

का स्वागत करेगी। शान्ति और संघर्ष दोनों ही स्थिति में इस त्रिमान सेवा की उपयोगिता असंदिग्ध है। मैं सरकार से इस विषय में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध करती हूँ।

(viii) **Need to enact legislation by Parliament to abolish the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed a resolution seeking abolition of the Andhra Pradesh Council by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

The Government has taken the position that the adoption of the resolution by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has vested authority in Parliament to pass legislation, if it so likes, but the Government on its part is under no obligation to initiate legislation. (Interruptions)\* The argument of the Government is that article 169, has used the expression "Parliament may" and, therefore, it is not mandatory on the part of the Government. (Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been approved by the speaker. Let him complete.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Andhra Pradesh Council was created on the basis of a resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly with the centre's initiation of a Bill in Parliament. The Council was created by the will of the people expressed through the Assembly in 1956, and the same people have expressed their will for abolition of it through its Legislative Assembly in 1983, which voted for its abolition by 210 to one.

The Councils of West Bengal and Punjab were also abolished on the basis of the will of the States concerned expressed in the same manner.

I would urge upon the Government to reconsider its decision...

(Interruptions)\* and initiate legislation in Parliament for the abolition of the Andhra Pradesh Council.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the approved statement will go on record and all the side-talk will not go on recorded.

12.30 hrs.

**Demands for Grants (General), 1984-85**  
**Ministry of Home Affairs — Contd.**

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

The Minister of State for Home Affairs will intervene at 3 P.M. If we complete the discussion today, the Home Minister can reply tomorrow.

Shri Uttam Rathod to continue his speech.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Yesterday I very attentively heard of speech of Mr. Ram Jethmalani and I felt that he presumed that everybody in the Mantralaya and every politician who is in politics in the Maharashtra Government is either a collaborator or an abetter in the case which he mentioned yesterday. I think his presumption is erroneous.

For the first time; I find that in the Budget Speech, the Hon. Finance Minister has said that other backward classes "will also be looked after through different schemes. As you are aware, for the last 35 years, "other backward classes" category was not defined. Two commissions were appointed. The first Commission's report was

\*Not recorded.

\*Not recorded.

—Home Aff.

—Home Aff.

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not considered and it was left to the State Government. Subsequently, when the Mandal Commission's report was submitted, we are told that a committee of the Secretaries has gone into the matter and they have submitted a report which is very much before the Cabinet Sub-Committee. On this occasion, I must say, we are grateful to the Government that they have decided to give facilities to the socially and educationally, backward people who were not being looked after so far.

The second thing that I want to say on this occasion is that on two occasions, in 1966 and 1967, and subsequently also, the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill was moved; the Joint Committees were formed and they had submitted the reports. But unfortunately, nothing was done on this issue. Not only that. In certain cases, we have seen that in States where certain communities are included either in the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, they are not being looked after properly. I may give here an example of Tamil Nadu, your own State, Sir, where the "Surgalis" have been treated as a Scheduled Tribe but for the last 6 or 7 years they are not being given any protection in reservation or given any help. Twice I tried to bring this before the hon. Chief Minister and I personally met the Secretary also. But I am sorry to say that the Tamil Nadu Government did not even bother to take any steps—you forget about the steps—and they did not even care to acknowledge the letter. I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that the rights of Scheduled Tribes are looked after properly specially the Sugalis who have been forgotten.

The Scheduled Tribes are divided under Schedule V and Schedule VI of the constitution. In Schedule VI, the tribes come mostly from the north-eastern sector. They are being looked after properly. As regards the tribes which are governed under Schedule V, They have not been able to catch up with the national mainstream:

We have statistics here which have been provided by the Ministry. They show that the Government Services especially 'C' and 'D' Category and 'A' and 'B' do not show much change. The people from Scheduled Tribe areas did not get the required reservation which they should have got and whoever have been employed are those people mostly from North-Eastern sector who are governed by Schedule VI.

The Government of India should see that even the people who are governed by Schedule V should get all the protection and steps should be taken to see that they catch up with the national mainstream.

I am sorry to say that there will be hardly a few people in IPS and IAS cadre from this Schedule V. This is a very serious matter and the Central Government should take cognisance of this.

I may also say here that it is only in the Schedule Areas mentioned in Schedule V that we come across the activities of Maxalites. You will see that in Andhra Pradesh and in the adjoining States, the Naxalite activities are there. Why should the people go Naxalite? It is because they are not looked after properly, no justice is done to them and there is nobody to look after them. That is why, they take recourse to such activities. If you want to deal with the Naxalites, you must give protection to Tribes. And protection to Tribals can be given if they are treated on par with Schedule VI or something is done specially for them.

As regards the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme, I have to say that though the Central Government is spending much, the State Governments are not contributing their own share. They have left everything to the Central Government and the State Governments do not cooperate with them. Ultimately, the tribals do not get the benefit which they should get. To cite an instance, you will find that.

Primary Health Centres have been opened in these areas. One maternity home worth Rs. 2 lakhs was constructed but it is lying vacant for the last two years. No staff is posted there. There is no lady doctor there. No nurse is deputed there, leave alone the medicines. This is the state of affairs prevailing. Are we going to take any action against these sorry state of affairs? If you fail to do it, these people would go hostile. They would think that the Government is just putting up buildings here and are not doing anything. We must take precautions that these things do not happen.

Under the SRC Act, we have assured the Government employees who were transferred to the new States that they will be taken care of properly. Most of the States in the Southern part of our country have provided land and buildings wherever possible to the Government employees who have come from the adjoining areas or from other areas. But unfortunately in Maharashtra, it is seen that in spite of being in touch with the State and the Central Government for the last three or four years, the people who have retired did not get any protection from the State Government or from the Central Government. The Central Government had assured them that they would take care of them and that they would get them housing and other facilities through the State Government. This aspect should be looked after properly.

The question of the pension of freedom fighters has been raised by me on the floor of the House some time back and I am happy that our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi also intervened. I feel that it is high time something is done by us. Thousands of applications are pending before the Government and every time you go on sending queries after queries to the State Government and it has become impossible for the freedom fighters to get anything before time. In the circumstances, why should we not give pension to the freedom fighters with retrospective effect from the last five years? Can we not do it?

As the payment of pension is delayed by us, we must at least accept the date on which this particular application was forwarded or was recommended by the State Government with retrospective date for payment of pension. If that is accepted, I think, the freedom fighters would be happy about it and they would not have any grudge. I want this to be taken care of seriously.

Under article 371 (2), the amendment suggested, the different areas which would comprise of Maharashtra would be looked after properly, and if the president feels so, Regional Boards can be appointed. Let me tell you here that you may or may not think so, but these regions, especially Vidarbha and Marathwada, should be taken care of properly. There is a great discontent among them and they feel that they are being neglected right from 1st November, 1956. You may or may not appoint Regional Boards; I have nothing to say about that, but please see that these people get all the areas. If it is not possible for you to appoint the Board, if you do not think that it is essential or it is possible...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : It is in the Constitution itself.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I know that. What I would suggest is this. Let the Home Minister call the Chief Ministers of those States and ask them what they have done for these regions. Let there be a stock-taking Committee to take stock after every six months. If you do that, I am sure the people who are rightly or wrongly agitated would feel better.

I am happy that the law and order situation, by and large, is improving. On this occasion I must say that it is our duty to give amenities to the police. The State Governments, with their meagre resources, are unable to do much for the police, especially for the police forces. Under these circumstances, when the Central Government says that law and order is essentially the State Government's problem, I think, it will

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 be better if the Central Government also comes to the rescue of the State Governments, especially in providing housing facilities and other things.

Lastly, I would say that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be accepted immediately and the tribes who have been declared tribals, especially in Tamil Nadu tribals like Sugali, must be given all protection. The Minister should assure us that hereafter at least the people of the Sugali community in Tamil Nadu will get all the benefits.

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA** (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about developments in punjab, Assam and other areas of our country, and I need not enter into all those spheres except reiterating our stand, that is, my party's stand, on these developments. A few days back the leader of our party in this House has stated our stand very clearly that we are for dialogue and we still stand by that; we still hope that some good results will ensue provided there is some reasonable approach from either side.

About Centre-State relations also, our stand has been made adequately clear on several occasions. We are for more autonomy for the States. That does not necessarily mean that the Centre should be weakened and the States should be strengthened. Strong States will not be at cost of weakening the Centre. That is our idea.

Some hon. Members alluded to the functioning of the Sarkaria Commission. I want only to add that this Commission should be allowed to function without any restraint or constraint, whatever it is and we hope that after this Commission something good will also ensue.

I beg leave of you to refer to that horrible incident that took place on 14th of this month in Imphal. The Home Minister was kind enough to come out with certain statements wherein or in between those lines it is indicated

that there was some sort of cross firing or some sort of exchange of fire. The information is otherwise. I am sure the hon. Home Minister must be having in his possession the message transmitted by the State Government there as to how the whole thing has happened or the whole thing flared up. I am against insinuating any of the Central police organisations, be it CRPF or any other security component. My point is—I think my friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri has made it amply clear in his speech while participating in the Calling Attention the other day, the doings and the activities of the CRPF for the last 4 years in that turmoilridden State. I need not repeat that. I speak at the backdrop of the 14th March incident in which one CRPF constable, one Manipur Rifles jawan and 12 civilians who were witnessing a volleyball match were killed on the spot and a 10 year old girl spectator dying the following day in the hospital and 34 others injured out of which 4 are GRPF personnel and 6 are minors. Now it is abundantly clear and it will be abundantly clear to the hon. Home Minister about the real happenings if he goes through the message transmitted from the Government of Manipur. Now I appeal to his conscience to go through that information transmitted by the State Government to arrive at a reasonably sound assessment of what happened. The State Government even went to the extent of demanding or rather ordering a judicial inquiry which I learnt from the hon. Home Minister the other day, and the Ministry is reluctant perhaps to give confirmation to the request on the ground that it may somehow or other affect the morale of the CRPF. Now the question is whether the morale of the CRPF or the morale of the nation is more important as also the loss of innocent lives. I appeal to his conscience. Nobody in Manipur gains by maligning any of the security components who have been deployed there. Nothing of that sort. What we want there is that the security components who have been deployed there should act in accordance with the rules and laws of the land. They should not

be and they should not behave or at least they should be discouraged from behaving as if they are operating in an occupied area.

That is the general feeling. The Minister also had stated that the Manipur Government wanted more reinforcement. Yes, they might require more reinforcement but, not of mad caps like the naik of CRPF who fired at random. This word 'random' is used in that message.

So, Sir, a judicial enquiry has been demanded by all sections of the people there, by the Manipur Bar Association and not only by the Government of Manipur. The liaison between the State Government and the Central Government has stuck up somewhere, That is for the Home Ministry to sort this out and, at the same time, the hon. Home Minister appeared to be equating this situation or the demand of the judicial enquiry to the conditions prevailing or that prevailed in Assam some time back. Now, this equating business will not help. Let us have a clean heart and human approach to the problem so that the affected people there may feel that there are persons who still have a heart to look into their problems. It is also said that insurgency is there. If insurgency is a scourge, indiscipline of any of these who are deployed to maintain law and order there is a greater scourge and, therefore, in order to put a stop to or, at least, in order to put forward some sort of reasonable approach and, to put a stop to any scourge that is growing there, I think, a judicial enquiry is a must. Now, Sir, the conditions which bred insurgency differ from area to area in our country and even from region to region. But, in the North-eastern region, Manipur and Tripura are better integrated with the rest of the country. And yet local forces were disdainfully neglected. But, the vested interest and the alien ideas of the younger people taking to arms and resorting to certain other things are not conducive to the integrity of our country. As I said on one occasion earlier-

I again repeat it—Manipur was ruled by his Ministry upto 1972—not by any Governor or by anybody and we were directly ruled by the Home Ministry till we became a State. That is to say, some Joint Secretary or some higher-up was looking after our affairs. Therefore, the problems of Manipur and, for that matter, of other territories like Manipur, did never reach the Home Minister. As the time passes on, the sentiments of the people, particularly, the youngsters, became subject to certain alien ideas. With your permission, Sir, I think an editorial of a national paper, *Patriot* of 16-3-84 deserves to find a place in the records of this House. I am tempted to quote in *extenso* the second part of the editorial. I quote :

“Both in Nagaland and Mizoram, the former imperial government had fostered feelings of alienation from rest of the country. This was not the case in Manipur and Tripura.

“Culturally, both Manipur and Tripura are better integrated with the rest of the country. The feeling of extreme separation which can breed desperate creeds need never have gained ground in either of these two former princely States, had the authorities in Delhi and bureaucrats who ruled these territories acted with imagination and sympathy for the local inhabitants. Both in Manipur and Tripura local fears were disdainfully neglected by the authorities until these festered and poisoned the minds of young people who in their vengeful moods became easy victims of internal and external forces inimical to Indian unity. The Meitis of Manipur, unlike Nagas or Mizos, did not classify themselves as tribals. But the Meitis were rewarded for their integrationist outlook by being pushed out of jobs which went to the tribes enjoying constitutional protection. To make matters worse, officials whom Delhi sends infuriate local inhabitants with their snobbery, exploitative attitudes and ignorance. Manipuri young men and women who

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came to Delhi and other similar cities for higher education went back an angry and embittered lot. In Tripura the local inhabitants' fears were not given adequate attention. The psychological distance between Delhi and these parts is longer than their geographical separation. This had bred in Manipur and Tripura a sense of desperation which is being stoked with money and guns furnished by India's enemies."

Now, Sir, this view is representative of a very strong section of young people there including the educated elite. It is for the Home Ministry to sort out.

I would like to add a few words about the operation of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur as well as in adjoining areas. As the Home Minister had said the other day Manipur, Mizoram and some parts of Tripura are declared disturbed area, yes in perpetuity. Is it our lot because we wanted to be integrated with India that we are treated that way. This is the feeling of many there. Under this monstrous Act young men and women—they may be guilty or not guilty—are lifted in the early hours of the morning or in the day time by the components of the armed forces and many of them are yet untraced. Their whereabouts are not yet known. I mentioned once two names of young boys—Loken and Lokendru—who were apprehended by the Army and not to be traced yet.

Secondly, Sir, in the report from the Government of Manipur there is mention of one No. 5 CRPF. It must be a battalion. I think Manipur Government has some soft corner for that battalion. This very battalion arrested one man—father of seven—and he is still untraced.

Of course, cases are there. The Home Minister was kind enough to admit in this House that there are certain cases. Now, whether there is a

case or not, it is immaterial. But why such things should happen? Why a man is apprehended and his whereabouts are not made known. This is more or less a regular occurrence there. Of course, some officers of CRPF or some other organisation may be having some sort of play with 'better showmanship'. In these cases better showmanship will not count. It is a human problem. I appeal to the Home Minister through you that casual attention will not do. So far as the socio-economic condition of that place is concerned the other day the Home Minister said that the per capita outlay in that region was much more than the national average during the Sixth five year plan I agree. But have you ever thought how those monies are spent in that area? This is my question. This is the 5th occasion that I have to raise this question. There are cases which have been admitted by the Government itself, by the Ministers Themselves in Manipur. I will not tell about other scandals, which have already been admitted by Government. I will refer to one thing. There are over one lakh fifty thousand unemployed registered educated youth and an equal number of unregistered people. How can we de-link the question of insurgency from the problem of unemployment, from the problem of corruption which goes on endlessly? There is no monitoring of the money being spent. I am grateful to the Centre for their bounty. Yes, you are bountiful. But you are not taking the proper follow up action. You are not doing the check and monitoring a part for the money spent.

Sir, the Prime Minister was kind enough to assure an All Manipur Delegation of political parties as far back as 1980 that Manipuri language will be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I myself asked in that interview why it should not come in the then current session. And she was kind enough to tell me, "let the Assam problem cool down a little". I think the Assam problem has cooled down according to the Government now.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Now you will have to wait for Punjab settlement.

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA :** Sir, if one thing is made conditional for settling some things elsewhere, then there will be no end to it. We demanded a High Court. Mr. Kaushal was kind enough to tell us that this will be considered. What has happened? They are doing nothing.

Then about NREP and IRDP programmes let me tell you what is happening in my own State. My State is a small State and one can come to know anything and everything happening today on the next following day. For IRDP some funds were allocated but the lead banks are not getting that fund. Some other banks enjoying the favour of the existing Government alone get it. Therefore the lead banks have now started dishonouring cheques issued by the Government. The same case is with the NREP programmes which are there.

The Home Minister was kind enough to mention about one project in Assam. We have got some seven never-to-end projects in Manipur. Successive Ministers of Irrigation, Agriculture and Energy departments of the Government had visited that place perhaps to have a good bite and a good sight-seeing. There will be no end of telling about such visits without any substantial result having been achieved.

So, what are you going to do for solving these burning problems? They cannot be allowed to continue any longer. Of course, I do not claim any precedence for my State over Punjab. Both are on the same footing. But we do not want any casual attention. We want some specific measures and specific utterances from responsible persons like the Hon. Home Minister, as was described yesterday by one of the Speakers here that his Ministry is the coordinator of all the Ministries. Therefore, do not tell us that this subject is concerned

with the Energy Ministry and that subject is concerned with some other Ministry and so on. The Home Minister should lead as a saner and elderly politician to see that some constructive action is taken which is pregnant with constructive consequences.

**श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो एक डिवीजन कार्य कर रहा है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, उसके स्थान पर पूरा एक विभाग, पूरा एक डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिए जोकि हरिजन आदि-वासियों से सम्बन्धित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की देख-भाल कर सके। केवल एक डिवीजन से ही यह कार्य नहीं हो पाता है। राज्यपालों से जो रिपोर्टें समय-समय पर आनी चाहिए वह रिपोर्टें भी नहीं आ पाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाया जाए ताकि सुचारू रूप से यह कार्य हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1983-84 की रिपोर्ट मैंने देखी है, उसमें स्पेशल कांपोनेन्ट प्लान के लिए जो राशि रखी गई है वह बहुत कम प्रतीत होती है। इसके साथ ही साथ जैसा कि सब-प्लान के लिए बताया गया है;

"During the year 1983-84, Rs. 110 crores have been earmarked as a special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-plans. For the ensuing year, 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 125.50 crores is being made."

हमारे देश के 17 राज्यों तथा दो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में सब-प्लान की योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे बहुत से ट्राइबल

[श्री बलबीर सिंह]

जो नान-शेड्यूल्ड है, शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में नहीं आते हैं और वहाँ पर बहुत से आदिवासी रहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि पूरे देश में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ट्राइबल्स चाहे गोंड हों, कोल हों या भेंगा हों या पनिका हों, वे शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं इसलिए उनको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मन्त्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट मंगायेँ और उसके आधार पर यहाँ पर संशोधन विधेयक पारित करायेँ ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो आदिवासी हैं, उनको भी पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब-प्लान के तहत बहुत सी रिपोर्टें आती हैं। ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठकें होती हैं जिसमें संसद-सदस्य, विधायक तथा नान-आफिशियल्स मेम्बर होते हैं, उनकी रिपोर्टें भी समय-समय पर आनी चाहिए ताकि इस बात का पता चल सके कि किस गति में योजनाओं का कार्य चल रहा है।

एक अहम सवाल और भी है। फारेस्ट ऐक्ट को राज्य सूची से हटाकर समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किया जा रहा है जिसमें तमाम आदिवासी भयभीत हैं।

आप हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री रहे हैं और आप वहाँ की आदिवासियों की स्थिति से अवगत हैं। सदियों से ग्रामीण अंचल में और जंगलों में आदिवासी निवास करते हैं, न तो उनके पास पट्टा ही है और न ही उनके पास जमीनें हैं। उनको उनके अधिकार से वंचित किया जा रहा है। उनके अन्दर एक प्रकार का भय पैदा हो गया है। चाहे मध्य

प्रदेश का सवाल हो या अन्य प्रदेशों का सवाल हो या जो आदिवासी पहाड़ी एरिया और जंगलों में निवास करते हैं, उनके संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और उन की रक्षा करना आपका परमकर्तव्य है। आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा, इसके लिए चाहे आपको कृषि विभाग या इनवार्थनमेंट विभाग से सम्पर्क करना पड़े, जो आदिवासी जंगलों में निवास करते हैं और उनको जो पट्टे मिले हुए हैं, उनको उनसे वंचित नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पहले भी एक कानून बना था, लेकिन अभी तक ठीक प्रकार से उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। इसके लिए हो सकता है कि आपको वहाँ के राजस्व मन्त्री और फारेस्ट मन्त्री की मीटिंग भी बुलानी पड़े, तो इस और भी आपको कदम उठाना चाहिए। देखना तो यह चाहिए कि वास्तव में इनको भूमि आबंटित हुई है या नहीं या सिर्फ कागजों तक ही सीमित है। इस और भी मन्त्री महोदय को, ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ ग्लाइट सर्विसेज, आई० पी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० का सवाल है, पूरे देश में लगभग इसके 62 कोचिंग सैन्टर्स हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि डिवीजनल लेवल पर भी इनके कोचिंग सैन्टर्स होने चाहिए, ताकि यह सुविधा भी वहाँ के लोगों को प्राप्त हो सके।

एक बात मैं वहाँ आदिवासियों के धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ की संस्कृति की रक्षा करना आपका परम कर्तव्य है। आप वहाँ के मुख्य मन्त्री भी रह चुके हैं। सरगुजा, रायगढ़ आदि ये कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ पर आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन



किया जा रहा है। उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि कौन से धर्म में परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़े अदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आपको कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे प्रदेश को जो सब-प्लान में केन्द्रीय सहायता मिल रही है, वह भी पूरी की पूरी खर्च नहीं हो पाती है। चाहे वह कम्पोनेंट प्लान हो या ग्राइ० आर० डी० पी० का कार्य क्रम हो। इन योजनाओं पर अधिकारी वगैरह ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप निर्देश दें कि जो राशि विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए दी जाती है, वह पूरी राशि योजनाओं पर खर्च होनी चाहिए। वह जनरल बजट में शामिल नहीं होनी चाहिए। कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर 95 से 100 प्रतिशत तक आदिवासी रहते हैं, जिनको कि इन योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाता है। इस पर आपको सर्वे कराना चाहिए। जो क्षेत्र नान शैंड्यूल्ड एरिया में आते हैं, उनको शैंड्यूल्ड एरिया में शामिल करना चाहिए। तब जाकर उनको पूरा-पूरा लाभ हो सकेगा।

शैंड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमेटी संसद की है, इसकी बैठकों की रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आती है कि उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई। मंडल कमीशन पर भी यहाँ पर कई बार चर्चा हुई है। काका कालेलकर कमीशन के साथ और बहुत से कमीशन बनें हैं, जिनकी रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए और उन पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए।

हरिजनों के लिए आपने अलग से कम्पोनेंट प्लान बनाया है, लेकिन बहुत से अधिकारी ऐसे हैं, जो कम्पोनेंट का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं।

शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर ग्रामीण अंचलों में जो हरिजन भाई रहते हैं इसका उपयोग उन के लिए नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए जिस से उनको भी लाभ हो सके।

कुछ शब्द मैं फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ आम तौर पर महुआ, जामुन, आम आदि फलों की पैदावार होनी है लेकिन सवाण, स्वाईल कन्जर्वेशन के नाम पर इन के पेड़ों को तराश कर कन्टिनेंटल पाइन के पीछे लगा देने हैं और ऐसा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है, जिस को हमारे आदिवासी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इनको रोकिये और फलदार वृक्षों को वहाँ पर लगाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में महुआ बहुत ज्यादा होता है और भगवान न करे कि कभी अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो, लेकिन जब भी अकाल होता है वहाँ के आदिवासियों द्वारा महुआ का भोजन किया जाता है। यद्यपि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है, फिर भी उन को इस का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है और न ही उनके उत्पादन का सही उपयोग हो पाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस पर आदिवासियों का हक है। मध्य प्रदेश में मंडला, सरगुजा और बस्तर जैसे जिले हैं जहाँ आदिवासी जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन वे बहुत भोले हैं, उनको नारे लगाना या स्लोगन लगाना नहीं आता है, वे मुझ दृष्टि से सब कुछ देखते रहते हैं लेकिन समझते सब कुछ है कि शासन उन के लिए क्या कर रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सातवें सूत्र में कहा गया है कि आदिवासियों, हरिजनों का सर्वांगीण विकास करेंगे। उन के साथ जो एट्रॉसिटीज होती हैं उन मामलों पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आदिवासी ग्रामीण अंचलों के पुलिस स्टेशनों

[श्री बलबीर सिंह]

में जो रिपोर्ट लिखाई जाती है उन का समाधान नहीं हो पाता है। आप ने मंत्रालय में भी एक हरिजन सेल बनाया है, मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो भी शिकायतें आप के पास आयें उन पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए जिससे उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ और उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के द्वारा हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के अपलिफ्ट के लिए जो कार्य किया है हम उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करूंगा - आप हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और बहुत सक्षम मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में आपके से ज्यादा आदिवासी निवास करते हैं - उन के साथ किसी प्रकार की एट्रोसिटीज न हो, उनको हर तरह से संरक्षण मिले, ऐसा प्रयास सरकार की ओर से किया जाना चाहिए। अन्त में मैं इस बात को पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र में इन के लिये अलग से पूरा डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया जाय ताकि सभी क्षेत्रों को आपकी योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

**SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) :**

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will confine myself to some of the local problems within the short time I have at my disposal. First I would like to start with the tribal development. There are 19 sub-plan areas in our country working for the tribal people. According to the Government of India, these sub-plan areas are located in tribal belts where there are more than 50 per cent tribal people.

There are four main objectives how the sub-plans are working. The four main objectives of tribal sub-plan during the Sixth Plan are :—

- (1) taking up family-oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the tribal families in their respective fields of activity like agriculture, animal husbandry, small industries, etc.;
- (2) elimination of exploitation of the tribals in the sphere of land alienation, money-lending, debt-bondage, excise and forest;
- (3) developing human resources through education and training and;
- (4) infrastructure development.

The objective at serial no. 2 is as important as at serial no. 1.

Without stopping exploitation of the tribals we cannot expect any development of the tribals. It is something like pouring water in pot which has got a big whole. You cannot strike a balance.

In this connection I want to point out one or two things. Regarding alienation of land, I will quote one of the figures quoted very recently in Maharashtra. There are some land regulations and the number of cases disposed of up to date is 43,643 and out of that only 17,731 were in favour of the tribals and the rest were against the tribals. That means it is less than 50 per cent for the tribals. In Orissa out of 55,046 cases 16,940 were decided in favour of the tribals. In Rajasthan out of 1951 only 480 were decided in favour of the tribals, and in Tripura out of 12,061 about 2,040 were decided in favour of the tribals. What I wanted to point out is that due to some lacuna in the land regulations in these respective States more cases could not be decided in favour of the tribals. That is why I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that the lacunae should be studied and proper amendments should be brought in these

land regulations so that the tribals can be properly benefited.

Regarding money lending and other problems, the LAMPS are working in tribal areas and in order to eliminate the exploitation of tribals our Government has started a large number of multi-purpose cooperative societies and they are working; but their work is not up to the mark. That is why these people are still being attracted to the money lenders and their exploitation is continuing. The Home Minister has to look into this.

Illicit liquor shops in tribal area continue to sell liquor to illiterate people and their sales are going on here and there in large numbers and the tribal people are being exploited and they are becoming penniless.

Now during the Sixth plan Rs. 470 crores have been allotted for tribal development from the central assistance in place of Rs. 190 crores during the Fifth Plan. And in addition to this, for IRDP, and other schemes we are getting lot of money every year. There is no dearth of money. According to the wishes of our madam Prime Minister we are getting lot of money and the only problem is the whole money is not being spent on the schemes. It is some thing like giving money through the right hand and taking it away through the left hand. Therefore, the balance is some what negative. So, I would draw the attention of the Home Minister to ask the task force which has already been appointed, to study this problem to see how it can be worked out, to ensure that exploitation is avoided. Then only I think we can do something for our people here in this country.

Then, in brief, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister about tribals in Orissa. There is a tribe called Bhattada vide Serial No. 5 of the Orissa State list. This Bhattada tribe is a tribe in Orissa and throughout the State it is supposed to be a tribe. I am a tribe

in one district. This Bhattada is a tribe in Koraput district but in another district, it is not. There is no reason why a scheduled tribe in one district is not so in another district. There can be no such restrictions. There are Bhattada tribe in these two districts of Koraput and Kalhandi in Orissa. But the people in one district are treated as scheduled tribe and they get the benefits; but this Bhattada is not treated as a scheduled tribe in Kalhandi district, and they do not get the benefits. Several times their demands have been brought to the notice of the Central Government and the State Government, but it has not yet been decided.

I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to examine this and do something so that these poor people can get some benefit out of these privileges.

In the Seventh Finance Commission an amount of Rs. 29.31 crores was given for compensatory allowance and Rs. 13.3 crores was given for construction of houses in the tribal areas. The deadline was 1983-84. I think, by 31st March all the money allotted for this purpose will be spent and during 1984-85 there will be no money left for the compensatory allowance to those employees who are posted in these areas. After 31st March they will not be paid this compensatory allowance. I request the hon. Home Minister to examine this and see what can be done about it.

The administration in tribal areas is in a mess now. Because of backward area and lack of medical facilities, communication, school, etc. many good officers do not like to go there. Some of those people who go there who are either proceeded against or under punishment. And they do their job as they did in other areas. So, the tribal people do not get the benefit of good administration. The Government of India has given good guidelines to the State Governments to recruit officers for tribal areas separately and to give them some special facilities like compensatory

{Shri K. Paradhani}

allowance and some other incentive to work there. But it seems that the State Governments are not particular about it and they are not following it up. I think, if special instructions are given to them, perhaps, they will do something.

I come from a tribal area where a large number of people have laid down their lives during the freedom struggle. One person by the name Lakhan Naik was killed by death sentence when he took part in the 1942 Quit India Movement. I tried my best to get some help for his family members from the Government of India. But under the present rules, his son cannot get freedom fighters' pension. His wife died in 1973. The then Home Minister gave him Rs. 2500/- from his discretionary fund. I think, it is not enough. Those people who were sent to jail and released after six months, are now enjoying a pension of Rs. 300/- per month. There are hundreds of families in my constituency whose heads of families had either been killed or hanged during the freedom struggle, but their dependents are not getting any benefits. If the dependents of the martyrs can get some advantage at the hands of the Government of India, they will be ever grateful to you.

At present 1,27,698 people have already been granted pension and 1,50,588 are still pending finalisation. I have also forwarded certain applications with jail certificates. This pension is generally meant for those who underwent imprisonment for six months and for SC & ST, there is a concession of three months. But many of these cases are still pending. Some have already been sanctioned and perhaps, they are still pending either with the AG or with the Treasury Office. Moreover, pension has not been sanctioned to any person after this concession order has been issued. I would like the Minister to expedite these cases and release some money for these people.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT  
 (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussions on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Home Ministry is a very powerful Ministry and it has basically the responsibility of maintenance of peace in this great country. The progress of our country and defence capability depends largely on peace at home and justice done to all people with out discrimination. It is really unfortunate, therefore, that, at a time when the integrity of the country and its secular character is being threatened both from inside and outside, the internal situation today in our country is far from satisfactory, particularly with reference to Assam and Punjab. It is a matter of great concern that reactionary, fascist, communal elements and fissiparous force of disintegration under different garb are gaining ground in the country and are developing deep roots. Therefore, under the circumstances, it becomes the duty of the Home Ministry to see that these forces are completely eliminated and such tendencies are erased out to promote secularism and integration.

Sir, as far as Assam is concerned, all the deliberate schemes of throwing out the minorities, linguistic and religious and particularly the muslims under the guise of foreigners has not yet been completely given up. I cannot remain without mentioning that many of the provisions of the recent Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act is extremely detrimental to the minorities. Biased authorities and aggressive communalism can play have against the minorities through this Act. The authority of detection given to an Officer of Sub Inspector rank and also the provision that one's nationality can be questioned by anybody just by paying Rs. 25/- is of serious consequence. The tragedy is that person questioning the nationality of any person after paying Rs. 25/- is not at all answerable to any authority, but just disappears in thin air after this, leaving the entire burden

on the person whose nationality is thus put in doubt. What is worse is that this Act provides that it can be extended to other areas in the country. I have to mention here that an Assam like situation is sought to be created in Bihar in the district of Katihar, which is a Muslim majority district, by giving notices to 1,800 families to prove their nationality. This is really a dangerous situation which has to be dealt with firmly by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In Assam, the situation is still not normal even today. Rehabilitation work has not been very satisfactory. I agree that the rehabilitation work is of stupendous character. The Government also is proceeding on the work of rehabilitation. But they have not been able to succeed very much. What, I would suggest, therefore, is that the Government should try to establish a dialogue with the people. For this purpose informal district level committees should be established for rehabilitation. By this people will get associated with the work of rehabilitation and this will hasten the process of setting those people who were evicted from their own fields and houses.

Sir, I am happy that this year so far there has been a decline in the incidence of communal riots. There is no major riot this year except in Hyderabad as per the report of the Home Ministry. But one thing has to be very clearly understood that there should not be any relaxation on the part of the Administration and the Government should be extra vigilant.

Last year, in 1983 there were 40 riots leading to 202 deaths and injury to 3478 persons. This really shows the trend. Therefore, the Government should be vigilant and I wish better sense prevails and there is communal harmony for the rest of the year.

Coming to Punjab issue, I must say that we all condemn, without any reservation, violence which is still continuing there and we must also say that we are

against using places of worship for sheltering criminals or for storing arms. But I must say that the action on the part of the Government to bring forth charges of sedition and that too against a moderate section of the Akalis is really surprising. I must also say that this measure or step on the part of the Government is ill-advised, particularly at a time when the Government has reiterated its preparedness for talks for an amicable solution of the problem. I am not pessimistic about the Punjab problem, I am optimistic about it. I know it cannot be solved by violence, but it can be solved only through bilateral or tripartite talks. The talks with Akalis were held last month when the violence started. It has to be found out who engineered this violence, but I am still hopeful, that a better atmosphere will be created and it is the responsibility of both the Government and the Akalis to bring out an atmosphere of cordiality so that we can go forward. Let us understand the real problem. As far as their religious demands are concerned, most of them are conceded. Then there is the question of sharing river waters. For this purpose, a tribunal should be set up presided over by a Supreme Court Judge, and its verdict can be accepted by both the parties.

About the territorial dispute, I must say that Chandigarh should go to Punjab and the boundary demarcation should be there with Haryana taking the village as a unit. The Government should look into these proposals which are made, and the Prime Minister should take the initiative at this juncture with a Gandhian approach, as it was said yesterday by Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

We all condemn burning of the Constitution. There is no doubt about it. No one can approve of such an act. But at the same time, I feel that if under Article 25 of the Constitution the Sikhs feel that their identity is threatened and are prepared to give up certain benefits that may accrue to them through this Article 25, than it is a matter of their choice. I see no reason why we should

[Shri K. Paradhani]

stand in the way. India as a secular country must necessarily have a frame of work in which no community or group should be threatened with respect to its religion, culture, language and identity.

I just want to tell you about one more thing and that is, it is highly unfortunate that several sensitive communal issues are made controversial by vested interests. There have been no riots this year, but such a tendency still exists. I want the Home Minister to understand this. Many a time these controversies lead to litigations with court judgments. It is, however, distressing to note that despite a clear-cut court verdict, the anti-minority elements flout the verdict generating tension. The Administration in most cases has been found adopting an anti-minority attitude and working against the judgments specially where they are found to be favourable to the minority community. I must emphasise that such an attitude is most agonising and that law must be respected in all such cases and the Home Ministry should be very very strict in this regard. To quote an instance, I may refer to the controversy about the land belonging to a mosque in Bahraich in U.P. The court recognised the land to be the property of the mosque. Accordingly certain shops are planned to be constructed for necessary income to maintain the mosque, but the anti-social elements in flagrant violation of court judgment tried to play mischief and create tension. The administration adopted an attitude of indifference and this led to police-Muslim clash.

We have similar instances in Hyderabad where despite court judgement recognising the mosque land as wakf property attempts were made to occupy land and obstruct prayers even, by workers of the Allwyn Factory supported by communal elements. Again this had led to clashes and loss of life in the city of Hyderabad. I must urge upon the Government to take cognisance of this highly dangerous trend and see that administration observes proper norms

impartially. This is of vital importance if communal harmony is to be promoted.

I have to emphasise that there is unfortunate spurt in sacrilegious writings against Islam and the Prophet, in several States. It is shocking that even text books prescribed in educational Institutions have been found to contain such objectionable material. The Government must ensure that due action is taken against those responsible for all such material injurious to communal harmony with respect to text books in educational institutions. There must be proper committees at all levels to screen such text books before they are prescribed and the committee must include not merely bureaucrats but also responsible scholars from different religious denominations.

I would like to mention here about another very important factor. During May last year the Prime Minister was pleased to issue directions to various union Ministers and Chief Ministers enumerating measures to be taken for the progress and welfare of the minorities specially Muslims. There is need for a proper machinery to monitor implementation of these measures. The Prime Minister must also obtain periodical reports from these authorities with respect to steps taken by them on the directions by the Prime Minister.

We further understand that Dr. Gopal Singh High Power Committee on minorities has submitted its final report to Government since long. I was submitted some time in December last year. But that has not seen the light of the day and has not been placed on the Table of the House. I demand that this may be placed on the Table of the House. I fail to understand why there is delay in making this report public.

There are allegations and counter allegations about attempts to pull down established Governments in States through methods politically immoral and

by subversion of the Constitution. It is necessary that electoral verdicts of the people, should be respected if Parliamentary democracy is to survive in our country which is the largest democracy in the world.

Our constitution emphasises decentralisation and association of people with administration at all levels. But unfortunately, however, election to civic and local bodies in various States have not been held for the past several years and their administration has remained under nominated administrator. This is a negation of the high principles of democracy enshrined in the Constitution. I must point out very emphatically, recently, even the Prestigious Bombay Municipal Corporation is sought to be superseded. I am told the supersession is going to take place w.e.f. 31st March, 1984. This is consequent to the failure of the concerned authorities to hold civic elections. But this attempt to supersede an institution like Bombay Municipal Corporation with its grand history of over a century is most shocking. If the Government is interested in maintaining the high principles of democracy it should be seriously concerned and have talks with the States Governments and persuade them to respect public opinion, extend the term of the Corporation and make arrangements for the election as early as possible.

In conclusion I would like to refer to our electoral system. Our electoral system and laws are over-due for necessary reform. A number of recommendations, of even the Election Commission are pending before the Government. Several political parties have also suggested lines on which electoral reform can be carried out. There is an unfortunate delay in considering all the suggestions and taking a decision on them.

If Parliament is to be truly representative of the nation, it calls for changes in the electoral system. Proportional representation has to be adopted in order to eliminate the role of big money bags in the elections. As such, the proposal

for State funding of elections has also to be considered. The system of proportional representation in Parliament, State Legislatures and local bodies, will secure better representation to the minorities and this will protect the secular character of our country.

Before concluding, I would like to say one more thing and say very emphatically that a farce is being played on the floor of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly with one Minister moving a motion for having Urdu as second state language and the other Minister of the same Government and of the same Party opposing it. It is a farce. This farce should be stopped because that will create crisis of confidence among the Muslim minorities. Urdu, what is this? Urdu is a heritage of Hindus and Muslims and if our nation can promote national integration, it is through Urdu. I want to put forward emphatically that this farce should be stopped since such drama is against all the principles of political honesty. I would wish that this matter be taken up seriously and Urdu is given its due place in our country, particularly now in Uttar Pradesh.

I hope that the matters referred to here will get earnest consideration by the Home Ministry and the Government will solve lot of problems to which I have referred to, here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every one of you will have a chance because you have enough time provided you continue to sit here. Don't go away after speaking. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We are sitting here. There should be some incentive scheme or bonus for remaining sitting in the House.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs;

Yesterday, the hon. Member from Sangli, Shrimati Shalinitai Patel while speaking on the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry, invited the attention of the House to the long-pending problems of border between Maharashtra and Karnataka. She has gone to the extent of mentioning that in the Karnataka Assembly, the speeches of the Members are not allowed even in Hindi, let alone Marathi. If this is the kind of thing in a State Assembly, I think, Sir, it is going to be very difficult for the democracy.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadarpur) :** Sir, the Members should not walk between the hon. Member who is speaking and the Chair.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** They should not.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** This has become a habit. Members may be reminded through the Bulletin also.

**SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :** Sir, the question between Maharashtra and Karnataka has, at times, taken a serious turn. There have been lot of agitations and the people in the area have many times shown what their mind is. They have not only elected representatives to the Gram Panchayats and Municipal Committees but also they have elected representatives to the State Assembly. I do not know what other kind of forum there would be to express the people's mind.

Even the agitation in Punjab has its roots in the border problem. Since that problem has been long-pending and it was not possible for us to solve that problem, so many other demands have been added to it, even the demands made in the Anandpur Resolution, and now the kind of a situation which we are facing is before us. I do not know how it would be possible for us to solve the Punjab Problem.

Yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri Ram Jethmalani, while he was speaking,

very eloquently said that a person like Mahatma Gandhi is required to solve this problem. He remarked as to what Mahatma Gandhi would have done in such a situation and asked the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that instead of spending her time as the Chairperson of the NAM, She should go to Punjab and do something like what Gandhiji would have done. I agree with him that something like what Gandhiji would have done should be done. When the situation is created in that part of the country where every day hundreds of Godses are being born, when such a kind of situation exists in a part of the country, it is necessary that there should be a Gandhi who preached non-violence and peace.

The terrorist activity is rampant. As everybody knows, the terrorist activity feeds itself on its success. If there is no success to the terrorist activity, it cannot continue for long. It is abundantly clear from what has been happening in the north eastern region and the north western region. These are very sensitive areas. But the terrorists are reaping the harvest of success everywhere in these regions. In a couple of years in the past we have been seeing these things. The mischief in Assam, in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir needs to be nipped in the bud. If this would have been done earlier I think, the situation which we are finding today would not have been there. A firm action is needed.

The Government have tried to take some action. They have registered a case against Sant Longowal. But I do not understand the kind of half-heartedness in Government's action. It is reported that the Home Minister has said that even though the case is registered, it is only technically registered and that the Government have no intention to proceed further. If the Government have no intention to proceed further, I do not understand what was the need of registering the case. Why did they register it at all? This kind of a situation has led Sant Longowal to say that the



Government have mala fide intention in registering the case.

The extremists or the so called moderates are even burning Article 25 of the Constitution. They are doing all these things in broad day light and we are not able to do anything except registering a case here and there or except arresting a few people here and there.

Many so called extremists in Punjab are nothing but just hoodlums. They are the members of the murder gangs terrorising peace-loving people.

Having said this, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the attempt made on the life of former Chief Minister Shri Darbara Singh. I do not know how many people are listed by the terrorists in such a way and how many murders they are going to commit. But in the kind of situation where the attack was made on Shri Darbara Singh, when we could not prevent that kind of attack on a person like Shri Darbara Singh, I do not know what kind of security arrangements we have made for all those persons whose lives are in danger.

I would request the Government to take suitable measures to protect all such people properly. I would like the Government to be firm in this matter and whatever action is needed to be taken should be taken.

The people of this country are behind the Government in strengthening the hands of the Government to enforce security measures and they have amply demonstrated every time their support to the Government.

When the Government declared some districts of the State of Punjab as disturbed areas, it was felt that the Government were going to take some serious action. For some time, there was some lull in the situation and we were not hearing any kind of violent reports. But after a short time, again the same kind of disturbed situation is

reported and, therefore, whatever provisions are there in the law, the Government should not hesitate to take action under those provisions.

The same kind of situation is also existing to a lesser extent in the North-Eastern region. The other day we read in the press some killings in Manipur also. We have to take note of it. The situation in the North-Eastern region is also not very satisfactory and we should not be complacent over such things.

One of the answers to the problem in Punjab is that we should take similar action as in Assam. As soon as we have introduced popular Government in Assam, things improved.

The Chief Minister there has proved himself to be a very capable person and he has controlled the situation. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that, as soon as possible and as soon as practicable, the President's rule in Punjab should be withdrawn and a popular government should be formed there, so that a person of the abilities of the Assam Chief Minister would be there and he can control the situation. Because this problem, I think, cannot be controlled by might; it can only be controlled politically and, therefore, a popular government should be installed in Punjab.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the problems of the under-developed region of Maharashtra, that is, the Vidarbha. When Vidarbha became a part of Maharashtra, a solemn undertaking was given to that part of the country that, even though it is being attached or included in the State of Maharashtra, it will be given a fair deal and proper care will be taken for its development. But it seems that the things are very different there. The kind of attention that should have been received by Vidarbha has not been there. It is neglected in many ways. There is lot of backlog in the development of the region and so many people in that area have, time and again, brought it to the notice of the Government as to how

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

much backlog is there, how much is that area backward industrially and otherwise. There is also a talk of agitation there for formation of a Separate State.

I would request the Government that, before such agitations can take place, before there is any kind of demand like this, the Government on its own should come forward and find out the ways to remove the grievances of the people. Article 371 (2) of the Constitution provides for the formation of Development Boards for these areas. I would read out the relevant part of that article. It says :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—

- (a) the establishment of separate development boards of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra or, as the case may be, Saurashtra, Kutch, and the rest of Gujarat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly; " and

so on and so forth.

This provision is there only to ensure that proper funds are provided to these undeveloped areas and every year the report is placed before the State Assembly so that Members can take note of those reports and find out if proper expenditure is made or not, whether care is being taken or not, and proper programmes are being formulated or not. But in spite of this kind of provision in the Constitution and in spite of the demand from various quarters, all these years right from 1960—it is now almost 23-24 years—this kind of Development Boards have not been formed. Who is responsible? Are the State Governments to do it or the Central Government to do it? And do the

Government want that people should organize themselves and agitate? And if by peaceful ways they do not get their grievances redressed, should they agitate violently and should they do all the sort of things that happen in Punjab, Assam and elsewhere and then only will the Government's attention be attracted that this kind of thing should not be there? The Government should be careful. After all the people are asking for their development. Therefore, I would ask the Government that they should not ignore this demand since the Constitution was amended in that respect and a solemn promise was given to the people of Vidarbha that their region will not be neglected. Some people are even pouring into Vidarbha, outside leaders, I mean leaders from outside Vidarbha are going there and are preaching the cause of a separate Vidarbha State and in this way they are trying to exploit the discontent of the people there. I would, therefore, urge the Government that this is the right time, this is just the time when they should move and see that some such thing is done so that the grievances of the people are removed.

One word about the Scheduled Castes. Since this report of the Ministry is a very small report—very few pages are there this time and I suppose this must be the summary of the report and the original report is somewhere in the Ministry and they might have printed only the summary and next year there will only be paraphrasing and headlines of the paragraphs. Therefore, it may be that proper attention to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the atrocities on them and other things are not properly or adequately represented in this report. About the atrocities on Harijans there is a discussion this afternoon and, therefore, I would not like to touch on this problem. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one problem. That is about the reservation in the services and reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It so happens that the officers who are in charge of imple-

menting the reservation rules are themselves very reluctant to implement and, therefore, many times injustice is done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are innumerable instances and examples. If I quote them, I will take a long time; so I will not quote. I will forward those things to the Minister so that he can take care of them. But I would like to make a suggestion. I would like to ask the Minister to find out the possibility of enacting a law whereby the officer who is found guilty of not implementing the provisions for reservations for Scheduled Castes, then by law he should be made responsible for it and he should be punished when he does it intentionally. If he does it out of ignorance or some other thing, that is a different thing. But will the Minister find out the possibility of enacting a law whereby such officers who do these things intentionally and it is proved by a competent inquiring authority that the officer has ignored that provision intentionally, then he should be made responsible for that.

He should be punished. I would go to the extent of saying that in the matter of Scheduled Castes, as there is a law to punish those people who observe untouchability, this should also be considered as a part of observing untouchability and the officers who do not carry out the reservation orders in spirit should be punished under the Law—The Civil Rights Act.

With these few remarks, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

श्री राम मणीना मिश्र (सनेमपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ—आपने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की माँगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने की इजाजत दी है। मान्यवर, हमें मालूम है कि यह मंत्रालय ऐसे सुयोग्य आदमी के हाथ में है जिस पर हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की रक्षा

होगी। किन्तु मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि अपने इस योग्य प्रशासक को भी देश में जो हो रहा है, उससे भी कुछ अबगत कराऊँ।

मैं सिर्फ दो-चार मुद्दों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूँगा—पहला मुद्दा तो यह है कि जिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के त्याग और तपस्या से यह देश आजाद हुआ, उनको सरकार की ओर से काफ़ी सहायता मिल रही है, लेकिन आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं जिनके पास सब सुबूत मौजूद हैं और जिनको मैं भली भाँति जानता हूँ, फिर भी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही की वजह से सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसे पार्टिकुलर केसेज मेरे पास हैं, जिनको 6 महीने से ऊपर की सजा हो चुकी है, सारे कागजात सेन्टर और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के पास मौजूद हैं किन्तु आज तक उनको पेम्बान नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इसकी छानबीन करायें, मैं खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, कि ऐसे कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं जिनके सारे कागज मौजूद हैं लेकिन वे इस सुविधा से वंचित हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसमें शीघ्रता बरती जाय।

मान्यवर, अब मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से और बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करूँगा। पहले हम चम्बल घाटी में डाकों और हत्याओं की कहानियाँ सुनते थे, लेकिन आज वही स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग की हो गई है। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा—आधे दिन वहाँ पर हत्याएँ हो रही हैं और उन हत्याओं में ऐसे-ऐसे नाम हैं जिनको वहाँ के बड़े-बड़े नेता और अफसर जानते हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग वहाँ शासन में रहने वालों पर तरह-तरह की कीबड़ उछावते हैं,

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

लेकिन आपे को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां के हत्यारे विरोधी दलों की शह पाते हैं, उनका संरक्षण पाते हैं। कोई महीना ऐसा नहीं जाता जब कि दस-बीस हत्यायें न होती हों। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र देवरिया, के, मलवन इलाक के सोनारी गांव में ता० 2 को मशीन गन से गोलियां चलाई गई जिसमें 3 आदमी मर गये और 4 घायल हो गये। इसके पूर्व भी ऐसी बहुत सी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं। लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा भय व्याप्त है, कोई गवाही देना नहीं चाहता। अगर कोई गवाही देने जाता है तो उसकी जान को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे जो न्यायालय हैं, ये भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। जजों के यहां, मुन्सिफों के यहां कहलवा दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी भी बेटे बेटियां हैं, अगर ठीक से फंसला नहीं किया तो समझ लिया जायगा। न्याय पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

वहां पर गवाही नहीं मिल रही है और वे हत्यारे छूट जाते हैं और छूटने के बाद आम जनता का मनोबल गिरता है। सरकार के पास सारी सुविधाएं हैं, सरकार के पास विजीलेंस है और सरकार इस बारे में पता लगा ले कि वहां की क्या स्थिति है। इतना ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की उत्तरी दिशा में नारायणी और बासी नदी के पास करीब 20 किलोमीटर का मंदानी इलाका है, जिसके दोनों तरफ क्रिमिनल निवास करते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चम्पारन के पास एक जंगल पार्टी है, जो अपने को कहती है कि मैं राजा हूं, वहां पर इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं कि वहां के लोगों का अपहरण कर लिया जाता है और अपहरण करने के बाद एक लाख रुपये 50 हजार और 40 हजार रुपये की फिरोती मांगी जाती है और यह कहा जाता है कि अगर इतना रुपया नहीं दिया, तो हम हत्या

कर देंगे। वहां का जो यह इलाका है, इसमें इस तरह की घटनायें हो रही हैं और चम्बल घाटी से भी बदतर वह इलाका हो गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी सोर्स से इस बारे में पता लगाइए और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का जो नेपाल से लगा हुआ इलाका है, वहां पर ठीक से व्यवस्था न हुई, तो वहां पर सर्वसाधारण का जीवन संकट में पड़ जायेगा।

हम देहात में रहते हैं और मैं आप को बताऊं कि गांवों में अगर कोई डकैत पकड़ा जाता है, तो उस के लिए गवाही नहीं मिलती है। जो आदमी गवाही देना चाहता है, उसके पास डकैत का आदमी जाता है और कहता है कि खबरदार, अगर गवाही दी तो गोली से मार देंगे। इस तरह से जो लोग गवाही भी देना चाहते हैं, उनको कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे 10-15 कत्ल के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और वे लोग राइफल और मशीन-गनों ले कर चलते हैं। पता नहीं कहां से उनको मशीनगन और राइफल मिल जाती हैं। वे चार-चार जीपों में, तीन-तीन जीपों में इकट्ठा चलते हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे उन्हीं का राज है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर यही हालत रही, तो सर्वसाधारण का क्या होगा। कानून में अगर इसके लिए कोई संशोधन करना है, तो वह संशोधन करना चाहिए। अगर एक कत्ल, दो कत्ल, चार कत्ल में या डकैती में कोई आदमी पकड़ा गया है, तो उसकी जमानत नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा होता है कि जब जमानत हो जाती है, तो फिर गवाही नहीं मिलती। इसका दूसरा पक्ष यह भी है कि पुलिस को इस प्रकार की हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि वह सख्ती से मुकदमों की पंरबी करे। होता क्या है कि पुलिस की पंरबी ठीक नहीं होती है और मुल्जिम छूट जाता है। आप को कोई ऐसे रास्ते अपनाने होंगे कि ऐसे लोग

न छूटें और भ्राम जनता, जो शान्तिप्रिय है उसको संरक्षण मिले। आज उसकी सुरक्षा का ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। मान्यवर, इससे पहले सामन्ती युग में सामन्त अपने पास कुछ लठैत वदमाश और गुण्डे रख लेते थे और सर्वसाधारण को उनके द्वारा दबाया जाता था। अब वे तो समाप्त हो गए हैं लेकिन एक नया ठेकेदार वर्ग जन्मा है और आज कोई ठेकेदार ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके पास 10-20 बन्दूकचीन हों और कोई अधिकारी उनके खिलाफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता। आज जो भी ठेके होते हैं, वे उन्हीं को मिल जाते हैं और दूसरों को नहीं मिल पाते। आज रुपये के बल पर और गुण्डागर्दी के बल पर वे ठेका ले लेते हैं और इसमें उनको कुछ बड़े लोगों से संरक्षण मिलता है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन अपोजीशन के एक लीडर से उनको संरक्षण मिलता है। गोरखपुर में उन लोगों को संरक्षण ऐसे लोगों से मिलता है।.... व्यवधान.... मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। सरकार अपनी सोर्स से इसको मालूम कर ले, नाम बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : बिहार में धनवाद में एक क्रिमिनल को नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट में बन्द करने की जब बात आई, तो जनता पार्टी के एक नेता ने कहा कि अगर इन को बन्द करोगे, तो ब्लडशैड हो जाएगा।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के एक भाई एक रोज कह रहे थे कि हथियारों का लाइसेंस देने के बारे में स्टेट्स की जरूरत नहीं है और सर्वसाधारण को लाइसेंस दिया जाए।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि डकैतों को हथियार कहां से मिलते हैं। देहातों में रहने वाले लोग डकैती डालने नहीं जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा

कि हथियारों के लाइसेंस देने में सतर्कता बरती जाए। ऐसे शब्दों को लाइसेंस न दिए जाएं जिनके रिकार्ड खराब हैं, जिनके बारे में शक है कि उनके हथियार डकैतों को चले जाएंगे, उनको हथियारों के लाइसेंस न दिए जाएं। मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका पेशा ही डकैतों को अपने कारतूस, पिस्तौल और बन्दूक देने का है। ऐसे जिन लोगों को हथियारों के लाइसेंस मिले हैं उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए। जिनके बारे में पुलिस या शासन को यह मालूम हो कि उनके कारतूस, पिस्तौल, बन्दूक डकैतों को जाते हैं उनके लाइसेंस कैंसिल होने चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों को हथियार नहीं दिए जाने चाहिए जो कि समाज के रक्षक नहीं बल्कि भक्षक हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं ग्रह सोच रहा था कि मैं अपने विचारों को यहाँ प्रकट करूँ या न करूँ। मेरे मन में एक द्वंद्व था कि मैं अपनी आत्मा की आवाज को यहाँ रखूँ या न रखूँ। लेकिन अन्त में मेरी आत्मा ने यही कुबूल किया कि मैं अपनी भावनाओं को सदन के सामने रखूँ।

मान्यवर, आज पंजाब की क्या स्थिति है? हम लोगों देहातों में घूमते हैं। वहाँ हम से लोग पूछते हैं कि पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, हमारी सरकार वहाँ क्या कर रही है? यहाँ दिल्ली आने पर शायद ही कोई ऐसा दिन मिलता हो जिस दिन पंजाब की घटनाओं से अखबार न रंगे हों। अभी दो दिन पहले हमने अखबार में देखा कि वहाँ के सिख उग्रपंथियों को यह कहा गया है कि हर सिख एक-एक मोटर साइकिल, रिवाल्वर और बन्दूक रखे और दूसरे लोगों को, एक विशेष वर्ग के लोगों को मारे। यह भी कहा गया कि यह लोक सभा जो है वह हिन्दू सभा है। यह सब कुछ मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा।

मान्यवर, अभी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे

[श्री राम स्वरूपराम]

के कि समूचे विश्व में भारत ही ऐसा देश है जिसमें धर्मनिरपेक्षता नहीं है। मैं अपने विरोधीपक्ष के भाइयों से कहता हूँ कि के विश्व में किसी देश का नाम बता दें जो भारत जैसी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की मिसाल दुकता हो। ऐसा कोई भी देश नहीं है जहाँ ऐसी धर्मनिरपेक्षता हो। हमारे यहाँ चाहे कोई हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हूँ, पार्सी हो, सब को अपना-अपना धर्म मानने और उसके अनुसार पूजा पाठ करने का बग-बर का अधिकार दिया गया है। इस पर भी इस देश में अपने धर्म की रक्षा की दुहाई दी जा रही है। पंजाब में जो घटना हो रही हैं उनसे मन को बड़ी चोट पहुँच रही है—

हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हों जाते हैं बदनाम। वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता ॥

एक तरफ पंजाब में जो लोग अपनी जान की हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं उनको जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, दूसरी तरफ जो लोग हत्याएँ करते हैं, लूट-पाट करते हैं, द्रुकमत को चेलेंज करते हैं और कहते हैं कि यहाँ हम किमी को नहीं रहने देंगे और अपना राज बनायेंगे उनके साथ नज़रता का व्यवहार हो रहा है। लॉगोवाल जिस पर राजद्रोह का मुकद्मा अदालत में दायर हो गया है, जो समूचे देश को चेलेंज कर रहा है और खालिस्तान की माँग कर रहा है, उससे हाथ जोड़कर यह कहा जाता है कि तुम मान जाओ, ऐसी बातों से पता नहीं इस देश का क्या होगा। हमें एक कहानी याद आती है—

अति धर्षण करे न कोई।

अनल प्रकट अन्दन ते होई ॥

अन्दन अति शीतल होता है। लेकिन जब दो अन्दन भी आपस में रगड़ जाते हैं तो उन

से भी भाग पैदा हो जाती है और उस भाग से जंगल के जंगल में आग लग जाती है। अरब पंजाब की जो स्थिति है उससे समूचे देश को भाग लग सकती है। वह भाग मिश्रकरवाले और लॉगोवाल द्वारा लगाई जा रही हैं और उनकी ही बात मुनी जाती है। उनके प्रसारण हो रहे हैं। वे राष्ट्र को भाज चेलेंज कर रहे हैं। उनके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। वे मौजमस्ती कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने उग्रवादी नेता बंद किए गए और कितने हिन्दू नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। यह मैं इसलिए जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आज हिन्दुओं को इसलिए पकड़ जा रहा है कि वे संगठन कर रहे हैं, अपनी हिफाजत के लिए। हिन्दू होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है, ब्राह्मण होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है, जब यह देश ही नहीं रहेगा तो हम रहकर क्या करेंगे। आज गुरुद्वारों में किलेबन्दी करने की छूट दी जा रही है, वहाँ खाईयाँ खोदी जा रही हैं, फौजी तैयारी करने की उनको छूट दी जा रही है। हमारी फौज हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी है। वहाँ हथियार जमा किए जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुओं का माई-बाप कोई नहीं है। इस बात को कौन बरदाश्त करेगा और कब तक करेगा।

आप मन्दिर में जा सकते हैं, मस्जिद में छापा मार सकते हैं लेकिन स्वर्ण मन्दिर में नहीं जा सकते। गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता तभी कायम रह सकती है जब वहाँ पर अच्छे लोग रहेंगे। गुण्डे और बदमाश लोगों के रहने से वे भ्रष्ट हो जाएंगे।

इसी सदन में कई बार पंजाब का मामला उठाया गया। काम रोकी प्रस्ताव लाया गया। अब सब थक गए हैं कि कितने और प्रस्ताव लाएँ, कितनी बहस करें, सबको मानसू मही है। क्या निकट भविष्य में पंजाब का हरयाकाण्ड

रुक सकता है। जो देश की अखण्डता के लिए केलैज कर रहे हैं वे इसी तरह से मौजमस्ती करते रहेंगे? अगर आप इसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो इसकी बागडोर किसी और को अपने हाथ में लेनी होगी। जनता इसको किस समय तक बरदाश्त करेगी। जनता अब इसको और अधिक बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी।

यह बही भगत सिंह और लाला लाजपत राक का पंजाब है। जिस पंजाब ने कुर्बानी देकर इस देश को आजाद कराने में मदद की आज उसी पंजाब के लोग इस देश को खंडित करने की बात कर रहे हैं। आज उन शहीदों की आत्मा रो रही होगी।

हमने अखबारों में देखा है कि यहां दिल्ली के सिक्ख मांग कर रहे हैं कि जो लोग हमारे धर्म स्थानों को अपवित्र कर रहे हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिए स्वर्ण मन्दिर में पुलिस भेजी जाए। आज सिक्ख नाम पर ये उग्रवादी कलंक लगा रहे हैं। सारे सिक्ख ऐसे नहीं हैं। बहुतायत सिक्ख देशभक्त हैं और उनका दिल रो रहा है। लेकिन वे भी इन उग्रवादियों से डरते हैं।

यही नहीं सभापति महोदय, कश्मीर में हमारा झंडा जलाया गया। वहां भी यही हुआ। मैं अपोजीशन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विरोध पक्ष यह कहने के लिए तैयार है कि हम सब लोग मिलकर के पंजाब के मसले को तय कहने के लिए आपके साथ हैं। अपोजीशन का काम सिर्फ आलोचना करना है।

अभी एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को मिलना चाहिए। चाहे चंडीगढ़ का सम्मलन हो, धारा 25 का मामला हो, या पान्नी का मामला हो, असल मामला इस देश में अस्थिरि पंदा करना है, और कोई मामला नहीं है। उनको खालिस्तान चाहिए और उन

को बगावत करनी है। अगर यह बात सत्य है तो इस देश की हिफाजत के लिए दमन करना चाहिए। राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता के लिए, उसकी रक्षा करने के लिए विरोधी दल में क्षमता नहीं है। देश की हिफाजत करने की क्षमता कांग्रेस में और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथों में है। उनके हाथों में ही देश की बागडोर सुरक्षित रह सकती है। इसलिए मौजूदा माहौल में कोई नई प्रणाली लागू करनी पड़े तो करनी चाहिए जिससे देश एक रह सके। उसको आपको अपनाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरी कुछ बातें कड़वी जरूर होंगी लेकिन मैंने देश के लोगों के जजबत को पेश किया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि निकट भविष्य में जरूर कार्यवाही की जाएगी और देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा की जाएगी। बागडोर आपके हाथ में है और मुझे आशा है कि आपको जरूर सफलता मिलेगी।

\*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1984-85.

The Central Government has constituted a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri R.S. Sarkaria to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate. I happened to read the long questionnaire that has been circulated by this Commission. This has been entirely based on the Rajamannar Committee Report, Sir, you might be knowing that as soon as our late lamented leader Arignar Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he constituted immediately the Rajamannar Committee to go into

\*original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan]

the question of Centre-State relations. Even today this Report is being acclaimed for its objective assessment of the existing arrangements between the Union and the states and for its pragmatic propositions for improving the situation. I hope that the Central Government will implement the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission as and when its report is published. None can deny that the Centre is like the human body and the States are like the different parts of the body. If the parts are weakened naturally the body also gets famished. Similarly, if the States are weakened, the Centre cannot become strong by itself. That is why I insist that the Centre-State relations should be based on a sound footing.

My hon. friend, Shri Dhandapani belonging to D.M.K. in his speech yesterday alleged that the Government of Tamil Nadu is not properly utilising the funds provided under the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans of the States. What he said was not only far from truth but also baseless. He charged that the funds have been invested in a private corporation which is not subject to audit by the Accountant General. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation is an institution set up by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, in which the Centre has invested 49% share capital and the State Government 51% share capital. This Corporation is providing an inter face between scheduled caste families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. In 1984-85 the Centre has provided Rs. 16 crores for extending assistance to these Corporations. I do not understand his objection to the State Government providing funds in this Corporation. After all, in this Corporation the public money has been invested. Besides this, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes derive advantage from the general allocations for economic development.

The Government of Tamil Nadu

headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR, who has dedicated himself to the eradication of poverty in the State and whose life itself is a saga of sacrifice, has been ceaselessly striving to uplift the downtrodden. All the economic and social development schemes are being implemented with verve and vigour. There is complete law and order throughout the State. The people of Tamil Nadu are happy that our Chief Minister has heralded an era of unswerving commitment to the common weal. Somehow Shri Dhandapani and the other D.M.K. Members want to pick holes and blame the State Government even for natural deaths and suicides. The DMK leadership is indulging in the politics of dead. Like vultures, the DMK dignitaries are pouncing upon even natural deaths and suicides for political exploitation. For the political resurrection of D.M.K. deaths have become potential political weapons. In Tamil Nadu there are no political deaths, as are being alleged by D.M.K. In fact, Tamil Nadu is shining like a beacon light of peace and amity for other States to emulate. The World Bank experts have applauded the efforts of the State Government in eliminating economic imbalance, particularly in the rural areas. Our Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman has appreciated the intense flood relief works undertaken by the AIADMK State Government. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs has been for himself the pae of rural development works in the State. In an environment of declining political influence, D.M.K. is catching hold of anything and everything to berate the achievements of our Chief Minister and his Government. Just because the report of Justice Ramaprasada Rao was not according to their anticipations, the D.M.K. leadership directed its MLA to burn the report on the floor of the Assembly. Justice Ramaprasada Rao, known for his impartiality when he was the Judge, was appointed by the Centre as the Chairman of Railway Rates Tribunal. After his retirement, he was asked to enquire into the allegations made by Dr. Karunanidhi and his friends. Shri Ramaprasada Rao has



found that the allegations of corruption and malpractices levelled by Dr. Karunanidhi and his Dr.M.K. friends against the Chief Minister and his colleagues were baseless and not supported by documentary proof. He has given a clean chit to the hon. Chief Minister, which has irked the J. & K. friends here and elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. You need not go into the details of this Report.

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : I just wanted to highlight their political parochialism. In Maharashtra and Karnataka the Tamil people are being frequently attacked mercilessly. Their properties are subjected to arson and looting. Wherever they are, the Tamil people are known for their hard work and their dedication to the development of the area in which they are living. But they are not getting adequate protection for their life and property.

Under our Constitution, we have the office of the Linguistic Commissioner whose primary duty is to extend protection to the linguistic minorities living in different parts of the country. I am sorry to say that not even once his Annual Report has been taken up for discussion here in this House. Nobody knows the year for which he has submitted his Report. I doubt very much whether his Report is available in the Parliament Library also. We have the Parliamentary Committee to scrutinise the Annual Report of the Commissioner for SC and ST. Similarly, I demand that a parliamentary committee should be constituted for examining the annual Report of the Linguistic Commissioner and apprising this House about the action taken on his recommendations.

I would now refer to an important issue concerning my parliamentary constituency in particular and the people of Tamil Nadu in general. In the Tamil Nadu border of Kerala State we have a temple called Kannagi temple, which is

known as Mangala Devi temple. This was constructed by Tamil Kings and we have got proof to this effect. This is on the territory of Tamil Nadu, ensuring the necessary geographical proof. This temple location has been verified by the State Surveyors and, also by the Central Surveyors and they have said that this temple belongs to Tamil Nadu. When there is incontrovertible and indisputable historical, geographical and cultural evidence to prove that this Kannagai temple belongs to Tamil Nadu, for the past few years, the Kerala Government has been staking its claim for this temple. They have not stopped at that. They have directed the Police to harass the lakhs of pilgrims coming from all over Tamil Nadu to this temple every year on the full-moon day in the month of Chitrai (April) to pay their homage to this Tamil Goddess. The Kerala Government officials are also involving themselves in such unwarranted and illegal action against Tamil devotees. They create an atmosphere of agitation on the annual *poja* in this temple. They manhandle the devotees and they assault them. They prevent the pilgrims from paying homage to this Tamil Goddess.

As I am representative of this area, last year just before the annual celebration, I went to the hon. Home Minister in person and sought his assistance for the protection of Tamil devotees gathering in lakhs at this temple. In my presence, he telephoned to the Chief Minister of Kerala and directed him to ensure safety and security of the devotees visiting this Tamil Goddess on this auspicious occasion. I am really grateful to him for having done this. Last year the Tamil devotees did get protection. On behalf of all of them and on my own behalf I want to convey my gratitude to the hon. Home Minister for his prompt action. Next month the same festival is coming again. I want the hon. Home Minister to extend the protection of his benevolent hands to the lakhs of Tamil devotees who will be there on the full-moon day. I am sure he will do that. But my request is

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that he should not and his efforts here, as he did last year. As I said before, there is geographical assertion, historical evidence and cultural reflection in support of our claim that Kannagai temple belongs to Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister that he should declare on behalf of the Central Government that Kannagi temple in my Periakulam constituency belongs to Tamil Nadu, thus ending for ever the unnecessary harassment of Kerala Government.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह किल्लौर : समापति महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है कि मैंने सच-सच बात कहनी है। महारमा गाँधी ने कहा है कि—

“To me God and truth are convertible terms. If anybody told me that the God was God of untruth, or God was God of torture, I will decline to worship him. Therefore in politics also we have to establish the kingdom of heaven.”

जो झूठ बोलता है, उसका कांशस बताता है कि झूठ मारा है। अपनी पार्टी के लिए ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

आज पंजाब में क्या हालत हो रही है? वहाँ बड़ी खराब हालत है। लोग चाहते हैं कि हालत ठीक हो जाये, मगर इसका कोई हल नहीं हो रहा है। हरेक आदमी आज कब्जा जमाने के मगर पड़ा है। आज्ञादी के बाद यह हो रहा है कि यह इलाका मुझे मिल जाये, चंडीगढ़ मुझे मिल जाये, फर्ला मिल जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो कब्जा जमाना चाहता है, हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी अलग चीजों को काबू करना चाहता है, वही मरता है। जो आदमी

सबके लिए वेता है, वह जिया रहता है। महारमा गाँधी ने कहा है—

“The better mind of the world desires today not absolutely independent States warring against one another, but a federation of friendly inter-dependable States.”

सब आदमी महारमा गाँधी का नाम जो लेते हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग कहते हैं कि हमें पंजाब चाहिये, यह ठीक नहीं है। 20 करोड़ हरिजन हैं, वहाँ मार-मार कर लोगों को हलाल किया जा रहा है। कोई इन लोगों को पूछता नहीं है।

आज रिजर्वेशन का कोई काम होता नहीं है। 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम पीछे रख दिया गया है। इसमें हमें कुछ मिलना था, लेकिन इन्होंने भट्टा बँटा दिया है। इसमें हरिजनों को जमीन, रहने के लिये मकान और खाने की चीजें मिलने वाली थी, वह सब एक किनारे रखा ये सड़कर लोगों को मार रहे हैं। सम्मन्दा आदमी आपस में जड़ रहे हैं। परमात्मा की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। जो आदमी किसी को मारता है, उसे क्या पता नहीं है कि उसे भी मरना है? गुरुद्वारों और मन्दिरों का कोई असर नहीं रह गया है।

कितने गए बढ-बढेरे राजरिशी बधेरे गये  
भारत नूँ छोड़,  
उठो जाग हिन्दियो देशभक्ति दी  
लोड़।

आज पंजाब में हालत यह है कि घर में बच्चे इन्तजार करते हैं कि हमारा बापू अभी आयेगा, लेकिन उसकी जाश आती है। इस गवर्नमेंट के और इस अपोजीशन के रहने से क्या कायदा है? हम लोगों के होखे हुए इतने

आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं। मह हम सबका कुबुर है और यह सबके लिए पाप है।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र ने अभी कहा कि कहीं तूफान न आ जाए। जिनके आदमी मर गए हैं, उनके लिए तूफान आ गया है। उन्हें अब इस बात से क्या मतलब कि यह बर्बनमेंट रहे या न रहे। अपोजीशन की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि करनाल में भी हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई हैं। लेकिन करनाल में तो उन्हें फौरन बन्द कर दिया गया। पंजाब में उन्हें बन्द क्यों नहीं किया जाता? वे लोग साफ बात इसलिए नहीं कहते कि उनका ब्यास है कि अकाली हमारे साथ मिलकर इलैक्शन लड़ेंगे।

मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी झूठ नहीं बोला है। मैं अपने हल्के में इलेक्शन के बखत हमेशा यह स्पीच देता हूँ कि मैंने आप लोगों के लिए कभी कोई काम नहीं किया है, मगर आप इतने निकम्मे आदमी हैं कि आप फिर भी मुझे बोट देते हैं। यह सुनकर वे लोग नारा लगाते हैं "चौधरी सुन्दरसिंह जिन्दावाद"।

"Follow the truth wherever it may lead you; carry your ideas to the utmost logical conclusion; be not cowardly and hypocritical; you shall surely succeed." Vivekanand

अगर हम दूसरों की नुक़्ताचीनी करने के बजाए अपने आप को सुधारें, तो देश की तरक्की हो सकती है। महात्मा गांधी ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराया था। हमें उनसे सबक लेना चाहिए।

"Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest performance of the God; It is a source of great help in enlightening and emancipating the deluded and ignorant encumbered;

Soul of the budhas; the bound ones; By doing well the duty which is near to us and which is in our hands now we can make ourselves stronger and improve our strength in this manner step by step. We may even reach a state where we shall have the privileges to do the most coveted and honoured duty in life and society. The Nature's justice is uniformly stern and unrelenting. The most practicable man would call a life neither good nor evil. Every successful man must have behind him somewhere tremendous integrity and tremendous sincerity. That is the cause of his signal success in life. He may not be perfectly unselfish; yet he was tended towards it. Had he been perfectly unselfish, his would have been as great sacrifice as of Budha and of Christ. The degree of unselfishness mars the degree of success everywhere."

VIVEKANAND

दुनिया में जो जितना त्याग करता है, उसे उतना ही बड़ा दर्जा मिलता है। आज इतने लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, वह हमारा कुबुर है। जो लोग मार रहे हैं, वे बेचारे मिसलेड हैं उनको समझाना चाहिए। असल में जो लोग मार रहे हैं, वे खुद भी मर रहे हैं। सारा पंजाब मर रहा है। जो मार रहे हैं वह भी हमारे अपने हैं और जिन्हें मारा जा रहा है वह भी हमारे अपने ही हैं।

जो मारता है वह भी एक दिन मरता ही है। उनको आप लोगों ने मिसलीड कर रखा है। आप तो यहाँ पर आराम से बैठे हुए हैं। आज इस देश में महात्मा गांधी तो हैं नहीं जो वहाँ पर जाते और बात करते। आखिर बर्बनमेंट किस बात के लिए होती है और वह अपोजीशन वाले भी किस लिए हैं? कह दिया गया कि सभी को लाइसेंस दे दो। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि जाट को जब कोई लड़ने वाला न मिले तो आपस में ही लड़ने लग जाते हैं। जब आप वहाँ पर लाइसेंस देंगे और

[श्री सुन्दरसिंह फिल्लौर]

उनके पास हथियार होंगे तो क्या वे उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे ?

जो आपके आफिसर हैं उनमें कुछ तो बड़ी मदद करते हैं लेकिन क्या सभी आफिसर अपनी ड्यूटी देते हैं। कहीं भी कोई ड्यूटी की बात नहीं है। सब तरफ पंसा ही पंसा है। हर तरफ अन्धेरगर्दी है। यहाँ पर बहुत समझदार आदमी बैठे हैं लेकिन कोई समझाता नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी जो अच्छा काम करता है उसमें उसी का फायदा है, किसी दूसरे का फायदा नहीं होगा। कोई भी अच्छा काम करता है तो अपने बेनिफिट के लिए ही करता है।

“Duty is God. Every work you do is done for your own benefit, done for your own salvation. God has not fallen, fallen into ditch for you and me to take him out by building hospital and something of that sort. He allows you to work, not in order to help him but to help yourself. You think that even an ant will die for want of your help, which is the most arrant blasphemery you cannot help. You worship, then you give a morsel of food to dog and you worship the dog as god, because he is all and is in all.”

Mahatma Gandhi

इसलिए आज जो आदमी मार रहे हैं वह भी हमारे ही बच्चे हैं तो हम किधर जाएँ और किसका कसूर बतलायें? यह देश महात्मा गांधी का देश है, यह देश गुरुवों का देश है। जो मरते हैं उनका पंसा भी गुरुद्वारों में लगा हुआ है। आज वे डिमाण्ड रखते हैं लेकिन क्या डिमाण्ड है? हमारा भी डिमाण्ड है कि हमारे हरिजन भाई सदियों से बड़े आदमियों के जूते खा रहे हैं, इनकी 20 करोड़ की आबादी है लेकिन हमारी कमजोरी यही है हम लड़ाई नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर तो आप हिन्दुस्तान

बांट दो, चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो। लेकिन क्या यह सही होगा ?

चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो, हम भी आराम से रह लेंगे। जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं, उससे देश कहीं पहुँच जाएगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। जब इस प्रकार से लोग मर रहे हैं तो देश में ला एंड आर्बर की स्थिति भी खराब हो जाती है। उनको दे दो जो कुछ मांगते हैं, तो हमें भी दे दो, हम भी तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। बीस करोड़ की आबादी है, चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो। हमें भी डवेलप होने दो। अभी एक जलसा हुआ था, उसमें स्पॅरो साहब भी गए थे। उसमें किसान आए थे, लेकिन जो असल में काम करने वाला है, वह नहीं आया था। वह तो खेतों में काम कर रहा है। खून पसीना तो ये ही बहाते हैं। जिनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि पीस आफ माइंड होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताता हूँ।

“Follow the truth wherever it may lead you, Carry your ideas to utmost logical conclusion. Be not cowardly and hypocritical, And you shall surely succeed.”

Vivekanand

जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उस पर अमल होना चाहिए। अमल करने से ही दुनिया बनती है, जन्म तो भी जहन्नुम भी साकी अपनी फितरत में न नारी है, न नूरी है।

एक माननीय सबस्य : बंगाल के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : बंगाल के बारे में मैं क्या बोलूँ, जब अपना ही प्रदेश ठीक नहीं है।

जो मरता है उसको ही आगे बढ़ना है,

जो मर नहीं सकता वह कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा। यहाँ पर 78 हरिजन एम०पी० हैं और करोड़ों की हमारी आबादी है—आपको इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिये। ये हिन्दू लालची आदमी हैं, इन्होंने अपने आप कुछ नहीं देना है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था—जब तक हरिजन ऊपर नहीं आयेगा, हिन्दुस्तान सही मायनों में आजाद नहीं होगा। इन्फिरियोरिटी कामप्लक्स को छोड़कर आगे आओ, हम किसी से कम नहीं हैं। ये जो गरीबों का नाम लेते हैं, यूँ ही लेते हैं, हमारा काम कोई नहीं करेगा, हमको खुद करना होगा। इसलिये गांधी जी का नाम लेकर, परमात्मा को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ो, पीस थाफ माइण्ड लाओ, तब हमारा कुछ हो सकेगा।

श्री अर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी जहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, यहीं पर कभी ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी भारत के गृह मंत्री के रूप में बैठे थे। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि जो सास अपनी बहू को परेशान करेगी, उस सास के खिलाफ उनकी सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी। अगर आप बड़ी सास के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम छोटी सासों के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं किशनपुर गांव, थाना कानपुर, यूपी, की कुसुम लता का केश आप को रेफर कर रहा हूँ जिसको दहेज के लिए मार डाला गया।

मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री को तहे दिल से बधाई देता हूँ—जिन्होंने, स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में जिसने स्वराजियों को मांडा की कोठी में कोड़ों से पिटाया था उसके लड़के को केन्द्र में मंत्री के रूप में सुशोभित कर दिया। इलाहाबाद की सरजमीं पर उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सी० बी० गुप्ता की सरकार थी, उस सरकार में खाद्य

मंत्री के रूप में जिसने प्रधान मंत्री को चुनौती दी थी—अगर आप को अपनी लोकप्रियता पर इतना भरोसा है तो मेरे खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ कर अपनी हैसियत का मूल्यांकन कर लें—उन्हें भी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में लाकर सुशोभित कर दिया। विजय लक्ष्मी जी का चुनाव चल रहा था, प्रधान मंत्री जी, तत्कालीन सूचना मंत्री, फाफामऊ जारहीं थी, जिन लोगों ने उनकी कार को रोक कर उनको बाहर ढकेला था, उनके वस्त्र फाड़ दिये थे, उन को भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संसद के दोनों सदन में ला कर संसद सदस्य के रूप में सुशोभित कर दिया, इतना होते हुए भी मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि इस देश के हरिजन आदिवासियों, पिछड़े वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यकों से ऐसा कौन सा गुनाह हो गया है, जिसकी माफी वे नहीं कर पा रही हैं। 1980 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की 26 वीं रिपोर्ट इस सदन में आई थी और उस पर बहस हुई थी। 27 वीं रिपोर्ट भी इस सदन में आ जग्य इस दृष्टि से तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में एप्रूवल के लिये वह फाइल भेजी कि नया कमिश्नर एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया जाए क्योंकि पिछले कमिश्नर रिटायर हो गए थे। लेकिन वह फाइल अभी भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में पड़ी हुई है, चार साल बीत चुके हैं, पाँचवा साल शुरू हो गया है—यह सावित करता है कि आप के गृह मंत्रालय और भारत की प्रधान मंत्री के मन में इस देश के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के प्रति कितनी हमदर्दी है।

13.05 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश में हलचल मची हुई है। सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर करोड़ों लोग इस

[श्री अर० एन० रत्न] ]

तरफ देख रहे हैं लेकिन बायदे पर बायबा के बाद भी झांसा ही दिबाई दे रहा है।

गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, जो माइनोरिटी कमीशन से संबंधित है, पिछले सत्र में ही आप ने इसे पेश करने को कहा था पर पिछला सत्र चला गया और यह सत्र भी जा रहा है और डा० गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी तक सदन में पेश नहीं की जा रही है। देश के करोड़ों लोग और खांस कर माइनोरिटीज के लोग आशा की निगाह से पालियामेंट की ओर देख रहे हैं और गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पाने के लिए लालायित हैं। उस के अंजाम को देखने के लिए वे इन्तजार कर रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार मूक बनी हुई है। लगता है कि इस संबंध में सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है।

अभी उर्दू को ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार के अन्दर ही, सरकार और एक मंत्री के बीच में जो झगडा हुआ है, जो नाटक हो रहा है, उस नाटक ने सारे देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में एक आशंका पैदा कर दी है, एक भय पैदा कर दिया है और सरकार की नीयत पर संदेह पैदा कर दिया है।

जहां तक 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का सवाल है, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का डिबोरा जनता के बीच में पीटा जा रहा है लेकिन पोबारा है सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों का, प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में बैठे हुए लोगों का उत्तर प्रदेश के \*\* मंत्री ने अपने ही गांव के एक हरिजन जोबई, जो केवल 12 डिसेमिल (चूर) का मासिक था, की भूमि संख्या 174 को हड़प लिया है और लखनऊ में सरकारी जमीन पर अपनी हवेली खड़ी कर के सरकारी जमीन को हड़प लिया

है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह\*\* मंत्री जो सरकारी जमीन की चोरी कर रहा है, वह\*\* मंत्री जिस ने हरिजन की जमीन चोरी करली है, आप के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों को क्या देगा। मैं तो इस को समझ नहीं पाया, शायद आप बेहतर सतझते होंगे क्यों कि आप की निगाह में इस\*\* मंत्री ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है कि उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। राजस्थान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कुछ मिले या न मिले,\*\*

सरकारी जमीन का भोजन, पानी कर लिया है और पट्टा संख्या 5146 से 5152 के तहत एक हरिजन छात्रावास की जमीन को हड़प लिया है लेकिन अभी तक उस\*\* मंत्री की जवाबतलबी नहीं हुई है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम किस ढंग से चल रहा है, इस से बेहतर उदाहरण और क्या हो सकता है। अन्य प्रदेशों में जहां सत्ता पार्टी की सरकार है, उन प्रदेशों में भी इसी ढंग का नाटक हो रहा है, स्वांग रखा जा रहा है।

देश की आई० बी० और रा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान हैं जोकि देश की हिफाजत के लिए हैं लेकिन सरकार ने इस रा और आई० बी० को अपनी हिफाजत के लिए, अपनी पार्टी की हिफाजत के लिए और विरोधियों की जासूसी के लिए लगा दिया है और इस आई० बी० और रा का राजनीतिककरण कर दिया है और आज इस के बीच में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण पंजाब है। पंजाब में आई० बी० के आई० पी० एस० रेंज के सीनियर आफिसर वहां डी० आई० जी० की पोस्ट पर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और अजबूर होकर एक जूनियर आफिसर को डी० आई० जी० की पोस्ट पर आफिशियेट करने के लिए रख दिया है और जी सीनियर आफिसर हैं, वे उसका आदेश मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं

हैं। पंजाब जल रहा है और बहूत के हालात नाजुक हैं और स्थिति आप की पकड़ के बाहर है लेकिन आप आई० बी० और रा के साथ मजबूत उड़ा रहे हैं।

- केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य सरकारों में एक राज्य सरकार के साथ एक व्यवहार है और दूसरी के साथ दूसरा व्यवहार है। मनीपुर के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या की जाती है और उस के बारे में सरकार की कोई जवाबदेही नहीं होती है। बिहार में 6 महीने के अन्दर पुलिस ने 40 बार गोलियां चलाईं और आप की पार्टी के एक विधायक की हत्या कर दी गई। इसी समय के एक संसद सदन को प्राण-घातक चोट पहुंचाई गई। अभी श्री राम नगीना मिश्र ने कहा कि बिहार चम्बल घाटी हो गया है। 14 बेगुनाह बच्चों की वहाँ हत्या कर दी जाती है और नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर अभी 10 हरिजनों की हत्या कर दी गई लेकिन बिहार की सरकार की कोई जवाबदेही नहीं होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विपक्षी नेता श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव पर प्राण-घातक हमला होता है।

आज आपकी ही पार्टी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मौजूद है। वहाँ पर विपक्ष के नेता पर हमला होता है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई जवाब-तसब नहीं होता है।

पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी आपकी पार्टी के नेता हैं और इस सदन के भीष्म पितामह हैं। उनके एक रिस्तेदार के एक लड़के का गोरखपुर में अपहरण किया जाता है और उसे अपहरण कर के चम्पारण ले जाया जाता है। बिहार में भी आपकी सरकार है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आप की सरकार है लेकिन वे सरकारें उस लड़के को नहीं छुड़ा सकीं। उसको छुड़ाने के लिए पंडित कमलापति जी को 60 हजार रुपये

फिरोती के देने पड़े तब जा कर उस लड़के की जान बची। यह है आपके होम मंत्रालय और आपकी प्रदेश सरकारों की सबसे अधिक गिरा-वट का उदाहरण।

अभी मिश्र जी ने कहा कि पूर्वांचल में खूनी राजनीति का दौर चल रहा है और उससे विपक्ष के लोग भी सम्बन्धित हैं। लगता है कि मिश्र जी ने रविवार, 3 नवम्बर, 1983 का पत्र नहीं पढ़ा है। या वे अपनी बात दूसरे के माध्यम से कहना चाहते हैं। पूर्वांचल में कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है, जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह सास-बहू की लड़ाई है। उसमें पूर्वांचल जल रहा है, नष्ट हो रहा है। एक वहाँ का प्रख्यात कांग्रेस आई का नेता है यही अखबारों में भी निकलता है, दूसरा युवा प्रणेता विधायक है। एक संजय विचार मंच में है और दूसरा कांग्रेस आई में है। जब वे आते हैं तो उन से प्रधान मंत्री और उनके बेटे मिलने के लिए विशेष समय देते हैं। पूर्वांचल में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, केवल सास, बहू की लड़ाई हो रही है और वह खूनी राजनीति में परिणत हो चुकी है।

जहाँ तक सरकारी मशीन और तंत्र का ताल्लुक है, वह इस देश की बेहतरी के लिए, इस देश की हिफाजत के लिए है, न कि दुरु-उपयोग के लिए है। आज इस देश के सरकारी तंत्र का राजनीतिकरण कर दिया गया है। इस राजनीतिकरण का ही यह परिणाम है कि इलाहाबाद के ए० जी० आफिस के हजारों लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं और वे सड़कों पर खड़े हो गये हैं। किसी भी सत्तापार्टी के नेताओं को वहाँ से गुजरना मुश्किल हो गया है। वे विपक्ष के लोगों से पूछते हैं कि सत्तापार्टी के लोगों ने उन से बायदा किया था कि ए०जी० आफिस का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होगा। सत्तापार्टी के

[श्री धार० एन० राकेश]

नेताओं ने चुनाव के दौरान वहाँ जाकर लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण किया था कि उस आफिस का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होगा लेकिन आज उस आफिस में एक भयंकर और विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है। वह स्थिति बहुत ही भयंकर और घातक सिद्ध होगी।

सारी परम्पराओं को तोड़कर प्रधानमंत्री के बेटे के स्वागत समारोह और निगरानों के लिए सरकारी खजाना लुटाया जा रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री के बेटे इस सदन के सामान्य सदस्य हैं लेकिन सारे देश में एक माहौल बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस देश में दो प्रधानमंत्री हैं। एक प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और दूसरा प्रधानमंत्री उनका बेटा है। गृहमंत्री महोदय की कुर्सी पर बड़े-बड़े गरिमा के लोग बंटे रहे हैं। इस कुर्सी पर श्री गोविंद वल्लभ पन्त, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, चौधरी चरणसिंह जैसे लोग बैठे हैं लेकिन आज लगता है कि कुर्सी की गरिमा घट रही है।

सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में एक पोस्टर छपा। उसमें लिखा था.....

सभापति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

सभापति महोदय : पार्टी की शान के हिसाब से आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। जो बात वाजिब नहीं है उसको कोट नहीं किया जा सकता।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for me to decide.

I will decide that. It has been taken note of.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. I understand what I have to say and do.

\*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry for 1984-85, I rise to make a few suggestions.

Sir, Pondicherry Union Territory is under Presidentis rule; in other words, this territory is being directly administered by the Union Home Ministry. This compels me to highlight the needs of this territory for the personal attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

If you look at page 44 of the Home Ministry's Annual Report for 1983-84, you will find that only 25,597 persons in the whole of Union Territory of Pondicherry have got employment in 1723 small scale industrial units and 12 large and medium scale industrial units. The population of this territory is about 6 lakhs. This emphasises the imperative necessity for starting public sector industrial units in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for generating more employment opportunities.

In this, 7500 workers belong to the Anglo-French textile mills, which has remained closed for nearly nine months now. The hunger and starvation have driven more than 30 workers to commit suicide. Besides 7500, workers, 40000 dependents of these workers are on the throes of hunger and starvation. If more suicides are to be averted, then immediate steps are called for the reopening of Anglo-French Textile Mill. If expeditious effort is not made for the National Textile Corporation to take over this



Mill and re-start it, the law and order situation in Pondicherry will become grave and it may go even beyond the control of the Administration. We cannot allow the situation to deteriorate any further because it will have severe repercussions on the economic endeavours of the Administration. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that National Textile Corporation should be directed to take over this unit and re-open it immediately in the interest of livelihood of 7500 workers and their 40000 dependents.

Sir, the freedom fighters of this Union Territory have been representing through Pondicherry Freedom Fighters' Association that they should be sanctioned the freedom fighters' pension. They have made several suggestions in their memorandum. So far no steps have been taken by the Home Minister on these suggestions. They are not getting any pension. At the time of their departure and before they handed over the administration to the Indian Government, the French rulers burnt to cinders all the records about the valiant struggle launched by these freedom fighters against the French rule and French domination. According to the rules that have been formulated by the Government of India for claiming freedom fighters' pension, they are not in a position to produce the certificate of imprisonment etc. In 1966 the Pondicherry Administration prepared a sort of Who's Who of Freedom Fighters of this territory.

A certificate of honour was also given by the Pondicherry Administration to these freedom fighters. There are about 500 freedom fighters in this Who's Who. The certificate of honour given to them must be recognised by the Home Ministry for awarding the freedom fighters' pension. For awarding freedom fighters' pension to the freedom fighters in Jammu and Kashmir and in Hyderabad, certain qualifications were prescribed for the award of pension. Similarly, the case of freedom fighters of Pondicherry

should be treated on separate grounds by the Union Home Ministry. This is a long pending issue. It must be resolved soon in view of the age factor of these freedom fighters. They should be sanctioned freedom fighters' pension as early as possible.

Another long-standing demand of the territory is about the modernisation of Police. The Administration has been repeatedly stressing the urgent need for modernising the Police. I suggest that more funds should be allocated for the modernisation of Pondicherry Union Territory Police.

Pondicherry town is the capital of the Union territory. Being the capital there are so many Central and State Government Offices here, besides the nationally renowned JIPMER and other industrial undertakings. Besides, there are about 5000 French pensioners getting fabulous amounts as pension. This has contributed to soaring house-rent and the cost of living indices. The prices of essential commodities are higher than those in Madras. The worst-hit are the Government employees. They have been demanding that Pondicherry should be given B-II status. The Population alone should not be the criterion for declaring Pondicherry as B-II city. The geographical complexity should also compel the Centre to give B-II status to Pondicherry. All the Government employees will heave a sigh of relief if this is done immediately. Similarly, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yenam, which are municipal towns of this territory should also be given C status, which will enable them to get house-rent allowance. I am sure that the hon. Home Minister will bestow his personal attention in this matter and do the needfull.

Sir, many schemes are necessary for the economic development of this territory. The Central Planning Commission has accepted the Pondicherry Development scheme. In 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allotted for the development of Pondicherry Port, while a sum

[Shri P. Shanmugam]

of Rs. 10 crores is required for completing the developmental process of Pondicherry Port. During French regime Pondicherry Port was a free port. In South India, there is no free port like Kandla on the west coast. If the Centre declares Pondicherry as a free port, then the industries will have the necessary incentives. I demand that Pondicherry Port should be declared as a free port, besides announcing the free trade zone around the port.

An area of 365 acres of land is under acquisition for the construction of an airport in Pondicherry. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been provided for this purpose. I demand early completion of this air-port project so that Pondicherry and Madras can be air-linked soon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had abundant love and affection for the people of Pondicherry Union Territory. He showed it in action by declaring that so long as the people of Pondicherry want to retain an independent status they would remain as such. Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is equally considerate to the people of Pondicherry and she is following the same policy. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, has declared that the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be sustained so long as the people of Pondicherry want it. Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has confirmed her love and affection for the people of Pondicherry by removing from power the corrupt DMK Government in Pondicherry. She ended the misrule of DMK Government for the good of the people of Pondicherry. Now under the President's rule the tempo of economic development of the Territory has picked up. There is corruption-free administration now, after three-years of maladministration by the DMK Government.

Yesterday Shri Dhandapani, our D.M.K. leader here pointed out that the Central Government is turning a blind eye to the malpractices in Tamil Nadu,

I would have to say this that Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu would have to hang the heads in shame for the corrupt misrule of DMK Governments in both these States. The DMK Government in Pondicherry was the breeding ground of corruption in this tiny Union territory. The DMK Chief Minister of Pondicherry Shri Ramachandran was the fountain-head of malpractices and corruption. The DMK Ministers followed suit in this matter. There is enough evidence with Pondicherry Administration to prove the corruption of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues. The Home Minister should get in touch with the Governor of the Territory in this regard. I want that action should be initiated against the former DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues.

Now the DMK is creating confusion in the minds of the people of Pondicherry by repeatedly asserting that they had sent many developmental schemes to the Central Government and they were not cleared by the Central Government. They are now painting a picture that they were the guardians of the interests of the people of Pondicherry, and the Centre has been showing step-motherly treatment to Pondicherry. On the other hand, the Centre has been giving plenty of money to Pondicherry. The sum of Rs. 75 lakhs given as drought relief assistance had been misused by the DMK Chief Minister and his friends. The funds allotted for IRDP were misused and misappropriated. The Chief Minister Shri Ramachandran was flouting the guidelines of the Central Government in this matter. He was spending IRDP funds according to his own whims and caprices. During DMK regime, the Chief Minister and his colleagues made several lakhs of rupees in marking out plots for sale in Pondicherry. The Central Government should now proceed against these corrupt DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues for misusing and misappropriating public funds. There is ample recorded evidence to prove their collusion in such malpractices.

From 1954 to 1960 Pondicherry Union territory had Congress Government.

This period of 15 years was a golden era in the history of Pondicherry. All the industrial, economic and social progress was ensured during this period of stable Congress Government in the territory. From 1969 to 1980, for 11 years, the Pondicherry Union Territory had the misfortune of having non-Congress Governments. The Congress was in opposition. During 11 years three times the Governments fell, not because of any political machination on the part of Congress Party but because of their own misdeeds. Pondicherry Union territory slid into an era of instability from 1969. The developmental efforts came to grinding halt. In 1980, the Congress party for the sake of the people of Pondicherry forged the United Front with DMK and the United Front Government was formed in the Territory. But the waywardness and the avarice of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry could not be curbed by the Congress Party representatives in the Ministry. The mutual mud-slinging in the DMK ended the United Front Government in Pondicherry.

I want that the sense of faith in the people of Pondicherry should be restored. I demand that the Home Minister should order the high level probe against the misdeeds and the corruption of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues, and they should be proceeded against on the basis of available evidence. Unless deterrent punishment is awarded to corrupt elements, the people by lose faith in the administration. I demand that the Home Minister should take up this matter at his level and order appropriate action against such corrupt elements who had done great harm to the people of Pondicherry.

With these words I conclude my speech.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
in the Chair]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : I personally believe that during the last 36 years of our independence our Home Ministry never faced so many challenges from so many states at one point of time as it is facing to-day. I am glad the Home Ministry has tackled most of the problems successfully and the rest of them it is tackling with the necessary care and precaution. For that the hon. Home Minister deserves our commendations. As I understand the reason for taking the necessary care and precaution is that their solution should not create a problem somewhere else. It is also gratifying to note the way they have controlled the communal disturbance, the students' unrest and the labour unrest and also the legislative measures they have taken to control the situation in Assam and elsewhere. I think the Ministry, in the given situation, has taken the best possible measures to tackle the problems.

Apart from this, though policing of the country devolves on the States, the Home Ministry realised the significance and the urgent need to help the States to enable them to modernise their police forces. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 62.69 crores during 1983-84 were sanctioned to the States to enable them not only to strengthen their forces but also to upgrade their standards and also providing them with the necessary scientific equipments.

In the report it has been clearly stated that the Home Ministry acts as a nodal Ministry for all matters relating to the developmental aspects of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is fact that the pace of implementation of the economic programmes meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been accelerated in the recent past.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

The reasons for the speedy implementation is that in spite of the fact that thousands of crores of rupees have been spent, the results have not reached the the sections which deserve it. I am glad that the Prime Minister has stressed this urgent need and, therefore, they have evolved a special machinery to tackle this problem on a separate footing, thereby, they have created the Special Component Plan through which the Central Government is extending special Central assistance to various States to supplement their allocations in Special Component Plans. The latest figures according to this report are clearly establishing the fact that there is an upward trend from 1979-80 to 1983-84 and to 1984-85. It started with Rs. 250 crores and it has touched the figure of about Rs. 730 crores of special central assistance. It started with Rs. 500 crores and now it has touched Rs. 1,300 crores. It clearly establishes the fact that the Government have felt the need for augmenting the programmes for these classes. But, Sir, in view of the magnitude of the problem, the allocations earmarked to tackle this problem are not sufficient. In fact, it has been stressed that by these programmes about 50% of the people belonging to S.C. and S.T. would be at above the poverty line before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Keeping this in view, the allocations made are not sufficient. Therefore, there is a need to increase the allocations made in this direction.

Apart from that, there is a 20-Point Programme which deals mainly with the upliftment of these people which is also helping them a lot. The programmes are very good but the implementation needs to be augmented in all directions. Now we are taking up a separate discussion on atrocities on harijans after half-an-hour. So, I do not want to deal with them in details. But, I would like to touch upon the basic issues relating to them. The most disturbing feature is the growing number of atrocities on the scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes people. The average

incidents of atrocities to-day stands at about 14,000 a year as against 8,000 about half a decade ago. This speaks about the real plight of the S.C. and S.T. Therefore, this is an important problem which the Ministry has to take a serious note of. No doubt it is a socio-economic problem. The Centre has issued guide lines to curb the atrocities on the S.C. and S.T. I do not know how many States have implemented them. If they do not implement them, are we to leave them to the whims and fancies of the State. Simply because this is a law and order problem?

My personal view is that the atrocities on harijans is not a law and order problem since they are the result of social disabilities of SC & ST on the one hand and of social superiority by the upper class people on the other. Therefore, the Government has to view this problem separately and they should not say that this is just a law and order problem. Besides this, the Centre has a special responsibility under the Constitution. The relevant Article 46 clearly states—I quote :

“The States shall protect the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Therefore, this clearly shows that the Centre has a special responsibility to take the necessary steps to protect and create a sense of security for these classes and they should not be left to the whims and fancies of the parties which are in power. Therefore, Sir, the Centre has to evolve an administrative apparatus not only to deal with the places where atrocities take place but they should take immediate steps to help them by taking punitive measures against those who are the real culprits. The measures should be such that they should act as a real deterrent on those committing such atrocities on these people. The Home Ministry earlier issued some guidelines about reorganisation of the police forces. They made it absolutely clear

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that at the level of the Station House Officers in the areas which are vulnerable to such atrocities, opportunities should be given to the S.C. and S.T. I do not know how many States have reorganised the police forces strictly on these lines. This is an important aspect which the Ministry has to take into serious consideration and see that the guidelines are properly implemented and more and more opportunities are given to that level of posts to these people belonging to the S.C. and S.T. so that they are able to understand their problem well implement in time those precautionary, preventive and punitive measures. Thus there would be scope to prevent most of these atrocities.

Sir, the study of the Home Ministry's report clearly reveals that the southern States which had relatively low rate of atrocities in the past on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have recently become the battle-grounds for the advanced communities against weaker sections. It clearly establishes that in Tamil Nadu crimes against these people have grown at an alarming production.

Now, I come to Andhra Pradesh where the Government started with a big bang by burning the houses of harijans who had not voted for the Telugu Desam. The curious fact about this is that the party in power particularly its leader champions the cause of the women but he has totally neglected the plight of the women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

During the last year sixteen harijan women were raped and in my parliamentary constituency nineteen harijan women with their hands tied were taken to the police station; brutally insulted, beaten and illegally confined at the police station for a couple of days. Besides, I have received a number of representations showing that hundreds of harijan women were humiliated and insulted on various occasions ever since Telugu Desam came to power in

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A.P. The State Government has not taken proper care to see that the culprits are arrested. In my parliamentary constituency at a place called Koonalanka, police committed in human crimes against harijan women. I have brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister but till today nothing has been done. I demanded a judicial inquiry but just as an eye wash they have instituted a magisterial inquiry. So on the one hand though they are championing the cause of women yet on the other hand women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are insulted, harassed and put to all kind of tortures. I do not know whether women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not the sistets of Andhras which term the Chief Minister occasionally uses to represent the women of Andhra Pradesh. In Nazimabad district one harijan youth aged 28 named Pulilakshman was burnt alive. His village is Thijalpur and Domakonda taluk. Thirty caste Hindus attacked him, took him to a place where he was tied to a Neem tree. He was brutally beaten and he became unconscious. Then they poured kerosene and burnt him alive. The Chief Minister has visited that place. The curious fact is that the real culprit who engineered the plot was allowed to escape and he has been given proper punishment.

This goes to prove that the State Government is bent upon harassing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes simply because they had not voted for the Chief Minister.

I strongly urge upon the Government to take necessary action because it is not just a law and order problem and these people should not be left to the whims and fancies of the party in power there. Therefore I request the Home Minister to send a central team of the Home Ministry to visit these place not only to create a sense of security and provide necessary relief to them but to bring to book the real culprits and see that these atrocities are not repeated. In fact, the Scheduled Castes have

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

become rather panicky because, in spite of their repeated representations Government has not taken proper care to provide protection. Therefore there is special need for the government—particularly the Home Ministry—to take this matter seriously and see that the problems are tackled in a proper way.

Besides, the Government has created Special Courts. The functioning of these courts is not proper. And we require more and more Special Courts. I don't know whether their functioning is left to the whims and fancies of the State Government because then it will not serve the real purpose for which they were meant. So this problem has got to be taken into consideration.

Before concluding I would like to request Home Minister to see that the reports of the Commissioner for SC and ST and those of the Commission of SC & ST are discussed in Parliament so that more and more details which are missing in these reports can be brought to the notice of the House and these can be discussed and the real purpose for which these reports are meant could be served. I hope the Minister will take these points into consideration and see that these problems are solved.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the country is not fully aware of the responsibilities which the Home Ministry has to discharge. The general feeling among our countrymen is that Home Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre is merely to oversee the law enforcing agencies or other central agencies in their day to day functioning and routine work. I think you will agree with what I say. The report envisages or rather covers a very wide area. From this it would be evident that the Ministry of Home Affairs is a Ministry which has got a very vital role to play and this role is to work as an active agent for the purpose of transformation of socio-economic conditions of the country. In a country like India which is develop-

ing and facing various multifarious problems,—the problem of caste, religion, feudal tyranny, obscurantism and revivalism,—a country that is infested with these kinds of reactionary forces working within the society, the responsibility of the Home Ministry is all the more greater particularly to create necessary conditions to accelerate the country's growth with social justice as an aim in view.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while you were speaking from this side of the House you covered a very wide area. Naturally, with the limited time at my disposal I do not propose to cover a wide area. I propose to confine myself to only two social phenomena.

The report mentions about it in a very miserly way and had not given proper consideration and thought to this very important social aspect of our life. One relates to the students unrest and the other relates to the agrarian unrest in our country. The agrarian unrest in our country today is not only widespread but it has, according to me, assumed a very explosive proportion. In different parts of the country, you will find that the rural unrest is growing. It is not only growing in volume and depth but it is assuming a different form, the form of violence,

The rural unrest or the agrarian unrest owes its origin to many basic economic factors in our life and the Home Ministry cannot remain oblivious of two facts—one fact is the lack of political will of the powers that be for implementing the land reforms and another fact is the unrest which is developing among the agricultural workers of our country in order to achieve or in order to gain the legitimate minimum right which a human being is entitled to. For instance, what is happening in Bihar today? What is happening today in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh? What is happening today in certain parts of Tamil Nadu? What is happening today in some other parts of the country where the most neglected and deprived section of our society—the agricultural workers—are being harassed and oppres-

sed? They want to have their rights fulfilled. Can the Home Ministry remain oblivious of this fact? Can they expect a pre-condition in your country where the progress and prosperity of the society are ensured?

Sir, only a few days ago, I read a newspaper report that in a place near Patna 9 agricultural workers were killed. This is just for an example. There are many examples of this nature. Now, who have killed them and why have they been killed? The killing has been done by an organisation called "Bhoomi Sena" organised by the landlords and this killing has been perpetrated because the agricultural workers of that area demanded their legitimate minimum wages. They struck work and I am told that those who struck work were done away with. Sir, it is everybody's right to strike work, everybody's right to work or not to work or to work on the basis of certain rights and agreed principles. Here the muzzlemen organised by the landlords not only brought pressure upon them but they killed them for striking work. Can the Government be oblivious to this fact? This is because of the fact that there has not been proper political will for the implementation of the land reform. Unless there is restructuring of the social economic conditions, unless the ownership of the means of production for the large and vast section of our society is transformed with a new idea, this social unrest is bound to grow.

Can the Home Ministry create a condition for peaceful prosperity of the nation, of the country, without taking into account this social unrest, that is developing with every passing day? The Home Ministry some time ago produced a report on rural unrest in sixties. Whatever might be extent of rural unrest in sixties, it has grown manifold today in the eighties. Has the Home Ministry any report on it? This report makes a mention of it in only ten lines and that too in a way as if it is an extremist activity. Certain figures have also been given about the extremist activities, as they call it, in

different parts of the country, in Punjab, Assam and other places.

As we know, the landless workers, land hungry peasants, the marginal peasants etc. are fighting to acquire their legitimate rights in different parts of the country and these agricultural workers are being liquidated in the name of encounters by the police. In U.P. there are several thousands of reports of this nature; in Bihar, there have been several reports of this nature, the so-called police encounters. May I know whether the Home Ministry will prepare a report on the agrarian unrest and appoint a task force to identify the problem and not relate it to the law and order problem of our country, as has been done in the past. Will the Government or the Home Ministry be prepared to bring out a white paper on this question of agrarian unrest, rural unrest, which is born out of the lack of Government will to implement the land reforms? It owes its origin to the fact that there has been concentration of rural assets in the hands of a few. I have the figures, how during the eighties, there has been concentration of the rural assets in the hands of a few, how the concentration of the land in the rural areas has increased, how there has been re-emergence or emergence of a new class, neo-rich in the villages, who have been dominating the social, economic and political life at the expense of democratic rights and civil liberties of that section of the agricultural workers who want to establish their rights. Will the Government agree, as I said, with a very nominal suggestion to prepare a complete white paper on the subject of rural unrest, agrarian unrest and the methods to remove that?

The second important social aspect to which I want to draw the attention of the House is the student unrest. Figures are there which indicate that there has not been decline of the student unrest or the unrest in the campus. Have the Government ever gone into this question to find out the basic reasons for the campus unrest, the basic

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

issues which agitate the young minds of the students of our country? Have they ever made an assessment of the hopes and aspirations of the young students of our country? They feel alienated, they do not find pleasure in the University campus, they do not find interest in the academic syllabus, they do not find any interest in the present mode of education. If you really want to create conditions for the social change in our country, can the Home Ministry remain oblivious of these new changes, psychological of otherwise that have been taking place in the university campus. A responsible Home Minister, conscious of the responsibility he is to discharge to the nation, cannot remain or cannot be oblivious of these facts, cannot ignore this aspect of the social life, this mobility of the social life, these new trends that are coming up in our social life.

The students do feel that they should participate in the administration of the academic institutions in our universities. What have you done for that? Have they been made a part of the academic administration? On the other hand what are you doing? Do you know that in certain universities of Punjab circulars have been issued that the students should not be admitted to universities or colleges unless their political antecedents are verified and screened by the police officer? Is it a norm of a civilized country? Can you verify the political antecedents of a particular student who wants to get admission to any university? This is what is being done in different universities in different academic institutions. When students of our country want more liberty, more democratic participation in the system of education, in the field of education, you restrain them, you curb them in their hopes and aspirations. Does it create necessary conditions for the involvement of the younger generation for the reconstruction of the society?

Do you know that a committee under the auspices of the UGC has recommen-

ded that all union activities in the universities and academic institutions should not be allowed. Even during the British days, when we were students, our rights to form a union were not curbed. We did take part in the political movement of our country. I think many of us who are here, did take part in the union activities of our universities and colleges and also in the freedom movement of our country. The British Government could not impose any restriction on the political activities of the students within and outside the universities. Now some people, going by the name of educationists, want to restore discipline within the campus by depriving the student community of the democratic rights and civil liberty to continue their union activities within the universities or campus. It does not create any climate conducive to the involvement of the younger generation of our country. Can the Home Minister remain oblivious of these new trends that are taking place? Would you rise equal to the occasion, would you see and coordinate, as an efficient Home Minister, and would you act and react also with the changing situation of our country?

In conclusion, I will appeal that the country will be benefited if they appoint a task force particularly in the matter of going into the agrarian or rural unrest.

The Government have to devise ways and means to curb agrarian or rural unrest. Secondly, if they are also agreeable to set up another task force to highlight and identify the basic reasons for students unrest and devise ways and means to remove them, we can really create conditions which will be conducive for the participation of the younger generation of our nation in the nation building activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up discussion under Rule 193.  
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.