

(ii) REPORTED POLICE FIRING AT MATTAN
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
(Anantnag): I wish to draw the attention of the Minister under Rule 377 to the recent police firing in Mattan (Kashmir) resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to many others which is deplorable.

I wish to make it clear to the hon. members that it is not mutton or chicken, but it is a place in Kashmir, which I have visited.

The State Government, by its callous attitude, did not take timely action against certain miscreants. Instead, the leaders of the ruling party are indulging in all sorts of provocative actions and speeches.

"It has been age-old tradition in Kashmir that the pilgrims going to Amarnath Cave are given normal facilities of travel and protection also. It is on this occasion that people from all over the country join this religious congregation and go to the journey of Amarnath Cave.

"I wish to draw the attention of the Home Ministry that people from all parts of the country who go there should be given police protection for their safe yatra. The highhanded action of the State Government in resorting to firing is both inhuman and unwarranted. I strongly protest against such high-handed attitude on the part of the State Government. The State Government has failed so far to take any action against the miscreants and, it is hoped, that the Central Government will intervene immediately and apprehend all such people who are out to disturb the peaceful communal atmosphere in the State."

(iii) REPORTED CLASHES BETWEEN CASTE—
HINDUS AND HARIJANS AT K JAGANNADHAPURAM
ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): I wish to draw the special attention of this august House to a precarious situation prevailing for the last ten days in a village called K. Jagannadhapuram in Amalapuram Taluk in Andhra Pradesh. This village is situated in my parliamentary constituency namely Amalapuram. On 21st July, 1978 there were very violent clashes between the local Harijans and the Caste—Hindus resulted finally in six deaths and serious injuries to many others and consequently, there prevailed now a sense of complete insecurity to Harijans

who fled away from their homes in large numbers and so far none of them returned to the village. I have personally visited the place immediately after this incident and met the members of all the bereaved families. The root cause in this incident appears to be the evil practice of untouchability because it was clearly reported that the proprietor of a hotel in K. Jagannadhapuram did not serve tea properly and respectfully to four Harijans earlier. Then there were minor clashes between those four Harijans who were insulted and the hotel workers alongwith their proprietor. In fact, some communal elements interfered in this issue and thereby it was not allowed to be pacified. Almost after three weeks, there appeared to be open challenges and therefore, in order to be cautious enough a number of Harijans went together to a local regular Friday fair. But whatever might be their number on that day the Harijans have not indulged in committing even the slightest offence there. On the contrary, it is the caste—Hindus who brutally stabbed three of those Harijans there on that day and one of them died on the spot. I would like to make a humble submission to the Hon'ble House that this is an important and serious point of sequence to begin with in this whole issue and the entire press in India unfortunately gave an absolutely different version of this glaring fact and I have also found the B.B.C. was no exception to this misquoting the real cause of this communal crime.

Later, those Harijans who were enraged by that clear provocation by seeing an innocent Harijan was killed brutally and inhumanly before their own eyes, they wanted to catch the persons who stabbed Harijans and in their pursuit they were given the impression that their required persons were hiding in a particular house from which they were not coming out and then it appeared they lost all sense of proportion and set fire to that house wherein four persons were burnt alive and one succumbed to burns later. This is very unfortunate and ghastly human crime which I can never support at all.

However, I would like to draw the attention of this House firstly that neither any one of the national English newspapers nor our regional Telugu newspapers has reported the fact that there was a clear provocation by way of brutally killing a Harijan preceded the inhuman burning of a caste-Hindu house along with its inmates. In fact, the entire press in India gave a clear impression to the public that the Harijans committed first these atrocities whereas the fact is other way round. I am still unable to

understand how the entire press in India publicised this news in a distorted way and still the sequence of these clear facts have no: come out in any one of the newspaper except the 'Hindu' so far. It is rather very painful to me to note this fact. Secondly, it is quite gratifying that the authorities have brought the situation immediately under control in order not to allow that situation to deteriorate any further. Apparently the entire situation there no doubt is silent but I personally believe it is a deceptive silence as it may flare up at any moment and suddenly become another Villupuram episode, because the entire Harijan population in that surrounding area now is under panic. All the places of Harijan habitation there gave a deserted look when I personally went there. It clearly appears meanwhile there is an indiscriminate harassment of Harijans and also an indiscriminate arrests of mainly Harijans and this must be stopped forthwith otherwise it would be very difficult to restore the sense of confidence in the innocent Harijans in order to enable them to return to their houses soon.

Thirdly, there should be a proper inquiry commission (a) Firstly, to find out whether and to what extent these incidents could have been prevented by timely and effective interference by the local police authorities when there were open challenges and counter challenges between those caste-Hindus and the Harijans for about three weeks earlier and (b) secondly, to conduct a thorough and unbiased enquiry to correctly find out the real culprits and bring them to book.

(iv) REPORTED INCIDENT OF SHOP-LIFTING IN LONDON BY A DEPUTY SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF LAW

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) ।
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से
आविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ ।

विभिन्न, न्याय एवं कम्पनी मामलों के
मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे एक उप-
सचिव को लन्दन में एक दुकान से चोरी करते
हुए पकड़ा जाने पर लन्दन में उस पर मुकदमा
चल रहा है । उससे न वैध विधि मंत्रालय

वरन् भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगा है ।
चाहिए तो यह था कि उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध
तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती और उस तुरन्त
निलंबित कर के उचित दंड दिया जाता ।
परन्तु सरकार अभी उस की जांच की कर रही
है । शासन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति पर
शीघ्र उचित कठोर कार्यवाही करे, जिससे
भारत के उज्ज्वल मुख पर कालिख पोंती है ।

(v) REPORTED ATTENDANCE OF 'INDIAN DELEGATES' AT THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HELD AT KARACHI

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House :

The reported attendance of Indian Delegates including journalists from India and Heads of Indian Muslim Organisations including representatives of Dawoodi Bohra Mullaji in the Islamic Conference recently held at Karachi, the passing of an unanimous resolution by that conference demanding plebiscite in Kashmir, the strange manner in which 'Indian Delegates' went for the conference at Karachi, the gross failure of C.B.I. and State intelligence to find out or warn the Government of this move, the inquiries and investigation done by the Indian Embassy at Karachi and the Government of India from the persons who participated in that conference

12.22 hrs.

INSOLVENCY LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Law Commission of India, had in its Third Report on the Limitation Act, 1908, recommended that the most effective way of instilling a healthy fear in the minds of the dishonest debtor who evades the execution of decrees would be to enable the court to adjudicate him an insolvent if he does not pay the decretal amount after notice by the decree-holder by specifying