

September, 1981, the Government of India must come forward and issue orders declaring that 17th of September should be observed as 'Social Justice Day' every year, throughout the country.

(xiv) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN BILASPUR, UNA AND MANDI DISTRICTS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The people of Bilaspur, Una and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh have made tremendous sacrifices for the construction of Bhakra Dam, which has brought prosperity to the nation. The people of these three districts, however, have had to undergo considerable hardship consequent upon the submerging of the existing bridges at Kungar Hatti on Ali Khad in Bilaspur district and at Dehar on Satluj river in Mandi district. The construction of new bridges at distant sites has not helped the people in any way. On the other hand their miseries have increased consequent upon the submerging of the existing bridges at these places. Another bridge across Gobind Sagar (Lunkhar Khad) side in Uha district (Dhunola Block) is also urgently needed. So, the Government of India should undertake the construction of these three bridges at the earliest through Bhakra Beas Management Board.

(xv) NEED FOR A PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BHANDARA ROAD AND BHANDARA TOWN.

SHRI KESHAVRO PARDHI (Bhandara): Twenty km railway line has been laid to connect defence projects at Bhandara town. This line is being exclusively meant for movement of goods train between Bhandara Road Railway Station and Jawahar Nagar Defence Project. Since this line is passing through Bhandara town and in view of the hike in bus fare, it has become necessary to consider the public demand for running a train service at least between Bhandara Road and Bhandara town till the defence

authorities agree for extension of such service to their project colony. It will be ideal to introduce a diesel car, similar to the one run on the South Central Railways.

(xvi) POLICE ATTACK ON MIZO STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS IN AIZWAL, MIZORAM.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram): On 22 July, 1981, the Mizo students' Association comprising of High Schools, Colleges and Universities in Mizoram and outside, staged a peaceful demonstration before Aizwal Jail, demanding unconditional release of the three leaders of the Mizo Students' Association, arrested on alleged charges of anti-national activities.

The Mizoram Police and the C.R.P. F. personnel (who are also under the command of Mizoram I.G.P.), all of a sudden and without any advance warning, resorted to all kinds of repressive measures, using every available material like gun-barrels, bottles, bricks, stones, glass etc. for attacking the demonstrators. As a result, many of the young girls of 14-16 years, sustained severe physical injuries. They were admitted in Aizwal Civil Hospital some of them in serious condition.

Never before in the history of Mizoram were such large scale physical attacks perpetrated upon the young Mizo students.

Following this episode, more and more young students from different High Schools and Colleges in Mizoram, instead of being cowed down at this show of force, came forward, hundreds of students volunteered arrests and imprisonment in Aizwal Jails which were all filled up by the students.

On inquiry, the charges against the three students' leaders were found baseless and the Magistrate ordered unconditional release of the three students' leaders, and all the cases against them were cancelled.

[Dr. R. Rothuama]

Authorities in Mizoram have been pursuing a "policy of strong Arm Measures" towards those non-political organisations in Mizoram, which openly support the current peace efforts between the Central leaders and the M.N.F. leadership.

Because of this policy, hundreds of young Mizo students and several educated unemployed Mizo youths may soon be compelled to join the underground movements, thereby creating a very explosive situation in Mizoram.

If this unhealthy trend is allowed to continue, there is every possibility of emergence of unprecedented crisis, not only in Mizoram but throughout the North-Eastern States.

I, therefore, as one of the public representatives from the North-Eastern area, demand the following measures be taken by the Central leaders:

(a) Immediate independent on-the-spot inquiry by the Army in Mizoram into the excesses and atrocities committed on the peaceful Mizo students demonstrators by the Mizoram Police and C.R.P.F., ascertain the extent of physical disabilities of the injured students, and deterrent action against those found guilty.

(b) Adequate compensation by the Mizoram Government to those seriously injured students for their full rehabilitation.

(c) Central instructions to the authorities of Mizoram Government against the use of strong arm measures and suppressive policy in dealing with such non-political organisations like Mizo Students' Association, etc.

(xvii) NEED TO MAKE SANSKRIT A COMPULSORY LANGUAGE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): The Central Sanskrit Board has recently suggested that Sanskrit should be

made a compulsory language at the High School level and that it should be taught as a regional language or one of the elective subjects. The Board also passed a resolution in a meeting held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture, that Sanskrit should be made a compulsory language for one paper at the M. A. or other post graduate courses, especially in all Arts languages subjects.

It is easily overlooked in our country that Sanskrit is compulsory in a Muslim State like Afghanistan and that Sanskrit is more known to Germans than to Indians themselves.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Education, Government of India, to take speedy steps to honour Sanskrit language with proper status in the educational field of India.

(xviii) NEED FOR EXPORT OF ONIONS

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Under 377, I make the statement:

The onion grower farmers of this country suffered huge losses due to abnormal fall in the prices of the onions during the last year i.e. 1980-81.

It is one of the agriculture produce which cannot be stored for a long period except its storage in cold storages. But in every village the facilities of cold storages are not available, and poor farmers cannot financially afford to store their onion-stocks in the cold storages. The farmers raise, loans to pay charges of onion seed, fertilizers, irrigation and labour-component, they are under pressure of pay-off the crop-loan or loan of money lenders just after the harvest of the crop. Thus the farmers being under financial pressure are being compelled to sell their crops at the time when that is harvested.

Onion growers of this country suffered a loss of at least Rs. 500/- per