

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

इसलिये कानून से लाक आउट पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन मालिक लोगों को अधिकार है कि वे लाक आउट करें क्लोजर करें। श्रीमन्, अपने देश में एक लाख 20 हजार औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान बन्द है, उनके लिये सरकार कोई कानून नहीं बना रही है। उन पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगा रही है, लेकिन इस कानून को लागू कर रही है।

महोदय, आप भी भूजदूर आन्दोलन को जानते हैं। हमें याद है कि आजादी के 37 वर्षों में इस कानून का उपयोग नहीं किया गया। लेकिन तीन साल से ही इस कानून का उपयोग होने लगा है। यह इतना लज्जाजनक कानून था कि आजादी के बाद इसको लागू नहीं किया गया था, आजादी के 40वें वर्ष में आज सरकार कहती है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देंगे, जैसा अभी मंत्री जी कह रहे थे, तो 40वें वर्ष में कम से कम सरकार इस कानून को जो कि नेचुरल जस्टिस के खिलाफ है, बेदभावपूर्ण है, रीपिल करे, हटा दे। इसी उद्देश्य से हमने इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को प्रस्तुत किया है।

दूसरा पहलू इसका यह है कि अभी हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है वह हमारी इकानामी है। हमारी इकानामी हार्ड कास्ट इकानामी हो गई है। हमारा जो देश उत्पादन का है वह विदेशों से मुक़ाबला नहीं कर पा रहा है इसके कई एक कारण हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Mishra, you can continue on the next non-official day allotted for Bills. Now, we take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS Citizenship Rights to People of Sikkim

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to draw the attention of the Government, particularly of the Prime Minister, to

a very important issue. (*Interruptions*) This relates to the problem of citizenship in Sikkim. Sir, Sikkim is very much a part of India today. I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, to three major and basic problems which the people of Sikkim are facing to day. When the President of the country was pleased to visit Sikkim recently, the Government of Sikkim submitted a memorandum on these three basic and important issues. These basic and important issues have a direct bearing on the political, economic and social life of Sikkim. This memorandum was submitted on 6th October. The issues identified were : restoration of seat reservation in the State Legislature for the ethnic communities of Sikkimese origin, namely, Lepchas, Bhutias and Nepalese; citizenship to those who were inadvertently left out of the Sikkim Subjects Register and, thirdly, inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Now, I need and explain the merit of each of these issues. It is very much known to the hon. Home Minister. But I will take this opportunity and I hope the hon. Home Minister would be kind enough to pay attention to these discrepancies which I am going to mention here. It is relevant to note that the people of Sikkim hoped, all of them hoped, that they would become Indian citizens from the date of their merger with India, i.e. 26th April, 1975. It is further relevant to note that the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order of 1962 provided that every person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was born before the 20th December, 1961, in the territories now comprising the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu shall be deemed to have become citizens of India on that date. This order was in relation to Goa, Daman and Diu after their merger with the Indian Union. Similar language was used in the case of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Citizenship Order of 1962 and the Pondicherry Citizenship Order of 1962. I will be very grateful to the hon. Home Minister if he takes note of it, that

in the case of Sikkim, this has not been adhered to. There are discrepancies in the case of the citizenship order issued in respect of Sikkim. It would be evident, therefore, that a different yardstick has been applied in the case of Sikkim.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Basu, please be brief. You have already taken four minutes.

SHRI CITTA BASU: I will conclude in just two minutes. I am not taking much of your time. Since it is a matter of discrepancy, I wanted to draw the attention of the Government to it. Sir, it would be evident from this that different yardsticks have been adhered to in the case of giving citizenship rights to the people of those States and territories who have merged with India. The magnitude of the problem can be estimated from the fact that a person, to qualify himself or herself for becoming a Sikkimese subject, under the provisions of the Sikkim Subjects Regulation Act, 1961, has to be a resident in the territory of Sikkim for a period of 15 years immediately before the 3rd July, 1962. This means, in actual practice, in the present context, 1946 would be the cut-off year for the acceptance of citizenship right of Sikkim. This is anarchism in view of the fact that the cut-off year in case of Assam has been fixed as 1971. If 1971 is the cut-off year for the recognition of Indian citizenship in the case of Assam and other places, what is the reason that the Sikkim people will have to adhere to a cut-off year of 1946? This is gross anarchism and this is likely to create misunderstanding among the people of Sikkim. I cannot say all the things that I have heard from important political leaders of Sikkim which I visited recently. I would only emphasize that the divisive and separatist forces are raising their heads in different parts of the country, particularly in North-East India. The Government of India should not lose time to clarify its position with regard to

this very important basic and fundamental issue. Sir, the Government is already in the know of the things. The President knows about it. I simply want that the hon. Home Minister should make a full-fledged statement in the House clarifying the Government of India's position so that the Government of Sikkim and the people of Sikkim could understand what the Government's attitude is in respect of their basic demand.

Drought situation in Karnataka

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am glad my friend Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari is present in the House. With your permission, Sir, I refer to the drought situation in Karnataka. The drought situation is wide spread in all over India this time. It has been unprecedented, but in the case of Karnataka there has been continuing drought for the last four years. No other part of the country has faced this difficult situation. Even this year nearly 50 per cent of the area and 50 per cent of the people are suffering from drought and its consequences. It has adversely affected agriculture, irrigation, power. It has also affected employment. I am not going to the question of drinking water, fodder and the rest of it. But Karnataka is not receiving adequate assistance from the Centre. This year the Central Government has so far given Rs. 34 crores whereas the Government of Karnataka; in the memorandum demanded more than Rs. 200 crores. I would like my friend, the Finance Minister, to consider that drought in 1987 is not confined to this year only as it is a continuing one. There has been inadequate assistance from the Centre in the last four years. The finances of the Government of Karnataka have been strained to the utmost. As a matter of fact the Government of Karnataka had to find resources to bear their administrative bill. Very little resources are left for relief work. Still the State Government is mobilising all the resources to meet this