

Some excavation work was carried out around 1975 in Manjhi, Chirand and Chechar, situated on the banks of these rivers. The material and remains found in excavation proves that a very old civilisation is laying beneath the banks of these rivers. This civilization appears to be a contemporary of the Indus Valley civilisation or a very big area of that civilisation or an older civilisation than the Indus Valley civilisation. The material available as a result of excavation in Chechar so far indicates that it is unique thing in itself that remains of civilisation of this period have been found at one place in chronological order. It has happened in the world, perhaps, for the first time.

Some remains of this period have been found from the excavation in Chechar. Some articles made of stone, clay, copper, iron and animal horns have been found as remains at this site. Some of these articles have not been seen in any of the civilisation of the world. An agricultural implement made of reindeer's horns is a unique implement among the remains so far found in the world. An aerohead made of copper and measuring 16.5 long found from this place is unique in the world. Some idols relating to Buddhism have also been found here. Some evidence have also been found which prove that Anand, the great disciple of Lord Budha had attained salvation at this very place.

It appears from the remains found during excavations in Manjhi, Chirand and Chechar that a very old civilisation developed in the area covering from Manjhi to Vaishali or may be beyond that also. Full information in this regard could be achieved if the Government undertakes excavation work in a systematic manner through the Department of Archaeology.

Therefore Government should get the buried cultural heritage excavated and preserve it. This will not only bring fame to the country but also add a new chapter to the history of world's civilisation.

[English]

(vii) Demand for proper distribution of the drought relief assistance in Karnataka

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA

(Hassan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented drought in the Karnataka State has greatly affected the people. It is not only this year, the Karnataka State has been continuously suffering from drought for the last 3-4 years. This year's drought has added to further deterioration in the situation. The people have not been provided sufficient funds to meet the day-to-day needs. There are large number of people who have become unemployed and have no food to eat. The amount so far sanctioned to the State Government has not been fully provided to the affected people. There are difficulties in regard to supply of food to the drought affected people. I appeal to the Prime Minister to call for a report from the State Government about the relief measures and request that distribution of drought relief to the affected people in the State might be monitored closely by the Centre.

(viii) Demand for sending experts from the Centre to conduct research on the root rotting disease damaging the betel leaf crop in Balasore district of Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : As we all know, Balasore district popularly known as North Balasore in Orissa, is very famous for production of Betel leaf-pan-all over the country. The cultivation of pan leaf is the only source of earning of several lakh families in the area. But for the last few months these pan plants have been affected with an unknown disease. The roots of plants are rotting and many thousand betelvines containing many thousand of betel plants in each vine, are dying every day. The plant protection measures and pesticides prescribed by the experts in Agriculture Department of the State Government of Orissa could not prevent this epidemic. What to speak of remedial measures, the experts are not able to diagnose the disease yet; resulting in huge losses to lakhs of farmers. Millions of people have become unemployed.

In such circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to kindly send experts from the Centre to conduct research on this unknown root rotting disease and provide assistance and guidance to the farmers of the area as well as the

agriculture experts of the State Government to check further deterioration of this very well known cash crop immediately.

12.33 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN
FORCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PRO-
CLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
PUNJAB—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh on the 6th November, 1987, namely :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab issued under Article 365 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1987.”

Prof. Madhu Dandavate to continue his speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just started my observations on the Motion moved by the Home Minister on Friday—in fact, I have been on my legs since Friday—and I would continue my further observations.

The motion has been moved by the hon. Minister with a view to ensure that the normalcy is restored in Punjab. As I was saying last time, all of us in this House are agreed on the imperative need to ensure normalcy in Punjab and elsewhere, but the question is how do we define normalcy? There has been violence in Punjab and echos of this violence are heard somewhere else also. But the question is—does the normalcy return to Punjab only when violence in Punjab is stopped, or will the normalcy be returned to Punjab when the violence will be ended and at the same time the

hurt psyche of Punjab is also removed? I would like the normalcy to be considered in the wider context. There has been enough violence in Punjab and elsewhere and innocent people are being killed and as a result of that we find that some times a lot of bitterness is developed among the communities, but it is a happy augury that in spite of these provocations, there has been no group violence in Punjab. And we find that though there were some migrations, the migrations are not on the increase. Sir, I would like to point out to you that while we have to restore the hurt psyche of the Punjab, we have to take into account the feeling of alienation among the Sikhs and also the feelings of strong reaction among the non-Sikhs as a result of violence and terrorism that has occurred.

Sir, I would like to go on record and very often I have said that all the Sikhs in the country are not Akalis and all the Akalis are not terrorists and this has been vindicated. Sir there are large sections of the Sikh population which have not only rejected the Khalistan slogan but they have also deprecated violence and terrorism that has taken place.

Sir, I would again like to go on record that in Ottawa when some people were conspiring to organise violence in Delhi, one Sikh member, who was passing by the Gurudwara and heard the conversation, went to the public telephone assistance and rang up the office of the local council and pointed out to them that such a conspiracy is going on. The message was communicated to India. The External Affairs communicated the entire message to the Home Ministry. There was some slip between the cup and the lip and as a result of that though the information regarding the likely violence in the Delhi on the eve of Haryana election was already communicated, prompt action could not be taken. I only pointed out to this particular incident to indicate that as far as the aversion of violence is concerned it is not restricted to only particular community. The peace loving citizens of this country, whether they happen to be the Sikhs, the Hindus or the Muslims, want to live in peace. It