

[Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria]

in the administration and in the judiciary. Therefore, the administration and the executive should honour the judiciary of Jammu and Kashmir should honour the verdict of the courts. Such people should be left on bail against whom nothing is found by courts and who are bailed out even under so difficult and hard provisions of an Act as the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act which is in force in the State.

Fourthly, I submit that the Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act have given so very wide powers to the police and to the security forces that our experience has shown that those powers have been wrongly used, have been abused. By abuse of these powers the people have been further alienated. It is submitted that, having tried those laws in other parts of the country also, we have found that those are counter-productive. Therefore, why persist with that?

We may set the things right, but by that time much water would have flowed down the River Jhelum. Therefore, the earlier we rise to the occasion, the better.

In Assam, the Government of India gave general amnesty which has had a good result. Everybody will realise, unless you give general amnesty, a man who has become an outlaw, has to remain an outlaw. He can never return to the normal life. We, in fact, give lead to that condition in the State or to armed struggle in the State by leaving people with no choice to return back. Therefore, I would urge that the Government should take hold and also quick steps in Jammu and Kashmir in the shape of giving the people who are held or who are at present stated to be with the armed struggle in any manner amnesty. They have to be told that they shall have amnesty from the State in case they return and lay down the arms. These are the things which can be done in order to improve the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir. Moreover, there is a political difficulty.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not having a discussion on the Jammu and

Kashmir problem. Your special mention has a very limited scope. I have given you enough time.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: I am finishing with this last sentence. There is a political reason and a political breakthrough has to be made. The people of Jammu and Kashmir want that their constitutional relationship with India should be on the basis of what it was at the initial stage in 1952. On that score also, talks can be held.....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA:with the people of Jammu and Kashmir and then alone the conditions can be improved.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: In the present... (Interruption)... which will lead us nowhere. Thank you.

NEED FOR INCLUSION OF MANIPUR LANGUAGE IN THE VIIITH SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUTION

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I rise to make a plea for the inclusion of the Manipuri language in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Manipur is a very important State of our Union and has a population of about 19 lakhs. It has a literacy rate of 60.96 per cent. The percentage of literacy among males is 72.98 and that among females is 48.64. The demand for the inclusion of the Manipuri language in the VIII Schedule is being voiced for the last many years and it has really become an emotive issue.

In September 1991, an all-party delegation called on the Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, and made a forceful plea to include Manipuri in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution. It was reported in newspapers that the Prime Minister assured the all-party delegation that an amendment to the Constitution, to include Mani-

pur in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution, would be introduced in the next Session of Parliament. That is, the current Session. Another delegation called on the Prime Minister on January 24, 1992 to press the demand and the Prime Minister is again reported to have given an assurance that the Bill would be introduced soon.

Manipuri is not only the official language of Manipur but it is spoken widely in several other parts of the country also. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to bring a Bill in the current Session of Parliament for the inclusion of Manipuri in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution and thus concede a long-pending popular demand.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I fully associate with the expression made by the hon. Member.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH (Manipur): Madam, I also associate. I would like to take half a minute.

I also made a special mention in the last Winter Session on 25th November 1991. The Home Minister's reply to that special mention made by me was not very co-operative. I do not know why the Prime Minister was so cooperative but the Home Minister's reply was not so cooperative. I am afraid whether the Home Minister's reply was with the consent of the Prime Minister or not.

In this connection, Madam, we are concerned about our young men resorting to violence. In order to curb this tendency towards violence, a section of the people are going on a peaceful hunger strike in every nook and corner of villages.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You associate. That is all. Shri Ramdas Agarwal.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: Relay hunger strikes are going on in colleges, including the Manipur University. The Vice-Chancellor...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Agarwal.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: ... the path of peaceful means. When the demand is very reasonable, I think the Government of India will be pleased to introduce the Bill in this very Session of Parliament.

Likely retrenchment of the Employees in Indian Engineering Export Promotion Council

श्री राम दास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) :
उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माफ़त सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज 45 साल की आजादी के बाद देश में लोग महंगाई से परेशान हैं, पीड़ित हैं। दूसरी तरफ नवयुवक पढ़-लिखकर बेकार हैं। बेकारी की परेशानी के कारण वे कई प्रकार के अपराधिक कामों में लग जाते हैं। जहाँ बेकार हैं, वहाँ तो बात समझ में आती है कि हम अपने नवयुवकों को रोजगार नहीं दे पाए। लेकिन इकोनॉमिक रि-स्ट्रक्चरिंग के नाम पर, महोदया, मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग कई वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं, नौकरी कर रहे हैं, अपना जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं, क्या उनको भी हम अस्थिर बना दें? क्या उनका भी रोजगार हम छीन लें? इसी प्रकार की एक व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि "एक्सपोर्ट इंजीनियरिंग कौंसिल" हमारे देश में बनी है। वह निर्यात के लिए काफी काम कर रही है, छोटे उद्योगों के लिए उसने काफी काम किया है, जिसमें छोटे उद्योगों को निर्यात के लिए सहायता और सहयोग मिला है। मुझे अब इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष के बजट में उनको भी चार साल में धीरे-धीरे फेज-आउट करके और तीन हजार कर्मचारियों को जो "एक्सपोर्ट इंजीनियरिंग कौंसिल" में काम करते हैं, उनको इस प्रकार का नोटिस दिया है कि उनकी नौकरी समाप्त हो जाएगी।

महोदया, मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो नवयुवक हैं, आप