

to Government to plan my systems, collect and analyse my data and advise me in my decisions. I would still have Rs. 11 crores in savings left. I would use them from time to time during the year to keep the fact of falling prices constant by selected reliefs in direct taxation; or, I might use them to offset a rise in price of sugar when the sugarcane price goes up.

Having done this, in my budget proposals, I would try and set in motion a series of examinations into various aspects of government collections and spending.

An hon. Member: Is it a parallel budget?

Shri Sequeira: These are my suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: Allow him to make a budget. Do not interrupt him. He is getting trained in the preparation of a budget.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): He and the Planning Minister should sit together.

Shri Sequeira: Of my tax revenue, customs, excise and corporation and income tax provide me with 98.06 per cent of the revenue and it cost me 1.22 per cent of the revenue collected on collection charges. All the remaining charges like estate, wealth, expenditure, gift, land revenue, state excise, vehicles, sales tax, other taxes, stamps and registration fees together give me 1.94 per cent of my tax revenue and cost 12.62 per cent of revenue produced to collect. On estate duty the revenue is 30.59 and cost of collection is 15.49. On stamps the revenue is 545.00 and cost of collection is 424.44—there is very little left. I would examine and decide which taxes I could do away with, how I could reduce prices as a result.

There is the question of income-tax arrears. I learnt from the department

the other day when I asked for information, that these arrears have not been classified into income ranges or types of assesses. How are you going to collect if you do not know from where to collect.

Shri Umanath: It is not meant for collection.

Shri Sequeira: A large part of our expenditure today is on defence. We are building massive defence establishment which is an expensive proposition. Have we considered whether we should build a smaller establishment, a smaller permanent cadre where the officer to rank ratio is much higher than now with a large and cheaper part-time para-military backing?

On irrigation, why did it take so long to realise that surface water dries up with any drought and sub-soil water never dries?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude in another two minutes.

Shri Sequeira: Sir, I offer these observations to the hon. Finance Minister as humble suggestions and I request his careful consideration. I would like to give him one pointed reminder. The generation for whom we were told we are suffering, the ones who would benefit from our suffering, are already here. They were born in free India, they are growing in free India, they want better lives for themselves, not for their children. Time, Sir, is no longer on our side.

17.29 hrs.

"SHIV SENA"

Shrimati Susela Gopalan (Ambalapuruzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shiv Sena was organised during the last general elections. It has a political motive. Throughout the election period they were terrorising the people in a certain area. It was published in the papers that even the Home Minister

[Srimati Sushila Gopalan]

of Maharashtra was backing that organisation. The attitude of the Government also shows that this was correct. Whatever they may say, the lives of people there were at stake not only for one day but for months together. The same thing followed in the recent by-elections also. Two boys were murdered; one was a Punjabi boy studying in a college and another was a Malayalee. Hundreds of people got injured and the whole of Chembur was burnt. Yet, the Maharashtra Government did not come forward to safeguard the interests of the people who were staying there. If the State Government did not take any step, our Home Minister, who happens to be a prominent personality in Maharashtra, could have gone there, intervened in the situation and saved the lives and property of the people who were staying there. But nothing was done and it is still continuing in that part of the country. The situation is so explosive that even a newspaper like *The Indian Express* was forced to write an editorial entitled 'Political Thuggery' which says:

"Whatever the reactions might be to Mr. Krishna Menon's second successive defeat in the parliamentary constituency of North East Bombay, the part played in it by the militant neo-Fascist organisation known as the Shiva Sena must disturb all responsible citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations. This group of political goondas had already made itself notorious prior to and during the first election which the late Mr. Bhave won. The gherao bandh mounted some months ago against non-Maharashtrian residents in Bombay was principally inspired and directed by these unsavoury ruffians....

I pass the comprehension of any decent-minded citizen how any responsible Government could stand by and allow these openly lawless elements virtually to

terrorise a large part of the electorate. We hold no brief for Mr. Krishna Menon and indeed are politically opposed to his views. But elementary decency, if nothing else, moves seeming connivance by the authorities with the ugly activities of the Shiv Sena against a political opponent who also happens to be a South Indian.

Sooner or later such acquiescence in lawlessness must boomerang on those who weakly allow this type of narrow chauvinism to manifest and assert itself. The cry of Maharashtra for the Marathas may, for all we know, be confined exclusively to the Shiv Sena. If so, the Government of Maharashtra should not only unequivocally denounce such political thuggery but should take steps to see that its fountainhead is not allowed to function.

A similar responsibility devolves on the Union Home Minister, both because of the office he holds at the Centre but also because of his predominant influence in Maharashtra. The Shiv Sena's regional Fascism needs to be sternly curbed. Else we might soon have Maharashtra's Shiv Sena emulating Hitler's S. S., and like the Fuehrer's dream of Lebensraum (living space) demanding that India should be merged in Maharashtra."

This was published in the *Indian Express* but nothing was done by the Home Minister. When on a previous occasion we were talking in this House about gheraos in Bengal our Home Minister was thundering in the House about his duty to uphold the Constitution. Now I ask him: did this duty to uphold the Constitution go when the lives of people were at stake in Maharashtra? People were murdered, houses of hundreds of

families were burnt; but that did not disturb him. But when not a single person was injured, when nobody was murdered and no property was damaged, when there was gherao in Bengal, not in an open speech but in his speech at the end of a conference he denounced the State Government. He did not even show the elementary courtesy and formality of discussing the matter with the authorities in power there. Yet, he openly denounced it in the conference saying that he has a right to uphold the Constitution. But in Maharashtra when people are terrorised like this, where does his duty to uphold the Constitution go? When introducing the Unlawful Activities Act in this Parliament, our Home Minister was telling us about national integration. To preserve that national integration he wanted that law to be passed. But I ask you, when a certain section of the people were terrorised and murdered and when life was impossible in a part of our country, why did that national integration not come in? Where did our Home Minister go at that time?

So, according to them the law and order problem arises only when there is some risk for them. Everything is under that, whatever they do. They are not bothered about what is happening in the country. When the preservation of the interest of the working class is there, the Central Government will come in the open against them but when there is something to preserve the right of a political party nothing will be done.

Then, this thing was going on for the last so many months. Not for a day but for months together it was going on. And what did the Central Government do in order to prevent these things?

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that recently in Bangalore there was a demonstration against the Shiv Sena. If it continues like this, some other thing will come up. Recently in

Bengal we have seen that there was some conflict against the Punjab. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the way the Bengal Government, a non-Congress government, dealt with that problem. When that trouble arose, the ministers went themselves at the risk of their lives to the spot, talked to the people, walked with the people and tried to preserve peace. Why did not our ministers do that when this thing took place? Because they knew that it was for their political ends. But if such kind of Shiv Senas are going to dominate our country, I think, the future of our country will be sad.

I was a student in 1947 but I still remember that for the rights of the minorities Mahatma Gandhi walked in the streets of Noakhali at the risk of his life. But the followers of Mahatma Gandhi are dealing with such problems in such a callous manner. I allege that the Home Minister himself has nursed this organisation; otherwise, he would have come out in the open and told them not to do this. Their own party's, the Congress Party's ministry is ruling there.

I know, the real issue behind this is that there is unemployment in Maharashtra. Poor people are there and they want to divert their attention. They are saying that these South Indians, Punjabis, Bengalis who are coming here are responsible for all these things. They want to divert their attention; otherwise, they will fight for bonus and for their rights. So, in order to divert their attention they are creating such organisations. If they carry on like this, I think, this organisation in the near future will be the liquidation committee of the already shattered Congress empire in India.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of people who would like to put questions—not one or two but the names written here before the chits came are 7 or 8 and now a number of chits have come. It is an important question. I agree, but we have to

[Mr. Speaker]

finish it in half an hour. Therefore, I will call them in the order in which the names have come to me.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): The Shiv Sena is styled as Shivaji Sena. I am really sorry that it is called Shivaji Sena. It will be a disgrace to the great patriot Shivaji. This Shiv Sena was founded on linguistic chauvinism.

An hon. Member: Chavanism!

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I did not say 'Chavanism'.... (Interruption). The followers of Mr. Thackre, who is the neo-crusader of Maharashtra, who has the neo-fascist ideology in the cause of protecting Maharashtrians, have looted hundreds of shops, have set fire to hundreds of houses and have beaten several thousands of people during the last elections. I would like to ask the Home Minister what the Central Government has done about this problem. It is really a delicate problem for the people of the non-Congress States. What has the Central Government done about it?

The Constitution proclaims, under Article 19, that every citizen has got a right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to practise any profession of his choice. But here is Shiv Sena which has got thousands of people who are violating the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: No speech please.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: This is only a preface to my question.

I am really ashamed to say that, when his attention was drawn to this by some pressmen, our Finance Minister who unfortunately, happens to be the Deputy Prime Minister also, instead of condemning Shiv Sena activities in Bombay had chosen to equate it with D.M.K. in Madras. We

are really ashamed to say that. I would like to point out that in Madras State, which is now administered by the D. M. K. Government, when Hindi agitation was prevalent throughout Madras State—you know, Sir, better that there is a north-Indian community in Madras City in a place known as Sowcarpet—not even a single incident happened against any north-Indian community. We have got Maharashtrians in Tanjore also. Mr. Chavan cannot cite even a single incident against that community. But the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister is equating D.M.K. with Shiv Sena. But our Home Minister, instead of utilising his executive powers against this, utilises article 256 to suppress gheraos—we are not at all against it. What is he doing about this? It is his own State of Maharashtra. I do not know whether he is behind Shiv Sena. Why is he not utilising his powers to condemn it? He has brought forward a Bill called the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. Will he bring forward a Bill to suppress Shiv Sena? There are now many non-Congress Governments. It is a problem for the non-Congress Governments. The time will come when no citizen will be safe in any State. If such a thing happens either in Bombay or in Calcutta, if such a thing is allowed to happen, it will have its serious repercussions.

I want to know from the Home Minister as to why he has not suppressed it so far. Why is he keeping quiet for such a long time? Why is he not taking steps against this Shiv Sena?

Mr. Speaker: If each one of you makes a speech, it will be difficult for me. The Minister will take about 10 minutes. Only question should be put. Shri Sreedharan.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I come from Bombay. I know the facts and I want to state them.

Mr. Speaker: Unless you have given notice earlier to put a question, I cannot call you. The Home Minister himself will give the facts.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (वाराणसी) :
अधिकांश सदस्य, प्रश्न पूछने के बजाय पाँच पाँच मिनट भाषण करते रहे तो हम को भी भाषण करने की परवानगी देनी चाहिये।
(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: May I request you to sit down? You are not helping the debate. It is not a question of Maharashtra or Bombay. It is a question of some half-an-hour discussion and the time is limited. The Minister is there to reply to it. Those hon. Members who have given notice earlier for asking a question will only be given a chance. The first Member makes a speech, takes about 10 minutes, and others will only put questions. If anyone says that he comes from Maharashtra or West Bengal, I cannot allow him.

An hon. Member: Then, only one side will be heard.

Mr. Speaker: There are no side here. Whoever has given notice of it will be allowed to put a question.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to sit down. I can not allow him. He has not given any notice.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: On a point of order. When you have permitted only questions to be asked is it permissible to make speeches?

Mr. Speaker: He may please sit down. I have called Mr. Sreedharan.

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): The activities of Shiv Sena have revealed beyond any shadow of doubt that this is a symptom of a disease (Interruptions) which has eaten into the vitals of the body politic of this country.

Mr. Speaker: He is making a speech. That is no use. In that case, I will be allowing only questions and the Home Minister will not be able to reply and I may have to adjourn the House.

Shri A. Sreedharan: I don't think that majority of the people of Maharashtra are behind it. (Interruptions)

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: On a point of order.

Shri A. Sreedharan: The people of South India are living

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: I am standing on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: How many points of order will he raise? He may please sit down. I can understand his rising on a point of order once, but not so many times.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: He was saying that the majority of the people of Maharashtra were behind it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. Sreedharan: I would like to ask the Home Minister whether the Government of India would constitute a Committee to probe into the activities of Shiv Sena, whether he will refute the statement which is attributed to him, in which he is reported to have said that by curtailing the rights of Shiv Sena he will be curtailing the rights of people of Maharashtra.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): The activities of Shiv Sena are not the question of any political party here, but it has been expressed with a deep sense of sorrow that Shiv Sena is indulging in activities which jeopardise the integrity of India and in dealing with the Resolutions that have been passed by the Opposition political parties as well as the Congress Party.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: He may ask his question.

An hon. Member: I would like to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I wish he had given notice.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am asking a straight question. Resolutions have been passed by almost all the parties. For example, in my own State, the Vice President of the Congress has been brutally beaten by Shiv Sena. That aspect has been taken into consideration and they have passed a Resolution condemning the activities of Shiv Sena. It is not only in own State, but it is there in every State. We feel that there is every jeopardy to our Constitution. The integrity of the whole of India has been threatened by this kind of activities of Shiv Sena. We would like to know whether this Government is going to investigate and probe deep into the mystic meaning of the unlawful activities of Shiv Sena and set it right and what is the reaction of the Home Minister, who is expected to, and Shiv Sena is blessed by him . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The notice has been given by Mrs. Suseela Gopalan under rule 55(2) and a number of others like Mr. Lakkappa have given notice under rule 55(5). I wish the Congressmen had also given notice and if they had given notice, certainly I would have allowed them to ask questions. There are still half a dozen people who have given notice on this question. If I do not give an opportunity to the persons who have given notice, then I will be unfair to them.

An hon. Member: On a point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to hear his points of order. His points of order are becoming too many. They are becoming so many that hereafter he may not catch my eye at all.

It is not a question of Maharashtra or Maharashtrians. It is a question raised by some hon. Members. It is a fact. This relates to something in Bombay. It may be relating to a Maharastrian or a Telugu man or a Kannadiga. Why should hon. Members take it in that light? Why should they take it in a linguistic way? Here is the Home Minister who is prepared to reply and he knows every detail of it. Therefore, there is no reason for any excitement at all. There is no need for anybody to get excited in this House. If there is some thing wrong somewhere, naturally, the Home Minister will take action and he will set things right. Now, I would call the Home Minister.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): We have also given names.

Mr. Speaker: There are only 7 more minutes left now. If I have to call the other hon. Members who have given their names, then there would be no time for the Home Minister to reply. Therefore, I would now ask the Home Minister to reply. Instead of hon. Members trying to repeat the same arguments, may I request the Home Minister now to give his reply?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are still about five names more. If I call all of them, they would take about 10 minutes and there will be no time for the reply of the Home Minister. I have still got the names of Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri E. K. Nayanar, Shri P. Gopalan and Shri S. Kandappan.

Some hon. Members: There are other names also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, those names have been bundled up and they are here. But I am mentioning only the names of those Members who have given notice under rule 55 (5). It will serve no purpose now if I were to call these hon. Members. So, I would request the Home Minister to reply.

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry):
May I just ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: There are five others whom I have to call. If I call the hon. Member, I have to call the others also. But there is no time. So, I would request the Home Minister now to reply.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I am indeed grateful to Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and others who have given me this opportunity to explain the Government's point of view in this matter. Just as everyone of us in the present conditions of India has to be born in some linguistic group or in some region or the other, I have had the privilege to have been born in Maharashtra and of belonging to the Marathi language group. But I do not think that anybody should frown on this particular fact.....

Shri Manoharan (Madras North):
We are proud of that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad to hear it. We are all born in certain linguistic groups. As somebody is born in the Tamil group, or Telugu group, I have been born in the Marathi group, and I am trying to serve my country in my humble way.

Unfortunately, the conditions in the country today are full of regionalism and linguism and some poison is coming out of it. Shivsena is the result of it. I quite concede that thing especially. But I must say one thing before I make a statement; I have brought something written and I would like to read it out. But before doing that, I would like to say that the allegations made against me or the Government of Maharashtra are very unfair. Again, I must say that to say that Shivsena represents the entire people of Maharashtra is very unfair.....

Some hon. Members: Nobody said that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Permade):
We have nothing against the people of Maharashtra.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): We have not said that it represents the people of Maharashtra as a whole.

An hon. Member: So, let him not twist it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad that they all say that. For, Maharashtra has a tradition of nationalism, and Maharashtra has produced leaders as humble servants of the nation. The poison of regionalism or linguism, just as it is making its appearance and is raising its ugly head elsewhere made its somewhat ugly appearance in Maharashtra also. Certainly, we shall have to condemn it and make every effort to remove that poison.

I would like to assure this House that the Maharashtra Government are quite aware of this thing. The Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister themselves have made statements about it and they have assured me that they will take all the necessary action against all manifestations of it, whatever they are.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Did the Home Minister ever attend a meeting held by the Shivsena and address it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I shall give the details of it presently. I told them that the Shivsena people should be ashamed of it. I shall presently give the details of it. Even before all this, I had condemned it. But, unfortunately what I say in Maharashtra about these matters does not make national news. What is said against me in Parliament becomes national news. That is my misfortune about it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so. I do not think that there is that mis-

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish that there had been no misunderstanding but I must confess that my heart is paining, and I must say that I cannot express the pangs of agony in my heart today adequately. But even before I became the Home Minister, in October or November last, months before that, the Shivsena had organised a meeting at Bombay, I had just been out of the hospital and I was not yet keeping well; I was asked to unveil a statue of Shivaji at Shivaji Park at Bombay. It was a huge gathering of 3-4 lakh people. I made my first statement there condemning these activities and appealing to the people of Maharashtra not to take up this linguistic attitude in this particular matter. I am on record about it.

Even recently when I was in Bombay, I held a press conference and about what I said there I was misrepresented in some papers in the south.

Some hon. Members: Not you.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are certainly some problems for Maharashtrians in Bombay—of poor people. I am one of those who believe that whether it is a poor Tamil or a poor Telugu or a poor Kannadiga or a poor Maratha, their problems are the same. The agony and the pangs of unemployment are the same. There are certainly some economic grievances. At the same time, I would say that however justified the economic grievances may be, nobody has a right to take unlawful means in his hands to solve even those economic grievances. This is my approach to this matter.

I would like to put on record a certain statement on this matter.

Our Constitution accepts only one citizenship and all citizens have the fundamental right to reside and settle in any part of India.....

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Not in Kashmir.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:...to acquire, hold and dispose of property anywhere and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This fundamental right must be unreservedly respected both by the governments in the country and by the people. It is in the interest of the economic development of the country and of national integration that any citizen of India should feel free to go to any part of the country, seek employment or pursue any business or occupation of his choice. He should have the confidence that while doing so, there will be no discrimination of any kind against him and that in a very real sense the principle of equality of opportunity would be respected.

In the matter of public employment, equality of opportunity has been guaranteed by the Constitution itself and this is a guarantee which we have been endeavouring, and will continue to endeavour, to have fully respected by all the public authorities in the country. In respect of the Central Government's own corporate public enterprises, we have been issuing instructions that there should be no discrimination against people who come to seek employment from other parts of the country or against the local people. The only preference which our instructions provide is that at the lower levels of employment special consideration should be shown to people who had been displaced by a project.

I am sure the House will agree this is a sound and humane policy. Complaints are sometimes made of discrimination in the organised sectors of private employment. This is not a matter in which anything can or should be done through legal regulation, but the wider interests of the country require, as indeed does the enlightened self-interest of the employers themselves that here too the

principle of equality of opportunity should be observed.

People will have grievances. Sometimes they are justified and sometimes they are not. Obviously, where there are any legitimate grievances, they should be redressed to the extent possible. But one thing is certain. Nobody has any right to seek redress of his grievances, genuine or otherwise, by unlawful means. There can be no justification whatever for creating hatred or illwill, for one section of the community to show any kind of antagonism to another. If there is anything of this kind, it should be strongly condemned and where legal action is possible, such, action should be taken.

Some weeks ago, I said categorically at a press conference in Bombay that any agitation directed against any particular linguistic group deserved to be condemned. I also described the attitude of the Shiv Sena as reactionary and harmful and against the unity of the country. I take this opportunity to reaffirm those observations. In answering a question on 24th May last, I mentioned the report I had received from the Maharashtra Government and the assurance which they had given to the people and to us. Shri Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Shri Desai, the Revenue Minister, have also openly condemned the Shiv Sena movement. I have heard from the Maharashtra Government again recently in which the assurances and the determination to take necessary action have been reaffirmed. I am confident that the Maharashtra Government will stand by their assurances and take whatever action is necessary to prevent any manifestation of parochialism.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: Will he point out a single action taken?

Shri S. Kandayyan (Mettur): Spell out the concrete action taken, don't be vague.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certain arson cases were mentioned. In one of my visits, I myself discussed with the Commissioner of Police. He assured me that all the legal action that was necessary had been taken in this particular matter. Certainly people have been put under arrest. So, action has to be related to certain incidents.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There was a murder case in a by-election, and nobody was apprehended.

18 hrs.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made enquiries about that, and I am also expecting certain information about that, but it cannot be said that investigations were not undertaken.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: When actually houses were being burnt, what did the Maharashtra Government do? Did it send the police, or the police just stood there? That is the important thing. The police never interfered with that, things were going on for days together.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it is true.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: Are you prepared to have an investigation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am saying so because I personally discussed this matter with the Police Commissioner. I am only suggesting that in a city like Bombay arson cases and murders do take place. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

16.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday June 13, 1987/Jyaishta 23, 1889 (Saka).