

the Central Schools are for the people working in Central Services; a person may be an ordinary person or a Harijan or a Scheduled Tribe; the child of anybody who works in the Central Government will get admission to the school. These schools are established in areas where there are public undertakings or there are other Central Government offices; and the children of these employees can be sent to these schools. So, this is the standard norm of establishing Central Schools. If a Central School is required anywhere, if these conditions are fulfilled, surely there will be established a Central School... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: My question was not about Central Schools.

Mudkhed—Adilabad Line

*374. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a consistent demand to extend the Mudkhed-Adilabad railway line to Ghughus or Chanaka to facilitate the coal transport to western areas and thermal stations;

(b) whether Government have surveyed this line; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to include this line in the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There has been a demand.

(b) Yes, Sir, on behalf of Maharashtra Government.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: The Railways have their own way of dealing with the demands of the people and governments. In this case, the Maha-

rashtra Government requested the Central Government that it has to take coal from Rajura and Chandrapur area all the way to Parli Vajinath via Hyderabad and so if this line is taken to Ghughus from Adilabad, it will be easier for them to transport coal and even at a lesser cost. They have also spent money on surveying this line. They have spent nearly Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs on survey. May I know what is the difficulty for the Railways now to include this line in the Sixth Plan?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is true that earlier in 1976 a survey was conducted from Mudkhed to Adilabad but it has been found unremunerative. Therefore, it has been dropped. However, because of the consistent demand and also apart from that, because of the coming up of cement plants etc, it has been now decided that Parbhani-Mudkhed—Adilabad gauge conversion and from Adilabad to Pipilkhuti a new line, will be surveyed. This has again to be resurveyed and the final location survey will be conducted next year and it will be included in the Sixth Plan.

Asian Victims of Racial Wrath in U.K.

*375. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Asians main victims of U. K. racial wrath" in the Times of India dated November 19, 1981, stating that an estimated 7,000 racially-motivated incidents involving Asians and other minority groups occur in England and Wales every year;

(b) if so, whether Government have since obtained details of the study referred to therein; and

(c) what according to this study is the estimated number of Indians and their families victimised and subjected to racial wrath in Britain per year?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While identifying the race of victims of all racially motivated incidents it was found that the rate of White victims per 100,000 population was 1.4, Black victims 51.2, Asian victims 69.7, and victims of other ethnic origin 11.3.

All racial incidents are not reported to the Police for various reasons. Even then, it is estimated that at present there would be about 7,000 racially motivated incidents that would be reported in England and Wales in one year. The study shows that ethnic minorities and particularly the Asians (Indians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis) suffer disproportionately more from racial attacks. No separate figure of the number of Indians victimised is given in the study.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The figures given show an extraordinarily high ratio of violent incidents against Asians. It is natural that we, in India, are extremely perturbed and very agitated about these incidents of racial discrimination in Britain and its possible neo-Nazi links, especially when the contribution to economic productivity of Britain, of Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Indians is very well-known. In spite of that we are targets of abusive terms like 'Pakis-bashing' and violent incidents.

My question is, that a major new initiative to combat racial disadvantage and racial discrimination in Britain has been recently announced by the British Home Secretary, William White law on 11th December. White-law has stated: that they favoured positive action to combat racial dis-

crimination but it did not amount to reverse discrimination. I would like to know what is Government's reaction to this. He has talked about reverse discrimination. He possibly means that it should not be at the neglect of someone else. What is Government's reaction to these suggestions? Does not the British Home Secretary's reference to reverse discrimination amount to evidence that the issue is already prejudiced before the so called positive action has commenced? May I know: (a) what suggestions, if any, has the Government of India given or made to the British Government? and (b) Prof. David Donington who is Chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission United Kingdom has said that riots were not politically motivated but were due to economic reasons. What are the Government's views on these reactions of Prof. Donington?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as a result of this report facts have come out. Now, the facts are irrefutable; they are sacred. They have come out and everyone, knows what the position is. Mr. Whitelaw himself says in his Foreword and I quote;

"The allegation was serious and it was important that we should discover the truth etc.

And then he says:

"This is a significant document and I have felt that it would be helpful to publish it in full."

Later, he goes on to say:

"But the study has shown quite clearly that the anxieties expressed about racial attacks are justified. Racially motivated attacks particularly, on Asians, are more common than we had supposed and there are indications that they may be on the increase".

So, all these facts have been stated by him and he has also gone on to catalogue a few measures which he wishes to take and I quote:

"Collection at local level by the police and others who have specific responsibility in this field of information about the incidents of racial attacks.

"Failure to appreciate the seriousness of the problem hitherto has been largely due to a lack of reliable information about it.

"Arrangements in all areas for liaison between the police, local authorities and ethnic minority communities, the precise form which this should take will need to be explored;

"Training of police officers which will enable them to develop a greater sensitivity towards the phenomenon of racial attacks and their severe impact on minority communities. This training has to be focussed on involvement of minority communities as much as in the class room;

"Assistance to the police by ethnic minority groups on the job training for police officers and the provision for the police to explain matters of offence and law to community leaders".

In addition to this, I had an occasion to call on Mr. Whitelaw on the 11th, if I remember right, of November. He first referred to this report which was being submitted to him in a few days' time, as he told me and he also suggested that a larger recruitment of persons of Asian origin in the police force would be very useful. He told me that in spite of the best efforts made by them, persons of Asian origin were not forthcoming to get themselves recruited in the police force.

Now, some of these things we have to consider. The report has been received by us. We are also studying the report. The representatives of the ethnic groups are also studying the report. Now that the facts have come out, it will be possible to think of

several measures apart from the measures which he has already catalogued. So, in course of time, I think, these measures will be spelt out and implemented.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I take it that the Government is not yet ready to give its reactions. You are in the process of studying the report. My second supplementary is this. The day after Lord Searman's Report on the Brixton riots was submitted, a British Weekly called the News of the World, published the results of an opinion poll which they had conducted under the headline: "Please send us home." "Enoch is right." According to the results of the poll 47 per cent of the coloured people questioned wanted to return to the country of their origin. I would like to know what is the Government's reaction to this. And if this is a fact is the Government of India contemplating giving any special facilities to such people of Indian origin to re-settle in India?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: In fact, what the hon. Member referred to is contained in the conclusions of the Report. I shall just read:

"(a) Many racial incidents are carried out by gangs of youth;

(b) Ethnic minorities live in a general feeling of fear and apprehension for their future in view of the racial attacks.

(c) Asian community widely believes that it is victim of a campaign of un-remitting racial harassment which it fears would grow worse in future."

All these things have been admitted in the Report they have given. We don't have to go for any other poll. In view of these difficulties and the overall situation which is admittedly serious measures are being spelt out and I would certainly request the hon. Members to apply their minds

also to these problems and if any suggestions are forthcoming from them we will be too happy to examine them and pass on the same to the U.K. Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the study which has been referred to also makes out and I quote:

"The Survey carried out at the request of the Commons Joint Committee against racialism found that:

(i) Asians were 50 times more likely than white people to be victimised;

(ii) Blacks were 36 times as likely to be attacked.

In conclusion they also said that racial attacks are happening on a larger scale than anybody thought. The hon. Minister also admitted this in the course of his reply. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the passage of the British Nationality Bill would also add to these tensions thereby creating further harassment of the Asians particularly Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. If that is the assessment of the Government may I know whether Government has moved the Government of U. K. to take certain steps so that it may not take an alarming proportion?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have answered several questions on the new Nationality Act. That has become law. But it so happens that actual coming into force of this is to be only after a year or so. We have had several discussions with the Government of U.K. The House is aware that as a result of the representations made by the Asian community and also by us as also as a result of the discussions we had with them they have agreed to some amendments. They have alleviated the hardships to a considerable extent but we do not feel that all that has to be

done has been done. As I already submitted it is a continuous process and we are at it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir certain short-term measures are immediately required to safeguard the life and property of the Asians. Various Reports have come out which have been read out and referred to here. I would like to know one thing: As far as the question of protecting the lives of persons of the Asian community is concerned, one thing has been highlighted by the British Press, as well as the Indian Press. That is about the attitude of the local police there. That is to say, they are not giving enough protection to these people and they are partial. That is why the Asian community is terrorised in this manner. May I know, Sir, whether our Government has drawn the attention of the British Government to this aspect of the matter?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what I read out from the Foreword of the Home Secretary where it has been pointed out that the Police are not doing what they are expected to do; there is some lack of orientation, some lack of motivation, about which he has stated that steps are to be taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the External Minister....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why does he drop Affairs', Sir

MR. SPEAKER: It is Mr. Halder's affair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Does it mean that he has all his 'affairs' abroad? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have any objection?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir; I don't object to anything.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the External Affairs Minister stated that he had talks with the U. K. Government, regarding attacks on black-coloured people in Britain. May I know whether at the last Commonwealth Conference our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi took up this matter and held talks with the Prime Minister of U. K. on this subject; and if so, what is the outcome?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: As hon. Members are aware, at these Commonwealth conference meetings, bilateral matters are not raised. This was not in the Agenda. But then, you will remember, when the Prime Minister of U. K. visited India, there was a discussion on this subject between them. She made a statement in the Central Hall while addressing Members of Parliament. And this matter has been discussed between the two Governments off and on. The discussion has not stopped.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is something which affects the whole relations between the Commonwealth countries. These people are supposed to be citizens of the Commonwealth.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The supplementary was whether the Prime Minister discussed it with the Prime Minister of U.K. The question itself bilateralises the problem. It is not my fault.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that certain measures have been introduced in the Nationality Bill of the British Government to alleviate the situation. On the other hand he says that there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of assaults on and cases of humiliation of Indian citizens. In view of this, may I know whether the Indian authorities have

lodged their strong protests and conveyed their total displeasure to the British Government, because the British Government has failed to arrest this deteriorating situation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, we have been taking up the matter with the British Government; and we will continue to do so. This is a continuing matter, as I have stated earlier.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : एक सवाल करने दीजिए, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में बहुत सारा समय लग गया है । इस पर डिस्कशन करवा दिया था और आप को समय दूंगा तो औरों को भी देना होगा ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : एक सवाल करने दीजिए, मान लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है । आप भी मेरी बात को माना कीजिए ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब ऐसी स्थिति है कि एशियाई लोगों के प्रति ब्रिटेन में जो जाति-भावना है; उस के बारे में वहां के लोगों की भावना को उन तक पहुंचाया जाए, तो उसको यू० एन० आ० या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने की जरूरत पड़ गई और उस समय आप से यह पूछा जाए कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में जातिवाद से पीड़ित हैं तो आप उसका क्या जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.