

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bombay suburban train commuters have been badly affected by the rail fare hike. One crore people travel by train daily. Out of those 50 lakhs travel in Bombay. Public movement has been started in Bombay to oppose the proposal of increasing the fares. Trains are not running since 27th of this month. But the Government is indifferent and not making it clear that what it wants to do. The Chief Minister of that State has also demanded it. This proposal is very dangerous. It is an attack on the people. It has been increased more than double in the last three years.

So, I demand that the Prime Minister should intervene in it. If it is not done, the agitation in Bombay may cause a unpleasant results. So, my request is that the Prime Minister should take Members from Bombay in to confidence and to withdraw this hike. Alongwith it, he should also take a decision about projects for Bombay, involving Rupees two thousand crore .

[*English*]

**SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):** We support you.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Raigarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request that Shri Jamuna Prasad was appointed receiver, at the disputed place of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid, according to the decision of A. D. M. in 1988. After that he had appointed priests there. Receiver died on 20th February, 1992. D. M. was given charge after that. He was given charge for interim arrangements. D. M. did not act according to the wishes of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. The B. J. P. Government transferred him. The new D. M. was pressurised. He went on leave. A. D. M. changed the priest for which he was not empowered. Sir, uncertainty is prevailing

at the disputed place. Vishwa Hindu Parishad is in tension since beginning is to demolish the structure for which the court has issued stay order. The Bhartiya Janta Party Government has surrendered this structure to V. H. P. How will it be protected? I demand from the Home Minister to stop it immediately . The decision was taken on Sunday so that they could not go to the court. A. D. M. has no right. The order was issued on Sunday. Monday it was Shivratni. I demand that it should be stopped immediately and the Home Minister should make his statement in this regard....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to a question that is before the U. N. Human Rights Commission which has been in Session at Geneva since the 27th of January. The Session is continuing and the Resolution is before the Session. ...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, would you like to have the reaction from Shri Lal K. Advani also? We want to know the reaction of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Obviously he does not trust his own colleagues in the U. P. Assembly. Obviously they want to raise it here. It relates to the U. P. Government, the U. P. Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** It relates to, the Government of India also. The Government of India should intervene in this matter. They have raised this issue here many times. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Our colleagues in the U. P. Assembly are absolutely well-equipped to deal with the situation.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** We want to know the reaction of the Government. This is a very burning issue. The Home Minister should come out with the facts. Violent communal clashes took place because of

that. Now the BJP Government is trying to demolish the shrine. The court orders have not been followed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not correct.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, I have not allowed you. Why are you standing up.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER : What Nirmal Kantiji is saying is not going on record. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I wish the External Affairs Minister were here so that we could have know first hand from him as to what precisely is the Government of India's stand on this Resolution which has been sponsored by 23 different countries. And for the first time, a formal Resolution has come up in the UN Human Rights Commission which calls upon China to respect human rights and fundamental rights in Tibet China also is a party and a signatory to the World Human Rights Charter as we are and, therefore, like us, they should also be concerned. This is a matter in which I can understand about certain requirements of foreign policy. But here is a situation where we have to reconcile our own commitment, traditional commitment to human rights with the country's enlightened self-interest. What do they require? I think, in our process, in our attempt to normalise relations with China, which my party welcomes, we will not be at a loss if we support this Resolution. But we would certainly be at a very great loss if, as I hear from some members of the Tibetan community living in India, the Government is thinking of even opposing the Resolution. This would be totally retrograde, it would be wrong. At most, I can conceive of a situation where India abstains from voting, but certainly we cannot oppose the Resolution. My own plea would

be that in this regard particular matter, we should support this Resolution which simply call for the Government of the People's Republic of China to take measures to ensure full observance of the human rights and the fundamental freedom of the Tibetans. Therefore, we would think that we should support it, if the Government does not find itself in a position to support it, at least, it should abstain from voting. This is my plea. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The question of human rights which has been mentioned by our Prime Minister also, should not be unnecessarily related to the question of foreign assistance or aid.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Nirmal Kantiji to formulate his speech properly.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you a chance. I hope, you are not surprised.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The question of human rights as has been pointed out both by China and India, is entirely an internal matter of the country. Now, more developed countries of the West have started interfering, after so many events have taken place in the international arena, in the internal matter of the developing countries. Our Government will be wise in not surrendering to such questions when they are raised in the international fora. It has been pointed out that the question of human rights varies from place to place. In South Africa, it takes one form. In the United States itself, it takes another form. Everybody know, that in the United States, the blacks still suffer from discrimination. But they ignore such questions and try to interfere and meddle into the affairs of either China or India whom they feel, as foreigners because of certain international development. Therefore I

\*Not recorded.

strongly urge the Government to take a firm stand against the interference by the advanced West in the internal conditions of the country.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I do not agree with my friend Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, because Tibet issue is related to India's sovereignty and its borders. Indian has always been in the forefront in raising its voice against the violation of human rights anywhere in the world. It is very unfortunate that our neighbouring country, with whom matter of security of our borders are related, is openly violating the human rights and reactions in the other countries of the world are against it but India is not even supporting those countries and ignoring the security of its borders.

Sir, I am not against any treaty between India and China rather I want that good relations should continue between the two countries. But as far as Tibet issue is concerned, I would like to say that there has never been common borders between India and China. While India and Tibet has a common border. We have been always maintaining this stand that Tibet has been a buffer State between India and China. So if human rights are violated there India should raise this issue first of all. This is my request.

[*English*]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa):** Sir, from the text of the resolution, it is clear that countries who are trying to move this resolution are not at all clear as to what they want to achieve by raising this in the Human Rights' Commission. It calls upon China to maintain, to observe human rights of the Tibetans. But then, what is the concrete question that they want to raise? What kind of violations are taking place? They are not clear and in this way no resolution can be really supported by our country. In this manner, there may be a gang up of some countries who can raise questions about

India and on various questions about U. S. A., saying that we call upon the USA to observe human rights of the Red Indians. These are not the things and it has to be based on a concrete situation.

Another thing is this. We should not lose sight of the fact that in this omnibus manner, some countries in the world are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of many third world countries. We have to be very cautious about this and we should keep the interests of our country in our mind.

It is very necessary that in the Asian countries, in our neighbourhood, we should try to develop good neighbourly relations, which is very much necessary to thwart any attempt by other developed countries who are trying to penetrate into the internal affairs of our country and the countries in our neighbourhood. This is very important. We always support any human rights situation or condition, if that question is raised. Everyone has to have the enjoyment of this right and there is no question about it. But the people of any country are mainly responsible to achieve those rights for themselves. No country, no Govt. can violate human rights of its people then they will be facing worldwide criticism. But this casual manner and the most non-concrete wordings, this resolution is not at all helpful for any situation. We should not be tempted to rush for support for this kind of a resolution.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada):** Mr. Speaker, Sir India should support the issue of violation of human rights in Tibet by China when it is raised in International forum in Geneva, but I am surprised that some friends in this House are opposing it. Sir, I would like to apprise this House that India had raised a voice in U. N. O. in 1965 against the violation of human rights in Tibet by China. I do not know what are the reasons that why our Government is ignoring the Genocide of Tibetans and dumping of nuclear waste in Tibet by Chinese Government, Shri Advani has informed us about the violation of human

rights in Tibet and why our Government is neglecting this issue when these things are before us. Instead of raising the voice against it the Government is advocating the case of China. I will request that the Government should restrain itself from such things and should not support China. It will be a terrible blow to the dignity of India and belief of its people in human rights. Therefore, we have a special duty towards the people of Tibet and if there is any violation of human rights, then we should whole heartedly support the cause of the people of Tibet and should oppose any such thing.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): With all due respect to other colleagues, particularly the Leader of the Opposition Shri Advani and Shri Rabi Ray, I would like to make this humble submission. It is known that the Tibet policy of the Government of India is that Tibet is an autonomous region of China, it is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. So any attempt on behalf of the Government of India to raise this question which is exclusively an internal affair of the People's Republic of China would be unjustified.

Having regard to this problem in the context of our own country, we have got the Jammu and Kashmir problem. We hear western agencies who want and who pronounce throughout the world that human rights are being violated in Kashmir. We have prevented many international organisations, particularly the Amnesty International to come to Kashmir and have an independent enquiry. We all support human rights. But the human rights violation should be considered in the context of a particular situation, in a particular part of the world and in a particular part of a country.

Our Government's policy has been not to interlink the human rights with the question of giving aid. Here, in this case the question of human rights in Tibet automatically amounts to the interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign and friendly

State. Our country wants to improve the relationship between China and India. During the visit of the Prime Minister of China to our country, it had been publicly stated that Shri Li Peng, the Premier of China was willing to have some discussions with the representatives of the Tibet provided they don't demand independence and secession from the People's Republic of China.

Having regard to this development between India and China, I think the Government of India should not support the Resolution which has been initiated, as has been reported by the Leader of the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR (Sagar): For the last four or five days there has been acute shortage of Petrol and diesel at Petrol pumps in Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh. The people of Sagar are thus facing serious crisis. All the activities that depend on diesel and petrol, are lying paralysed and normal life has been disrupted there. Before the presentation of the Budget, the petrol and diesel pump stations piled up stocks of petrol and diesel at their depots. An artificial scarcity has been created and this is encouraging blackmarketing.

In this regard, I would like to request that the hon. Minister of Petroleum should give directives immediately to take stern action to curb laxity and blackmarketing and order investigation into the matter and ask for a report within fifteen days and punish the guilty officials.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the House, in the zero hour, to the bloodshed and naked dance of bestiality which took place on the 12, February in Bihar. The situation in Bihar is still explosive and communal frenzy may erupt any time and there can be a caste war. On 12, February this year, at Bara village in Gaya District, in the Bihar three thousand supporters of N. C. C. besieged the village and set it on fire, and looted houses and