

In view of spreading rationalistic and scientific ideologies I urge upon the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to ensure reorientation of T. V. and Radio Programmes forthwith.

(v) Need for a common policy for all the States regarding inter-state sale of wheat

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : देश में गेहूं के विषय में समान नीति का अभाव रहा है। किसी राज्य से गेहूं का एक दाना भी बाहर नहीं जा सकता तो कहीं उसे बाहर ले जाकर बेचने की खुबी छूट है। फलस्वरूप छूटवाले राज्यों के मुकाबले प्रतिबन्ध वाले राज्यों में उसके भाव में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। राज्य सरकारों की इस नीति से राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान गेहूं बोनो के लिए निरुत्साहित हुए हैं, क्योंकि उनकी लागत भी नहीं वसूल हो रही है। 1981 में कई राज्यों में लेवी वसूल करने के नाम पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। राजस्थान में तो लेवी वसूल होने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध कायम है। 1982 में व्यापारियों के लिए गेहूं की भंडारण सीमा 200 क्विंटल निर्धारित करने से किसानों को अपना गेहूं 135 से 145 रुपए के भाव पर बेचना पड़ रहा है। उधर गेहूं की सरेशाम तस्करी हो रही है। चूंकि हरियाणा से गेहूं का निर्यात चालू है, इसलिए व्यापारी अपने यहां से फर्जी बिल एवं बिल्टी बनाकर राजस्थान के भरतपुर, धौलपुर, अलवर जिलों की मंडियों से गेहूं ट्रक में भरवाकर गुजरात भेजते हैं जहां का भाव 210 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। इसी प्रकार खाली बिल्टियां जिस पर हरियाणा के वाणिज्य चौकी का मुहर लगा होता है राजस्थान में बड़े पैमाने पर बेचा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार कृत्रिम रूप से मूल्य में अन्तर कर से लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिए उसे भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों और अधिकारियों की जेब में डालकर किसानों का निरुत्साहित किया जा रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से सब राज्यों में गेहूं की समान नीति निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

12.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL).
1985-85-CONTD.

Ministry of Home Affairs Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we come to the next item. We resume discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, yesterday, I was referring to the Union Territories that each of the Union Territory has got different type of administration such as Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry. They are Union Territories with legislature. Delhi has Metropolitan Council. Andaman & Nicobar has the Pradesh Council. The Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not have even the Panchayats.

Providing good government to the Union Territories and their development is the direct responsibility of the Central Government. They are to provide full democratic right to the people as in other areas. Time and again, these were raised in the Andaman & Nicobar Island that there should be a legislature like in Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh or Mizoram. Even my friend from Lakshadweep has said that they do not have even the Pradesh council. That has not yet been decided there. You can well imagine that if one set of administrative system is not provided for all the Union Territories, what will happen. It is very difficult to develop those Union Territories and fulfil the aspirations of the people of those areas.

I strongly urge upon the Government and the hon. Home Minister to kindly consider this point and see that these areas are also provided with full democratic rights as have been given in other areas like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. We, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, are better suited in all the ways, for such a set-up.

Second thing is about the law and order situation which is the much-talked in the Union Territories. Now, only yesterday, we had the sad news of the brutal killing of a very important personality in the city of Delhi. When they were passing through, they were attacked. That means, that they were being followed by those assailants and it is possible that some

of those persons who are responsible for their security and safeguard might have given some information to those assailants saying you follow, we will be passing this route and at the appropriate time, you can attack. This is a very serious situation.

I can cite another case of a lady Shrimati Narayanamma wife of late P. K. S. Prasad in my constituency of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I have got a copy of her letter which she has written to the Lt. Governor and also of her earlier letter written to the Home Minister. What happened is that the NGOs Association and the Marxist-led Association are trying to dislodge her from her residence and also there have been physical attacks on her. She has pleaded for security and safety of her life. I do not know what arrangements for her security and safety have been made there.

The only thing that I would say is that the Government must have a set policy and programme to maintain law and order and to take firm action against lawlessness in the country. Particularly after 1980 debacle of the Janata Party, this Government came back to power because of our strong action and the people believed that this is the Government which can take strong action and curb lawlessness in the country and there would be safety and security of the people. That is why it is my earnest request to the Home Minister to see that the laws are strictly enforced, to see that the lives and the property of the citizens are properly protected and whatever firm action is required to be taken is taken.

A certain mention was made here by my hon. friend from the other side, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, while he was speaking on the Demands of the Home Ministry. He referred to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and he made certain remarks. He mentioned my name. He spoke about one Police Inspector, Mr. Raghubeir Singh, who was contesting an election in a cooperative society and he was showing an appeal issued by me in support of him. The setting up of cooperative societies is a part of the policy of the Government, as a part of the consumer movement, to see that there is no price rise and to see that essential commodities are available. We organise consumer cooperative stores. In that organisation, there are share-holders. It is no matter whether they are Government servants or non-official people. Even the Government servants can contest an election

in the management committee. As such, there were a number of persons who contested the election and, certainly, I had supported a set of people. That does not mean that the candidates belong to the Congress-I Party or the Congress-I Party had to do anything with the elections.

That way, I can also say that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is the Chairman of a particular Government undertaking in West Bengal and one IPS officer, Mr. Dilip Sen, is with him. But we are not raising such things here. I do not know why Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, a person of his stature, goes on raising such small matters here, finding time to raise such things, to link with politics. He finds politics everywhere.

The tenure of the Municipal Board will be ending on 30th April. But he has apprehended that there will be no elections to the Municipal Board and that there is an attempt to postpone elections for the convenience of the Congress-I Party. I do not know why he is finding so many faults in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, not in West Bengal, in his own State. Can he reply as to why the election to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation was not held? Can he reply as to why the election for the Howrah Municipality was not held for a number of years, when their own Government is in power there? They are so much talking that the people are behind them; that the people are supporting them and that they are enjoying the confidence of the people. Why are they afraid of holding elections to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the Howrah Municipality in the State of West Bengal? Why does he talk about Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the tenure of the Municipal Board has not yet ended, finding fault with the Congress-I Party?

This is unfair and perhaps it is due to frustration arising out of his party not being able to get even a single seat in the municipal election and in the cooperative society elections. It may be out of this frustration that he has tried to malign the Congress party.

I would like to relate another very sad affair. The entire life of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is dependent on the shipping services. We had the shipping service from Calcutta and Madras. Between Calcutta and Madras, we had the shipping service for the Islands for movement of passengers and cargo and so on,

I will just tell you the developments that took place on the shipping lines during the last two months.

There is one Hinter-land Seamen Union which is affiliated with CITU and their Association. This Union demanded that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration can purchase any number of vessels for the interisland shipping service from one Island to other island but only the people in the list given by the Union should be employed by the Administration to work on those vehicles, to which we said that it is not possible because there are qualified persons who are trained such as the CTC holders and they should be given this employment. But the Union said that only the people in the list given by them should be appointed whether they have the qualifications or not or whether a local or not, is to be a seaman and whether he knows the job or not.

Obviously no Government can accept such a condition.

Thereupon, the Union had asked their mentor at Calcutta, the Forward Seamen Union, to stop movement of Andaman-bound vessels.

As a result of this, the movement of all vessels with passengers and cargo coming and going from Port Blair came to a stop.

Consequently, one inter-island vessel MV Sentinel which came for repairs to the Island is lying there since the last eight months even after it is repaired and it could not go for the Island. The Union said "No. We will not allow your vessel to go."

The Union is stopping the vessels in this manner. Anyhow, we discussed this matter with the said Hinterland Seamen's Union again and that Union has agreed to our proposals to give up stopping vessels and agreed to bring about normalcy in the movement of ships.

But unfortunately the Forward Seamen Union came in the way. When the Union informed its views to their mentor at Calcutta, the Forward Seamen Union, they did not agree with its views.

The Forward Seamen Union told the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to withdraw the ESMA from there if the vessels are to be allowed to move.

I personally met the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu. I requested the Chief Minister that this is the position and that it is well-known that the movement of essential commodities like foodgrains etc. and even of passengers depends on the shipping services and that we have traditional shipping services with Calcutta and, therefore, that he should talk to the Forward Seamen Union as there is no point in continuing the agitation especially when the local Unit has agreed and came to an understanding.

Thereafter, nothing has been done and still this agitation is going on.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has not done anything in the matter and the West Bengal legislators say that they are only the real representatives of the people while actually being anti people.

According to the West Bengal legislators, whatever service Congressmen do to the people, we do everything wrong!

I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs kindly to see that the kind of democratic set-up may be put up in Andaman & Nicobar Islands similar to the one that exists in Arunachal Pradesh.

The second suggestion is that, while transferring officers from Delhi, you must see that only those officers who are really doing good work are transferred to the Islands. It should not be the policy of the Government that if you find that somebody is unwanted in Delhi, you shunt him to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or Dadra and Nagar Haveli. They go and create problems in those areas. So, that should not be the policy of the Government. At the same time, I would also like to request you to reconsider having a Civil Supplies Corporation for supply of essential commodities because we have got the islands and in those islands there is acute shortage of kerosene oil, sometimes rice, sometimes wheat, and so on. We have no other go because we are completely cut off. That is why you must see that all these matters are considered expeditiously.

I would also like to make this request to you. There is a Ministerial Committee for North-Eastern Region. Similarly, why not appoint a Ministerial Committee to look after the development of the islands and for the immediate disposal of the pro-

posals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli? That will help us greatly in getting quick decisions. In the budgetary proposals, under Demand 58, you have got the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. I have one suggestion to make before you. My experience is that, if I go to the different Ministries for some of our problems; everybody says that I should go to the Home Ministry. The Shipping Ministry should be responsible for shipping purposes. The Civil Supplies Ministry should be responsible for civil supplies purposes. The other Ministries should similarly be responsible for the subjects with which they are concerned. But they are all avoiding their responsibility and they ask me to go to the Home Ministry. And when I speak to the Home Ministry or the hon. Home Minister, they say, "This pertains to such and such Ministry; we shall have to write to them; why don't you talk to them?" So, like a shuttle cock I have to move from this place to that place without being able to solve the problems of the people of those areas. That is why my request is that there should be a Ministerial Committee. In that the Home Minister should take the initiative and see that the respective Ministries are careful and they take care that our priorities and requirements are reflected in the formulation of the Seventh Plan proposals . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already consumed so much of time. Please wind up. I appeal to all hon. Members to stick to their time and try to be as brief as they can because the others also have to speak. Please make your point only; do not elongate it unnecessarily because the time has to be taken into consideration.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into one particular thing. We have the Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Civil Service and Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Police Service. The officers who remain in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are the worst sufferers. They were selected in 1973-74 and orders for their substantive appointments have been issued only in 1984. Similarly, the cases in respect of Police Services are still pending. I request that substantive appointments in their cases be decided immediately. The UPSC and others have finalised the list, and this should be

done immediately so that the officers are encouraged....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already indicated this point. Kindly try to wind up.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : You know, Sir, that I do not unnecessarily speak. My area is in a far-off place and I am the lone representative. I beg of you to allow me to conclude after saying a few more words.

One is that in the report you have said that you are having coaching centres for IAS and IPS and that you have increased the number of centres. I would like to mention that from my constituency of Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is not a single man in either IAS or in IPS. I therefore request the hon. Home Minister to provide at least one centre so that the Nicobari tribals and candidates from Andaman & Nicobar Islands can be trained for these examinations.

At the same time I would like the hon. Minister to kindly consider my request to have one Ministerial Committee like the one you are having for the North-Eastern region which can look after us better.

With these words, I thank you very much and conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Once again I appeal to the hon. Members to kindly be brief for the sake of all.

Now, Mr. S. P. Sahu.

श्री शिव प्रसाव साहू (रांची) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की पूरी जनसंख्या का लगभग सात प्रतिशत आदिवासियों का और अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों का है। ये लोग देश के प्रायः सभी राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले तथा बिहार के छोटानागपुर एवं उड़ीसा जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में इनका विशेष घनत्व है। प्रकृति की गोद में पलता हुआ यह वर्ग आर्थिक दृष्टि से समाज के सब से निचले स्तर में गिना जाता है। इस बात से भी इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि समाज के इस वर्ग को अधिक सुखद तथा समृद्ध जीवन व्यतीत करने और प्रगति की दौड़ में बराबरी का हिस्सा लेने का पूरा अधिकार है। हमें

उनमें आधुनिकता का प्रसार करना है, इनकी भौतिक उन्नति करनी है। शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी आधुनिक सुविधाएं जुटानी हैं। साथ ही उसके रीति-रिवाजों तथा संस्कृति की रक्षा भी करनी है, उसकी विविधताओं में निजता और उसकी विशिष्टता भी बरकरार रखनी है।

हमारे देश में तकरीबन पांच करोड़ ये आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं। उनकी विभिन्न तरह की समस्याएं हैं, रीति-रिवाज हैं। मैं बिहार के जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं वहां आज एक भयंकर तूफान छोटानागपुर में उठा हुआ है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी बातों को ध्यान से सुनें, वहां एक अजीब तरह का शोला भड़कता चला जा रहा है। छोटानागपुर में बड़े बड़े डैम बनने जा रहे हैं। एक कोइलकारी डैम है, दूसरा स्वर्णरेखा डैम प्रोजेक्ट है। स्वर्णरेखा डैम में 52 हजार एकड़ जमीन डैम के गर्भ में चली जायगी। तकरीबन 156 गांव योजना में डूबेंगे, कोयलकारो डैम में लगभग 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन उसमें डूबेगी। मैं आप को बता दूँ कि छोटानागपुर की संस्कृति और वहां के छोटानागपुर टेनेंसी ऐक्ट के अनुसार आदिवासियों की जमीन बिकती नहीं है। पहले जो बड़े बड़े जमींदार थे सैकड़ों, हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके पास थी। जब सीलिंग ऐक्ट बना तो वह जमीन या तो उन्होंने विक्री कर दी या कानून के अनुसार जितनी जमीन रखनी थी वह रखकर बाकी जमीन हटा दी। अब ये आदिवासी और हरिजन भाई जो डैम से एफेक्ट होंगे जिनकी एक एक डैम में 70-70 हजार और 52-52 हजार एकड़ जमीन डूबेगी वह कहां जाएंगे कहां जमीनें खोजेंगे? आदिवासियों की जमीन बिकती नहीं है। कितने लोग इससे विस्थापित होंगे, कितने लोग अपनी जमीन या मकान से महरूम होंगे, सरकार उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेगी? कितने लोगों को आप मकान देंगे और कितने लोगों को नौकरी देंगे और क्या आपके पास इसकी कोई योजना है? आप उनकी जमीन को, उनके मकानों को डूबा दीजिए। 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन डूबेगी, आप

कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन भी देंगे लेकिन स्वर्णरेखा डैम, कोयलकारो प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में कम्पेन्सेशन भी अभी तय नहीं हुआ है। कभी सुनाई देता है कि 20 हजार रुपया प्रति एकड़ दिया जाएगा और कभी सुनाई देता है कि इसको बढ़ा दिया गया है, 22 हजार रुपया एकड़ दिया जायेगा।

जहां पर आदिवासी रहते हैं, छोटानागपुर में और संधाल परगना में, आप देख सकते हैं कि कितनी छोटी-छोटी नदियां हैं जिसमें यदि आप बड़े डैम की जगह लिफ्ट इरीगेशन का प्रबन्ध कर दें तो उसकी बड़ी उपयोगिता साबित होगी। आज जहां पर लिफ्ट है वहां पर चार पांच सौ एकड़ में गेहू लहलहा रहा है। वहां पर वैसे तो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं करोड़ों रुपयों की जोकि बाद में अरबों की हो जाती हैं लेकिन उनको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। आदिवासियों के शोषण का यह भी एक नया तरीका है।

हिन्दुस्तान में कोयले का सबसे बड़ा भण्डार रांची तथा धनबाद में है। मैं रांची जिले की बात करना चाहता हूं। वहां के लिए कानून बना है कि जिस आदिवासी की 3 एकड़ जमीन ली जायेगी उसको नौकरी दी जायेगी। क्या आप समझते हैं वहां जंगल में बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं जिनके पास बास बीस एकड़ जमीन है। वहां पर तो दो एकड़, ढाई एकड़ और डेढ़ एकड़ जमीन वाले ज्यादातर आदिवासी हैं जिनकी जमीनें आप ले रहे हैं लेकिन जब वे नौकरी की मांग करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि आपकी जमीन 3 एकड़ से कम है इसलिए नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। आपने उनकी जमीन भी ले ली और उनको नौकरी नहीं देंगे तो वे क्या करेंगे? गैर मजहूर जमीन पर जाने पर सी ओ बन्दूक लेकर खड़ा हो जाता है और कहता है आदिवासी भाई यह जमीन आपको नहीं मिलेगी। जंगल में जाते हैं तो जंगल के अधिकारी बोलते हैं संजय जी के पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार आप को जंगल में जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी। इन बातों से आज वहां के नवयुवक में एक अजीब तरह की क्रांति पैदा हो रही है। मैं केवल उस

तरफ इशारा कर रहा हूँ कि एक आग फैल रही है। आज सारे संसार में केवल एक रांची जिला ही है जहाँ से दो लाख आदमी काम के तलाश में बाहर भागते हैं। एक बदकिस्मत रांची जिला ही ऐसा मिलेगा। आज गोरखपुर बनारस, पटना, पंजाब, सभी जगहों पर उराँव आदिवासी मुण्डा भरे पड़े हैं। उनको फुसला कर ले जाया जाता है। उनसे कहा जाता है कि काफी पैसा देंगे लेकिन बाद में देते नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा भी आदिवासियों के साथ बहुत कुछ होता है जो इस सदन में कहने लायक बात नहीं होगी। वहाँ हर साल दो तीन सौ लड़कियाँ गुमराह हो जाती हैं, कहां जाती हैं कोई पता नहीं चलता। कानून तो बने हैं लेकिन पुलिस और दूसरे अधिकारी उनका ठीक ढंग से पालन नहीं करने हैं। आज आदिवासियों को जेनरेशन भी चेंज हो रही है। सरकार को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। एशिया का सबसे बड़ा बाक्ससाइट का भण्डार रांची में है कई उद्योगपति कारखाने बनाने के लिए ब्लूप्रिन्ट लेकर बैठे हुए हैं। बिड़ला कम्पनी का वहाँ बाक्ससाइट का सबसे बड़ा भण्डार है परन्तु बड़ी रेल लाइन नहीं होने के कारण कारखाने नहीं बँठ पा रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े शहरों, दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता, में लाइनें बिछाई जा रही हैं, लेकिन इन गरीब लोगों के क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है। तानाभगत हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़े स्वतंत्रता सेनानी तथा त्यागी हैं जिसने महात्मा गाँधी जी के साथ आन्दोलन में कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम किया। शराब पीना, मांस खाना छाड़ अपन घरों पर तिरंगा लहराया और अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ा। लेकिन आज भी उनको जमीन की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। इन्दिरा जी भी इसके लिए चिंतित हैं। बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं, पता नहीं उनके दुःख दद को कब खत्म किया जाएगा।

13 hrs.

उनकी नौकरी की समस्याएँ हैं। बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खुल रहे हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि जिसकी ज़मान ली जाएगी, उसको नौकरी दी जाएगी। देखने के लिए तो कुछ लोगों को

नौकरी दी गई, लेकिन उसके बाद भाई भतीजा-वाद फैलता जा रहा है। बेचारे हरिजन आदिवासी बेकार-बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको रांची का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पहले वहाँ पर 60-70 हजार की आबादी थी, लेकिन अब 7.5 लाख की आबादी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच के लिए भाप एक कमेटी बैठाइए। पहले वहाँ पर अशोक नगर था, अब नये नये नगर बसते जा रहे हैं। आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों और कमिश्नरों का वहाँ अब बड़े-बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं। कहां गया आपका कानून आदिवासियों की ज़मान नहीं बिकेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि समय रहत एक कमेटी बैठाइए, जो इन सब चीजों पर गौर करे। वहाँ के आदिवासियों में धीरे-धीरे अब एक आग सुलगने लगी है, नक्सलवादी मूवमेंट फैलता जा रहा है। गलत तराके के काम वहाँ पर किए जा रहे हैं। वहाँ पर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम भी सही रूप में कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है। अभी भी वहाँ पर बैंक की समस्या है, लोगों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। हमारे आदिवासी पढ़े-लिखे कम हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनकी ठीक ढंग से पैरवी नहीं हो सकती है। बाबू लोगों को खुश नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो काम नहीं बनेगा और नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। आदिवासी दस मील दूर पहाड़ पर से आएगा और निराश होकर चला जाएगा। वहाँ के अमूर बीरहोर-बीरीजीया आदिवासी लोग आज भी बन्दर खाते हैं। उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उनकी शिक्षा के प्रबन्ध का प्रश्न है और और भी समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के लिए हर प्रान्त में एक सैल होना चाहिए, ताकि उनकी समस्याओं को ठीक ढंग से हल किया जा सके। आप अरबों रुपया उनके विकास के लिए खर्च करते हैं। इसके लिए इन्दिरा जी भी चिंतित हैं और पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी भी चिंतित थे, राजेन्द्र बाबू भी चिंतित थे और गृह मन्त्री जी भी चिंतित हैं, इनका ठीक ढंग से विकास हो।

मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र की बात बताता हूँ। वहाँ आदिवासी लोगों के बदन पर कपड़ा तक नहीं है। इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, मैं आपको घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I just want to announce that the approximate time that the Home Minister would be replying would be at about 3 P.M.

श्री मती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में बहुत ही भीषण स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। सामाजिक तत्व जिस तरह से अराजकता फैला रहे हैं और आतंक का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं, धर्म परिवर्तन और राजनीतिक हत्याएँ हो रही हैं यह हमारे गृह मन्त्रों के लिए, हमारी सरकार के लिए और हम सभी के लिए बहुत चिंता की बात है और बड़ी गम्भीरता की बात है, जिस पर हमें विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। यह विषय ऐसा है, जिस पर हमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर विचार करना होगा। बात यह है कि इंसान समय के अनुसार बदलता है। ऐसी कुछ परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जिसके कारण अगर ऐसे अमानुषिक कार्य होते हैं तो उनकी भत्सना करनी चाहिये। कल इसी सदन में मैं सुन रही थी-हमारे एक विपक्षी सदस्य कह रहे थे कि काश्मीर में कहीं युवा कांग्रेस ने किसी जलूस का नेतृत्व किया तो उन पर शेम-शेम की आवाजें लगाई गईं। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ- अभी कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने भी अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा, जब बिहार में जनता पार्टी की कान्फरेंस हो रही थी तो एक लड़की के साथ वहाँ बलात्कार हुआ। उस घटना के विरुद्ध विपक्षी दल के किसी सदस्य की तरफ से शेम-शेम की आवाजें नहीं आईं। यह भी अमानुषिक कार्य था और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगी कि वे बिहार सरकार को निर्देश दें कि वह इस घटना की जाँच कराये।

माननीय रविन्द्र वर्मा जी हमारे सदन के बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं- कल वह कह रहे थे कि विदेशों में इस तरह की खबरें, इस तरह के समाचार आ रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिविल-वार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ- दुनिया के वे देश जो हिन्दुस्तान की बढ़ोत्तरी से जलते हैं वे इस तरह की अफवाहें फैलाते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह की अफवाहें फैलाने में बहुत कुछ हाथ हमारे विपक्षी सदस्यों का भी होता है। वह इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं- मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ- 1980 में बागपत काण्ड हुआ था, नारायणपुर की घटना हुई थी जिसमें हम सब लोग भी गये थे और उस समय जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था यहाँ पर पुलिस में विद्रोह हुआ था, लेकिन उन बातों की चर्चा सदन में नहीं की गई थी। कोई भी राज्य हो या कोई भी प्रशासन हो, चाहे वह प्राचीन काल का हो, मध्यकालीन हो या आज के वर्तमान युग का हो- इन कालों में जब भी कोई जटिलता या समस्या आई हो, उसमें पुलिस की व्यवस्था रही है, पुलिस के माध्यम से ही राज्य-कार्य चलता रहा है। पुलिस की आवश्यकता और उसके आचरण से जो भी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं वे तब भी होती थीं और आज भी होती हैं और आगे आने वाले समय में भी रहेंगी। पुलिस की भूमिका हमारे यहाँ दो तरह की रही है- एक स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले की और दूसरी स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद की। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले जो विदेशी हुकूमत यहाँ पर थी उसके शासन काल में पुलिस की अहम भूमिका राजस्व इकट्ठा करना, हिन्दोस्तानियों पर दमन-चक्र उन अंग्रेज शासकों के निर्देशों के अनुसार चलाना, अंग्रेजों की रक्षा करना, कर वसूली करना - ये उनके मूल उद्देश्य थे और वह सरकार पुलिस के माध्यम से आम जनता में आतंक और भय फैलाया करती थी। मुझे स्मरण है- जब मैं छोटी थी, बच्चे जब कोई गलती करते थे तो उनको डरवाया जाता था कि तुमको सिपाही पकड़ कर ले जायगा। स्वतन्त्रता

प्राप्ति के बाद पुलिस के इस स्वरूप में अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इस काल में पुलिस की छवि को बदलने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। जनता के दिल में यह अहसास पैदा नहीं किया गया कि पुलिस जनता की सेवक है, प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन प्रणाली में जनता का हित सर्वोपरि होता है। हमारे संविधान में समय समय पर अनेक संशोधन हुए, आवश्यकता के अनुसार सरकार की नीतियां बदलती रहीं, लेकिन पुलिस के काम-काज के रवैया में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया, जबकि पुलिस का कार्यक्षेत्र, उसका दायित्व दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता रहा। यदि यह कहा जाय तो गलत नहीं होगा कि जिस तरह से उनका कार्यक्षेत्र बढ़ा है, जिस तरह से उनका दायित्व बढ़ा है इस नये सन्दर्भ में न तो हम उनको उतने साधन दे पाये हैं और न उनके प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कर पाये हैं। पुलिस को जैसा प्रशिक्षण मिलना चाहिये था उस तरह का प्रशिक्षण आज उनको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यद्यपि हमारे गृह विभाग द्वारा जैसा कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में भी देखा था, मन्त्री महोदय ने तीन जगहों पर, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़ और हैदराबाद में ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि पुलिस के लिए वैज्ञानिक ढंग से अनुसंधान हो सकते हैं और उसके लिए वहां पर शिक्षा दी जाती है लेकिन फिर भी मेरा यह कहना है कि आर्म्ड पुलिस जो 80 प्रतिशत है, उनके लिए क्या हो रहा है। जब जिला पुलिस की बात आती है, होम गार्ड की बात आती है या रेलवे पुलिस की बात आती है, तो ये अजतनी आर्म्ड पुलिस है, यह 80 प्रतिशत है और यह पुलिस भी तो पुलिस ही है। जब इनको फील्ड में एक्शन के लिए भेजा जाता है, तो वहां ये कुछ अव्यावहारिक काम कर बैठते हैं, जहाँ जनता से उनका सीधा सम्पर्क होता है। सिर्फ लाठी चलाने और गोली चलाने की स्थिति ही उनको मालूम है और कोई दूसरा विशेष प्रशिक्षण उनको नहीं दिया जाता है। ऐसा प्रशिक्षण उनको नहीं दिया जाता जिसमें मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण की बात हो या अपराध क्षास्त्र की बातें हों या व्यावहा-

रिक ज्ञान की बातें हों। विद्यालयों की स्थिति राज्य में ऐसी है, जिसको बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की है पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और पुलिस के प्रशिक्षण के लिए लेकिन जो वहां पर विद्यालय हैं, उनमें आम तौर पर ऐसे लोगों को भेज दिया जाता है, जो पुलिस में कन्डेम समझे जाते हैं। तो ऐसे लोग पुलिस को क्या शिक्षा दे पाएंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे आदमी को वहां भेजा जाये जो पुलिस को सही शिक्षा दे सके और ऐसा प्रशिक्षण का तरीका सरकार अपनाए, जोकि व्यावहारिक हो और जो 80 प्रतिशत पुलिस बल है, उसको जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त हो सके और पुलिस अपने को ऐसा समझे कि वह जनता की सेवा के लिए है।

कानून व व्यवस्था का विषय जरूर राज्य का विषय है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है लेकिन फिर आज के युग में कानून व व्यवस्था को समाज से अलग नहीं कर सकते और पुलिस को अलग करके हमें इसे देखना उचित नहीं जाब पड़ता है। आए दिन पुलिस की अकर्मण्यता की बातें होती हैं, उनकी बड़ी शिकायतें होती हैं लेकिन जितना विशाल हमारा देश है और जिस तरह से हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और जिस तरह से हमारी अपराध की मनो-वृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, उस अनुपात में पुलिस बल बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में देखा है और ग्रामीण इलाकों में देखा है कि वहां पर पुलिस चौकियों की हालत वद से बदतर है और उनके पास इतने पुराने हथियार हैं कि जब अपराधकर्मियों के साथ मुठभेड़ में वे जाते हैं, तो उनको बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। उनके पास पुराने ढंग के हथियार रहते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे पुलिस के अधिकारी मारे जाते हैं और हर मोड़ पर उनको मार लगती है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देहातों में जहां अधिक लोग रहते हैं, वहां प्रशासन में सुधार आए और पुलिस को रहने की सुविधाएं दी जाएं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि पुलिस के आजकल ऐसे करनामे हो रहे हैं, जिनकी हम अनदेखी नहीं कर सकते हैं। पुलिस के द्वारा ज्यादतियां की जाती हैं और उनकी यह मनोवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना है कि ऐसे अपराधों को जो पुलिस के द्वारा जनता पर होते हैं, किस तरह से समाप्त किया जा सके और पुलिस में और आम जनता में जो एक अविश्वास की खाई पैदा हो गई है, उस खाई को किस तरह से पाटा जा सके। जब तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं होगा, हमारी प्रगति भी नहीं होगी क्योंकि आर्थिक समस्याएं भी उसी के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि आए दिन जो इस तरह से पोलिटिकेलाइज किया जाता है कि औरतों के ऊपर बहुत एट्रोसिटीज हो रही हैं। एट्रोसिटीज तो उन पर होती हैं लेकिन जिस तरह का रंग दे दिया जाता है, वैसी बात नहीं रहती है। यह गंभीरता से सोचने की बात है और मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। आए दिन अखबारों में जब ऐसे समाचार आते हैं, तो महिलाओं के हृदय में इस तरह की भावना पैदा होती है कि ऐसा काम पुलिस करती है क्योंकि पुलिस का जनता के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क होता है।

अन्त में मैं एक प्वाइन्ट और कहना चाहती हूं और इस तरफ गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसरों को भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और उसके बाद जब उन की शादी होती है, तो शादी-विवाह के उनके भाव बढ जाते हैं और डाउरी का उनका जितना हिसाब बैठता है, उतना किसी समुदाय या किसी और वर्ग का नहीं बैठता है। आई० ए० एस० अफसर बनने के बाद उनकी मांग बढ जाती है और हम दिन-रात इस चीज को देख रहे हैं। आई० ए० एस० के लिए दो लाख रुपये और आई० पी० एस० के लिए एक लाख रुपये तक लिये जाते हैं और मोटर-कार और फ्रिज आदि की डिमांड तो दिन-रात रहती है। मैं तो कहूंगी

कि जब सर्विसिज में प्रशिक्षण के लिए, ट्रेनिंग के लिए उन्हें भेजा जाता है तो उसी समय उनसे कोई कांट्रैक्ट वगैरह हो जाए या कोई अलग से इसके लिए कानून हो जाए जिससे कि उनमें जो बुराई है, उसको तो दूर किया जा सके। क्या कानून हो, कैसा कांट्रैक्ट हो, यह तो सरकार के सोचने की बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने खुद कैसे किया था।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मैंने जैसा किया था, उसको सारा बिहार जानता है। जो अच्छे काम करते हैं उसको सभी लोग जान जाते हैं, उसका गुणगान क्या करना।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Home is the most important department without which no national Government can function. It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to participate in the debate on Home.

At the outset, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to our benevolent leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to the Home Minister and to the Chief Minister of Assam for putting off the fire in my State. Now when normalcy is prevailing in the State, schools and colleges are open, trains and buses are plying, and offices are running, the hearts of the people on the other side of the house have started burning.

Yesterday, I heard one of the hon. Members from the other side, Mr. Varma. After setting fire and after sucking the blood of the minorities, people have started shedding crocodile tears for the minorities. It so happens there is a time honoured proverb that the converts are more fanatic than the original people. So, I don't mind it, but the fact remains that the situation is completely cooling down in the State of Assam. This has been possible only because of the benevolent leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and of the untiring efforts of the Chief Minister of Assam.

Peace and tranquility prevail in the country, and the law and order situation has been maintained throughout the country except in Punjab. Punjab is really a very sensitive problem. If it is not tackled very patiently, coolly and with statesmanship, I am afraid to say that it may bring about disintegration of the country.

The other day I told this august House that the law and order situation would remain very complex in our country. To meet this situation, I had expressed my desire that no political parties should be allowed to survive in this country, which do not have any economic programme. Because they do not have an economic programme to motivate the people, they turn towards communal frenzy, and it is they who instigate these class struggles. So, it is my submission that political parties without any economic programme should not be allowed to survive in this country.

The other day I heard one gentleman from the other side, vainly arguing a losing case. Just like a cunning lower court criminal lawyer, forgetting or pretending to forget the basic legal norms, he was trying to discuss a losing battle with regard to Antulays case and speaking about a subject which was *sub-judice*. We have a little knowledge of the law. But he tried to discuss the matter, and raised some points and tried to gain over members of this august House.

Communal trouble is a permanent problem of this country. I believe every government shall have to face this problem. It is not possible for any government to face this problem until and unless the administration is properly streamlined, reflecting the population pattern of the country, the State as well as the district, in every level of administration, more particularly in police and intelligence which is not done by the government as yet. In this connection, I would like to congratulate our internationally famed national leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi for adopting an historic decision on the minorities in Bombay session last. But I am afraid to submit that, that historic decision nobody has cared to enforce till today; and it is, I believe, the duty of the Home Ministry to look after its enforcement or implementation in every State, in every district, in every subdivision correctly and properly, for the greater interest of the country.

Now, if we depend upon the enforcement of this historic decision on the bureaucracy, we shall be committing a blunder.

The other day, I had heard on hon. member making sweeping remarks on the bureaucracy. I do not like to make such remarks because there are some good officials or bureaucrats for which the country is still running. But I believe that there are some blacksheep. The government should be in a position to detect those blacksheep and remove them. Until and unless you do it, there cannot be any national integration.

If you go to the rural areas you will see in matters of development, more particularly industries, 20-point programme and other matters like appointment, promotion, no social justice is there; that is to be ensured by the Home Ministry. It could have been well done provided the Home Ministry has a well developed and well equipped intelligence, which I believe is lacking.

The massacre in Assam could have been avoided had there been an efficient intelligence in the State; and I believe that there is no intelligence till today. The improved intelligence is the dire need of the country at this stage at least to do or ensure social justice to the poorer people or to the down-trodden. Why could we not do that as yet?

In the name of modernisation, we are spending a lot of money. But, is there any government agency to look after whether this money which has been sanctioned for modernisation of the police department or any other department has been properly utilized. There is no agency. As a result, we generally blame the police officials that they are inefficient, that they are partisan that they are this and that. But we have never cared for their genuine grievances. I ask or rather I request the Home Minister to go with me to the districts like Dhubri and Goalpara and see the position of his own jawans and police officials there; how they are living in a dilapidated condition. Who cares for them Under such conditions, no amount of efficiency can be expected from any? So, I just request the hon. Home Minister to look into the convenience and comforts of the jawans and the police officials, particularly in the bordering districts like Dhubri, Goalpara and some parts of Meghalaya.

Since I joined this House I have been frantically trying for the improvement of border roads. My district is the bordering district. It is in Indo-Bangladesh Border. Nobody cares for this border for which this problem arose in the State of Assam. Since then, I have moved heaven and earth for the improvement of these border roads. Our benevolent leader, Mrs. Gandhi, was being convinced and got the matter surveyed and plans and estimates were submitted, and I believe they are rotting in the Home Ministry. Now, I draw the attention of the Home Minister for the development of the border roads in the District of Dhubri and Goalpara in no time. For want of roads, the Border Security Force is suffering.

I have seen with my own eyes, because I hail from that district, that the BSF jawans move in chest deep water in floods with rifles on their heads. Can you expect them to maintain the security of the border area in that condition? Why can not you improve the situation? We provided countryboats to those Jawans. As a result of capsizing of the boats several Jawans were killed. Who cares? In the name of modernisation some speedboats and other modern equipment can be provided.

Next, I come to the most talked about subject, the Centre-State relations. It is very much talked about in this august House. On the one hand we were asking the Centre to shoulder more responsibility and on the other hand, they are requesting for more powers for the States. How can these two things go together? It is neither reasonable nor judicious. Then again, whatever work is done by the centre the benefit goes to this State or that State because the Centre does not have anything done of its own? Now, if under the same provisions of the Constitution and the same financial norms, Mr. Venkataraman could industrialise Tamil Nadu in the 'fifties or 'sixties, why can not the present Government do it today? If, under the same provisions of the Constitution and the same financial norms, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy could make modern Bengal, why can not the present Government do anything in Bengal today? In the present context of external threat to our sovereignty and internal threat to our national integration, we cannot allow the Central Government to be weakened. We want it to be strengthened.

Under the present Constitution a healthy tradition has grown in our country that after every five years a Finance Commission is appointed, and it recommends the extent of transfer to be made to every State. Accordingly, it is done. One example about Centre-State relations will clear the matter. In 1960-61 out of our total receipts of Rs. 1,897 crores, the total transfer to the State was Rs. 471 crores. In terms of percentage it comes to 24.6 per cent. What is the position today? Out of the total receipts of Rs. 35,000 crores the total transferred to the States is to the tune of Rs. 12,822 crores. In terms of percentage it comes to 36.6 per cent. Is it not judicious? Then, why this clamour to improve the Centre-State relations and more powers to the States? Only to hide or conceal the inefficiency of the States or their inability to utilise the funds. Out of magnanimity; the Government has appointed the Sarkaria Commission to go into the details of Centre-State relations and make recommendations. Hence there ends the debate on Centre-State relations.

Now, as regards the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I will make a submission, on one point. After 36 years of independence, why is it that we still identify people on the basis of caste, creed, religion and language? This vitiates the atmosphere of the whole country. So, my humble submission is that there should be a division of people on the basis of economic conditions into haves and have-nots. In the present system a glaring injustice is being done to many communities. Under the present system, the sons and daughters of Mr. N. R. Laskar will get the benefits, how-soever rich he may be, only in the name of Scheduled Castes, but, at the same time, the sons and daughters of Mr. Mukherjee shall not get any benefit whatsoever how poor he may be, which I believe he is not, simply because he writes "Mukherjee" after his name. In this way, we cannot uproot the poverty from our country. This is the social injustice. Today the atrocities are done on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because of two reasons. One is political-whom they cast their votes. All the other political parties which did not get their votes shall unite together and instigate atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The second reason is economic jealousy because there are down-trodden and

poverty stricken people in other communities also, who are not getting any benefits under this system. So, there is a jealousy and hence these atrocities on the Harijans.

Lastly, I come to the minorities. Many things have been told about the minorities. Right to life, right to property, right to work and right to franchise are some of the precious fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. So, it is the duty of the Home Ministry to ensure these constitutionally-guaranteed rights to the minorities and collect information as to where it is not ensured. But I feel that the Government has failed to a greater extent to ensure it.

As regards Assam, there is lot of information to be collected through intelligence by the Home Department which, I believe, the Home Department could not collect. So, still there is time. The Home Department should try its utmost to collect all the information. If it desires, I can give it privately and not on the floor of the House. But for the protection of minorities' interests, I desire the Government should come up with a comprehensive legislation and an atmosphere of understanding should be created throughout the State and the country so that the minorities' interests can be protected everywhere.

I am very glad that our benevolent leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has constituted a high power minority committee to look after the grievances of the minorities. But I believe it is constituted with too busy people who cannot look after the multifarious grievances of the minorities. So, my humble submission is that there should be a watch-dog sub-committee in every State preferably with non-officials and more preferably with hon. Members of this august House, to go into the details and to see that the development works are done uniformly, judiciously and perfectly and to listen to the grievances of the minorities everywhere in the country going to the field.

I have a personal grievance against the Home Ministry. I submitted to my leader that all the bordering districts should be covered by TV network because our people are having TV sets and they are attending always to the Bangladesh TV through which many western countries started vile propaganda against the Indian leadership and Indian economy and Indian politics causing frustration among the

border people, which is not a healthy sign for the nation. That is why, I submitted and that was agreed upon and there was an understanding and we have been given an assurance that most of the border districts will be covered by the TV network even if need be by liberalising the population norm. Unfortunately, that matter is pending with the Home Department. My representation was referred to the Home Minister. But nothing has been done. I request the Home Minister to look into the matter so that the border district of Dhubri may be provided with a TV transmitter centre.

Before I conclude, I would extend my thanks to be giving me this opportunity.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last three days we have been discussing the Home Ministry's demands. Many things have been said presenting bouquets and also stones to the Home Minister. The Home Minister of this country is like an S. P. If he does his duty firmly, then he is blamed for excess of duty and if he is not firm in his duty, then he is blamed for his inaction. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, the other day was talking about the total failure of law and order in the country and was specifically stressing on the Centre-State relations. Many prominent and senior Members have also mentioned about this aspect. I wanted to focus on some of the important points of my own area but since I have very limited time at my disposal, I do not want to go into the details of these.

The main complaint of these stalwarts is that the financial allocations from the Centre to the States are insufficient. There is no area of taxation for the States. The Centre is behaving in such a manner that it is hanging hold on everything itself. The other day only we heard from the Finance Minister that he has deliberately decided that the Central Excise Duty on electricity is going to be realised by the States. Every year he collects and passes on to the States, thus getting the blame to the Government of India. Now this time he has given it to them, let them realise it. Again, he has given the figures the other day about the deficiency in the States own financial resources, while replying to the debate, that out of Rs. 5,300 crores, he has already allocated Rs. 4,800 crores to the States. If we analyse the statistics, every year the allocations to the States are more

and more. Again he said that 40 per cent of our Gross National Product comes from agriculture. It totally goes to the States. So, there is no contention in their saying that there is no area with the States for taxation. Therefore, it is not the question of financial allocations, it is the question of only weakening the Centre. Now, what is the alliance that they have made? They are not bothered whether there are regional forces, language forces, disruptionist elements or even communal elements. Their only point is that the Central Government must be weakened and Mrs. Gandhi must be removed. This is toppling. Some of the Chief Ministers have already gone on record that now they are not interested in toppling the Government at the Centre. This they have said in their Conclaves. I do not have time to go into detail on this but I just wanted to say that I have heard the deliberations of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee whose illustrious father was a Member of this House in 1967, when I came here. He was blaming that the Centre is not giving funds and he was finding fault with the AICC meeting in Calcutta. So, they are very much worried about it now. What is their performance? Instead of looking at it that way, they are referring to what one AICC General Secretary has stated. They are very much upset because he has said that for every rupee that they get from the Centre, they are spending only 12 paise per rupee for developmental work. Neither their Chief Minister, nor any of their responsible members in this House, or even outside, has either refuted or denied it. They cannot do it.

They are only saying that the harijans and adibasis are being neglected. There is the tribal sub-plan and the special component plan, both initiated by this Government. Then we have the NREP and IRDP, both initiated by this Government. I can say from the experience of my own area, which is a small area, how they are doing so well. Because of the smallness of the area, I am in a position to see each and every part of it. If everyone of us associate very closely with the implementation authorities in these programmes, I am sure a lot of work can be done. You can yourself feel it.

There is no use blaming the Centre or the States for this crisis, for the situation we have reached. We should remember that the country is supreme, the integrity of the

country is the first task of everyone of us. We have to be above politics on this issue. Never in the history of this country had the Home Ministry to face such challenging problems. Yet, wherever they felt it necessary, they have done their duty. Therefore, I congratulate the Home Minister and I wish him all success.

The hon. Member from Assam was referring to the Assam problem. Not only the people of this country but even people abroad have been watching it. In spite of the situation created by the opposition, the position has been brought almost to normal. The Punjab issue is a very delicate issue.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : The Assam Government cannot ask the Election commission to revise the voters' list.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : I do not want to reply to that. The Home Minister will reply to it. These are national issues where every patriotic Indian has to think above party lines.

Coming to my own area, people say it is the smallest Union Territory. Even the Home Ministry refers to Lakshadwip as the smallest Union Territory. I take strong objection to it being so-called. Of course, the land area is very meagre, 32.4 sq. km. But the vast lagoons come to about 1,000 km. The territorial water is 20,000 sq. km. As accepted by the international community, our economic zone extends to 20 per cent of our cultivable land. If appropriate technology is applied and we are exploiting the resources, it is estimated that 25 million tonnes of protein rich food can be added to the gross, national product.

Sir, in the Lagoon area, we can have pearl and oyster culture mussel culture, and also ornamental fish. At the same time mineral and marine wealth is highly abundant in these beds. In 1956, when this Union Territory was taken as the Union Territory, only then the developmental process started there. Of course, to a great extent illiteracy has been eradicated from the territory, but it has not yet been totally eradicated. Sir, unemployment is increasing in the territory in an alarming proportion because there is no public sector industry, there is no private sector industry and there is no raw material available there.

Sir, ours, is a very highly sensitive area and the build up by the Super Powers in the Indian Ocean is taking place. Keeping these factors into consideration, the Government of India should come forward to help develop this area. Everybody knows the next century is the century of the sea. As a representative of the people of that territory, I feel it my duty to bring it to the notice of the Home Ministry that this area needs urgent development and that due attention should be paid to this area. Science and technology should be applied to exploit its resources.

My esteemed friend from Andaman has made my task easier by mentioning certain things which I wanted to speak upon. Sir, it is well known that whenever there are some bad officers, whether they come from the Communications Department or the Industries Department or even from the Home Ministry, and when you find that they are creating some trouble, the first thing that you do is to post them to Lakshadweep or Andaman. Then your problem is over. But it is from there that our problem starts. My Hon. friend has already mentioned that there should at least be some good officers posted to do some good work in our area, especially because these are the areas where the people must feel that they are part and parcel of such a big country and that they are having such good Officers from the mainland. I remember, when one or two Officers were posted in my territory, I had to represent here against their postings, because they had started their own political philosophy there. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Home Minister to see that when they send some Officers to our Union Territory they are those officers who have some humanitarian consideration towards the local people. Because of this particular factor the people there have not been given full opportunity to expand their faculties.

Secondly, Sir, it is said that small is beautiful. But this is not applicable to the Home Ministry. As Shri Bhakta had mentioned that though these small areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Andaman attained independence in 1947, yet democracy is available only to the big areas and not to these small areas. Sir, the aspirations of the people of these territories for having a democratic way of life must be met. If that is done that will also help in

the acceleration of the pace of development of these areas. Sir, I would like to know whether for providing the democratic aspirations to the people of these areas, there is any criteria, which has to be fulfilled. Is it because of the lack of the requisite population or the size of the area that you are not acceding to their demands for democratic life. You just specify what are the criteria that have been fixed for this purpose and we will try to fulfil those conditions.

The areas where cannot afford to lose, of course we will have to reclaim them and if you want some population to be taken from the mainland also, we will take it if you feel that is necessary. Otherwise, in 1967 from Andamans as well as from Lakshadweep a Member was elected, and that was continued. In 1981, the Pradesh Council set up was approved and given to Andamans whereas for Lakshadweep—I do not know whether they have forgotten—they have not thought of anything; we have been representing about this to the Home Minister time and again, but we have not got any satisfactory results. Now, I must congratulate the Home Minister for he has announced already. . .

(Interruptions)

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah announced yesterday that they are considering. It is at the consideration stage. For that I have to congratulate him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude because time is over.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, I will take two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Therefore, what I was telling is that this matter especially is agitating the minds of the people because in Andamans they have given this set up, but Lakshadweep has been ignored and specially in the minds of the youth this problem is coming up. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to expedite and see that at least this set up is given there and it is implemented. Secondly, as he put it, an IAS Coaching Centre must be there in Lakshadweep. In all these areas including Andamans and Lakshadweep not even a single IAS officer or IPS officer belonging to these areas is working. Many people from there are

coming to Delhi. So, if there is a coaching centre, I am sure there will be a number of people coming forward.

I wanted to bring before the House many other points. But since you have asked me to conclude, I wish the hon. Minister all the best and I can assure him all the cooperation. As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I think we have never created any problem. But he will have to take care of all these things. Otherwise I cannot assure that he will not have problems in Lakshadweed.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, My hon. friend, Mr. Sayeed, just now told that there are so many challenges faced by our Home Minister and by our Government. But whose creation is this? It is the creation of this Government. If we go to examine the situation which we have been facing from 1980 onwards, we can very well say that all kinds of atrocities are on the increase through out the country. Even yesterday one esteemed leader of this city, Mr. Harbans Singh Manchanda, was brutally murdered in the day light. Every day murder, loot, robbery, rape and all kinds of crimes are happening in the capital of our country. They are rather on the increase. Actually, the happenings around the city are ambodiment of what is happening throughout the country. What kind of law and order we are maintaining in this country? How far has the Government succeeded in maintaining law and order? My esteemed colleagues have already elaborated and explained the real situation faced by our country. So, I do not want to go into the details of those things.

13.55 hrs.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*

The Home Ministry has become an arm of the ruling party of this country to achieve the political end.

Yesterday, Shri Venkatasubbaiah in his speech stated the CBI or any other Central Agency is not being utilised for political purposes. It is not true. It is being utilised to-day, was being utilised and they have been utilising them for the last so many years. I remember, in 1959 they instigated the State Police of Kerala State. Kerala State was being ruled hon. by the Composit Communist Party of India to revolt against

the democratically elected Government. They made them agents of provocation for subversion. They instigated the State police force not to abide by the instructions of the State Government. The same thing is being done by them in Bengal. So, many police officers in West Bengal have dared not to abide by the instructions of the State Government only because of support that they were having from the Central Government; Otherwise, they would not have dared to take such a stand. The Central Intelligence Officers are being utilised to keep the political parties in the united front which is led by the Congress (I) especially in Kerala. If some party takes a step to be away from United Front led by the present ruling party in Kerala, immediately an important Intelligence Officer of the Central Government intervenes and asks this party leaders to stay with the United Front, otherwise they will be forced to teach a lesson and they will have to face the consequences.

During emergency I was in jail. The Congress Kerala Congress was in the opposition side. They were agitating against the State Government Policies. They were opposing emergency. But after some time some important Intelligence Officers approached the late leader of the Composite Kerala Congress** virtually, he was in their custody and he was brought to Delhi.

Two suggestions were put forward in front of him whether you want to go to jail or want to be a Minister. Naturally, he was prepared to be a Minister. (*Interruptions.*) It is not imaginary. I know these things. I am coming from Kerala.

14 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) That person who has become Minister told me. He was MP here.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Even the present Minister in the august House told me. If you talk to him privately, he will tell all these stories, Mr. Sayeed.

Any-way, during the emergency another political party was threatened. Their leaders were detained in jails. All-India Muslim League leaders were approached by the same police officers, intelligence officers and they said : If you want to go out, we will let you free provided you join with the ruling front of Kerala State. But those leaders of All India Muslim League were not prepared to

**Not recorded.

become cowards. They said, you keep us in jail or even if you kill us inside the jail, we are not prepared to become cowards and to support your United Front which is ruling and supporting the Emergency. Sir, even now, this kind of police intelligence officers of the Central Government are intervening in the Kerala politics. Is this maintaining law and order? Are you not ashamed of it? What kind of democracy are you maintaining in this country?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Dictatorial democracy.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Whose interest are they serving. It is a mischief played on the country and on the people at large. It is for your selfish interest, to maintain you in power and through that to safeguard the interests of the exploiters of this country. This Home Department is a mirror of the economic situation of this country, of the social situation of this country. The economic situation is do-generating. Social set up is also like that.

You are trying to implement various programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. My hon. friend Mr. Sayeed said very well. How far, you are able to involve the people of this country in these schemes? Lakhs and Lakhs of people and millions and millions of people are not involved in these programmes. They are unemployed. Their intelligence, their physical capacity, their time is not being utilised by this Government. Who is responsible for this? From them pick pockets are coming. From them prostitutes are coming; dacoits are coming; thieves are coming. So, you are maintaining an anarchic society here. You are developing anarchy to keep your power.

Here, some hon. Members were telling about the upliftment of Harijans, tribals and all that. This is one of the leading Malayalam papers with three editions in Kerala State. It is *Matarbhumi* dated 21st March. There is a big photograph on the front page a mother and three children. The woman is pregnant. She is living in an Adivasi colony, in the Vynad district in Kerala State. These children have no father, not because the father had died. It is because of prostitution. Like wise, there are so many such cases.

Why does this happen? They are saying that they are uplifting the Harijans and Adivasis and that they are implementing the programmes like NREP and IRDP. What kind of upliftment is there? The prostitution is going on; the children are born without a father. Nobody is there to look after them. The ruling party of the country is leading the United Front Government in the Kerala State. For the upliftment of Harijans and Tribals, the Chief Minister of Kerala sanctioned Rs 70 lakhs to one** to start an industry at Agaly in Palghat district of Kerala...

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : This is an allegation. He should not be allowed to make such an allegation... (Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : This has come up in the State Assembly also...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will take care of it.

It will not go on record. You should not mention names here.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : I am saying that Rs 70 lakhs were sanctioned to a certain company...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is enough; you should not give the name.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Does any issue for the upliftment of Harijans and Tribals become an allegation?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you mention any names, then it becomes.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : An amount of Rs. 70 lakhs was sanctioned by the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government is led by the ruling party of this country. Even in the other House, the Finance Minister said that this company is involved in financial offences and it is on the blacklist. It was stated in the Rajya Sabha; it came out in the newspapers.

Not only that. This company ** have business connections with Israel. In all the papers it has been reported...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid, even though it has come in the papers, you can not mention the name here because he has no chance to reply. Therefore, please do not take the name.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : I am requesting the Home Minister to enquire about this matter, whether a business concern of our country has got business connections with a foreign country called Israel which is committing all sort of atrocities against the Arab countries which are our friends. I hope, the Home Minister will make an enquiry about it.

Sir, one Commission was appointed, Justice A.N. Mulla Commission, for the reforms of Jails. I do not know what happened to that Commission, whether it has submitted the report. The Home Minister should tell us about that also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, it has not been submitted.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : A report is submitted to the State Government.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : In the Island of Rangat, two young students were killed by firing by a Police Officer. An Enquiry Commission was constituted with Justice S.R. Roy as one man Commission. I do not know whether he has submitted the Enquiry report but very serious allugations have been made that Justice S.R. Roy has not properly conducted the enquiry. Not only that.

Even though the counsels appearing for the victims made repeated requests to Justice S. R. Roy to examine the documents of enquiry conducted by officials as well as by the Deputy Commissioner, Justice S. R. Roy did not agree to examine those documents,

Linkwise, those people who voluntarily came forward to give evidence were not called for by Justice S.R. Roy for giving evidence before him. Not only that.

During the stay of Justice S.R. Roy in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for conducting the enquiry, the Police Officers made all arrangements for his comfortable stay by providing him all paraphernalia like air-conditioned room and everything which even a High Court Judge cannot expect to get. Justice S.R. Roy after availing all these facilities in the Island.**

I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should conduct an enquiry into these allegations. Not only that, The

hon. Minister of Home Affairs should send a Parliamentary Committee to Andaman and Nicobar Island to go through all these allegations.

I would like to mention another incident which took place in Ernakulam. On 13-10-83, one British Naval ship entered Cochin Port. The personnel of the Naval ship while travelling in Ernakulam city, attacked some of our people in Ernakulam. One auto-rickshaw driver who was seriously wounded lost one row of his teeth.

As soon as I came to know about this incident, I immediately sent a telegram to the Union Minister of Home Affairs and to the State Government. I received a reply from the Union Minister of Home Affairs to the effect that he has asked the State Government to look into the matter immediately but, so far nothing has been done. The auto-rickshaw driver remained in the hospital for a number of days. Lot of money has been spent for his treatment. He is unable to go for his work to earn his livelihood.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what has happened in the case further.

I would like to say in conclusion that it would be impossible for the Government to maintain law and order in the country without bringing about an improvement in the economic conditions of the people.

To give some sermons and to deliver empty speeches to the people is a futile exercise.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, today we are reviewing the performance of a Ministry which, during the last one year, has been a silent spectator to a spate of violence that our country has gone through. The Home Minister who is sitting here has been presiding over the most unprecedented carnages that this country has witnessed. And what has the Home Minister of this Government or the Prime Minister of this country done to resolve these issues? Yes, you have blamed the Opposition Parties. What else have you done? Punjab has been discussed in this House time and again. We had a debate on Punjab, but I cannot help but refer to the situation that is going on in Punjab, especially after seeing the situation

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

deteriorating day by day. The repercussion of Punjab has also been felt in Delhi when yesterday one of the leading citizens of this country was shot dead by the extremists in brought day light. It is very well to blame the Opposition for the situation in Punjab that they have not played any kind of role to bring about a solution there? I would like the Home Minister to ask a few questions to himself. Who is Mr. Bhindranwala? Who created him? Why is it that Government has just relied on this policy of drift and procrastination? Eventually what you have done is that you have played the situation into the hands of the extremists. Today the moderates within the Akali Party find that things have gone out of control and the situation has arisen where they have to compete with the extremists within themselves. I am not trying to support burning of the Constitution which the Akalis are doing. We condemn that, and we also condemn in unequivocal terms the violence that has taken place whether in Punjab or in Haryana. But what is the Government doing to solve these problems?

As far as the river water dispute between Haryana and Punjab is concerned, it was in the Supreme Court and who dug it out of the Supreme Court before the Haryana elections? Was the Opposition responsible for this also? I do not want to go into further details because these issues have been debated in this House.

What is happening in Assam? Some Members have said that Assam is quiet now. Assam may be quiet for the time being. At the point of bayonet you held elections in Assam flouting all basic principles of democracy. It was mockery of the principles that are enunciated in our Constitution. You have put armed police and battalions of forces in Assam and you say that the situation is calm. Seeing what is happening in Punjab and Haryana and also what has happened in Delhi yesterday, let me also warn you about Assam.

Apart from not being able to control the law and order situation under its own purview, this Government has also taken a vicarious pleasure in trying to dislodge the Governments in States which are ruled by the Opposition, having lost the mandate of the people in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Earlier on, in Haryana you formed a Government of defectors, through defections, leave

alone bringing an anti-defection Bill. In Karnataka you tried to topple the Government with Central Ministers being involved. It is a shameful act which will go down in the political annals of the country as an act which was committed by this Government. In Jammu & Kashmir there were attempts to topple the Government there.

In this connection I must also mention that the role of the Governors has been devious. You have been sending Governors of your choice to play your tune in the States where you do not want the Governments to function.

In Andhra Pradesh you have come into direct confrontation with the Government by not acceding to their demand to abolish the Legislative Council. In his own State of Madhya Pradesh, this was done earlier on. I could only call this a Constitutional impropriety on the part of this Government to come into this kind of confrontation with the State Government on an issue like this.

The Prime Minister keeps on saying that the Opposition Parties are responsible for the regional forces coming up in various States. You have also termed the Government that is in my State, the Telugu Desam Party, as a regional Party. I do not belong to that Party, but let me tell you that when your Government was in power earlier on in Andhra Pradesh; there were 100 MLAs from the Opposition Parties—Janta, Congress U and various other Parties. All these MLAs were taken into Congress—I as defectors. By doing so, you made the national parties irrelevant, and you yourselves failed to give a government. When people voted you out of power, what else was left before them but the Regional Party that has emerged. It is not the only one in Andhra Pradesh. Congress (I) had lost, your sanctity with the people, you lost your mandate and after the new Government has come you do not want them to function.

Friends on the other side spoke about Centre-State relations. You said allocations have been made and 'they have got no business to complain, etc. It is no question of allocations of funds that are made to the States. It is the spirit in which to-day the Centre is trying to pillory the States, to create a situation of law and order and to create a chaotic situation where you can either impose President's rule of engineer

defections and topple the governments which is the main thing that is worrying us.

The Centre-State relations needs to be specifically defined because otherwise, when it suits your convenience you say that it is a State subject. The law and order when it does not suit your convenience, you say it belongs to the Centre. You have been making use of your concurrent powers in the Constitution and also certain articles in the Constitution only to abridge the powers of the States and also bully those who are not in line with you to-day. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the Centre-State relations as are defined and it is not a question of allocation of funds but certain aspects and certain provisions and powers *vis-a-vis* the Constitution should be defined and the States should assert themselves.

We have been hearing loud cries about what the Congress (I) Government and what Mrs. Gandhi have been doing for the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Plans and Sub-Plans—we have seen scores of them but what comes out of these Plans? Your intermediaries are beneficiaries of these Sub-Plans which are meant for the tribals. I represent a tribal constituency. I know the amount of money which is spent there and I know how much the tribals get out of them. Of course, you can think that you help the weaker sections by bringing Birla into the Rajya Sabha. That is a different matter—because that is your exclusive privilege. But that is the manner in which the Government is functioning to-day. And, to-day, among the administrative services there is a complete spirit of demoralisation. You also indulge in victimising and transferring officers at your will and pleasure because they do not listen to you and be a party to what the Government has been trying to do. The special Central Police forces have been used by the Central Government in various States and in various situations to aggravate the situation rather than control them. The Army has been called in for civil services during the last one year, probably more number of times than you have ever called them before.

Therefore, when the Home Minister replies to this debate, I do not know...but I expect him to give some concrete proposals as to how he is going to resolve this problem and if he fails to do so, it is high time you

quit rather than sit pretty and let things drift.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : On a point of order, Sir. Is there any use of debating such an important Ministry like the Home Ministry when there is no quorum in the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not a point of order.

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Then I am raising the question of quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you insist on quorum, that is a different thing.

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : This is an important Ministry.

PROF N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Your own people are anxious to speak.

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Provided sufficient number of people are there to listen.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you pressing?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I am pressing, Sir...Those people who are sitting in the Central Hall should come and sit here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Normally the convention has been that after lunch, we do not call for quorum.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : The convention is after six and not after lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So you insist on quorum?...

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : All right, Sir, I withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a joke... When he has raised it, I have to call for quorum... Let the quorum bell be rung.

श्री छीतू भाई गामित (माण्डवी) : सभा-पति जी, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपने वक्तव्य में खास कर आदिवासी, हरिजनों की जो खास समस्या है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की 31 प्रतिशत आबादी है। हमारे देश के समाज में आदिवासियों का भी एक महत्वपूर्ण समाज है। लेकिन यह समाज कई सालों तक

शोषित रहा है और पिछड़ा है। आज भी यह समाज गरीबी और बेकारी का शिकार दिन प्रति दिन बनता जा रहा है, और देश में जो विकास की गति चल रही है इसमें आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के विकास की गति बहुत कम है। इसलिए इस गति को तेज करने के लिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

आजादी के कितने सालों के बाद भी आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिये जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनीं उनमें बहुत सी योजनाएँ उनके लिए बनाई गयीं, बन रही हैं और बनने वाली हैं। फिर भी इतने समय के बाद नतीजा यह है कि आज का हमारा आदिवासी जंगलों में भूखा और लंगोटी पहन कर कंद, मूल खा कर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा है और उनको काम करने के लिये कोई सुविधा जितनी मिलनी चाहिये नहीं मिल रही है। यह स्थिति हरिजनों की भी है जो कि हमारे लिये बहुत दुःखजनक बात है। फिर भी हमें खुशी है कि जबसे हमारे देश की प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश का शासन संभाला है तब से हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन समाज के लिये पूरा ध्यान उन्होंने दिया है। पांचवीं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खास तौर पर आदिवासियों के लिये और ट्राइबल्स के लिये प्लान बनाया है और हरिजनों के लिये कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान बनाया है।

हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने 1980 में सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमन्त्रियों को पत्र लिखकर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के विकास के लिये खास ध्यान देने को कहा है और उनके विकास के बारे में हरेक मन्त्रालय में कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिये बलपूर्वक कहा है। हमें खुशी है कि जब तक इस देश का शासन हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ में है तब तक हमारा भावी सुरक्षित रहेगा, ऐसा हमें महसूस हो रहा है।

इन सभी कार्यक्रमों के करने पर भी आज हमारे देश में 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की

रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। ज्यादातर इसमें हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कुटुम्ब आते हैं। इसके साथ ही खेत-मजदूरों के कुटुम्ब भी इसमें आते हैं। करीब-करीब खेत मजदूरों के 85 परसेंट लोग हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजनों में हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये तेजी से कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आयुक्त की सन् 1978-79 की रिपोर्ट में 20 लाख 44 हजार बन्धुआ मजदूरों की संख्या बताई गई है। यह हमारे लिये बहुत शर्म की बात है। मैं मन्त्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि इन बन्धुआ मजदूरों को तुरन्त रिहा करके पुनर्वासित करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये जायें और उनके लिये जितना जल्दी हो सके ज्यादा धन देने की कृपा करें।

मैं अब आरक्षण के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के 35 साल बीत जाने पर भी, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नौकरियों में जो संवैधानिक आरक्षण का हक मिला है, उस पर पूरा अमल नहीं हुआ है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

गृह-मन्त्रालय की वर्ष 1982-83 की रिपोर्ट में आरक्षण के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उनकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन आदिवासियों को इस अवधि में जो आरक्षण का लाभ मिल रहा है वह इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ग-1 में हरिजनों के लिये 5.49 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के लिये 1.17 प्रतिशत।

वर्ग-2 में हरिजनों के लिये 9.02 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के लिये 1.43 प्रतिशत।

वर्ग-3 में हरिजनों के लिये 13.39 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के लिये 3.47 प्रतिशत।

वर्ग-4 में हरिजनों के लिये 23.4 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के लिये 7.45 प्रतिशत।

आई० ए० एस० में हरिजनों के लिये 9.54 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के 4.29 प्रतिशत ।

आई० पी० एस० में हरिजनों के लिये 10.46 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों के लिये 3.50 प्रतिशत । यह सब गृह-मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है । अगर नौकरियों के आरक्षण के बारे में यही रफतार चलती रही, तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोटा पूरा होने और उनके द्वारा अपने सांविधानिक अधिकारों को पूरा फायदा उठाने में सौ साल लग जाएंगे । इसलिए मैं विनती करता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्री जल्दी से जल्दी एक अध्यादेश जारी कर के भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश दें कि वे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के बैकलाग को तुरन्त पूरा करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

आदिवासियों के लिए शिक्षा की जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । हमारे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कई जगह स्कूल नहीं हैं, और अगर स्कूल हैं, तो वहां आवश्यक शिक्षा सामग्री और टीचर नहीं हैं । जहां तक आदिवासियों की शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में उसका प्रतिशत 11.69, गुजरात में 14.12, मध्य प्रदेश में 7.62 प्रतिशत, महाराष्ट्र में 11.74 प्रतिशत और उड़ीसा में 7.62 प्रतिशत है । मैं गृह मन्त्री से विनती करूंगा कि अगर आदिवासियों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाना है और नौकरियों के रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिए योग्य आदिवासी युवक-युवतियों को तैयार करना है, तो आदिवासी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार को लेनी चाहिए और वहां पर रेजिडेंशन सेंट्रल स्कूल खोलने चाहिए ।

पांचवीं और छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के लिए करोड़ों रुपयों का प्रावधान किया गया है । लेकिन मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि इतना समय बीत जाने पर भी जिस समाज के लिए यह रुपया रखा जाता

है, उसको फायदा नहीं हो रहा है । इसका कारण है कि इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने वाले प्रशासन-तंत्र के लोग दिलचस्पी ले कर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, और सारा पैसा लॉस हो रहा है । मैं गृह मन्त्री से विनती करता हूँ कि ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उसके लिए समय निर्धारित किया जाए और उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रशासनिक तंत्र में ऐसे व्यक्ति रखे जाएं, जिनको आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति हो ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सेक्टर में उद्योग लगाए जाएं, जिससे वहां के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके ।

3 तारीख को ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन का मर्डर हुआ था । अभी तक उसके बारे में किसी को कुछ पता नहीं लगा है । मैं गृह मन्त्री से विनती करता हूँ कि वह इस सारे मामले को गंभीरता से लेकर जरूरी इनक्वायरी कराएँ और खूनियों को पकड़ने की व्यवस्था करें ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आदिवासियों का जल्दी विकास करना है, तो उनके लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ प्रशासनिक ढांचे में ऐसे अफसर और कर्मचारी रखने चाहिए, जो उन कार्यक्रमों को जल्दी से जल्दी क्रियान्वित कर सकें ।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (भाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे गृह मन्त्रालय के मामलों पर बोलने का मौका दिया । अभी हमारे इधर के साथी और हमारे सामने बैठने वाले साथी बोले । उन्होंने गृह मन्त्रालय के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं । तीन दिन से इस विभाग पर चर्चा हो रही है । हमारे गृह मन्त्री जिस तरीके से जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, देश के अन्दर और बाहर कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं

जो कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं और वह हमारे देश में जो लोग शान्ति से रहना चाहते हैं उनको रहने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, अभी दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत ही दुखद घटना हुई, जिस तरीके से हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इन सारी चीजों का मुकाबिला कर रहे हैं वह बहुत खुशी की बात है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय एमर्जेंसी लगी थी और इस देश के अन्दर अमन चैन हुआ था, इसी तरह से कानून बनाकर जो इस तरह के बदमाश लोग हैं जो गुन्डागर्दी करते हैं और इस देश में जो दूसरे लोग तेजी से देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं उनके अन्दर कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा उनको देनी चाहिए। अपोजीशन वाले इधर आरोप लगाएँ, हम उधर आरोप लगाएँ, इससे कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है। अगर यह देश रहेगा, देश ताकतवर रहेगा तो हमलोग सब रहेंगे। हमारे बहुत सारे साथी इस संसद के अन्दर कुछ बात कहते हैं पब्लिक मीटिंग होती है तो कुछ और बात कहते हैं, प्रेस वाला हो या कोई इंटरव्यू लेने वाला हो या बाहर विदेशों में जाकर दूसरी बातें कहते हैं, यह चीज सिर्फ भारत में होती है। दुनिया में और कहीं इस तरह की भावना और इस तरह की बात देखने को नहीं मिलती है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह गृह विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय ढांचा है और जो प्रजातंत्र है वह कहीं खंडित न हो, इसके लिए भगवान सब को सद्-बुद्धि दे और गृह विभाग को इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि इस तरह की पत्रिकाएँ, अखबार या फोटो वगैरह जो छपते हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो उसके लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह राष्ट्र को शक्तिशाली बनाने की बात दूसरी बात-मैं भी आदिवासी इलाके से आता हूँ, आजादी मिले हुए 36 साल हो गए इन 36 सालों के बाद भी हम पिछड़े लोगों या आदिवासी भाइयों के लिए कोई प्रिविलेज की मांग करें या और इस तरह की बात करें, इस

की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि आजादी के इन 36 सालों में क्या आपने हमको समाज के दूसरे लोगों की बराबरी में लाकर रख दिया है? अगर हमे दूसरों के बराबर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है तो हमें कोई किसी प्रिविलेज की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मगर हमारे आदिवासी जो 17 प्रतिशत हैं देश के अन्दर उनकी शिक्षा और दूसरे लोगों की शिक्षा में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। उसको आप किस तरह से मिटाने जा रहे हैं। मैं केवल एक ही मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कुछ मत दीजिए, हमें पढ़ा लिखा दिजिए, हम अपने अधिकारों को ले लेंगे। आप बड़े बड़े शहरों के अन्दर जो यह सेंट्रल स्कूल खोलते हैं वह स्कूल शहरों में न खोलकर आदिवासी गांवों में खोलें। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और गांवों में जब ये स्कूल खुलेंगे तो जो आइ ए एस और आइ पी एस की सर्विस में वह बेचारे गांवों के लोग नहीं आ पाते हैं क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में जवाब नहीं दे पाते, वह भी उसमें आ सकेंगे। वह लोग जो शहरों के बाहर गांवों में या दूसरी जगहों में टाट पट्टी पर बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं वह शहरों में पढ़ने वालों का इसलिए मुकाबिला नहीं कर पाते कि वह अंग्रेजी में अपना जवाब नहीं दे सकते, तो उनकी शिक्षा के लिए आप कम से कम ये सेंट्रल स्कूल शहरों के अन्दर अब न खोलकर गांवों के अन्दर और आदिवासी जगहों के अन्दर खोलेंगे, इस तरह का डेसीशन आप लीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में गाइडलाइन दी गई थी कि ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के द्वारा लोगों को वैयक्तिक रूप से ऊपर उठाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए लेकिन आज ट्राइबल सब-प्लान को बहुत विस्तृत बना दिया गया है। हर परिवार को एक विकास पुस्तिका देने की भी बात कही गई थी उसको भी राज्य सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है। आज ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की मर्जी आए तो रोड बनावें, पीने के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करें या बिल्डिंग बनावें।

जहां पर 60 या 70 या 80 फीसदी हरिजन आदिवासी रहते हों वहां पर आपको विकास कार्यों की मानिट्रिंग करनी चाहिए। हमारी देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस सम्बन्ध में इतना अधिक पैसा खर्च कर रही हैं लेकिन फिर भी उसका कोई रिजल्ट सामने नहीं आ रहा है। जब तक आप स्वयं मानिट्रिंग नहीं करेंगे तब तक लोगों का भला होना सम्भव नहीं है। आप उनके लिए विकास पुस्तिकायें जारी कीजिए और हर साल यहां पर बताने का कृपा कीजिए कि कितने लोगों को आपने गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठा दिया है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश में जो आफिसर्स का काडर है उसको एडमनिस्ट्रेशन की ट्रेनिंग तो दे दी जाती है लेकिन गांवों में किस तरह से काम होता है यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों के विकास के लिए आप एक अलग आफिसर काडर बनाइये और उनको स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दीजिए। आप चाहे रूरल डेवलपमेंट के नाम से या किसी दूसरे नाम से काडर तैयार कीजिए। आज किसी एरिया में जहां 85 परसेंट ट्राइबल्स हैं, बाहर का कोई आदमी भेज देंगे तो साल दो साल उसको सीखने में ही निकल जायेगा और जबतक वह सीख पायेगा, आप उसको वहां से ट्रांसफर कर देंगे। इसलिए मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के लिए आप कोई अलग से काडर तैयार करें और उनको वहां पर विकास कार्य सौंपें।

हमारे सेठी जी मुख्य मन्त्री भी रह चुके हैं इसलिए वे ट्राइबल्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ जानते हैं। आज भी जरबा और सेंटेलरी ऐसी दो आदिवासी जातियां हैं जिनके लोगों से आज 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी बाहर का कोई आदमी नहीं मिल सकता है। हमारी सरकार उनका विकास करना चाहती है लेकिन वे आज भी हमसे मिलना नहीं चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वे लोग जो कुछ पैदा करते थे मछली, फल फ्रूट वगैरह उसको बाहर के लोग

खा जाते थे इसलिए आज भी उनके मन में यह भावना है कि ये सफेद-पोश हमारी कल्चर को डिस्टर्ब करेंगे और जो कुछ हम खा रहे हैं उसको भी छीन लेंगे। आज भी वे कपड़ा नहीं पहनते हैं, दवाई नहीं लेते हैं। उनके लिए भी हमें स्पेशल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और उनको विश्वास में लेकर उनका विकास करना चाहिए। आज इस देश के हरिजन आदिवासी देश के विकास में भागीदार बनना चाहते हैं और इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में सभी के साथ मिलकर काम करना चाहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट) : सभापति जी, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर जो डिस्कशन चल रहा है उसका आज तीसरा दिन है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इसपर बोल चुके हैं। मेरा भी दिल करता है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की अच्छाइयों और बुराइयों के संबन्ध में कुछ कहूं लेकिन चूंकि मेरा पंजाब के साथ सम्बन्ध है इसलिए वहां के मुताल्लिक कुछ बातें होम मिनिस्टरी को नोटिस में लाना चाहती हूं। इस वक्त पंजाब की सिच्युएशन कुछ ज्यादा खराब है। एक खास बात यह है कि वहां पर इल्लिसिट आम्स बहुत हैं और पंजाब के जो गांव हैं वह सड़क से कनेक्टेड हैं। पुलिस के पास तो सब रिकार्ड होता है, मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि जितने इस प्रकार के इल्लिसिट आम्स हैं, उनको पकड़ना चाहिए। आपने देखा है कि इस किस्म के आम्स पंजाब के अन्दर स्मगलिंग द्वारा काफी हैं। कौन स्मगलर है, कौन एन्टीसोशियल एलीमेंट है और कौन नक्सलाइट है, ऐसी हालत में वे लोग भी उभर कर सामने आते हैं जो एकस्ट्रीमिस्ट के नाम इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। हम चाहें कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन आम जनता के दिमाग में विशेषकर हिन्दुओं में, एक डर की भावना पैदा हो गई है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां के बिजनेस पर इसका असर पड़ रहा है। आर्थिक और सामाजिक

हालत पंजाब की नीचे गिरती चली जा रही है। आप हैरान होंगे, चंडीगढ़ में इम्यूनोलॉजिस्ट की एक कान्फ्रेंस थी, जिसमें बाहर के देशों के भी डैलीगेट्स आने वाले थे, लेकिन उनकी एम्बेसीस ने कहा है कि यहां की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जिसकी वजह से वे यहां पर नहीं आ सके। इस प्रकार की हालत का सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को ही ज्ञान नहीं है, बल्कि सारी दुनिया को पता है।

आप सुनकर हैरान होंगे, घायद आपने इसको सुना भी हो, कि गुरबक्ष प्रीत लड़ी के ग्रेंड-सन यहाँ दिल्ली से अमृतसर जा रहे थे। उसके बाल नहीं थे। जब वे हरियाणा से गुजरे तो वे बच कर निकल गए, लेकिन चंडीगढ़ में बाल न होने की वजह से उनको गोलियों का निशाना बनाया गया। कल दिल्ली में ही मनचन्दा साहब के साथ क्या हुआ है, यह सभी को मालूम है। तिलक मार्ग जो मथुरा रोड पर मिचता है, 17 गोलियों का निशाना बनाया गया। केवल दो आदमी उनको मारने वाले थे और 17 गोलियां खाली करके चले गए। विरोधी पक्ष कहता है कि सारा काम सरकार करे, मैं कहती हूँ कि चाहे इधर बैठने वाले सदस्य हों या उधर बैठने वाले सदस्य हों मुल्क में सबका इन्टरैस्ट है। यदि मुल्क की बर्बादी होगी, मुल्क के टुकड़े-टुकड़े होंगे तो उसका असर सबके ऊपर पड़ेगा। मेरी लोगों से भी अपील है कि उनको भी ऊपर उठाना चाहिए और इस चोज़ का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

बातें बहुत सी हैं। रावी-व्यास नदी के पानी, ट्रैटरी का भगड़ा था, इस तरह की करीब 45 मांगें थीं। कुछ इसमें रिलीजियस मांगें थीं, जब नैगोशिएशनस चल रही थी तो और ज्यादा वायोलेंस शुरू हुआ। पहले वायो-लेंस को खत्म करके जल्दी से जल्दी इसका निपटारा होना चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि ये सब चोज़ें हिन्दुओं के ऊपर हो रही है, लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि बहुत सारे सिक्ख इससे मारे गए हैं। मेरे ख्याल में जो भी उनके उसूलों के खिलाफ हैं, उन्हीं को वे

रास्ते से हटाना चाहते हैं। दहशत के साथ उन बातों को लोगों से मनवाना चाहते हैं। मैं तो यह कहूंगी जब इतने बहादुर लोग पंजाब में हैं, तो वे क्यों नहीं बाहर उसका मुकाबला करते हैं। वैसे तो पंजाब में बहुत से पीस-मार्चेट हुए हैं, लोग आपस में मिले हैं। हमारे यहां ट्रिब्यून अखबार ने पिछले कुछ दिनों से एक आर्टिकल निकालना शुरू किया है, उसकी शायद 14वीं या 15वीं किश्त निकली है, उसमें आता है कि खानदान का या एक परिवार का एक भाई हिन्दू है और दूसरा सिख है। कल आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर जो हमारी टाक हुई थी, उसमें श्री जी० डी० खोसला भी आये थे, उन्होंने बतलाया कि वह खुद हिन्दू हैं लेकिन उनकी बीबी सिख है। ऐसी हालत में हिन्दू और सिख कैसे जुदा हो सकते हैं? यह कैसी अजीब बात है- इस मसले को लेकर चन्द लोग इस तरह के हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं।

मेरी एक अपील है- आप सब सिखों को एक्सट्रीमिस्ट की कैटेगरी में शामिल न करें, ये चन्द लोग हैं जो इस तरह का वातावरण-पैदा कर रहे हैं, वरना सिखिज्म बिलकुल नेशनलिस्ट है, उसने मुल्क की आजादी को बरकरार रखने के लिये चाइना और पाकिस्तान के लड़ाई में सबसे आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया और हर तरह से मुल्क की मदद की। इस लिये सब सिखों को हम चन्द एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ न मिलायें। एक बड़ी बेवकूफी यह है- अगर उधर कोई वायोलेंस होता है तो दूसरी तरफ उसका असर पड़ता है। गुरदासपुर में बेचारे शापकीपर्स को मारा गया। कुछ शरारती लोग जो इस तरह के हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिनसे हमको बचना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में लाना चाहती हूँ- हम यहां सारा दिन पुलिस को कोसते रहते हैं, लेकिन सारी पुलिस खराब नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि उनकी गलतियों को आगे न लायें, लेकिन जो आदमी अच्छे हैं उनकी तारीफ़ भी करनी चाहिये, उनको एनकरेज करना चाहिये। सबसे

पहले तो आप यह देखें कि पुलिस को जो आर्म्स और एम्प्लिशन दिये जाते हैं, क्या वे ठीक हैं, अप-टु-डेट हैं या वे पुराने हो चुके हैं? उनके हिस्सों का कनेक्शन सही तरह होता है, उनके पास मोबिलाइजेशन के लिये जीप्स हैं, जब उनको पता लगता है कि फलां जगह वाक्या हुआ है, तो वे वहाँ जल्दी पहुँच सकते हैं?

दूसरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि जो बहादुर हैं उनको आगे बढ़ने के लिये एन्क्रेज किया जाय। पंजाब की पुलिस, सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० के जो जवान ड्यूटी पर मारे जाते हैं उनके बच्चों की मदद, उनके प्रोटेक्शन का सही इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। जो डेकाएट गैंग हैं उनको लिक्विडेट कीजिये। पुलिस के अन्दर बैटर डिस्प्लिन लाइये।

14.58 hrs [Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

एक बात आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहती हूँ- पंजाब के शहरों में दफा 144 लगाई गई। आपको हैरानी होगी कि उस दफा को तोड़ कर जुलूस निकाला गया और पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं किया। इसका मतलब है कि लोगों के अन्दर डिस्प्लिन नहीं है। मोगा शहर में 5 हजार आदमियों का जुलूस निकला और ऐसा ही दूसरे शहरों में भी हुआ। वहाँ 8 आदमी श्रे, उन्होंने रोकने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मान बहुत ज्यादा था, वे 6 आदमियों को उठाकर ले गये। मेरा यह कहना है- या तो दफा 144 न लगाइये और अगर लगाते हैं तो उसको पूरी तरह से लागू कीजिये।

अभी मेरे एक भाई अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में बोल रहे थे। पंजाब में गावों के अन्दर यह हालत है कि उनको पंजाबी आती है और न अंग्रेजी। शहर वालों के मुकाबले में कम्पीटीशन में नहीं आ सकते जिससे उनके अन्दर बड़ा असन्तोष है। ये यूथ्स आज इन लोगों के हाथ में आ गये हैं। इनको ये ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। कुछ जनरल ऐसे हैं, जो नाराज हैं, वे इनको ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और उनके हाथ में बन्दूकें होती हैं। ये बड़े यंग और टीनएजर्स हैं, जिनको कुछ समझ

नहीं आती है और वे ऐसे काम करते नज़र आते हैं जैसा कि कल भी हुआ।

15 hrs.

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ। ये आजाद पंथ वीक मनाने वाले हैं और यह आजाद पंथ वीक 2 अप्रैल से 7 अप्रैल तक चलने वाला है। कृपया कर के इस वीक में आपको और हम सब लोगों को, पुलिस को, सरकार को, वहाँ जो इस वक्त एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर है और गवर्नर साहब हैं, उन सब से हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस वीक में वे अपने आप को पूरी तरह से तैयार करके पंजाब में अमन चैन और शान्ति कायम रखें। उस वीक में शान्ति कायम रखना अजहद जरूरी है।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब को हमारे साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है। जब कभी हम पंजाब के एम० पी० ज उनको पास जाकर बात करते हैं, तो उस पर एक्शन भी होता है और वे हमारी बातों को सुनते भी हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद आपको पुलिस में डिस्प्लिन रखना चाहिए और उनको माइनेराइज करना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों ने अंडमान और निकोबार के बारे में कहा। मुझे भी वहाँ पर जाने का मौका मिला है, इसलिए मैं भी कुछ इस बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने कुछ जरवाज और सेंटीनल्स के बारे में कहा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार की पूरी कोशिश है कि वे ऊपर उठे और उनके साथ सरकार की हमदर्दी भी है। जरवाज को तो वे कुछ ऊपर उठाने में कामयाब भी हुए हैं और निकोबारी भी कुछ ऊपर उठे हैं लेकिन सेंटीनल्स जो हैं, वे अभी ऊपर नहीं आए हैं और वे लोगों से मिलते-जुलते नहीं हैं लेकिन यह देखा गया कि कुछ अफसरों ने जंगल के बाहर कुछ चीजें छोड़ दी और देखते रहे कि वे क्या करते हैं। उन्होंने देखा कि जो चीजें वे छोड़ आए थे, उनको सेंटीनल्स उठा कर ले गये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार पूरी कोशिश कर

रही है और जो आदिवासी हैं या पिछड़े हुए शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने की कोशिशें जारी हैं। अगर कोई कमी है, तो हम लोगों में कमी है। हम ले सकते हैं तो कितना ले सकते हैं और इन सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करने की हिम्मत हम लोगों में है या नहीं है। सरकार की पूरी कोशिश है कि ये ऊपर उठें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the Ministers, was to reply at 3 p.m. and there are two Members on this side who are insisting—I was told—that they must speak and also two on the other side. I would therefore request the Minister to wait; and he can reply after ten or fifteen minutes. These four members may please take three each minutes and the Minister may reply at 15 P. M. sharp.

Now Prof. Satya Deo Singh.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश की स्थिति अत्यन्त गंभीर है और पंजाब, काश्मीर और असम इन सब प्रदेशों में जिस प्रकार से विध्वंसकारी तत्व लगे हुए हैं, इससे लगता है कि देश की स्वतन्त्रता पर बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। देश की एकता और एकरूपता कायम रखने के लिए सरकार को एक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि नियम एक सा हो और रियायत की जहां आवश्यकता हो, वहां रियायत दी जाय और जहां सख्ती की, कड़ाई की आवश्यकता हो, वहां सख्ती हो और सरकार इस में कड़ाई करे।

हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने मंडल आयोग की चली की है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है चर्चा की कि स्व० विन्देश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल की अध्यक्षता में, जबकि जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस समय इस आयोग का गठन किया गया था और उस समय श्री बलिरार भगत, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्री राम विलास पासवान, श्री आर० पी० यादव, प्रो० डी० पी० यादव, श्री धनिक लाल मंडल और प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता, जनता पार्टी में थे और ये जो इस रिपोर्ट के कार्यान्वयन के समर्थक हैं, ये सभी उसी पक्ष में उस समय

थे। मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को संशोधित रूप में लागू किया जाए। इसमें कुछ संशोधन की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उसमें कुछ ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, ऐसे समुदाय हैं, जिनका काफी विकास हो गया है और वे किसी भी मायने में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं। हम अगर रघुवंशी हैं तो वे यदुवंशी हैं और कृष्ण भगवान की संतान हैं। श्री भूरिया और श्री छीतू-भाई गामित के विचार से मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज भी हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के उत्थान और उन्नयन के लिए जो सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं मिलीं और जो इनका 24 प्रतिशत का रिजर्वेशन है, वास्तव में अगर आप इनकी तरक्की चाहते हैं, तो इसको बढ़ाया जाए। जिससे कि उन पिछड़े हुए लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल सके।

सर्वश्री राम विलास पासवान जी ने कल कहा था कि हमारे प्रदेश के हमारे इलाके में भूमि सेना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह भूमि सेना किनके द्वारा बनाई गई है? इसमें ऊंची जाति के लोग, ब्रह्मण, क्षत्रिय, कायस्थ नहीं हैं। इस भूमि सेना में वही लोग हैं जिनके लिए आप आरक्षण की मांग करते हैं। आप उन लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की मांग करते हैं जो कि शक्ति सम्पन्न हैं, आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसे सम्पन्न लोगों के लिए आरक्षण न किया जाए। आरक्षण किया जाए—कानू, हज्जाम, धानूक, धोबी, कहार, बाटी, नौनिया, भांट, अथीघ, बड़ई, पम्हेरी, गिरी, भारती, तलवां, बिन्द, कोइरी, कहार, कुरमी, कलवार, सुनार, पटेड़ा, बड़ई, लोहार, कुम्हार, अपधियां जातियों के लिए जो कि वास्तव में बहुत पिछड़ी जातियाँ हैं। इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोगों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। इन जातियों पर वे लोग भी अत्याचार करते हैं जो कि शक्तिशाली हैं।

मंडल आयोग, जनता सरकार ने बनाया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट का संशोधन किया जाए और जो आगे बढ़ी हुई जातियाँ और तथाकथित

पिछड़ी हुई जातियां हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार का आरक्षण नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। इन जातियों का सारे देश में प्रभाव है, सारे बिहार में प्रभाव है। ऐसी शक्ति सम्पन्न जातियों को आरक्षण नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, गृह मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आप एक इतिहास बनाने जा रहे हैं। उस इतिहास को बनाते समय आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि देश में सभी को समान अवसर मिले। समता के आधार पर सब आगे बढ़ें, न कि आतंक और लाठी के आधार पर कोई आगे बढ़े। किसी को आतंक मचाने की छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। सबको समान अवसर दिये जाने चाहिए। वास्तव में जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियां हैं, उनको, और पददलितों को, गिरिजनों और हरिजनों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। मुसलमानों में जो जुलाहे हैं, मुनिया लोग हैं, इन लोगों को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। वास्तव में ये लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं।

मैं नहीं समझता कि बलिराम भगत जी, डी० पी० यादव जी, चन्द्रजीत जी, आर० पी० यादव जी और अजीत कुमार मेहता जी कैसे पिछड़े वर्ग में आते हैं। ये वर्ग तो बहुत सम्पन्न वर्ग हैं और हर दृष्टि से सम्पन्न वर्ग हैं। सभी को समान रूप से आगे बढ़ने का हक मिलना चाहिए। स्वर्गीय मंडल जी ने जो आयोग का प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया था उसमें इन लोगों का भी हाथ भी मुझे लगता है, इन लोगों का योगदान भी मुझे लगता है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश से उस प्रतिवेदन में संशोधन कराया जाए और उसे संशोधित रूप में लागू किया जाए। जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियां वास्तव में हैं उनको ही आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। आप हरिजनों और और गिरिजनों को आगे बढ़ाइये। यह समाज की मांग है, यह देश की मांग है, यही समता की मांग है। आतंक और लाठी की मांग को हमें

नहीं मानना चाहिए। यही हमारा नैतिक और पृथीत कर्तव्य है।

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very hard for me to say a few words in brief within three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party representative has already spoken and you are not beginning the debate.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I know that I am the second member in the second round.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a special case I have given you this chance.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I would like to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1984-85. At the outset I have to say that I am unable to commend the efforts taken by the Home Minister in maintaining law and order within the country. Shri P.C. Sethi is a capable Minister. As Energy Minister he was really energetic. But, after assuming the portfolio of Home Minister, he has become a doll. I charge the Government that no lasting solution has been found for the burning problems of the country. The Punjab is burning. The State of Assam is in flames. I have to say that the initiative of the Government in trying to find a solution for these problems is unimaginative. The approach of the Government is riddled with incongruities. If action had been taken with certitude and promptitude as and when the problems arose, the situation would not have come to this pass. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister some 14 years ago, she was confronted with the bifurcation of Haryana from Punjab and also with the issue of Chandigarh, as to whether this city should be the capital of Haryana or that of Punjab. At that time she gave the award that Chandigarh would go to Punjab and Haryana would be given Rs. 100 crores for having a new capital. If the sum of Rs. 100 crores had been given then and there, this conflict would not have assumed such a serious proportion. For 15 years the problems were allowed to grow into gigantic proportions and now they have gone beyond the control of the Government of India.

While these grave issues have been allowed to linger on for years together, the Government of India were busy conducting Asian Games, 7th Non-aligned Meet and the Heads of Commonwealth Governments Meet on which more than Rs. 1000 crores were spent. I want to ask of the Home Minister whether he is going to put down this raging fire with the help of water or he is going to fan this fire with petrol.

Sir, the Government has been talking ceaselessly about national integration and national unity. But the essential ingredient for such national integration is state autonomy. Unless the States are strong, the Centre cannot be strong. Under the chief-ministership of Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi, the then D. M. K. Government of Tamil Nadu passed a Resolution in the Assembly of Tamil Nadu emphasising the need for ensuring state autonomy. Now this Resolution has become the byword of all the States in the country. All the States including Congress-I ruled States have started clamouring for more powers. Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh, the United Front Government in West Bengal and the National Conference Government in Jammu and Kashmir are demanding for more powers to the States. I have to pay my humble compliments to the Home Minister for having constituted the Sarkaria Commission for examining the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States.

Sir, the first D. M. K. Government in Tamil Nadu constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice Rajamannar, who had retired as the Chief Justice of Madras High Court for studying the Centre-State relations. The Rajamannar Committee Report has been universally acclaimed by numerous legal and constitutional experts in the country. Similarly, our party's leader in Parliament, Shri Muroli Maran has also written an illuminating book on Centre-State relations. I demand that these should become the basic documents of Sarkaria Commission for the purpose of formulating meaningful recommendations about Centre-State relations.

When we say that 80% of our people live in rural areas, it means that they are all the victims of poverty. Here we have to bear in mind that this 80% people comprise backward class people, scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes and minority communities. The Mondol Commission has given many recommendations for their upliftment. It has been the universal demand from all sections of our society, from the ruling party M. Ps and M.L.As who belong to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and from all of us on this side of the House that the recommendations of Mondol Commission should be implemented. While the Ministers belonging to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue to enjoy the luxury of power, they do not want to come out in the open demanding the implementation of Mondol Committee recommendations. The ruling party has been repeatedly asserting its commitment for the elimination of economic imbalance and for the establishment of an egalitarian society in the country, even after 36 years of independence, this continues to be an elusive dream.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. We have fixed 3.15 for the Home Minister to start his reply. Previously it was 3 P. M. I extended it by 15 minutes just to accommodate all of you. Kindly conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I can prove with documentary evidence that the funds allotted by you for Special Component Plans, for IRDP and NREP etc., do not reach the downtrodden in the rural areas. All these schemes are on paper for you to pay the lip sympathy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can say these things in the Debate on the Finance Bill. You conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : If the Government of India is keen to bridge the gulf between profession and practice, then the recommendations of Mondol Commission must be implemented, which alone will ensure socio-economic equality for the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and minorities.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As we all know, the newspapers have been carrying news concerning the brutal killings of political leaders, religious leaders and innocent people, this is the need of the time that we take stringent action against the miscreants and those who create law and order problems in the country. If we delay a firm action, the situation will go beyond our control in the very near future. Therefore, we should not delay firm and strong action and the Ministry of Home Affairs should come forward with a heavy hand on the miscreants and the trouble-makers. Without peace and security we know there cannot be development in the country. For the purpose of development, we may give grants and aids and all these things, but without peace and security you cannot implement your programmes. So, while supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I want to make some suggestions to the Home Minister.

Sir, it is high time for the Government to make the Union Territory status as the smallest unit of administration. The smallest units of administration like the Lakshdweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Islands should also be given Union Territory Assemblies. The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram should be given Statehood, because this is the political aspiration of the people over there.

Now, I come to my own State-Manipur. The hill people of Manipur State should be given the provisions, privileges and advantages of the Constitution's Sixth Schedule, which has been granted to the hill people of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. This provision has been denied to the hill people of Manipur. The present District Council, which has been set up there, is not giving protection to the interests of the tribals of the area.

Sir, I would request the Home Minister to ensure that all the insurgents and extremists who are surrendering to the Government surrender their weapons also. Without weapons, surrender will have no meaning; kindly see how many arms have been surrendered and how many persons have surrendered. Please compare the number of persons surrendered and the weapons surrendered. Only when you receive weapons along with the surrender, you should give

them rehabilitation. Otherwise your rehabilitation will have no meaning. It will simply encourage the people who are still underground to continue their activities.

Sir, I would like to make a mention of one more thing. During the British regime the North Eastern region was a rather unadministered area and was restricted to foreigners and the people from other parts of the country. The present government is also continuing the same practice and the visits by foreigners to this area has been restricted. As long as you restrict the area for such visits by the foreign nationals, the people will continue to feel that they are still alienated from the mainstream. What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir? What is happening in Punjab? If you can open Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir areas for foreign tourists, why can't you open the North Eastern areas also? You talk about encouraging tourism for your foreign exchange earnings.

Why don't you open this sort of facilities in the North East area also? The longer you impose the restriction, the people will feel more and more away from the mainstream. Therefore, I don't think there is any logic in keeping the North Eastern area away from the eyes of the vast people of this country and of the world. Please stop imposing this sort of restriction.

I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to ensure that secularism which has been enshrined in the Constitution is applied to all the States and to all the people. I would request through him to stop demolishing and pulling down Christian Church buildings in Arunachal Pradesh. Please ensure that secularism is observed in spirit and letter throughout the country.

With these words, I strongly support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I also thank you because you kept up the time.

Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri is the last speaker. He will take only three minutes. He will sit and speak.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद में हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेकर अंग्रेज सरकार को सात समुद्र-पार खदेड़ भगाया, उनका नाम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इतिहास में स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। उनके त्याग, तपस्या एवं अमर शहीदों के बलिदान के फलस्वरूप ही हमारा देश विगत 36 वर्षों से उन्मुक्त हवा में सांस ले रहा है। हम देश से गरीबी और बेकारी को बराबर के लिये जलावतन कर आम लोगों को प्रगति-मार्ग पर अग्रसर होते देखना चाहते हैं।

स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों की त्याग-तपस्या को ध्यान में रखकर ही उनकी दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने सन् 1972 में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना चालू की। उस समय छः मास सजा काटने वाले प्रत्येक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को 200 रुपये, उनकी विधवाओं को एक सौ रुपये और उनकी अविवाहित पुत्री को 50 रुपये माहवारी पेंशन देने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन एवं आम स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के अनुरोध और उक्त राशि को जीवन यापन के लिए अपर्याप्त समझकर सरकार ने अगस्त, 1980 में योजना का नाम बदलकर स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन, कर दिया और पेंशन की दो सौ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये प्रतिमाह और विधवाओं की 100 रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर 800 रुपये प्रतिमाह कर दिया।

पिछले करीब चार वर्षों के दौरान मंहगाई कई गुना बढ़ गई है। इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की पांच किस्तें बकाया हैं जिनके भुगतान के लिए देश के 36 लाख कर्मचारियों ने आन्दोलन का रास्ता पकड़ लिया है जिनके आगे सरकार को झुकना ही होगा।

मंहगाई की इस विभीषिका को देखते हुए स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और उनके संगठन एक लम्बे अर्से से पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने की माँग कर रहे हैं। इस सदन में भी बार-बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया जा चुका है परन्तु दुःख है कि सरकार अपने कानों में तेल डालकर सेनानियों की उचित माँगों को सुनने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने से बराबर इन्कार करती आ रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, instead of making this big speech, you simply ask them to give dearness allowance to freedom fighter pensioners as applicable to Government employees. They are already giving this to the retired Government servants.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस सम्बन्ध में वह अपने आश्वासनों को भी पूरा करने को तैयार नहीं है। बराबर पैसे का रोना रो कर वह उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने से इन्कार कर रही है। अगर सरकार चाहे, तो वह स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए पैसे निकाल सकती है।

प्रायः सभी सच्चे सेनानी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं, जिनकी देखभाल करने तथा उनकी सब प्रकार से मदद करने की जवाबदेही सरकार के कंधों पर आ गई है, क्योंकि उन्हीं की कुर्बानियों के फलस्वरूप यह सरकार शासनारूढ़ है। अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह सेनानियों की बुढ़ापे की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उनकी इन माँगों को अविलम्ब स्वीकार करके उनमें व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करे :—

(1) स्वतंत्रता-सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की 300 रुपये माहवार की राशि को बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये किया जाए,

(2) स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों की विधवाओं की भी 200 रुपये की राशि को बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये माहवार किया जाए, क्योंकि पति-पत्नी में विभेद करना कतई उचित नहीं है,

(3) विधवाओं की प्रत्येक अविवाहिता पुत्री को 50 रुपये से बढ़ा कर कम से कम 100 रुपये किया जाए,

(4) गांधी-ईविन पैक्ट, 1931 के बाद छोड़े गए तमाम सेनानियों को पांच माह से कम जेल की सजा काटने पर भी स्वतंत्रता-सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन दिया जाए,

(5) स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के दवाखानों से दवा लेने एवं चिकित्सा करवाने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए,

(6) नकली सेनानियों को पकड़ने, उन्हें सजा देने, उनके लिए सहबंदी प्रमाणपत्र देने वालों को भी सजा देने तथा फरारी के नाम पर जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई की राशि को लूटने वालों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए,

(7) भारत-दर्शन के लिए स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों को मिलने वाले रेल पासों के जारी करने की विज्ञप्ति समाचारपत्रों में अविलम्ब प्रकाशित की जाए, और

(8) जो स्वतंत्रता-सेनानी भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में हैं, उनके अवकास-ग्रहण की अवधि में दो साल की वृद्धि की जाय।

मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वह मेरी इन आठ मांगों को स्वीकार कर के स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों की मदद करें।

The Minister of Home Affairs (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 46 hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am very grateful to all of them. I do not want to take the time of the House by mentioning names of all those hon. Members.

Yesterday, my esteemed colleague, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, while intervening in the debate, had dwelt in detail on a number of points including the developmental activities in the Union Territories, the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in service and the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme etc. I would not like to take much time of the House in going over the points already covered by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. But I would be dealing with all those points which have mainly occupied the debate.

Assam has been one of the subjects of debate. The Government have made its stand clear that the doors are open for further talks on the foreigners' issue. The Government are anxious to find a just and satisfactory solution in consultation with the State Government of Assam and all concerned and have been making earnest and sustained efforts to find an amicable solution to the foreigners' problem which should be just and fair to all and consistent with larger national and public interest.

The Government have patiently carried on negotiations with the AASU and the AAGSP. If a solution is not possible so far, it is not for want of effort on the part of the Government. The Government would not hesitate to resume talks to hammer out a lasting solution to the foreigners' issue if fresh practical and pragmatic efforts are made by the agitation leaders. While Government have been doing their best to create objective conditions congenial and conducive to a fruitful dialogue.

The resumption of agitation has vitiated the atmosphere and the agitation leaders have declined to negotiate afresh saying that the atmosphere has been, vitiated with the introduction of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and that the Act has been introduced to create non-Indian citizens. The Act takes care of all sections of the people of the State. It is not detrimental to minorities, as alleged by Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

It is reported in the newspapers that the Chief Minister of Assam has said in the Assembly on 16th March, 1984, that he was taking an initiative for resumption of talks on the foreigners' issue and sought cooperation of the agitation leaders and other organisations to help hammer out a lasting solution. He is also reported to have expressed grave concern at the attitude of the agitators in announcing new phase of programme instead of creating an atmosphere for talks.

There has been a perceptible improvement in the law and order situation in the last few months though the resumption of agitation has vitiated the atmosphere. 38 police stations and 38 new police outposts have been opened and 283 armed police pickets have been posted in trouble-brone areas. The provisions of the Assam (Dist-

turbed Areas) Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act are invoked wherever necessary.

The State Government propose to raise 4 battalions of peace-keeping force. Vigorous efforts have been made to flush out illegal arms, ammunition and explosives. The Security network has been tightened. In the context of the attempt on the life of Chief Minister on 19th November, 1983 efforts to strengthen VIP security have also been made.

Detection and deportation of foreign nationals in Assam has been a continuing process. Total number of 3,80,934 infiltrators were detected by various agencies in Assam from 1952 to October, 1983 out of which 3,21,736 infiltrators were sent back. Among the various measures taken by the Government to tackle the foreigners issue are :-

(i) Enactment of Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 which provides for establishment of Tribunals for determination of illegal migrants, those foreign nationals who have entered into India on or after the 25th day of March, 1971 without valid passport, travel documents etc. Rules and Guidelines have been issued on the 2nd February, 1984.

(ii) Decisions to construct barbed-wire fencing on the Indo-Bangladesh border, technical survey for which has already been undertaken ;

(iii) Increase in the number of border outposts along the Assam border from 48 to 81. Average distance between 2 border outposts has been brought down from 5.6 KM to 3.4 KM.

(iv) Patrolling of the riverine sector has been intensified ;

(v) Additional speed boats have been pressed into service ;

(vi) It is proposed to raise three additional battalions of BSF for guarding the border.

The State Government of Assam have notified the establishment of 20 Tribunals. Six tribunals have started functioning. So far, 14 District Judges from outside the State of Assam have joined, out of the offers of appointments sent to 60 District Judges, 12 have declined the offer, 5 have

agreed to join. The State Government are in correspondence with 29 Judges. A Committee has been constituted by the State Government to sort out the difficulties and problems so as to enable the Tribunals to function smoothly. Advisory Committees and Screening Committees have been constituted by the State Government.

As rules and Guidelines have been issued recently, references to the Tribunals are yet to be made by the Superintendent of Police. However, enquiries are being made and cases are being prepared by the inquiry authorities.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee suggested that West Bengal Government should be reimbursed for bearing the burden of Assam refugees.

29,014 persons affected by the disturbances during last year which took place in Assam were staying in the camps maintained by the Government of West Bengal. in North Bengal. A programme following repatriation was drawn up by the Governments of Assam and West Bengal for return of these persons to Assam in phases. The repatriation started from 2nd November, 1983. Only 9,160 affected persons were still left in the West Bengal camps as on 5th February, 1984.

Maintenance relief and adequate security have been provided to the families who have returned to their villages in Assam. The Central Government have agreed to reimburse the entire expenditure incurred by the Government of West Bengal for providing relief to the persons who were affected by the last year's disturbances in Assam and were staying in the camps maintained by the Government of West Bengal. So far, the Central Government has released a sum of Rs. 90,64 lakhs as assistance to the Government of West Bengal for this purpose. The Central Government have provided the necessary relief and rehabilitation to such persons on the same scale as was provided to the affected persons in the Assam camps. If there is any amount outstanding, that will also be reimbursed.

The Second important point which has been occupying the attention of the House is Punjab. Several speakers naturally dwelt on the Punjab situation. I am happy that many speakers condemned the burning of article 25 of the Constitution and also con-

demned the use of religious places for criminal activities. I am happy that many of them also condemned the activities of the extremist elements and have asked that the communal forces should be ruthlessly dealt with. Many of them like Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Ram Jethmalani have held the Government as being responsible for the situation which has developed in Punjab. This, of course, is totally untrue. Government have made it repeatedly clear that they are keen that the matter should be discussed and resolved. Government have been discussing over a long period with the Shiromani Akali Dal the various demands raised by them. All the religious demands have, in fact, been accepted by the Government. Government have already announced that the sale of tobacco, liquor and meat will be banned within a demarcated area, including the Harmander Saheb and areas around Durgiana temple. Government also agreed to direct relay from the Jullundur Station of All India Radio of Gurubani from the Golden Temple for one and a half hours in the morning and half an hour in the evening. The Akalis are asking for a longer duration and though arrangements have been made for installing facilities for the relay of Gurubani, the requisite cooperation has not been received from them. Carrying of kirpans conforming to certain specifications by the Sikhs on domestic flights has also been agreed to. Since the All India Gurudwara Act would affect the States other than Punjab, Government had indicated readiness to consider the formulation of a Bill covering specified historical Gurudwaras in consultation with the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the State Governments and other interested parties. The Akali Dal has not furnished a list of historical Gurudwaras and has been insisting that consultations would only be with the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and that it is for the Government to get the concurrence of all the other parties before enacting the Bill.

As regards river water dispute, Government are willing to refer this dispute to a Tribunal presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

With regard to territorial dispute, Government have done their utmost to be

helpful without being unfair to any State and announced their willingness to abide by any of the alternatives suggested : (1) implementation of the 1970 award; (2) referring of the disputes and claims, including the question of Chandigarh, to a new Commission; (3) dividing Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana and referring the remaining disputes to a Commission; (4) adopting any other alternative acceptable to both the States. The Akali Dal is not willing to accept any of these alternatives and their demand is that, while Chandigarh should be immediately transferred, all other claims and counter-claims should be referred to a Commission. All sections of the Haryana people are opposed to this.

Government have already appointed the Sarkaria Commission with appropriate terms of reference for examining the issue relating to Centre-State relations consistent with the requirements of national unity and integrity. The Akali Dal is at liberty to place any submissions which they wish to make before the Sarkaria Commission which falls within its terms of reference.

The demand relating to Article 25 of the Constitution has been raised by the Akali Dal suddenly. It did not figure in the list of demands furnished in September, 1981 nor, in fact, in any earlier discussions or communications to Government until the letter received this month.

Instead of discussing the matter or proceeding to seek the amendment through constitutional means, the demand has been backed simultaneously by a programme of agitation and display of disrespect to the Constitution. Even the problems and the nature of changes sought have not been made clear. This, as many members of the House have observed, is not appropriate.

If the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal had taken a more reasonable approach and made their demands in a spirit of give and take, the problem could have been solved and the violence in the State could have been more easily contained. In any case Government have made efforts to check the activities of extremist and other militant elements.

After the proclamation of President's rule in Punjab various law and order measures were enforced as a result of which the situation showed signs of improvement....

(Interruption)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद)
रेल की लाइनें उखाड़ी जा रही हैं औरये कहते हैं कि हालत सुधार रहे हैं ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Unfortunately the incidents which occurred on 14.2.1984 and subsequent spurt of violence by extremists and terrorists gave a set back to the law and order situation.

Nevertheless over the last few days, stringent action has again shown results....

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about yesterday's murder ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : From 18.10.1983 onwards, the authorities initiated a series of selective raids and combing operations which not only resulted in the unearthing of illicit weapons but also checked the activities of criminals and anti-social elements. From 18.10.1983 to 21.3.1984, 976 weapons have been recovered rifles—45, guns 77, revolvers 54, pistols—799 and carbines 3. 2749 cartridges have been recovered and also 4 hand grenades. Under the Arms Act, 1992 persons have been arrested.

Since the imposition of President's rule and till 10.3.1984, 91 persons wanted for important criminal and extremist activities have been arrested. The interrogation of the arrested persons has provided useful information for working out a number of cases in Punjab and Delhi and has also disclosed information regarding the activities of extremist elements in the Golden Temple Complex and elsewhere.

While additional Central forces were provided to the State Government for strengthening the police arrangements, Various other measures were also taken which included the setting up of special squads, intensification of patrolling and organisation of naka-bandis, raids to unearth illicit weapons, etc, the provision of armed squads in buses, trains and to known targets, and the gearing up of intelligence machinery. Arrangements for security of Railway are being strengthened. In a meeting of Railways and police officials held yesterday in Chandigarh, it was decided

to provide escorts on all trains in the night. Patrolling of track has been intensified and other safety measures introduced.

District Magistrates all over Punjab were asked to ban plying of motor cycles and scooters for 15 days from 1.4.1984. On the completion of 15 days, District Magistrates have been directed by the Government to regulate it according to their experience and expedience for future.

The districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur (excluding Pathankot Tehsil) and Kapurthala (excluding Phagwara Tehsil) which were more seriously affected by extremist and terrorist activities were declared as disturbed areas on 4.3.1984.

Appropriate changes in administrative set up have been made at the district and higher levels.

In recent months, however, the extremist elements in the State had been indulging in a propaganda of communal hate and in supporting secessionist moves. The AISSF had been at the forefront of such activities.

The Government have, on 19.3.1984, declared the AISSF as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. 123 AISSF activists have been arrested upto 28.3.84.

These are some of the specific efforts of Government to control the law and order situation. However, what is equally important is the effort made by the people of the State themselves to maintain peace and harmony.

The Government of Punjab recently set up Village Defence Societies to curb the activities of extremists. These came into existence following a series of violent incidents last month. Village Defence Societies consist of licence holders in the villages. If need be, local police assist them in organising their work. Their main job is of doing nakabandis and patrolling of the area under their charge to guard against extremist activities. Weapons under Village Defence Scheme have been issued to such persons who have volunteered to be members of these societies but do not have weapons. It is too early to assess the effectiveness of these societies. However, immediate impact as a confidence building exercise is good.

Peace marches have been held in the State by various political parties, for example, in district of Bhatinda, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Ludhiana etc. These marches have indicated the will of the people to remain united and to fight protagonists of communalism. Peace meetings have also been held. Of great importance is the fact that an 'all party atonement ceremony' had been held at the Amritsar Railway Station in connection with the reinstalment of the Golden Temple Model which was attended by Gyani Sahib Singh, Head Priest of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. A rally of over 2,000 ex-servicemen held at Bhatinda on 27th March took a pledge to sacrifice their lives for national unity, defence, communal harmony and national defence.

It may be worthwhile highlighting the fact that in the rural Punjab, communal harmony prevails. There have been laudable instances where members of the Panchayat and the Numberdars have taken full responsibilities for the security of the minority communities in their villages.

The tragedy of Punjab is due to the actions of some misguided extremists. Under the Umbrella there are smugglers and bootleggers, criminals, the so-called former naxalites and some extremely communal elements who are taking advantage of the agitation and the turmoil.

There are certain aspects of the problem which require mention. Some statements have been made about differences between Punjab Police and CRPF. It is being alleged that they are favourably disposed towards one or the other community. We must guard against any such loose talk. Punjab Police is known for high standard of its performance and the CRPF is assisting the local administration. Both the forces are working in a difficult situation. If there are any individuals who have been remiss, it would call for action. It is totally wrong to blame them as having bias one way or the other.

With regard to the question of entry of police into the Golden Temple, as has been stated a number of times, there is no legal bar against the entry of police into any place of religious worship in performance of its duties. Government is against the use of

places of worship for accumulation of arms or for protecting of fugitives from law. Entry of police in the Golden Temple, however, is a complex matter - it has ramifications. There is also the question of repercussions and the sentiments of the Sikhs. One has to view the question in all of its aspects in taking any decision. The State authorities have asked and it could be reiterated that the SGPC should see that those wanted by law are made to surrender to the authorities concerned. Already statements have been made by some prominent Sikh Leaders against persons hiding in Akal Takhat who have described it as against the tenets of Sikhism.

In the matter of the recent case against Sant Longowal, according to reports available with Government, a booklet entitled "An Appeal to the Conscience of the Commonwealth Countries" was issued in the name of Sant H.S. Longowal at the time of the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Governments held in November, 1983. After examining the contents of the booklet, an FIR under Section 124A I.P.C. has been registered on 19.3.84 at Police Station Kotwali in Amritsar, as is the practice normally in such cases. The reports that Sant Longowal has been charged are not quite correct. Only an FIR has been registered and the matter is under investigation.

Government would hope that even now the Shiromani Akali Dal would stop its policy of confrontation and come forward with reasonableness to solve the problem. Government would be willing to accept any solution that is acceptable to the people and to all concerned. But, Government would also take steps to deal with violence firmly wherever it occurs.

Sir, some hon. Members made a mention about developments in North-eastern region . . .

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह : भिण्डरावाले के खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ? आल इण्डिया सिख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन ने यह धमकी दी है कि वे परीक्षाएं नहीं होने देंगे, इसके लिए क्या पग उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : भिण्डरावाले के खिलाफ भी केस रजिस्टर्ड किये गये हैं ।

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह : सिख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन ने जो घमकी दी है कि परीक्षाएं नहीं होने देंगे, उसके बारे में तो आपने बताया नहीं है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Some hon. Members made a mention about developments in Northeastern region, particularly with reference to the recent happenings in Manipur and Tripura. They also expressed some misgivings about CRPF in Manipur. At the very outset I would like to clarify that the Government of Manipur have not expressed any views whatsoever against induction of CRPF. On the other hand, they have asked for additional units of CRPF for Manipur.

Sir, so far as the extremist activities in the North-east are concerned, I may mention that the Government have taken effective steps to curb the activities of the extremists in the region. Para-military forces/security forces have been deployed in the areas affected by the extremists' violence. There was fall in the number of violent incidents in the year 1983 as compared to that in 1982 in all the affected areas of the region, that is, the number of such incidents fell from 92 to 52 in Tripura, 73 to 51 in Manipur, 5 to 4 in Nagaland and 28 to 16 in Mizoram. The situation in Assam has also shown perceptible improvement after the popular Government assumed office in February 1983.

The whole State of Manipur and Union Territory of Mizoram stand declared as disturbed areas. A belt in Tripura on Tripura-Mizoram border also stands declared as 'disturbed'. Meitei extremists, namely, PLA, PREPAK and KCP and other allied bodies were again declared as unlawful associations in October, 1983. MNF and allied bodies were also so declared in January, 1984.

The number of extremists arrested in Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura during 1983 was over 300. Besides more than 300 have surrendered. Assistance to extremists who surrender voluntarily is extended so as to rehabilitate them. I hope the misguided elements will shun the path of violence and decide to live peacefully as law-abiding citizens.

The Government has always strived to find just and equitable solutions to problems within the frame work of the Indian Consti-

tution. Government are also aware of the need for faster economic development of the north-eastern region and special attention is being given in this regard. As I have already mentioned before this House earlier, the *per capita* outlay in the North-eastern region is Ra. 1393 as against Rs. 872 for the rest of the country in the Sixth Plan. The Prime Minister has set up a committee of Ministers in April 1980, consisting of Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers from all concerned Ministries for overseeing and speeding up economic development of the region. The Committee has so far held 8 meetings.

The broad gauge line to Cauhati is proposed to be commissioned in April 1984. Work on model studies for the rail-cum-road bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Joghhepa is in full swing. The foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister in November, 1983. The first phase of Kopili Hydrel Project has been commissioned this month. The second unit is expected to be commissioned within a month. A small cement plant at Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh is complete and is due for commissioning. Three cement plants are being set up, one each in Manipur Nagaland and Assam. Two paper plants are being set up in Ilchar and Nowgong in Assam. A paper plant at Tuli in Nagaland is already in production.

The road bridge at Silghat near Tezpur is under construction and is expected to be completed by 1986. A special TV programme for the north east at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.5 crores has been drawn up and cleared by the public Investment Board. The foundation stone for the North Eastern Institute of Science and Technology has been laid by the President at Izatnagar on 4th March, 1984. An Institute of Medical Sciences is being established at Shillong. A crash scheme costing about Rs. 17 crores is under implementation in Manipur for generating employment and the main stress is being stress is being given on minor irrigatiou Rabi cultivation and small industries. I have mentioned only some of the major items of development by way of illustration to indicate to the Hon. Members that the Government are keen on peaceful progress in the North Eastern region with an accelerated pace so that the people live a happier and better life.

16 hrs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee spoke about a Centre being strong and the States being weak and warned the Government against avoiding the issue of giving more powers and resources to the States. If the Government's intention was to avoid the issue we would not have set up the Sarkaria Commission. It is of course taking some time, but in an issue so vast as Centre-State relations, the matter will naturally take a little time.

The relations between the Centre and the State Governments are governed by the provisions of the constitution. The constitution clearly defines division of Legislative and Executive Powers for the Centre and the States.

The Central Government has consistently been trying to maintain cordial relations with all States. They have scrupulously refrained from interfering in any way with the legislative and executive authority of the State Governments in spheres assigned to them under the Constitution. They have never adopted any discriminatory or unsympathetic attitude towards any State Government irrespective of the party in power in that State.

The opposition parties have been organising conclaves for bringing out their views on Centre-State Relations and allied issues. So far four conclaves have been organised by them. The resolutions at these conclaves have, in addition to asking for a review of financial and economic relations between the Union and the States, dwelt upon the role of Governor, attempts by the Centre to topple Non-Congress (I) Governments etc. So far as the role of Governor is concerned, the Governor is a constitutional functionary and works according to the provisions of the Constitution. As regards the allegation about attempts at toppling of the Non Congress (I) Governments, it has been repeatedly made clear by the Centre that there is no substance in such allegations.

Regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, certain anti-national, secessionist and subversive elements in Jammu and Kashmir, especially the J & K Jamaat-e-Islami, the Islami Jamaat-e-Tulba, the J & K People's League, the Mahaz-e-Azadi and the Awami Action committee have been persistently carrying on anti-national activities and propaganda. They have also been engineering

agitations, demonstrations, bomb explosions etc. to create panic and uncertainty in the minds of the people. The Government of India have been in correspondence with the State Government for taking adequate and prompt action against these elements to effectively curb their activities. The State Government have recently started taking action against some members/activists of some of the organisations, namely, the J & K JEI, the People's League, and Mahaz-e-Azadi, besides other subversive elements. Government of India are, however, closely watching the situation.

As far as the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned as my colleague Shri Venkatasubbaiah has dealt with this extensively as also the programmes relating to development of Harijans, I would not like to go into the details.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ? He is giving the reply now. What is the clarification you want to ask ?

There is no point of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I am not seeking any clarifications. I am asking about the procedure. The hon. Minister, while giving reply to the debate, is reading out certain written notes. He cannot go on just reading out one point after another and that too back-dated notes prepared by the bureaucrats in his Ministry.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is allowed. He can do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that it is allowed. He can do it.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told you. I have said that he can do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is not yielding. He is giving the reply to the debate. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPT. SPEAKER Don't record what all they say.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap alleged that the Government was not interested in implementing the Mandal report and Shri R. N. Rakesh wanted an early decision on the Mandal Commission Report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, my point of order was not heard. I am walking out on protest.

[At this stage, Shri A. K. Roy left the House].

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The recommendations of the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) raises important issues. Though it was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference on 4-4-1983, there was no unanimity of opinion in this meeting.

The Mandal Commission has come up with a list of 3743 castes to be notified as backward. Though the Mandal Commission has evolved what it calls 'objective' criteria for the determination of backwardness, in arriving at the list of backward classes, it has gone outside of these criteria. Even though it conducted an elaborate field survey to apply these criteria, it has not listed the castes which qualified as backward on the basis of these criteria. In the matter of determining backwardness among Hindus and non-Hindu communities different sets of criteria have been recommended. The list of backward classes drawn up by the Mandal Commission also includes many castes which are not generally regarded as backward and it also includes some castes which are already included in the list of Scheduled Castes of the States; i. e., 'Pulaya' in Kerala, 'Dhari' in Bihar, 'Robit' in Gujarat and 'Baira' in Karnataka. Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity are included in backward castes by the Commission in some States but not in others. It is necessary that all these inconsistencies are gone into.

The Commission was only asked to examine the desirability or otherwise of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes not adequately represented in public services. Instead, the Commission has suggested a blanket reservation of 27% for OBCs. The

Commission has not specifically examined which particular backward classes are not adequately represented in public services.

No State has agreed to adopt the Mandal list in preference to their own lists of OBC. Those States which do not have their own OBC Lists, have also not agreed to adopt the Mandal List. Those States who have not adopted economic or area criteria for identification of OBCs and those States who have put an income limit after identifying the OBC otherwise, have not agreed to adopt the mainly caste/community based OBC List suggested by Mandal Commission irrespective of the income.

A Committee of Secretaries to Government of India was formed to examine the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission. It has submitted its report and this report is under the consideration of Government. Now, the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee of the Ministers to go into the reports submitted by the Secretaries Committee.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet Ministers has been held.

As far as the Jail Reforms Committee is concerned, we have received the report of the Mulla Committee and forwarded it to the State Governments for implementation and their observations.

With regard to the official language, I have replied to this question several times in this House. Shri Zainul Basher, Member of Parliament said that Hindi being the Official language of the Union should not be ignored; progress of Hindi as link language is not being done; Government should prepare a programme so that Hindi may be developed on priority basis, and that Hindi is good for national integration.

Shri C.T. Dhandapani said that the Central Government employees have the option to write their notes in Hindi or English in their official work, but the language of a region finds no place in the Central Government, and that Tamil should be made an associate language.

In regard to the promotion of Hindi as official language and link language, the following steps have been taken.

In order to ensure the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union a programme is prepared every year and circulated to all Ministries and Departments. An annual assesment report regarding implementation of these programmes is also placed before both the Houses of Parliament.

Provision of in-service training under the Teaching Scheme for those employees who do not have a working knowledge of Hindi and training in Hindi typing and stenography to all typists and stenographers.

Apart from a Central Hindi Samiti under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Hindi Salahakar Samities have been formed in 29 Ministries and Departments under the chairmanship of the concerned Ministries.

Official language implementation committees to review the implementation work of official language have been constituted at different levels.

Provision of various incentives and cash awards for passing Hindi examinations conducted by the Hindi Teaching Scheme and using Hindi in their official work.

Strengthening of the Implementation Branch of the Department of Official Language and review of implementation of official language by officers through inspection.

Taking of coordinated steps to develop mechanical aids for introduction of upto date techniques in the sector of typing, printing and telecommunication through Hindi.

As regards making Tamil as an associate language of the Union, it may be stated that under Article 343 (1) of the Constitution, Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of the Union. Under Section 3 (1) of the Official Language Act, use of English, in addition to Hindi is permitted for the official purposes of the Union. But for the two languages prescribed as above no other language is allowed to be used in Central Government Offices.

Here, I would like to point out, and assure the nation, that we are not going to impose Hindi on people who cannot learn it immediately. We must, therefore, give them some time, and that is why the Government does not want to take any action which will be harsher to those who are not willing to learn it immediately.

In the end, I would like to appreciate the services being rendered by the Government servants in the country; there are over 35 lakhs of them. They are serving in various capacities and are involved in the progressive and developmental work being undertaken by the Government.

Once again, I would like to thank the hon. Members for the interest which they have shown in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless any hon. Member wants me to put any cut motions separately to vote, I shall put all the cut motions moved, together to the vote of the House.

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it. The cut motions are negated.

The Cut motions Nos. 21, 37, 39 to 90, 105 to 158, 166 to 210, 267 to 272 and 276 to 326 were put and negated.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have only announced that the 'Noes' have it, with regard to the cut motions. It means that the cut motions have been put and negated.

Now, I shall put the Demands to vote.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 60 relating to the 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

The Lok Sabha divided ;

[Division No. 1]

16.23 hrs

Baitha, Shri D.L.
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhoje, Shri Reshma Motiram
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Chakradharri Singh, Shri
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Dalbir Singh Shri
 Das, Shri A.C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Karma, Shri Laxman
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram
 Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
 Mohsin Shri F.H.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Quadri, Shri S.T.
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Thungon, Shri P.K.
 Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
 Lawrence, Shri M.M.
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
 Rakesh, Shri R.N
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shejwalkar, N.K.
 Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tirkey, Shri Piyush
 Yadav, Shri R.P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the results* of the divisions : Ayes-47, Noes-22.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Shri Motilal Singh, Shri Chhote Lal Uike, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Shri S.R.A.S. Appalanaidu, Shri Zainul Basher, Shri M. Nageswara Rao, Shri Nurul Islam and Shri Eduardo Faleirof ;

NOES : Shri R.P. Das, Shri Nirmlal Singh, and Shri Hannan Mollah.

£He noted by mistake for NOES and also from a wrong seat and later inoformed teq Speaker accordigly.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1984-85 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS VOTED BY LOK SABHA

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
50.	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	93,99,000	...	4,69,92,000	...
51.	Cabinet	1,19,53,000	...	5,97,63,000	...
52.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,19,28,000		10,96,43,000	...
53.	Police	76,88,71,000	4,28,16,000	384,43,57,000	21,40,77,000
54.	Other Administrative and General Services	29,30,48,000	5,89,07,000	146,52,40,000	29,45,32,000
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	63,96,43,000	31,92,89,000	298,37,76,000	133,49,12,000
56.	Delhi	56,70,76,000	42,02,82,000	283,53,81,000	210,14,10,000
57.	Chandigarh	9,65,99,000	4,12,18,000	48,30,00,000	20,60,92,000
58.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,96,96,000	5,24,09,000	44,84,79,003	26,20,47,000
59.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96,06,000	98,19,000	4,80,31,000	4,90,94,000
60.	Lakshadweep	2,35,50,000	53,93,000	11,77,48,000	2,69,66,000