

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : वहीं तक अपनी बात को सीमित रखिए. . .

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA : I only talked about handcuffing.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I am only supporting you. Why was he handcuffed ? Why was he arrested ?

मैं इसीलिये इसके आगे नहीं जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि पंजाब की विधान सभा में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने केसगढ़ साहिब में जो उन्होंने आपत्त दिया उसका टेपड वर्शन उन्होंने सुनाया।

उपसभापति : (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) आप सरकार की ओर से जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप केवल ऐसोशियेट कीजिए. . .

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं उनके समर्थन में बात कर रहा हूँ। महोदया, मैं उसके साथ साथ सदन के माध्यम से और आपके माध्यम से पंजाब सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जिन अफसरों ने उनको हथकड़ी लगाई थी उन पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये और फेक ऐनकाउंटर्स जो पिछले राष्ट्रपति शासन में भी हुए उनकी इन्वायरी होनी चाहिये।

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान : महोदया, मैं अपने को इससे ऐसोशियेट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की स्थिति ऐसी है कि जान बूझकर जिनको फेक ऐनकाउंटर कहा जाता है, असल में वे फेक नहीं होते हैं, एनकाउंटर नहीं होते हैं बल्कि जो यूनिफार्म्ड लोग हैं, पुलिस फोर्स के हैं वह जाकर सैकड़ों ऐसे केसेज बनाते हैं एक भी सच्चा केस बना हो तो मैं सदन में कहूँ कि एक सच्चा केस था जो मेरे ऊपर बना है। एक भी मेरे ऊपर सच्चा केस नहीं बना, हमेशा झुठे केसेज बने हैं। हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि यहाँ कानून का राज है, यहाँ लोगों को लॉ एबाइडिंग होना चाहिये मैं आपकी बताऊँ कि एक दिन एक पुलिस अफसर के

साथ मैं बैठा था एक लड़के के बारे में पूछताछ करने गया था। मैंने पूछा कि उस लड़के को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनसे पूछताछ की जा रही है, इवैस्टिगेशन हो रही है और जब आधा पौना घंटे के बाद उन्होंने मुझे छोड़ा तो पता चला कि इसलिये मुझसे ये प्यार से बात कर रहे थे कि उस लड़के की लाश जलाई जा रही थी। उसकी चिता जल जाए तब कहीं जाकर पता लगे नहीं तो लोग उसकी चिता से उसको ढूँढ निकालेंगे। इस तरह का हाल है। इन बातों को बहुत गंभीरता से देखना चाहिये।

3.00 P.M.

G.NLF stance on the status of Darjeeling

SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI (West Bengal) : I think it is my bounded duty to bring to the knowledge of this august House the new political developments in Darjeeling created with the raising of the issue of "no-man's land" by the GNLF disputing Clause VIII of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 31st July 1950. According to this interpretation this clause cancels all the previous treaties and engagements reached between the two countries including the Treaty of Sugauly of 1815 by which Darjeeling, then a part of Nepal, was ceded to British India. Moreover, as this ceded part of Nepal was not incorporated in the Constitution of India formally by proper ratification, the status of Darjeeling, as alleged by them, has remained vague and ambiguous. Similarly, the GNLF has raised a controversy over the constitutional and legal status of Kalimpong, Doors and Assam Doors which were ceded to British India from Bhutan in 1965 with the signing of Sinchoula Treaty. As these ceded parts are still treated as lease-hold lands and annual rents are paid to Bhutan by India, their incorporation into the territorial boundary of India was not possible.

The GNLF has started agitation demanding the review and rectification of these treaties. After the programme of bursting crackers for 12 days, black-nag days are being observed throughout the Hills of

Darjeeling. Three GNLf MLAs have resigned from the West Bengal State Assembly. Murders, arson and intimidation of political opponents are on the increase. Politics of violence is again raising its ugly head while clouds of uncertainty are looming large over the Kanchanjanga. The much endeared and appreciated Darjeeling Peace Accord seems to be in jeopardy.

I humbly submit that whatsoever may be the interpretation of these treaties, nobody should be allowed to put his finger into the affairs of sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country. At the same time, the Central Government without succumbing to pressures from any quarters should tackle these issues prudently and patiently with no pride and prejudice to save Darjeeling from another bloody imbroglio.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal) : Madam, he has raised a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : Mr. Sen, do you want to associate YOURSELF ?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : I am associating myself with him. Madam, the GNLf led by Mr. Ghising wanted a separate Darjeeling first from India and then from West Bengal. Thereafter, the Central Government took initiative and a settlement was reached. Now Mr. Ghising is raising the issue and saying that Darjeeling is a "no-man's land". It is something strange that Mr. Ghising says that it is no man's land. They are citing the Treaty of the 19th century between the British Government and the Nepal Government and they say that it has *locus standi*. It means that they want to separate that part from the rest of India. They want

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : Your association has been recorded.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : This very conspiracy encourages the foreign forces. The Central Government should give a strong warning to the GNLf to stop this bungling. Otherwise, proper and adequate actions should be taken against them.

Plight of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Nominated) : Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity. Through this special mention, I am going to raise the state of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. Sarguja is one district which, in the month of March, witnessed 13 persons dying of hunger. It was expected that after this incident, the situation in Madhya Pradesh would improve. I do not want to go into political controversy that was created over the death of these Sarguja Adivasis. But later on, in the last month, in the district of Betul, one more Adivasi family died of hunger. The person was 70 years old. When he could not even walk, he informed the Collector about his position. Even then, nothing was provided to him. When he died, the Collector of that area purchased some grains from the market and kept them in his house and he showed that to the Press and said that he did not die due to hunger and a new situation was created. His wife was also starving and her condition became very serious. So she had to be shifted to a hospital. First, she was admitted in a hospital at Betul where it was stated that due to hunger, her intestine was damaged. Later on, she was shifted to Bhopal where even her health could not be improved. After ten or twelve days, she was shifted back to her residence at Betul. And after four days, she died. It was reported to the Press and also to me when I visited that area that even that woman was not looked after by the Government even after knowing fully well that she was incapacitated to work and knowing fully well that her husband died due to hunger. When she was carried to the cremation ground, a woman who had washed her body told the Press and me also that her body was eaten by ants. Madam, the situation in Madhya Pradesh is grave. I do not want to go into the affairs of the whole State. I am limiting myself to Adivasis only. They are living on roots. There is no work given to them under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Neither the president nor the officers have been appointed to look after it. Whenever