

nies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I rise to support the MRTP (Amendment) Bill moved by the hon. Minister.

This is the Government's commitment that it made in the new industrial policy. I read section 4 (d)..(Interruptions) .

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Even without that also, the Government was always committed to MRTP companies.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Section 4 (d) of the New Industrial Policy says: "Asset limit of MRTP companies to be abolished." This is a step that the Government has taken in the right direction.

I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill. I do not think the Bill has been brought too late.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): You can continue tomorrow, Mr. Deora. Now the hon. Minister of Home will make a statement.

16.28 hrs

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i) **Reported scuffle on 11.12.91 between a journalist and a police officer and the arrest of some Tibetan girls in front of Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on 15.12.91.**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): There was information that the Tibetans in the Capital would plan to organise demonstrations/processions and cause disruption to the Chinese Premier's visit between 11 December to 16th December, 1991. Arrangements had been made by Delhi Police to ensure that the visit passed off peacefully.

2. Several demonstrations were, however, held by the Tibetans, some of which turned violent, and the police had to make a number of preventive arrests against persons resisting to comply with the directions given by the police officers in the discharge of their duties. There are two specific events to which my attention has been drawn and I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the facts.

3. The first event relates to the reported assault on a journalist during the course of Tibetan demonstrators at Majnu Ka Tila, North Delhi on 11th December, 1991. The facts ascertained from the Delhi Police are that after the teargassing of a crowd of violent Tibetan demonstrators, when arrests were being made, the Additional Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, was running to apprehend some Tibetans who were also running. He caught hold of a person wearing a blue jacket from the back of his jacket. Several of the Tibetans were also wearing blue jackets. This person turned round and the police officer noticed that he had a handkerchief over his face. This was probably to protect himself from the teargas. At this stage there was a scuffle. The police officer could not readily identify the man because of the reasons given above. The person said his name was Shri Srivastav and that he was a journalist. At this stage he was allowed to proceed by the police officer. Shri Srivastav has thereafter alleged that he was slapped on his face and hit back by someone. The police have refuted this allegation.

4. The second event is the reported misbehaviour by the Delhi Police with a Tibetan girl who was detained with certain other demonstrators near the Chinese Embassy on 15th December, 1991. The facts as ascertained from the Delhi Police are that at about 3.00 p.m. on 15.12.91, a group of Tibetans, comprising largely women, got off from a vehicle near the Indonesian Embassy, having come from Teen Murti side. They tried to rush towards the Chinese Embassy shouting slogans. They were detained at the barricade about 50 meters away from the Chinese Embassy. They

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*Reported Scuffle on 11.12.91 between Arrest of Shri Inderjit Gupta, MP &*  
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*Arrest of some tibetan girls in New Delhi*  
*on 15.12.91*

comprised 17 women and one man. A police van was at the Chinese Embassy Gate and these Tibetans were put on the vehicle. One girl, about 20 years' old, suddenly jumped off from the van and started running away shouting slogans. She was over-powered and again put back into the vehicle. Since the body of the vehicle was filled with the Tibetans and policeman, including two lady Constables, this girl was put in the driver's cabin alongwith a Sub-Inspector of Police and a Constable. They were then taken to the Chankaya-puri Police Station which is about 200 meters away. The Tibetans were violent and were shouting slogans. When the van was going to enter the police station, the girl in front pulled at the driver's hand on the steering wheel, saying "why are you taking us to the Police Station." The driver lost control of the steering wheel and the van hit the pavement and, though it was travelling slowly, over-turned. As a result 11 persons sustained minor injuries, including 7 Tibetans girls. These 11 persons were taken to the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and all were discharged after first aid. The Tibetan boy also accompanied the 7 injured girls. The remaining injured 10 Tibetans girls were brought to the Chankaya puri Police Station and detained under section 65 of the Delhi Police Act which empowers police to detain persons disobeying lawful orders. These girls were brought to the Police Station at 3.05 p.m and released at 4.30 p.m. In view of the large deployment of the force all over the city and the limited number of women police personnel available, only 2 women police officials could be deployed in front of the Chinese Embassy. The Delhi Police have reported that none of the girls has given any written complaint that the police misbehaved with them.

5. I would also like to inform the House that the Supreme Court passed directions on December 13, 1991 that all women and children below the age of 18 years should be released by 10.00 p.m. of 13th December, 1991 without personal bond or surety. Secondly, of the remaining detained persons, some of them were to be released only on

surety by 3.00 p.m. of 14th December, 1991. Thirdly, as regards the rest they were to be released on furnishing a personal bond of the amount of Rs. 5,000 and surety of Rs. 2000/- . The Supreme Court further passed orders that the persons released would abide by law and would not commit breach of the peace or violate orders under section 144 of the code of Criminal Procedure. The Delhi Police have reported that all the arrested persons have been released in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court.

16.32/1/2 hrs.

(ii) *The arrest of Shri Inderjit Gupta, MP and other at Chandigarh on 16.12.91.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the arrest of Shri Inderjit Gupta, MP and others on 16.12.91 in Chandigarh, for defying prohibitory orders.

2. Information had been received by the Chandigarh Police that the Communist Party of India would take out a procession to Punjab Raj Bhavan and would organise a dhama in front of the Raj Bhavan on 16.12.1991. The organisers were informed about the restrictions under section 144 Cr.P.C. in force in the Union Territory and that no procession was allowed to cross to the North of Madhya Marg.

3. However, a procession of about 200 persons including about 10 ladies started from House No. 345, Sector 21 and reached at 11.45 A.M. the crossing of Sectors 7,8,18 and 19. The processionists were stopped by the Police. By this time Shri Inderjit Gupta, MP also arrived. They were informed that some of them could meet the Governor of Punjab with whom an appointment had been fixed at 12.30 P.M. The processionists insisted on proceeding to Raj Bhavan. The processionists remained adamant and all of a sudden broke the physical barricades and