

rooted belief of both men and women in the inferiority of women. If this glorification of sati is permitted to continue, if the denigration of women is allowed to acquire the halo of deification, then, we would lose the battle before we start it.

Today, Madam, 'sati' has also to be looked at from a different perspective, a new perspective. It is not in isolation. It is part of a continuum which starts with female feticide and goes on to dowry deaths and various forms of torture of women in utter disregard to women as human beings. I strongly urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to stop the 'yagna' any any other form of perpetuation of the continued devaluation of women in the name of tradition. Thank you.

**RE: NEED FOR CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE TO
CONTAIN TERRORISM IN ANDHRA
PRADESH**

IJR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I rise to make a submission on a very serious topic which should be of concern to all the Members of this august House. I want to remind the Union Government of the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government for 40 companies of Special Armed Police to contain the menace of terrorism in that State. I also want to emphasise the need, the necessity and the urgency of the matter.

International terrorism, Madam, is a matter of worry and also of serious concern to the world today and it is a subject for discussion at various international fora. We have our own share of this terrorism. We have lost our Mahatma. We have lost our two great

Prime Ministers. We have also had a taste of organised terrorism in our country—Punjab, J&K, Assam, North-East, etc., etc. These things have inflicted both extensive and intensive damage on the civil life, on the economy and on the development.

The naxalite problem has been a major problem in Andhra Pradesh. The naxalites are now divided into 37 groups in the country and we have at least 10 groups in Andhra Pradesh. Their generic name is 'naxalites'. But the brand names differ like PWG, Jana Shakti, Praja Bandha, Pro-Lin Piao, Anti-Lin Piao, etc., etc. This PWG group is the most dreaded and widespread organisation. It is taking to senseless and gruesome murders on the pretext of a 'class enemy' or 'informant'. And there are also internecine wars among these groups of naxalites. They have become almost cannibals just for the area of influence in those districts. They are also working as hired murderers for landlords to settle scores between landlords and also between landlords and poor peasants. They are resorting to systematic and well-planned murders of political leaders and workers of all political parties. Here at least, they observe the principle of equality and equal injustice to all. All the political parties in Andhra Pradesh—the Congress, the TDP, the CPI, the CPM, all of them—have suffered at their hands. They have lost most of their leaders during the last 10 years.

To take an account of the amount of damage they have inflicted on Andhra Pradesh, as per the sources of the Andhra Pradesh Government, from 1990 to 1996 August, there were 810 murders of civilians and 280 police people. There

were 83 kidnaps. And 302 Government buildings were blasted, 486 public buses were burnt and 252 railway stations were destroyed. They also seized weapons from the police—about 330 .303 rifles, 13 single-loading pistols, three sten guns, 3000 odd cartridges and many AK-47 rifles, as per the report given recently in 'The Hindu' on 20th November, 1996. In an incident on 18th November, a van was blasted where a DSP and his wife died on the spot and two jawans also died along with them. On 15th November, a police station was blasted where 13 police people were killed and one sub-inspector was also shot dead.

On 7th October, 1996, there was again another van blast when seven police people and officers were killed on the spot. In a recent resolution, the P.W.G, group had three points to make. One is, to declare liberated guerrilla zones in Andhra Pradesh, comprising about five districts in the northern part. The second is to declare the peoples army and the third point is that all powers should be given to the village committees, headed by their lackeys. There is also a nexus among the Punjab, J&K, LTTE and North-Eastern terrorists from where they are getting these sophisticated arms and the people say, and sometimes the government officers also concede, that the P.W.G, has got more sophisticated arms than what the Andhra Pradesh Government police has got. This problem has been blown up into a national terrorist problem in another part of our country. All our development plans are going haywire. All the departments and the officers are withdrawing from their areas of operations because of the fear. The State Government, on its own, cannot tackle this problem because of a number of constraints. There is a need for inter-State coordination to tackle this problem, and it is in the larger interest that I request the Central Government to give all sorts of assistances—a multi-sided

assistance—to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to contain this menace to terrorism, in the name of naxalism. Thank you.

**RE: URGENT NEED FOR
CONSTITUTION OF SEPARATE
UTTARANCHAL STATE**

श्री मनोहर कान्त ध्यानी (उत्तर प्रदेश):
उपसभापति महोदया। मैं उत्तरांचल की समस्याओं की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पिछली 15 अगस्त के अवसर पर लाल किले की प्राचीर से उत्तरांचल पृथक राज्य बनाने की घोषणा की थी। उत्तर प्रदेश की दो सरकारों ने श्री कल्याण सिंह जी की सरकार ने 12 अगस्त, 1991 को और उसी रास्ते पर श्री मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार ने भी केन्द्र को प्रस्ताव बना कर भेजे थे। उत्तर प्रदेश एक विशाल राज्य है और उसका पर्वतीय क्षेत्र पूरी तरह से विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थिति वाला है। जहाँ तक क्षेत्रवाद की बात है बाकी क्षेत्रों की तुलना इस मध्य हिमालय से नहीं की जा सकती है। इसका पूरे देश से पूरी तरह से समरस भाव है। इस क्षेत्र के लोग दिल्ली और पूरे देश में करीब आधी जनसंख्या में रहते हैं। महोदया, उस क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा आन्दोलन हुआ है जो पूरे प्रजातंत्र के लिए, पूरे देश के लिए और पूरे संसार के लिए एक प्रकार का आकर्षण और एक प्रकार की सीख का प्रतीक बन सकता है। एक ऐसा आन्दोलन जिसने पूरे के पूरे क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार के शासन को पंगु कर दिया था, लुप्त कर दिया था, शासन की संस्था कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ती थी, इसके बाद भी कहीं कोई घृणा का नामोनिशान नहीं था, कहीं पहाड़ और मैदान की घृणा नहीं थी। किसी के प्रति हथियार का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ। पंजाब के लोगों ने बदला लेने के लिए हथियार का उपयोग किया। पहाड़ के लोगों ने बदला लेने के लिए बोट का प्रयोग किया। पहाड़ के लोगों की भावनाओं को आहत किया गया था। उनकी मां-बहनों के साथ सरे-आम शासन की सहभागिता से अत्याचार हुए थे। वहाँ के लोग आहत हैं। वे प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा से अब विचलित हो रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जैसे ही वहाँ विधान सभा के चुनाव होंगे, विधानसभा चुनावों के बाद वहाँ के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि होंगे, उनके सहयोग से वहाँ के लिए राज्य बना दिया जाएगा और जो चुने हुए लोग होंगे उनमें से उनका मुख्य मंत्री बनाया जाएगा। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि उत्तरांचल में ही प्रधानमंत्री जी के 40-40 सभाएं होने के