

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, The Vice-Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy) in the Chair.

PREVENTION OF APARTHEID IN SPORTS BILL, 1988. —Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Shri Morarka to continue his speech.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, as I was stating just before lunch, there are two main maladies I find with this legislation which we are discussing. One, as I said, is, it has a very narrow application, and the second is, it is superfluous. The honourable Minister intervened to say that clause 4 of this legislation covers foreigners who have contacts with South Africa. She said she would reply in her reply to the debate. In the lunch time I have had occasion to consult legal opinion. I reiterate that clause 4 of this Bill which we are considering and about pass deals with Indians. It does not deal with entry of foreigners. So, in its present form this legislation says that any Indian having links with South Africa will be denied Government facilities. For that a legislation is not required — a simple Government statement was enough. And there is no need of saying "All countries practising apartheid." There is only one country in the world practising apartheid. The passport of Indian citizens says "Valid for all countries except South Africa." A simple statement of the Government was enough, that any sportsman having links with South Africa will not get any facility. it was enough. This legislation is not required for that. Secondly, when you say "Indians practising apartheid", that is again superfluous. No Indian practises apartheid. In fact, I again say, Indians are practising apartheid in its worst form. There are Indians who are still practising untouchability, there are Indian who believe in dowry. That is a worse form of apartheid, worse than racial discrimination, in my opinion. It is

much more valid in our country. Mahatma Gandhi who fought against racial discrimination in South Africa, fought equally zealously for the removal of untouchability. unfortunately today, in our enthusiasm to ape the West, we are in a hurry to bend backwards and say that apartheid is bad, but we do not talk of our own social problems. The third point which I want to emphasise to the Minister is, the facilities created, the moneys spent by the Government are still revolving around the cities. Delhi has got a lot of stadia, a lot of facilities. The vast majority of our countrymen cannot use those facilities. This is another form of apartheid. After all, it is the "haves" who will have the facilities. The real citizens will never get access to the facilities and the money which the Government spends to create those facilities. It is my submission to the Minister that she should please consider that those facilities which were created for the Asiad, which have now become permanent assets of the country, should be thrown open to the vast majority of our countrymen, and the only way to do this is that you should invite from all the States in the country selected sportsmen to come and stay in the Asiad complex for a year or two years of training. The Government has got accommodation which it can give free. They have got all the facilities for which in any case we are spending money. All that you have to arrange is food for the sportsmen. That investment is much less than that in the concrete stadia. We will go a long way in creating a better sports culture or better sports standard in this country. We can face international competitiveness in a much better way.

The final point I want to make is this. There is one clause here which says that national honours will not be bestowed on sportsmen who have links with South Africa or who have contacts with countries practising apartheid. Fine. Then it says that the honours which have been given will be withdrawn. Now, Madam, by this again we are exposing ourselves.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Not "Madam"

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sorry. Sir, we are exposing ourselves to become a target of amusement. If we, in our wisdom, have given honours to some sportsmen, today we are withdrawing them because of this Bill. Does it mean that before this Bill we did not know that apartheid was bad, that while giving that honour we did not consider apartheid to be bad? Apartheid is bad. In India, Gandhiji preached it in 1920. In 1989 we do not wake up to the fact that apartheid is bad. Any honour given is given. There is no question of withdrawing an honour. Today we are passing a Bill that any honour given to a player who is practising apartheid should be withdrawn. An honour given should not be withdrawn. Fresh honours, you need not bestow. This is the point.

With these words, madam, I again reiterate two or three points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Not "Madam".

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sorry. This is happening because when I was speaking earlier Madam was in the Chair and I am continuing that speech now.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR (Maharashtra): You are obsessed.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: With Mrs. Heptulla?

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Haryana): With Mrs. Margaret Alva.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: The Minister is, of course, very receptive to our suggestions. I want to bring this to the attention of the Minister. She is presiding over a very important Ministry

in the sense that this is the only Ministry for which the increase in the budget is many times the original budget. No other Ministry has had that kind of fortune. I request: please take an overall view of this.

I know the speeches of the Treasury Benches coming after me will be talking of apartheid and what the Rajiv Gandhi Government has done about apartheid and that the whole world is looking to India.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Why are you becoming an astrologer anticipating what is going to happen?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: It is so inane that I can predict it even in my sleep that they will go on talking of apartheid. I reiterate that this Bill has nothing to do with apartheid. Apartheid is reprehensible, everybody agrees; not only this whole House but the whole country, the whole world agrees. But when we are passing a legislation, it should be with a little more maturity. There is no use of increasing our paper work and passing laws which cannot be implemented.

As far as implementation is concerned, there are two or three cricketers, Kapil Dev and others about whom at one time people said that they were about to sign a contract with South Africa. The Press made a little hullabaloo, and everybody chickened out. So, today, in the present atmosphere in India, nobody is going to have links with South Africa. For that we do not need any big legislation and the consequent chorus that the Government has taken great strides to prevent apartheid in sports. There is no apartheid in sports in India.

Well, since you want it, make it *de jure*. We have no objection to it. The country is already a party to the U.N. convention.

With these words, I do hope that the Minister will give thought to my suggestions.

Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: To begin with, I would like to congratulate the Government and the Minister for bringing forward this Bill, which, in fact, is once again a reiteration of this country's and its people's solidarity with the on-going struggle in South Africa against a system which is both despicable and reprehensible, a system which is guilty of the denial of fundamental human rights to the majority of the people there.

When we discuss what actually apartheid is and what international solidarity or the actions of the other Governments whether in India or in the rest of the world mean, then only will we be able to appreciate it. I wish Mr. Morarka had the decency to come back, because, I would like to mention to him and I am sure he will have the patience. For his benefit, in fact, I am deviating from what I was to say. The efforts of the international community—whether it is this country or a majority of the countries in Africa and Asia, the Non-aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth or the United Nations—in isolating the racist regime was absolutely required, essential and has had the desired effect. But when my friend on the other side while condemning apartheid says that there is no need for this legislation suggesting that this will amount to discrimination in sports, also accusing the Government of aping the West and also pointing towards the existence of discrimination and in his words the worst form of apartheid in India, this is what I strongly object to as an Indian. This Bill or the statements of the Government, I agree with him, are not something new.

For India it is not an act of solidarity, but an expression of the common emotional and historical links dating from Mahatma Gandhi's time when in Johannesburg he forged the instrument of Satyagraha in 1926. Last year when the British Cricket team was to tour India, an article was written in the London Times by a rabid racist person. It was an article full of racial arrogance and the same accusations were made against India in that article, which have been repeated in this House today. I am very sad to hear them, because in the case of India untouchability has been there no doubt; other social ills which my friend has referred to are there, but we, as Indians, are not proud of the social evils rather we are ashamed of them. We have not given legal or constitutional sanction to those social evils. We have banned those social evils. There are legislations in this country banning untouchability and anybody practising untouchability is bound to be punished. As Indians we have to realise that we are talking of another system, where those responsible for perpetrating the oppressive system of apartheid are proud of that. They talk in terms of genetic superiority, the superiority of the White race. We are talking of institutionalised racism. We are not talking of a mere custom. We are talking of a country where racism has the sanction of the law. Community segregation has the sanction of the Constitution. Black majority, is desired equal opportunities. A country where a White minority of less than 11 per cent is dominating and oppressing the majority of 87 per cent; where all the opportunities are confined to the minority group, where 87 per cent of productive land is in the hands of the minority and the majority of people are confined to 13 per cent of unproductive land—the ghettos. The United Nations and other international organisations reports explain the level of discrimination which prevails there. We are talking of an entire society which is brutalised and terrorised and which, in my opinion and in the eyes of all our colleagues, is a stigma on mankind. If we all have to lay

our claim on civilisation, then, by the end of the 20th century it is the duty of the entire international community to work for the removal of apartheid not by the actions of individual Governments alone. The discussion on this Bill, I hoped earlier, will not lead to any debate with people trying to score debating points.

Sir, without going into details, I have to remind this House, India has a proud record of fighting apartheid. We were the first country to impose sanctions in 1946 when Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of the interim Government. At a press conference in September, 1946 he had announced the sanctions. It was not after independence but the interim Government took this decision. It was an expression of the policy which was evolved during the course of our freedom struggle, a policy which highlights strong link between Asia and Africa. At that time, we had a trade of Rs.119 million with South Africa. It amounted to almost 6 per cent of our exports. We recalled our High Commissioner in 1946. We closed our mission in 1954. It is all a matter of record.

We were again the first country to raise this issue in the United Nations General Assembly. Our efforts have succeeded. We sponsored a resolution in the United Nations in 1962 along with 34 other countries. It finally led to the exclusion of South Africa. We have taken initiative in the Commonwealth. Today, along with other members of the non-aligned movement and the Commonwealth countries, we are working in a resolute manner for the enforcement of comprehensive sanctions which are, in fact, being opposed by certain countries who by their support continue to provide sustenance to the racist regime. On the other hand, by hon. friend says that we are aping the West, I am quite surprised because the Western countries are providing them with support and sustenance. The United States of America and the United Kingdom have

both refused to impose mandatory sanctions. What we are doing is entirely in conformity with our policies and views. It is a consistent approach and not an *ad hoc* approach.

Sir, when we talk of apartheid in sports, here again we have to realise that sports are governed by a moral code where there need not be and should not be any room for any discrimination. This is what the Olympic Charter says. In an abnormal society no normal sports is possible. The people who are denied opportunities elsewhere in life are also denied equal opportunities in sports. That had started way back in 1948.

There were separate White clubs, White sports bodies which obtained affiliation with the international bodies and completely excluded non-Europeans. The majority of people who otherwise are not only poor and under-nourished but are also denied access to the facilities. The movement against discrimination started in 1955. When the Committee of black players started agitating for international recognition, they won their first victory way back in 1956 and the non-racial South African Table Tennis board won the recognition of the International Table Tennis Federation. And it was for this that Mr. Montague, an Englishman, whose contribution in that field, which in fact, make the first success of the struggle against apartheid in sports, is remembered even today. After that, Sir, there has been formation of the various organisations. Just for the benefit of all my friends, I may mention the South African Sports Association was formed in 1958 and SANROC the south Africa Non-racial olympic committee was formed in 1953. After ten years, the south Africa Committee of Sports was formed. All these non-racial bodies have been agitating against this discrimination in the field of sports, sensitising international opinion, mobilising support for this cause. there have been people who have made

sacrifices for this struggle. The Chairman of the SANROC, John Herris was arrested, detained and executed in 1955. Since 1969, that organisation could not function from the soil of South Africa. It is functioning from London and this movement has involved hundreds and thousands of people elsewhere. In countries like New Zealand and Australia this call for boycott became a national movement. I would like to mention the racial arrogance of the Pretoria regime and the manner in which they have contemptuously rejected the international community's opinion. In 1969, when the English Cricket team was to tour South Africa, it included a coloured player, Basil D' Oliveria, and they objected to his inclusion, finally leading to the cancellation of that tour. I am also reminded of the famous campaign in 1970 when the South African Cricket Team was to tour England and they were stopped. There was a massive campaign, people courted arrest all over U.K., India and other Asian and African countries, threatened boycott of the 1970 Commonwealth games, leading to the cancellation of South African with the English Cricket Board like we saw last year and earlier this year, our personal experiences of talking with them, they refused to relent. they even ignored the pleas of the then Prime Minister Harold Wilson. but the Government then had to formally ask the MCC to cancel that tour. Sir, between then and now, there have been various other decisions of the International bodies. One was referred to by the Minister but in 1971 itself. Sir, there was a resolution of the United Nations, appealing to the international community to enforce boycott and that is where the process started which, led to the adoption of the U.N. convention in 1985. My friend is right when he says, we are also one of the signatories. He asked where is the need for this legislation. that is quite surprising because after that, the United Nations has constituted a special committee against Apartheid. That is the U.N. Special Committee against Apar-

theid. The Committee is monitoring the implementation of the various international decision, decisions of the sports organisations, for banning apartheid in sports. There is a register maintained by this Committee in which the name of the players, who played in South Africa, who have sporting links with them, are entered and those who figure on that register—that is popularly known as the U.N. Blacklist today--- those who figure in the U N. blacklist, are untouchable in the world of sports. No country or no organisation is prepared to accept them. then, you do not have to go into further details and for all these decision, whatsoever has been done by the United Nations or the Commonwealth, India has made its distinct contribution. I may also refer to one or two other events, Sir, where India's contribution was there. Way back in 1963, when the International Olympic Committee was meeting, we prevailed upon the rest of the participating countries to make South Africa change its policy or exclude it from the 1964 Tokyo olympic games. Powerful lobbies and interests were working in support of the pretoria regime virtually bringing them back to the Mexico games. But again we prevailed and prevented that from happening finally leading to their expulsion in 1974. In 1974, the entire nation knows, we refused to play South Africa in the Davis Cup Final. Indian sportsman have been commended and honoured for their contribution in the struggle and one such sportsman is Bishen Singh Bedi; another is Ramanathan Krishnan. They have been honoured and commended by international organizations. Without referring to each and every instance, in 1986, we had taken a principled stand in boycotting the Commonwealth Games along with African and other Asian countries because of the reluctance of the United Kingdom to impose sanctions and that brings us to what happened last year about the tour of the English cricket team. Mr. Morarka referred to the Gleneagles agreement. Yes, there are countries who have subscribed to the

IOC Charter. But yet, sports bodies or organizations in those very countries have opposed that IOC Charter, refused to follow it and indirectly allowed players to have such links. Here, was a case where a nation which was a signatory both to the Gleneagles agreement and the IOC Charter selected for its cricket team to tour India, eight players—it was not only the question of captain, but eight players—who figured on the UN blacklist. That was a deliberate, provocative action on their part and that action had come at a time when the ICC, the International Cricket Conference, was seized of this matter. There were various meetings which had taken place; there were separate resolutions which were tabled by countries like the West Indies, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka and India, to take a final decision about cricket players having such links, because England was one of the first countries to join the ICC, they thought that they had the veto power. Twice they had the conference postponed; first, before the last World Cup and then again, last year, taking it to January this year so that no decision is taken and the tour comes through. There was public outcry; there were protests in England; there were protests in this country so that TCCB is not allowed to do that. Finally, the Government of India acted and refused visa to those players. This action of the Government of India, enhanced the prestige of this country. The United Nations Secretary-General and the Commonwealth Secretary-General commended the Government of India. This decision gave support to the UN Register, to the UN blacklist and it also created a situation where other countries were forced to do the same. In the mini World Cup which was to be held in Australia, the Pakistan team refused to play the same English cricket team, leading to the cancellation of the tour. The West Indies refused to accept the team. Even the Australians who the English cricket authorities originally thought would join them, did not join. And there was talk of a division of the world cricket in two camps, the white and the black

camps. But that did not take place. In January, finally that ICC conference was held. The South African Government was spending millions of 3 P.M. Rands to buy votes, to influence the participating delegates at their behest. Court cases were filed in England which the British courts threw out. But ultimately a principled stand was taken by the ICC; even the ICCB had to fall in line. And that is what we were demanding. The English cricket authorities have agreed to that resolution which provides for a ban ranging from 3 to 5 years for all those players who have any links with South Africa. This is now finally decided. It is not that India is trying to do something new. Our efforts have succeeded...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: My precise objection is that clause 5 of this Bill which talks of foreigners entering into India does not cover that. We are only talking of countries that follow apartheid or organisations and institutions; we are not talking of individuals. If that is the final decision or agreement of ICC, I would request the Minister to move an amendment to clause 5. That is all that the burden of my song was.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is for the Minister to reply to your point. But this, in my opinion, is a case of abundant precaution so that even commercial considerations do not weigh in the minds of some people. I don't think. I agree with him there, that there is any player in this country who will dare to do that, given all these international agreements. I agree with him. But as far as the entry of such persons in concerned, first of all, they cannot be members of the team which is visiting India. Cricket was the only soft area. But there again an agreement has been arrived at. And as far as Government is concerned, it has acted in the past and denied visas. Visa regulations have to be consistent with Government

policy and denial of visa is a prerogative of the Government. I am sure that this country will certainly continue with that approach, that policy, which has won international support and which is in solidarity with those people who are trying to free themselves from this oppressive system.

To conclude I only have to say that we are all together. There is a national consensus as far as opposition to this abominable system is concerned; first the national consensus and then, of course, the international consensus but for a few blacksheep who too will be compelled by the mounting international opinion to fall in line and finally isolate the Pretoria regime.

SHRI M.A. BABY (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for permitting me to speak on this Bill for the Prevention of Apartheid in sports, 1988. We who are sitting here on this side of the august House rarely get an opportunity to appreciate and agree with some legislations of the Treasury Benches and we do not want to spare this opportunity though we have certain points in order to further strengthen the legislation. At the outset I would like to make it clear that we appreciate the intention of this Bill. I would also like to add that as per the statement made by the Minister, and that is known to us, already more than a hundred countries have given effect to this UN Convention. It would have been in the fitness of things if our country had been one among the first few which gave effect to the UN Convention. Now, for various reasons—the Treasury Benches were preparing the Anti-Defamation Bill and such other black and undemocratic legislation—the Government could not pay sufficient attention to bring forward a legislation of this kind which would have commanded universal support. Anyhow, better late than never.

Now, coming to the different clauses of the proposed legislation, I would like to point out two things. One is already mentioned here. There is some lack of clarity still in relation to one aspect. How this Bill will prevent our sports associations or sports persons from having sports links with those sports associations or sports bodies or sports persons who are having association with the countries practising apartheid. An explanation has been made that clause 5 will take care of this. But that is already there. Once you bring forward a legislation, this aspect should have been categorically taken care of. But the proposed Bill fails in this respect. It does not categorically say. Already we have been doing something like the refusal of visa to the English cricket team because there were players who are having and who were having links with South Africa. This should be taken care of. This is only one aspect of the problem. There is one more aspect, a serious aspect. What do we propose to do in relation to our sports people going out and participating in sports events outside India? Our sports people go to England to play County Cricket. How are we going to prevent this? Are we allowing them to participate or play with those teams which include members who have sports links with South Africa? This aspect is not covered by this Bill. But this is a very very important aspect. I do not think that there is any political reason why the Government should not come out with a concrete stand on this. I am sure that the Government will bring forward an adequate and effective amendment to take care of these aspects. This is what I would like to mention in relation to the contents of the Bill.

Now, while generally appreciating the position taken by the Government of fully extending our support to those who are fighting against apartheid in South Africa, I would also like to express my reservation in relation to certain vacillations of the Central Government in tak-

ing firm positions. It is universally appreciated in our country that we refused visa to those eight players or to the English Team as many players had links with South Africa. But, before this incident, we allowed the World Cup Cricket which was known as the Reliance Cup to take place in our country. What was the reason given? What was the rationale behind that? It was said that the question of putting a ban on those who were having association with the racist regime of South Africa was being considered by international bodies and that their decision should be awaited and, therefore, at that point of time, they could not prevent the World Cup or the Reliance Cup matches from taking place. But I feel that there were other considerations, business, monetary and financial, which were involved in allowing the World Cup matches taking place than any other specious arguments put forward. Similarly, when the question of our going to play with Israel came up, we took a decision that we would not play, and there was a question put here by me and another one put in the Lok Sabha. What was the reason given? Massive attacks and atrocities are committed on the Palestinians in the Gaza strip and on the West Bank and, in such a situation, we would not go. Does it mean that in ordinary circumstances, in peaceful circumstances, there is peace for the Palestinians? But if there were no atrocities committed on Palestinians in Gaza strip or the Western Bank, we would have gone. These are certain aspects, certain areas, where we have criticism regarding the vacillations of the position of the Central Government in relation to the foreign policy. We know that sports apart from being sports, there is diplomacy through other means in it in the modern era. So I request the Central Government to be more firm while extending our support to develop firm position the Central Government takes against Apartheid, against discrimination. We would like the Central Government to be more firm against Apartheid.

With these words, I conclude.
Thank you.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA
(RAJASTHAN): Mr. Deputy chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Prevention of Apartheid in Sports Bill, 1988.

Sir, after a very illustrious speech from Apartheid expert, I should say, Mr. Anand Sharma, I do not think there are many points left. But I feel only surprised that a very noble Bill like this is also sometimes being objected to, directly or indirectly by some of our friends. I feel this is simple inhumanity, and I condemn this kind of objection in no uncertain terms. In this modern world, Sir, we feel ashamed, ashamed of being in a society where we have to discuss an issue like Apartheid when a small country like South Africa is creating a situation in the world where there is discrimination because of colour. I find no reason why this kind of discrimination should be allowed to happen in any part of the world. Either it is India or it is Europe or States. In fact, our Government does not discriminate on the basis of colour, caste, creed or sex. The same policy is applicable in the case of Apartheid.

Sir, I am reminded here of Hitler who wanted to develop a special race, a super race. I do not know what South Africa is trying to do about it. But what is the final result of it? Without going into too many details, he had to resort to suicide. I am sure that time is coming very soon when people who are resorting to this kind of Apartheid in South Africa will also resort to suicide, and the entire world will be free of such people.

Let us see the Olympian record. For the last few Olympics, if you just see the record, you will find that these are the

coloured people against whites who are far ahead in all kinds of sports. How do we think that the coloured people are in no way better than the whites? I think it is the whites who have become very strong, merely because they are controlling the wealth of the world. Wealth of the world is distributed so disproportionately. Since they are controlling the wealth of the world, they are still treating these blacks or the coloured people like their slaves in the world. This situation has got to be changed. These poor people from poor countries of Africa and Asia have hardly any facilities. They are able to fight the so-called whites of the developed countries with very poor facilities.

Sir, this particular Bill was very necessary because recently we have been hearing that some of our sportsmen can be attracted by the allurements of luxuries being offered by these inhuman practitioners of *apartheid* from South Africa. It is most unfortunate. This Bill will put a right restriction and will avoid this kind of thing happening to our own countrymen and to our sports organisations. I am sure that our sportsmen will come to their senses so that we really don't have to use this Bill at any time now or ever after.

I would like to mention that India has done innumerable things in order to pursue a policy of 'no discrimination at all' not only with our own citizens but with everybody in the world. I would like to mention only a few things for the information of the House. As my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma, mentioned, India pulled out of the Davis Cup Final against South Africa. It was not a mean achievement. This was a rare opportunity for an Indian player to reach the finals. But we had to pull out of it because of the *apartheid*. I congratulate not only the country but also the individual sportsman

who had to sacrifice an opportunity of this nature. India cancelled a tour by England because the English team contained players with South African connections. India boycotted the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games because the African nations boycotted the Games. India, along with Pakistan and the West Indies, forced the International Cricket Conference to adopt a resolution recently that anyone who had visited South Africa would be banned for four years. Indian players and sportsmen are aware that their passports would be impounded if they had any contact with South Africa. The All-India lawn Tennis Association has consistently opposed the entry of South Africa in the Davis Cup. The International Table Tennis Federation has excluded South Africa largely because of the consistent opposition from the Indian Table Tennis Federation. India is in the forefront among supporters for the SANROC (South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee) based in London. The SANROC Secretary, Sam Ramasamy, has always lauded India's efforts in the cause of anti-*apartheid* movements. The International Seminar organised by the Arjuna Awardees' Association with large support from Government held a lively discussion against racialism in sport.

Sir, very recently, I had the opportunity of visiting most of the African countries. I can tell you from my own experience that most of these poor Africans who are black by colour were extremely hospitable. They were in no way less civilised than any of the whites from Europe or America or anywhere else in the world. In fact, in spite of so much oppression, some of the people have developed so much of tolerance. They were able to tolerate the oppression by the so-called whites. I congratulate our Prime Minister, our Government and our Minister for bringing out this Bill at the right time. I am sure, this will go a long

way in avoiding Apartheid at least in our country. With these words, I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate and unhappy to hear the word Apartheid in this civilised 20th century. The system of institutionalised racial segregation and discrimination for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the domination of one racial group of persons over another racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them such as that happening in South Africa, is barbarous and uncivilised. So, the entire civilised society should teach a lesson to the country practising Apartheid. Mounting pressure should come from all over the world in all the spheres. The prevention of Apartheid should be not only in sports but also in all the spheres of life.

Sir, the International Cricket Conference has decided to ban cricketers with sporting links with South Africa from Test matches from three to five years. While doing so, it has given a blow to Apartheid on which the entire exploitative structure of South African racist society rests. This Bill is in furtherance of the Gleneagles Agreement among the Commonwealth countries.

Sir, the introduction of the Prevention of Apartheid in Sports Bill, 1988, is a welcome feature. This is a right step. There can be no second view on this. The supporters of South Africa should at least know that the Pretoria regime should give up the system of the practice of Apartheid from now onwards. The Section in this Bill providing prohibition of sports bodies, teams and individuals to

have sports contacts and entering into contracts with the country practising Apartheid is a welcome Section. The Section for refusing the giving of financial or other assistance to sportsmen who participate in sports activities in a country practising Apartheid is also a right Section. But, Sir, the penalty for contravention of Section 3 or Section 4 is very much less. It should be more. The maximum limit for imprisonment should be enhanced from six months to two years. Like that, the maximum limit for fine should be enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. This Bill will tighten the screws on South Africa. This type of Bill should be displayed by all the international authorities connected with sports and also by all the countries so that South Africa will give up this practice of Apartheid. So, there is no second opinion about this prevention of Apartheid in sports.

But there are so many things which are more dangerous than apartheid, which have to be prevented not only in sports but in the entire society. In sports especially, nepotism, favouritism and corruption have to be prevented immediately. Then there is one thing more which is thousand times more dangerous than apartheid, and that is the cancer of untouchability. This has to be prevented not only in sports but in our entire society. No doubt, there may not be comparison between apartheid in South Africa and untouchability in India; we do not compare it; but we have to save our society from this cancer and for this, stringent steps have to be taken not only in the sphere of sports but in all spheres of our life.

With these few submissions and suggestions, I support this Bill wholeheartedly. Thank you.

श्री सैयद सिन्नो रज़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सबसे पहले मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझ नाचीज़ को मौका दिया कि इस बुनियादी सवाल के ऊपर जो आज दुनियां में बहुत सारे तनाव हैं उनमें एक बहुत बड़ा जलता हुआ सवाल है बोलेने का मौका दिया। मेरी कोशिश यह है कि मैं उस भाषा का प्रयोग करूँ जो आज देश की साधारण जनमानस की भाषा है। इससे मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि दुनियां को यह पता चले कि इस बिल के लाने के पीछे सिर्फ सरकार की मंशा ही नहीं है। बल्कि भारत के साधारण जन-नागरिक इस मंशा के पीछे हैं और सदियों सदियों से जो हमारा इतिहास रहा है कि हमने हमेशा मानवीय उसूलों के खिलाफ़ की जाने वाली ज्यादातियों के विरुद्ध आवाज़ उठाई है वह पहले भी थी और आज भी बनी रहेगी। कभी कभी प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्यों भारत अपनी गरीबी, अपने पिछड़ेपन तथा जो और बहुत सारी उसकी समस्याएँ हैं, तनाव हैं उनसे क्यों नहीं जूझता और दुनियां के जो बड़े बड़े सवालालात हैं उनकी तरफ़ ज्यादा तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करता है। मैं, वाइस चैयरमैन साहब, यह अर्ज़ करना चाहूंगा कि हम दूध के जले हुए हैं और कहावत है कि दूध का जला मट्ठा भी बहुत सतर्कता से पीता है। हमने शताब्दियों से गुलामी की जंजीरों में ज़िन्दगी गुज़ारी है। हम जानते हैं कि गुलामी क्या है। हम समझते हैं कि अपारथीड क्या है। हमने देखा है कि किस तरह से कौमों को ज़लील किया जाता है। कौमों को बह दिन देखने पड़ते हैं कि जो शायद जानवरों को भी जानवरों के हाथों देखने नहीं पड़ें। इसीलिए चाहे वह कामनवेलथ का प्लेटफ़ॉर्म हो, चाहे वह "नाम" हो सारी दुनियां के अन्दर शान्ति की व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का संघर्ष हो और चाहे वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच हो, हमने भारत ने, हमारी सरकार ने हमारे नेताओं ने हमेशा हमेशा नस्ली-इस्तराफ़ के खिलाफ़ जाति-भेद के खिलाफ़, मानव-मानव के बीच रंग के आधार पर दीवारें खड़ी करने के खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठाई है। आज दुनियां में जो बहुत सारे तनाव हैं उनमें यह रंगभेद का तनाव बहुत ज़बरदस्त है। गरीबी से लड़ाई तो है ही लेकिन आज बहुत सी लड़ाइयाँ ऐसी हैं जिनके खिलाफ़ हम सब मिल कर आवाज़ उठा रहे हैं। आपको मालूम है जैसे आप जानते हैं अभी दुनियां की दो बड़ी ताकतों ने आपस में मिल कर समझौता किया कि विश्वयुद्ध का जो तनाव है उसे किस तरह से कम किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने समझौता किया कि किस तरह से हम आणविक युद्ध की विभिधिका को समाप्त कर सकें और न्युक्लियर डिसआर्मामेंट की तरफ़ वह कुछ कदम आगे बढ़े हैं।

लेकिन आज युद्ध की प्रक्रिया बदल गयी है। आज यदि आणविक युद्ध या जो नये नये तरह के वीपन्स हैं जो साइंस की देन हैं, अगर इनके जरिये युद्ध होगा तो यह महायुद्ध ऐसा होगा जो पहले महायुद्ध और दूसरे महायुद्ध की तरह इतिहास को पढ़ने वाले किसी एक व्यक्ति को भी नहीं छोड़ेगा। मान्यवर, यह ऐसा युद्ध होगा जिसमें न सफेद बचेगे न काले बचेगे, न गोरे बचेगे न काली चमड़ी रखने वाले बचेगे। सारी की सारी विश्व मानव जाति समाप्त हो जायेगी। इसके पीछे एक बहुत बड़ा स्वार्थ है। स्वार्थ यह है कि सबके साथ कहीं हम भी न जल जायें, सबके साथ कहीं हम भी मौत का शिकार न हो जायें। लेकिन एक ऐसे समाज के अंदर जहां एक तरफ़ न्युक्लियर डिसआर्मामेंट की बात करके हम जंग के खतरों को कम कर रहे हैं सारी मानव जाति के लिए, उसी समाज के अंदर मानव के अंदर रहते हुए कुछ जातियों को जो किसी खास रंग की हैं, खास कलर की हैं, खास समुदाय की हैं उनको बांटा जा रहा है और इसके लिए आज जो हमारी मंत्री जी हैं और भारत सरकार को मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने एक कदम बढ़ाया है, यह एक अलामत है, एक शिनाख्त है, एक रास्ता है जो सारी दुनियां को दिखाया जा रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का जो फैसला था उसमें हमने पहल की है इस मामले को एक कानून की सुरत में कन्वर्ट करके।

अभी गूच का तज़क़िरा हुआ कि वे भारत कैसे पहुंचे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे आने वाले किसी भी हादसे को रोकने के लिए इस लेजिस्लेशन के जरिये बहुत बड़ी ताकत मिलेगी। मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा।

पिछले साल जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, हमारी स्पোর্ट्स मंत्री जी ने क्रिकेट से इंग्लैंड से आने वाले 8 खिलाड़ियों को वीजा नहीं दिया उसके पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी महत्वाकांक्षा हमारे देश के लोगों की थी और उसने हमें गांधी के रास्ते पर चलने के लिए एक बार फिर कटिबद्ध किया और दुनियां को यह बताया कि चाहे खेल का मैदान हो चाहे संस्कृति का, चाहे आर्थिक मैदान हो चाहे राजनीति का, हम अपने बुनियादी उसूलों से, बुनियादी मुद्दों से, उद्देश्यों से कभी समझौता नहीं करेंगे।

अभी हमारे काबिल दोस्त ने जो हज्जे मुखालिफ की तरफ से बोले, उन्होंने कहा कि रेशियल डिसक्रिमिनेशन खेल में नहीं होना चाहिए। यकीनी तौर पर हम उनसे सहमत हैं। लेकिन आज साउथ अफ्रीका के अंदर 317 कानून ऐसे बने हुए हैं जिनके जरिये डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है काले और गोरों के बीच में और खेलों में भी। मुझे खुशी है कि वे लोग जो रेशियल डिसक्रिमिनेशन, रंगभेद की नीति के तनाव का बहुत बड़ा जरिया बने हुए हैं और एक ऐसी माइनारिटी सरकार को जो सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत की है, साउथ अफ्रीका के अंदर, उसको पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और जब हमने इक्रामिक सैक्शंस की बात कामनवेल्थ में की तो उन्होंने उसको आनाकानी से रोकने की कोशिश की, लेकिन खुशी है कि दुनिया के लोगों का दबाव उन पर भी पड़ रहा है, चाहे वह आई० ओ० सी० की बात हो चाहे ब्रिटेन के ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हों। उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि केवल वे जत्थे नहीं जो युप की सूत में साउथ अफ्रीका जाते हैं बल्कि जो इंडिविजुअल भी जाते हैं तो उन्हें 3 या 4 साल के लिए खेलों से बाहर कर दिया जायेगा। इसलिए इस आवाज के पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी हमारी राजनीतिक विल है और इसीलिए यह लेजिस्लेशन मेरे ख्याल में यहां पर लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। आज साउथ अफ्रीका के अंदर क्या हो रहा है? एक थर्ड डिग्री का जो एपारथाइड है उसका वहां पर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। बेसिक, जो बुनियादी जिंदगी के लिए जरूरतें हैं, वहां के काले लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रही हैं हम मानते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी कहीं कहीं असमानताएं हैं, हम मानते हैं कि हमारे यहां कहीं न कहीं नाइसाफी है, हम मानते हैं कि आजादी के बाद अभी भी हमें एक ऐसा समाज बनाना है जो न्याय से भर हुआ हो जहां किसी के साथ भी ज्यादाती न हो लेकिन हम कानून के जरिये, हम सरकार के जरिये या शासन के जरिये यह नहीं कहते कि अन्याय करने वाले न्याय के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं जालिम जो है वह ठीक कर रहा है। यह बुनियादी फर्क है। साउथ अफ्रीका के अंदर जो सरकार है वह अन्याय का समर्थन कर रही है, कानून अन्याय का समर्थन कर रहा है हम सही परिस्थितियों के विरुद्ध हैं। और इसलिए आज भारत दुनिया के अंदर पहचाना जा रहा है। इसकी आवाज पर लोग ध्यान दे रहे हैं। आज हो सकता है कि हम किसी क्षेत्र में इतना आगे न बढ़ पाये हों लेकिन विश्व शांति के एक वाहक की एक जबर्दस्त ताकत के रूप में आज भारत को पहचाना गया है।

इस लेजिस्लेशन के जरिए उन तमाम मामलात को कवर करने की कोशिश की गई है जिससे खेल के अंदर

अपारथीड के नजरिए को रखने वाले जो मुल्क हैं, उन्हें हमारे देश में आने से रोका जाएगा और हमारे मुल्क के लोग, चाहे वह किसी कम्पनी के मातहत हों, चाहे किसी स्पोंड्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के मातहत हों, उनको जाने से रोका जाएगा और व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी, जाती तौर पर भी यदि कोई ऐसे देश में जाना चाहता है, तो उसके ऊपर भी अंकुश लगेगा। इन्सान कमजोरियां अपने साथ रखता है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि हमारी इस लेजिस्लेशन के बाद हर खिलाड़ी का दिल बदल जाएगा, लेकिन यह मान कर चलते हैं कि वह खिलाड़ी जो देश से राष्ट्रीयता से प्रेम रखते हैं, वह समझेंगे कि देश के लोग क्या चाहते हैं, देश के हित में क्या है और हम अपनी शनाख्त किस प्रकार बना सकते हैं।

जैसा कि आपके सामने, मान्यवर, कहा गया है हमारे देश के अंदर भी कई मामलात ऐसे आए जहां पर कि कुछ इंडिविजुअल्स कोशिश की कि वह खेल खेलने के लिए ऐसे देशों के बाहर जा सकें। इसको मैं उनकी नीयत में कोई दोष नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश की और राष्ट्र की स्पष्ट नीति को नहीं समझ पाये हैं और मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि खिलाड़ियों को भी इस भावना को, अपारथीड की बात तो चाहे वह रंग के आधार पर हो, या जाति के आधार पर हो या देश के आधार पर हो, उसका पता चलना चाहिये हम जो कर रहे हैं, उसका असर जैसा कि हम कहते हैं— वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् हमने कहा है और आज भी हम कहते हैं। हर अच्छा काम करने वालों का असर दूसरों पर पड़ता है, पड़ोसी देशों पर जब हमने पिछले साल फैसला किया कि हम आठ खेलने वाले मशहूर खिलाड़ियों को, जिनका लिंक साऊथ अफ्रीकन गवर्नमेंट से रहा है या वहां खेल चुके हैं, चाहेंगे कि किसी देश के रहने वाले हों, चाहे वह ब्रिटिश सिटिज़ंस हों, अपने देश में नहीं आने देंगे, तो उसका जबर्दस्त असर हमारे पड़ोस के मुल्क पाकिस्तान पर पड़ा और उन्होंने भी हमारे रास्ते को अपनाते में फख्र महसूस किया कि हम खेल के अंदर भी अपारथीड में विश्वास रखने वाले देशों के खिलाड़ियों का विरोध करेंगे। आज वेस्ट इंडीज, भारत, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका और कई सफेद रंग वाले देश अपारथीड की मुखात्फत कर रहे हैं।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ एक रोशनी खेल जगत में आई और

यह हमारे ज़हनों में इन्कलाब पैदा करेगी, मेरा सोचना है।

शुक्रिया।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward the Prevention of Apartheid in Sports Bill, 1988. When we look at this problem, we have to see that India has been a pioneer in fighting for finishing of apartheid, wherever it exists. As far back as 1956, when other countries were sleeping, we severed our economic relations with South Africa. At that point of time, the quantum of our import/export business with South Africa was 10 per cent. At the sacrifice of 10% of business, which is quite a great quantum, we did it because we were dedicated to this cause. You, Mr. Vice-Chairman, are also in one of the organisations/associations which are looking for organising of parliamentarians the world over to meet and put up a united stand to fight apartheid. I was also a member of the delegation which went round the world to talk with fellow parliamentarians against this menace of apartheid. We are glad that things have now brightened up a little. Even America is not thinking about removal of apartheid. India is a pioneer; so any act which is a step towards eradication of apartheid, in whatever form it is, is a welcome step and must be supported.

While I was going through this Bill, I felt that this Bill will not meet the case of Graham Gooch. I was one of those Members who went to the Prime Minister for banning of those players to enter India who had participated in games in countries where apartheid is practised. You were also one of those Members. It was at a very early stage. Mr. Anand Sharma was also there. The Prime Minister was so quick that immediately he told his Minister—again it was Mrs. Margaret Alva—that the only way she should do it was to stop giving a visa to this man.

What I find is that this Bill suffers from a very great lacuna in that direction. We can apply this when any of our people go and participate in sports functions in countries where apartheid is being practised and if they went there, they could be penalized and, similarly, any foreigner coming from such a country where apartheid is practised. But take the case of an individual who does it although he is from a country which is not practising apartheid, for instance, Graham Gooch. Why were we against him? He was against the Convention of the United Nations and he was playing in South Africa. We put up the case to the Prime Minister saying how, when he was contravening the international Convention, we could allow him to come here. So, clauses 4 and 5 do not meet the requirements of such a case. We have also to block the entry of a person who does not belong to a country which practises apartheid but has been an active participant in a country which practises apartheid. This Bill does not at all cover this aspect.

Now, fortunately for us, this Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and it is yet to be passed. I would appeal to the honourable Minister to see if she could still come out with an amendment which can cover such cases. In case she feels there is a little difficulty for her—may be, I do not know—although it has been first introduced here. Had it been passed first in the Lok Sabha and it came here, then it would have been a little difficult. But she can still come up with an amendment after consultation with her Secretaries and other Ministers, to cover cases like this. If she is not able to do it right now.

I find only one saving grace here, and that is clause 8. Clause 8 stipulates that "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act." The purpose of this Bill is certainly not to do nothing in respect a person who is directly or indirectly participating in sports anywhere where apartheid is prac-

tised. This is the basic aim. With this aim, it says, every rule can be made under this. So, if under the rules she can incorporate that no visa will be given to any individual player who has played in South Africa or any other country which is practising apartheid, it can cover that. Similarly, if one of our players goes individually or in a team where there are two or three players who belong to that country where apartheid is practised, that can also be covered. Also there should be a rule that such a person will be covered under clauses 4 or 5 of this Bill. So, this is the only saving factor. But I submit, if this is not done, a very great lacuna will remain in this Bill and this will be violated—and surreptitiously violated—and we will not be able to meet the purpose for which this Bill has been introduced.

With these observations, Sir, I support the Bill and hope that the honourable Minister would heed what I have said and find a way by which cases like that of Graham Gooch would be brought under the purview of this Bill.

Thank you.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA (Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think the record of India is exemplary in trying to fight the practice of apartheid throughout the world, especially at the United Nations. We have had a history, as my hon. colleague has mentioned, a long history of proving really effectively by example that we are against this evil practice.

Sir, I will not go into all the points that my learned friends have already mentioned through you for the consideration of the House. I support the Bill. However, there is one point that I thought must be added or brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in this connection.

Sir, apart from those sportsmen who come here, whose visas can be stopped or those who go and play abroad, whose visas can be stopped, there is also a possibility and practice in which interna-

tional bodies invite sportsmen or representatives of sports bodies here to participate in international meetings, and they find themselves in a situation in which representatives of sports bodies which have been practising apartheid or have had close links with South Africa and so on, are present.

Sir, one such situation was faced by me in the Federation Aeronautic International in Paris where I had gone to represent India on behalf of the Aero Club of India in the Ballooning Committee. Although he was not a member, a South African delegate was smuggled into this meeting and was invited to participate not only in the Ballooning meeting but also in the Gliding Committee meeting which was a separate meeting. However, we took it upon ourselves in the Indian delegation to make a very strong protest, with the result that a vote was held and in the vote we succeeded in having the South African delegate pushed out and he could not participate. So, Sir, I thought that this one point in some form or another the hon. Minister might consider adding to this Bill so that our representatives who go abroad to attend meetings on behalf of sports associations of this country should try to say that we stand for a specific liberal policy of equality for all and are totally and strongly against apartheid in the world.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister and our Government for trying to have this Bill on the United Nations Convention which is a good thing for us. We want to stay in the forefront of this line against apartheid in all forms.

Thank you very much.

श्री ईशदत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, क्रीड़ा रंगभेद निवारण विधेयक, 1988 जो माननीय खेल-कूद मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, इस पर विचार रखने के लिए जो आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति हृदय से आपका प्रकट करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, बीसवीं शताब्दी का अंत हो रहा है। आज विज्ञान बहुत तरकी पर चला गया है, परंतु महात्मा गांधी जी ने इस शताब्दी के दूसरे दशक में जो लड़ाई छेड़ी थी दक्षिण-अफ्रीका में, रंगभेद नीति के खिलाफ, काले-गोरे के भेद के खिलाफ वह आज इतने दिनों के बाद भी दुनिया में विद्यमान है, खासकर दक्षिणी-अफ्रीका में। यह मानवता के लिए कलंक है और निश्चित रूप से मानव के मौलिक-अधिकारों का हनन करती है। इसलिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चालीसवें अधिवेशन में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार सरकार की ओर से यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह निश्चय ही अच्छा विधेयक है क्योंकि दक्षिणी अफ्रीका के लोगों के द्वारा या दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की सरकार के द्वारा रंगभेद के आधार पर जो दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसके लिए इस विधेयक के जरिए न केवल हम खिलाड़ियों को वहां जाने से रोक रहे हैं बल्कि दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की सरकार के विरोध में, उसके विरोध-स्वरूप एक तरह से यह अल्टीमेटम है उस सरकार के लिए वहां के लोगों के लिए। इसलिए यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसे अच्छा समझता हूँ। सरकार को चाहिए था कि वह इस विधेयक को और पहले लाती, लेकिन देर से लाए कोई बात नहीं, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में जो प्रावधान किए जा रहे हैं, वह निश्चय ही अच्छे हैं। इससे दुनिया के अंदर हम एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि हिंदुस्तान के लोग, भारत के लोग मानवता की रक्षा के लिए रंगभेद के आधार पर जो दुर्व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, इसके विरोध में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। इसके प्रावधानों से देश को लाभ जरूर मिलेगा लेकिन मुझे संदेह है कि सरकार इसका कड़ाई से पालन करेगी।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता था कि रंगभेद के आधार पर तो सरकार कानून बना रही है लेकिन इस देश में खेल-कूद में भेदभाव भी वह स्वयं बरतती है। जब भी खिलाड़ियों का चयन हुआ है। यह निर्विवाद बात है कि राजनीतिक दबावों के कारण अच्छे खिलाड़ी वंचित रह जाते हैं और जो अच्छे खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं खराब क्रिकेट के हैं उनका चयन सरकार द्वारा या समिति द्वारा कर दिया जाता है। यही कारण था कि सिओल में जो ओलंपिक खेल हुए उसमें हमें बुरी तरह पराजित होना पड़ा। खिलाड़ी ही पराजित नहीं हुए बल्कि इस देश का सम्मान गिरा। इसलिए मैं माननीया मंत्रीजी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह कानून तो बन रहा है, लेकिन आपके यहां जो कानून हैं, मर्यादाएं हैं, नियम हैं, उनका खेल जगत में उल्लंघन

नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर उल्लंघन नहीं किया जाएगा, ईमानदारी से चयन किया जाएगा तो निश्चय ही देश का सम्मान बढ़ेगा।

महोदय, दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में जो भेद-मूलक नीति अपनायी जा रही है काले-गोरे के आधार पर, वह कमोबेश अपने देश में भी है। वर्तमान सरकार ने अनटचबिलिटी एक्ट पास किया है लेकिन आज गांवों में स्थिति जैसी-की-तैसी है जो 19वीं शताब्दी में या 20वीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में रही होगी। आज भी अनुसूचित जाति के, जनजाति के लोग गांवों के बाहर बसते हैं। आज भी उनके साथ भेदभाव बरता जाता है। आज भी उनको अछूत कहा जाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीया मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकार में हैं, कानून तो रोज पास हो रहे हैं, लेकिन इन कानूनों का कड़ाई से पालन करो। आप सरकार से कहें, प्रयास करें और इस देश में भी जो भेदभाव है वह समाप्त करना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन में क्रीड़ा रंगभेद निवारण विधेयक पर विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
Is, the hon. Minister replying today?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
No.

श्री हरि सिंह: और मुझे खुशी है कि इस बिल का सभी वक्ताओं ने हार्दिक स्वागत किया है। समर्थन भी प्रकिया है। सचमुच यह बिल समर्थन और प्रशंसा के लायक इसलिए है कि खेल का जो सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य होता है वह समानता, बराबरी, इक्वैलिटी होती है। और इस बिल में आप देखते हैं कि जो ना-बराबरी का मामला है उसी को दूर करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। तो जो खेलों का सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य है—बराबरी, समानता - जिस समाज में बराबरी न हो, मानव-मानव भेद किया जाता हो खाल के रंग के उपर तो वहां खेल कहां? बृज-भाषा में विकल जी जानते हैं

“खेलन में को न गोसाईं”

खेल में सब बराबर हैं। कृष्ण जी खेलते थे तो साधारण खालों के साथ चरवाहों के साथ खेलते थे। तो खेलों में

समानता की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। तो यह जो बिल लाया गया है खेलों की मुख्य भावना के आधार पर लाया गया है। मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं कि मैं सरकार को, मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को किन अल्फाज़ में धन्यवाद दूँ। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जहाँ भी, किसी भी मुल्क में आजादी का सवाल आया है, चाहे वह काले-गोरे का सवाल हो, स्वतंत्रता का सवाल हो, रंग-भेद नीती का सवाल हो, आर्थिक-सामाजिक, दुनिया के किसी भी पहलू पर जहाँ पर मानव भेद और ना-बराबरी का सवाल उठा, हमारी सरकार ने उसका समर्थन किया है और उसके लिए संघर्ष छेड़ा है और मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी है, आप तो जा रहे हैं...

[उप सभापति पीठासीन हुई]

मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में यह मसला आया तो भारत ही ऐसा देश था जिसने इसे पहल दी और 100 से ज्यादा मुल्कों ने इसका समर्थन किया। तो जो हमारी बुनियादी नीती है खेलों के बारे में और खेलों का द्वारा जो बराबरी और समानता का शोषणमुक्त समाज बनाने का उद्देश्य है उसकी ओर ले जाने वाला यह बिल है और यह दुनिया के और देशों के लिए जहाँ यह कानून नहीं बन रहा है, जहाँ यह नियम नहीं लागू किए जा रहे हैं उनके लिए यह टार्च बिगार का काम कर रहा है। जैसा कि मैं अभी कह रहा था कि यह बिल तो हमारी इंसानी बराबरी का है और खेलों में जब आदमी बराबर नहीं तो खेल कैसे खेलेंगे? अगर आप गौर से खेलों का रिज़ल्ट देखें तो जो काले मुल्कों के लोग हैं, यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ में रहते हैं, वे जो गौर रंग के मुल्क हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े मुल्क हैं उनमें से जो ज्यादा इनाम लेने वाले हैं वे काले रंग के और नीग्रो मुल्क के लोग हैं, लेकिन देश का फायदा जो होता है, नाम जो मिलता है वह सफेद खाल वालों को मिलता है। आप रिज़ल्ट देखें तो उसमें ज्यादातर लोग इनाम पाने वाले सब काले रंग के लोग हैं। यही नहीं अगर आप गौर से देखें यूरोप में या जहाँ-जहाँ फ़ाइन-अर्ट्स है, कला है, पेंटिंग्स हैं, बाजा है, गाना है, जिसमें पावर एक्सीलेंस की जरूरत होती है, जिसमें क्वालिटीज़ के अच्छे गुणों की आवश्यकता होती है, अगर आप सारी दुनिया के लोगों का स्टीडी करें तो सारे लोग काले रंग के ही मिलेंगे। तो जो खेल में ना-बराबरी करने वाले मुल्क हों, उनके साथ क्यों खेल खेलें, उनके पास क्यों अपनी टीम भेजें, क्यों उनके साथ हम अपना सरोकार रखें?

मुझे खुशी है कि जब यह अफ्रीका की आजादी का प्रश्न आया, अरीकन सरकार के ऊपर जब आर्थिक बंधन लगाने का सवाल आया तो हमारी सरकार ने उस पर भी पहल की। पहल इसलिए की कि दुनिया के अंदर जहाँ सारे उपदेशों को, जीसस क्राइस हों, महात्मा बुद्ध हों, मोहम्मद भगवान हों, जितनी महान विभूतियाँ हैं दुनिया को सुंदर बनाया है, मानवता की सीख दी है, उन्हीं के मानने वाले रंग-भेद करते हैं तो यह बात ठीक है कि वे उनको भी मानने वाले नहीं हैं। तो यह जो बिल लाए हैं, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि यह बिल हमारा जो रहन-सहन है, संस्कृति है, भाई-चारा है, यह उसकी पूरी झलक है। यह दुनिया के लिए एक दर्पण है और यह हमको मानकर चलना चाहिए कि खेलों में जो ना-बराबरी है वह नहीं चल सकती। तो यह जो बिल आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदया, यह बिल निष्ठुरता के खिलाफ है, अन्याय के खिलाफ है।

4.00 P.M.

उपसभापति : आप एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए, 4 बजे दूसरा बिजनेस है।

श्री हरी सिंह : महोदया, मैं खेल मंत्री जी से केवल यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि खेलों में एक खेल बाक्सिंग भी है जिसमें हिंसा होती है, खून बहता है, जान तक चली जाती है। माननीया मंत्री भी हिंसा के खिलाफ हैं, तो वे कृपा करके बाक्सिंग पर प्रतिबंध लगाएं। बाक्सिंग में निष्ठुरता है, हिंसा है। ऐसे खेलों को हमें समाप्त करना चाहिए और भारत सरकार को इसके लिए पहल करनी चाहिए। हमको बाक्सिंग की टीम भी नहीं भेजनी चाहिए।

इन्होंने अल्फाज़ के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बाक्सिंग जैसे खेलों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए पहल करें। धन्यवाद।

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Settlement Arrived at Between the Government of India and the Union Carbide Corporation Regarding Payment of Compensation to the Victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.