

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

भंगेजी में कागजात भेज दिये जाते हैं, जो चाहते हैं, कि उन को हिन्दी में भ्राएँ उनको भंगेजी में भेज दिये जाते हैं। यह जो चीज होती है इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिण नारायण) : हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में हर मन्बर हिन्दी की बात करता है और स्पीच भी हिन्दी में हुई है। उनकी कापी जब ध्रापकी पहुँच गई तो कौन सा जुम हो गया ?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is not replying to my point. I am talking about the covering letter. (Interruptions).

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Clash between Kisan and Police outside Prime Minister's residence on 13th August, 1978.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL (Jagat-singhpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon;

"The reported clash between kisan and police outside the residence of the Prime Minister on 13th August, 1978 resulting in injury to more than 100 persons."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): This House had discussed a Calling Attention Motion on the situation prevailing in Kanjhawala village near Delhi on 8th August 1978 when Government's resolve to ensure that no allottee is dispossessed or otherwise harassed by use of any force was reiterated.

On 13-8-78 about 6,000/7,000 persons gathered at Boat Club at 14.30 hrs. in response to the call given by the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti, Kanjhawala

to hold a rally there and then marched in procession to the Prime Minister's House to present a memorandum. A deputation of 5 persons met the Prime Minister at about 16.00 hours and reported to the assembled crowd at the circle near the Prime Minister's House that the talks had failed. Thereafter the crowd which had already got restive stood up and raised anti-Prime Minister slogans and the leaders exhorted them to march forward to the Prime Minister's House. The crowd started breaking the police cordons and assaulting the policemen with stones and lathis. When repeated warnings to the crowd to desist from violence failed, the assembly was declared unlawful. The warning had no effect on demonstrators and they continued indulging in violent acts. The use of tear-gas was ordered to disperse the unlawful assembly. Still the crowd continued to be violent. Mounted police were then pressed into action and the situation was brought under control. 146 persons were arrested. Fifteen persons sustained minor injuries. 12 police personnel on duty received injuries. Two of them suffered grievous injuries and one of them has been admitted to hospital with serious head injuries. A case F.I.R. No. 342 dated 13-8-78 under sections 147/148/186/332/353/427 I.P.C. was registered at P.S. Tuglak Road. The arrested persons have since been remanded to judicial custody.

While the Government are not in favour of interfering with peaceful demonstrations they are resolved that if such demonstrations turn violent they should be dealt with severely.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: This clash between the so-called kisans and the police has given rise to a lot of forebodings in my mind about the shape of things to come. Newspaper reports are perhaps more clear than the statement given by the hon. Minister here. I will read out a few sentences from the *Times of India* and the *Hindustan Times*. Under

the caption "Meaning Mob", the *Times of India* says:

"About 2,000 policemen tried to checkmate the advance of the crowd. The menacing mob used lathis, branches of trees from the nearby parks and umbrellas to force its way to the gate."

They were trying to enter the Prime Minister's gate.

"The mounted police intervened, but it was hardly effective. The police threw tear-gas grenades. But these too were ineffective, because of the showers and the wind which blew towards the side where the police had taken position.

The police then resorted to cane charge. This helped to disperse the demonstrators only for a while. But they returned again with fresh reinforcements. The mob poured a barrage of stones, forcing the police to beat a retreat, and in the pitched battle the mob used lathis and tree branches and grappled with police battons.

The entire greenery in the park outside P.M.'s house has been trampled upon and bricks from the walls of many bungalows yanked out by the mobs to mount an assault on the police."

Let us go to the genesis of this incident, what is behind it. The *Times of India* has made a comment:

"Though the leaders of the Sangharsh Samiti overtly swore by the non-political character and non-caste character of the Kanjhawala agitation, essentially the movement seems to have fired the first salvo in the long-drawn out battle between the 'haves' and 'Have-nots' in the countryside."

These are dangerous forebodings for the future. These dangerous signs should not be taken in isolation, but the whole basis of these incidents and the clashes which took place should be taken note of.

The hon. Minister in his reply stated that it all started at 4.30 p.m. at Boat House. But the newspaper reports say otherwise. According to the *Hindustan Times*:

"At 6 p.m., at the end of it all—the rally began at 10 a.m.—the roundabout near Morarji Desai's house was full of broken branches of trees, glass and even a broken chair. The half mile stretch of road right up to the Prime Minister's gate was covered with bricks, stone and chappals."

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House, rather the attention of the country here, because this is the best forum for it, to the genesis of land reforms in this country. This has arisen because the land reform laws have not been implemented. The estimate of the Government of India of the declared surplus land in the country is 44,69,834 hectares. The land distributed as on 31-5-1978 is only 14,84,926 hectares. In the background of this, the harijans, the girijans and the poor landless labour who remain without food and shelter have every right to present before the Janata Government their pitiable plight. So, this problem should be dealt with in the background of misery and suffering of these 20 crores of people in the country side. It is not only a law and order problem. In fact, law and order is only one aspect of it. The other aspect is the reason, the cause, the background of the Khanjhawala incident, which took place earlier in the village and around.

We must identify who are the people who came to demonstrate, what is their class character and what is their political backing. These things should certainly be identified and answered. I implore the Home Minister, who is the Prime Minister today, that he must take the whole situation obtaining in the country in its totality, because it is not an isolated clash between a group of people and the police. This indicates how things are going to shape in this

[Shri Pradyumna Bal]

country. A stitch in time saves nine. So, taking a cue from this incident, the Government has to be prepared for all eventualities.

Under the circumstances, I would urge upon the Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister today to assure the security and the equitable means of livelihood to the have-nots, Harijans, Adivasis and landless labourers. They have to get a fair deal at the hands of the Government. This cannot be delayed any longer, under any circumstances. Some people are not to be treated as more equals than some other people. I would expect an express opinion from the Government.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

Sir, the genesis of this incident, as the hon. Member has pointed out, is simple. In Khanjhawala, as the hon. Members know, about 124 acres of land were given to landless people, both Harijans and non-Harijans, in the year 1970 by the gram panchayat...

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : The hon. Member, Mr. Bal, has raised a very pertinent question in the background of the Kanjhawala incident. I would expect the Prime Minister to say something—there are basic issues involved—rather than the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs speaking on the law and order situation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for him to decide.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

In the month of December, 1977 and also in the month of July, 1978—30th July, 1978, to be exact—the Kisan Sangharash Samiti came into existence and they gave a call. Obviously, it has two demands, (1) the cancellation of the lease given to the tenants, both Harijans and non-Harijans, and (2) to do away with the reservation for Harijans and weaker sections, provided in the Constitution

and the reservation on the basis of caste, etc.

The Kisan Sangharash Samiti asked for the permission to hold a demonstration and they were given permission to stage a demonstration. It is true that on 13th August they started assembling at the Boat Club from 11 A.M. onwards. It is true that they had been given permission to hold a meeting at the Boat Club. But they were not given the permission to go to the Prime Minister's house. Only a delegation was to go to the Prime Minister's house to see the Prime Minister. That was the permission given by the police. At 2-30 P.M. or near about, on the specific assurance that the demonstration will be completely peaceful...

AN HON. MEMBER: Who gave the assurance?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

The leaders of the Kisan Sangharash Samiti.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: Who are the leaders?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

The President and the Secretary of the Kisan Sangharash Samiti.

On the specific assurance that the demonstration will be completely peaceful that the demonstration was allowed to go to the Prime Minister's house. There a delegation saw the Prime Minister. Soon after the leaders came out, right at the spot, they exhorted the demonstrators that the talks have failed, that they must march towards the Prime Minister's house and the demonstrators turned violent and they took everything that they could lay their hands on. They used branches of the trees, stones and everything that they could lay their hands on. And they also broke the first police cordon.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): उत्तेजना का कारण क्या दिया? क्या राजनीतिक दलों से उनका सम्बन्ध था?

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Do they have any political affiliations? If so, have they been identified? I have put a pointed question. Have they got any political backing?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: They say they have no political affiliations. From the names of the leaders I could gather that there are some individual Members, but...

श्री सुरज मान (अम्बाला) : श्री मनोराम बागड़ी हिमायत कर रहे थे यहां हाउस में खड़े हो कर ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, you must answer the person who called the attention, not everybody. Then there will be difficulty.

श्री राज नारायण : चूंकि श्री मनोराम बागड़ी का नाम लिया गया है

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You yourself said that unless I called, no Member should intervene. You know the rules.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The genesis is that land owners organised themselves and they demanded the cancellation of the land to the landless persons. That is the genesis. And the demonstrators turned violent and they menacingly marched towards the Prime Minister's House, they did not heed any warning, the crowd was declared unlawful, tear gas was used, but they did not listen to anything.

13.00 hrs.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो 13 अगस्त की घटना हुई है वह बहुत ही दुःखद घटना है और इस घटना के दो/पहलू हैं। एक तो जो लाठीचार्ज हुआ वह कैसे हुआ और दूसरे इसके पीछे कारण क्या था। लाठीचार्ज और टीयर-गैस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान के जरिए से जो जानकारी दी और जिस तरीके से कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में खबर छपी गई दोनों ही विचार करने योग्य हैं। कुछ समाचार-पत्रों ने जिस तरीके से इस पूरी घटना को क्लर दिया है और प्रचारित किया है उसी से साबित हो जाता है कि कुछ शरारती लोग, कुछ निहित स्वार्थी लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को पूरा करने के लिए ऐसे बड़े पेचीदा सबाल का नाजायज फायदा उठाने का प्रयास करते हैं।

2366 LS—9.

दूसरे जैसा कि इसमें कहा गया है कि वहां पर मीटिंग हुई और जैसी कि मुझे सूचना है 13 तारीख के लिए पहले से ही उनके नेताओं ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था कि वे घाना चाहते हैं और उसका उन्हें एकनालेजमेंट भी मिला और वे बोट क्लब पर इकट्ठे हुए और उसके बाद जुलूस बना कर गए। जुलूस बनने के बाद उनका डेलिगेशन प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने के लिए गया, उनकी बातचीत हुई मगर उसके पहले ही भीड़ और पुलिस में झड़पें शुरू हो गईं।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : नहीं, गलत बात है।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : जो सूचना मुझे है वह बताया। मैं वहां पर प्रत्यक्षदर्शी नहीं था इसलिए इन सारे तथ्यों को देखता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सारी घटना की जांच होनी चाहिए कि कैसे यह सारा कुछ हुआ, हिंसा, लाठी या और हथियारों का जो इस्तेमाल हुआ वह क्यों किया गया और वह कौन से तत्व थे?

दूसरे यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में भीड़ और पुलिस—दोनों के स्वभाव बिगड़े हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

13.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो कारण बताये गये हैं, यह सही है कि एक जमीन जो कि गांव पंचायत की थी जिनको कागजात में ग्रेजिंग लैंड दर्ज किया गया था उसके एलाटमेंट का मामला था, मन् 1970 में वह जमीन भूमिहीनों में बांटी गई थी और उस जमीन को लेकर पहले भी सोणलिस्ट पार्टी को तरफ से एक बार पूरे देश में भ्रान्दानन चला था कि ऐसा जो गांव पंचायत और गांव समाजों की जमीनें हैं वह भूमिहीनों में बांटी जायें। और उम मामले को लेकर सोणलिस्ट पार्टी के तमाम कार्यकर्ता पूरे देश के भ्रमर गिरफ्तार हुए थे। कंग्रावला में भी उन्होंने अपनी गिरफ्तारी दी थी। 1970 में उम जमीन का एलाटमेंट हुआ था। 1971 में उम मिन्त्रिमले में मुकदमेबाजी हुई और वह मुकदमा हाईकोर्ट तक चला। पांच के लिए उन को लीज दी गई। पांच वर्ष के बाद फिर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उम जमीन को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया और जो वर्तमान नियम हैं, रूल्स हैं, उन रूल्स का बाजावत इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ—सब से पहले जो दिल्ली लैंड रिफॉर्म रूल्स हैं, उन रूल्स का संशोधन किया जाय और उस के साथ ही उम जमीन को बाजावत अपने कब्जे में लिया जाय। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के किसानों को भूमिधारी-राइट्स देने का इन्तजाम अब तक क्यों नहीं किया

[श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी]

गया ? जब 7 अगस्त की बटना को लेकर 8 अगस्त को यहां पर कंभावला का कालिग-एट्टेन्शन मोशन आया, उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने साफ़तौर पर अपने बयान में कहा था—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वहां के कारतकारों के बीच में एक समझौते की बात चल रही है। इस प्रकार के विवाद को केवल तनावपूर्ण तरीके या फोर्स के आधार पर तय नहीं किया जायगा, बल्कि सब को सहमति शान्तिपूर्ण और सद्भाव के आधार पर इन बातों को तय किया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को तरफ से वहां के कारतकारों के साथ ऐसे कौन से प्रयास किये गये ? यदि किये गये, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला, क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर है ? यह सवाल केवल कंभावला का ही नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश के अन्दर चल रहा है, इसलिए जमीन के कानून के मामले पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि जो कानून है, उसका ठीक तरह से पालन किया जाय यदि वह कानून अनुसूचित है तो उस में संशोधन किया जाय, उस को सुधारा जाय और नये कानून लागू किए जाय। इन बातों के सन्दर्भ में मंत्री जी से मैं अपने प्रश्नों का उत्तर साफ़ तौर पर चाहूंगा।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that I do not understand what the hon. Member has in mind? But when he says that before the delegation saw me, there was some trouble between the police and the crowd, that is entirely wrong. I do not know who gave him this information. They were given permission to come there only on the undertaking that they would be peaceful and they said that they would be peaceful. That is why, they were given permission. I do not see people if the demonstration is not peaceful. Because it was peaceful, I saw them. But I could not accept their demand for resumption of the land. That land has to remain with the Harijans, those non-Harijans, who were landless and to whom it was given and that is what I told them, that this will happen, what is required to be done will be done to see that it is done. They said that there is a High Court Judgement about it. I said, "you can show it to me". They have sent it to me today. In that High Court Judgement, they have set

aside the earlier decision of the Gram Panchayat and have asked the Gram Sabha to do it properly. That is what the High Court has said. But in the meanwhile, both Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat were under suspension and in 1976, when the Development Commissioner was in charge, he had the authority and he has given lease for five years from 1976. Therefore, this is quite in order so far. This is not questioned by the High Court ruling at all. I will go into it. But whatever may be the law, these people have been given the land, they have been cultivating it and they must continue to cultivate it because this land was surplus in the village. After all that is the policy of Government. That is what I told them. Then they said "why should there be special assignments for Harijans? It should be only for poor people, for all poor people, whoever they are, and you must amend the Constitution." I asked them "why?" I am not going to do it. It is very necessary that this protection is given and that is why it is done and it will remain as long as we don't wash out the sins: that is what we will have to do". Then they began to show temper and they said "We will see that it is done". I said "If this is the language in which you are going to talk, you had better go; I don't want to talk to you further". Then they went away, that is, after ten to fifteen minutes of talk. They went and then incited the crowd. They said "The talks have failed" and they incited the crowd. They wanted to march to the house in order to mount an attack on the house and probably on me.—I do not know what their intentions were. There was a proper Police Bando-bast. There were three cordons and they could not get out of them. They tried to break one cordon and then they broke many things in that circle. Lights were smashed: the lights which were there are not to be seen today. Then, there is another small building: that is where the Post Office is. They broke the panes, and they tried to do

all this damage. They threw brick-bats. They took up stones from the lanes and began to pelt them. Then the Police began to use tear-gas but that was not of much use perhaps because the wind was blowing the other way. Then they had to use Lathi charge and disperse them properly. The Police arrested about 146 persons who are now remanded to judicial custody. They will be tried properly for all these things: they are not going to be released. The law will take its course, the courts will decide whether this is lawful or not.

Therefore, such breaches of peace have got to be properly dealt with. That is why I said yesterday at the Red Fort, and gave a warning, that in these matters, if people try to take the law into their own hands and become violent, this Government will deal with them severely. I am against all firing, but if they fire and kill other people or want to do that, Government will not hesitate to use firing. Government will not tolerate this kind of thing. I have made that clear.

Therefore, my friend need not be excited about it or think that we are not taking proper action.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): In regard to the reported clash that took place between the Police and the crowd outside the residence of the Prime Minister, I am glad to note from the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister that they have taken a categorical stand on the protection of the landless in regard to these lands. But I would like to make a statement that the real problem behind this particular incident should not be by-passed.

More than 5000 Kulaks of Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, wielding lathis and throwing stones tried to attack Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence on the afternoon

of Sunday the 15th August and, in an hour-long battle with the Police in pouring rain, almost succeeded in storming the gates of No. 1 Safdarjung Road. The Police threw them back much beyond the point of the Prime Minister's residence. They retaliated with tear-gas shells and Lathi charge and got the upper hand after nearly one hour of concerted action. Twelve policemen were injured and a CRP Inspector and a Jawan were in a critical condition.

The police arrested 170 of the ryots.

The Kisan Sangram Samiti had given the call for this Sunday's rally at the Boat Club following last month's violence at Khanjawala village. A big attempt was made to prove that it was a rally of small farmers who were seeking protection of their grazing pasture lands, but the 'Casteous' colour of the rally become apparent as soon as placards were raised and the people formed groups under banners proclaiming each of the hundreds of Gotras in the community. They lined up under Ullahs and some other Gotras—scores of other Gotras—and also under village banners. The placards read 'We will give lathis and bullocks to save Charan Singh'. Apart from that there were slogans of 'End reservation of village land and pastures' 'Create inputs at cheaper rates' etc. The role played by the Samiti in Sunday's incident has served to raise doubts regarding its bonafide. The pattern they have formulated leaves little room for doubt that they are seeking to promote the interests of the landlords at the cost of the landless Harijans and others and are trying to deprive the latter of the benefit which reservation in Government has given to them.

Yesterday—mark the word 'yesterday' because the Prime Minister made his speech at the Red Fort yesterday—15 kulaks, in that particular village, marched to the Gaon Sabha land and

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

courted arrest—in support of the demand that the land allotted to the Harijans should be returned for their own cattle. This happened soon after the Prime Minister's announcement from the Red Fort that those Harijans and other poor people would be protected. Kanjhawala is not a caste issue; it is a class issue, an issue between the landlords and the landless. The vested interests, the landlords, are trying to give it caste overtones. This should not be allowed. We appreciate the stand taken by the Prime Minister on this issue. I would like to warn the Government that the kulaks are mustering their strength in a wider scale to force the Government to take back the land. Meanwhile, a document has come to light which shows that the kulaks had signed an agreement with the district authorities saying that they had no objection to the allotment of land from the Gaon Sabha land to those economically eligible.

In this connection, I would like to put a question. There are a lot of Gaon Sabha lands in the Delhi area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take steps to distribute those lands to the landless. Secondly, I would like to know whether the provocation which we hear, which we are still having, of the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti violating all laws and entering and taking away the lands which are already in the occupation of the landless Harijans, will end, whether Government will give enough protection so that this pressurisation and provocation from the Sangharsh Samiti may end as early as possible.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जमीन बांटने के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही है, उसके लिए तो ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत को ही अधिकार है। लेण्ड रिफार्म्स एक्ट के अनुसार जमीन बांटने और जमीन देने के बारे में तो बही कार्यवाही करेगी, उस में हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक जिन को जमीन मिली है, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने का सवाल है, यह बार बार दोहराया गया है, प्रधान मंत्री जो ने भी बार बार दोहराया है कि जो जमीन जिन को मिली हुई है उस के बारे में वे अपने अधिकार का इस्तमाल करें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I am not going into the details of the incident because they have already been referred to by the other Members who preceded me, who had participated in the call-attention. But one thing is not yet clear from the replies given by the hon. Minister and also by the hon. Prime Minister, and that is, what was your intelligence doing, how is it that you were unaware that this planning was there. You cannot tell me that, as soon as those leaders came out, they said, 'Come on and attack and suddenly this happened. I cannot accept that. There is something far deeper in this. We have been warning of what is happening in Kanjhawala, and we have requested the Prime Minister that a Committee of Members of Parliament might go there to give confidence and courage to the Harijans and the poorer peasants there, find out the position for themselves and make recommendations to Government as to what should be done. Here the Prime Minister himself has said that sufficient forces were deployed to defend the Prime Minister's residence—and rightly so. And they were able to break through these forces. Almost an armed battle took place. I am beginning to wonder why this is happening. I read in the papers also; one of the reports had made it very clear that the jawans refused to take up position. Why? Are they thinking of the old call of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan asking them to rebel? I hope, not. Because it looks as though it might be a delayed action; or maybe, it was those 10,000 volunteers, that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was boasting about throughout the world, who came into operation that day. But it is not a simple thing. It is not merely law and order; it is something much more than that. Whatever differences and conspiracies are tak-

ing place within the ruling party, here was a demonstration of it on the streets of Delhi on that day. But what is important for us in the House and for the people to know is: what is your Intelligence Branch doing? It harasses a few people here and a few people there and particularly workers who are likely to go on strike. Then your Intelligence Branch is very much to the fore and when others are going about their legitimate activities, the Intelligence Branch will work over-time. But, do you mean to tell me that during the time when the deputation went to meet the Prime Minister, and what I can understand from Shri Mandal's reply was that the permission was for the deputation to go from the Boat Club. Meanwhile the crowd started converging towards 1, Safdarjang Road. What was the Police doing at that time? How could they reach right upto there? How could that crowd pick up bricks and all that? It cannot be done just in one minute. It must have been going on throughout when the interview was going on. Still, the Police did not do anything.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the government is investigating into this matter and taking action against those officers who are responsible for this complacency and who were not in a position to report as to what was happening so that precautionary measures could be taken in time.

Secondly, I would also like to know—all those who went in to meet the Prime Minister, have they all been arrested or is it a selective arrest? I would like to know what the Government is doing now to see that the Harijans and the poor tenants of Kanjhawala will receive adequate, better and perfect protection in Kanjhawala against the continuing attacks that are going on there and whether they are really going to be more effective than the protection given to the Prime Minister because the roundabout there is in darkness and the lights have not been restored

yet. If this can happen with all this deployment there, I would like to know what guarantee is there that the citizens of Kanjhawala, the Harijans and the poor tenants will have adequate protection from the continued threat of attack from the privileged sections and the Kulaks.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इसमें इंटीलीजेंस की फ़ैल्योर का सवाल नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के बंगले को अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित किया गया था। मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि वोट क्लब से जब प्रोसेशन वहाँ गया, प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहाँ, तो इस एग्जोरेंस पर गया कि जलम शांतिपूर्ण रहेगा। यह एग्जोरेंस किसान संघर्ष समिति ने दी थी जिसने इसको आर्गेनाइज किया था। इस हालत में उनको इजाजत वहाँ तक जाने की दे दी गई थी। वहाँ पहुँचने पर कुछ प्रतिनिधि जैसा स्पष्ट कहा गया है मिलने के लिए गए। उसके बाद यह घटना घटी। इसलिए इसमें इंटीलीजेंस की फ़ैल्योर का सवाल नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि पुलिस ने मिनिमम फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया, आवश्यकता से भी कम शक्ति से काम लिया, बहुत धीरज दिखाया और बहुत खर्ची से काम लिया। आवश्यकता से कम शक्ति का उपयोग किया और बहुत खर्ची के स्थिति को नियंत्रण में किया। यह सही बात है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह क्या पुलिस को आप कम्पलीमेंट दे कर रहे हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : कम्पलीमेंट तो है ही। उसने बहुत धीरज से काम लिया। आवश्यकता से कम शक्ति का प्रयोग किया। बहुत खर्ची से स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाया। यह ख़ूबी की बात तो है ही।

श्री सी० के० जाकर शर्मा : जवानों के पोजिशन लेने से इन्कार किया या नहीं किया ?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What was your Intelligence Wing doing? They were able to reach there all the way from the Boat Club.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, he is not answering any single question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu. (Interruptions) Shri Chitta Basu has the floor. Mr. Tiwari, please take your seat. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have read with great care the statement made by the hon. Minister. I have also, with great respect, listened to the remark

[Shri Chitta Basu]

made by the Hon. Prime Minister. I really congratulate the Prime Minister for this particular remark when he has outspokenly declared in defence of the rights of the harijans in the Kanjhawala village. But, I regret to note that with the Prime Minister's assurance the Government has not taken a serious view of the situation. It has a long-range impact.

Sir, to begin with, let me submit that the events are not the usual exercise of ventilating the grievances of any section of the people. It has got its deeper roots. It is likely to cast a volume of a portent of grave threat to democracy. Any searching eye can find the two distinct facets of the episode—(i) the unfolding of open caste-strife in the Hindi hinterland of Indian polity, and mounting waves of assault on the rights and privileges of the harijans guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, spear-headed by the kulak lobby which you cannot deny; (ii) this is an open reflection of intra-party clashes within the ruling party.

The first aspect of the episode is clearly demonstrated by the war-cry of the kisans but that war-cry includes not only the end to the distribution of the grazing land to the harijans and to the non-harijans but also the abolition of the existing constitutional safeguards by way of jobs reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They demanded protection of the constitutional safeguards. The Prime Minister is on record to say that in the House—he is also on record to say that at the Red Fort yesterday. This is a great danger; there are sections in our country even to-day who publicly demonstrate and demand that the reservation should be done away with. The privileges and the rights of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to-day which they enjoy are to be abolished. The people are here who publicly demand that and demonstrate for that. Not

only that. They also demand for the reduction of agricultural taxes and other concessions in order to promote and safeguard the rights of the peasantries and that also at the cost of the landlord harijans and at the denial of their constitutionally-guaranteed rights. It was not only the demonstration of some landlords of Kanjhawala village but it was a demonstration of the kulak and landlords from U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana and other places. (*Interruptions*). This kind of a thing cannot be there in West Bengal. Sir, the second aspect is this. The intra-party clash is revealed from the patronages, the demonstrators received from a section of the Janata Party, and the demonstrators were carrying placards in support of the former Home Minister and raised slogans:

“लाठी गोली खायेगे, चरण सिंह को बचायेगे”

Slogans were also raised hostile to the Prime Minister.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : यह नारा सारे देश में लग रहा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is the danger which the hon'ble Prime Minister is conveniently glossing over. My charge against him is that he is glossing over this grave danger to democracy posed by them.

Sir, the situation can be better judged from the press comments also. I do not want to by my own political sentiments. Let us see what the national Press says. I quote from *Times of India*;

“Indeed from all accounts they seemed to have been determined to drive the authorities to a tight corner....”

Further it says:

“They all reach the Prime Minister's House—all set for a trial of strength.”

This is the most important aspect of the thing. They were all set for a trial of strength.

Sir, the situation cannot be explained in a better way than the editorial comments by *Indian Express* of Sunday last. I quote:

"But the pitched battles between the police and kisan demonstrators before the Prime Minister's House on Sunday shows all too vividly the direction the events will take unless with influence among the vital communities join in halting the slide towards disorder."

Now, I want the Prime Minister to take note of the direction the events may take. This time they were 6,000 or 7,000 and they wanted to have a trial of strength. I do not know what will happen when the Kisan Sammelan will bring lakhs of people. There will be better trial of strength.

Having regard to all these things I have got certain specific questions to ask:

1. Will the government take a long-range view of this emerging danger and take appropriate action to curb it. Whether Government would take severe action against those who instigated the Sangharsh Samiti, order a probe to ascertain the persons, interests, lobbies, etc. behind this conspiracy.

2. Will the government allow an all-party parliamentary committee to make an on-the-spot enquiry in the village Kanjhawala.

3. Whether a comprehensive programme to give the Harijans economic muscle, to fight back this evil, anti-national forces and establish their rights as equal citizens of this great Republic because *ad hoc* and scattered efforts to keep the landless do harm instead of good. Whether any comprehensive programme is proposed to help these down-trodden.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि कोई भी हिंसक बारदात या घटना जो होती है उस को सख्ती से दबा दिया जायगा, उस को बदरपत नहीं किया जायगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राज नारायण : हिंसा का जवाब हिंस से देंगे ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Barbarism must be met with barbarism? You want to show barbarous strength? (*Interruptions*)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने कहा कि हिंसक घटनाओं को, हिंसक बारदातों को दबा दिया जायगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राज नारायण हिंसक सरकार को जनता फेंक देगी : .. (व्यवधान) .. यह भारत की जनता है । यह गांधी का मुल्क है .. (व्यवधान) .. यह कृष्ण और राम का मुल्क है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The cat is out of the bag... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राज नारायण : आप धमकी देते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ..

You are creating violence. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The cat is out of the bag... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you please take your seat now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I have answer to my question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are getting your answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Raj Narain is so much excited about this.

I do not know whether he supports violent action by people. And, if he supports violent action by people, let him say so. Then I will deal with him too. It is not right. Government has got to see that violence is not allowed. That is the first duty of Government. That is why I say that no peaceful demonstration will be disturbed at any time by the police. Police will do nothing against them if they are peaceful.

But, if they become violent, destroy property and attack people, they will certainly be brought under control with minimum violence that is necessary. We will not hesitate to do that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

even if a demonstration is led by my hon. friend. He must understand that. I now see that he is on a war path. That does not matter. I don't want to meet him on that path. This is not the way to do it.

In this particular incident, I do not suspect anybody's hand. I do not want to make any allegations about which I am not convinced. If I am not convinced, I will not believe in it. But I do not want to rush to any conclusions about it.

But, these people did turn violent and therefore they had to be dealt with in this manner. Otherwise they would have done far greater damage; they would have burnt even some houses.

How could this be allowed by this Government, or by any sensible or civilised Government? What is the meaning of meeting barbarism with barbarism? If a wolf is on the rampage, it has to be shot down. It cannot be pampered.

If people attack this country from outside with force, they have to be met with force not by non-violence. It cannot be done by non-violence. There is a difference between these two things. That must be understood.

In this matter, we have declared that nobody is going to object to peaceful demonstrations and they were allowed there. But when they turned violent, and violent in no uncertain terms, and they injured policemen, with grievous hurt to two of them, how can this be allowed? And, even then, no firing was resorted to. They managed with a lathi charge and they were driven away and several people are being prosecuted. That also will bring facts to light in the Court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
Do you think that it is a dress rehearsal by Chaudhuri Charan Singh?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No. I don't think so. I don't believe that. Some people had started a rumour, they told me that Charan Singh ji at that time had passed by in his car. I immediately rejected it at that time. I don't believe that he can do that. Until I get proof of anything I am never going to believe that about him or about anybody. I will say this about my friend Shri Raj Narain also, that if he says something like that, then, one begins to suspect. Therefore, one has to be very careful about it even when one speaks. Merely loud speeches and great courage do not do in these matters. They have got to have some discrimination at the same time. That is why it is no use creating such scenes in this House. That is all that I can say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is over. Now, Mr. Barnala.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. NARMADA WATERS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has today forwarded to the Central Government a report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it.

It may be recalled that as the disputes amongst the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Rajasthan regarding the Narmada waters could not be settled by negotiations, the Government of India constituted the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal on 6th October, 1969 for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Shri Justice V. Ramaswami, the then Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as Chairman, along with two serving Judges of Kerala and Allahabad High Courts as the other