

कम है। 6 मशीने की सजा कम नहीं होती है लेकिन अगर कोई दूसरी बार आफेंस करेगा तो हम यह इस में रख रहे हैं कि 3 मशीने की सजा जरूर हो अगर कोर्ट से कंविशन होता है।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : दूसरी दफा 6 मशीने की बजाई एक साल की सजा आप रखिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप अगर ऐसे केसेज में फांसी देना चाहें, तो वह हम नहीं कर सकते। मैं उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री वी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : सब स्टैंडर्ड मशीनों के लिए आप क्या करेंगे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो ऐसी मशीनें बनाएंगे उन को सजा मिलेगी और वे पकड़े जाएंगे। लाइसेंसिंग होगा हर एक मशीन बनाने वाले की और मशीन बनाने वाला किसान की इस बात की तसल्ली कराएगा कन्ट्रोलर से या दूसरे अफसर से कि जो मशीन वह इस्तेमाल करेगा, वह स्पेसीफिकेशन के मुताबिक है और सेफ मशीन है। तो ये सारी चीजें इसके अन्दर रखी गई हैं। इस में हैरसमेंट इन्सपेक्टर लबिल पर हो सकता है, मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकता लेकिन इस एक्ट का इम्पलीमेंटेशन आखिरकार स्टेट्स की मार्फत होगा उनमें स्टेट्स अपने रूल्स बनाएंगी और सेन्टर भी रूल्स बनाएगा। उसमें हम गाइडेंस भी देंगे और डाइरेक्टिव भी दे सकते हैं। कोशिश यह करेंगे कि कहीं हैरसमेंट किसान का न हो। तो इस में जितना हम कर सकते हैं, वह आपकी सलाह से करेंगे। आयन्दा भी पार्लियामेंट इस बात की देखभाल कर सकती है। जिस मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे यह काम होगा, वह भी इस को

देखेगी और स्टेट्स में भी इस की देखभाल होगी। यहां भी हम इस की देखभाल करेंगे। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि हाउस इस बिल को पास करे।

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is : "That the Bill to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and use of, the product of any industry producing dangerous machines with a view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the Clause by Clause consideration later on.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Please, take it now.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow, after 6 P.M.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Tomorrow, after 6 P.M. ?

MR. SPEAKER : The House has to take up a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 12 August, 1983 on the situation in Shri Lanka.

17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENTS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER ON AUGUST 12, 1983 ON SITUATION IN SRI LANKA.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 12 August, 1983 on the situation in Shri Lanka.

Before Prof. Madhu Dandavate starts the discussion. I request the hon. Members to be very brief and precise because we have already discussed this situation in Sri Lanka, twice. If anything new has come up or if any new points are to be made then these only may be discussed. Some friends from the same Party have asked me to give them time separately for each member of that Party. I will request the Members to make some adjustments with their leaders or the Members who speaks first, to see that the time allotted to each party is not exceeded to. It is already 5 O'clock. The Minister will reply at...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : At what time would you like him to reply? At 7 P. M. ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mid-night.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : Tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything has already been discussed. Seven O'clock should be all right. So, at 7 O'clock, I will call the Minister to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr Speaker. Sir, I rise to raise the discussion on the statement that was placed before the House by the Prime Minister on 12th August, 1983 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. While we are debating the situation in Sri Lanka I am reminded about the international moralists, who always advise us and give their unwarranted and unwanted advice to us that any discussion and debate in Indian parliament on the situation in Sri Lanka would amount to interference in the internal problems of Sri Lanka. Those who have recently accepted Gandhi and that too with retrospective effect, feel that they must invoke the name of Gandhiji to defend their soft attitude on this problem. I am one among those who greatly respect the sovereignty of the States. But at the same time, I am one among those in this land of Gandhiji who feel that sovereignty of human rights and human

values has to be weighed higher than the sovereignty of the States. That is the reason why we should not feel embarrassed at all in debating the serious situation in Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : Have we ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not at all. I am addressing not you but the critics through you. I must also say that our responsible attitude has to be an attitude of firmness blended with an attitude of restraint. If that is done, I think, it will be possible to contribute to the solution of the problem.

I would like to quote in the very beginning the traditions of this House led by eminent leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In March, 1960 while referring to the firing that had taken place in South Africa as a result of racial policies, in this very House Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the Leader of the House at that time, moved a resolution and made certain relevant observations. I feel that these observations and that resolution are as relevant today as it was at that time. The resolution that was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru I am sure, Prof. Ranga must be aware of that reads like this;

"That this House deplores and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy in the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

In defence of this particular resolution the observations which were made by Pandit Nehru are very significant and very relevant. While defending the moving of this resolution in the House about the events that had taken place in South Africa Pandit Nehru has observed;

"It is not the custom of this House normally to consider such matters which are supposed to be in the internal jurisdiction of another country nor indeed would we like the other countries to consider matters in the internal jurisdiction of this country. That is the normal practice, and it is the right practice. However, sometimes things happen and occurrences take place which are not normal at all but are exceedingly abnormal, and then it becomes rather difficult if some convention comes in the way of the expression of a feeling which is deep-seated and powerful. After all, this House is and ought to be in some measure a mirror of our peoples' feelings. Therefore, although this is not a normal procedure, we felt that this House should be given an opportunity to express the strong feelings which it has in regard to this tragic incident."

Sir your decision to admit this motion under rule 193 is perfectly justified by an eminent personality of the late Jawaharlal Nehru's stature, and this is the background in which the discussion should take place.

I must also add that there was a man in this country, called Mahatma Gandhi, who was an Indian, born in this country, but his laboratory for the experiment of *Satyagraha* was South Africa, where he fought racial discrimination. He did not think that he interfered in the internal affairs of South Africa. He said "I am a citizen of the world; wherever I find injustice, I shall be prepared to fight against injustice" So, he made South Africa an experimental laboratory of the world, and from that Percolated the message of *Satyāgraha*. It began outside and it percolated down to India. That is the history and Philosophy of *Satyagraha*. And we would like firmly to follow Mahatma Gandhi and these are the traditions left behind by him.

Then what about Jawaharlal Nehru? I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Spanish Civil War. When we were involved in our struggle for freedom, the voice of Jawaharlal Nehru was the voice of the people. He said

that the Spanish Civil War might be beyond our frontier, but there can be no frontier to peace, no frontier to freedom; therefore, the people who are struggling for independence in India must stand for the Civil War for freedom of Spain and must express its sympathy. He went further and said that the Congress should send a volunteer brigade to participate in the civil war to express its moral sympathy and support. This was the thinking of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and these are the additions to be emulated.

As far as the situation in Sri Lanka is concerned, the different dimensions of the violence are very important. The violence that has taken place at present is not an exception; it is a part of a calculated design. It is not the first time that violence has occurred in Sri Lanka. In 1956, 1958, 1966, 1977, 1981, and 1983 we had violence, ethnic violences, in Sri Lanka. But, qualitatively, the nature of violence has changed, compared to the previous ones, in the violence of 1977, 1981 and 1983, and the qualitative change in the violence was the involvement on the circumstances lending a queer angle to the perspective of the entire violence, leading to blood, shed, even violence inside the jail, violence inside the families, violence in the streets, violence in the public institutions; that was a new dimension added to it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
In jails also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said. The involvement of the security forces, like the Armed forces gives a new dimension to the violence that is committed there.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Very few people know that two-thirds of the population of Sri Lanka consists of persons of less than 25 Years of age. Young persons are full of emotion; they are emotionally surcharged; whether they are Tamil-speaking people or Sinhalese-speaking people, two thirds of them are all below 25 Years of age. That lends a new dimension to

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the entire violence that is committed and, as a result of that, an emotional crisis has taken place there.

There is one more aspect to which the Government must draw its attention and that is the pluralistic structure of Sri Lanka. It is very important to remember in the present context, in the Present crisis that has overtaken Sri Lanka that it is a country with an area of 25,000 sq. miles and a population of 15 million and that it presents a picture of diversity in racial, religious, regional and linguistic terms. This adds to the complexity of the problem there. Unfortunately, the relations have not been harmonious ever since the violence which erupted in 1956. You will find the racial and communal dimension added to that. According to the 1946 census, amongst the Sinhalese 92 Per cent were Buddhists and 8 per cent Christians; amongst the Tamils, 81 per cent were Hindus, 16 per cent Christians and 3 per cent Buddhists; amongst Indian Tamils it is 89 per cent Hindus, 8 per cent Christians and rest Buddhists; amongst Ceylon Moors it is 99 per cent Muslims and the rest Buddhists, Hindus and Christians.

That is the reason why the tension that is created here in this country has altogether different dimensions. The minority problem becomes a very important problem. The test of democracies is how secure are their minorities. In our case also it is the same, in the country it is the same, in the Lok Sabha it is the same-how secure are the minorities. That is the most important aspect. I am very happy that we are secure here, though we belong to the political minorities. I can assure you that, we have no fear! And that being the position, the tensions create certain dangers, whether they are political minorities or linguistic minorities or religious and communal minorities. The entire structure of the population and the entire complexity of the population has added to the dimension of the problem.

Again, there is one more aspect, that is, the regional distribution of these communities. As far as Ceylon Tamil-

ans are concerned, they are predominant in the north and east and the rest of them in other areas, and this has created certain pockets of discontent, pockets of violence and pockets of security. This problem is also dangerous. Added to that, the foreign policy aspect is extremely important. And I would like to draw the attention of the Government to keep in mind the dimensions of the foreign policy involved in the entire episode of the crisis in Sri Lanka.

As far as Ceylon is concerned, they always proclaim that they are non-aligned. When I put a question to one of the leaders of Ceylon: "Do you believe in non-alignment", he scripturally replied to me: "We, the Ceylonese, are more non-aligned than India". That is the reply he gave. As far as non-alignment is concerned, it is a matter of fact that in the non-aligned world itself there is a spectrum, there are certain countries leaning to the left while others are leaning to the right, and it is an accepted fact that as far as Sri Lanka is concerned, though they are committed to the non-alignment policy and the concept, they are inclined towards the West. They have preferred sympathies for the United States, the U. K. and others. There is not the least doubt about it.

As far as economics are concerned, they believe in the economy of free enterprise and they are seeking help from the multinationals. They have more reliance on the World Bank and IMF and you see how IMF is functioning at present how the World Bank is functioning at present, how they are imposing certain conditions on the developing world, and as a result of that how sometimes our freedom in the economic field is completely reduced.

President Jayewardene is reported to have admitted yesterday that at the height of violence in Sri Lanka they have sought military assistance from U. S., U. K., Pakistan, Bangladesh, Australia, and they say, We do not mind getting assistance from India also'.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
India also ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Yes. 'India also', he has said it. About India they have said, 'If necessary, even "India"-they have put India in inverted commas.

That is how they have been thinking. Basically they are relying on that. And to mind this is the most dangerous dimension of the problem. We are committed to non-alignment. That is the national goal,

And especially for the developing countries non-alignment is a 'must'. We have to defend that policy for our development, for the preservation of peace and for the preservation or the progress that we are trying to seek. But in the circumstances we are surrounded by certain neighbours, where stability is of great importance not only for those countries, but the stability of our neighbours is also important from the point of view of our peace the from the point of view of our development, and therefore, we must try to seek certain solutions in which there will be no interventions of the foreign countries. The super powers are interested in this problem and I mince no words, the United States is deeply interested in intervening in this situation and today the economic policy of Sri Lanka also puts a certain amount of reliance on the West and in addition to that, in a political crisis when they find that there is destabilisation, if the super power like the United States jumps into the picture, even the other super powers will not keep quiet. Even they will be forced to intervene because some super powers feels that their historical role is the liberation of others and prevention of further complication if the other super power intervenes and therefore, this is the dangerous dimension and therefore, that has to be avoided. Zone of peace, if it is disturbed there is a danger for the entire sub-continent. There is a danger for the entire region of the Indian ocean and that will destroy all the policies for which we have stood for.

I will briefly refer to one more aspect i.e. separatism.

MR. SPEAKER : I may mention-as an opener I have given you the latitude. If Mr. Swamy wants to share the time with you...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
No. Let him have all the time.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have five minutes more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
The moment you ring the bell I will sit down in fifteen minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I should have done it long ago or I should do it with retrospective effect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
As far as separatism is concerned, it has become a very important issue in the Tamil speaking areas there. The slogan of separatism had been raised by TULF as a reaction to violence and discrimination. So, I would like to take up a very balanced and restrained attitude and here I would like to draw a parallel.

When the question of Sikhistan came in and khalistan came in, some people were very sensitive. Some people like us believe that slogan of khalistan is not a disease but a symptom of disease. Let us go to the basic disease and if there are certain grievances - real or probably imaginary, we try to settle them, in that case a few extremists talking language of separatism, they can be completely eliminated. In this case I would like to make special reference of Annadurai. He was the unquestioned leader of the DMK and Tamil Nadu. There was an election manifesto in which DMK talked about secession from the Indian Union. But we did not rub the DMK the wrong way. We tried our best including the ruling party in the country to keep them in the mainstream of our Indian political life. We did not break our bridges with Annadurai and he was a man with such a saintly personality and high stature that the day he announced that "I have given up slogan of secession" that was the glory all of its own and I think that was the best hour of his political life and the best of our national

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stream. That is how, by taking the persuasive attitude and not rubbing them the wrong way, even those who talk of secession, they were brought into the mainstream. I am sure it will be possible as far as TULF is concerned. I think our emissary who will be going there, should use his good offices. Mrs. Gandhi should pursue this path, pursue the path of persuasion and try to see that securities are made available to them.

Even the slogan of separatism has come because they feel there is no security for minorities. The federal structure does not exist. There is no autonomy to the lower echelon of Ceylonese political life and thereby we will be able to ensure in any new set up the federal policy of Sri Lanka. It will be possible for us to see that TULF ultimately gives up that particular path.

As far as the prime Minister's statement is concerned she had referred to the talk she had with the brother of the president of Sri Lanka and in the statement which she made in this House she gave the assessment not of our diplomats but assessment of Mr. Jayewardene. She ought to have ascertained through our diplomatic channels in Colombo whether Mr. Jayewardene has told is the correct picture. She only repeated in a parrotlike manner the version given by Shri Jayewardene and tried to project it through the statement. She ought to have confirmed it through our diplomatic channels. Jayewardene's actions you have no evidence that he is working for restoration of normalcy and security to Tamilians. But if he does that we will be extremely happy. I do not want to break the bridges with him. I do not want to break the bridges with Ceylon and, therefore, those efforts should continue. We must tell Jayewardene in the and that as far as their country is concerned neither the Sixth Amendment nor emergency will ever bring stabilisation of the system and situation in Sri Lanka. We have learnt that bitter lesson with our own experience of emergency. Emergency does not lead to the stabilisation of the regime. Emergency leads to destabilisa-

tion of the regime. This particular point must be brought home. I hope every effort will be made to use our good offices to ensure peace because international contacts need security and safety.

Since you have waved your hand, I will conclude with an appeal, use your good offices to the best of your ability to see that peace in this region is established and no super-powers are allowed to intercept or intervene to create complications for India and Sri Lanka.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr Speaker, Sir, since last time this House had the opportunity to discuss the tragic events in Sri Lanka. Now, one is glad to know that there have been improvements in the situation. It has been torn out. The impasse has been broken. The two warring groups, the Government and the Tamil United Liberation Front particularly are now at least prepared to sit down and discuss the whole issue. That is the situation which was not prevailing when we last discussed in Lok Sabha because at that time Mr. Amirthalingam and the leaders of the TULF were adamant and they were not agreeable to having any bilateral talks or negotiations with the Government.

Yesterday, Mr. Amirthalingam addressed the Press Conference in Delhi and said which I quote from the statement :

"The TULF leader told reporters today after two meetings with Mrs. Gandhi since his arrival here on Sunday that his party had given up its stand that it would not hold any further negotiations with the Sri Lanka Government. The change was due to the efforts made by Mrs. Gandhi."

Well, I suppose all sections of the House will congratulate the Government and the prime Minister for the very matured statesmanship displayed in this moment of crisis. There is no point in giving vent to emotional outburst. There is no point in passing here high-sounding

resolutions. There is no point even in resigning from Assembly. What is necessary is to bring peace in the region. What is necessary is that the Tamilian population which has been oppressed and suppressed and humiliated in every walk of life since 1948 should at least now have the sense of security.

Now, the emissary of the Prime Minister is going to Sri Lanka and I would like the emissary to pass on this message. I would like and I am sure all of us would like the message to pass on this message loud and clear to the Government of Sri Lanka. One, we are all interested and in fact we have a vested interest in the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. We want, that country to be strong because a weak country in this region will invite super-power interference. We do not want any country in this region to give cause to intervention on the East-West context and to be made a party to the East-West confrontation. Seeing what is happening in the Indian Ocean, seeing the way the Americans, in particular are building up bases after bases in this region, we want Sri Lanka to be strong. We have a vested interest that our neighbouring country should be strong and should be united.

The second point which is not less important is this. We are one with our brothers and sisters of Tamil Nadu. We are one with our brothers and sisters from the Southern States who have blood relations, who have strong cultural affinity with the Tamil population in Sri Lanka who is now suffering and has been subjected to all those atrocities committed upon them recently. These are not an isolated event cut which are part of the chain of events which have been going on for decades. All of us are concerned with what is happening with the Tamilians in Sri Lanka and we would like that at least now at this heavy cost of life and property, a permanent solution and a political solution should be now made available to redress the long standing grievances and bring justice to the suffering part of the Tamilians of the Sri Lanka population.

Sri, What is happening in Sri Lanka now and the events that had taken place now not the result of some situation that has developed recently. This is just a chain of events which are going on for a long time. The grievances which are there are the grievances and the humiliations that the Tamil population has been suffering throughout in all spheres of life.

Coming to education until recently a Tamilian just because of his race in engineering college for instance could not get admission with less than 250 marks out of 400 while a Sinhalese could get admission with 228 marks. This was a gross discrimination and, because there was a revolt against this policy, a new policy has been adopted in education which is now prevailing in Sri Lanka and which is not prevailing anywhere else in the world and that is the policy which is known as the policy of standardisation under which only 15 per cent of the seats are on merit and 85 per cent of the seats are given on the basis of population in districts and the result is that because Tamilians are reduced to a couple of districts, even Tamilian students who get higher marks will not get admission whereas Sinhalese students will get admission. It is a sort of discrimination which is being perpetuated. Nowhere else in the world this policy exists. It exists for the protection of backward classes or for the protection of depressed classes.

In Sri Lanka, Sinhalese have been ruling since 1948. There is no sensible difference in standards of education between the two populations and yet this discriminatory policy which bars the admission of Tamilian students is prevailing in Sri Lanka.

Similarly, coming to employment, Tamilians have been traditionally in the Government service, in the profession. They are not land-owning classes. During the British days, they were in the Government service throughout. But now their quota has been reduced and a typical example is that of what is happening in the armed forces and in the police forces. In the armed forces,

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hardly 2 per cent of them are. Tamilian officers and Tamilian soldiers. In the police, hardly 5 per cent of police ranks are filled by Tamilians. This is the reason why the police and the army have joined hands in terrorising in committing the worst type of atrocities against Tamilians. We speak about Tamil Tigers and their terrorism. The most heinous form of terrorism that is being practised in Sri Lanka has been practised by the armed forces themselves and by the police forces themselves. These are the very arms of the law, the very arms of the State, which are committing this type of terrorism and which are destroying killing Tamilian population. It is an absolute example a gross example, of what can be called the State terrorism. What is happening is that terrorism is state terrorism by the armed forces themselves, terrorism by the State itself against a part of its own population.

Another form in which Tamilians are said to be destroyed is the colonisation that is going on there. A large number of Sinhalese people from the south are being sent and settled in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka which are predominantly Tamilian areas. This is going on. They are mostly bad elements, the elements which find no place in their original homestead. They are being sent there. And that is one of the major causes of ethnic violence and riots in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

In different forms, these humiliations are taking place. One of the grossest forms is the prevention of Terrorism Act. There is no such legislation, the Prevention of Terrorism Act, anywhere else in the world except in South Africa. The definition of "terrorism" is itself taken from the South African legislation and the very way in which the Act is being implemented in Sri Lanka is the way in which it is implemented in South Africa, and in the same way all the situations are occurring there, all the injustices are being heaped on the Tamilian population there.

It is, therefore, incumbent that it be conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka

that a permanent solution, a political solution, has to be found out for this. As I have said, we want that Sri Lanka should continue to be a united, strong and independent country but we also want that at least now a permanent solution is to be found out for the injustices that are being committed there against a large section of the population.

We made attempts in the past to solve this problem. We had in the 50s, the Bandaranaike pact which was not fulfilled. Subsequently in 1965, we had the Senanayake pact which was again not fulfilled.

Now I hope that a solution would be found with the good offices of the Government of India to solve this long pending problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, Once again we are discussing Sri Lanka and from the statement of the Prime Minister it appears that the situation is fast returning to normal. That is what the Prime Minister has stated. It is true that the physical wounds that have been caused would heal. But the psychological chasm that has been created will take a long time to end and towards that, serious attempts will have to be made by the Sri Lankan Government because it was due to the policy of that Government and particularly because of the role of the armed forces that the Tamils in certain places were lynched. I was going through the reports of foreign correspondents. They have described how, when the Tamils were being lynched, the army was looking at the whole affair as silent spectators and onlookers. Basically, the whole situation involves the question of human rights and I believe in Sri Lanka, there has been a flagrant violation of human rights—right to life, right to freedom, right to equal treatment of the minorities. As I have already mentioned earlier, it was the Sri Lankan Government which had instigated violence. It was to great extent, Government-instigated violence and Government did not try to control it. You will find that in many parts of the world

this ethnic problem is there. But instead of trying to find out a democratic solution to the problem, the Sri Lankan Government has tried to deny the right to the minorities and actually created Sinhala chauvinism and that is also due to the fact that Sri Lanka is one of the poorest countries of the world, where there is mass unemployment, mass illiteracy and poverty. By their failure to solve the problems by initiating radical measures, the ruling circles of that country have whipped up ethnic chauvinism and actually they have tried to whip up Sinhalese chauvinism and some sort of slogan "sons of the soil". They told the Sinhalese unemployed youngmen "if you can drive out the Tamils, you will have jobs and you will have bread". Not to find a democratic solution to this problem is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Sri Lanka Government. Instead of granting equal rights to the Tamils, they instigated the unemployed Sinhalese youth. They created this problem, just to have the support from the majority party.

I have with me the photographs also of a newspaper which is very close to Mr. Jayawardane which would clearly show that they have whipped up anti-India propaganda and sentiments and actually for some days, anti-India propaganda was there along with anti-Tamil propaganda, Not only that. They were attacking some socialist countries also. And we have to think about it how is it that in a land where the Sinhalese and the Tamils-12.5 per cent of the Tamils have been therefor more than 2,000 years had been living together for 2000 years they have today started regarding each other as enemies. What is the reason behind it? There must be some reason behind it. Number one is, as I have told you, this has been propagated by the ruling circles, the successive Sri Lankan Governments. secondly, I would like to draw the attention of our External Affairs Minister through you, Sir, to the policy of the United States of America, Give up that bogus thair of super power rivalry and all that. you have seen what has happened when the Soviet Union was not there. There was no super power rivalry; there was

only one power, the United States of America, and what happened to Lebanon? You talk of super power rivalry. Since the Soviet Union was not there, what has happened? A non-aligned country has lost its independence. Non alignment is gone and foreign forces are there. You talk of super power rivalry. It is the United States of America which has helped Israel, and Israel has done it. It is known that the American foreign policy has at least one thing. Sometimes they openly say what they want to do. What they are going to do in Nicaragua, they are saying. They are trying to attack Nicaragua, and you know how they are using Honduras as their platform. They want to destabilise for their own foreign policy reasons. Do not forget about Reagan's strategic consensus. Do not forget about Reagan's foreign policy of creating destabilisation. And in Sri Lanka that is exactly the policy of the U.S.A. You know, they want to have Trincomalee as the base for the recreation of American soldiers and for their refuelling. And you know what 'American recreation' means. In Japan they almost created 70 lakhs of bastards (*Interruptions*) during their occupation period in Japan. You know it. Do not forget that. Even they were fighting in Vietnam... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : He was thinking of the Rajasthan bastard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No. Bastards.

MR. SPEAKER : Did You want to emphasize ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was deeply worried.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I should get five minutes more. When they were fighting in Vietnam, American cine actresses used to be sent there to invigorate them. That is the type of people, that is the type of recreation these people understand...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don's be jealous.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am not jealous. I hate these things. I cherish good values of life. It is the Americans, as you know, who torpedoed the Colombo Conference of the Indian ocean being the zone of peace.

Today I would like to draw the attention of our Government through you, Sir, to the American foreign policy of creating around India, and surround India with, hostile regimes. In spite of our limitations, in spite of our vacillations, the Government of India has been following a policy of peace and anti-colonialism and development of the third world. That is why, after the second Summit, they have said that they want to destroy non-alignment; they do not like non-alignment because the Americans do not want friends.

They want agents. Anyone who refuses to be an agent of the United States of America is an enemy of the United States of America. Non-alignment, they are afraid of, because, they do not want friends; they want only the agents. That is why they want to surround with unfriendly regime; that is why they are arming Pakistan to the teeth. That is why, they are following this policy also. If we want to understand the Sri Lankan's happenings, we are to understand the American policy.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the speech of Prof. Dandavate about his referring to the invitation of the foreign power. Did the prime Minister talk about it? Did she tell the Emissary that this is an unfriendly act. After all, Sri Lanka is not far away from India. After all the American Imperialist forces are there in Sri Lanka. It spells danger for India. It is against the security of the whole region. The Prime Minister, in her statement, has chosen to remain silent on it. I want that this silence should be broken and she must be eloquent about it that she warns Sri Lankan Government's inviting a foreign power is not their own internal

problem. It involves the whole region and that is why we are concerned about it. That should be explained. There are some people even in Sri Lanka very close to Government. They say that India is interfering. I am happy that the Prime Minister has made it amply clear that we do not want to interfere. We do not want to interfere and we must respect the integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka, we must try to have good relations with Sri Lanka. But the point we are concerned with is that where human rights are violated, since Tamils have close cultural links with us, the question of interfering and the irresponsible talk of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in sending army and all that is useless. (Interruptions) Sir, it is dangerous. We do not want to interfere. But, we are concerned deeply on two counts—1 the imperialist involvement towards the land is known; Jayawardene Government is internally authoritarian but externally is shifting towards Americans. Secondly we are deeply concerned because the people who have suffered are still suffering. They have cultural links with us. Our hearts are with them. So, we should send all our cooperation and also help them as much as we can.

I would appeal that we can appeal to the International Red Cross so that they can go there and help them. After all if we send our materials to that Government, the condition is such that it is doubtful whether they will reach the afflicted people. We should appeal to the International Red Cross so that they can go there and help them. Sir, the situation is very grave. I would ask our Government to be evervigilant, particularly, about the machinations of the United States imperialist policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Era Anbarasu Before he is allowed to speak, I have an announcement to make, As decided in the House earlier today the discussion on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission will now be taken up on Friday 19 August, 1983, after the Question Hour and the formal business is over. The discussion will continue upto 3.30 p. m. without a lunch break, This would give about 3 hours of time to the

Hon. ble Members to participate in the discussion. As agreed to in the House, the participating Members should and have to see that they stick to the allotted time so that the discussion is completed by 3.30 p. m. when the private Members Business will be taken up. On the conclusion of the Private Members Business at 6 p. m., the listed Government business would be taken up and completed.

Now, Shri Poojary.

17.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Under Customs Act
And Central Excise Rules

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification Nos. 229/83-Customs to 237/83-Customs, 239/83-Customs and 240/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessions of Customs Duties to the Electronic Industry.

(ii) Notification Nos. 238/83-Customs and 241/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessions/changes of Customs Duties to the Electronic Industry and oil-extended styrene butadiene rubber.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6896/83]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos.

221/83-CE to 226/83-CE (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum modifying the Central Excise duty rates applicable to various electronic goods issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6897/83]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Era Anbarasu Not here. Shri R. S. Sparrow.

17.52 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE
BY PRIME MINISTER ON AUGUST 12,
1983 ON SITUATION IN SRI
LANKA—*CONTD.*

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of facts concerning the situation in Sri Lanka is now well known to all of us. It is a well thrashed out problem and the question to study now is as to how the moves and attitudes of the concerned countries are working. In so far as the mood and attitude of Sri Lanka government is concerned well one can say that it is was terribly hostile from functional point of view some time ago and now it has come somewhere near a neutral angle and that I must say is on account of the stand that is taken by the Government under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister and the working of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is no doubt about it. I have talked to various people internationally connected and otherwise, They all seem to agree that the quick take up that was adopted by our Government this and at the very start of this nasty incident and nasty situation in Sri Lanka has gone a long way in creating and diffusing the situation as it could very easily have been a very rotten one.

Sir, it is a pity as to what one heard about what happened there and the most unfortunate part of it was that the armed forces personal of Sri