

غائب کر دیا۔ اس سلسلے میں وہاں کافی تہذیب ہے۔ وہاں کے مقامی لوگ اس میں شامل نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ باہر کے لوگ آکر وہاں رہتے ہیں۔ انہیں تہذیبی طور پر قبول کیا گیا ہے۔ اور وہاں فساد - بھارت میں - تو سال پرانی مسجد توڑ رہے ہیں۔ اس طرح مذہبی پرہیز میں ستم تو یہاں ہر مذہب میں ہوتا ہے۔

ایک بہت خطرناک بات یہ ہے کہ آسام میں ووٹرز لسٹ میں گزری ہو رہی ہے۔ تقریباً چالیس لاکھ افراد اس پر اس پرہیز نام ہو آسام گورنمنٹ کو پسند نہیں آتا انہیں خلاف نظر آتا ہے۔ یہ کام جاری ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ جو ایم۔ ایل۔ ہیں اسوقت پرہیز ان کے نام تک لگے جارہے ہیں۔ جو ایکس ایم ایم ہیں ایم ایم ہیں ان کے نام لگے جارہے ہیں۔ ووٹر لسٹ سے چالیس لاکھ افراد پرہیز لوگ جو اس بات کے مستحق ہیں کہ ان کے نام شامل کئے جائیں۔ یہ جو ممبران ہیں ان کے نام غائب کئے جارہے ہیں۔ تاکہ ان کے حق میں پسند و نفرت سے اپنی گورنمنٹ لگتی جائے۔ اور دوسرے کوئی بھی لوگ روک نہ پا سکیں۔ ووٹرز نہ ہو اور کوئی دوسرے کام نہ کر سکیں۔ تو ہوم مینسٹر کو۔ گورنمنٹ کے اس سلسلے میں شہریوں کے حقوق

کی حفاظت کرنی چاہئے۔ ووٹرز لسٹ قانون کے مطابق انصاف کے مطابق ممبران چاہئے۔ اور تمام دھاندلی جو وہاں ہو رہی ہے۔ لا قانونیت کی حد ہے لوگوں کو قتل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ لٹا جا رہا ہے۔ سارا جا رہا ہے۔ الفا گورنمنٹ کی چھوڑ چھایا میں تمام اس قسم کی تمام لا قانونیت کر رہی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ریشٹری الیکشن کمیشن کے سامنے بالکل دھاندلی اور الٹا کام کر رہی ہے۔

تو سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا یہ فرض ہے کہ اسکو درست کرے اور اس طرح کی چیزوں کو تھپک کرے۔ جسے اہم ہے کہ آپ اس طرف گورنمنٹ کی توجہ دلائیں گے اور اس کام کو مکمل کریں گے۔

Need to include Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

SHRI RATNA BHADUR RAI (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through this Special Mention I want to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the long-felt demand of 10 million Nepali-speaking citizens of this country for the incorporation of their language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The growing discontentment of these people has reached a crescendo now which has been amply manifested in the massive deputation given to the Prime Minister on 4th September, 1990, by the representatives of Bhartiya Nepali Rashtriya Parishad representing several political and non-political organisations of national stature. Dozens of M.P.s. from left and other political parties joined the deputation in support of this demand. Moreover, almost all the M.P.s. from the ruling and opposition parties have appended their signatures to the

[Shri Ratna Bahadur Rai]

Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister. We, Nepali-speaking people throughout the country are grateful for this solidarity and appreciate their realisation regarding the urgency of bringing this community in the mainstream of national life.

Much water has flown down the Teesta and Ganga since the first voice demanding the constitutional recognition of this language was raised in this august House in 1956 by late Satyendranarayan Mazumdar from C.P.I. Plethora of promises made by successive Governments at the Centre for the amelioration of the plight of minority nationalities could not do away with their patent inequities. Nepali-speaking Citizens too were the victims of this incongruous situation.

Whenever the fate of the country was in peril due to external threat or internal anarchy, blood of Gorkha soldiers was called for and we erected Himalayan walls with our dead bodies to defend the sovereignty and integrity of our Motherland. But whenever the demands for honouring the mother-tongue of these soldiers were raised, not only were they ignored but even their loyalty and patriotism were questioned. I ask such hypocrites and pretenders to visit our villages in Darjeeling, Assam, Sikkim, Dehradun and elsewhere where Nepalese are populated and see lakhs of war-widows, orphans and ex-soldiers with amputated hands and feet. Any dispassionate study of Indian history may reveal the contribution of Nepalese in the freedom struggle too.

It is not my contention that Nepalese should be paid back for their sacrifices. But we are asking only for a square deal as a national minority and our right for an ethnical identity, as enshrined in the Constitution.

Internationally acclaimed historians and linguists like R. L. Turner, G. A. Grierson and Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee and many other scholars of eminence have abundantly proved this language of Indo-Aryans family to be closely linked with Indian origins. Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee in his Note on the Report of the Official Language Commission commented to the extent :

“Other Indian languages are to be added in this (Eighth Schedule) following

the wishes of their speakers and their importance, e.g. Sindhi and Nepali.”

It was in 1956, Sindhi language was rendered its rightful berth in the Constitution in 1967 but our voice was lost in the wilderness and we were left beating the air for years together.

I do not want to go in further details that Nepali is the official language of Sikkim and West Bengal, that three State Assemblies have unanimously passed resolutions supporting this demand, that Nepali is recognised in the Indian Universities since 1911 and it was approved by the Sahitya Akademi two decades ago, etc. etc.

Till a few months ago, all the successive Governments were repeating the same cut-and-dried stand that all Indian languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Constitution are being treated equally. But in reply to my Unstarred Question of 28th March, 1990, the Government has categorically detailed the privileges given to the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Hence to help the linguistic minorities to combat their economic and educational backwardness on the one hand and, on the other, to do away with the feeling of alienation and deprivation and to bring them in the mainstream of national life, Government should ponder over the existing language policy seriously.

At the end, I request the Government to take an earliest step to accord constitutional recognition to Nepali language so that justice delayed may not turn into justice denied.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH (Nagaland) :
Sir, I associate myself with this demand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) :
Mr. Thomas Kuthiravattom—not here, Mr. Ahish Sen.

Implementation of Award of National Industrial Tribunal regarding employees of Regional Rural Banks

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal) :
Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am on the point of Regional Rural Bank employees.

Sir, the Regional Rural Banks were established from 1975 onwards. And for reasons best known to the then Govern-