border is quite long. There is need to increase one or two Battalions in this area. Similarly, I feel that in eastern region also, there is need to increase this force. But I am not fully aware of the present situation. I, therefore, demand that immediate steps should be taken to increase and strengthen ITBP.

I want to say one or two things about census also. You are aware that under the supervision of Registrar General, a mini census has been completed with a view to giving people of Ladakh region a scheduled tribe status. Similar mini census was to be done in Jammu and Kashmir also in March this year, but due to Assembly elections, this mini census could not be conducted in March. I submit that this should now be done immediately, so that the long standing demand of people of Ladakh to give them the status of scheduled tribe is implemented.

With these words I conclude and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity given to me.

[English]

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, today we are passing through a very delicate phase in our country. We know that there have been problems with regard to the communal situation, the problems of the minorities, the religious minorities, the linguistic minorities and the weaker sections Sir, whenever we speak here, we speak with full of anger rather than patience. What is basically required is to understand why such a situation has developed, in our country. I am sorry to note that just a few minutes back, I could witness that in this very House. We are all very responsible people who represent the people of our country in this House. If we ourselves lose control, I think what will the people who are more secular, more broad-minded, with conviction and commitment think about us who represent them here? If they had not been so, I do not think we would have been here. There is nothing that we cannot speak in praise of the people. We owe a great deal to them. Nobody can deny the fact of the secular character of the Indian people. Here it seems to me, the whole problem is more of a few fanatics who always create a situation.

Sir, there have been many people referring to the Babri Mosque or Ramjanmabhoomi issue. I think, as the Babri Mosque is dear to the Muslims, in all fairness I must say, Ramjanmabhoomi is equally sacred to

the Hindus of this land. Sir, I am surprised, even in a total Muslim State like Indonesia in South-East Asia Rama is hailed more than what we hail him here. I do not think any Indian or anybody who visits that country comes back without listening about Rama. At least here you will have to find an occasion to listen about Rama, whereas you can hear about him everywhere, you can see a drama about him, you can see him in their culture. I am very sorry, I do not know why we are going out of our way to create passions here. Here again I must say that the Government, I am sorry, is not acting in the manner that it should act. There is no point in allowing the passions to develop, allowing a situation to develop. We accuse whom? We accuse the Intelligence, that Intelligence is not acting. What are we doing? Do we require Intelligence for this also when the issues are before us? Why should we delay? Not that I want the Government to act under pressure just because there is a rally. I do not approve of the rally, I do not approve of the demonstration. I do not approve of the speeches that are made there. It is here we allow the fanatics to take the opportunity to create the situation and to misguide the people. Who are giving the opportunity to them? The opportunity is created by themselves. Why should we delay? Although I am not expecting the Government to act under haste or give any impression that it is succumbing to pressure, yet I want the Government to take it seriously and act with wisdom so that this problem gets solved in the best manner amicable to both the sections. We cannot displease the Hindus as Ramjanmabhoomi is more sacred to them, or we cannot displease the Muslims because it is a worship place where idols are being kept and worship is going on. What is more tragic is, I am sorry I do not know how my friends feel, I should say it is lack of wisdom on the part of the U.P. Government which allowed the TV to come in there and then to show that the worship is taking place when the doors are opened. I do not know how it has happened. It looks as if the whole thing is planned before and thereafter it is being done. Sir, here it is very unfortunate, we should not allow. Yesterday, I think the day before yesterday, in the rally one of the religious leaders spoke something which is totally against the established norms of the entitlement of any citizen speaking. There is a limit. After all, whether it is a majority or a minority we are the citizens of this country,

[Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief]

we have certain duties to ourselves, we cannot create conditions not merely to the Government, but even to the people themselves. When we lead the people, when we address the people, when we take a sensitive issue, then we should be more responsible when we speak. I am sorry, some of my friends gave an opportunity to such elements also to participate and take the opportunity to speak for what this commotion was created in this House.

Sir, now I appeal to the Government, I appeal to the Prime Minister, I appeal to the Government of Uttar Pradesh not to sleep over the matter and create such conditions rather than to see that immediate action is taken. They should take immediate measures to see that how best it could be solved. I think, there has already been a talk of some judicial commission or otherwise a committee or tribunal of some kind to be appointed wherein the matter could be referred to for settlement for the mutual benefit of all the people.

Another very distressing situation is about the Assam Accord. I say the Assam Accord because the Government of India is a party to it and took the initiative to sign the Accord. I believe, the Government of Assam is going to bring a proposal to amend the relevant Act in which the citizen should prove that he is not a foreign national. They have appealed to the Central Government. It is all the more important because I should caution my own Government that they should take care of it. Since they have initiated the Accord and the Accord has come into being, they should take care to see that no citizen is put to trouble. I must say, here, how could any citizen take that responsibility of proving that he is a citizen of India? I do not think that all the citizens are as equal and good advocate as my dearest friend, Mr. Dinesh Goswami. Citizen is a commonman. How could he take the responsibility? Sometimes they may be having the documents; sometimes they may not be having the documents. How is it that it is his responsibility to prove it? What is the law? We follow the British system. In the British system, if there is a prosecution proceedings, it is the responsi-

lity of the prosecutor to prove that somebody does not have the legitimate right. Here, how do you expect an ordinary citizen, an ignorant and innocent man to take such responsibility to prove that he is a citizen of India and not a foreign national?

Secondly, I believe, I do not know whether it is true, they are going to make one-man tribunal. It is something amazing. Not only is democracy but even otherwise, we must say...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: At present, there are three-man tribunals. They want to have one-man tribunals.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: The present system envisages a three-man tribunal. Collective wisdom is always better than giving all things to the hands of one single individual. Therefore, I personally feel that the Government of India will take care of these aspects.

Coming to the police administration, a lot of problems are there everywhere. If I say, then you would say, "It will be a State subject and we are not supposed to discuss". There are a lot of disturbances still in Ahmedabad and other places. Even in my home State, Karnataka, these things are happening. There is no proper orientation training to the police. How did police firing in a given situation happen? What are the norms? Are the norms being followed properly? I am very much amazed to see the manner of recruitment of the manpower to the police force. It has to be looked into whether we are recruiting proper people and whether proper training is given to them. I do not know where actually we are going to.

SHRI .ATAUR RAHMAN: The important thing is, minorities are being appointed only in the Central Reserve Police Force, Assam Rifle and other police forces. But they are not recruited in the U.P. Police, what is the reason? In the U.P. police, there are a very few Muslims. The people who are eligible for C.R.P.F. are disqualified for recruitment in U.P. Why? Therefore, people like only C.R.P.F.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: It is not the question of merely one State

or the other. The question is of the whole attitude. As my friend rightly said, there is a credibility gap. People seem to have demonstrated more faith in the Central Reserve Police or the Border Security Force etc., rather than their own local police. I do not know how my friend, with his past experience, being a police official, has himself acted. I do not know what he was himself doing when he was actually in service. But, anyway, I must say that there is a point in that. We have been trying to create a peace force. I do not know what exactly is the position with regard to the peace force. How many have been recruited, what sort of composite force it is and whether it is being used, and what are the results of such force? We do not know it. I hope the Government will enlighten the House. But, nevertheless, I must say that as my friend rightly pointed out, it is for the State Governments to take care of it while recruiting.

It is not merely the top man, the Police Commissioner or the Director General of Police; it is not even a constable. It is the Station House Officer who is more responsible, who is going to deal with the situation locally there? I personally feel the Government should have some machinery for the purpose of the recruitment of the Police cadre and the people selected should be given proper orientation to be more secular, to be human than merely becoming another cadre which deals inhumanly, just in the name of controlling the law and order situation. When I say this I personally feel that all of us whether they are this side or that side, every party has some Government or the other in each State, it should not be our endeavour to bring down the morale of the police force. We must maintain them because tomorrow something happens whether good or bad, we require their help. We should not bring down their morale. How we should improve them is the question. That is the question to be addressed not only by State Governments but also by the Centre.

Lastly, I come to the main point, the socio-economic problems. I personally feel that the most important factor where people are being taken just for granted is the anti-social element. Whenever any law and order problem arises, we attribute it to the anti-social elements. I do not think the anti-

social elements are the terrorists coming from either across the border or from somewhere outside the country. I do not think they are coming from Heaven. These anti-social elements are our own children of whom either the society should take the responsibility or the Government should take the responsibility. There is no point just leaving the poor and the unemployed to their mercy; then leave them to the mercy of the criminals and others and then call them as anti-social elements and whenever we point out the responsibility, we do not point out the responsibility of the fanatics who take the opportunity and create situation. We blame the poor, who are exploited in the name of anti-social elements. I think, some of the social scientists will have to address themselves to this issue and my esteemed colleague, the Minister for Social Welfare, is also here and I think her Ministry should also address itself to this question. I think the Government should seriously address itself to these issues and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
 Mr. Chairman, my distinguished colleague from Assam Mr. Bipin Pal Das in his speech made certain critical comments on the functioning of the AGP Government. He said that our Government in the State, the Assam Gana Parishad is not performing its duty to fulfil the provisions of the accord though the Central Government has done whatever is possible on its part. If my friend Mr. Das has spoken so for political motivation, I cannot help it. But if he has done it because of lack of information, though I know that he is a member who is normally informed, then I feel that I should place certain materials before him and also before the House to put the record straight. Mr. Das said: Why the AGP Government has not opened the Ashok Paper Mill in spite of the fact that there is a provision in the Accord. Yes. The provision of the Accord says that the Central Government will render full assistance—I reply upon this word 'full assistance'—to the State Government in their efforts to reopen. What are the facts? The facts are that after this Accord, correspondence has taken place between the State Government and the Central Government for helping the State Government to open the Ashok Paper Mill. An official requisition

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

was put on 25th March 1986, followed by a letter by the Chief Minister on 10.6.1986 to the Government of India that an amount of Rs. 20.52 crores may be given on three heads—one is the statutory liability; the second is about maintenance and the third is an ad-hoc and initial grant. Uptill now, the Central Government has not disputed that this amount is required for opening up of the Ashok Paper Mill. In spite of the fact that the requisition was put on the 25th March 1986, on 9.8.86, as against the demand of Rs. 20.52 crores, a sum of Rs. 2.84 crores was given to the State Government. For what? It is as ways and means advance. And, Rs. 18 crores has not been paid yet. The Chief Minister has reminded and has written letter, to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on 26.8.86 onwards. From 26.8.86 till March 1987, there has been no reply from this Government. If my learned friend Shri Bipin Pal Das is sincere—he is a very influential member of the ruling party—he should insist upon the Central Government, instead of blaming the AGP Government in Assam, and he should castigate the Central Government for not fulfilling the assurances. My friend has said: Why the Government of Assam—the AGP Government—is not doing anything for the refinery. Let me remind my friend that in the historic Press Conference by the Prime Minister where he resorted to a large number of terminological inexactitudes, if I am allowed to use the expression of Mr. Churchill, he said that for getting a feasibility report of the proposed refinery, the matter has been referred to EIL. EIL is not under the Government of Assam. EIL is the Government of India's Undertaking. EIL has not yet submitted the report. Do you expect the Assam Government to set up a refinery when the feasibility report of your own organisation has been submitted?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Karnal refinery will come up...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Of course, Karnal refinery will come up. We know, The election is there. My friend has said: What the Government of Assam has done about the road? Let me place the facts for his own consideration. In spite of the fact that the Accord was signed on 15th August

1985, no sanction for expenditure for survey was given till 5.5.86. On 5.5.86, sanction for the *Dhubri* sector was given. But we were told, the Assam PWD was told: before you go for survey work, you must inform the BSF because the BSF must agree to give security cover; otherwise, Bangladesh may create troubles. On 21st May 1986, BSF agreed to give security cover. The Assam PWD within two days i.e. on 23rd May 1986 started this survey work. The BSF withdrew its security cover on 30th May 1986 for no reason whatsoever. The matter has to be taken up by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Ultimately, clearance was given on 4.7.86 and for the Karimganj Sector, the amount has been sanctioned only on 15.7.86. In fact he has quoted a number of statements from the Hon. Chief Minister. I wish he should have also quoted the recent statement that the survey has progressed and the construction of the road is supposed to begin soon, provided the Central Government gives us fund.

Now, there is a provision about the detection. The relevant provision is Clause 5.5 which says that the Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the Governmental machinery for the purpose of detection. What are the facts? On 26.11.85, the Government of India created 18 posts. On 17.7.86, names of the officers were sent by the Assam Government. On 14.10.86, Government of India—after three months—wants the Assam Government to give some new names. The Assam Government sends its reply on 5.11.86; sends reminders on 2.1.87. But uptill, now, nothing has been done. I think something was done after the Chief Minister of Assam met the Prime Minister. Therefore, the fault is not with the Assam Government. The fault was their's, there was no action on the part of the Central Government. Therefore, do not blame the Assam Government. *(Interruptions)* I am happy that, after our talk with the Chief Minister on this perhaps something has been done. But I have to meet the argument advanced by Mr. Bipin Pal Das that the fault lay with us.

So far as detection is concerned, the proposal for additional staff was sent on 9-10-1985. The Government of India wanted further material on 24-1-1986. The

material was sent on 30-1-1986. A reminder was sent on 23-4-1986. The Home Ministry remained silent. A further letter was sent on 5-5-1986. A reminder was sent on 4-6-1986, another reminder on 16-8-1986 and another reminder on 30-10-86. The Chief Minister ultimately had to meet the Prime Minister and now probably this thing has come. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You have heard only one side. You should hear the other side tomorrow.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : So far as Clause 7 is concerned, we had asked for creation of a Task Force. Now probably the Prime Minister has agreed to the creation of Task Force. My friend has spoken so much about the amendment to the Illegal Migrants Determination Tribunal Act. He has said that we will follow the British system of law, where the accused is not to prove his innocence. Let me point out that this is not a criminal prosecution. Secondly, let me point out that there are a number of Acts in this country where the accused is also asked to prove his innocence. But let me point out that this Act deals with the migrants who have come after 1971. There is another Act called the Foreigners Act which deals with the migrants who have come before 1971, and in the Foreigners Act, unfortunately, the burden is upon the person concerned to prove that he is not a foreigner. It is not that we have adopted the British system after 1971. When this Act was passed even in 1948 and so on and so forth, this system of British administration was available. My friend has said that, after all, when you submit an application, you must give the court fee. Yes, provided you ask for certain relief for your own benefit. But when a person does a national duty and points out, "Here is a man who is a foreigner; kindly detect", do you expect him to pay the court fees, do you want him to pay the court fees? He has to submit two affidavits. He has to go to a lawyer and submit two affidavits. He has to spend money. Do you think that anybody will take all this trouble? Unless a man is vindictive and he wants vindictively to create trouble for another man, nobody will take this trouble. Therefore, we have asked for certain amendments and the matter is under discussion. We had a

very extensive discussion with Mr. Chidambaram and he agreed to certain positions. Let me point out one thing. Even if a private individual submits a complaint that, say, Mr. Rahman, is a foreigner, automatically the matter does not go to the Tribunal. The matter is referred back to the Government. The court has to make an inquiry and if, after the inquiry, the Government submits a report to the Tribunal that there is substance in the allegation made by the private individual, then only the Tribunal will take action. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the private individual has been given an over-riding power to make a complaint against an individual. It is also not true that the citizen is asked to prove his citizenship. I am not asked to prove my citizenship status. If the highest authority of the police feels that a person is not a citizen of India, then he gives a notice and in that case the burden falls. Our complaint in this. Why do you have two different kinds of burdens, one for those migrants who have come prior to 1971 and the other for those who have come after 1971? In fact, one can complain that two types of procedures are being made applicable and one can even complain of violation of article 14. That is why we made this point. We are still awaiting the response of the Government of India. We have seen in the list of papers that the amending Bill is likely to come. We do not know when it will come. But we would like this Bill, before it is introduced in the House, to be discussed with the Assam Government, maybe confidentially, and I have reasons for doing so. I do not want that this should be discussed with Members of Parliament. My reason is this : suppose there are certain areas...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : He has missed my main point. My main point was that the Illegal Migrants Act has not proved to be a hindrance in the process of detection and deportation of the foreigners.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am coming to that. My friend said that lakhs of people have been detected but one thousand persons have been deported. The reason is very simple. Pursuant to the detection of a person, that person has the right to go to a tribunal and unless the tribunal gives its verdict, you cannot deport. Therefore, even if you detect two lakhs of persons, the entire

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

procedure in the tribunal is so cumbersome that ultimately it will take years and years to get a result from the tribunal. There is an appellate provision. We are not opposed to the appellate provision as you said. What we have opposed is that under this Act there is a revisional power to the High Court. We told the Government of India that why do you have a revisional power also when under the writ jurisdiction a person will have the right to approach a High Court. Why you give two rights? Because if you give a revisional right as well as writ jurisdiction then, after the revision in the High Court probably one can even avail of the writ jurisdiction. Therefore, avoid multiplicity. Because if you have multiplicity of forums, then ultimately no purpose will be served.

But, inspite of the fact that we have identified a large number of persons, we have not tried to deport them; we have been very judicious and cautious.

So far as eviction is concerned, it is a fact that the Government has decided to evict persons. In fact, one third of Assam is under eviction. Our position is that if a person wants to stay, he cannot stay illegally. He must have some right and that right must be conferred by the State Government. I am not going to make any distinction in the race, colour or language. If a person has occupied a Government land, without authority, then he should be evicted and if it is felt that he has a right even to get that land, the Government may in appropriate cases give that land.

My friend has mentioned about Dulia Jan. The entire trouble at Dulia Jan arose because the Government of India—not the Home Ministry, some other Ministry is concerned with it and therefore this question will probably have more occasions to be discussed—has made it a prestige issue and put a person there who has lost all rapport with the local population. There is allegation of corruption against that man. In spite of the fact that this has been done, well if the situation continues, then we are helpless. But I feel that the Petroleum Ministry will...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I am not concerned with any official's corruption or non-corruption business. My point was by successive *bandhs* called by people, 7000 tonnes of crude oil has been lost which is valued at more than Rs. 20 crores. Over and above that, even the Assam Government has lost some revenue because of this. Why should that be allowed?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : My reply is that 70000 tonnes of oil is not lost. It is still underground. Nobody has taken it out and burnt it. I hope my learned friend will take more care to see that the gas that is flared in Assam for years and years together is saved by doing something with the Central Government instead of shedding crocodile tears for 70000 tonnes of crude oil.

I know that there has been some complaints about law and order. But that is a subject which rightly has not been permitted to be discussed here. In Assam a Government of young people have come. I made it a point to point out on the last occasion also and even today that while pointing out that the Central Government has not performed its part I have not done it in order to score a debating point. I don't want this argument to go on also that we for ourselves telling that the Central Government has not fulfilled its part and the Central Government saying that the State Government has not fulfilled its part. I believe that efforts should be made from both the sides to fulfil the provisions of the Accord. Therefore, my suggestion even now will be this only.

When the Chief Minister met the Prime Minister last time, I think he had a very long discussion of three and a half hours. Three and a half hours must be the longest discussion with the Prime Minister by anybody.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Was he satisfied or not?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : To be very frank, he was satisfied with the length of the discussion; but not with the outcome of the discussion.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What did he say at the end of the discussion ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : He said that he is satisfied with the length of the discussion and for the company of the Prime Minister for three and a half hours; but was not satisfied with the outcome. May be because Mr. Chidambaram was not cooperative even then. I will submit that on this point where there is a difference of perception.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Chief Minister was very happy when he came to us. I don't know what he told you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The difficulty with our Chief Minister, with you and with Mr. Chidambaram is that you are all so nice people that you can never be unhappy.

There is a difference of perception about the fulfilment of the Assam Accord..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I do not want to score a debating point. Mr. Goswami will agree we have made considerable progress in narrowing down the differences. Let not this debate end on a note that the differences are wide. The differences have been narrowed down. Chief Minister's meeting with the Prime Minister ended on a fairly satisfactory note; Please do not raise the level of the rhetoric. Let us conclude on a happy note.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : In fact, let me point out if Mr. Bipin Pal Das would not have tried to score a political victory by criticising AGP I would not have raised this point. I have to put the record straight because the points were raised by him. I will conclude by saying that out of various points I feel three points have been specifically covered in the last discussion. Chief Minister is happy so far as these three points are concerned There is still a difference of perception so far as some other points are concerned but with the united effort of the entire House on both the sides for fulfilment of the accord let us hope Government of India and Government of Assam should be able to fulfil the remaining part of the

accord. In doing so if any contribution can and should be made by us we shall be ready to make that contribution.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I support these Demands. During the last elections our leader had promised that we will strengthen the unity and integrity of the country and defend the democracy in the country. I am happy to say that the Prime Minister has fulfilled his promise very well for which I thank him. In spite of all round crisis in the country, it is one, united and well-guarded. Under his leadership, on the one hand, Punjab accord and Assam Accord were signed and on the other hand Statehood was given to different Union Territories. In this way, things are functioning as they should have. The country as well as the people are, therefore, progressing continuously. Today, people in every corner of the country are free to express their views. They also listen to others. Such beautiful arrangements are undoubtedly appreciable and commendable.

I want to draw the attention of the House toward 2 or 3 points. Presently, the burning topic in the country, in which every one is taking interest, is Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhumi dispute. The entire House will agree with me that in spite of having uniformity of views on every level, opportunities come when many Hindus become only Hindus and Muslims become only Muslims and they start working in a manner which is prejudicial to national feelings and humanity. At such times it is but natural for those persons who love their country to feel sorry and to also feel the pangs of agony. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in which very efficient persons are sitting, should not forget that it is their first and foremost duty as well as is the need of the hour to find solutions for such problems. The problem to which a major part of our population is involved cannot be a small problem. After all who will decide and how it will be decided as to what is right the claim of the Ramjanam Bhumi supporters or the supporters of the Babri Masjid. This

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

has to be decided. It is the right time when Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs, should, by stopping all other functions, concentrate their entire energy in solving this problem.

There are no two opinions that along with the development in different areas obscurantism and fanaticism are also increasing. Some one has rightly said that in this country if the politics and the religion are mixed the country is definitely destined to doom. I feel very sorry to say that certain people who are very scholarly—I do not want to point them out and also respect their national feelings and I have at different times supported them also on various issues—are saying things which they should not have said. If we start mixing politics with religion that will not be a desirable situation. Therefore, the Government should enact such laws that it becomes difficult to mix politics and religion. The person who indulges in politics in the matter of religion or brings religion into politics should be punished first of all.

Sir, at present Muslim and Hindu communalism which the Government has tried to suppress and which has been rejected lock, stock and barrel by our country is again trying to raise its ugly head. What Hindu communalism is doing in the villages, towns and cities under the cover of Vishwa Hindu Parishad is not a secret to any one. It is another form of Bhartiya Jansangh and R. S. S. which want to stoke the fire of communalism. They want to set the country on fire. Muslim communalists also want to do the same thing to become leaders. They too in the name of religion want the innocent, illiterate people to indulge in unlawful activities so that this country may disintegrate and be destroyed. These people do not understand this thing that we live only if the country lives. Therefore, what is needed is that the Government should awake and feeling the pulse of the people and history's lesson, should try to solve the problem at the earliest so that the country is not harmed. Otherwise the situation has become so much explosive that we can be destroyed any moment. I have understood the situation and I have observed the people and on that basis I can say that if the

Government does not handle the situation properly and promptly, then the country will reach the brink of destruction. If the situation remains such, then wherefrom we will construct roads and wherefrom we will be able to launch rockets from Shri Harikota station and how we will be able to face all the problems? If this infighting continues then our resolve to keep the country united and integrated will shatter.

Sir, there are certain other local issues which relate to Centre as well as the States. Where riots take place, the Government should as its first and foremost duty find out the persons responsible and reasons behind them. All this should be done without fear and favour and facts should be brought forward. Whosoever is found responsible for such riots and conspiracy should be punished severely. But this is not done and that is why such incidences are on the increase.

Sir, I come from Ghosi constituency of Azamgarh district. Mhow is a city of large population. Here, after every two to four years riots take place. People start shivering; they do not know what will happen to them. The common man, agriculture labourers become apprehensive of the unseen and unknown. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh does not do anything. I have myself told several times as to why the riots of 82-83 are not enquired into and the guilty persons brought forward. On 5 and 6 February, this year also the riots broke out. I asked the District Magistrate and the Chief Minister of U. P. and the Union Home Minister to institute an enquiry into the riots and expose the persons responsible for them but the matter is being hushed up. Therefore, the people here are becoming leaders on the basis of Hindu or Muslim communalism. The people of India are peace-loving; they want peaceful living. Therefore, they will spit on such persons and will never entertain them. If all these things are exposed to the majority of community of the country, then they will not be taken in by the utterances of such people. But it is the weakness of the Government because of which all these things are not being exposed. It is very bad to suppress a thing. Last time, I had said in this august House that due to the weakness of the Ministry of Home

Affairs, due to its ineffective orders lots of things remain incomplete.

17.00 hrs.

Shri K. K. Tewary, Union Minister of State for Public Enterprises was to visit my district Azamgarh on 8th February, 1987. The S. S. P. sent a wireless message from there to all places where Shri K. K. Tewary was to go.

[English]

...That the programme has been cancelled and the wireless message was conveyed to all the police stations....

[Translation]

I wrote to the Chief Minister, Union Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister. He was true to his words and visited all the places, but

[English]

Not a single Magistrate or a constable was there...

[Translation]

As I was told, he has also written.

I have written thrice, but the enquiry is not being made as to whose conspiracy was it and why the programme was cancelled? When the circumstances were such, why the Minister was not stopped? He had been travelling up to 30 kms without a Magistrate, without any police escort and without patrolling. After all, who was responsible for this? All these things are being suppressed. Was it the order of the Chief Minister, the Minister, the Home Secretary, Commissioner, or the Protocol Officer? This needs to be enquired into, but —

[English]

..... Nobody is doing anything.....

[Translation]

This is the position. Therefore, I say that concealing the facts would not do. If

once the S. S. P. or the District Magistrate is caught, it will brighten the name of the Congress Government, because it has got its own history. By doing this its prestige will enhance. If the facts are suppressed, it cannot brighten the image. It is, therefore, necessary to handle this matter in a proper way.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Lots of congratulations to you. You have shown courage to speak this much.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : You should say this also that there was no communal trouble for 40 years...

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I want to say that there was one Bhola Rai. He was given a freedom fighter certificate. He had been once challaned on the charges of theft, dacoity, Leninism and Marxism. He has not yet completed his age for a freedom fighter. I had my self submitted his application. I express my thanks to Shri Panigrahi for setting up an enquiry in this matter. Such people should not get pension. Their certificates should also be seized.

The Union Ministry of Home Affairs is doing good work also. But I would like to submit that these things should be made clear and should be disposed of at the earliest. With these words I express my thanks to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the Ministry of Home Affairs,

About 40 years are going to be completed since we achieved independence, but there has been no change in the attitude and outlook of the bureaucracy. There has also been less change in the attitude and outlook of the police. It is the responsibility of the police to maintain law and order in a democracy. We are trying to get the police force trained. We are also trying to modernise the police force and provide them with effective equipments. These efforts are on but in spite of that the law and order situation has deteriorated in the rural areas. For this the maximum responsi-

[Shri Viridi Chander Jain]

bility falls on the police stations. The police stations have their price these days. Some police station's price is Rs. 20 thousand ; some other police stations have a price of Rs. 1 lakh and so on. The same is the situation in our area also.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
In Delhi also the same situation prevails.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You throw some light on that.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
The Superintendent of Police, who is an I.P.S. Officer, takes bribe openly. Such a situation exists in the country. Therefore, you must pay attention towards it.

Along with it cases of rape committed by police have also come to light. But no concrete steps have been taken. In a number of cases, there have been deaths of culprits in police custody. No action is taken against the officers for this. It is, therefore, necessary that overall change should be made in the police department. We have taken a number of concrete steps to bring improvement in education. But we have not paid much attention towards police department. We should effect changes in it so that a feeling is installed in them that they are there to serve the public. If any injustice is done to the public, they should come to their rescue. Today our police force needs to be like this.

The second thing I want to say is about the B.S.F. I belong to a border area and B.S.F. is deployed in border areas. The B.S.F. Jawans live a very difficult life in the border areas. It is more difficult than the military life. The B.S.F. jawans had fought in 1965 and 1971 Wars. At that time it was the B.S.F. who fought first and thereafter the military took position. Now-a-days the B.S.F. jawans get very less facilities and salaries as compared to military jawans.

Their salaries and other facilities should be at par with the jawans in Military. Such a provision will encourage them much. The B.S.F. jawans are not able to discharge their duties in checking the smuggling activities in the border areas. I want to tell you about Barmer and Jaisalmer districts that these are border districts. I also represent them. The police seized heroin and charas in number of cases. The police acted very honestly in these cases. The S.P.S. of Barmer and Jaisalmer are very honest. They seized large quantities of heroin and smack and arrested the culprits.

It has also come to the notice that most of the police officers come on deputation. This is the reason that they are not able to discharge their duties properly number of times. The question is of the security of the country. Therefore, you should take care of it also. Special attention should be paid towards recruitment of B.S.F. jawans in Barmer and Jaisalmer. Earlier, a very less number of B.S.F. jawans were recruited from our area. Barmer and Jaisalmer are the most drought affected areas of the country. As you have extended recruitment facilities to them, I want that some relaxations may be given in educational qualifications also, keeping this fact in view that the rate of literacy is only 10 per cent in Barmer and Jaisalmer and it is the most backward area. This will provide employment to a large number of people and it will be of some help to them in this drought situation.

Now I would like to say one thing about Punjab. I feel that the schemes made for Punjab for holding public meetings at selected places will be quite effective and will bring awareness in the people. The fear has reduced to some extent among people and all parties are trying for this. It is very good thing. The job being done by the Director General of Police, Shri Reberio is, in fact, a welcome step. He has also been honoured.

Besides, I would like to submit that an Hon. Member of this august House, Shri Sunil Dutt will reach Amritsar on 13th April. There will be a large gathering for Sarbat Khalsa on that day. Therefore, there should be full security arrangements for

him. There should be no obstacle in achieving good will and noble cause for which he is undertaking the *Pad Yatra* may be fulfilled. Primarily it is the responsibility of the Government of Punjab, but the Central Government may also keep a watch on the situation.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : He is raising the issue of security arrangements for Shri Sunil Dutt. This needs a reply from the Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have made a note.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The Eradi Commission Report has reached the Centre. I want that the interests of Rajasthan should be protected under this Report. Hon. Prime Minister has also stated that the interests of the desert areas shall be protected. We have got water from the Ravi, Beas and Sutlaj rivers. We have received it on the basis of the agreement with the representatives of the World Bank in 1955. The intention behind it was that the desert areas should be supplied with water and special attention should be paid to the areas with acute water shortage.

In regard to the agitation in Assam, I want to submit that the criminal cases are pending in the Court at present and are under investigation, particularly the case of Mr. Parthasarthy who was Commissioner in upper-Assam and who was killed in a bomb-blast in his office on 10th April 1981. His case is being investigated by the C.B.I. A State Minister and an M.L.A. of Assam are also involved in it. The Government of Assam is trying to hush up the case. C.B.I. is being gheraoed.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Mere suspicion is no proof.

AN HON. MEMBER : The matter is *sub-judice*.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Earlier they were arrested but now efforts are being made to destroy evidence against them. What I want to request is that, if the changes are so serious then that Minister should resign. The Chief Minister should dismiss him because he is trying to hush up the case. In the Assam Accord it was also decided that the criminal cases which are pending should be settled. The other I.A.S. officers are very honest. However, as it is a case of murder, it should, therefore, be investigated fully. In regard to the Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute it is my opinion and the same view has been expressed by others as well that this matter should be settled at the earliest. The Central Government should pay special attention because keeping in view the kind of rally which was held in Delhi and the kind of speeches which were made,

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

had there been some other Government in power, it would have arrested these persons, regardless of how important those people might have been. If arrests have not been made, then we do not know as to what was the purpose behind it? Had such speeches been made by some political person then he would have been arrested. A dangerous situation is being created. The Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi issue should be settled amicably. If disputes still exist then the matter should be handed over to Department under the National Monument Act so that there is an end to the dispute.

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

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rather worried that all kinds of communalism, parochialism, obscurantism is growing in the country. The line in the graph is on the ascendance. I do not know what is the impression in the Home Ministry. But, I

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

feel pained to notice that the communalism in this country is growing. I wonder whether it is a temporary phase. What I have seen in recent years, is that unless the ruling party rises to the occasion, does its duty to the people the graph will have its line in itself growing, it will always be on the ascendance. The basic thing on which Home Ministry should concentrate its attention is that it should prove the secular politics. The Constitution of India lays down that we shall have a secular State and there are people, there are Hindu organisations, Muslim organisations, who challenge the very basic concept among Muslims. This Mr. Chidambaram should know, we know in him we have a very brilliant young Minister, he must understand the implications of the word 'secularism'. I know Muslim organisations like Jamat-e-Islami in Jammu and Kashmir State. When I mention Jamat-e-Islami it is a different Jamat-e-Islami from what you have at the all-India level. At all-India level there is Jamat-e-Islami which is a cultural body. It has no connection with politics. They analysed the word 'secularism'. In Jammu and Kashmir State they translate this 'secular' as 'Ladiniyat', that is something a philosophy which is, if I could use the term, 'irreligion' 'Ladiniyat'. That if you believe in secularism, you no longer believe in irreligion. We have explained to those gentlemen during the recent elections that secularism means respect for mutual understanding, secularism, means that if a Hindu, it is a matter of pride to be a Hindu, and if a Mussalman rises and says that it is a matter of pride for him to be a Mussalman, it is secularism. We explained not only the interpretation of Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and others, but also the interpretation given by the greatest living scholar in Lucknow—he is respected throughout India—Maulana Abul Hassan Ali Nadvi. But Jamat-e-Islami is bent upon spreading this virus of communalism and obscurantism in Jammu Kashmir State. Why do I warn the Home Minister? It is because this is the basic point which should receive his pointed attention.

You say that religion and politics should not be mixed. But to that, some Muslim organizations will tell you;

Juda ho deen siyasat se

To rah jaati hai Changezi.

This was said by Allama Iqbal. But that *deen*, that is, that concept of religion is different. That is not *mazhab* alone. *Mazhab* is one thing. *Deen* is another thing. So, they remember only these things. Perhaps the translation of *deen* is ethics. Therefore, the very basis of the Constitution of India is being challenged. It is being challenged not only by Jamaat-e-Islami; it is challenged by the Hindu Vishwa Parishad, and it is challenged by Hindu chauvinists. It is challenged by Muslim fundamentalists. It is sometimes challenged in Jamsbedpur, sometimes in Ahmedabad and sometimes in Aligarh; and you have to rise to the occasion. I do not know whether you have started rising to the occasion. If you wait for a future date, that will be very much late for you.

Now, sofar as secularism is concerned, it is enshrined in the Constitution. That is the basis of our polity, but I feel that even the Government—controlled media are not serving the purpose of secularism. I would raise a broader question: why is it necessary for the Television to portray scenes based on religion? It may be a religious ceremony of Hindus; it may be a religious ceremony of Muslims. I do not suppose Radio and Television should cover it. The manner in which Television covers them, it gives support to the communal activity in this country. I do not have time. I could explain how the media are playing a very bad role sofar as secular polity is concerned.

Sofar as implementation of this secular polity is concerned, it is enshrined in your Constitution. That is not done by the media—I mean by the Government-controlled media. It is one thing to show Hindus and Muslims meeting on Holi and embracing each other. It is one thing to show Muslims and Hindus embracing each other on an *Id* day, or a Diwali day. That is something else. That can be done. But Televisions depicts scenes, and those scene can only fit in, in a State which is theocratic. If Pakistan depict scenes on the Lahore Television like that it befits that country, because it is a theocratic State. But yours

is a secular State. So, I raise a very basic objection to the Television covering scenes which promote the nefarious activities of Hindu chauvinists of Muslim fundamentalists.

So, let us resolve to implement the provisions of the Constitution of India which enshrines the broader concept of our life, viz. secularism.

Now, in Jammu and Kashmir State, we fought the worst form of communalism recently during the elections there. There is no time to tell you how we fought, and what we told them. But the Muslim United Front—you must know a little about the Muslim United Front—is basically Jamaat-e-Islami coming forward in a different garb; and it asked the voters in Jammu and Kashmir State—that must be known to you already—to vote for *Rasool*, to vote for the Propbet, to vote for God and vote for Quran.

And yet we pressed them to the wall and we defeated them politically although they violated election laws. What is the Government of India doing against this ideological onslaught? We told them that it was not possible. Perhaps my friend from the Jammu and Kashmir State, Mr. Namgyal must have shown you the paper mentioning that even after taking an oath in the Assembly they were asking for Nizame Mustafa. But during the election time, they also asked for Nizame Mustafa. It is not possible in India because 60 crore people in India are Hindus; they will say that they shall have Ram Rajya. I donot know whether I should mention the name; I will not mention the name of the person who was my colleague in the Seventh Lok Sabha, a very well educated person. He invited 15 Muslims intellectuals to his home once only to tell them that secularism had failed because Muslims did not accept it, because Hindus did not accept it. Therefore, he wanted to convince us that we should accept the concept of Hindu Ram Rajya in which Muslims will also be secured. I told him that 450 years back the Church was divorced from the State. The clock cannot be put backward. We are all modern people. We cannot do that. There cannot be Hindu Ram Rajya here. So, at the hustings we explained to Jamaat-e-Islami that we cannot have Ram Rajya in India; we cannot have Nizame

Mustafa; we cannot have an Islamic State in Jammu and Kashmir State; we can have only a secular State. Whatever our Constitution says, we told them. But even after taking an oath in the Assembly they said that they wanted an Islamic State. We told them that even Pakistan could not establish an Islamic State. Dr. Farooq Abdullah told them rightly that if they wanted to have an Islamic State, they could deal directly with Pakistan; they could leave the State and go to Pakistan and ask Zia for that. But the point is: can we have an Islamic State? Can we have Nizame Mustafa? We cannot have them. Similarly, we cannot have Hindu Ram Rajya. We cannot have Khalistan based on Guru Granth Sahib because we are having a secular polity.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):
But you want Ram Rajya of Gandhiji.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That is different. You will misunderstand that. I know it better. I wrote on Gandhiji. But what is the Government of India's answer to this ideological onslaught? We fought a battle there in Jammu and Kashmir State and Kashmir retained the title of being the Crown of India. We fought a battle against a very great odd. But this should percolate to the length and breadth of the country. In the meantime, the Government of India must be ready to face this ideological onslaught: and it can do that provided it takes stock of the situation. I do not know what Mr. Chidambaram did. I had gone to Gujarat and reported in the Parliament what happened there. Even the Police Commissioner there was involved in communal activities. He had distributed awards at a function organised by the Hindu Vishwa Parishad. I had raised this question when I had gone there with Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Choudhary. We had raised a question there with the Chief Minister saying how could this Police Commissioner safeguard the safety of the Muslims who had gone to Hindu Vishwa Parishad function and distribute awards? So, I donot know whether he has continued there in Ahmedabad as Police Commissioner.

Then there is no hope that you take notice of what is happening in this country. Then we fought this battle.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Mr. Deputy Speaker knows about it. I must report about it to you. You had a cricket match and you had a man of the match. The man of the match and the man of the election in the entire Jammu and Kashmir State was Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who had so many odds in his way fighting over obscurantism, the worst type of communalism. Now when I mention his name, I tell you that he deserves a recognition. Delhi being the Capital of India, let me suggest to the Home Ministry—and it should go to the Hon. Prime Minister also—that the Home Ministry can organise an all-party reception for Dr. Abdullah in Delhi and it should happen. My friends in the opposition should understand the kind of plight we suffered in Jammu and Kashmir State. We had to fight a brazen form of communalism. And therefore since we had retained this title of being the secular crown of India, therefore, Dr. Abdullah should receive that recognition.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : Organise that.

AN HON. MEMBER : A good suggestion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now that the bell has rung only two or three minutes time is there for me.

One or two points regarding the minorities. The Home Ministry should organise its analysis of the facts so far as the minority community's problems are concerned on a scientific basis. For instance, I want to report it to the Minister, to this august House, basically the problem of the minority community, particularly the Muslim community in this country, is it suffers from great disadvantages because of lack of education and because of unemployment. It is out of proportion that this community suffers. I will not go to the proportion of population because that is known to you. So, the Ministry of Home Affairs will have to analyse not only among Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and others, the level of their attainment in education and the level of employment of this community. And I would also invite the pointed attention of Mr. Chidambaram to the former Prime

Minister's 15-Point Programme for the amelioration of minorities in India. And when I remember Indiraji today, I feel that that she had organised this programme and she wanted to exhibit her compassion for the minorities and my understanding is that even if on the paper there are 15 points, it is not being implemented.

And, I have been told through authentic sources that there is a verbal instruction that this fifteen Point Programme should not be implemented at all! Although the National Integration Council discussed this 15-Point Programme it was not implemented at all, and I would request the Hon. Minister to survey whether there is any State where it has been implemented.

Now finally a word about Babri Mosque. I will not go into the details. I was not at the Boat Club. May be Mr. Chidambaram knows what was spoken by the leaders at the Boat Club. And when you go to the stage and you see lakhs of people and Bukharji and others could speak—you have given the licence—whatever you want them to speak, because you have given a free licence, there is a licence for anybody to speak whatever they want to speak, I was not there. But how long will you have this drama of de-stabilisation in this country? If there were three lakhs tomorrow there can be ten lakhs and the Hindu Vishwa Parishad can organise another procession at the Boat Club. I mean to say that the Babri Mosque question will have to be resolved. Somebody told me—not only some friends he spoke just this time—that it should be handed over to the Archaeological Department. I am told that even Shri Syed Shahabuddin wants that the Babri Mosque should be handed over to the Archaeological Department. But if Shri Syed Shahabuddin wants, if we want and I am very sorry to say, even the Prime Minister and the Home Ministry, they do not consult the Muslim Members of Parliament. We are the representatives in Parliament. Those who go to the Boat Club and speak before three lakhs of people may be some of them are not the representatives of the people, but I have been elected by seven lakhs of people, majority of them Muslims. So, you owe it to us to invite us, Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Home Minister should invite us the Muslim Members of Parliament and we know the solu-

tion. And we must resolve this problem very quickly. Otherwise, it will be very late. If this consensus is acceptable to Hindus, may be it is acceptable to Muslims, that it should go to the Archaeological Department, but let there be no strife between the Muslims and Hindus. So, the Home Ministry should be conscious of its duty. It should not take any measure, which may promote any sort of communalism and the Babri Mosque question should be resolved. I think Mr. Chidambaram will come straightaway to answer or will come forward to answer this question and this deserves his first attention.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Ministry is a very important Ministry. This Ministry is playing a very vital role in the country especially when our country is passing through a crucial period when some parochial and fissiparous forces are trying to destabilise our country.

I heard the speeches of some opposition leaders. I was really shocked to hear the speech of one Marxist leader. He said that Congress (I) is indulging in communalism. I categorically deny it; I strongly oppose it. They must know that it was our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. Our great mother, Indira Gandhi, has lost her life for the sake of our country.

I am really surprised to see the statement day before yesterday—this news came out in every newspaper—of our Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. He said: "Even though CPM has won the elections, Rajiv Gandhi is still the Prime Minister." I do not know whether he has become**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That word is expunged.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: How has he given that statement? This Chief Minister has got the audacity to say this type of things. They should know that ours is a democratic institution. Lok Sabha is a demo-

cratic institution. Democracy cannot be run through the barrel of gun. People's right and maintenance of justice are the main things in democracy. I think, everybody should maintain democracy all over the country.

I must congratulate our Home Minister because he has taken bold steps in Punjab, Tripura, Assam and even in Bengal. I must congratulate our Prime Minister that he did not sit inside the air-conditioned room but he physically went to visit Darjeeling and announced there openly that we will not allow any separate Gorkhaland for Gorkha people and that he will not allow to divide Bengal. I think, these people have tried to make a political drama. This drama has been finished by our Prime Minister. I think, the opposition members will appreciate the stand of the Prime Minister on this.

In Tripura and Assam, especially in north eastern region, some terrorist forces like TNV and ULFA are creating problems. In Tripura, you know that our Home Minister has already talked to the Chief Minister to declare some areas as disturbed areas. The situation is very grave there because the TNV people had killed in 1985 66 people and this figure has considerably gone up in 1986 to 114. So it is a very serious situation in Tripura. In Assam also ULFA activities are increasing day by day. I think, the State Government and the Central Government jointly look into this matter very seriously.

I must congratulate our Prime Minister and the Home Minister because they have given freehold rights to the refugees living in urban areas. This was their demand since independence. For the last 40 years they were fighting for this like anything. This time our Prime Minister has expressed the general policy and he has given this freehold right.

Also I must congratulate our Government because it has written off loans amounting to Rs. 130.25 crores given to refugee people. I must congratulate our Government for this. I think, the opposition parties also will congratulate our Government for this.

I want to mention some specific points which are very serious. In my State, this

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

time 55 lakh names have been included in the voters' list. This is a very serious matter. Even if you allow 25 lakh or 26 lakh names, the number which they have included last time, from where these extra 30 lakh names have come? This is a very serious issue. You must check the voters' list. These people have come from outside. The State Government has issued false ration cards to these people only to get their votes. If these things go on, we will see one day that these outsiders will rule over India and insiders will go out because there will be no other way. So, I would request you to please inquire into this matter seriously. This is a very serious matter. Every time from the border area these people have been coming and going. So, Sir, please check the border and also please check the voters' lists and see whether they are the citizens of India or not. This is my opinion. Please seize the authority from the M. Ps. and MLAs to sign for the passport and ration cards. This is my request to you because otherwise M. Ps. and MLAs. will be in trouble. We will not allow this type of citizenship cards or other things but some people who have already stated in Parliament that Chinese are not doing any harm to us, will be in trouble and they will be creating trouble in the future.

I would like to mention one important point. Please note it, Sir. I do not know whether Government has given any consent that police will join the trade union movement. Except in West Bengal, there is no State where the police have joined the political movement. In my State, you will be surprised to know, the non-gazetted police association has been formed by the CPI (M) people. Those who are supposed to be the protectors, are the offenders now. People are not getting any justice. They have even campaigned in the elections directly for the CPI (M) people. When people go to them and say, "Please protect us", they say, "You join CPI (M) and then we will protect you". That is the attitude of the police there. So, Sir, please bring an amendment that police will not join any political movement or do any political work, otherwise...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk):
This is not true, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, it is a very specific issue. I am taking all responsibility for this. It is a specific issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't interfere. Let her finish. I am giving you the opportunity to deny that. That is all.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am giving a specific case.

Thirdly, we have seen in the elections that some Home Guards have been recruited from the party cadre. It was said in the Budget Speech that already Rs. 17 crores have been provided for Home Guards. I do not know what is the need to recruit these Home Guards from the party cadre. Why that Government is not recruiting these Home Guards from the Employment Exchanges?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : This is not true, Sir *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You may say whatever you like. Freedom of speech is there. You can speak whatever you like *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Where is the evidence? You cannot tell*...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am not telling any*. Whatever I am saying is cent per cent true. It is absolutely correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That word is unparliamentary. It should not go on record.. *(Interruptions)*.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes, I am an outspoken girl. Yes, It is my nature.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to raise a serious matter. We have seen that previously when the police was recruited, it was recruited through Employment Exchanges, but last time we have seen that before the elections, the State Government has recruited the police

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

without going to the Employment Exchange. They have recruited directly from their cadre. I want to know whether it is permissible or not.

Another point which I would like to raise is that...*(Interruptions)* I have not said it earlier, I am pointing it out now. Sir, regarding women prisoners I would like to say something. In my State I know so many women prisoners. They are in the jails without any case and without any justice. Those who are the accused persons are moving outside the jail but those who are the actual victims, are in the jails. So, you must look into the matter and take appropriate action to release these women from the prison. This is a very important issue.

Next I would like to mention about the Assam issue. I do not like to discuss it elaborately, but in Assam we have seen that in Brahmaputra Valley, already 40,000 people have been evicted.

In Barak valley Government have issued notice to one lakh people. They are going to be evicted from the valley. Without proper rehabilitation arrangements, how can these people be evicted? It is a very serious matter.

Law and order is a State subject. But it is also the Central Government's responsibility to keep a watch on it. I would request the Government not to consider the illegal Act of 1983. If you consider it, minorities will suffer. They will face many problems. Please try to thing over this matter.

I am associated with the Fire Officers Service Association. Due to lack of modernisation, lack of modern equipments in this Service, these people are not able to do good service. Please allot more money to the Fire Service Department. Otherwise they cannot do anything.

Lok Sabha is a democratic institution. It is the highest forum of our democracy. We may lose elections. Because it is part of democracy. Some time we will lose and some time we will win. But it does not mean that our supporters will be murdered. After all it

is election. We want our Congress programmes to be made known. Thousands and thousands of workers are now homeless. They are staying here and there. Poor people have been murdered by the C.P.I.M. people. The State Government is taking no interest...*(Interruptions)* With the help of administration....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY: Will this form part of the records? Can anything and everything go on record? Anything and everything cannot go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Law and order may be State subject. But it is the responsibility of the Central Government to keep a watch over the State Government so as to maintain peace and security and communal harmony in our country. As M. P. we want protection. If there is no protection to M. Ps and M.L.As, where lies the democracy? Democracy will fall.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Thakkar.

(Translation)

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Just now the golden rule (Ram Rajya) of Lord Rama was discussed and some Hon. Members presented his rule in a different light but I want to tell them that Lord Rama is not merely a God of the Hindus but he was the epitome of discipline and dignity and his rule is a model for us. Not only the Hindus but the Muslims would also agree that his going away to the forest to obey his father, the ordeal by fire which made his wife pass through, and even going to the extent of abandoning his wife indicate

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

the ideal nature of his rule. It was due to this reason that his reign is considered to be the ideal one and we still remember it. Hence, Lord Rama does not belong to the Hindus alone. We are still proud of the good things and qualities of his reign and he epitomises discipline and dignity.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : We also have faith in Lord Rama and we value his reign but when we referred to Hindu Ram Rajya we were implying that that represents communalism and there is a difference between the two.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : One Hon. Member while criticising Hindi answered a question asked in Hindi in Kannada language although Hindi is our National Language and Kannada is a regional language. I want to submit through you that facilities for translating the entire proceedings of every consultative committee and that of the meetings of the Foreign delegations into Hindi should be made available.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs by constituting the Women's Battalion has presented a very good example which will boost the morale of women and we are very proud of it. It is a matter of great pride that the Home Ministry has made efforts to form a Women's Battalion. The Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also done plenty of works for the progress of women and for enhancing their self-confidence. While speaking on the subject of communalism, the Hon. Members have expressed their different opinions. I would submit that communalism is practised in several places in the country today. In this connection, sometimes the Central Government and sometimes the State Governments are asked to solve this problem. I would say that why should not we resolve the problem? My suggestion is that 5 Hon. Members from the ruling party, 5 Hon. Members from the Opposition and some social workers should sit together and solve this issue through negotiations. If any one sided decision is taken in this regard then it would be alleged that it has been imposed by the Congress Government.

Sir, communalism is also prevalent in Gujarat. It has reached frenzied proportions there. In this connection, I will like to give an example from my constituency in this State. In my constituency there was once a Commander-in-Chief named Shri Fateh Mohammad who on seeing the country under danger, along with another valiant man Meghji Seth fought shoulder to shoulder keeping the nation above religion and set up a democratic rule of Varbhajya in the country at a time when democracy had not been established anywhere in our land. Hence, I submit that we should follow the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi, Nehruji and Indiraji.

Sir, secondly, when the Hon. Prime Minister had presented the Muslim Women's Bill here and it was passed subsequently, the people had said that it was not necessary to pass that Bill and whatever judgement the court had given was correct. Sir, our Hon. Prime Minister understands the difference between religion and justice. It is believed that justice is blind but religion is a different thing. After passing the Muslim Women's Bill, a law was framed for them and it should be accepted. The Hon. Prime Minister has acted like Lord Shri Krishna in this matter who had supported the Pandavas instead of the Kauravas. This is the conduct of our Government.

Sir, I request that we should strengthen our religion with our good behaviour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of Punjab Accord the Central Government has come out successful. Before elections were held in Punjab, I had a talk with one Hon. Member from the opposite benches. He had criticised the Hon. Prime Minister and had said that elections will not be held properly in Punjab. But I am happy to state today that by holding peaceful elections in Punjab the people of the country have realised his peace-loving nature. The so-called prominent leaders of the B.J.P. had been insisting again and again for President's Rule in Punjab as the Barnala Government had been unsuccessful but the Centre has acted in the interest of the nation and today the Barnala Government is getting the support of the Sikhs as well. The people in Punjab are now realising that certain foreign powers are eager to see our country disintegrated as it has happened

In Bangla Desh but the people of Punjab are the successors of the great martyr Bhagat Singh. The country is proud of such noble sons.

I will now submit about the other backward classes. In my area there is a community named Sorathia. It is a branch of the Abir community. While the Ahirs have been included in the backward classes, the Sorathias have been denied of this benefit. I would request that the Sorathia community should also be treated as Abir community and should be include in the backward classes.

My constituency is located on the border area which is on the sea side. Smuggling is a thriving activity there. I have written that the fishermen from Pakistan often intrude into our territorial waters and take away all the good fish. It also increases the possibilities of espionage. It is a matter of satisfaction that our Government has paid immediate attention to it and some boats belonging to the fishermen from Pakistan have been captured. Strict laws should be framed against those indulging in smuggling activities. It is an act of treason and the traitors should not be released on bail. As soon as these people are released, they engage themselves in espionage activities once again.

Many people of my area are residing in other countries. Some families which are either afflicted by some disease or old age want to come back. These families acquire tourist visas and come here. They are asked to go back and bring entry visas from there. I request the Hon. Minister that they should be issued entry visas from the External Affairs Ministry in our country itself so that the old, the sick and the farmers do not incur unnecessary expenditure and take trouble of going back to the foreign countries from where they come.

I agree with the Hon. Member's proposal of constituting Development Boards according to Article 371-2 of the Constitution. According to this Article some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and my constituency Kutch in Gujarat are backward areas. Development Boards should be constituted in these areas in accordance

with this Article of the Constitution. In 1976 Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave her sanction for a Development Board to be constituted for Kutch but unfortunately it was rejected by the Janata Government in 1977 and we did not get the Board. Therefore, Development Boards should be set up in Andhra, Vidharba and Kutch. Will the Government fulfill the promise made in the Constitution? It would enable our backward areas to make progress faster.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):
 Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and through you, would like to make some submissions to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Today the atmosphere of communalism is being created in the country by some reactionary forces. Some people are endeavouring as to how they can weaken the strong India. It is a conspiracy not only at the national level but at the international level also to create disturbances by involving the people in petty disputes to weaken the strong and progressing India. We have agreed on the secular character of our country. We will not mix religion with politics. Rather, we will create an atmosphere by our secular character where every citizen of our country will make progress. We have also adopted it in our Constitution and on that basis, we have been continuously progressing for the last 40 years. But some communal forces want to push back the country by creating disturbance in the name of religion, language and regionalism.

18.00 hrs.

Just now the dispute of Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi was raised I do not want to involve myself in this dispute. Our colleague has said one thing that Ram Rajya feeds Hindu Communalism. The slogan of 'Ram Rajya' has been given to us by Gandhiji. It means socialism. The pious feeling of Ram Rajya cannot be minimised by terming it as Hindu Communalism. I want to say that the religion should not be propagated through mass media. It should be stopped and if necessary new legislation should be brought to ban religious propaganda on television and radio. When we have secular character, such propoganda should be banned,

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

I want to say that religion is a private matter and public places should not be used for this purpose. Yesterday about 2.5 lakh Muslims offered prayer at Boat Club ground. Reacting to it, tomorrow 10 lakh Hindus will organise a prayer at Boat Club. Such things should have been banned on that very day and no propagation of religion should be allowed—be it Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. Only political rallies with a secular character should be allowed there.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): But if it is politics in the name of religion then what should be done?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: That should also be banned. I vehemently oppose the politics based on religion. It should be totally banned. The Government has committed mistake by allowing congregation at Boat Club. I do not know whether such a thing came in the mind of our Minister of Internal Security or not. In 1980-81, a Kisan Rally was held at Boat Club under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi which was attended by 16 lakh farmers from all over the country. Boat Club is not a place for offering prayers. The rallies organised at Boat Club should demonstrate secular character of the country and not the communal character. It is a mistake on the part of the Government.

Now I would like to say something, through you, about weaker sections of the society. Today we see in Bihar, particularly in my constituency, Gaya that the poor are heading towards a period of awakening. Hon. Prime Minister has declared under 20-Point Programme that land reforms measures will be taken up and if there will be any hurdle or legal hinderances in carrying out these reforms these will be removed. In 1975 when land reform measures were taken up as a movement, 20 lakh hectares of land were declared surplus and it was said that the surplus land would be distributed among the poor. Shri Jagannath Mishra, the then Chief Minister of Bihar had tried to distribute the surplus land documents regarding the allotted land were also given to the poor. But the Janata Party Government evicted them and as a result of that, gruesome crimes were committed in Dhamapura, Patrahit, Belachi etc. The

atrocities on Harijans were given to us as legacy of Janta Party. Even today the people are having the documents with them but they have not been told as to where land has been allotted to them...*(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want that a central team should go to the areas like Gaya, Jahanabad, Nawada, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Aurangabad etc. to find out that the land distributed to the poor is actually under their possession or not.

It is a matter of happiness that the percentage of crime has been brought down due to the untiring efforts of the Government. The percentage of crimes committed was 7.6 in 1982; they were 16 per cent in 1983, 14.8 per cent in 1984, 13.8 per cent in 1985 and 9.2 per cent in 1986. We are happy to see these statistics. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister that he has improved the law and order situation. But on the other hand we see that:

[English]

"With regard to the left wing extremist violence, 408 incidents came to the notice during the year. The majority of them were in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar."

[Translation]

What are these 408 incidents reported in your Report? These are all relating to the and disputes. The people have been evicted and as a result of that their hardships are increasing day by day. Therefore, I would request through you that a central team should be sent there for monitoring the situation and find out the reasons as to why the situation is deteriorating there day by day and the incidents of murder are taking place every now and then. I do not want to go into the details whether the poor or the rich are responsible for such incidents but I would like to know as to why the Government is silent over this issue. The surplus land should be distributed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 20th Point of the 20-Points Programme is—the sensitive administration. The sensitive administration is not possible unless the good intentions of our Hon. Prime Minister are not given practical shape. What is sensitiveness? Do the police officers, SDM, SHO and Collector

possess sensitiveness today? I remember that there used to be a code of conduct for the Government officers and every officer had to work in the remote villages for a certain period. Under the said code the collector had to work for some days in the remote villages and the B.D.O. had to work in the remote villages for ten days. Similarly, the SHOs were asked to live among the poor to understand their problems. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that upto what extent the code of conduct prepared for the Government officers has been followed? How many collectors or other officers in Bihar have worked in remote villages as per the Code of Conduct? Today there is no sensitiveness left. When the code of conduct is not followed, how sensitiveness will be there in the administration. The administrative units, particularly in Bihar State lack sensitiveness. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am submitting a very important thing.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is enough. Please conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : All are very very important points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All are relevant points...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him give it in writing to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : By this you will come to know... (Interruptions) I want to say that the administration in Bihar of Uttar Pradesh has been polarised on the caste line.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 of the Clock.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
April 2, 1987/ Chaitra 12,
1909 (Saka).*