

the bandh there were several incidents of violence. Agitators at Panighata under Naxalbari police station attacked police forces, who ultimately had to open fire killing one person. Later, on May 25, 1986 following the arrest of some persons accused in certain cases, Gorkha National Liberation Front Supporters took out a procession at Kurseong violating prohibitory orders and later attacked police personnel, who were forced to fire resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to two others. The situation almost came to normal after a few days.

The Central Government made available para-military forces to the State Government as requested by them; in all 5 Companies of CRPF and 3 Companies of BSF were made available.

Again, the Gorkha National Liberation Front gave a call for the boycott of those who accepted the literary award to be given by the Nepali Academy on the 13th July, 1986 which is the birth anniversary of Bhanu Bhakta, a renowned Nepali poet. However, there was not much response to this call.

Meanwhile Gorkha National Liberation Front had planned agitation programme for 27th July which involved public burning of Article 7 of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty, 1950, in different parts of Darjeeling District. In view of this the Government of West Bengal had extended the existing prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C in the town also imposed in Kalimpong town.

On 27th July the Gorkha National Liberation Front supporters in large numbers tried to violate prohibitory orders in Kalimpong when 27 persons were arrested. Subsequently the Police had to intervene to prevent fresh attempts violate prohibitory orders which led to confrontation between violent mobs armed with Khukries and Police. The violent mob damaged public property including road transport vehicles. The police used lathis and tear gas as well as opened fire to bring the situation under control. As a result of this as per the latest information

available from the State Government 11 persons in all have died which includes one Constable of the State armed Police. About 32 persons were injured apart from one DIG and several police-men. Two CRPF jawans are reported to be grievously injured.

On the evening of 27th the State Government called in the Army in aid of Civil Administration in Kalimpong, and imposed indefinite curfew in that town. As per the latest reports there have been no incidents so far in Kalimpong after the induction of the Army. Three Companies of para-military forces were made available on 26th July, 1986 on the request of the State Government and 3 additional companies of BSF are now being made available to the local administration.

In protest against the incidents of 27th, the Gorkha National Liberation Front has given a call for 108-hours bandh with effect from 12-noon today in affected areas of Darjeeling District. Meanwhile Army units from Siliguri and Darjeeling are moving towards Kurseong to ensure that the hill road between Siliguri and Darjeeling is kept open.

The Central Government is in touch with the State Government and it is hoped that the situation will soon return to normalcy. Any political demand supported by violence is against the law and Constitution of the country. Any attempt to go beyond the norms established by law and the Constitution will undermine the democratic set up of the country. It is my earnest hope that there will be no further recourse to violence which may lead to further loss of life and destruction of public property.

17.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION IN
PUNJAB—CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Henamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab is being discussed in a very solemn atmosphere.....(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Why 'bundh' was observed in Delhi, tell us about that... ..

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why Delhi observed a 'bundh' and why Shri Rajiv made a statement, this also will be asked, Shri Rajiv was telling Chowdhary Sahab about Darjeeling. Darjeeling or Punjab does not belong only to him. This country is ours and belongs to all of us. The problem that has arisen in West Bengal is not confined only to the West Bengal Government. It is a problem of all the countrymen. It is not a child's play, this childlike Government is not going to work. If you have to run the Government run it properly. About this 'bundh' also I will tell. ... (*Interruptions*)

The name of one Waryam Singh has come in the newspapers in connection with the Muktsar incident. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Why 'bundh' was observed in Delhi ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : These Congressmen say something in the Central Hall, something else in the Parliament and something separate outside. What we speak here, we speak outside also. They indulge in double talk, that is why only two hon. Members are sitting in the Parliament. I was telling about Waryam Singh that he was enlarged on bail. At the time of getting bail.....

(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Spoke in Telugu.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : There is no translation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Spoke in Telugu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am speaking in the language in which the Congressmen made a demand but I ask why do not you learn Telugu or Kannada ? Why do you want to impose Hindi on us ? Why do not you learn any Southern language ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Then I will ask you to learn Marathi. There should be one language Hindi in the country.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you speaking about Punjab or starting the language issue now ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Unless there is arrangement for translation, we cannot follow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He was speaking in Hindi. Why are you disturbing him ? He was telling you something. You don't understand. He started speaking in Telugu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Congressmen always talk lightly. They do not consider the problem seriously. I am ready to answer your query as to why my Party observed 'bundh' but you are not ready to listen. I want to say that the people who are responsible for Muktsar massacre had left the Central Jail three months ago. The police wanted to rearrest them in some other case and had picketed the Central Jail. But the Jail Superintendent, in spite of having received the bail papers, did not release him. Police went there for the second time to arrest him in another case. For 7 days police picketed the jail but on the 8th day when the police force was not there, the Jail Superintendent released him at mid night. The result was that they killed 14 persons in a bus. I want to tell the House that it is but natural for the people to have doubts about the Barnala Government. Police wanted to

arrest him but the Jail Superintendent colluded with him. This shows how much faith people can have in the Government. Shri Barnala should tell us as to what action has been taken against the Jail Superintendent. Just see today's newspaper, which clearly mentions that three months ago, the police had picketed the jail for 7 days but the jail superintendent did not release him and on the 8th day when the police force was not there, he was released at midnight. That is why allegations have been levelled against the Barnala Government and the jail superintendent.

Just now Shri Barnala gave us a lunch at 10 O'clock and told us that 4 days ago information was received that some 50 to 80 persons have infiltrated into Punjab from Pakistan. You people say that the entire border has been sealed. Is it how the border is sealed? Man is not a small rat that he cannot be detected. How 80 persons crossed the border? We want to say to the Centre that it should seal the border and try to stop infiltration of the Pakistani trained people. You are aware of the incident of 25th July. What was the reaction here. It is administered by the Centre. You did not take any preventive steps. It is clear from the newspaper reports that shots were fired, there was looting, shops were burnt, people were beaten and all these things happened in the very presence of the police. In spite of this, I fail to understand why Delhi police is inactive. This shows that the Delhi police is in collusion with the rioters and every thing has happened under its nose.

What steps have been taken to date by the Punjab Government to facilitate the return of those people who have migrated to Delhi from Punjab due to the fear of the terrorists? You too have not done anything to instill a sense of confidence among those people. They have come here as a result of the frightening happenings in Punjab. Every day non-Sikhs are leaving Punjab for other places. To inculcate a sense of confidence, to remove the feeling of fear from their mind, we gave a call for this 'bandh'.

Terrorists can be divided into two categories. One category is of these

persons who kill the people and the other category is of those who create an atmosphere of fear. You are in the know of all these things. In Warangal also, sometimes these things happen, when the police feel exhausted then it catches some terrorists or Naxalites or kills them in exchange of fire and then there is peace for a month. If for one month the terrorists remain inactive, everything goes peacefully. Why is it so? It needs to be investigated. But the officers become inert. On 16th, the Punjab Governor had made a statement in which it was stated that :

[English]

"Many terrorist gangs smashed, says Ray".

[Translation]

And after that on the 25th this incident took place. That is why I want to tell you that if for some time murders are not committed, it should not be taken that terrorists have ceased their activities. Rather no laxity should be shown in eradicating from the country. Can you tell what effective steps you have taken to eradicate terrorism from the country? Whether it is the Central Government or the Barnala Government, both are aware that gurudwaras have become the hideouts of the terrorists. Recently, the Akali Government took the right step by ordering the police to enter the gurudwara in Amritsar. It is another thing that later on he had to clean the shoes in the gurudwara but no one can question his patriotism. He, as per his religious tenets, went to his guru and obeyed his dictates. Why should you object to that? He fulfilled his duty as a Chief Minister also. Alongwith that, he also showed his respect for his religion. Why our friend Chaudhary Saneer did not polish the shoes, I do not know. Everyone should do his duty according to his faith. How can then there be any objection to it?

I therefore, request you to first of all seal your borders with Pakistan from where Pak-trained terrorists are infiltrating into Punjab. You entered into Punjab

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

Accord but did not handover Chandigarh to Punjab. In Uttar Pradesh also, similar situation prevails. Even then you call yourself patriots. You have formed the States on linguistic basis. It is because of it that these problems are cropping up. As Shri Rajiv had said, even after 40 years of independence it is being felt that it was not good to form States on linguistic basis. Gorakha agitation in Darjeeling is also the result of this. Due to the same reason the things have come to this pass where demarcation on physical, geographical and economic basis is needed. That is why I say that the formation of States on linguistic basis is resulting in a situation which is going out of control everywhere. Therefore, Shri Rajiv Gaddhi has said that we should reorganise the States. It is also one of the reasons and we know that in South today there is an atmosphere of ill-will in the name of language. Being against Hindi our friends from West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. are not accepting the system of Navodaya Schools. That is not good.

Formation of States on the basis of language was wrong. These should be reorganised and Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also in its favour. I also exhort you to support our call for bundh to create a feeling of confidence among the people.

Several of my friends have pointed out certain things. We will be having many opportunities to speak. I will reply to their points then.

[English]

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Punjab situation has come to be a sad and sordid saga. Never such thing happened before in relation to the people of Punjab who came from the same stem and stalk and here we see things have gone rather traumatic way, topsyturvy.

I will just bring about two or three points in the way of emphasis. The first one is to look at this problem from the

national angle. There is no other way to look at it and also to deal with the problem. This nation has got a heritage. Never before you have got this heritage, historically as Indians to look after from Kanya Kumari right up to Himalaya, and on the right from Leedo Road—Burma Border to Nagar Parker, Saurashtra border. It is a tremendous type of heritage to command, control and look after. There have been very big empires before. It might have been Chandragupt Maurya, Ashok, Akbar, Vijay kingdom of the South or any other, for that matter. But no one ever owned so much of what you have been handed over as a trust. Have we got the capacity to look after our heritage? Have we got the will, the verve the vigour to handle this problem suitably and ensure the integrity and the unity of our Bharat Mata. Now, this is where you have to start from. It is not a small matter but it is a question which concerns the world at large. In South Asia, we are the top most power. We are one amongst the first 5 powers in the world in actual potential, the first 7 countries of the world in respect of industrial production, the first 6 countries of the world in respect of nuclear fusion and nuclear fission and qualitative manpower. Otherwise also, it is standing on its own two solid feet, i.e. your own production everywhere—agriculture and what not. Take manpower or armed forces or any other walk of life, we are tremendous and at the top and we have to excel—not in a retrograde manner, going back. That is to be understood and I am very happy to see that the whole of the House is in response to that direction. If that be so, do we have any will to work and sort out this national problem? That is what we have to really see and put into action.

It was invigorating to see the hon. Prime Minister laying bare before us all the important facets of the problem in hand. It was very encouraging; so also many other spokesmen, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is there, Mr. Dandavate is there and many of my own Party mean people here also put up such type of nice suggestions. Now the question, the real typical problem that we are facing, I must point out, the big time problem, is that of terrorism, of course. But it is aided and abetted from

many angles by people who are very very powerful outside India, we know all those nations who are concerned with it. Methodically, they work out plans. Adroitly, they work out this phase even to the limits as to who to contrate on, and as a good planner, you must understand who to concentrate on, the Sikhs, the vibrant type of people and if we rake up certain issues, they can play on that and out of that, the young boys, 14 to 21 and 22 or so, they rope them in, money, motor-cycles and muskets. They get them in a methodical manner. There is unemployment. I understand. But there is unemployment all over India. No question of it. Punjab is in the sensitive position of India and this type of vigorous people are living there. To them, death is of no consequence. I can vouch for it. I can assure you. But whether it is in the right way or in the wrong way, that is the way we have to understand. Those people worked out a very big plan to topple you and if I explain the ramifications of it geo-statistically, geo-politically, geo-militarily, you will be surprised. Time, I know, is not there for me to explain.

If one studies thoroughly well and one sees the plan coming and the manner in which the whole thing is even organised from information, collection of information, collating of information and then applying it in a disseminative manner to the limits that have cards which work out the information, because the powers that are in India are not only working with you, they are working all round also to destabilise many. They are big problems. And, therefore, they have to take into consideration all these factors because to us the biggest problem is to keep the integrity and unity of India intact. That is why, I feel bothered about it. Out of that, hon. Home Minister may note one or two things in that context.

Do sharpen your Intelligence system, so that you know everything, what is happening around, on the border and vis-a-vis its sensitivity. It is not your doing your best. Remarkable progress has been made under your aegis. No doubt about it. Nevertheless, you are matching against M5, M6, CIA, IA, right to Z, what not?

Don't we understand as to that is the setting? You have to fight against that type of thing. You sharpen as much more as you can and in that, make certain that there should not be provocateurs also mixed up with you.

My God, Ramswarup, Prime Minister's Secretariat and something is thrown out this way and that way and so many, one or two Generals, also get mixed up into that. Some other agent provocateurs also come into play. So, we have to watch our friends very carefully on that account, which I am explaining to you.

In so far as Punjab is concerned, I am very happy Guptaji and others from this side also pointed out that the sealing of the border, of course, is a very important matter. No doubt about it. 242 KM area, we all know those districts inside out. I know point-wise wise all the whereabouts and the sensitive points also. There are certain 8 to 9 sensitive points. The rest is not all that sensitive and we should be able to organise things in such a manner methodologically that has to be worked out. There is no difficulty about it. It might have to be burning out of Sarkanda. It may have to be putting some of the land as a no man's land. It does not matter what methodology you adopt but we must make certain that not even a pin comes through that point. You are very right when you pointed out that in the wake of that sort of going up and down other things also are happening. Smuggling and smuggling in a very big way. Those smugglers are not only fundamentalists. No. They are all type of people mixed up in that. There is another point which we have to watch very carefully. Along with that contiguously also watch the border of Rajasthan. That is the continuation. Although there is not that much of danger from that side, nevertheless it is important. One can say from Nepal also infiltration comes. That is one belt which we must very strongly keep in hand so that nothing passes up and down. Once you have done that, I would say not half the battle but three-fourths of the battle is won. The rest you will be able to control and you are quite right to point out. Yes, this is a belt, this is a border which is

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

Indian border and even if some bit of podding up or induction of the armed forces is necessary for that purpose, why not make it? There is nothing wrong. One battalion, maybe two battalions to help the border part of it. That is Indian border. We are just looking after our own border and there should be no difficulty about it.

There are two other points I want to bring to your kind notice. Communal riots—never before in the history of Punjab it happened like this. What is that? You belong to Punjab, the same stock, historically, racially, ethnically and philologically from any angle I can see. I have been brought up in a village. I understand there are about 6 or 7 Hindu houses. The rest were of others. That is the pattern in Punjab. In certain towns and cities it is the other way round. Yes, the pattern is understood. But never, never it used to happen. If something goes wrong in the village, it was the responsibility of the whole village. They run after the people, whether it be Hindu, or Muslim or Sikh or anybody. If somebody comes to disturb the homogeneity of the village, it is the village people, the Punjab is with their lathis who come out and fight it out. They would not allow it. It might have been the Moghul regime. It might have been the British regime. This went on and on like this. For that reason there have been recommendations made already. All parties should take the cue and move about and have all such plans worked out. I recommend to the Home Minister that a small committee may be set up from this House and the Rajya Sabha and you carve out the method and the methodology and work out a process in which we can all move round and do what is possible to encourage communal amity.

18.00 hrs.

I have only one word to say and a recommendation also to the Akalis. Akali Dal is a major party, one of the major parties in Punjab. It is a political party

and I see the predicament of the Chief Minister. So many Akali Dals. Sorry, he has other pressures and difficulties. Also this one within the Akalis. Barnala Akali. Then, of course, the Badal Akali. Then, of course, Baba Joginder Singh Akali. Then you also have Jagdev Singh Talwandi Akali. Then you have Dandami Taksal Akali; you have all India Sikh Students Federation which consists of three different forms of that Akali. In that everyone is vying with each other to get more power attached to it. Some of them even want to include the secessionists to win for their favour so that they can be taken with them and be strong enough. So, for that reason, this is something which one has to watch. My recommendation to Akali Dal—all of them—is that if you want to serve the interests of the country, well you atleast make an effort to get together but not with the secessionists or the terrorists to be included, You sort out your problem vis-a-vis the rest of India. Anything reasonable, ask for it. Anything unreasonable, shake it away.

(Interruptions)

The only point I would like to put it to you finally is that not much use has been made of by anybody so far of the services of ex-servicemen. Neither the Centre nor the Chief Minister of Punjab has made use of the ex-servicemen or the Armed Forces. They have been trained as secular body and of secular type of thinking. Some arrangements should be made that this body of people are made use of and then use them to the advantage, in any manner that you consider fruitful.

With these few words, I think you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA
DIKSHIT) ; Sir, I would like to move that this sitting of this House for today be extended till 6.30 p.m. so that all the speakers can speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow, we will have the Minister's reply. Only a few members are there. Now, let us finish.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, once in a while you must listen to our voice also. We shall do it tomorrow.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am listening to the voice of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you go by the voice vote, our voice is not there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, there are a number of speakers. How can it be possible? All the parties should be accommodated.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think there is a consensus that we should continue tomorrow. All of them are saying so...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : How long is the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will depend upon the speakers, tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow, only there is reply...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now, let us go by the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My suggestion is that members who are willing to speak, they can speak now. Tomorrow, there will be reply only. That is the end of the matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We will not lose the opportunity tomorrow. We are very clear about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Tomorrow, we have to pass the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill . . .

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : This is much more important because the nation's unity and integrity is involved in this.

(Interruptions)

Just now only I have come from the Airport.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you feel half-an-hour is not sufficient, we can make it one hour . . .

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : If we speak at the fag-end, we do not get any coverage in the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not our concern whether you get coverage or not.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Extend by one hour.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We have to discuss the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we extend by one hour. Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : 'Communal situation' was discussed for four days. Can the 'Punjab situation' not be discussed for one more day? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Members on both sides are agreed that we are prepared to accommodate time tomorrow without disturbing the discussion on Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : May I make a submission? If some Members want to speak today, they can speak, and then tomorrow we can try to accommodate...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Accommodating tomorrow will be a problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If he is willing to speak today, then what is the problem?

AN HON. MEMBER : He can speak tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We may extend the House upto 7.00 p.m. After that, the hon. Members can decide whether we should have further extension or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is extended by one hour. Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav. Please be very brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab has become very critical. The political solution to the Punjab Problem was found long back and as a result, elections were held and Akali Dal formed its Government. The elected Government started functioning in consonance with the spirit of the Accord. But it has been observed in the Punjab politics that one group enters into an agreement and another group of terrorists emerges which makes more demands than conceded in the agreement. We have been continuously witnessing this factors in the history of Punjab politics. The Akali Dal holds a dominant position in the political field, Gurudwaras and the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. It was obvious that after signing the Accord by one group, the other group of terrorists and extremists would make demands over and above the demands conceded in the Accord. But the question is whether the violence or the planned conspiracy is being carried out with the support of foreign powers or there are elements in Punjab itself which are encouraging and abetting the terrorists? It is dangerous for the country. So far as the foreign powers are concerned, we have been discussing it since 1980 and the Government have been saying for the last 6 years that certain foreign powers are adding and abetting the terrorists. I would like to know that concrete steps are being taken by Government to deal with it. I think it is not justified on the part of Government to merely say that terrorists are receiving assistance from Pakistan or from other countries. I would like to know what preventive steps have been taken by the Government? The country wants to know why the Government have not sealed the border; why

Army has not been deployed along the border; and how is it that Pak trained terrorists are entering the country? We have not received any satisfactory reply to these questions so far. I want that the hon Minister of Home Affairs should clarify this point in his reply. I do not agree that it is the responsibility of the State Government. It is the responsibility of the Centre to seal the border so that the terrorists, smugglers may not freely cross the border.

Secondly, there is no doubt that Akali Dal Government under the Chief Ministership of Shri Barnala is trying its best to check terrorism. I do not know about the facts mentioned by Shri Sparrow regarding the history of Punjab. We have heard about the history and it appears that the people of Punjab have deliberately forgotten their history of amity, mutual goodwill and brotherhood. The youth have been encouraging terrorism. Punjab is a prosperous State and there is no discrimination against the State. It is only a political stunt if somebody says so. There is nothing like discrimination. Punjab is the richest and most prosperous State in the country with maximum amenities. There is scarcity of labour in the State and they have to import it from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. If there is unemployment in Punjab, why they do not work themselves in their fields? It clearly shows that Punjab is a prosperous State. It is a fallout of the prosperity of Punjab. The people of Punjab have made their mark all over the world. Money from all over the world is flowing into Punjab and it is this wealth which is providing sustenance and strength to terrorism in Punjab. Therefore, this inflow of foreign money should be stopped. When the Government imposed ban on foreign remittances, some people opposed it. The people who opposed this more, are the supporters of terrorists and extremists. Why the Central Government have not taken action against such people; Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly pointed out that the Bhog ceremony of the terrorists in Punjab is attended by thousands of people including prominent leaders of Punjab. All the army deserters have been recruited in the Punjab Police. Can we

expect security of the people from such a police force? If the police itself is encouraging terrorists, then who will arrest the terrorists? Buses are being attacked, innocent persons are being killed everyday for the past six months and even earlier. By now some scheme should have been formulated to deal with it. You have to deploy the army and police forces at all the vulnerable points. The Buses should not be left without any protection. It is not a new incident of killing of bus passengers; earlier also many people have been killed in buses, trains and bazars. You will have to take a stringent measures and deploy police force at every place to check such killings.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the situation in Punjab is frightening and its backlash will affect the whole of the country and Northern India and the Congress ruled Hindi-speaking states in particular. Therefore, the Government should remain alert. If such a situation is created in these States, the opposition parties would definitely accuse the Congress. Therefore State Governments in these States should be strengthened. The other faction of the Akali Dal says that violence is taking place not only in Punjab but in other States also. It is true. What is happening in Darjeeling? How many people were killed in Kalimpong? What is happening in Ahmedabad and Bihar where mass scale massacre occurred twice; what is happening in Kashmir? Such incidents are taking place in various parts of the country which is a matter of shame for us. I want that Central Government should strengthen the State Governments in these States. If any State Government fails to check such a massacre, the Centre should not hesitate to take strong action against it. The Centre must take all possible measures to prevent such incidents of violence.

Sir, I would like to say one more point. I am sorry to read the recent statement of Shri Barnala that incidents of violence in Delhi will have their repercussion in Punjab. But actually whatever is happening in Punjab, is having its repercussion in the capital. I am happy

and appreciate the prompt action taken by the Central Government and Delhi Administration to put down violence in Delhi with a heavy hand. Such strong steps should also be taken in Punjab. But the difficulty before the Central Government is that the maintenance of the law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government have extended full support to the Barnala Government. It has not merely given an assurance but is extending active cooperation to the State Government. I hope the Barnala Government will maintain law and order in Punjab with an iron hand.

One more point I would like to say that the terrorists, who are being killed, are being declared martyrs. They are eulogised at the Bhog ceremonies; this practice should be stopped because a martyr is one who sacrifices his life for the sake of his country. One who wants to disintegrate the country and is killed by the police, cannot be a martyr. In the present situation in Punjab, these persons are considered martyrs. You will not find such a situation anywhere else in the world. The extremists and the miscreants, who disturbed the peace of the State, were killed by the police; they are now considered martyrs and thousands of people attend their bhog ceremonies. Then how can we say that such elements come from Pakistan while it is happening in Punjab itself. The elements in Punjab which are encouraging extremism should be identified and crushed with an iron hand and if some hesitation is shown in this regard the Government would not be successful in facing the problem before the country. Therefore, I request the Barnala Government that it is their primary duty to restore peace in Punjab for which cooperation is being extended to the Government of Punjab.

I would like to point out one more thing. The Punjab Accord has been implemented to the extent it was possible. Now I feel that the Accord has lost its relevance because the terrorists have a different attitude. It will make no difference even if Chandigarh is transferred

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

to Punjab because they still insist that they will not give water. The day Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab they will raise the issue of water and after that some other issue. They will take recourse to extremism and terrorism to attain their objective. All the democratic countries of world have adopted the most stringent measures without any hesitation to protect their democratic set up and their unity and integrity. Even civil war took place in America for the unity of the country. It is shameful that such forces are emerging in Punjab. I ask the Barnala Government to attend to these problems. The support extended by Central Government to the Punjab Government is unprecedented in the history of India whatever party might have been in power in the State. Even the Congress Governments did not get the assistance extended to the Barnala Government. If the Government of Punjab do not succeed despite such a massive support by the Central Government, the countryman and all the political parties, then it will be a stigma on them. So, it is my request that peace in Punjab must be restored keeping in view the seriousness of the present situation. The confidence among the people will be restored only when the killings are stopped. It is true that murders have taken place in other areas too but it has never been like it that some one is killed walking on the road or in a bus or while sleeping in a field or in a market place. Nobody's life is safe there. No one can settle there. Only verbal assurances will not do; we have to provide protection to the people. We shall have to create fear in the terrorists so as to make it clear to them that their activities would be crushed with an iron hand.

I want to point out one more thing. It appears that there are differences within the party itself of Shri Barnala. Just now one of our friends said that a Minister of Punjab had told that the problem cannot be solved by challenging and killing the terrorists. Our friend has objected to it also. How a Government with such a Ministers can be successful.

The hon. Prime Minister has rightly pointed out that the need of the hour is to give a free hand to the Punjab police to strongly suppress such things and there should be no interference in the working of the police.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all vehemently condemn the brutal killings that took place at Mukatsar and later the senseless orgy of violence in Delhi. It is highly tragic and irony of the situation that while the extremists of Mizoram were depositing their weapons, the extremists there in Punjab struck once again. During the past two weeks, we were getting good reports of gains having been secured in the operation against extremists, we were told that 200 of them were rounded up and so on and so forth, and suddenly this most condemnable incident took place. I must say that if the extremists think that this country will surrender to them, they are badly mistaken. Whatever may be the brutality that they may commit, let them know that this country shall never surrender and will have no compromise whatsoever with any extremists of whatever type they may be. Let these extremists learn a lesson from the extremists of Mizoram. The country did not surrender to them and finally the extremists of Mizoram also saw that the call of wisdom lay in accepting the principles for which India stands and to deposit their arms. Let these extremists therefore learn a lesson from those extremists of Mizoram and know that it is not in the ethos of this country to surrender to this senseless orgy of violence.

Prof Dandavate stressed very much that there is a limit in compromising and negotiations and the unity of the country is not negotiable. I do not know whom he was addressing because I do not think that anyone, whether he belongs to the ruling party or other parties, here lacks in this spirit. No one here lacks in this particular spirit. On the contrary, though I have been critical of the Government at various occasions, I must pay my compliments that it is the statesmanship of the ruling party

which has even brought the extremists of Mizoram to see sense and reason and which has brought them into the mainstream of the national life. I am sure, therefore, that whoever is in our country, the unity and integrity of the nation is at the heart of one and all.

Sir, the situation is difficult. The situation, the challenge posed by the extremists is difficult. And indeed, I can very easily realise the difficult situation in which the Barnala Government finds itself. His Government has got the mandate of the people and we wish them well. But we must stress that the situation needs both firmness and tact. I hope that with firmness and tact, the situation will be met fully and adequately.

What do these terrorists want? They want spread of panic and spread of chaos. From this particular point of view, those who indulged in the senseless orgy of violence here in Delhi have played straight into the hands of these terrorists, as has been pointed out earlier also. Sir, I remember that immediately after the sad and grievous assassination of our late Prime Minister, our young Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had pointed out that the mistakes of one or two or three individuals should not be ascribed to the whole community. If that is done, then we will not be able to isolate the extremists. Then in that case, we will create situations which we find difficult to handle. Therefore I say and I stress once again that those who tried to have retaliatory measures in Delhi, played straight into the hands of these terrorists. But Sir, here I must also make it clear that while this terrorism was challenging the entire nation, while this challenge of the extremists stared straight into our eyes, there were individuals and forces in Delhi who tried to further escalate the whole situation. What did the extremists want? They wanted chaos. They wanted confusion. They wanted blood-bath every where in order to strike at the unity and integrity of the country. And I must condemn those forces here in Delhi who tried to give that very response, as the Prime Minister has said, to these terrorist forces and even tried to escalate violence.

There were attacks in Lal Kuan, in Sitaram Bazaar and other places on Muslims. Attacks on Muslims! Three Masjids were attacked at Lal Kuan. Shiv Sena and Hindu Manch people came out in processions and indulged in rampage. There were stabbings. At Sitaram Bazaar, they entered a mosque and attacked the Imam over there. The son of the Imam fell dead to the repeated stabbings by *Trishuls*. Sir, it is unfortunate that the *Trishuls* has today become a symbol of violence. In the last Session also, I was pointing out about it. Only two or three days back, I was pointing out that thousands and thousands of these *Trishuls* were being distributed here in Delhi. And now those *Trishuls* are being used. For what purpose are these being distributed? What security does the majority community want? Yes, I quite realise the need for the security of the minority community in Punjab. But, I am talking about Delhi. I must urge upon the Government to take note of this situation, ban this *trishul* and take firm measures.

Sir, I very much appreciate the immediate visit of our Home Minister Shri Buta Singh to these areas—to Muktsar as also in Delhi, I very much appreciate that. But it is my duty to point out and say that people in the walled city—the minority in the walled city—waited and waited in vain for the visit of the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh. I must therefore say that the situation be taken in its entirety. Those who tried to give response to the terrorists—the very response the terrorists wanted—by escalating the sphere of violence and giving Delhi the blood bath, I want to ask the Government as to what strict measures are being taken against them?

Sir, there is not much time left for me but then in deference to your call, to your bell, I must say that what is wanted today is the concerted action against these challenges that are coming up. Sir, our hearts, our minds, yearn for the day, when not even for a single moment anyone irrespective of religion, language, caste or creed will feel anxious about the security of the life, honour and property. That is the day to which we are looking for. There

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

are forces, which called for the Bandh. For example in Delhi, Bandh call has been given.

We all condemn it here. It is an attempt to create more and more tensions and to escalate situation. On cycles and on other transports with black flags, they have been moving round the city creating tensions and asking for the Bandh. We all condemned it here. But I must ask the Government, as to what the Government has done and what other political parties sitting here have done to prevail upon those people who call for Bandh in Delhi to see some sense and some wisdom and restrain from giving the terrorists the response that they wanted. Sir, I am sure that while the Government has declared that they are fully determined to curb the terrorists activities, I welcome this particular statement of the Government and I hope that every measure will be taken in order to confront and confront satisfactorily this challenge of terrorists. And I am sure, the entire nation will be behind all these measures that will be taken by the Government.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are at a very fog end of the debate and very little time is left with us . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, we have got sufficient time at our disposal. There are many speakers who have yet to speak.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : And Many views have already been expressed. Sir, last year, when the Punjab Accord was signed, many of us heaved a sigh of relief that, ultimately a very ticklish problem has been solved. But as we go ahead, we find that still the killing of these Hindus—minorities in Punjab—continues, not only the killing, but a large migration is also still taking place. Nearly 1500 families have migrated from Punjab to other States, as far as my knowledge goes. Now we have seen that the nation has given every support to the Punjab Government. They

have got the mandate of the electorate. They have got the full support of the Central Government, and also the full support of the whole nation. Even then, the Punjab Government has not been able to control the terrorists who are still at large. In the first place, the Police Administration which is functioning in Punjab has to be fully supported by the Barnala Government.

I was surprised to read that person who was at the bottom of this Muktaar killing, Warriam monster of Muktsar was not only earlier released with the connivance and collusion of the jail authorities of Punjab but he was not even allowed to be re-arrested, even though the Punjab Police were after him. He was the culprit in several very severe offences. When the court made the order of bail inspite of opposition from the Police, and the Police were waiting to re-arrest him, this culprit was hiding in the jails for seven days; and he was released after seven days by the jail authorities inspite of the bail order made and that too when they found that the Police had already disappeared from the scene. If this is the situation as far as Police action is concerned, and if the Government is not cooperating with the Police but are in collusion with the extremists, then it will be difficult to control these killings. The Punjab Government has got the best Public Director General of Police, Mr Rebeiro, and the information is that he has not been getting full cooperation from the Government. Not only that; it has also come in the Press that the Revenue Minister himself made a statement openly that his action in the Mand area was a fraud operation and so on. If this is the position, it will be difficult to get these killings and the migrations stopped.

Therefore, the first requirement is that the Akali Government should take courage in its hand and should decide once and for all that with the help of the Police, with the help of all the para-military forces which are available to them, they will put an end to terrorism.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today the discus-

sion is on Punjab. Elections were held in Punjab and it was decided that terrorism in Punjab should not be encouraged. The action against terrorists yielded some result and their activities were curbed. But three days ago a sudden news from Muktsar sparked off anger and resentment in the whole of India and specially in Delhi. But our Government was fully prepared to prevent any untoward incident and our Hon. Prime Minister did not want that any ugly incidents should take place here. That is why on the evening of the day, the Muktsar incident took place, he called a meeting of the members of Parliament belonging to all the political parties in this very House in which Members from Bharatiya Janta Party, Communist Party and some other parties participated. It was decided in that meeting that peace should be maintained at any cost and the Members should go to their respective constituencies to advise people to maintain peace. But there was great resentment among the people on account of the Muktsar incident. This resentment was further accentuated due to the presence of the migrants from Punjab. As a result thereof, a minor clash took place in the morning near Tilak Nagar water tank. Thereafter, a belligerent crowd gathered on the road. The incidents in Punjab have their repercussion in Delhi. In the first instance, I would request that arrangements should be made on the Punjab border to stop the people migrating to Delhi and other places. The law and order in Punjab should be strengthened to prevent any migration from Punjab. It was on account of the strengthening of the law and order situation in Delhi that the riots did not spread there. Every elected representative of the public should cooperate in this matter. I challenge that thousands of killings would have taken place in Delhi had timely action not been taken there. But the situation did not worsen due to a strong law and order arrangement. Our hon. Home Minister and other representatives of the people immediately visited the place of incident. The Commissioner A.D.C., D.C.P. and other police officers also controlled the situation by requisitioning forces from the neighbouring police stations. Military was called out immediately and every effort was made to curb the violence. The entire arrangement was made with such promptness that the violence did

not spread. We advised the people that if they took to violence, it is they who would be the sufferers; their business would be ruined and their property would be damaged. As such, peace should be maintained. We visited all the areas and tried our best to curb violence. As a result, there is peace and harmony in Delhi and nothing untoward has happened. Shri Banatwala has rightly said that riots would have spread had the situation not been controlled properly. When the terrorists failed to create a wedge between Hindus and Sikhs, they tried to create differences between Hindus and Muslims. There was no Hindu-Muslim dispute in Punjab then how did it happen in Delhi? Why such an incident took place in Sitaram Bazar? The terrorists were behind this incident. But they did not succeed in their nefarious design because of a sound law and order situation in Delhi. Our Prime Minister and Home Minister have issued strict directives to curb violence.

I would like to make one more submission. The extremists infiltrate into Punjab from Pakistan. Our Government should, therefore, take measures to check the infiltration of the extremists. We should take stern measures to prevent their entry so that they are not able to spread violence here. You should, therefore, strengthen the law and order machinery and the Central Government must extend all help to the State Government to seal the border so that there is peace in every part of the country.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN
(Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me quote a couplet in this regard—

*Na Samjhoge To Mit Jaoge Ae
Hindustan walo*

*Tumari Dastan Tak No Hogi
Dastano Mein.*

What is the situation in the country? The situation in Punjab, is in a shambles. Recently, I visited Allahabad and Ahmedabad. Early in the morning, when we get the newspapers, there are reports about riots at some place and deterioration in the law and order situation at other

[Shri Mohd. Mahifooz Ali Khan]

place. Who is to blame for it? Today, that feeling of warmth and brotherhood is missing and as a result we are killing each other. Where the prevailing situation will lead to, one does not know?

I come to the Punjab problem. The Punjab problem has been discussed at length by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Ranatwala, Shri Gupta, Shri Shababuddin, Shri Chaudhary and several Members from the ruling party. A point was made that training to the terrorists is being given in Pakistan. If it is so, why our Government is not checking it? Daily we see that opium and charas is being smuggled into our country from Pakistan. How these things are allowed to be smuggled? Does it not mean that our forces deployed on the border are colluding with them? Why do you not check it?

The Punjab problem is an important issue. Everybody knows about the law and order situation prevailing in our country. An accord was concluded but it was not implemented. The Barnala Government is not able to control this terrorism. Today, Shri Barnala was invited to a luncheon by the Telugu Desam party. I was also invited as an opposition Member. I recited this couplet in honour of Shri Barnala. I shall read it here also.

*Tert Bandaparvari Se Mere Din
Guzar Rahe Hain*

*Na Gilla Hai Doston Ka Na
Shikayate Zamane Se*

I shall translate it for your convenience. My life is happy by the grace of God and I have no grudge against my friends and the world. I recited it for Shri Barnala. I found him a sensible and wise person. He is conscious of the problem and is doing whatever he can, in this regard but the situation is not getting better. The situation cannot improve unless all the political parties sit together, discuss the problem and end the groupism within the Akali Party. Unless and until Badal and Tohra, who are patronising the terrorists

are removed from the party, the situation in Punjab cannot improve. As time at my disposal is short, I would conclude by saying that we must put our heads together to improve the situation in Punjab.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debate has been of a very high level from the very beginning. Mr. Speaker and Prof. Madhu Dandavate set the tone and to my mind after the intervention by Hon. Prime Minister and the speeches of Shri Gupta and Shri Arjun Singh, there was no need to continue this discussion. But now in deference to your orders, I shall have to speak.

Today, the terrorists think that they can drive out some people from Punjab by scaring them with their terrorist activities and the minorities will not be able to live there. History bears testimony to the fact that the Punjabis do not leave their home for ever. The History is replete with the tales of valour and hardships faced by the Punjabis. History tells us that the Aryans also came to India through Punjab and Allama Iqbal has said in his regard—

*Ae Aabe Rod Ganga, Woh Din Yaad
Hai Tujhko,*

*Utra Tere Kinare, Jab Karvan
Hamara.*

The Aryans came through Punjab and advanced to the banks of the Ganges. Most of the aggressors also came via Punjab. Perhaps at that time this land was not so populous. The Aryans settled here and they formed Punjab. Its territories extended upto Attack at that time. Punjab had been attacked a number of times. I do not want to go into details but all these battles left their scars on Punjab, which extended right upto Delhi. Each war leaves behind a trail of misery and some economic and social problems also crop up as a fall out. But the Punjabis never left their Rearth and home.

Therefore, I want to say that if we go through the History, we shall find that Punjab had been subjected to innumerable excesses and atrocities. In British times, a number of people were killed in Jallianwala Bagh but even then people did not leave Punjab, although life had become unbearable there. The people of those times can bear me out about the situation prevailing at that time but nobody left Punjab. Thereafter atrocities were also committed in Kissakhani and Jallianwala Bagh. All the prominent leaders from Uttar Pradesh and Bengal came there and intervened, which resulted into a national awakening. Similarly, the problem of terrorism poses a great challenge to the whole of India.

This is not a problem of any particular State or a party. This is a national problem of the whole of India. The Accord concluded between Shri Rajiv and Sant Longowal was intended to bring normalcy in Punjab. Elections were also held thereafter. But from the happenings in Punjab it appears that some elements want to engineer the fall of the popular Government. They are trying from within and without to break this Government.

A terrorist breaks the jail and kills 14 persons with his accomplices. Naturally, it is creating a feeling of anger and resentment among the people. Before independence, during communal riots if a goonda assisted one mohalla, a goonda from the other community would settle in the other mohalla and became the self styled leader there and the residents also used to accept his leadership. Therefore, we have to be very cautious. All the parties will have to work jointly to solve all these problems. Guru Nanak, Balmiki and other sufi saints were born in Punjab. It is their land. Here interaction between various thoughts has always been there. Therefore, we should not allow Punjab to be desecrated through bloodshed. I would appeal to all the migrants from Punjab to return to their homes and there should not be any exodus from Punjab. Unless all of us try to solve this problem jointly, it is not going to be solved. The posterity will blame us for this state of affairs. Therefore, every possible effort should be made to solve the Punjab problem.

I fully agree with Shri Gupta that Defence Committee should be formed in every village. His party has also made this suggestion to the Government of Punjab. To my mind, the Barnala Government has also accepted this suggestion to some extent. Now we should collectively raise our voice to improve the Punjab situation and to eliminate terrorism and also assure the Barnala Government that we are with them. We must condemn those Ministers of the Barnala Government who speak against the Security Forces and try to demoralise them. Besides, directive should also be issued to the Barnala Government to maintain Law and order in Punjab and to restore peace.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to behave properly. I can raise the question of quorum. You are honourbound to agree with us that I will speak tomorrow..... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether you are raising or not. It is left to you. I am not objecting to your raising anything.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You cannot insult the Members.....(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not objecting to your raising anything. If you want to raise the question of quorum, I have no objection.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are insulting me by calling me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not insulting you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already told me that we shall continue tomorrow. Where is the quorum ? I raise the question of quorum if you are insulting the Members like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You raise it. I have no objection. I am telling you you raise it. I am not objecting. If you want to speak you speak, otherwise you raise the question of quorum.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are forcing me to say this. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already agreed.....
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow there will be no discussion. Only Minister's reply will be there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today it is up to seven.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow Minister will reply. That is all.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is not correct.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why should the Minister speak tomorrow, Sir? What is the rationale in the Minister's giving the reply tomorrow? The Ministers do not want to be swamped by the Prime Minister, only the Opposition Members are allowed to be swamped.....
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are setting a very unhealthy convention. One Minister is speaking on one day and another Minister on another day.....
(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the Government's intention, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government has already told, That is why I am conveying that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : She has said that those who want to speak today, may speak today, otherwise others may speak tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will certainly speak today if the Minister wants to reply today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that cannot be done. Already I am informed that the Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why, Sir? You cannot have both ways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That you should have raised in the beginning itself, not now. Already everybody has been informed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today we are discussing up to seven.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : She had said that those who want to speak today, they can speak today up to seven.
(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, discussion will be over before seven O'clock today

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, some hon. Members have raised the question of the Minister replying today. If the Members so wish that the Minister should reply today, we can send a word to the Home Minister. He is actually busy in the Rajya Sabha because a similar discussion is going on there. Now it is for the Members to decide. If they do want it, then I will send a word to the Home Minister and he will come and reply over here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At six O'clock we wanted the House to be adjourned and then the agreement was that those of us who want to speak today can do so up to seven and we shall cooperate with them in understanding their speeches. We said that some of us who may not speak now will speak tomorrow and the hon. Minister will reply to the debate. You are creating a situation as if we are quarrelling with each other.

This was not agreed to.

(*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. I told you that already

that is upto 7 O'Clock. discussion will go on. Minister's reply will be tomorrow. There will be no further debate to-morrow. This is what I told you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Can you have consensus by one party? What is the consensus of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told you the consensus of the House. The consensus was that the debate would be over today and Minister will reply tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It was not the consensus. It is a ruling from you. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I may recall—the hon. Minister said that tomorrow the Minister for Home will reply. Those who wish to speak may speak today. That is, those who are left out will speak tomorrow. Very few are left. Why do you make it a... ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you say, Mr. Minister?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We can spare forty-five minutes to one hour at the maximum tomorrow. This is including the time for the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Half an hour for other Members (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If the House would co-operate with us and agree to our proposal, we have got forty five minutes to one hour to spare tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Let us accommodate within that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I would request for absolute co-operation from all sides, because (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will have sweet co-operation.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sweet, if you like. Do not put saccharin in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : According to the list of Members who wanted to speak, only two names are left. I want to convey this to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. This is according to party representation. If you allow other party Members, that is a different thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled the Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only three names are there—Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Prof. Soz and Shri Owaisi. These are left.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : One Member, Shri Sharma can speak now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma can speak upto 7 O' Clock. Only three to four minutes are left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only two minutes are left. If you like I can raise a point of order for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : We have been discussing Punjab. We have discussed Punjab many a time. In the Seventh Lok Sabha we discussed Punjab as Prof. Dandavate pointed out, on three occasions. On occasions it was discussed for four days. You can just appreciate the importance. But what is the result.

If you kindly recall, during the last Session, Prof. Dandavate will bear me out when I say that the Treasury Benches moved for discussion on Punjab, the hon. speaker had given a ruling that Punjab will be discussed on the 21st of that month.

The entire opposition waited upon the Prime Minister and requested him not to discuss Punjab because it will aggravate the situation. Then the Prime Minister issued instruction to the Treasury Benches not to stress for a discussion on Punjab. After so much discussion, this House had

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

unanimously resolved during the last session to strengthen the hands of the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Barnala. The Government of India, accordingly, has been giving all possible help and cooperation so much so that 234 companies of the paramilitary forces and 38 battalions of paramilitary forces on India-Pakistan border have been made available to the Punjab Government for maintaining law and order. But, to what result, Sir? In spite of all these arrangements, so many atrocities are being perpetrated, so many excesses are being committed, and murders are being done one after another so much so, that the Muktsar incident has obliged this House to discuss the Punjab situation again. Where are we going to? Where have all these discussions led us to? Let us give a thoughtful consideration to this question. What are the reasons? Some hon. Members of the opposition and particularly my Akali friend, said that the non-implementation of Longowal-Rajiv Gandhi Accord was one of the main reasons, and that not even one item of the Settlement was implemented. Sir, even if the total implementation of the Accord is done do you think this will stop terrorist activities? No. This is a dream which will never materialise. Who says that the Accord has not been implemented? It is not so. *(Interruptions)* Sir, out of all items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 7 items relating to compensation to innocent persons killed (item 1); Army recruitment (item 2) Inquiry into November incidents (item 3); Rehabilitation to those discharged from the Army (item 4); Disposal of pending cases (item 6), Centre-State Relations (item 8) and Representation of Minorities (item 10) have already been implemented. As for the remaining 4 items they are being implemented.

Now the main hitch is about the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and area in lieu thereof to Haryana.

Sir, it was being said that Commissions after Commissions are being appointed. Who is to blame for this? Is it the Commissions which are to get the blame or is the Government of India? If the

Commission do not give categorical finding regarding the area to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh to Punjab, who is to be blamed? It was rightly pointed out by the Prime Minister this afternoon in the House itself that, there has to be simultaneous transfer of areas in lieu of Chandigarh to Haryana. If the area is not demarcated then Chandigarh cannot be transferred. Now, Sir, for the sake of argument, give Chandigarh to Punjab and don't give an inch of land to Haryana in lieu thereof. Is Barnala going to stand guarantee or surety that there will be no terrorist activities? Can Barnala or anybody else assure this House or the Nation that these terrorist activities will come to an end with the transfer of Chandigarh? The second question was about the completion of SYL Canal. As per the terms of the agreement, the SYL Canal has to be completed by the 15th of August, 1986. But, now, Sir, see the progress regarding the construction of the SYL Canal. It cannot be completed even by the 15th of August next year. And who is to be blamed for this?

A very pertinent question was raised by Prof. Dandavateji that at the time of the settlement that was arrived at between Longowal and Rajivji there was so much of hurry. Badal should have been taken into confidence, Tohra should have been taken into confidence. But, Professor Sahib, you must be aware that Longowal was the dictator of the Akali Party and he was entitled to select any person to go with him. It was Longowal who brought Barnala with him, not that the Prime Minister had invited him. If Longowal preferred to choose Barnala, Balwant Singh and others, he took them into confidence. Is the Prime Minister or the Government of India responsible for not inviting Badal or Tohar. The settlement was with the Akali Party. That is why Longowal was invited as the 'dictator' of that Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have to raise many points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given you sufficient time. You have already taken eight minutes. So, you try to wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : With due apologies, there should be equitable distribution of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You see, Dograji took five minutes only.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Some Members even took 25 minutes each, and you have allowed them. The same treatment should be given to me also.

Then, a point about the exodus of population from Punjab. The figures that were given by the Punjab Government are—1415 families only have migrated from Punjab. The figures have been minimised, the number is much more, this is absolutely wrong. I represent Karnal constituency. On the 11th of June, 13 families came by bus and baggage from a village near Tarn Taran, and I heard their tales of awe and suffering. They are still living in Brahmin Bhavan in Karnal. As per press reports, about 1000 persons who migrated from Punjab to Delhi had collected in Tilk Nagar area in Delhi and started raising slogans which led to disturbances in that area. The Barnala Cabinet, in its meeting held yesterday in Chandigarh, has asked the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to control the law and order situation in Delhi, failing which it will have its repercussions in Punjab. It means he is threatening and warning the Prime Minister, I will tell you a small story.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No story, I will not allow you.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Instead of asking the Prime Minister to stop it in Delhi, why should not be put his own house in order and see that there is perfect law and order in his own State? It is basically putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned about the statement of Major Singh Uboke, a Minister in Barnala's Cabinet, which stated that the operation against terrorists in Mand area was a 'fraud operation'. This is how a Minister in the Government behaves and makes such an irresponsible statement. Mr. Barnala should have better dropped him from his Cabinet or should have gagged his mouth. Such irresponsible statements by Minister in the Government go a long way in shaking the confidence of the people in the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sharmaji, please wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, this attitude of Major Singh Uboke should be condemned in the strongest possible terms. But Mr. Barnala took no action and kept mum. The statement of Uboke has demoralised the police forces and specially, Mr. Reberio.

It is the police in Punjab who are mainly and primarily responsible for all these happenings. They are silent spectators. They are in league with the terrorists and unless changes are effected in the lower strata of the police, there is no solution to this problem. So far as the senior police officers are concerned, they are supervising authorities; law and order has to be maintained by the police constables, the ASIs and sub-Inspectors. There should be recruitment of police forces from the minority communities to create confidence in the minorities. The extremist seeing a police officer on duty gives a pat on his hip giving a hint that he should not be touched, and the police official on duty allows him to go scot free without touching him. This is how the police is behaving in Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, have you read the statements of the Haryana Chief Minister—the outgoing Chief Minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal and the present Chief Minister, Chaudhury Bansi Lal? They gave positive statements that nobody will have the guts, nobody will be allowed to lay fingers on the minority community in Haryana. And

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he ordered to shoot anybody who thought of touching the Gurudwaras ; anybody who could think of laying their hands on the minorities. Drastic steps will be taken against him. There is perfect calm and order in our State, in spite of the apprehensions in the adjoining State of Punjab. Otherwise all the mishaps in Punjab could have repercussions in Haryana. But nothing of the kind happened here and we should be proud about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given 10 minutes already. The actual time given to you was 5 minutes. You please wind up. It is already above 7 o'clock.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, you must have noted one thing, that is the concern regarding exodus of population, persons coming from Punjab and other parts of the country and the people of the minority community—Sikhs—going from other parts of the country to Punjab. The Barnala Government in Punjab is rehabilitating them, giving them all facilities. Why does the Barnala Government not ask these people to go back to their places ? He sends his Ministers and persons to Haryana

and other places asking the minority community people to come back. Well, we will be too happy if they go back home. But they will not and they shall not because I know about it from Karnal. They are apprehending danger not only to their properties in that State. They have left their hearths and homes as the tragedy of 1947 was being repeated. One of the Ministers, Mr. Tara Singh went to Karnal. The migrants who have settled in Karnal put a question to him, "Mr. Tara Singh, you have brought about a dozen of securitymen with you while coming to Haryana where you do not apprehend any danger to your life. When you are surrounded by so many security persons, how do you ensure and guarantee for our security, when you ask us to go back ?".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up. That is all. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. 19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 29, 1986/Sravana 7, 1908 (Saka).