

تھوڑی ایپلیکیشن دیں۔ میں پنجاب کی بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چار سو فریڈم فائٹرز کی ایپلیکیشن منظور کر کے مکمل کر کے یہاں پر بھیجی گئی ہیں۔ لیکن وہ بھی پریس ہو رہی ہیں۔ اسکے علاوہ ۱۱۳۸ ایپلیکیشن جن فریڈم فائٹرز نے حیدر آباد میں سیکڑہ میں حقدہ لیا تھا۔ اسی سچ تک پیٹرننگ پڑی ہوئی ہیں۔ اور وہ لوگ درہ درہ کھارچہ ہیں۔ اگر کسی کو منظور کرانا ہو تو دلائل بھرتے ہیں۔ پانچ ہزار سے دس ہزار تک رشوت دیدیجئے تو وہ آجی ایپلیکیشن منظور کر دیتے ہیں۔

میڈم۔ میں آدھا منٹ لونگا  
اپ سبھا ادھوکش: جو ڈیٹیل باتیں  
ہیں۔ وہ آپ کریبیہ منتری سے ملکر کریں۔  
نقروی وزیر ہندو نگاریہ: میڈم۔ صرف  
ایک پوائنٹ اور لونگا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ جو سمو تفرتا سینائی ہیں۔ ان کے  
لئے صرف ایک سمن صندوستان کی سرکار  
نے بنا لیا ہے۔ اور وہ بھی بابا گورو سنگھ  
ملک برف چو فریڈم فائٹرز کے رہنے  
کی جگہ ہے۔ میں سرکار سے یہ درخواست  
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی معرفت۔ کہ صندوستان  
کے ہر ضلع میں ایک فریڈم فائٹرز ہاؤس  
بنا یا جائے۔ فریڈم فائٹرز کے بچے جو نہیں

سنبھالے۔ جنکو سرکار نہیں سنبھالتی یا  
جو خود نہیں چل سکتے۔ ان کے صندوستان  
کے ہر ضلع میں جیسے یہاں بابا گورو سنگھ  
مارگ پر سمو تفرتا سینائی سمن بنایا  
گیا ہے۔ ویسے ہی صندوستان کے ہر ضلع  
میں اڑکھو بنانا چاہیے۔

میڈم آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔  
میں آپ کا بیحد مشکور ہوں۔ شکریہ۔  
”ختم شد۔“

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAZUM-DAR  
(Assam): Madam, I want to associate myself  
as a freedom fighter. Pertinent points have  
been raised. Rather my opinion is, there  
should have been a full-fledged discussion  
on the present condition of the freedom  
fighters and what the country wants to do  
with regard to them. So I will not take your  
time. I fully endorse the points raised by my  
learned friend and I associate myself with  
him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN  
(SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA) Maybe you  
can bring the issue during the next session.

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAZUM-DAR: I  
will do it.

The Constitution (55th Amendment) Act,  
1986 (The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act,  
1986)

SHRI NABAM RABIA (Arunachal  
Pradesh): Thank you. Madam, for allowing  
me to speak. Let me be a cricket  
commentator because the time is short. I  
want to draw the attention of the Gov-  
ernment of India towards the 55th Con-  
stitution Amendment Act of 1986. This is  
also called the State of Arunachal Pradesh  
Act, 1986. As you know, Arunachal is an  
ethnic State. There are 26 major

tribes, 110 sub-tribes but all of them have come and united themselves to be called Arunachalees. We have different cultures, different dialects, different ways of life, different food habits and this is a unique example of unity in diversity for which India is well-known. Now, in the Statehood Act today there are three lacunae. Time and again, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as well as, the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh have adopted so many resolutions urging upon the Centre to remove these lacunae. But till now, these lacunae have not been removed. The first lacunae is, Madam, special power to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh in respect of law and order.

Madam, let me be proud to say that in the whole of the North East, specially among all the tribal States, it is Arunachal Pradesh only where a peaceful atmosphere is there, where the spirit of nationalism is deep-rooted, where Hindi is well taught and spoken, where the Indian culture is practised. Where patriotism is there. In such a peaceful State, the giving of special powers to the Governor is sending a wrong signal to the youth of Arunachal to think that until and unless they take to arms and ammunition, this Special Category State will not get justice and that the Governor will continue to enjoy those special powers. There is an apprehension that the Governor may misuse the so-called special powers. Therefore, there is a need to do away with the special powers given to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

The second lacuna which is there in the Statehood Act is that no provision has been made for the protection of the religious and social practices of the tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh. Whereas such a protection is given in respect of the States of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is not provided in respect of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. It is a sheer discrimination because for want of legal protection, the tribal identity, the tribal culture,

the ethnicity could be eroded and exploited. This may assume a serious adverse effect tomorrow. Therefore, it is for the Central Government to keep this aspect in mind.

The third lacuna in the Statehood Act is about the inclusion of certain names of the Scheduled Castes. I am not against the Scheduled Castes. But, as you know, Madam, Arunachal is a predominantly tribal State. Arunachal Pradesh has hundred per cent tribal population.

The First Schedule appended to the Statehood Act lists the names of 16 Scheduled Castes whereas in Arunachal Pradesh, we don't have any Scheduled Caste. As I said, Arunachal is a purely a tribal State and the inclusion of the names of certain Scheduled Castes in the Statehood Act is totally unmainitanable.

Madam, as I said, let me repeat it, I am not against the Scheduled Caste brothers of our country. But Arunachal is a predominantly tribal State. Therefore, the question of inclusion of the name of the Scheduled Castes in the Statehood Bill is unwarranted and unjustified. This is another major lacuna.

As I said in the beginning of my speech, there are 26 major tribes and 110 sub-tribes which are listed in the third Schedule as appended to the Statehood Act. But they have listed two tribal names wrongly. The first one is, they have written the name of one tribe as 'Abor'. It is not 'Abor'; it is 'Adi'. The name 'Abor' was given by the Britishers, the meaning of which even we do not know. Secondly, there are the names of Aka, Apatani and Dafla. Dafla is the single largest tribe in the State to which I belong. But the name 'Dafla' was also given by the Britishers. We are Nishing, not Dafla. Dafla is a derogatory word which we don't want to have. It is totally derogatory. We want this to be removed immediately and be replaced by Nishing. Then there is a mention of some names such as Galong, Khamti, Khowa, Mishmi, Mumba-it is not Mumba; it is

Mompa—and any other Naga tribe. For the information of the Government, let me mention that there is no Naga tribe in Arunachal. This is the reason why talk of Greater Nagaland by some vested interest political leaders in the North East is going on. This is a serious issue which the Government of India must take notice of because in the Statehood Bill, there is a mention, '....any Naga tribe'.

In the Statehood Act, there is a mention of Naga tribes, whereas there is no Naga tribe in Arunachal Pradesh.

Therefore, I would request the Government, through you, Madam, that in the next session of Parliament a suitable amendment in this Act should be brought into and all the lacunae, loopholes and defects should be removed.

Finally, I would like to quote what Pandit Nehru had said. While talking of Panchsheel, Pandit Nehru laid down five principles for administration of tribal areas. The first principle was that the people should develop along the line of their genus and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own tribal lives and culture. The second principle was, that tribal territory—land and forests—should be respected. The third principle was that we should try to train them and build up a team of their people in the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will be needed, specially in the beginning, but we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into the tribal territory. The fourth principle was that we should not administer those areas and overwhelm them with multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through and not as rivals to their own social and cultural institutions. The fifth was that we should judge not by statistics or by the amount of money spent but by the quality of human character that is evolved. I would request that these principles should be kept in mind while formulating any

policy or programme for the tribal people. Once again, I call upon the Government of India, through you, Madam, to bring suitable legislation for removing the lacunae in the Statehood Act. With these words, I conclude. This is my maiden speech, of course. Thank you.

### **ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR**

**SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY** (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the problem of child labour.

The recent Calcutta High Court directing the State administration to look into the aspect of compensation to families of children who were killed last year in an explosion in a fire-works factory in How-rah District reminds us of the magnitude and seriousness of child labour menace in our country, even after the historic decision of the Supreme Court on abolition of child labour.

Madam, Article 24 of the Constitution provides that, "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment". But there are about 20 to 25 million child labour in the country working in deplorable conditions in a variety of business-factories, hotels, restaurants, garages, construction sites, beedy industry-including around three million children who are working in hazardous occupations and processes, such as, fire-works, stone quarries, mines, etc. As per the 43rd round of the National Sample Survey which was conducted in 1987-88, the bulk of child labour is in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.