

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Ruler 377 I would like to raise the following matter of public importance. The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, in its award, has allocated 0.50 million acre feet of Narmada water for irrigation in the desert areas of Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan.

The Government of Rajasthan have proposed to irrigate 99033 hectares of arable land in these districts with Narmada water but the project report is yet to be submitted. Therefore, the Central Government should put pressure on the State Government to expedite preparation and submission of the project report.

According to the present construction schedule, the main canal in Gujarat upto Rajasthan border is likely to be completed by the year 1995-96. The Rajasthan Government are pressing for its completion by June, 1991.

Being the representative of the aforesaid area, I earnestly urge that the desert and border areas of Barmer and Jalore districts, which are starved of water, should be supplied Narmada water by 1991, so that the land there, which has been craving for water for thousands of years, could be irrigated.

Looking at the above mentioned massive plan for the aforesaid backward, border and desert areas, the Central Government should also extend special assistance to the State Government and the State Government should make adequate provision during Seventh Five Year Plan so that work could be done on a warfooting and the districts of Barmer and Jalore could be made available Narmada waters for irrigation and the entire desert area could turn into greenland.

- (vi) Need to safeguard the interest of those tribal families who have been residing on forest land before the Forest (Conservations) Act 1980 came into force.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I

wish to draw Government's attention to the following matter of public importance.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a significant and praiseworthy measures taken by the Government of India. The pace, at which the forests were being denuded in the country, was seriously affecting the ecology and the environment. If the Government of India hadn't imposed restrictions on the felling to trees, the country would have been left with no forests by now.

Under the above-mentioned Act it is essential to obtain Central Government's permission for using the forest area for other proposes. Prior to the enactment of this Act, the people had settled down in the tribal, forest and reserve forest areas and had been engaged in agriculture for ten years or more. There are thousand of such cases in the entire tribal belt. There is no reference in Forest Conservation Act to the people who had settled on the aforesaid forest land and in the reserve areas prior to 1980. Thousands of tribal families in the country are being harassed and forced to leave in forest land by the Forest Department. Since the Act is silent about such cases, it has become a seroius problem for the Forest Department.

I would request the Government that the people, who had settled down in the forest areas before the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, should be either allowed to remain there or resettled elsewhere so that they are saved from the harassment by the Forest Department and the Deparment's problem is also solved.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You are calling him ? Not two from that side and one... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Owaisi, be brief. I am giving you five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands of Home Ministry. We have to find out the reasons for increase in crimes every year even after 38 years of independence. It is surprising that we haven't been able to change our approach even after being independent for so long. If a murder takes place somewhere we should not look at it from the angle whether he was related to us or to which caste he belonged. We should only be concerned that the murdered person was an Indian, whether he belonged to Punjab or Kashmir. We have to put an end to all this. But I regret to say that violence is increasing day by day. We realise its gravity on when it assumes quite serious proportions. Then too we take recourse to violence as means to solve it. What is required is that we should try to nip the trouble in the bud, but we allow the matter to drag with the result that these incidents are increasing every day.

I will like to draw your attention to another point, you pay compensation to the victims but there is discrimination in it. If someone is killed in Punjab, some *ex-gratia* amount is paid but in case of those killed in Delhi nothing is paid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on close observation you will find that there is blood-shed on the occasion of every festival. Now I will like to place before you some statistics of casualties. During riots in Veraval in Gujarat eleven persons were injured in firing and over a hundred shops were looted and set on fire. Curfew was imposed and three people were killed in Ahmedabad in Gujarat and seven died in Pilibhit district. Similarly, there were riots in Shahjahanpur and Bijnor in Uttar

Pradesh I have quoted the figures of casualties in all these places where riots took place. I fail to understand when this chain of riots would end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can yourself see what a fuss was created in regard to Babri Masjid. It is highly regrettable that the judgement in the Babri masjid case given in 1855 during the British rule is being reopened now. At that time the validity of the mosque itself was not contested, but the issue was whatever permission could be granted for construction of a shed over the platform in front of it. But the manner in which idols were installed there in the Babri mosque and were telecast is not proper. It was said that a 500 year old mosque would be replaced by a temple and this led to tension and demonstrations were held at many places. Children and students are being arrested under the N. S. A. If some students demonstrate, they are arrested at once.

You will find that even advocates in the courts were apprehended and strange things are happening in courts. I went to Meerut and there I found that some people who filed a case claiming damages for the loss suffered by them during the riots, were arrested under the Hooliganism Act. When their case was put up before the magistrate at Agra, their police remand was extended while the Magistrate of the area to which the persons belonged did not extend the period of their police custody. Strange are the ways of our courts and such strange things are happening there.

12.30 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Similarly, you will find that there is a mosque in South Extension in Delhi and people used to offer prayers there but later they were asked not to do so. When they obtained stay from the court, they were asked to show their ration cards. And when the ration cards were shown, the department of Archaeology filed another case in the same court, which had issued a stay order earlier, claiming it to be a

temple. Then the same judge gave a ruling that *status quo* should be restored. What kind of judges they are? they give two divergent decisions in one and the same case. The Government should look into all these things and see what kind of judiciary is there in our country. Such strange and funny things are happening. Now there are two judgements being given on the same issue. After all which decision is right and which is wrong. Things have come to such a strange pass.

Similarly, the minorities in Assam are being uprooted and thrown out, Everything belonging to them is being destroyed. This is not proper. Today in the name of widening the roads in Assam.....

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) I strongly protest against this. It should not be permitted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : We should not bring this point into the debate. It will only incite the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bring such points which will incite communal feelings.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Please tell up about shri Shah-budding as well.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : I have not to follow your dictates. Besides, I am neither a film actor nor a tap-recorder to play your tune. You need not make such a request to me.

I am telling you that in Assam muslims are being uprooted on the pretext of widening the roads and other people are being settled there.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am on a point of order. I submit that these are matters which are entirely related to the

State. And upto now no such allegation has been made from any quarter that minorities have been uprooted. If these statements are made, I do not think it will improve the situation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : For saying all these, no notice is necessary. But I request the Member not to say something which will incite communal feelings.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : After all I fail to understand what they have done. What I am saying is this that the minorities have been persecuted and all this has happened there. I would request the Central Government to protect the minorities as it is their duty to do so.

Similarly, the minorities should be protected in Andhra Pradesh. kindly do not look at it from the congress angle or make it a political issue of a party. Look at it from the point of view of justice. I submit before you that in 1984, 300 shops owned by Muslims were set on fire but the Congress Government did not file even a single F. I. R. upto now. Is it not your duty to support their cause ?

You should decide issues on merits and not on party lines. whosoever it may be; Congress, Janata, Communist or Left Communist, lend support to human cause. It can not be held that if a supporter of some other party is killed, he is not a human being. You must look into this.

You should realise that all this has created resentment. We want peace to prevail in the country. You will thus observe that new issues are being raised in every matter. As soon as the issue of personal law was resolved, the Babri Mosque issue has been raised. For how long would the Minorities continue to suffer in this manner even after almost 38 years of independence? I want peace to prevail in the country.

Since our Home Minister belongs to Andhra Pradesh, I would like him to speci-

[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

ally look into it as to what is all this happening. If he could resolve these issues, I think peace would prevail in the country.

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is a big, a vast, a varied country. There are many in-built contradictions, there is everything to tear this country apart. It is an unholy legacy that we inherited from the foreign colonial rule. It is easy to pick up one small incident here and there of group clashes community clashes, and to exaggerate them. This does not help. think it is necessary at times to stand aside and to take a philosophic view of what is happening in the country, an overall view.

I think even the purblind in the country will not fail to discern a strain that runs through an impulse that permeates the efforts of this Government under the leadership of prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and that is the consuming overwhelming passion to maintain, to safeguard, to protect the unity, the integrity of this country and its democratic traditions. That was what punjab meant, that was the meaning of punjab, that was the meaning of Assam and at a lower level, a little more sotto voce, it was the meaning of Tripura, of West Bengal, of Karnataka, of Tamil Nadu and many other States..... (Interruption).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Meghalaya.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No, I am mentioning the States where there are non-Congress governments because that is a democratic tradition which this Government is trying to maintain and to protect..... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : For full democracy we want a non-Congress government in the Centre.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : All right. That is your way. For that you go to the people. Nobody prevents.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you supporting Meghalaya Government?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am talking of the Home Affairs of the Government of India..... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : This sort of running commentary has to be avoided, Sir.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I venture also to say that no government of Independent India, right from the very beginning, has been faced with more difficult problems as this Government, which came into existence on the 1st of January 1985. I am not even making an exception of those traumatic days, the partition days, when there was a movement of people within two countries, killings and bloodsheds and many acts of inhumanity were committed. But at that time the country was united.

We have some of the best leaders united to face the problem. The problem that the Government of Rajiv Gandhi had to face was an internal problem. If we think for a little while the kind of things that were happenings in Punjab before the Blue Star Operation we would realise the kind of situation we were in. An action like the Blue Star operation had never taken place, had never happened in the country. The Blue Star Operation itself, the fall-outs, the riots in Delhi, were all home grown. We had to fight our own people. It was the initiative of this Government to apply the healing touch. And a healing touch it was. If the Punjab accord had any meaning at all, it was that it was a healing touch. The people of Punjab who have suffered so much, who had been misguided, were brought back as full participants in the democratic process in the country. Our party lost in the process. But that loss was immaterial. The Prime Minister went on record to say.

"The party might have lost but the country has gained." And in the implementation of the Punjab accord also there has been utter sincerity. I do not think even the most prejudiced person can say that the Government of India had reneged on anything. If the Punjab accord today had not been fully implemented it was because of reasons, of certain things happening, developments which have to be

taken not of, and which the government, as of now, has not been able to sort out. But I would point out that out of the 11 points of the Punjab accord, as many as 7 have been full implemented.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : 9 points have been implemented.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Only 2 more remains.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : That also is in the process.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : It is in the process now. The Venkataramaiah Commission has been appointed and has been given a time schedule to submit its report and that aspect of the accord will be implemented. In regard to the sharing of the waters also, there is the Eradi Tribunal and it has been given a time schedule to do it. We do believe that with the full cooperation of the leaders of the political parties this will be done. In this connection I would like to pay my compliment also to the opposition leaders, the members in the opposition in the House, that when the debate of Punjab took place they all stood up as one man to give their full support to the Government in the pursuit of its full implementation of the Punjab accord. Today, Sir, I think, everybody will note that terrorism in Punjab today—although it still continues—even yesterday some policemen were killed, some civilians were killed—but one can see very clearly—that terrorism is on the run. The police forces of Punjab supported by the State Government of Punjab, with the full support and backing of the Central Government, have now recovered their morale and have started to take severe action. This is a good sign and let up encourage this process.

Sir, there are leaders in this country—I don't say that they speak with irresponsibility, but sometimes, I think, they speak with too much of passion. There is in the papers today a statement where some leaders have demanded the use of army in Punjab. I think this is an argument of defeatism. The Army should not be used at the drop of hat for everything. We have

a constitutional process. We can solve the problems in Punjab only with the active participation of the people of Punjab. There is a silent majority of the people of Punjab, They should be given a voice and courage, and the only way to do that is to try to solve matters through the Government which the people of Punjab themselves have elected.

Sir, I have no doubt that the problem of Punjab will be sorted out and solved, but I am worried about other developments. The kind of things that were spoken by my friend who spoke just before me, I think do not help. There is today in the country, Sir, a very bad communal climate. Well, to me it looks to be inconsequential, to me it looks irrational that so much of elemental passion of the community should be aroused over a question of the place of worship and that too a historical place. Well, we can pick up a quarrel on anything. We can go back to history and establish our claim but then so many things have happened and we should be able to find a rational basis of settling this problem. I am sad to see communal passions being aroused, jathas being taken by this community or that community. Well, I am happy in this connection that the Prime Minister has revived the National Integration Council. They had the meeting the other day, and I am happy to see that the National Integration Council is not going to be a paper or a toothless tiger. They have appointed a small Committee under the chairmanship of one of the seniormost Members of this House to oversee the developments, but I would like to make a suggestion that the National Intergration Council should play a more active part. I think it is necessary under the umbrella of the National Intergration Council that some of the respected leaders of this country go to Uttar Pradesh, go to Ayodhya and talk to both communities and try to discuss with them and try to bring out some kind of settlement. The communal passion should be controlled. If we cannot to this, no amount of efforts that we make will succeed.

I know that my time is limited, I am happy that you have not disturbed me and I am able to speak a little logically and I have my ideas clear in my head.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You would have spoken more logically here.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : You will ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If you had been here.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : But having said that, I would reiterate that this country is faced with many other problems home-grown. Whether Punjab or Assam, it is a home-grown problem. I am happy to refer to Assam. It is unfortunate that the speaker before me had made certain allegations which to me are totally baseless. I know my friend, Mr. Dinesh Goswami and the young people who have taken the responsibility of running the Government of Assam, I know many of them personally, I think they are good, clean, sincere young people who fought for the cause, but who also understand their national responsibilities. I am happy, Sir, in this connection to go on record that this Government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has also displayed a will to go as far as possible, to support the Government of the Assam Gana Parishad in running the affairs of the country. Now, Sir, one of the basic problems in the whole of North eastern area, whether in Assam or any other area, is the problem of undevelopment. It is the problem of isolation. If one community stands up against another community, it is because they feel that they are economically deprived. If there is enough of economic opportunities, enough things for people to do, to make a livelihood, they would not bother about quarrelling with each other.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Just two minutes more. I am the first speaker, so kindly allow me a little more time. The Ministers are here. Shri Arun Nehru and Shri R. N. Mirdha will note that I am not talking rank non-sense. I am making certain contribution.

I am happy to say that the Government of India has increased the Plan allocations for the Seventh Plan for Assam from

Rs. 1,115 crores to Rs. 2,100 crores. I am also happy to see that the annual allocation for 1986-87 has been raised from Rs. 410 crores to Rs. 500 crores. I am sure, with this amount of money, the Government of Assam will be able to things, to deliver the goods to the people. I am also happy to go on record here, from my private talk with the Minister of State for Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru, of the Government of India's consciousness and concern about the vulnerability of Assam. Apart from the fencing that we have been talking—I am myself a little bit critical about that and I put a question on that—I am happy to see that more than the fencing, the emphasis now is on the construction of a road all along the border of Assam and Meghalaya. This road will serve many purpose of that. Apart from patrolling and checking...

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : It was there even before.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Now a new road of about 2,000 kms. would be constructed over which security forces can move quickly and efficiently. But apart from that, the road will serve a great economic purpose. I hope the road will be used by the people also for transportation and many other things, and will open up many of those areas, which are mostly forest areas, to the rest of the country.

Having said all that, I come to two or three more points. We can make mistakes. Within the Northeast, there are things that are happening. I would like the Minister for Internal Security to enlighten me as to what was the necessity to extend the disturbed area belt between Nagaland and Burma from 5 kms to 20 kms. This was the root of the trouble that happened in Nagaland. I do not know whether this has been done unilaterally or it has been done with an agreement with the Government of Burma. I do not know because we have not given any information on that. But what I would like to say is, both Nagaland and Arunachal have been affected and about 200 were villages have been brought within this belt. You know, within that kind of belt, it is a military

control and military rule and people are subjected to all kind of restrictions. That was why; there was this agitation of the students. I am unhappy that the police of Nagaland have acted rather hurriedly in opening firing and killing the students and bringing about the present problem in Nagaland. I hope, you will look into this.

There is a question of a border dispute between the two States. Something happened there in the Northeast, which never happened in the country anywhere before and perhaps had not happened anywhere in the world when the police forces of the two States of Nagaland and Assam went on a shooting match against each other as if they were fighting a war. This was over the Merapani question. I am told that passions have been aroused again, a thing like that should not happen again. I expect that the Government of India will do something, not merely wield the danda to put them down. You cannot put things down like that.

We have the problem of insurgency in the North-East for many years now. But there should be a political rational solution to this problem.

This border problem between Assam and Nagaland is endemic in that area.

There is also a border dispute or problem between Assam and Meghalaya and this has happened due to certain administrative action taken, not by the British. In the case of Merapani, it was the action of the British. But in this case; it is our own Government, the Government of Assam, after independence. Certain areas from my State were transferred, from Jaintia hills of Assam to the Mikir hills. There is a problem there. There is a hitch there. I hope that the hon. Minister will look into this also.

I read in the newspapers somewhere that the two State Governments have gone to the former Chief Justice Shri Chandrachud to look into this matter. I do not know in what connection. I do not think that he has been appointed by the

Central Government. But it is a step in the right direction. I would like that you look into it and try to see how to give some teeth to Shri Chandrachud in order to bring about a solution to this problem.

Lastly, I would speak about the behaviour of our security forces. We need security forces. The North-East is more vulnerable for us even than the North West and the Western area. I do not have the time to go into that. But I would like to say that there should be instruction to the security forces when they are in that area that they should behave with restraint and responsibility. Because of the ethnic background of the geographical background, and because of the legacy of history, there is a psychological gulf between the rest of India and the people in that part of the country. I look a little different from all of you. When I was in Burma, the Burmese did not believe that I was an Indian ambassador. They thought I was a Burmese official. That was how it happened. There is also a psychological gap which must be bridged. I would like that it be impressed on the security forces that they should behave in an exemplary manner. I am saying this in relation to a particular instance that happened in Shillong. There was a dispute over the Air Force Headquarters areas and so on and so forth. I can't vouch who was right and who was wrong but the air force men attacked the villages in Shillong, drove out the villagers from their houses, burnt down the houses. This came out in the State Assembly and all that. It creates bad blood. There should be something done to create understanding. Even if we do right, let people understand that we are doing the right thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, one cannot but notice that not on very many occasions in the past, our country has been under so much pressure from within and with so many fissures as at present and when our Home seem to be cracking, at some places we behold the spectacle of our guardians adorning the Treasury bench guilty of monumental inaction or motivated action.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I would request my hon. friends opposite not to forget and to remember that gimmickry is the antithesis of statesmanship.

The Minister with the Cabinet rank who has not even time to attend this debate, is an *ad hoc* Home Minister. Whether his tenure is *ad hoc* or his charge is *ad hoc*, I do not know. He is perambulating between the development and, at the same time, restrictions on, if not conscription of human resources.

Our internal security operations are marked more by heftiness than quiet and result-oriented efficiency.

13.00 hrs.

And as if to bring back some sort of communion with the people of this country, our Minister of Communication has been given a part-time job.

And he has become the mouthpiece of the Ministry over which he has no clout nor any authority, far less any accountability. The performance of this Ministry is highlighted by inaction, indecision and incompetence based on incomprehension and insensitiveness. We have seen more and more communal strifes, a wider chasm between the different sections of the people in this country, more sophisticated and articulate espionage activities, a deeper and wider magnitude of secessionist danger, greater and greater attack on Harijans, women tribals and weaker sections of the community and an abject surrender to the religious fundamentalists and obscurantist forces. These have been the hallmarks of the performance of this Government during the year under review.

Whatever they may say, the people today are disenchanted and are worried about the attempts to destabilise this country endangering the security of the country and the unity of the people. In various States of this country the ordinary people have no protection and they are the victims of marauders and anti-nationals. When various parts of this country, especially the border areas, are almost on

flames, we find that the Government is fiddling with their video-parlour instruments as if the panacea has been found. What I feel to be the greatest danger facing us is that this government is running after the events, and is lacking in imagination and preparedness and is not anticipating the events and taking steps to meet the situation as and when they emerge.

Unable to tackle the situation, our young Prime Minister tries to cover up his inexperience and short-sightedness by his ill-informed and monotonous outbursts against the Opposition parties. He seems to be more concerned about attempts at scoring points over the opposition parties and particularly my party instead of scoring for the country and for the people. And, as a result, there is a crisis of confidence in this country and a feeling of lack of security with communalism taking deep roots and forces of secessionists gaining the upper hand and the espionage activities are now one of the greatest dangers.

We have been given a booklet called the Annual Report of this Ministry. To me it seems to be more like an annual report of a sick industry because it conceals more than it reveals and like an incompetent management of a sick industry, it tries to give a misleading picture by use of cosmetics. That is the achievement of this Government and if you go through this report, you will think and I find publicity in the newspapers on the basis of this report even before we debate it in this House, that there seems to be no problem in this country and everything on the surface and beneath is all right and does not cause any concern. It seems, like a sick industry, this country has also become sick politically, economically and socially.

We have had a fairly thorough discussion on the Punjab problems only the other day, and the National Integration Council was woken up from its forced slumber and it had a fairly long, and let us hope, useful discussion and deliberations on the Punjab issue. I need not go into the causes and details of the situation, but we cannot help charging this Government with procrastination administrative inertia and

compromise with chauvinistic forces and elements. The Government at the Centre is firmly and squarely responsible for the morass that we find ourselves in the Punjab and the dangerous situation that is prevailing in the Punjab. To destabilise an Opposition Government, you created a Frankenstein and the State became also the arena for intra-Party disputes when two leaders were flexing their muscles—for what purpose, we do not know. But the result is that today the Punjab faces a situation which is causing the greatest concern to all the people of the country. I do not wish to dilate too much on what happened in the past. But Punjab provides a glaring example of how a good deed can be clumsiness and lack of political and administrative will. The Punjab problem was taken advantage of, in the aftermath of the October tragedy, during the 1984 elections to berate the Opposition. However, a welcome Accord was entered into and we all supported that. And was a tribute to the humanity and statesmanship of Sant Longawal. But thereafter the Government started dragging its feet...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : You should thank the other party also. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When we welcome the Accord, this seems to be the lollipop type of approach to the matter. Very well, we also thank the Prime Minister for signing the Accord, if that satisfies him. I was not minimising his role. I was only respectful to a departed leader who had played a very positive role. But the Government started dragging its feet when the time came for implementation of the Accord. The Prime Minister said the other day that, before the Accord was signed, the Chief Minister of Haryana was consulted and that at every stage—and we can certainly assume—he had agreed to it. But what happened after the Accord was signed? That very Chief Minister belonging to the very same Party was allowed to go unrestrained in rousing morbid sentiments for scuttling the Accord. Even yesterday I find that one of the Ministers of Haryana has said this—this has appeared in the Indian Express :

“...The Minister of State for Health in Haryana, S. Mrs. Kartar Devi, voiced her concern at the appointment of the Venkataramiah Commission to identify Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh and viewed it as harmful to Haryana interests.”

This is the type of approach that the ruling Party is providing. Their own Ministers in Haryana are preaching against the Accord and are trying to scuttle it. We have extended our support, and we do extend support, to the Punjab Accord and we demand its proper implementation. We also want the extremists, terrorist and secessionist elements to be dealt with strongly so that peace is restored in that State and there we have also demanded that the State Government must also act firmly and decisively. But a sort of alibi was attempted to be given saying that implementation of the Accord has do with peace in Punjab. But the Chief Minister of that State, Shri Barnala, has said :

“This is a surprisingly naive argument. The Accord was signed not to please or appease the terrorists but to isolate them and any setback to the Accord is basically a setback to this process.”

If the Accord is not linked with peace, what is it linked with ?

For this delay, we have been hearing all sorts of explanations. The Mathew Commission which is a fiasco is being put up as a scape-goat. But the way the Government has conducted itself before the Mathew Commission also raises grievous doubts in the minds of the people. Therefore, restoration of peace in Punjab was dependent, and is still dependent, on the full and sincere implementation of the Accord which cannot be delayed further.

It is true that nine of the terms have been implemented. But two major terms are yet to be implemented and let us hope that the time limit will be maintained. Therefore, we want that the Government must rise above all the narrow partisan considerations and deal with the problem as a Centre-State issue along with a proper

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

approach to treat it as an economic issue as well. Sir, this morning Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary raised in this House a very serious matter and I would request the hon. Minister to deal with it. In the newspaper 'Mid-Day', dated the 8th April 1986, it has been published that the South African intelligence outfit BOSS (Bureau of State Security) and Israel's notorious MOSSAD are suspected to be behind the funding of a large number of terrorists operating in Punjab. RAW thinks that BOSS and MOSSAD are carrying out joint undercover operations in India to destabilise Punjab. Intelligence sources point out that both the organisations have successfully penetrated the Indian security network and have clandestine links with the Punjab terrorists. They do not rule out the possibility that BOSS and MOSSAD might be working for larger intelligence outfit like the CIA.

Sir, this thing is very serious. Both these organisations, BOSS and MOSSAD are capable of carrying out assassination missions with a fair amount of ease. They are at present limiting themselves to funding the Pakistani-trained terrorists. They may enlarge their sphere of activity. We have not got the information and I hope the Minister will take the House into confidence.

So far as Assam is concerned, the Report has talked about the implementation of the Assam Accord. I want to make it very clear at the outset that we have no enmity with the AGP Government and we wish them well; they have got the popular support and the people's mandate. But there are situations now which are not conducive to the maintenance of peace and tranquility and harmony in that State. Unfortunately, events have taken place which have roused a sense of insecurity in the mind of the minorities. So far as the right of citizenship and benefit of citizenship are concerned, which have been denied to a large section of the people, unfortunately, have not resulted in bringing peace and harmony in that part of the country and as we felt, we had opposed that this compromise with the forces of

chauvinism cannot solve problems and it can only create a division and mistrust among the people.

These have been incidents. I do not wish to go into the details, but I would hope that the Central Government is conscious of it and will have a dialogue with the State Government; and I also particularly appeal to our good friend from AGP that they will also use their good offices so that a very important part of our country should progress with full cooperation from all sections of the people in the State.

We want that the irritants should go. One matter I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention, which is causing some dismay and illfeeling is the decision of the government there to make Assamese compulsory in the secondary level in all non-Assamese schools including those having tribal language as the medium of instruction; and this has upset the long-standing arrangement and as a consequence anti-reservation move has been initiated by sections which are already passionately trying to protest; and SC & ST are upset about this situation there. I would request all concerned to bring about a feeling and condition of amity and harmony there so that the rights of the ethnic and other minorities are protected and no attempt is made to destabilise that part of the country which is a very vulnerable one.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Do you think that your party and the government there are chauvinistic ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
We do not wish away the government. It has got the people's mandate and we are requesting that government to see that these problems are not there. There is no question of our non-cooperation; we are also not non-cooperating and I am sure even my good friend Dinesh, will also agree that our party is the largest victim, biggest victim of assault.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Do you treat your party and the government chauvinistic ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
I donot agree to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Or is it the bourgeo is govern-
ment like Congress ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Mr. Das Munsi, I am too old in this game. In Manipur and Tripura, —Mr. Das Munsi raised it this morning—there are violent insurgent activities which are undermining the peacc and hærmony and tranquily in that area. In Mizoram, hope of final settlement is still far away in materialising. There are signs of turbulence in Arunachal Pradesh. The Arunachal Pradesh students unions have stepped up its agitation unfortunately on the Assam border.

And they are also demanding the stoppage of influx of the so-called foreigners. Sir, as it was pointed out this morning by Mr. Das Munsi foreign arms are finding their way to TNV extremists, through Bangla Deshi and Pakistani collaborators. There are reports of a meeting in a Bangla Deshi Army Camp between the TNV Chief, Bijoy Rankal, and three Pakistani intelligence officers of a special service group in the presence of Bangla Deshi Army and intelligence officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Are you praising him, Sir ? This part is very pertinent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Sir, the TNV has drawn up a hit list.

(Interruptions)

By ringing the bell, you do not estimate the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party is given 14 minutes, I have given you 20 minutes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You can take my time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Mr. Das Munsi is giving his time. Thank you very much.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That time may spoil your speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That time cannot cross the border.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : This side also, we want that Mr. Chatterjee be given time, but he has to explain before this House, what is the law and order in West Bergal, and in the ccurse of five years how many Congressmen they have called.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a State subject.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : You can take time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Please persuade him to give me time, I will explain everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That is a State subject. We cannot discuss it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up, wind up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
This is a very very serious matter. Give me a little time, not much.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : I approve it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
This time, certainly, you are excluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not give him excuses to continue the speech for a longer time now. Yes, please, wind up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have just been spe.....

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a very for thright speech.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I hope you maintain the same yardstick for the other Opposition Parties.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We will say, what we know. they will say, hear us.

Sir, the TNV has drawn up a hit list to neutralise the opposition we find newspaper reports, that they are on a killing spree. The State Government of Tripura has taken all steps to meet with the situation. The Chief Minister proposed an eight point resolution containing an appeal to TNV to give up and abjure violence, with a categorical assurance that rehabilitation benefits will be provided to them. they should give up their activities, and criminal cases will be withdrawn. But unfortunately, it seems, the TNV seemed to be on a collision course. Recently more than five hundred tribal leaders met at a conference and they issued an appeal to the TNV insurgents to give up arms and to return to normal life, and although this has been accepted and appreciated by all, significantly, Sir, the Congress (I) in Tripura did not become a party to this joint appeal. Obviously, they consider political advantage is more important than peace in that area. Sir, the General Secretary of the Tripura Pradesh Congress (I) Committee has in a letter to the President of the Indian Youth Congress in Delhi made definite charges and allegations against the Tripura Youth Congress (I) President of having links with the Manipuri Peoples' Liberation Army.

Sir, he has been said to be acting as an agent of the Manipuri Peoples' Liberation Army and he is circulating fake currency and he is actively working in Tripura to implement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This has been refuted twice by the Youth Congress leaders in the State, Why is he raising it ?

(Interruptions)

If he tries to, under this garb to bring in this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have got a photostate copy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This is malicious. It has been refuted twice, three, and I do not know wherefrom he is bringing these things. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : I may correct him. He forget to mention one thing. Who founded his organisation ? Or, who is the founder of this organisation ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You take care of Dasarath Deo Varma and we will take care of him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And they are trying to implement a plan, calling Brachin Plan for the establishment of a federal autonomous State.

Meghalaya situation is very very explosive Nepali speaking workers are being driven out from Meghalaya. They are being dumped at the Assam border. Assam is pushing them to West Bengal. What shall we do with them ? Shall we push them to Bihar and Bihar to UP and UP to Delhi ? These people are entitled to protection. So far as the Indian Nepalese are concerned, those who are of Indian nationality, they are entitled to stay in any part of the country. So far as Nepalese with Nepali nationality are concerned, even they are protected under the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Government of India and Government of Nepal, which provides that the Governments of India and Nepal agree to grant on a reciprocal basis to the nationals of one country in the territory of other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature. But what is happening ? Now, separatist calls are being given. There is a demand for Gorkhaland, Uttarkhand and all that. These people are narrating harrowing tales of their intimidation, assault, how they are huddled in trucks and physically pushed.

Families are being separated. Father is getting separated from children. These types of stories are coming. Bandh is being held. An explosive situation is being created. The northern districts of West Bengal and Darjeeling are now becoming hotbeds of the activities of these people who have been treated in the most inhuman manner. We call upon this Government to look into this matter very seriously. I had given a Call Attention Notice and Adjournment Motion on this and the hon. Speaker said that I might raise during the discussion on the Home Ministry so that the Minister could give a reply. I request the Government also to include Nepali language in the Eighth schedule. There is a strong demand for that and also for the grant of regional autonomy within the State of West Bengal to the Nepali people in that area, on the lines of the Sixth Schedule for which a resolution was passed by the West Bengal Assembly unanimously with all the political parties supporting that. It was rejected out of hand by Mr. S. B. Chavan. Therefore, for that, he got either promotion or demotion.

About communal situation, how such situations like Ram Janam Bhumi and Babri Mosque, are taken advantage of by the communal forces, we have heard today in this House. Passions are being sought to be roused. I would like to know what the Government did when the procession was taken out after the court order was issued to re-open the temple to be called Ram Janam Bhumi and when places which should be treated as historical monuments and should be made over to the Archeological Department are now becoming the playgrounds of communal politics? It is a very very serious situation. Therefore, I ask the Government to take a very serious view of the matter.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : I was listening with great interest the speech of the Member from Bhojpur. He started by saying that this Government is liable to be hauled up for inaction; it is a sick industry and the document is nothing but a report on the sick industry. I immediately remember two figures, one is Rip van Winkle and the other is

Kumbhkarna. He did not see anything happening during this time. Two greatest historic events have taken place i.e. Punjab and Assam accords and at the same time, democracy, which we want to adhere to ever since independence, was upheld and the freedom to the people was not only welcomed but exercised. Who are these gentlemen who are here from Punjab and Assam. They have been elected by the people of India who have the fundamental right to vote, and democracy is based on that. And these gentlemen have come in spite of extremism, in spite of killings, in spite of threats. The election machinery went on smoothly. There are no problems. This achievement of the Government, of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will be kept in the history of India for ever. This is one thing.

It is true that all the terms could not be given effect to. But if nine out of eleven have been given effect to, what is there to talk about and to complain about? The remaining two are also not forgotten. The process is on. The question is that if they have to decry the Government, they can decry on anything, but there should be some foundation, some basis, some justification. In these two cases—Assam and Punjab—they have no ground whatsoever to decry the stand taken by the Government here. Every attempt is being made to implement the Accords as far as possible. What was said here is that the persons who are extremists, they killed Longowal because they were against the Accord. In spite of that, we went on with the Accord and the result is that the Members have been elected here.

So far as my hon. friend is concerned, he was talking about that the life in India is not secure and deaths are taking place. I want to remind my hon. friend only one or two things. He talked about pushing of Nepalis in truck-loads. I want to talk about two things. We built an overbridge in Ballygunge in Calcutta and on that bridge about twelve persons were burnt or killed because they were monks, they belonged to an organisation called Anand Margis. The Anand Margis were killed in the broad daylight. They were burnt

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

and killed and there was no trial at all, no arrests were made and they had come from outside the State. What steps did the Government take at that time? Nothing.

The other thing that I am saying is that they are talking about pushing, about freedom of settlement. Refugees came from Dandakarnya, Mana Camp and other places when they came to power. They burnt their houses, shot them to death and when they were dead, they threw them away. What did the Government do? They put up a commission of inquiry by an officer. After one year that inquiry was dropped because there were no witnesses. Now, the point is that the Chief Minister did not say how they will get food. They do one thing there and in the freedom of this House they say something also. Let them say those very things there which they are saying here. Then I want to see what is the furore or reaction in the West Bengal Assembly. The history is indelible, full of dark acts. The Deputy Commissioner of Police D. C. Mehta was killed because he tried to stop the smugglers from smuggling. What happened? The accused was also killed in the police station. No trial. And what happened...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Why are you interrupting him. Let him speak. Nobody interrupted you when you spoke.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : The point is nobody wants to hear the real truth, otherwise how can a political speech be made?

Now I want to expose this Government. From the Party it was said that our Prime Minister wants to make progress at the cost of the Marxist Party. That is not a correct thing. The thing is what the Prime Minister is trying to do is to expose their weaknesses that they are not acting according to the desire and the dream of the people of that State and that this is what they are doing. How is it that the people were killed and then sent by train to Dandakaranya? I have seen women

going back, having lost their husbands, with 2 year old or 3 year old child. Why was it so? What was the result of the Commission or the Enquiry that was set up? What was the result of the Enquiry that was set up by the Government Officer? After one year they said, nothing could be done, because, everybody has left the State. Now think of the cases like these. So far as they are concerned, the least they say about democracy and freedom, the better for them! They are talking about Uttarkand. They are talking about Nepalese. They are talking that Nepalese have come and they have been put in truck and sent. Who is doing it? Is not law and order their subject? Is it not a State subject? How do they come here and blame the Central Government? They say, Nepalese are being put in the truck and sent back. Who is allowing it? They say, Uttarkand. Where is it? They say it is Jalpaiguri district of North Bengal. Who is allowing it? Who is complaining where? Why don't they go and complain to their own Chief Minister in their own Government? That they will not do. I am surprised to note what was being said. They say, people have been fleeing from one place to another. Do they ever think seriously about the border problems of West Bengal with Bangladesh? No, never. Seriously they never do it because it pays them. It is happening in Bengal, in Chapra in Nadia district. *(Interruptions)* You can see the village in the Bangladesh side. A part of the house is in India; a part of the house is in Bangladesh. They come. There was a riot. What is happening about law and order? Whenever the election comes, those people come and get their ration cards with the help of their own MLAs. This is what is being done. Regular trade is going on. Who gets the benefit? Why don't they be hauled up by policemen? I have not come across a single case where anybody has been convicted. Never. They are talking about other places. What about our State, West Bengal? In West Bengal, let me see, how many persons have said that they are not Indians. There are many people in Pidderpur area. It is on record. It is their partymen, it is their front-men, who give the certificate. It says, you please issue a ration card. But he is not an Indian at all. That is why the Minister

had to write. Because, from the Centre there is a directive, unless you know the person definitely, please don't write (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go to the other points.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Yes. It is so much politicalised. Their people are so much politicalised that within the Assembly building, while the session is going on, MLAs are beaten up and removed from the House. Police does it in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go ahead. Do not discuss State issues here. Go ahead.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That can be done? Bengal has been imported even to Punjab with Mr. Ray having been sent to Punjab as Governor. That would not have happened if Mr. Somnath Chatterjee would have lost the election. Then that would not have happened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I want to say this that there is a peculiar position in the Constitution. Law and Order is in the hands of the States Government. They cannot complain. They are at liberty to take the police help from the Centre. The IPS officers are under the control of the Centre. But at the same time, if they misbehave publicly as recorded in the Judgment of the court, even then they merrily go on because they help the CPI (M) Party. It is a regular complaint in West Bengal that the State Government is politicising the officers. It is also the observation of the High Court. (*Interruptions*). I appeared, so I remember, but the police officer is given higher and higher position. Is there no machinery with the Central Government to find it out and take steps so that he does not do such kind of things? please monitor.

The other thing is that the police officers are really not active in one sense. There are times when you have to go on a war footing, resist outsiders from coming into India or coming into Bengal or coming into any of the border States. The State

police officers should be given training, they should be made to work and they should be made to know, like the Army they should take refresher courses if they must come to the training camps and they must do this sort of a thing to keep the country in readiness when we have so many broader problems, which have been mentioned by our friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN : please conclude.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI Sambalpur : I have also to speak. So, I will give him five minutes of my time. So, please let him speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody can give his time to any other Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow him more time because he is yet to go to India.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I have to congratulate the Minister for arresting Charles Sobhraj. That is a great thing and I am happy..... (*Interruptions*). Charles Sobhraj has been arrested and they are very unhappy as it appears.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Because he was arrested in Bombay.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I have only one more thing to suggest to you I find the following on page 19 of the Report for 1985-86 :

“The installation of Computer at Calcutta for West Bengal Police, which was long overdue, was also completed. At present computers are operational in 12 States, i.e., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh besides the one at Delhi under aegis of this Directorate. One-line enquiry system was already operational in Maharashtra.

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Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh facilitating the computer in the HQs of these States being connected to the teleprinter terminals at the District HQs in the respective States for processing enquiries."

What is happening so far as Bengal is concerned? (*Interruptions*). Yes, the way they are doing we are all afraid. Murders take place in the districts and the Superintendent cannot inform because the telephone does not work or something. So, the Superintendent does not inform, (*Interruptions*). He cannot give the information to the headquarters at Calcutta. (*Interruptions*). They do not take the complaint, they won't do anything. So, if a non-CPI (M) man is killed, there is no information.

Therefore it is necessary that we should do something. In districts, they have got the grassroot because of the carrot and stick policy of that government. When we are giving food from the Centre, they are telling the people, "We are giving food" and when they give wheat to the people they give it to the people with a warning that if you do not support us, we will not bother to save your life, so, the installation of computer at the State headquarter and installation of on-line enquiry system to the district headquarters should be done and this should be done promptly.

I am coming to the last point. So far as the freedom fighters are concerned, I have only one word to say I see a lot of freedom fighters in the Central Hall and also in the State. There is a system of clearing their applications at two counters, one at the Centre and the other at the State. Now the State does not forward, generally these applications after verifying them. As a result of this, thousands of freedom fighters are suffering and they are not getting which they are entitled to. So, I will make a request to the Government that you find out some method by which the information is collected before they die. The State Government is not interested; but the Central Government is interested in the welfare of freedom fighters. Therefore, you send a team or agency or whatever it

is from the Centre to the states to collect information from the States and this should be done quickly, so that before their death, they get their pension.

Many well-known people have gone to jail along with other leaders. Now, they are very poor, They have no source of income of their own. So, some system should be made by which they are granted pensions for their livelihood. I know very many persons. I am sure, if the Minister gets the matter investigated, he will be able to find out and help those leaders who are now fighting for their health and survival.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir, I would like to assure my hon friends that I will not raise West Bengal at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are welcome to come there, to give help and cooperation.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : H. M. Patelji has to go. I requested the Chair...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will be brief.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : How can you be brief;

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will be brief and to the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your speech must be commensurate with your stature.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Or at least weight.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Don't worry, Sir.

There is, no doubt, that a great deal has been done both in the Centre and in the States in regard to matters of internal security. I would not like to pass judgement on the past, or what we have done, or what is not being done but I would rather like to deal with the issue which are

in existence today and the sort of action which we have to take in the future, to put these things in the right directions. I have no intention of being critical, I will try to be constructive.

We discussed the Punjab situation a few days ago. I would like to inform the hon Members what has been happening in the last 7 or 8 days in Punjab. Intensive combing operation has been done by mixed force — police and para-military. The Chief minister has given all instructions and assistance to the police force. In the last few days, 7 terrorists have been killed when they attacked the police. Unfortunately, 8 policemen also lost their lives. Now, this sort of a situation unfortunately is there. The police are out of the police station and they are going out into the remove villagers for patrolling. I think these temporary set backs can be expected in a difficult situation.

I would like to convey on behalf of all of us, our sympathy and condolences to the families of the policemen who have been killed in action. In addition to this, 450 people have been rounded up in Punjab in the last few days and they are being questioned. Those include 6 hardened terrorists who have also been arrested. Sir, without doubt in Punjab, the situation is extremely difficult. It has no easy solution. But, I think, the efforts are there to bring it on the right stream and, I would reiterate what I said earlier in the Punjab discussion. We wish the Chief Minister well in his efforts and we will give all the assistance that we can from the centre.

Sir, I would now like to raise the issue of our borders because, I think, this is a very very critical issue and several matters of internal security are connected with this. In the Western border which comprises Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Rajasthan, we have evolved a five year plan of augmenting and strengthening the border forces. In fact, in Punjab and Rajasthan, we have already doubled what we had earlier.

Now we feel that it is not only a question of increasing the man power but there has to be a qualitative change and,

in fact, the good results which we got in the last two months I would largely attribute to better communications, better mobility and better weaponry. The border terrain is extremely difficult. I am sure some of the hon. Members must have seen the area. In certain parts like Rajasthan and Gujarat, you can keep on deploying force but it is a very very difficult terrain to cover fully. Sir we feel that the action which the BSF has taken and the recent successes will also act as a deterrent to intruders.

In these areas also we have provided for the Border Development Agency because we feel that the best type of defence is not only the presence of para-military forces but also that the border areas have a certain amount of economic activity, farming activity. Basically, the areas must be developed. Now, in Rajasthan, I have seen many parts of the border where the Rajasthan Canal has reached, they are cultivating the land on the border our own people are settled there. But in many areas, it is not so. I think one of the priorities, both from the Centre and the State, should be to give assistance for developing these areas and we are looking into this on an urgent basis.

In regard to the Eastern border, the terrain is extremely difficult. In fact, compared to the Western border, our problems in the East are of a much greater magnitude. Mountains, jungles, streams, little islands and we also have to take into account the relative threat perception as it exists both in the West and in the East.

I would like to mention that the Central Government is very apprehensive of the constant migration we have had. We feel that this is a very very serious problem. Looking into this, we have made a plan again over 5-6 year period, where over 2,200 KM of roads will be constructed all along the border. This includes West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. It is not only a question of just building a road. It is a question of improving our communication network there, improving our border outpost, and the fence, observation post there and basic infrastructure, in Assam and Meghalaya.

[Shri Arun Nehru]

In Assam it is 202 kms and in Meghalaya, 170 kms. In addition to the road as mentioned we would also be having the fence. But here again, as I have mentioned, like the Western border, it is very important for us develop our border areas. Because the people are the best sort of defence we can have and we have also recommended to all the State Government to encourage ex-servicemen to settle in these areas. We are willing to assist the States. In the current year, we have got a Budget of Rs. 40 crores but in the Seventh Plan, we provided for an amount of Rs. 200 crores for this important activity.

In regard to our northern border, the Indo-Tibetan border police is being strengthened. We are expanding it. These are operating in a very hostile and difficult terrain. Most of our outposts are between 13,000 to 18,000 feet. It is extremely hard and tough existence at that level. The temperature is minus 20 and 30 and which expanding this force we are giving it better support levels there, and also providing them additional facilities for housing and generally better living conditions.

In all these efforts which are being made to increase our border surveillance and to augment our paramilitary forces, one of the most important things on which we are laying emphasis is on the aspect of training at all levels. I have a lot of details with me and I have answered several questions on this. I am not giving the details of all the training institutions. But we feel that one of the major handicaps which the forces had is that we have recruited them quickly, not trained them enough and sent them into the field prematurely. We would like in future despite all the expansions which we are doing, to ensure that at least 10 to 15 per cent of our forces is constantly sent to the training institutions to update their skills.

Also, for the para-military forces we have drawn up a complete plan for better communications systems and much of this has been largely implemented similar action in terms of weaponry and other equipment.

We are also allocating substantial amounts for housing facilities, schooling

and medical facilities as these are extremely important. Most of the para-military forces have an extremely rough time because they are right up on the border—all the men, irrespective on their ranks, have to stay away from their families and it is a very, very difficult life for them. So, we are making all possible efforts which we can, towards their needs on housing and schooling and I think this is a very important aspect. We have to look at the personnel side with much greater attention.

Similarly, with regard to the CRP, I do not know whether I should call it CRP, the Central Reserve Police because in the last ten years they did not really have an opportunity of being a CRP; they have been constantly deployed in the States and I think even on very, very minor occasions, the first temptation is to call the CRP into operation. Now, I think this is a very serious matter because as you know, in the last 8 to 10 years there has been virtually no training and for a force like CRP, unless the man is trained, he cannot react to a situation in a complicated and changing environment. He cannot react properly if he has to face a map unless he is trained for that eventuality. There is a certain amount of discipline involved in that. It is a very difficult situation but because of the pressures from most of the States, training has been largely ignored in the last 8 to 10 years.

Here again we have made a very firm decision that 15% of the force must be under training at any given period of time. What we have done is the additional battalions which we are raising are all going under training. I am mentioning this fact deliberately because the States are aware of the fact that we have a proper training procedure. So facilitate the matter we have opened training institutions in various States. But when the moment comes everyone forgets about the training and says 'Send us the force.'

Now the CRP has done an extremely good job during the Punjab elections, the Assam elections and in various parts of the country and I am happy to inform the Members that a Ladies Battalion also is being commissioned in a few days' time.

In the CRP we have also requested the ex-Servicemen's Associations to come forward because we have a very large expansion plan in the future and we would certainly like to accommodate the ex-servicemen to the extent possible.

In regard to the State Police forces—I am aware that this is a State subject—but I thought we would be failing in our duties if we did not project the situation as it is and also the improvements we have sought for the future

Recently we have formed the NCRB, the National Crime Record Bureau and the basic function of this is to co-ordinate information so that the States can help each other any thereby make detection of crime an easier job. We are using extensively computers for this purpose. A number of States have already installed computers in the last few years. But I am afraid not many of them are being used for the purpose which they are meant for...*(Interruptions)* I do not want to mention individual States, but the fact is that for crime detection you need things like photographs, finger prints—the basic data, and that is sadly lacking.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That can be done through computers.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Yes it can, you have to use computers where they are necessary.

(Interruptions)

We have the soft-ware and other things. Basically, the intention is that you must have a Crime Record Bureau where information can be given within a few hours to whichever States they want.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I just wanted it for my understanding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will have to send a separate note, Somnathji, for your understanding on this. I do not

want to mention that. The fact is that possibilities do exist for a lot of things.

Now, the point that I was trying to raise is that unless there is precise information which can be given from one State to another State, it becomes extremely difficult to apprehend criminals. There is no point in planning and adding at the top, unless your basic structure at the ground level is in order. We are talking all the time of Seminars, equipments, modernisation and the rest of it but what we have to see is that in the *thana* itself, something is done. There is no point talking in the air, unless you can basically put your *thanas* right because that is where the day-to-day activity exists. I have no hesitation in saying that we are not at all happy with the situation prevalent in the States. We are insisting a great deal on training facilities. Besides, the facilities the States have got, we have extended all the facilities available with us to them. Recently we have started a special Commandos School. We have requested all the States to send their people for specialised training. This is also for personal security officers, drivers, rangers, constables and everyone.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : MPS also should be given a chance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I have no objection to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Don't say it. If you give them training as Commandos, they will play havoc during Zero Hour.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Only untrained people will play havoc.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : With the States, the Centre also has a substantial fund for modernisation of the police force in the States. We are trying to increase the funds. There again, I think, the States also have to take a great deal of initiative in utilising this fund in a proper manner. I do not want to name the States. But

[Shri Arun Nehru]

there are many States which have not received the money, because they have not given the returns and the necessary plans.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : What about West Bengal ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I said that I would not say a word against West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is a common factor.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : But I think, taking all these factors, the major thing is that the police force in the States have to be allowed to perform their functions in a professional manner.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Without political interference ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I am not saying political or anything. Without interference professionalism must come in. The whole question of transfers, you know, bi-monthly transfers, has a very demoralising effect on the police force. Also, the police force does nine, good things and nobody gives them any credit for it. If there is one mistake, every one comes down on their head. Sadly very little attention is paid to this in the States. I will also say that we have also not paid enough attention to it. When a thing goes wrong, why does it goes wrong ? This is where we have to look at the facilities which we give to the police.

The position on Housing is shocking. The facilities on Housing are just not there. There is no training given to them, and suddenly one fine day, they are told that they have to perform certain functions. If we expect the police to deliver the goods, then we must see—both at the Centre and in the States—as to what we can do to make them more professional. In the States, I think, there are many things which can be done. I think, one of the vital things is that the police force should

not be interfered with. Very often, a good officer is held liable for actions which he has done in the line of his duty. It may not suit 'A', it may not suit 'B', it may not suit 'C' but professionally, he is doing his job and he should be supported and protected.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Provided your Chief Ministers follow that.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I think it refers to all Chief Ministers not ours or yours and also to all political beings elected or otherwise.

(Interruptions)

Another matter of serious concern is that the foreign contribution which we are getting. This point has not been raised by any of the hon. Members so far...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was one of my main points, but I could not make it.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will do that for you; no problem. There are, roughly, Rs. 200 crores a year coming to India. There is no doubt that a lot of good work is also being done. I would not like to say that people are not utilising this in a proper manner, but at the same time we have to look at this very, very carefully. We are already screening this and we find that very large contributions are coming to individuals who have no relation to what the work really done is. I do not want to name individuals or States or associations. But we have already put 14 large recipients on the restrictive list. We are investigating their affairs. All I would like to assure this House at this stage is that we are looking into this matter very seriously. I can assure you that...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to make one point. The law in this regard is itself basically weak. There is a need to amend the law with a view to strengthening it.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We are looking into that possibility also. All I

would like to assure the House is that we are taking a very hard action on this and until such time that legal formalities are made up, we are taking interim action; we are asking a lot of people a lot of inconvenient questions; we have put a lot of them on the restrictive list...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Without discrimination ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Without discrimination. As I have said, there are hundreds of small organisations which are doing extremely good welfare work. We should not try to link up the two together. What we have really to see is whether this money is being used to further fundamentalist teaching irrespective of caste or religion or it is being used to foment social changes in the tribal areas; we have to examine the whole thing in its totality.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The Government should find out as to how the money given for constructive work, is being used.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The constructive work has got to be defined.

(Interruptions)

[English]

It is not a Question-Answer Session. The hon. Member can have his say later.

I would also like to mention that we are also working in the Home Ministry for a more effective security system as far as the airports, jails and the railways go because over a number of years what has happened is that we have a multiplicity of agencies operating and there is no specific responsibility which is pinpointed. This will take us a little time to work out, but we are increasing our vigilance in this area.

On the question of overall law and order, hon. Members had raised the issue of Tripura and Meghalaya. Now, the law and order situation is not something which

we can look at in isolation, that it is an individual or the Centre or the State generating it. I think, it has a lot to do with the overall policies which one is following or the individual administrative actions which one can take. A situation does not develop overnight; it develops over a period of time. In Tripura, we have had detailed discussions. I personally had detailed discussion with the Chief Minister; we have promised him all help, we have given him more security forces, and I can assure the hon. Members—that is a part of what the Congress Party has to do, but I think I can say it on their behalf—as far as dealing with TNV is concerned, there is no question of any different approach. I would like to mention it here as an example. I am not talking about Tripura only. You take the whole tribal belt in India, whether it is in Tripura or Gujarat or Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh or U.P. Why is it that we are having problems there ?

Why is it that people go there, many foreign missionaries are working there, many ultra leftist organisations of an extremist nature are working there ? The general situation is disturbed. Why has this come about ? I think the answer lies in looking at the demographic pattern in all these places. Their lands have been taken away in many cases their livelihood has been threatened also their language customs and culture. The problems are all largely economic. We have been taking it up with the states.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are very happy that even he has taken that view.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We have not changed our attitude. We have formed a Committee among ourselves to take positive action in this regard. We feel a great deal has to be done and implemented urgently. We have requested the Chief Minister also to pay attention to this because this is a problem which is coming up.

In Andhra, of course, the largest number of incidents has come up. And in Tripura also. It is not a question of

[Shri Arun Nehru]

Andhra Pradesh or Tripura. It is a question of an overall approach and strategy to the tribal problems.

The Centre has got several schemes. But what we have to see is that are the States implementing those schemes and is the effect of that going down. As we see it, the effect of those schemes is not there. If these schemes are implemented, if the money which is earmarked for them is spent in a proper manner, then I am sure, this problem would not be there to the extent that it exists today.

So, the law and order problem is not something which just comes out of the blue. We have problems in Punjab. Fortunately in Assam we have had a reasonably peaceful election. But here again, I would say that much depends on the AGP Government in Assam. If any decision are taken in the future—it is the State Governments that are quite competent to take decisions—but if a decision is taken which creates a communal divide or communal passions, then it will be a very difficult situation. Sir, I don't think any number of Companies or Battalions can sort this problem out if fissures develop.

These are the basic areas where all of us have to think together. It is not a question of Janata Party or BJP or Congress or the CPIM. These are issues which we can control if we all unitedly work towards a secular society.

In addition to this, a lot is said about communal problems. I would only like to mention here that—I don't know whether this problem really exists with the people—very largely inflammatory speeches are being given by many big and small leaders in responsible positions. This is a sort of thing for each individual, party or organisation to enforce discipline among themselves. If one knows that Holi is coming and if somebody from another community wants to go the previous evening and to incite violence, what does it indicate, and then to come back shouting and saying that communal

violence is spreading, I think, this is the hypocrisy of the worst type. If we want to preach brotherhood to others, I think, it is time practising to start it amongst ourselves. Here again I appeal to all the parties that if we are going to preach this sort of a thing outside, let us be clear in our minds as to what we are doing. I think that if at the leadership level—whether it is a middle rung or the block leadership or the leadership in the villages—this message can go through, then, I don't think you will have the problem. It is a handful of individuals who are trying to create this problem. The people by and large have never reacted to this.

An Hon. Member had mentioned in regard to Nagaland. Sir, I would only like to mention that for so many years the IPS cadre has been discussed. The Chief Minister took positive steps to implement this. The IPS cadre in Nagaland is not something new because in all the north-eastern states there is IPS cadre. It is a good thing if people of all communities from various states mix with each other. I think it is an enormous benefit to Nagaland if the IPS cadre comes. On the other angle the Army limit is increasing from 5 kms. to 20 kms. It was done basically to deal with the NSCN. We accept the fact that the people in the villages are inconvenienced; but at the same time we have to look at the overall security aspect and this presently is considered essential.

I would also like to mention here that some reference has been made in regard to the involvement of the Burmese and the Bangladesh is in this matter. We have no firm proof to go by. But we have discussed this matter with both the Governments. They assured us that they will cooperate fully. In fact our teams have discussed this matter with them.

Sir, I would mention once again that as far as law and order is concerned, I do not think that relevance lies in quoting statistics and showing whether it has gone up or gone down. A death is a death. One death is worse than anything else. But I would say again if one has a deeper

analysis of law and order problem and casualties resulting from this we find that lot of these are generally inflicted by us upon ourselves. So, I would appeal again to the House that one of the major problems we have in the near future, one of the major threats to us, is the question of communities fighting each other—communal divide. Our greatest strength has been that we are one nation. We are secular and this is what our enemies wanted to destroy the game that they have played for over 1000 years—if you go through Indian history—is that our people have fought with each other and suffered enslavement. All of us have to take a very very responsible attitude and we on our side will try to make all the efforts that we can.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister of State, Shri Arun Nehru, for his observations.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very well spoken.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Many points that I wanted to make he has clarified. More than that the manner of his exposition and the spirit and the attitude he has displayed is really most appreciative of and I would congratulate him.

Sir, it also highlights this point. The Ministry of Home Affairs report for 1985-86 is remarkable for its brevity. Brevity, of course, as much to commend it but it must be realised that it should not mean that much that ought to be said is not said. Many things that he has said today ought to have been included in this report. Why were they not included? This is the information which he should have furnished.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Communication gap.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The only point is should it be done in the Ministry of

Home Affairs? In the Ministry of Defence it was said that there are classified documents and so on and thus not possible always to reveal it but, I think, the same arguments perhaps apply to the Home Ministry because they are concerned with internal security, and there are many matters, like the policies they are adopting that they do not want that these should be divulged to the public. But which public? Are the people of India not interested in all these questions of internal security? Almost everything that Mr. Arun Nehru said just now could have been and should have been included in the report with certain amount of additional explanation. It would have shown how the Home Ministry wants to go ahead, its outlook and the manner in which it wants that these problems should be approached. I do not understand in what way it would have endangered internal security.

Anyhow whatever the reasons may have been for the report not containing all these things, I am glad that the Minister of State has now stated these things. For instance, you consider this. What creates dis-satisfaction among the people?

You have for instance one of the things for which the Home Ministry should take great pride in it. I do not know why it has not made any reference at all. I refer to the Kudal Commission regarding their greatest achievement. What are we looking for? You look at the terms of reference of this Commission. They have taken four years. In four years, what have they found? What is the amount of money that has been spent and having spent all that money what recommendation have they made and how worthwhile are they? Just now Shri Arun Nehru referred to the foreign contributions. Is there any doubt that you have in your mind that the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarakh Nidhi, etc. have been receiving contributions from abroad unknown to you. There is the foreign contribution. In fact, you receive all the information that you need in regard to these and so far as these organisations are concerned, I would refer you to the wording of the Lok Sabha Resolution. The Lok Sabha Resolution was.

[ShrH.i M.Patel]

"This House recommends to the Government that any action to tarnish the name of Mahatma Gandhi....."

Is it realised that this Kudal Commission which is doing its work has tarnished the name of Mahatma Gandhi more than anything that it should have done? Who are the workers in these four organisations particularly which you have mentioned?

These four organisations are not the only ones, but in this you have made additions that "any other organisations connected with these four organisations" with the result that this wonderful Commission now says at the end of the four years that there are over thousand organisations which they will have to look into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one wonders whether the Commission wants to go on working for a hundred years or what? When the Lok Sabha Passed its Resolution recommending this to the Government, the Government decided to appoint the Commission. It said that it must submit its report within six months. How many six-months have elapsed since then? How many extension will you give? Is there any end to it? Is there no question of Government looking at what work has been done and whether it is necessary to extend the life of this Commission, and if so, in order to achieve what? I think the Government owes it to this House and to the people of the country to state clearly what are the reasons, why it considers it essential to extend the life of this Commission? It ought to state that 'Yes' setting up this Commission was worthwhile and it has achieved these things and, therefore, it is necessary to extend its life, You say so. But if you are not in a position to say so, then I suggest that you should be honest enough to admit and say that it was mistake and I think there can be no doubt whatsoever that if you look at it honestly, you will come to that conclusion and not to any other conclusion and I suggest that you do apply your mind seriously to this matter and something should be done to remove the absolute blot on the good name of this country, of the Government itself.

You want to improve communal situations, various other situations. Do you improve those situations by unnecessarily harassing the people, people who do genuine good work in the country, dedicated work.

There is a shortage of dedicated people anyhow in this country. Why do you want to harass them in this manner?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They did it to tarnish the image of Jaiprakash Narayan.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : But in the process they tarnished many other things also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They tarnished themselves ultimately.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am glad that Shri Arun Nehru referred to the importance of training their men; he referred this fact in connection with the housing of police posts of the Indo-Tibetan Border force. But it applies to the entire force wherever it is. The National Police Commission was established and it has submitted a number of reports. The Annual Report of the Ministry says that its recommendations are still under consideration. They are the ones which should be accepted very quickly and implement with the utmost expedition. He said that the law and order is a State subject. But the Home Ministry is also the nodal Ministry for law and order. In what way can it really be responsible for law and order in this country unless it sees to it that the police forces of the States are also efficient? You are today sanctioning large sums of money for upgrading and moderanising these forces. Have you any machinery to see that the monies you are providing to moderanise and make the police forces of the States Governments more efficient are being spent by them in the manner they should? Do they submit any report to this effect? It is very important from your point of view. The Central Reserve Police is called upon to assist the States and as Mr. Arun Nehru said just now, it has almost been impossible to see that the Central Reserve Police is properly trained and refresher courses arranged for them

because the CRPF is so much in demand. All this should not be necessary if the police forces are really well trained, well housed, well equipped, and their morale was high. How do you ensure that their morale remains high? Not by treating them in the way they are treated. These are all matters which should be gone into and the Central Government should be very greatly concerned.

I know time and again everybody says that the law and order is a State subject. When it is inconvenient for you to answer any question, you say, it is a State Subject. But when it is not, the law and order question of the West Bengal Government could be discussed and referred to in this House without anybody's talking. Why did one of the hon. Member who spoke today refer to the law and order situation in West Bengal?

I understand myself that law and order is an all-India subject. Merely because the State Governments are there, the law and order does not stop at the borders. There has to be an all-India outlook in the administration of law and order in every State. It sounds somewhat peculiar when I make this statement. But without encroaching upon the States' right to deal with this subject, it is of the utmost importance also to view it from the Centre as a matter in which you must be interested. The Centre must be interested in the efficient management of law and order.

I will not say anything more about it except to say — and it is not necessary to say also — because I see from the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs that these are the directions in which you are already working.

You regard it as of great importance. Same thing applies to the prison administration, the jail administration. Whose responsibility is it? You have seen in the courses of the last few months how many prisoners who are imprisoned for very serious offences and charged with very serious offences.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not want to take much time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is only the first bell;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, when the second bell rings, you have to stop.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would like to refer to one other point to which no reference is made even by Shri Arun Nehru. That is about Intelligence. Intelligence is as important for Defence as for Internal Security. It appears to me that your Intelligence Organisation is not as well or as efficient as it should be. I believe that there were committees appointed, like the LP Singh Committee and the Shankaran Nair Committee. They had submitted their reports, which have never been published. At least, I would like to know if their recommendations have been considered and implemented. Intelligence Organisation is of the greatest value if the Home Ministry were to function as efficiently as it should in so many matters. Its efficiency is of the greatest importance. I hope that the Intelligence Organisation will be looked at. It spends large sums of money also, for which there is no account. What steps are you taking in order to see that those sums are being spent for the purpose for which they are intended? Some one, no doubt, certifies that at the end of a year. But now and again it is also necessary to make a more thorough check and we strongly suggest to the Ministry to appoint a small commission of their own trust-worthy people who can go into this matter and see how this money is being spent. Secret service funds are enormous and crores of rupees are spent and there must be some account. If not, it does lead to a lot of undesirable developments.

I do not wish to take any more time of this House and once again, before concluding, I would like to say that the Government do apply their mind seriously to this question of winding up the Kudal Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Arun Nehru for intervening in the debate on the demands of the Home Ministry and clarifying several points. Besides, I wish to congratulate Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is leaving the House, for delivering a speech which can be called a good election speech. But unfortunately in his speech, he has mostly spoken of promotions and demotions of Ministers. He has expressed his views. According to the views expressed not only by him, but also by all the opposition parties it appears to me that they see no good points in the Government. Nothing of the present Government appeals to them, and it is their misfortune that the people do not like their thinking. In this connection, I would only say that they made a special reference to Punjab and Haryana, and as I belong to Haryana, I would like to say a few words in regard thereto. The hon. member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a reference to the Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bhajan Lal also and said that he did not accept the Accord. But I would like to tell him that the very next day after the present commission on boundary issue and transfer of Chandigarh was appointed, Shri Bhajan Lal welcomed the move and I would like to emphasise in the House that Haryana had been in favour of the Accord right from the very beginning. We want the Accord to be implemented as it is in our own interest since we will be getting water which will benefit our farmers. The condition of farmers of Haryana is very poor. They are not getting water for their fields and the matter has been dragging on for the past 20 years. Those who think that the Government or the people of Haryana do not want to implement the Accord, I would like to tell them that it is their misinterpretation. Some hon. Members have expressed the view that the riots and the terrorist activities in Punjab are the fall out of non-implementation of the Punjab Accord. I wish to reiterate, that the terrorist activities have nothing to do with the Accord. All the items concerning them have been implemented except two issues viz. transfer

of Chandigarh and the river-water dispute, which are inter-state disputes. If the terrorists and extremists of Punjab were happy with the Accord, why did they kill Sant Longowal. Those, who think on these lines should remember that the terrorists have some ulterior motives. They are receiving funds from abroad. These foreign powers want to destabilise our country and they are working with this end in view. They have nothing to do with the Accord. We want that Punjab Accord should be implemented strictly and we have welcomed it more than once before, and we again welcome it but every political party has a right to express its point of view, and watch the interests of its State. Every party, every Government and every Chief Minister would like to hold out its case very clearly to safeguard their rights. You will see that the water dispute was to be resolved within a period of 12 months. The Accord was signed on 1st July, 1985 and Haryana should have got its share of water by 15th August, 1986 but *status quo* prevails although eight months have passed and just four months are left. No action has been taken in furtherance of it.

I would like to make some constructive suggestions in connection with the demands of the Home Ministry. I welcome these demands and would like to congratulate Shri Arun Nehru and the hon. Minister Shri Narasimha Rao, who is present here, on behalf of the House for their clarifications, in which he said that an All Women Force would be raised and all our police forces including the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force, who had not received any training for the last 5 or 6 years, will be imparted training on new lines so that they are able to visualise and deal with the present situation and some institutes are proposed to be set up for the purpose. Today the biggest problem is that of politics of votes and consequently speeches are delivered here in order to gain power. These motives lead to law and order problem. Whenever there is a law and order problem in a state, hand of some political party or the other is found behind it. Political parties raise the bogey of communalism, casteism, religion, regionalism or language with a view to succeed at the hustings and gain power. They want to come into power through

such slogans. I feel that a time has come when we should divide our country into five or six zones. There is no scope for continuing to hold on to the divisions of our country on the basis of language, region, caste and creed. In this connection I would suggest that a ten or fifteen miles wide belt all along our border should be converted into Union Territory and the rest of our country may be divided into four, five or six zones for administrative purposes. This can enable us to check the forces of disintegration. Economic disparities and imbalances create law and order problem. We find that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Again, the Harijans, tribals and the backward classes are being exploited. My suggestion is that our economic theories should be aimed at reducing economic inequalities and bringing economic equality.

Now I would like to refer to the police force. The Punjab Police is totally demoralised. It is either unwilling to take action against the terrorists or capable of dealing with them. There are two or three reasons for this. I think that the biggest reason is that the terrorists or their relatives have infiltrated into the Police Department. They may be having some other connection or interest. I suggest that recruitment to the police should be made at the national level on the pattern of recruitment to the banks. People from different states should be represented in the police in proportion to their population. Last year there was not a single recruit from Haryana. Again, our police continue to possess obsolete weapons while the terrorists are equipped with modern sophisticated ones and as such they are unable to face them. I suggest that modern sophisticated arms should be provided to our police force. Again, the police personnel move on foot whereas the terrorists use jeeps and cars. Therefore, the police Force should be equipped with adequate vehicles, modern weapons and equipment so that they are able to curb the activities of those who are trying to disrupt peace in our country. I would like to make a suggestion that the anachronistic administrative rules of the Police Department should be changed. These rules had been formulated by the British and we are

still following them. These administrative rules are no longer viable in the present situation and hence must be changed to suit the present requirement.

I have practised law for 18-20 years. I find that our Evidence Act is also hundred years old and those conditions no more exist, in which this Act was made by the British. We find today that our courts are not 'Courts of Justice' but merely 'Courts of Law' and proof has to be furnished for getting justice even if the evidence may be that of police or a false one. Until a witness is produced before the magistrate the police cannot take any action. Again, we see the indifferent attitude of people towards the accident victims. In many cases of accidents on road or highway robbery we want to slip away from the scene because we find that the person, who wants to help the victim, is himself entangled. Therefore, the Evidence Act should be amended in such a way that the job of the police is made easy and they may not have to take recourse to arranging false evidence and the people get maximum justice. I have myself seen that cases are kept pending under investigation and when a challan is filed in the court, it is a cooked up one with the result that no one comes forward to depose against a terrorist or a criminal.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the corruption in the police force. It is true that there is nobody to laud their good work, but everybody criticises them for their slightest lapse. The people themselves are involved in corruption as they offer bribe to the police to file false cases against others, who in turn offer money to save themselves from that case. Therefore, I suggest that chances of corruption are minimised.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I would take only two minutes more. I want to make one more point that Punjab is the biggest problem before

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

us today and I think Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act is at the root of it. We hear every day that the Sikhs are demanding Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act to be made an All India Act. I may point out that but for the Sikhs, no religion has a separate Act. If the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act is abolished today the Gurudwaras, which have been converted into forts, will no more remain forts. The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committees have large funds at their disposal and their budget is more than that of the Government of Punjab. They have made gurudwaras as their bases so that they could misuse these vast funds. They take shelter there. So, as I have already suggested earlier, the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act should be abolished otherwise we would continue to suffer and watch helplessly...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : I would also like to say that our election laws suffer from many of laws. The poor men are grossly exploited and they are not able to exercise their franchise freely. If a poor man does not vote for an influential candidate he has to face all kinds of atrocities after the election is over. He is not allowed to enter the fields. Therefore, my suggestion is that the electoral laws should be amended so that no powerful person is able to exploit the poor and the weak and force him to cast his vote and does not take advantage of his poor economic condition. With these words I support the demands of the Home Ministry.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1986-87, I rise to make a few

suggestions on behalf of my party the All India Anna D. M. K.

At the outset I would like to point out that law and order, prison administration and the District Revenue administration are under the charge of the State Governments. But the Central Government provides funds for their modernisation and improvement. As recommended by the 8th Finance Commission, for the period of 5 years during 1985 to 1989, the Central Government has allocated the following :

For upgradation and modernisation of Police Force for 15 States—
Rs. 258.95 crores.

For upgradation and improvement of standards of Revenue and District Administration for 16 States
Rs. 24.97 crores.

For modernisation in prison administration for 16 States Rs. 135.56 cores.

While I welcome this, I have to wail about the injustice that has been done to Tamil Nadu. In the allocation of Rs 135.56 crores for modernisation of Prison Administration for 16 States, not even a single paise has been allocated to Tamil Nadu. If you look at page 85 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1985-86, you will come across this injustice done to Tamil Nadu. I am afraid that for modernisation of Revenue and District Administration and also for modernisation of Police Force also, Tamil Nadu has not been allocated any funds by the Central Government. I suggest that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should undo this injustice by allocating funds for the modernisation of Police Force, Prison Administration and District Revenue Administration in Tamil Nadu.

In 1976 the Official Language Committee comprising 30 Member of Parliament was constituted to review the extent of implementation relating to the

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and the training of Central Government employees in Hindi. During the past 10 years this Committee appropriated to itself the duty of roaming around the world to scrutinise whether Hindi is being used in the Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad. The primary duty of this Committee as I have referred to above has been given a go by I would like to know for how many years more this Committee would be doing this job and when this Committee is likely to complete its job and submit its report to the Government.

I take this opportunity to demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted immediately to find out how far the other national languages of the country have progressed during the past 36 years. This Committee should be a permanent Committee like Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Public Undertakings Committee, SCST Welfare Committee and so on. Not even one-twentieth of the sums being spent on the development of Hindi is being given to all the other national languages of the country for their development. The language is the soul force of the country. Unity in diversity is our exclusive culture. If this concept is to survive and flourish, then all the national languages of the country should be given equal opportunity to develop. Whatever money is required for their development should be allocated by the Central Government.

Sir, the LIC premium notice, the New Delhi Municipal Committee's Electric Bill, the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Water Bill, Housetax bill, the DESU's Bill, the Telephone Bill, the M. O forms, the Acknowledgement Forms are all in Hindi in the Union Territory of Delhi. Even Railway Reservation forms are only in Hindi. In the Union Territory of Delhi about 60% of the population does not have Hindi as its mother-tongue. You can imagine the problems of non-Hindi speaking people. If this continues, there will be irrevocable animus towards Hindi on the part of non-Hindi speaking people. All these forms should be printed in both Hindi and English. The Central Govern-

ment has issued a directive that unless the employees working in the Central Government Offices in southern States pass a Hindi examination their increment would not be sanctioned. This is a wrong approach to the problems of these employees.

It is regrettable that so far the Constitutional amendment Bill has not been introduced for incorporating the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which clearly enunciated that so long as the non-Hindi speaking people want English would continue as the link language. When the Congress Party was in Opposition in this House, in 1978 Shri Vasanth Sathe, our present Energy Minister, had introduced a Resolution regarding continuance of English as the link language. I want the Government to give constitutional guarantee to the assurance of Pandit Nehru given to the people of non-Hindi speaking area.

Sir, the Rehabilitation Division is under the charge of the Home Ministry. Upto mid-September, 1985 more than a lakh of refugees had come from Sri Lanka into India. This fact was mentioned by our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. in the meeting of the National Development Council also. Now the number of Sri Lankan refugees would be more than 2 lakhs. But in the Annual Report of the Home Ministry for 1985-86, it is stated that assistance is being given to 25000 refugees from Sri Lanka. I wonder at the inexactitude of this vital information. I do not know how the Home Ministry is going to help Tamil Nadu in tackling the problem of Sri Lankan refugees. I demand that the Central Government should sanction ad hoc grant of Rs. 100 crores for the maintenance of Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu.

Since the coming into force of the Constitution on January 26, 1950, the President's rule over the States has been promulgated 70 times in 21 States. In Kerala the promulgation of President's rule numbered 9 times, in Punjab 7 times, in U.P. and in Orissa 6 times each. All the States in the country have been subjected to the authority of Article 356 of the Constitution of India. I am sorry that Article 356 is being utilised for political

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

expediencies. If democracy has to take deep roots in the country, then Article 356 should be repealed. The leading lights of the ruling Party at the Centre and the high retired officials of the Central Government are appointed as Governors of the States and they are all obligated to the Central Government for their posts. You can't expect political equanimity and justice from such Governors. I am compelled to say that President's rule is imposed on the States on the basis of their partisan assessment in such States. Hence I demand that a constitutional amendment bill should be got enacted for repealing Article 356.

I take this opportunity to demand that the Centre should give grants for translating into regional languages the Cr.P.C. and the I.P.C. and for supplying a copy each to all the Police Stations in the country, so that the policemen are made aware of the legal copulsions in their day to day work.

If the Central Government allocates to the modernisation of State Police Force as much money as is being spent in raising and maintaining Central Force like C.R.P., C.I.S.F. etc., then the States may not ask for the deployment of these Central Forces. I hope that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will look into these points and take appropriate action.

With these words I conclude my speech.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to express my views on the demands of the Home Ministry.

Today, there is unrest everywhere in the country and every responsible citizen is worried about it. People get something to read in the newspapers daily about fresh incidents in Punjab and Kashmir. I do not want to say much about that important and disturbed area as it has been debated here several times and almost every member, who spoke here, has touched it.

I want to attract the hon. Minister's attention towards issues affecting the common citizen today. The common man has lost faith in the police. People do not think that they will get any relief by approaching the police. This feeling is growing among the poor as well as the rich people that police will not come to their rescue. Therefore, it is to be considered seriously as to how our Home Ministry is going to restore this dwindling confidence. On the other hand the hooligans and anti-social elements are now not afraid of the police. They do not hesitate to commit crimes daringly even in the presence of the police and after commission of a crime feel as if there is no agency to take action against them. I would like to cite an example in the House.

One person was murdered on a thoroughfare in Seemalya village of district Kota in broad daylight at about 10 or 11 A.M. in the presence of D.I.G. police. About 100 to 200 people were there when the murder took place. The D.I.G. came accompanied with his body-guard in a car with his flag fluttering on it. The murderers moved ahead for 3-4 miles in a bullock cart with the car of the D.I.G. closely behind. There was a canal on the way, in which they washed their swords in the presence of D.I.G. Thereafter D.I.G. as well as the murderers went their respective ways. This is an incident which took place in Rajasthan. After this incident Government of Rajasthan or any other Government has not taken any action against him till this day. It is the duty of the Central Government to take action against such an I.P.S. Officer. After that the DIG was elevated. When incidents of this type take place, in which even the conduct of a senior officer of the police becomes questionable, the confidence of the people is naturally shaken.

I may further submit that wherever the policeman in uniform gets exposure before the public, his attitude seems casual. When a traffic policeman is found smoking while on duty or a policeman deputed on a bus stand or cinema does not appear serious about his duty, action should be taken against such non-serious men in uniform. I have myself seen that the officers of the police, S.P., D.I.G. dis-

miss such incidents as minor and do not take action. When people come across such incidents being overlooked by police officers day in and day out; people feel that the man in the uniform has lost his relevance. Then naturally people are bound to lose confidence in the Police Department.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to try to restore people's confidence in the Police. If the policemen adopt a casual attitude towards their duties they should be asked to mend their ways. This effort will be a good beginning in the right direction.

I may further submit that police does not take preventive action. I have seen it myself that there are anti-social elements, whose activities are well known to the people of that area and they also know it clearly that if they are not checked, they will commit some crime or the other. I will like to narrate my own experience in my area in this respect. There were two anti-social elements, one of them was even externed from the area under the Hooliganism Act, They indulged in illegal activities. I lodged a complaint against him and requested that preventive action should be taken. One of them enrolled himself as a member of a political party and the other one became a member of another party. Both of them were young and behaved like hooligans and both of them belonged to different communities. I myself wrote to the S.P. that these two belonged to different communities and they were anti-social elements and they could clash any time. The result was that after some time there were clashes between them culminating in murders but police did not take any action. That is why the public has lost confidence in the police. If police takes action against anti-social elements, it will get full cooperation from the public.

There was an Additional S.P. in Kota, Shri Dinesh Sharma. He took very strong action against anti-social elements. People loved him very much and extended their full cooperation to him. But that additional S.P. was unfortunately transferred for some reason. I request you if somebody deals sternly with such elements,

the people will definitely like him. Therefore he should not be transferred on any account.

Mr. Deputy speaker, you have rung the bell twice. I am not in the habit of speaking after the bell is rung. While concluding I will request the Hon. Minister to consider the suggestions made by me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. You will take only five minutes because at 3.30 the Private Members' Business will start and also because many Members want to speak. Your Party is allotted only five minutes. If you can't speak in five minutes, you can take your all. But if you want you can speak. Whatever is spoken after five minutes will not be recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : One cannot cover all the points just in five minutes. If there is paucity of time today, I will speak on 15th.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, you can speak on Tuesday.

Now, Mr. Asutosh Law may speak.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I make my statement in respect of various Departments of the Home Ministry regarding which nothing has been said.

Sir, many people spoke regarding the law and order situation in the country. It is true that for the last two years we have been noticing some deterioration in the law and order situation in the country, particularly in Kashmir, Punjab and very recently in the North-Eastern front also. So, I suggest, and I request the Minister concerned to take care of it and to give more emphasis to control the law and order situation in the country, particularly near the North-Eastern region, namely, Tripura, Manipur and hill States.

[Shri Asutosh Law]

Sir, although the State is directly responsible for maintaining the law and order in the State, yet the Home Ministry has got certain responsibilities and certain supervision to ensure the people that the law and order situation in the State is also maintained properly. In West Bengal, which possibly I cannot resist my temptation to mention, the law and order situation is not at all good. Particularly in the rural areas like the villages of West Bengal there is no law and order. So, I would like to mention this and I request the Minister concerned to take care of this situation. Possibly the reasons are that there is no administration for the people. You must have read and must have seen in the newspapers that there is a lot of conflict between the police in the States, particularly, West Bengal, resulting in this sort of tremendous deterioration of law and order situation in the State of West Bengal. Very recently, our hon. Minister, who is also from the State of West Bengal, has been heckled in the State. But the police administration failed to maintain the order. It is not true that the police did not know or they did not get proper information. But unfortunately, there is no police administration at all, which is causing this sort of deterioration of law and order situation in the country, particularly I am giving emphasis on the State of West Bengal.

Regarding other States, particularly Bihar, at Present, law and order situation is very bad and I feel and the request the Minister concerned to modernise the police force, or to put pressure upon the States so that the police forces in the States of Bihar and West Bengal may be modernised and equipped with modern equipments, so that they can keep tract with the deteriorating law and order situation.

I would like to touch only two other points because of the short age of time. One is the condition of prison. I am very sorry to state that it is in a very deplorable condition, particularly in West Bengal. The condition of prisons where the prisoners are living is inhuman. The manner in which the persons are put in the prison

including the children, cannot be conceived in a civilised country. Most of the prisons in the State of West Bengal are not properly kept. They are not only dirty but the total condition of the prisons is unfit for human habitation even for the habitation of animals. This is the position. I do not want to waste the time of the House. All these reports have repeatedly come in the papers. But the State Government has not taken any step. We do not know why. May I request the Minister concerned to take a little interest in this matter and to insist upon the State Government to improve the condition of the prisons ?

Another aspect which comes under the Home Ministry is rehabilitation. We have passed almost 38 years of independence. Unfortunately, the settlement of a large number of people who came from the then East Pakistan, has not yet been finalised. I just wrote to the Minister and requested the Minister that those people who came from the then East Pakistan should be given help. Let them feel that they are within the mainstream of the country. Let them feel that they are living in their own country. If we cannot afford them employment, if we cannot offer them proper opportunities to lead a decent life, at least let them realise that they are living in their own country. I request the Minister to come and see the Bagjaola camp and various other camps situated in our State and in my constituency, Dum Dum. I have seen it. It is not fit for human habitation. The manner in which they are still living in the camps, is most deplorable. At least, give them the minimum necessities of life so that in future, the next generation of these people may not feel that they are not within the mainstream of this country.

The before, I request you to take care of the rehabilitation problems. There are several demands. At least, their living can be improved. Some amenities can be provided. Some facilities can be given to these people. Those who have lived in that camp, still they are living in the camps even after 38 years of our independence. (Interruptions)

Regarding Freedom fighters, this is my humble request to the hon. Minister

concerned to look into this Department. The Department is doing nothing absolutely. In fact Nothing has been done so far for most of the freedom fighters who have made application for their pensions. The Department has not done anything on their applications. I do not know where is the bottleneck. It is unfortunate that thousands of these pension cases are pending. The freedom fighters who claim pension are aged more than 65 years. They are still waiting for their pension money.

It is one of the best gestures shown by our Prime Minister to increase the pension. It is a good gesture.

But the freedom fighters do not know when they will get the pension. Most of them are over 60 or 70 years of age. How long will they live and how long will this bureaucracy deprive them of their legitimate demands for which they are entitled by dint of the sacrifices they have made for the country ?

I request the hon. Minister to take care of the Departments of Police, Rehabilitation, Freedom Fighters and Parisons

With these suggestions, I support the Demands for Grants.

(Translation)

SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR (Ghatampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, terrorist activities like gunning down anybody moving on the road, setting any object on fire, have been going on in Assam and Punjab for a long time. Similar to these incidents, my constituency Ghatampur witnessed Behmui, Dastampur and Singhpur tragedies and last year a freedom fighter Shri Sukhdev Prased Singh was killed by bad characters. My constituency is situated on the banks of Yamuna. People are migrating to cities due to such conditions. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to set up a police posts at every five K. M. along the Yamuna and post strict police officers so that conditions improve in my constituency.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister the steps he proposes to take in this regard.

15.18 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Chairman, I am a new Member to this august House and this is my maiden speech. I come from Assam.

In Assam, a very peculiar situation exists. Even the largest group of population there are suffering from a sense of utter insecurity. We all know that since independence, it is Assamese society which has been providing Chief Ministers to the State of Assam. In Government services, it is Assamese society which has the largest representation and it is the Assamese language which is enjoying the status of official language of the State of Assam.

It is the Assamese society which is leading Assam governing Assam and it is this society which is enjoying the maximum government patronage. Yet, because of the peculiar situation prevailing there even the Assamese are suffering from a sense of utter insecurity. If this is the state of affairs there then what to speak of minority communities, especially the poorest weakest and less educated society like plains tribals ? You can very well imagine the plight of the tribals there.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Are the tribals different from the Assamese society ? His own name is hundred per cent Assamese.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is his maiden speech. Please don't disturb.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHRY : We have a very peculiar history. We are Assamese no doubt because we live in the State of Assam. But we are not Assamese because Assamese is not the mother tongue of ours. So, Assamese is a word which applies to mean the people of Assam as well as the people who speak Assamese. So, in one sense as I am a resident of the State of Assam, I am an Assamese and in another sense, as my mother tongue is not Assamese, I will not be called an Assamese....(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Shri Samar Brahma Choudhry is an older Assamese than myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the young man speak.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CAUDHURY : I am trying to explain the prevailing situation in Assam. I am not accusing anybody or pointing my finger on any community. What I am just saying is that even the majority people feel utter insecure. Then what to speak of the minority people? What to speak of the weakest plains tribals?

This state of affairs has been acknowledged even by the Central Government. You all know in the historic Assam Accord, the Central Government has assured through Article 6 of the Accord to provide a special constitutional, legislative and administrative protection to the Assamese people to protect their language, their culture and their society. Now I wonder what the Central Government means by the word 'Assamese'. Does it mean that Assamese includes everybody and every section of the population who live in Assam? Then the promise to provide constitutional, legislative and administrative protection should apply to all sections of people, irrespective of their language, religion or ethnic identity.

A news item under the caption "Action on Assam Accord" Begins With Demolition in the TIMES OF INDIA dated 12.3.1986. Demolition of what? It is the demolition of tribal homes and hearths. As many as 600 Plains tribal families were ruthlessly evicted. Though the Central Government has instructed the state Government of Assam not to evict any tribal families, wherever they may live, 600 tribal families were evicted whereas not a single foreign national has been evicted till now. What does it mean? Is it that the foreign national problem is only a cover or a political camouflage? Are we to understand that the actual target is something else? The hon. Member who has been interrupting me has said 'I am a cent per cent Assamese'. Yet it is my people, the 600 tribal families who were ruthlessly

evicted. Is it not the strange way of implementing the Assam Accord?

Sir, the tribal people have got a long history of deprivation and criminal neglect. The plains tribals of Assam are deprived of the benefit of both the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution. The plains tribals of Assam are the least privileged tribals when compared with the other tribals who are living in our country.

(Interruptions)

Sir, in Assam even the money which has been given by the Central Government under Article 275 under the Tribal Sub-Plan, is kept in fixed deposits in the Banks. They are not spent for the welfare of the plains tribals and the tribals are deprived of this benefit. During the sixth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 2.66 crores were allocated by the Central Government for the development of tribal forest villages in Assam. But what happened? Calculatedly, this money was squandered away. The project under tribal sub-plan was never implemented properly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you have been repeatedly ringing the bell and I do not want to prolong. But before I conclude, I want to raise a very basic question. What does it mean by the fact that the majority community requires special Constitutional legislative and administrative safeguards? Does it not mean that the present constitutional provisions have utterly failed to give safeguards to the people of Assam? Otherwise, the Central Government, the Home Ministry would not have come forward with an assurance of special constitutional administrative and legislative measures to protect the Assamese language, culture, tradition and heritage of Assamese people.

The Government of India has implicitly admitted this failure. This is very obvious from Article 6 of the Assam Accord which reads :

"Constitutional, Legislative and Administrative safeguards as may be appropriate shall be provided to

protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.”

When the present arrangement has failed to provide security to the people of Assam, it cannot be accepted as the last and final arrangement. Therefore, we must not be compelled to continue in this arrangement for eternity.

Sir, my reaction against this is not my individual reaction; it is the reaction of the Plains Tribals of Assam. I represent the Plains Tribals of Assam here. My voice is the voice of the Plains Tribals of Assam. The tribals have become very restive today. They are the most Unhappy lot in Assam today and that is why they have demanded autonomy for their areas. That is why they have raised this slogan : ‘No Udayachal No Rest’. Udayachal is the name they have given to their areas unless the Plains Tribals are made masters of their area, masters of their destiny, it will not be possible for them to survive.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Seventeenth Report

[English]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ
(Moradabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1986.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1986.”

The motion was adopted

15.32½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ELECTORAL
REFORMS—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri D. N. Reddy, regarding electoral reforms.

Before I call Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli to continue his speech, I wish to point out that only one minute is left for the item. Many more Members want to speak on the Resolution. If they are to be allowed, the House has to extend the time for further discussion on this Resolution. We may extend the time perhaps by two hours ..

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :
By four hours, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
(SARI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : For the
time being, this may be extended by two
hours. If necessary, we may extend once
again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the House
agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time is
extended by two hours.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI
(Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, the biggest
flaw in our election laws, which is a matter
of concern for all, is that these have failed
to check use of money, muscle power and
Government machinery in elections. I
request the House to amend the election
laws in such a way that money, muscle
power and Government machinery may
not be used to further the prospects of
any candidate or party. In our country,