

sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. No. 467(E)|18AA|IDRA|84, dated the 28th June, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over beyond five years of M/s Saraswati Press Limited, Belgharia, Calcutta.

(ii) S.O. No. 472(E)|18AA|IDRA|84, dated the 28th June, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over beyond five years of M/s. Apollo Zipper Company Limited, Calcutta.

(iii) S.O. No. 479(E)|18FA|18AA|IDRA|84, dated the 30th June, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over beyond five years of M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd. Calcutta.

(iv) S.O. No. 489(E), dated the 6th July, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over beyond five years of M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., Chandrapur, Assam.

(v) S.O. No. 491(E)|18AA|IDRA|84, dated the 6th July, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over beyond five years of M/s. Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8506|84 for (i) to (v)].

The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1984 (No. 2 of 1984)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHD. USMAN ARIF): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1984 (No. 2 of 1984) [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8481|84].

**The Delhi Development Authority—
Senior Research Officer and Research
Officer (Recruitment) Regulations,
1984.**

SHRI MOHD. USMAN ARIF: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Works and Housing (Delhi Development Authority) Notification No. F.7(16)|83-PBI, dated the 12th June, 1984, publishing the Delhi Development Authority—Senior Research Officer and Research Officer (Recruitment) Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8532|84].

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

Recent Incidents of Communal violence in Hyderabad

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the recent incidents of communal violence in Hyderabad and the action taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): Sir, communal violence raised its ugly head in the city of Hyderabad and its environs during the 'Bonalu' festival celebrated from 15-7-84 to 23-7-84.

According to the State Government, on 22nd July, a procession taken out from Kasaratta to Shahgunj in the old city was pelted with stones near a mosque leading to a clash between the two communities. This resulted in damage to a place of worship and some buildings. Some incidents of stabbing also took place.

On 23rd July for the main 'Bonalu' procession the State administration is

reported to have made elaborate Bandobust all along the route of the procession. Around 4.00 P.M. on 23rd July, when the main procession was on its way in the old city there was stone pelting on Shalibanda road, which resulted in large scale rioting. The situation was brought under control after police resorted to firing at two places. Two incidents of arson also took place including burning of two scooters. Sneaky attacks were reported from Jumerat Bazar, Chudi Bazar and Muslim Jung pool. Curfew was clamped in the affected areas.

On 24th July, a few stray stabbing incidents took place in Habeebnagar Nala, Dabeerpura, Azampurā and Tadbun. Consequently, curfew was extended to other affected areas and miscreants rounded up.

From 25th July, curfew was gradually relaxed. However, on 27th, about 7000 people gathered in Mecca Masjid for Friday prayer. Soon after the prayer at 1.00 P.M. some miscreants from amongst them instigated an attack on the other community. There was heavy stone pelting from inside the mosque besides attack on police. There were incidents of arson, stabbing and robbery. Some violence was perpetrated at other places of prayer congregation. An attempt to burn a religious place was also made. Curfew was reimposed in all 17 police stations from 2.00 P.M. on that day.

There was no let up in the curfew on 28th. However, during the relaxation of curfew for two hours on 29th, miscreants from both communities indulged in sneaky attacks. Police rushed to the scene and opened fire to disperse the mob. However, such attacks continued in the other localities in the afternoon.

In these incidents 12 persons were reported to have been killed and 112 persons injured. 7 persons including 4 MLAs have been detained under the National Security Act. 541 persons are reported to have been arrested. Curfew is still in force in parts

of Hyderabad city. The situation is stated to be under control though there is still tension in parts of city. The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government.

I visited Hyderabad on 30th and 31st July and visited the riot affected areas and also the hospital where the injured people were being treated. I also met a cross-section of the people. I held a meeting with the Chief Secretary and other concerned officers at which I made some suggestions for the early restoration of normalcy. I also made a fervent appeal to the people to preserve and protect the composite culture of Hyderabad and maintain communal amity and harmony.

The reverberation of the communal riots in Hyderabad was also felt in the neighbouring districts. Incidents of violence with communal overtones occurred in Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Karim Nagar.

Hyderabad city unfortunately has been prone to communal violence of late. There had been recurrence of riots in the city in the recent years. It is to be hoped that all sections of the community will realise the damage that communal violence is causing to the secular fabric of our country and work for an enduring peace.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, communal riots are once again convulsing my State for the fourth time in the past 18 months. This time not only the walled city of Hyderabad but several towns in Telangana are affected. The newspapers speak of trouble also spreading in the Rayalaseema area though on a different count. The supporter of a Telugu Desam legislator opened fire on a small unarmed group at Jammalamadugu in Cuddanah district and this triggered off widespread clashes re-

[Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy]

sulting in one death. The Hyderabad riots and the Rayalaseema trouble are telling indicators of the total lack of administration in the State where there is no leadership. There is no proper delegation of power in the absence of the Chief Minister who is away in America for the past 15 days convalescing after a major heart surgery. It has taken 11 days for the Ministers left in Hyderabad to gather courage and hold an informal meeting to review the riot situation. Even in this informal meeting, only six Ministers were reportedly present. You can even see Ministers, when they are going in the curfew-bound areas they are going about laughing and they are not taking it seriously. I have here a photo of the Telugu Desam Ministers taken in Hyderabad... (Interruption)

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, everything is normal in Hyderabad. It is your paper. Nobody is interested in your paper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. You will get your chance. Please sit down.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, you are quite aware that whenever a Chief Minister or for that matter, the Prime Minister goes out of the country, powers are delegated to the seniormost Minister who convenes and presides over Cabinet meetings and takes decisions. This has been done in West Bengal when the Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, went on an American tour. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had presided over Cabinet meetings whenever Mrs. Gandhi was out of India. If only the State Government had acted in time much of the holocaust in Hyderabad could have been averted. But there was none to take decisions, leave alone call a meeting of the Cabinet for a collective review of the situation. The cavalier manner in which the whole affair has been

handled calls for the immediate dismissal of the Government and I demand that the Centre call for a report from the Governor for his assessment of the situation. There is no Government at all. The Chief Minister is in the hospital...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: What is happening in Delhi? Daily 8 to 10 people are dying. There is no law and order here. You read *The Hindu*. It gives the correct picture.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, ever since the Telugu Desam assumed office Andhra Pradesh has been witnessing rabid communal and regional problems. There is a sense of insecurity not only among the religious minorities but also the linguistic minorities who have contributed in giving to Hyderabad a cosmopolitan character. The police is inhibited from initiating vigorous action against trouble-makers because of the vacillating attitude of the ruling Telugu Desam. The two communal organisations in the State, the Majlis Ittehad Ul Muslimeen and the BJP, had, at one time or the other, extended electoral support to the Telugu Desam. The Majlis were wooed when the Telugu Desam had to fight the Congress-I in the Khairatabad Assembly bye-election. It switched preference to the BJP during the recent Asifnagar bye-election where the Telugu Desam unsuccessfully fought the Majlis. In fact, Sir, the renewal of religion-based killing and arson in Hyderabad is a direct fallout of the Asifnagar bye-election. The Asifnagar poll campaign itself left four dead in clashes between the Majlis and the Telugu Desam workers. Ever since then there has been a tussle between the two parties for assuming the leadership of the minority community. And the Bonalu festival only provided a spark to keep the cauldron simmering. In such a situation where there was no political leadership, the administration handled the

riots with drift and ineffectiveness. It was only when Congress-I leaders started touring the affected areas and tried to restore confidence among the panic-stricken people that the Government woke up to the situation and directed the arrest of the instigators—three Majlis and one BJP legislator. The Centre also moved fast and we are thankful to the Home Minister who knows the intricacies of the Hyderabad situation, for promptly sending Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah for an on-the-spot study of the situation and for rendering assistance to the administration in the State. The honourable Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's two-day stay in the city and his tour of the curfew-bound areas, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the pouring rains, has helped restore confidence among the people. We are also grateful to the Congress-I leaders, including the AICC-I General Secretary, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar, for having accompanied the Union Minister during his tour of the affected areas. The Centre promptly acted on the State Government's request for additional forces and sent contingents of the CRP. These measures have helped in speedy restoration of normalcy. Still as many as 13 police station areas in the city are under curfew. The House would like to have the assessment of the Home Minister not only on the riots but also on the administration in the State and how far the Telugu Desam Government is in a position to meet the needs of the people. I fervently hope that my friends in the Telugu Desam will not further politicise the issue but take the cooperation of all parties in the speedy restoration of peace... (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Sir, he has no real information with him.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: What has now happened in Hyderabad and other Telangana towns should not be looked at merely as a law and order problem. It has

many socio-economic and political ramifications. As political leaders strengthen their positions, socio-economic factors aggravate the tension.

The walled city has a concentration of minority community population who belong to the lower economic class with few avenues open to them. A few of these families have been able to send their wards to the gulf, either by way of marriage or on employment. The sudden prosperity of these families further aggravates the situation to some extent because it generates envious reactions. Despite its dense population, the walled city lacks in basic civic amenities.

Realising this situation, the previous Congress(I) Government in the State had drawn up a blue-print for the development of the walled city.

A separate development authority was also created exclusively for walled city and funds sanctioned to take up programmes. But with the change in the Government in the State, these programmes have been relegated to the background and priority assigned to populist schemes which do not create permanent assets or improve the economic condition of the people. Sir, I would suggest that the Centre goes into the socio-economic problems of the area and takes measures that would help the people of the area to get into the mainstream without reservations. This can be the only permanent solution against the recurring incidence of communal riots in Hyderabad.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: He has read this statement without knowing the full facts... (*Interruptions*).

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर इसानों की आपस की नफरत ने इस मुल्क का बंटवारा कराया। 15 अगस्त, 1947 को मुल्क का बंटवारा हुआ और मुल्क आजाद भी हुआ। राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि इस मुल्क का बंटवारा मेरी लाश पर होगा। लेकिन वह दुर्भाग्य था कि मुल्क का

[श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय]

बंटवारा हुआ, राष्ट्रपिता की जिन्दगी का अंत हुआ। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने उस बंटवारे को नकली बंटवारे की संज्ञा दी थी और वही मुक्त 14 अगस्त, 1947 वाला अब तीन हिस्सों में बंट गया—भारतवर्ष, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश। 15 अगस्त, 1947 से लेकर अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों सांप्रदायिक दंगे हो चुके हैं जिनमें बीसियों हजार निर्दोष लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की हानि हो चुकी है। दुर्भाग्य यह कि इस देश की जो राजनीति है वह धिनौनी राजनीति है। सांप्रदायिक राजनीति यहां चलाई जाती है जो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस मुक्त में नफरत को फैलाने के लिए आये दिन किसी के धार्मिक जुलूसों पर, चाहे हिन्दुओं का हो, मुसलमानों का हो या किसी और मजहब वालों का हो, उनके ऊपर ढेले फेंके जाते हैं। कहीं पर उग्रवादियों को रोकने के लिए झगड़ा हो जाता है, उसके बाद हत्याओं का सिलसिला शुरू होता है, पुलिस आती है, पी० ए० सी० आती है, अत्याचार होते हैं, लेकिन सांप्रदायिक दंगों का सिलसिला कभी खत्म नहीं होता। आज भी इस मुक्त में जो लोग सत्ता पार्टी के हैं, जो सांप्रदायिक हिंसा को भड़काने की बात करते हैं केरल में जो कश्मीर सरकार है उसमें सत्ता पार्टी के लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं, उनके साथ मुस्लिम लीग के लोग भी केरल की सरकार में कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ सामझेदार हैं।

मान्यवर, इस मुक्त में चाहे जमशेदपुर हो, बिहार शरीफ हो, इलाहाबाद हो, मेरठ हो या अलीगढ़ और अभी भिवंडी में सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए, मुरादाबाद में सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उस समय शासक पार्टी की ओर से इस बात का आरोप

लगाया गया कि उस सांप्रदायिक दंगों में लोकदल के लोगों का हाथ है। 1980 के चुनाव के बाद...

श्री उपसभापति : कहां आप चले आ रहे हैं, यह हैदराबाद पर है। आपको हैदराबाद पर टाइम नहीं मिलेगा। इतना समय नहीं है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं मान्यवर इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि झूठे आरोप लगाए जाते हैं। इस देश में जो सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए उसमें पहले आरोप लगाया गया कि किसी पार्टी विशेष का हाथ है। फिर आरोप लगाया गया कि विदेशी पार्टी का हाथ है। हैदराबाद में जो दंगे हुए वे गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय हैं। श्रीमन्, हैदराबाद हमारा पुराना शहर है, सांस्कृतिक नगरी है, वहां पर हिन्दू मुसलमान सब आपस में भाइचारे के रूप में रहते थे। लेकिन मान्यवर, 1976 से लेकर अब तक जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, वहां करीब-करीब 8 मर्तवा सांप्रदायिक दंगे हो चुके हैं। आज भी मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य पढ़ा उसके अनुसार वहां पर एक दर्जन लोगों की हत्या हुई है या साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मारे गये हैं। पिछली मर्तवा जो दंगा हुआ था उस समय वहां पर चार विधायक पकड़े गये थे। इस बार भी जो दंगा हुआ, यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि करीब-करीब चार विधायक पकड़े गये हैं जिसमें एक विधायक श्री नरेन्द्र हैं जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हैं। पिछली बार जब दंगा हुआ था तब शायद आड़वाणी जी वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री से मिले थे। मुख्य मंत्री ने यह उत्तर दिया था कि चूंकि तीन विधायक दूसरे पार्टी के पकड़े गये हैं और एक ही नरेन्द्र जी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पकड़े गये हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन दंगों को रोकने के लिये इस सारे सदन

को एक होकर एक मत होकर ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिससे इस देश में जो भाई-चारे को स्थिति बनो हुई है, यह बनो रहे। डा० लोहिया कहते थे कि कोई भी हिन्दू हो उसको अपनी जान देकर मुसलमान को बचाना चाहिये और ठीक उसी तरीके से कोई भी मुसलमान हो इस प्रकार के दंगे में उसका अपनी जान देकर हिन्दू की जान बचानी चाहिये। मुझे एक दंगे की याद है। कानपुर के गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी थे, उन्होंने अपनी जान दे दी लेकिन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को बचाने की पूरी कوشिश की। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस प्रकार के दंगे पुनः मुल्क में न हों इसलिए आभस में मतभेद भुला कर हमको एक फैसला करना चाहिए।

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, although the reference is to the recent incidents of communal violence in Hyderabad, I will not only refer to the recent incidents, but I would also refer to the causes behind them.

Now, Sir, from the very beginning of this Session, we have seen concern expressed by almost everyone, by Members from each party, about what is happening in the country, in terms of secessionism, in terms of communalism and in terms of casteism. The majority party, the biggest political party, the Congress (I), might not have secured the majority of votes. But that party also has expressed its concern. Now, Sir, the question that remains is this: When all the parties are unanimous on this that there should not be any communal violence, how is it that communal violence recurs? The answer to this question is to be sought in our political practices. When we specifically discuss riots, it is most unfortunate that the Opposition Members try to discuss the Bhiwandi riots and the ruling party Members try to discuss Hyderabad. This, in a sense, indicates or explains in part the kind of attitude which, instead of preventing such riots, only fosters them.

Sir, my friend from the Congress (I) just now referred to one thing. When we discuss the riots, specifically we try, in a very very sectarian and partisan manner, to apportion blame either in terms of failure to prevent them or in terms of conniving at such riots. Now, I just want to warn my Congress (I) friends that when they are making this kind of an effort to blame the Telugu Desam, which has been there just for only a year-and-a-half or so, when they try to do this, they are on a very dangerous ground, because anybody will tell them that the biggest apostle of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi, was a victim of communal violence only, and anybody would ask them as to who was ruling at the Centre at that time. Why could they not prevent the life of Mahatma Gandhi from being extinguished despite being in power with the tallest amongst us being the Prime Minister of the country at that time? So this is a very dangerous ground from which I want the ruling party Members, the biggest political party, members of the biggest political party, also to keep away from.

Now, Sir, if we are really serious that there be no riot, I will raise another question. Not only that there should be no riot, the fundamental thing is that there should not be any communalism at all. We have seen the source of riot once it breaks out. We have seen in Gandhiji how to face when the riots breakout. I will submit, Sir, that we have also seen even in Gandhiji how communalism spreads. Therefore, I will try to look at the reason why periodically riots recur today in Hyderabad, yesterday in Bhiwandi and the day before yesterday in Meerut. Why is it so?

My first submission, Sir, is that although all of us are concerned with this communal violence, we are also concerned with something else which submerges our concern for the unity of the country, integrity of our country. I will remind you, Sir, that there is a new threat. Our Comrade

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

Sukomal Sen, when he was discussing the question of Bhiwandi riots, mentioned that there is a new threat of Muslim fundamentalism. About that there is no doubt. My question is, why is it that Muslim fundamentalism succeeds here? We all know that the Britishers, when they ruled here, divided and ruled. As is mentioned correctly, we succeeded in eliminating their rule. (*Time bell rings*) And the Britishers succeeded in dividing the country. We have to ask this question, how they succeeded. I will remind all people, particularly the old-timers and the new comers, in terms of history that the best test for this was during the early 1920's when, under the leadership of Gandhiji, Congress was reaching out to the masses, mobilising the peasantry, transforming the Congress into a mass fighting organisation, simultaneously uniting with the Muslims. And let us remember, let us pay our homage, to the best products of those days. I refer to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. I will refer to Mr. Kidwai. They were the best products who emerged from the minority community along with the best products of the majority community.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:
Will it surprise you if I make a mention of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah also? Was he not a very ardent secular person? (*Time bell rings*). During this period. And it is not a fact that it is from Hyderabad that one of our glorious ladies of the national movement sang songs of Jinnah? What happened subsequent to that? We have to find a way out to reach out... (*Time bell rings*). And the reason that I am suggesting is that since these days it is unfortunately the Congress which felt that enough has been done in terms of rousing the masses. They wanted to put a brake on the further initiative of the masses. And it is subsequent to that period that communal riots

started emerging. The glorious product I will characterise, Jinnah, shifted into communal politics. Even the tolerance of Gandhi Ji and the wisdom of Gandhi Ji could not prevent communal riots and could not prevent the division of the country. (*Time bell rings*). I may mention that there are other classes also which are connected with the vested interests of various sections. There are vested interests in the country in terms of region, in terms of politics and in terms of economics. We all know it. I was a witness to the great Calcutta killings in 1946. I know that when in early 40s we were going to the working classes, the workers from different parts of the country and the workers of all regions were uniting in their common struggle against capitalism. They were against the capitalists of this country as well as the capitalists from abroad. I will not say that those capitalists in their domestic life were communal. It can perfectly be that in their private lives they were non-communal. But the vested interest required that the working class remains disunited. Therefore, many unions are founded in the name of political parties, in the name of religious groups, in the name of regional groups, etc. Only when the working class is struggling, it unites and the vested interests which are not satisfied with that struggle try to disunite them and these practices of the vested interests lead to communal division, regional division, etc. among the workers. I will give you an example from recent history. Can anyone say that the Congress Party is a communal party. I believe that nobody will say that the descendants of Pt. Motilal Nehru or Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the present Prime Minister, is a person who is communal. Nobody will say so. At the same time, it is the vested interests which lead her to a kind of activity which generates secessionism. I will remind you of the speech of Mr. Kushwant Singh a few days ago. He is a revered Member of this

House. Why did you give him the Padma Bhushan award? Is it because he was an extremist? Is it because he was a communal person. I submit, Sir, that you really tried to honour him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Tell me what is it? Why does he say that when you are attacking the extremists, these extremists find a golden soil in the hearts of all Sikhs, even if he is exaggerating? Why is it that a person whom you wanted to honour has to surrender the award of Padma Bhushan in protest we have to understand it. It is the kind of politics that is harmful. You say that you would find the extremists excellent and nice. We have heard only a few days ago the Deputy Leader of AIADMK singing praises for the economic development of the country and singing praises for the ruling party, the biggest political party in the country. I entirely agree that for all the development and the progress the major credit should go to the biggest political party. May I enquire that if for all the positive things the credit is due to them, is it not true that for all the negative things also, the discredit should be theirs? The primary responsibility, therefore, Sir, is with the biggest political party. (Time bell rings). The biggest political party, represented as a party, is prevented from being non-communal. Because of their interests, they have to contact the Tripura Upajati Uba Samiti, they have to enter into agreement with the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. I will not be surprised if they have already establish contacts with the Muslim Majlis of Hyderabad. (Interruptions). So, knowing full well the interest of the ruling party which has a vested interest in dividing the people, in dividing the struggling masses, in spite of that, I appeal personally to the hon. Members belonging to that party that if you really believe that you are against

secession, you are for communal unity, you must—I do not want them to leave the party—not only be non-communal but also anti-communal. I am of the belief that individually, Sir, the Members of that party are not clouded with that kind of vested interests although as a party they are involved in that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, let me put my questions. Will the ruling party and the Government see to it that no party in the country enters into an alliance with such political parties who are catering to secessionist, communalist and casteist feelings?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, although the Calling Attention motion is confined to the happenings in Hyderabad, it is but natural that the entire evil of communalism and the policy against it would come up for discussion. So, Sir, as it is an important question, you kindly tolerate the Members if they take a little more time.

Sir, when the communal clashes happened in Bhiwandi and spread to even Bombay, the Opposition and all the parties were vociferous. Now, compared to what happened in Bhiwandi, what is happening in Hyderabad is less serious, not that it should be tolerated. Now the ruling party is very vociferous. Look at the long list of Members. And today, when I listened to the initiator of the discussion—of course, he belonged to the younger generation of Congressmen; he may not be familiar with the tradition of Congress—he took this opportunity to demand the dismissal of the Telugu Desam Ministry immediately. And even the Congress

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

leader, may not take it seriously. But is it the type of speech that is required now? All the arguments that he made against the Telugu Desam Government will more emphatically apply to the Government of Maharashtra in the case of Bhivandi and Bombay. Even the Parliament Members belonging to their party have come out with very serious structures against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. I do not want to repeat all those things as to how he was dealing with the Shiv Sena and how he was dealing with the gang led by Haji Mastan. Haji Mastan and his gang have been released but the Central Government disowns it. Whoever it is, it is their internal matter. Let them quarrel. Even the Shiv Sena people have been released.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): It is an election matter.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: For the sake of getting the negative support of the Shiv Sena for the election of the Deputy Chairman of the Council it seems the Shiv Sena people have been released. And this party is the biggest party, the most secular party in spite of all this that is happening. The Congress happens to be the most anti-imperialist and secular party in our country. Nobody will dispute that thing. But do the Congressmen behave like that? That is the question. Let us learn lessons from that. It is a matter concerning the entire nation connected with our national integrity, unity and security. Communalism, imperialism, fundamentalism, regionalism in some places combine together and create difficulties. The danger is growing. The danger is not receding. What is the attitude of every political party which is interested in the unity of the country and the independence of our country and who want the country to progress? What is the attitude that they should take, this is a question before all the political parties now. There are parties which are obviously communal. I won't blame

my friend, Mr. Advani, his party, the BJP, they are pledged to support the Hindus. They think, they believe that Hinduism is in danger or I do not know what it is. But why should your party support....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: What?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The RSS, the Hindu Mahasabha and all those people. Hinduism cannot be destroyed by Islam. It will be destroyed by Hindus. I am not a believer in God. I am an atheist. But you people are believers. Kindly tell me which scripture in the world teaches that to save one religion you must kill the people of other religions. Nowhere it happens. Why should the people belonging to one religion kill the people belonging to another religion and why should the political parties encourage them? Religion and politics must be separated. There should be a code of conduct for all political parties which stand for election. It is there on the paper. There should be a code that they will not get the support or align themselves with any political party which is communal, whose policies and practices are communal. Is it not happening? In the beginning some attempt was made to form what is known as the National Integration Council. Now it has become defunct. That Council is buried. Now we should have a national perspective to tackle this problem above election ambitions. It is electoral ambitions which spoil these parties. Somehow or the other they want to get in power or oust a party which they do not like. That attitude is encouraging communal forces. This is what has happened in Hyderabad also.

Now, my friends of the Telugu Desam should pardon me if I point out some of their lapses. Obviously that is a party of the Hindus. You must have seen the behaviour of our Chief Minister there, how he appears. Can he come and tell us that he is secular-minded, the way in which he behaves, the way in

which he dresses and the way in which he invites all Acharyas and the way in which he made the proposal to make Tripuri the Vatican? Is it not playing to Hindu chauvinism? In that way can you maintain communal peace in that State?

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: This is personal life. It is a different one. This is a personal thing. Let him have his own dress. Just as you are wearing dhoti, just as I am wearing pyjama....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: That is why, I want that politics should be separate from religion.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Religion is a private matter. Dress has nothing to do with religion.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: When he goes to the Hindus, he goes in the dress of a Rajaguru. When he goes to the Muslims, for the purpose of canvassing votes, he goes with a pant and....

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): That is instruction from the top.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: When Shrimati Indira Gandhi goes to Gujarat, she wears a Gujarati saree. When she is in Punjab, she wears a salwar. Why do you accuse...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: When Gandhiji went to Tamil Nadu, he discarded his jibba and all those things, his regular dress. He started wearing the dress like Tamilians.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Loin's clothes.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: When such a thing is done it should be appreciated and lauded. But this should not be for the purpose of

elections. When you go to the people, to win their affection, you can do like them. When in Rome, you do as the Romans do. When you are in Hyderabad, you do as the Hyderabadis do. But this should not be done with a view to winning the elections. I am referring to the way in which the election campaign was conducted, in the byelections. What are the alliances in the byelections, which have been forged by the Telugu Desam or the Congress? In order to defeat Telugu Desam's Upendra, they supported the BJP.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Who?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Narendra. How did he win?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Congress supported?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: They would not have joined your platform and supported you. They would have done it overtly and covertly.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Congress candidate was defeated.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It is like making two eyes blind for the enemy and one eye for him. That is, even at the cost of their defeat...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This is a wrong analysis. Totally wrong.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am explaining, from what has been reported in my Party Press and what I have heard from a party colleague, about the byelections in Hyderabad.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Party Press is right.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Party Press and Party colleagues. We supported the Telugu Desam candidate. In spite of the fact that they got the support of the B. J. P., we supported.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA (West Bengal): Mr. Kalyanasundaram, you should know that there are

[Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra]

Muslim leftist leaders in this country who openly declare that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations in India. Muslim leftist leaders, occupying high places in the leftist circle.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
How left they are, it is for you to judge.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: They supported even Pakistan. C. P. I. supported even Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyanasundaram, please conclude now. Do not debate with them.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
When such important matters are discussed, when we speak the truth, there will be protests because such people say one thing and practice another thing. They are secular only in their speeches. But when they want to win elections, when they want to gain electoral victory, they are communal. That is how, the communal forces get respectability and even course the party which is in power. That is how, they were compelled to allow such a huge demonstration for the Bonalu festival. Normally, this festival is conducted in a small gathering. Hindus thought, because the great Mr. Rama Rao, who is a believer in Hinduism is there, could mobilise a big procession. This provoked the Muslims.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: It started in the Congress rule. This is not a new one.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
Not in a big way. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please allow him to speak.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
If you do not want criticism, if you

want only appreciation, I would say that the Telugu Desam Party is the best, is the most secular party and Rama Rao should become the Prime Minister. Should I say that?

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: I am only telling the fact.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
Do you want me to say that? If the weakness in a party is pointed out, you must listen to it so that you can correct your leader and your party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyanasundaram. Please do not enter into a discussion with him.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: The festival is old.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
The festival is old. But the method in which it has been conducted is different. Now, Mr. Minister, do not confine yourself to, as was done by some of your party members, this Hyderabad incident. What is your party and the Government going to do? Are you going to stand by the policies of the Congress of secularism, and are you going to revive the spirit of national unity as was taught to us by Mahatma Gandhi? Even at the most critical time he appealed to both Hindus and Muslims,

हिन्दु मुस्लिम एक हो,
ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम ।

That is how everyday he was praying. Are you going to stick to that, or for the sake of electoral advantages will you align yourself with any communal party? The ruling party must set an example in fighting against communalism. The Prime Minister the other day was saying that communalism, fundamentalism, imperialism and regionalism combined together consti-

tute the biggest threat to the India's unity. If that is true, how do you tolerate alliances with communal parties? Will you stop communal propaganda? In my State, in my district there is in the name of Hindu Munnani. It is a parallel for RSS. How nasty words are spoken against Muslim community? Nobody can tolerate those words. In Tamil Nadu State communal clashes have not appeared so badly as in other States, but they are spreading even in Tamil Nadu. Whether it is Hindu communalism or Muslim communalism, it is dangerous. (*Time bell rings*). Mr. Deputy Chairman, permit me to say one or two words more to the Muslim community. To the Muslim friends I have to warn. This is your country as much as it is to Hindu. The Muslims should not look to any outside country for help. The secular forces in this country are strong enough to protect them, to preserve the unity of this country. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Pakistan should be allowed to interfere, or they should not look to those countries for help. True, they are afraid, there may be some attempt, but that is not the method. Here Hindu-Muslim unity is important for the country. The secular forces and secular parties in our country will see to it that unity is preserved.

One more question to the Minister. Are you thinking of reviving the Council for National Integration? Would you revive the old code of conduct for all the political parties? Question No. 2: For elections will there be a code of conduct with the consent of the Election Commission so that communalism is kept at a distance? Question No. 3: Will you give proper directives to all the State Governments, irrespective of the party which is in power there, that they should constitute a sort of Integration Council at State level to see that communal amity is preserved at State level?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the communal incident in Hyderabad. It pains all of us here that communal violence is not stopped there, but is recurring, it is continuing. The hon. Shri Chandrasekhar Reddy on the other side indulged in certain extreme remarks. He said, the Government there has failed. He said, there is collapse of administration and even said that Telugu Desam government should be dismissed on this account.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Maharashtra Government must be dismissed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Perhaps, if you apply this yardstick, all the Governments have to be dismissed, including the Central Government. Communal incidents, communal clashes, communal violence, communal frenzy, communal virus have been spreading all over the country since some time past. It is for us, the leaders, the parties, the Ministers, the Governments to think seriously why this phenomenon has raised its ugly head once again in India. It was dormant for some years. Now communalism has become very disturbing. It has not only destroyed the secular values, perhaps if it is allowed to continue, it may affect the democratic polity itself. It is not merely a small incident in Hyderabad that should engage our attention. But the situation as a whole should receive our notice. My friend just now asked: "What happened in Maharashtra?" Communal incidents took place in Bhiwandi and Bombay. And the Congress Party is in power there. For the sake of electing the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, they had to compromise their position and seek the help of Shiv Sena members. With their help the Deputy Chairman was elected. Now we have seen that the known communal elements who were

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

arrested under the National Security Act were released and no reason was given. The charge was made against them that they not only encouraged communal violence in the city of Bombay and Bhiwandi but they also supplied arms; they were even manufacturing arms. These are serious charges. And this was not referred to the Advisory Council under the Act. And they were released. So while blaming somebody my friends on the other side should be very careful and watchful about their statements. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. We have been communalising politics of late. That is the reason. It has been referred to. A State Government here or a State Government there may be blamed. It might satisfy us, to find excuses and alibis and indulge in various reckless statements. But it will not lead us anywhere. Let us ponder over this issue carefully.

A friend has raised the issue of Muslim fundamentalism. I condemn any kind of fundamentalism. Who coined that word, I do not know. Who did it? Neither Muslim fundamentalism nor Hindu fundamentalism nor Christian fundamentalism is good. They are all bad. They should not get any quarters, any support anywhere. I appeal to Muslim friends and also Hindu friends not to indulge in such tactics, not to indulge in mutual hatred. And we politicians, Sir, should decommunalise politics. It is very very necessary. I think my friend, Mr. Advani, was whispering—I have heard him saying—it is all because of votes. I think it is high time we should think dispassionately, objectively, nationally and not in narrow terms, not with a view to exploiting casteism, communalism, sectarianism for political ends, for electoral ends. May I ask, Sir, whether the Government is prepared to ban all communal parties?

It was debated in the past, this is not new. Are they prepared to ban all political parties which believe in religion, which believe in communal politics? Are they? The Backward Classes Commission makes caste a basis to determine a backward class. I am for the implementation of the Backward Classes Commission Report broadly, but one of the elements they have discussed is caste as a factor which is taken into consideration. It is for us to think over whether that kind of an approach will strengthen secular forces in this country. I am afraid it will not. Governments have been formed with communal parties, in Kerala for instance. How do we foster secular forces when we align ourselves with communal forces and form a Government with their help, with their assistance? It is for us to consider. I say, communalism is a deeprooted malaise. It is easy to condemn a Government on that score and demand its dismissal. If dismissal of a State Government can bring about a revolutionary change in the situation, I am all for it. But it is not a solution. Out of anger we demand it, because we do not like a Government we demand the dismissal of a Government.

Sir, lastly, coming to the statement itself made by my hon. friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, I think he has done well in visiting Hyderabad. He has said that during his visit there he met the Chief Secretary and other officials. I do not know whether he has met the Ministers there. I think when he went to Hyderabad, at least some Ministers were present. Courtesy demanded that he should meet the Ministers.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
May I tell you, before I went to Hyderabad, I telephoned to one of the important Ministers of Andhra Pradesh Cabinet and said that I was going there. When I went there I asked the Minister whether he would

accompany me when I visit the riot-affected areas and also join me in reviewing the whole matter, about the causes of these communal disturbances. As a matter of fact, the Vice-President of the Telugu Desam Party, Mr. Papi Reddi, wanted that he should accompany me and he accompanied me also.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am glad to hear that, Sir. I would like the Minister also to enlighten us whether he has received any report from the State Government in this regard.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Based on the report of the State Government only I have made my statement here.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, lastly, we do not want in this House that there should be recurrence of incidents in Hyderabad or anywhere. We are all one on this; there is no difference of opinion. Let us not exploit the situation for partisan ends. That applies to all political parties. The elections will be coming very soon. My fears are that we may indulge in communal politics more and more, and also caste-based politics, with a view to achieving our partisan ends, political ends. I think we should impose a moratorium at least for the time being, on communal politics and all of us, as I said earlier, should think deeply and seriously about the communal virus that is spreading all over the land.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Thank you very much...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: ...for allowing me to speak out of turn because I have to go.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I speak on this subject of Hyderabad, I am reminded of the fact how proud we Kashmiris are in this case of communal harmony. Yesterday, Sir, you must have read in the newspaper some firing took place in the place called Dalal Mohalla where one individual was riddled with eight bullets. But right across that place there is a shrine, called Shah-i-Hamdan, and in the basement of that shrine there is a temple. So what better pride for the Kashmiris can be than this fact that in the same mosque, in the basement there is a mandir? These are the traditions. I wanted to go deep into this and I found that this is in the people's mind which makes it secular or communal. We in Kashmir have the tradition of Saivism and Sufism synthesizing and giving us that outlook where we do not think in terms of Hindus and Muslims. Sir, this type of thinking, this type of approach alone can give this country a secular outlook.

Now, my friend from the other side has stated that the Telugu Desam Government has not been able to check it. Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee said: What about the Bhiwandi riots? We cannot trade charges on governments. We will not be able to solve the problem this way. My friend Mr. Kalyanasundaram has rightly said that we had a National Integration Council right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and that must be activated. It is very important that we must activate that organization. Right now, we should send a delegations of Hindus and Muslims to the riot-torn Hyderabad city and see for ourselves what is happening there. Even the riots in Hyderabad have not taken place in the time of Telugu Desam only. They had riots there five years back at the time of Vengal Rao and other Congress Ministers. We cannot solve the problem this

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

way. We have to go there, send a delegation and tell them the way in which we can be secular.

In this connection, Sir, I must also say a few words to my Muslim friends of Hyderabad. They have still not come out of their groove. Perhaps a solution could lay in banning of communal organizations because politics and religion cannot co-exist; they must be separated. I myself found during a visit two years back, or one and a half years back, to Hyderabad that the pockets of Muslims and Hindus were there, they were not inter-mixing. This should not be there. I would request the people of Hyderabad to mix with each other as we do in Kashmir or in some other parts of the country like West Bengal. We must think in those terms. And we must come out of these politics of communal organisations. We must not give encouragement to communal organisations. If I had my way, I would request the Government to ban all communal organisations and separate politics from religion.

I would tell the hon. Minister that what is needed is not to communalise the situation. And I would also request the Congress Members. Here is a newspaper, and I will read only the last paragraph of this. It says:

जबकि चीफ मिनिस्टर एन० टी० रामाराव बास्टन के हस्पताल में जेरे इलाज हैं जहां इनका वार्दीस हार्ट सर्जरी की गई है। शहर में मुस्लिमों को मृगीवत ऐसे वक्त आई जबकि उनके गहनमा सलाउद्दीन शहर से बाहर दौरे पर है। कांग्रेस (आई) के कोदीन गडचडी से पहले और गडचडी के दौरान किस्म-किस्म अकवाहें फैलाने हुए की देखे गये हैं। इससे शुबहा होता है कि उन हंगामों के गियासी मोहरिकात भी हैं।

†[جب کہ چیف منسٹر این -

ٹی - راماراؤ ہاسپتال کے ہسپتال میں زیر علاج ہیں - جہاں ان کا بائی پاس ہارٹ سرجری کی گئی ہے - شہر میں مسلمانوں کو مصیبت ایسے وقت آئی جب کہ ان کے دھما صلاح الدین شہر سے باہر دورہ پر ہیں - کانگریس آئی کے معتمدین گوبڑی سے پہلے اور گوبڑی کے دوران قسم قسم کی افواہیں پھیلاتے ہوئے دیکھے گئے ہیں - اس سے شہر ہوتا ہے کہ ان ہنگاموں نے سیاسی محرکات بنی ہیں -]

I again appeal to you, the Congressmen and others. Please, for God's sake, divorce religion from politics. Politics should never be mixed with religion. These are my observations.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just the other day we had an opportunity here to discuss the riots in Bhiwandi, and I had on that occasion the unhappy opportunity of initiating the discussion. I would, therefore, preface whatever I have to say by remarking that there are some unusual aspects of today's debate. I refer now to those unusual aspects.

From the very commencement of this session, we have come across a situation wherein the entire Treasury Benches have been standing up and demanding that a discussion take place about the rioting which has taken place in Hyderabad. By itself that is a fair enough expression of concern, if it were an expression of real concern, and not a demonstration of politicising an event which has taken place somewhere in the country.

†[Transiteration in Arabic script.

Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, took it upon himself to express his concern about what is taking place in Hyderabad by visiting Hyderabad, which is fair enough as far as it goes. But I cannot help observing that if it were the deaths which had taken place in Hyderabad on account of any situation, if that is what persuaded the hon. Minister of State to visit Hyderabad, then, what about, for instance, the recent castist feud which has taken place in a part of your home State, in U.P., where there were ten deaths? The Minister of State has not visited U.P.

Yesterday there were observations to say that we cannot discuss the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the firing in Srinagar, that we cannot discuss the reported 14 deaths in Srinagar, because it is a State subject, which was a fair enough observation as such. But, this too being a State subject, it did not debar the hon. Minister of State from visiting Hyderabad. Similarly, that could not sufficiently persuade the Minister to visit Srinagar, for instance.

This kind of attitude, unfortunately, conveys a message, not just to the House, but it conveys a message through out the world, and the message that it conveys is that the attitude that the ruling party brings to such unhappy events, such unhappy occurrences, is of politicisation, of taking narrow political gains. इसको कहते हैं मुर्दों की चिता पर रोटी सेकना।

This is what brings me, Sir, to the initiator of today's discussion. It was my hope that the initiator would initiate the debate in the light of the attempt that I had made in the discussions on the Bhiwandi riots, which had been the worst communal carnage since independence, and which is a blot and a shame on every Indian. In that debate we did not attempt to pillory the Maharashtra Govern-

ment. We did not hold the Maharashtra Government alone as responsible for it. It had been my expectation that in his concern for the riot that has taken place in Hyderabad, the initiator of the debate would express concerns which are more fundamental. He did not do so. Instead, he indicated Telugu Desam. He went to the extent of saying that because the Chief Minister is recuperating from a major heart by-pass surgery, therefore, the communal riots have taken place and in that indirect sense the Telugu Desam Government has a hand in it. This, Sir, is a very irresponsible attitude and this is certainly not a corrective, it is reflective of a malady which afflicts the whole country. I had occasion on the Bhiwandi debate to mention, Sir, and my esteemed colleague Shri Gurupadaswamy has also talked about, that is, politicisation of communal riots. It would be reiteration and repetition for me to say all that again.

I do, however, consider it my function to point out that there is a tendency and a venerable elderly colleague, esteemed by all of us, referred to certain political organisations. The Mover of today's discussion also referred to it. To my mind, Sir, these references are a mindless, unthinking reiteration of archaic clichés of yesterday. They do not carry conviction even in the minds and hearts of those that utter them. Repeatedly bringing in R.S.S., to bring in the question of BJP is empty of meaning. On this particular question of the BJP I would like to make a specific point. BJP Chief Ministers had the distinction and the honour of being Chief Ministers of three States during the Janata Government's rule. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekawat's Government in Rajasthan, Shri Shanta Kumar's Government in Himachal Pradesh, various Governments in Madhya Pradesh and in Delhi, in their tenure there was not a single communal incident throughout the time of these Chief Ministers, not just

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

a communal but even of castist nature.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
The credit must go to all Opposition parties.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would appreciate the point which my hon. colleague has made provided it had any logic in it. Logic fails it because if on the one hand I say the Telugu Desam Government is responsible being in Government and, therefore, communal riots have taken place and on the other hand my venerable colleague suggests it is because of Opposition and Opposition alone which creates disturbance then two do not fit together. Sir, BJP is an example of which I am proud. There was a mention made about BJP MLA in Andhra Pradesh who is now arrested under the National Security Act. I would like to repeat here with total conviction that whether it is Hindu or a Muslim or a BJP MLA or Congress MLA or anybody if there is a charge and if there is demonstrably provable charge that X, Y or Z is guilty of communal crimes is guilty of inciting communal trouble, I will be the first one to say that he should be charged and brought before a court of law; and punished. Sir, I would like to take your time to just mention two more things in this context. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, while participating in a discussion, in the State assembly, on the subject, had lauded the role of Mr. Narendra in controlling communal tension in Hyderabad. The next day or a few days later Mr. Narendra was arrested. Upon my esteemed colleague, Shri Advani, who was then on a visit to Hyderabad, meeting the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he demonstrated by saying that this action goes against whatever you yourself have said that to contributed constructively towards controlling communal tension. Upon this the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, suggested that he has to

strike some kind of a balance, if so many and other communities have been arrested, therefore, Sir, from the Hindu community, somebody from BJP must be arrested. This is a very sad reflection, Sir. That is what I call as reducing secularism to a kind of competitive equalism. That is not what secularism is all about? I have had to digress slightly to mention this, because I feel it is necessary to say it. Now, Sir, there is another incident which I would like to mention. I consulted my hon. colleague from Bihar about it. For instance sad events took place in Biharsharief. Now there is a report on these events in Biharsharief and that report is with the Government. And the report on Biharsharief has demonstrably, categorically asserted that the District President of the ruling party, that is, the Congress is responsible for riots there. That report is not seeing light of day. If Narendra is responsible for anything, let him be charged; let him be tried in a court of law and, if he is guilty, let him be punished. If this District President of Biharsharief who is a Congressman, is guilty, let him be tried. And the report says he is guilty. At least let that report be made public.

Sir, I would like to take just one minute to emphasise to the hon. Minister who is here about the obligations and responsibilities of being the ruling party. The Minister visited Hyderabad, which is a reflection of his concern. But what is taking place? The way the initiator of the debate spoke, the kind of bickering which the ruling party indulges in—Jammu and Kashmir is all wrong; we alone are right—putting the blame only on the people—the Government is never in the wrong; the people are the ones who are always evil—this is not reflective of the responsibility of the kind of magnanimity, of the kind of compassion which the ruling party must display. When a party comes into power, it gets certain benefits and it simultaneously gets charged with certain

sponsibilities. You cannot enjoy ly the benefits and not exercise d accept your responsibilities.

Sir, I would go in to just one sentence, about law and order. This is much misused expression. Sir, a nse of law and order is integral to ciety. If your every other action in e nation is such as to break the ery fabric of society, then you cannot bring about either law, or order y an external imposition. No police rce on earth, no para-military organisation, no army anywhere in the orld will be able to keep law and der intact when the basic, fundamental sense of law and order, which integral to every society is broken part because of misgovernance, whether it is Assam or Punjab or Jammu nd Kashmir or communal incidents f any kind.

I will ask three-four questions. he Minister's statement itself says hat Hyderabad is prone to riots. hat sentence is pregnant. It suggests ut stops short of explaining. I would equest the hon. Minister to explain what he means by saying that 'Hyderabad is prone to riots'. Has an nvestigation been carried out as to why it is prone to riots? This is not the first instance. What corrective steps is the Government going to initiate, now that the Minister of State has visited the city himself? It is reflective of his concern. Leave the Telugu Desam Government to carry out its responsibilities. What steps is the Central Government going to initiate so that Hyderabad no longer remains 'prone to riots'?

My second question is about another sentence used in the statement itself. The hon. Minister says that he 'made suggestions' so that normalcy could return to Hyderabad. What were the suggestions made? Would you kindly elucidate?

My final question is, the previous speaker mentioned about the recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner. I would underline that and while underlining that. I

would underline that and while underling that, I would ask the hon. Minister of State to confirm or to deny that in the context of the recommendations made by the Election Commission of India about a model code of conduct; would the Central Government, before the forthcoming elections, make that model code of conduct mandatory and not treat the Election Commission of India's recommendations as being purely recommendatory? Thank you.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I stand to speak on this very important issue, I do so with anguish, with a certain amount of sadness. I would like to assure the House that I and our party are looking at it with concern and treat the incidents as unfortunate, what has happened during the last 15 days or so. But my anguish is on another account. The hon. Member from the Congress Party, without having regard to what happened in Hyderabad, not only in the recent days but over a period of 20 years, jumped to the conclusion that Telugu Desam Government deserves to be dismissed. If the party in Opposition has a valid reason, has a valid ground, it can always ask for dismissal of a particular Government. I do not have any dispute about it. But does it stand scrutiny? In Hyderabad it was almost like the situation which was described by Shri Matto a little earlier. There was not a single communal riot until 1964 excepting for the brief period when we were under the unfortunate situation and the Razakaar movement was raging in Hyderebad. For the first time a communal riot took place in 1964. Since then there has been a recurrence of it. And we have been in power for just 18 months. To the extent that we have been in power for 18 months we should be held responsible for the situation. My only problem is the Union Government constantly says that they took 4-1/2 years to rectify the mistakes committed by Janata Government which was

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in power for three years. But then they except Telugu Desam Government which has been in power for just 18 months to rectify the mistakes committed by the Congress Government for 36 years—24 times more than we have been in power. And if there had been 12 deaths—any death is very bad, I fully agree with the Members, there should not be any death of human beings, there should not be an occasion for death because we are trying to fight death, I do agree with Members, but—because there had been 12 deaths, to accuse or attribute this as a failure in the law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh as a whole, is very unfortunate. If this is not politicising a very simple affair which has taken place there, what else—is politicising? Of all the people the responsibility rests more with Congress-I to depoliticise any such thing. I do not have time to go into the philosophy of religion being a political and politics being a religious. If there is an occasion I do wish to dilate on it, but unfortunately there is no time now. Therefore, I am one of those people who believe, my party also firmly believes, that there is no place in politics for religion and there is no place for politics in religion. In spite of that if something happens, the question is whether the Government has taken any steps or not. I only quote a newspaper report. Most of the Members know that we do not have a newspaper of our own. Therefore, it is a national newspaper. It says:—

“Imposition of curfew in sensitive areas is a precautionary measure and it seems enforcement even at the cost of inconvenience to innocent citizens and the intensive patrolling by the police earlier contained mischief and kept the casualties at the minimum. The police showed enterprise and resourcefulness by pressing autorikshaws into service for patrolling narrow lanes

which cannot be negotiated by four-wheeled vehicles.”

Therefore, does not what I have just now read indicate that the Telugu Desam Government had been taking every possible step to curb, if possible, to minimise at least what is happening in Hyderabad? It is very unfortunate on the part of the Congress Party to bring in a man who is convalescing. Because somebody is convalescing elsewhere for a disease which he did not want, to say that there was no Government is to my mind, utterly ridiculous. The senior-most Minister visited the area three times and he had an informal Cabinet meeting which was attended by six Ministers. I would like to state in this connection, my party takes pride in making the members of the Legislature as well as the Ministers go to the constituencies as frequently as possible; therefore, it might be possible that on the particular day of this informal meeting of the Cabinet many of the Ministers might have been in their districts. I do not know; I do not have any information as at present. But nonetheless to say that only six members attended the informal meeting of the Cabinet and that warrants dismissal of the Telugu Desam Government, does not speak well of the party in power at the Centre.

What is the record of incidents from 1968? In 1968 there were six; in 1970 there were thirty-four; in 1972 there were twenty-one; in 1976 there were twelve; in 1978 there were fifty-nine; in 1980 there were twenty-nine and in 1981 there were twenty-seven. This is the record of the Congress (I) Party till now. And it was never dismissed. The Congress (I) Party Government was never dismissed even once for having allowed communal disturbances in Andhra Pradesh. Our record is not very good also. In 1983 there were 28 and in 1984 there are 11. I would ask the Hon'ble Minister who has gone recently to Hyderabad to state categorically whether an effi-

nt machinery had not been created by the Government. Let him say passionately and objectively. I am re after his discussions with the officials and also party machinery of Jugu Desam he must have come to the conclusion that all the things that needed have been done. I am pretty sure about it.

I was surprised at the attempts of the Congress(I) Members to politicise an issue which has no connection at all with what has happened in Hyderabad. Unnecessarily the Congress (I) Member brought in the Ralaseema problem. This has nothing to do with the communal riots in Hyderabad. This is the problem which had been created by the Congress(I) over a period of 36 years. I am very happy with at least one statement the Hon'ble Member from the other side has made. The first speaker said that we must look to the socio-economic problems; we should look to the betterment of the conditions. Yes, I fully agree with these sentiments. And that is what we have been doing. He even said about creation of an authority in Hyderabad for purposes of its development. Yes, the Congress(I) Party had created an authority and they gave it a beautiful name—Cooly Qutabshah Development Authority—and thought that by giving it a Muslim name, the Muslims would be happy and the city will be developed. Sir, within a period of 18 months we prepared a blueprint for the development of the old city as no other Government previously had done. For the first time funds have been allotted for this work and work is in progress. The persuasiveness which has been the hallmark of the Telugu Desam Government will take some time because we want to convince the people of our concern by making the roads wider and providing other facilities. If these are not the correct steps taken by our Government, I would like to know what are the right steps? Is this not in line with what is required to be done for alleviating the problems of weaker sections, especially minorities?

The Congress Party wanted to take credit for doing certain things. The procession was the starting point for all the disturbances. One former Congress(I) Chief Minister was there. A prominent Congress(I) leader was there. I am prepared to admit that Telugu Desam people are inefficient and they have not done anything. But what prevented a former Congress(I) Chief Minister and a prominent Congress(I) leader from seeing that nothing happened? If he had done something and prevented this, I would have been the first man to salute him. But they did nothing of the sort. But the communal disturbance occurred in spite of very good police handobust. We did it because we did not want the situation to aggravate; we did not want bigger role for the police; we did not want bigger toll of people through police firing. We resorted to such things only when it was absolutely necessary.

In the end I want to make an appeal to the Union Government especially when they are a major partner in the pilgrimage of development in this country and who have been at the helm of affairs for a long time—I am not sure whether that will be so after six months. That is a different matter. But, since they have been at the helm of affairs for so long, I appeal to the major partners to come forward with concrete suggestions and to accept readily some of the suggestions made by the honourable Members from this part of the House because even the presence of the Members shows their concern for the law and order situation not only in Hyderabad, but elsewhere also. There have been very good suggestions and, therefore, I would like to ask the honourable Minister: Would he be prepared to accept these very good and constructive suggestions from this side of the House without taking the parties into account?

With these words, Sir, I would once again appeal to the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs to look at the issues and show the same con-

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cern which he has shown in rushing to Hyderabad. I am very happy because he comes from that area and I am also happy because this is the first time when the Union Home Minister and also the Minister of State for Home Affairs are from the same State. They can go there as many times as possible and tour as many places as possible. Even the Prime Minister has visited the State. They are welcome because by this some more development can take place. Therefore, I welcome the visit of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to Andhra Pradesh. But let him also show the same concern in attending to the problems as shown by the Telugu Desam Government and I would also appeal to him to use his good offices with the Council of Ministers in getting something more for Andhra Pradesh so that the really old City will be a better place tomorrow. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सैयद रहमत अली (आंध्र प्रदेश) : जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, हैदराबाद जो तारीख में प्यार और मुहब्बत के शहर के नाम से याद किया जाता है, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि इस प्यार और मुहब्बत और भाईचारे और मेल-मिलाप के शहर में फिक्कापरस्तों की गुल खिलाने के मवाके मिलते जा रहे हैं।

अभी मुझमें पहले प्रो० सी० लक्ष्मन्ना ने तेलुगुदेश की पालिसी की वजाहत करने हुए ब्यालात का इन्हार विधा है। तो मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ उनसे यह बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन फिक्कात में नाकामी, इन फिसादात को रोकने में तेलुगुदेश की सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करती है, तो वह यह हमें बतलाये कि आज पिछले 11-12 दिनों से जो मारधाड़ हो रही है, खून-खराबा हो रहा है, उसमें सरकार ने कौन सा नुमाया काम अंजाम दिया है।

क्या यह बात शर्म की बात नहीं है कि एक ऐसे वक्त जब कि पुराने शहर में हिंदू और मुसलिम एक दूसरे के खून के प्यासे और भूखे होते जा रहे हैं, उस वक्त तेलुगुदेश की सरकार से तात्लुक रखने वाले मिनिस्टर साहेबान अपनी आलीशान कोठियों के बाहर कदम तक नहीं निकाल सके और जब 8-10 दिन के बाद हालात पर कुछ थोड़ा सा काबू पाया गया, तो फिसादजदा इलाकों में मुस्कराते चेहरों के साथ वहाँ के मिनिस्टर गलियों में घूमते हैं। कोई मुस्कराते हुए चेहरों से शायद श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी की जवान बंद हो, उसकी वजह यह है कि हम यह जानते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० सत्य नारायण रेड्डी : सच नहीं है। उसमें क्या सत्य है ?

श्री सैयद रहमत अली : आप तशरीफ रखिये रेड्डी साहब। आप सीनियर आदमी हैं। अगर मैं आपकी सतह पर आऊंगा तो शायद आप इस हाउस में नहीं रहेंगे। आप बैठिए।

श्री बी० सत्य नारायण रेड्डी : यह झूठे वाक्यात बताये जाते हैं।

श्री सैयद रहमत अली : यह बहकते हुए चेहरे हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० सत्य नारायण रेड्डी : चन्द्र शेखर... (व्यवधान)

श्री सैयद रहमत अली : चन्द्रशेखर हो, यह भास्कर राव की सूरत है, यह रेड्डी की सूरत है, यह अफजल बग की सूरत है। आप चश्मा निकाल करके तेलुगुदेश को देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा। आप बैठियें... (व्यवधान)

मैं यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पिछले दिनों जब हैदराबाद में किसानों का हुआ था ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी :
आपके राज में ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सैयद रहमत अली : आपकी तेलुगु-देशम की सरकार ने क्या रोल अदा किया, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ ? आपके पिछले वक्त जब हैदराबाद में किसानों का हुआ, तो कर्कस को नाफिस न करते हुए लाखों-लाख लोगों को मौत के धाट उतरने पर मजबूर किया । यह आपकी नातजुर्बेकारी है, तेलुगुदेशम सरकार की नाअहली है ।

आप बैठिए, बे-पैदे के लोटे की तरह क्या बातें कर रहे हैं । यह आपकी मुकामल नाअहली है । मैं इस बात का यकीनन ताइद करूँगा । एक ऐसी सरकार जो ला एंड आर्डर को बरकरार नहीं रख सकती । हैदराबाद हो, निजामाबाद हो, रंगा रेड्डी हो, करीम-नगर हो, महबूबनगर हो और और इन इजला में जो फिरकापरस्ती को फैलाने का मौका मिल रहा है तो ऐसी नाअहली सरकार को फौरन बर्बाद किया जाना चाहिए । मैं आली जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह हैदराबाद तशरीफ ले गए थे तो क्या तेलुगु देशम सरकार के किसी मंत्री ने सरकार के जानिब से नुमायंदगी करते हुए आपने सामने वहाँ के ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में कोई बात की, अगर वहाँ डिप्टी चेयरमैन या वाइस प्रेजिडेंट आपके साथ आ के मिलते हों तो वहाँ के जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं उन मिनिस्टर्स का आपके साथ

तावुनेअमल रहा, मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ मैं दुख के साथ यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दु फिरकापरस्त लीडरशिप हो या मुस्लिम फिरकापरस्त लीडरशिप हो इस फिरकापरस्त लीडरशिप को वजह से हैदराबाद में और हैदराबाद के अलावा मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्से में फिरकापरस्त अतासर को जो गुल खिलाते का मौका मिल रहा है इसके लिए जरूरी है कि फिरकापरस्त पार्टियाँ पर पाबन्दी आयद की जाए । चाहे वह मुसलमान फिरकापरस्त हो चाहे वह हिन्दु फिरकापरस्त हो उनको हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मैक्यूलर मुल्क से समाजी बायकाट किया जाना चाहिए । मैं बड़े दुख के साथ यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस हाउस में बुजुर्ग जनाब कल्याण सुन्दरम साहब ने हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों से यह अपील की है कि वे अपनी नजर पाकिस्तान या सऊदी अरब की तरफ न रखें । मेरे यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी कि कल्याण सुन्दरम साहब ने कहाँ यह बात तलाश की है, कहाँ से यह बात उनकी समझ में आयी कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान सऊदी अरब या पाकिस्तान की तरफ नजर रखता है । हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तानी है, हिन्दुस्तानी या ग़ौर हिन्दुस्तानी रहेगा । मादरे बतन की आजादी के लिए या मादरे बतन की आजादी को बरकरार रखने के लिए जब कभी भी कुरबानी देने की बात आयी तो हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों ने अपने तन-मन धन की बाजी लगाई है । मुझे हैरत है कि गुलाम रसूल मट्टू साहब ने एक तराशा अधवार को पढ़कर गुनाया । रेड्डी की दुकान से वह तराशा लेकर आये थे उसमें वह बात यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेसियों ने यह अफवाह फैलायी है, अफवाह फैलायी का कांग्रेस से कोई दूर का ताल्लुक भी नहीं है । जहाँ तक कांग्रेस का ताल्लुक है कांग्रेस के

[श्री सैयद रहमत अली]

ताल्लुक है, वे मैनयुलरिजम के लिए अपनी जी-ज्ञान की बाजी लगा कर काम करना चाहते हैं। आपके पुराने शहर में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कांग्रेसी रहान गली-गली, दर-दर फिरते हुए अमन के सितारिले में सरगरम हिस्सा ले रहे हैं।

मुझे आखिर में सिर्फ आली जनाव मिनिस्टर साहब से यह मालूम करना है कि क्या जो लोग तबाह हुए आर बर्बाद हुए, जो लोग मारे गए हैं उनकी आबाद-कारी के लिए उनकी लक्ष्मीअमानत देने के लिए रियास्तो सरकार ने क्या गुजायग निकाली है, इसके बारे में आली जनाव होम मिनिस्टर ने जानकारी हासिल की है या नहीं की है, इसके बारे में वह हमें मालूमत दें तो ज्यादा मुनासिब रहेगा। शक्रिया।

[†] شى سید رحمت علی (آندھا)

परदेह): جناب قیومی چھترمین صاحب - حیدر آباد جو تاریخ میں پیدار اور مصیبت کے شہر کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے بڑے دکھ کی بات ہے کہ اس پیار اور مصیبت - بھائی چارے اور میل ملاپ کے شہر میں فرقہ پرستوں کو گل کھلانے کے مواقع ملتے جا رہے ہیں - ابھی مجھے پہلے پرونیس سی - لکشمنا نے تیلگو دیشم کی بالیسی کی وضاحت کرتے ہوئے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے - تو میں بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ ان سے یہ بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ان فسادات میں ناکامی - ان فسادات کو روکنے میں تیلگو دیشم کی سرکار اپنی ذمہ داری کو محسوس

کرتی ہے تو وہ ہمیں یہ بتائیں کہ آج پچھلے ۲۱-۱۱ دنوں سے جو مارڈھاڑ ہو رہی ہے - خون خرابا ہو رہا ہے اس میں سرکار نے کونسا نمایاں کام انجام دیا ہے -

کیا یہ بات شرم کی بات نہیں ہے کہ ایک ایسے وقت جب کہ پرانے شہر میں ہندو اور مسلم ایک دوسرے کے خون کے پیاسے اور بھوکے ہوتے جا رہے ہوں - اس وقت تیلگو دیشم کی سرکار سے تعلق رکھنے والے منسٹر صاحبان ایسی عالمیہان کوٹھوں کے باہر قدم تک نہیں نکل سکے اور جب ۱۰-۸ دن کے بعد حالات پر کچھ تھوڑا سا قابو پایا گیا تو فساد زدہ علاقوں میں مسکراتے ہوئے چہروں کے ساتھ وہاں کے منسٹر گلیوں میں کھومتے ہیں - کہنی مسکراتے ہوئے چہروں سے شاید یہ - ستیہ نارائن ریڈی کی زبان بلد ہو - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم یہ جانتے ہیں.....

[[مدخلت]]

[†] ذری بی - ستیہ نارائن ریڈی :

سچ نہیں ہے - اس میں کیا ستھ ہے -

[†] شری سید رحمت علی : آپ

تشریف رکھتے ریڈی صاحب - آپ سینئر آدمی ہیں - اگر میں آپکی سطح پر آ جاؤں گا تو آپ شاید اس ہاؤس میں نہیں رہیں گے آپ بیٹھتے -

†[شری بی - ستیہ نرائن ریڈی: یہ

چھوٹے رانعات بتائے جاتے ہیں -]

†[شری سید رحمت علی: یہ بہکتے

ہوئے چہرے ہیں .. (مداخلت) ..]

†[شری بی - ستیہ نرائن ریڈی:

ریڈی - چنڈر شیکھر (مداخلت)]

†[شری سید رحمت علی: چنڈر شیکھر

نہیں ہیں - یہ بہاسکر راؤ کی صورت
ہے - یہ ریڈی کی صورت ہے - یہ
افضل بیگ کی صورت ہے - آپ چشمہ
نکل کر کے تھلگو دیشم کو دیکھیں -
تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا - آپ بیٹھئے ...
(مداخلت) میں یہ بات عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اہی پچھلے دنوں
جب حیدر آباد میں فساد ہوئے
تھے (مداخلت)]

†[شری بی - ستیہ نرائن ریڈی:

آپ کے راج میں (مداخلت) ...]

†[شری سید رحمت علی: آپ کی

تھلگو دیشم کی سرکار نے کیا رول ادا
کیا - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں -
کہا آپ نے پچھلے وقت جب حیدر آباد
میں فساد ہوئے تو کرفیو کو نافذ
نہ کرتے ہوئے لاکھوں لاکھ لوگوں کو
موت کے گھات اترنے پر مجبور کیا
یہ آپ کی نامتجزیہ کاری ہے - تھلگو

دیشم سرکار کی نا اہلی ہے - آپ
بیٹھئے - بے پینڈے کے لوگ کی طرح
کیا باتیں کر رہے ہیں - یہ آپ کی
مکمل نا اہلی ہے میں اس بات کی
یقیناً ٹائید کروں گا - ایک ایسی سرکار
جو لا ایملٹ آرڈر کو برقرار نہیں رکھ
سکتی - حیدر آباد ہو - نظام آباد ہو -
رنکا ریڈی ہو - کریم نگر ہو - مستحوب
نگر ہو - اور ان اضلاع میں جو فرقہ
پرستی کو پھیلانے کا موقع مل رہا
ہے تو ایسی نا اہل سرکار کو فوری
ہرخواست کرنا چاہئے - میں
عالی جناب مسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ جب وہ حیدر آباد
تشریف لے گئے تھے تو کیا تھلگو دیشم
سرکار کے کسی مسٹری نے سرکار کی
جاناب سے نمائندگی کرتے ہوئے آپ کے
سامنے وہاں کے لا ایملٹ آرڈر کے بارے
میں کوئی بات کی - اگر وہاں قیامی
چیئرمین یا وائس پریزیڈنٹ آپ کے
سامنے آ کے ملتے ہوں تو وہاں کے جو
مسٹرس ہیں ان مسٹرس کا آپ
کے ساتھ تعاون عمل رہا میں یہ
بات جاننا چاہتا ہوں - میں دیکھ
کے ساتھ یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ ہندو فرقہ پرست کی لہڈر شپ
ہو یا مسلم فرقہ پرست لہڈر شپ
ہو - اس فرقہ پرست لہڈر شپ کی
وجہ سے حیدر آباد میں اور حیدر آباد
کے علاوہ ملک کے دوسرے حصوں میں
فرقہ پرست عناصر کو جو گل کھلانے
کا موقع مل رہا ہے اس کے لئے

[شری سہو رجنت علی]

ضروری ہے کہ فرقہ پرست پارٹیوں پر
باملحدی مائد کی جائے۔ چاہے وہ
فرقہ پرست مسلمان ہو اور چاہے
ہندو فرقہ پرست ہو انکو ہندوستان
جیسے سیکولر ملک سے سماجی بائیکاٹ
کیا جانا چاہئے۔

میں بڑے دھ کے ساتھ یہ عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے اس ہاؤس
میں بزرگ جناب کلیان سنگھ
صاحب نے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں
سے یہ اپیل کی ہے کہ وہ اپنی نظر
پاکستان یا سعودی عرب کی طرف
نہ رکھیں۔ میرے یہ بات سمجھ
میں نہیں آئی کہ مہمان سفیر
صاحب نے کہاں سے یہ بات تلاش
کی ہے۔ کہاں سے ان کے یہ بات
سمجھ میں آئی کہ ہندوستان کا
مسلمان سعودی عرب یا پاکستان کی
طرف نظر رکھتا ہے۔ ہندوستان کا
مسلمان ہندوستانی ہے۔ ہندوستانی
تھا اور ہندوستانی ہی رہے گا۔

مادر وطن کی آزادی کیلئے یہا
مادر وطن کی آزادی کو برقرار رکھنے
کیلئے جب کبھی بھی قربانی دینے
کی بات آئی تو ہندوستان کے
مسلمانوں نے اپنے تن - من - دھن
کی بازی لگائی۔ مجھے حیرت ہے
کہ فلا۔ رسول متو صاحب نے ایک
تراشہ اخبار کا بڑھکر سدایا۔ رسی
کی دوکان سے وہ تراشہ لیکر آئے تھے۔

ا۔ میں وہ بات یہ کہتے ہیں کہ
کانگریسیوں نے یہ افواہ پھیلانی -
افواہیں پھیلانے کا کانگریس کا کوئی
دور کا تعلق بھی نہیں ہے۔ جہانگیر
کانگریس کا تعلق ہے کانگریس کے
ورکرس کا تعلق ہے وہ سیکولرزم
کیلئے اپنے جی جان کی بازی لگا کر
کام کرنا چاہتے ہیں آپکے پرانے شہر
میں - آندھرا پردیش میں -
کانگریسی رکن ٹی ڈی در در پرتے
ہوئے امن کے سلسلے میں سوکرم
حصہ لے رہے ہیں۔

مجھے آخر میں صرف عالی
جناب مسٹر صاحب سے یہ معلوم
کرنا ہے کہ کیا جو لوگ تباہ ہوئے
اور برباد ہوئے - جو لوگ مارے گئے
ہیں انکی آباد کاری کیلئے انکی
رقمی امانت دیئے کیلئے ریاستی
سرکار نے کیا کھجائیں نکالی ہے -
اسکے بارے میں عالی جناب ہوم
مسٹر نے جانکاری حاصل کی ہے یا
نہیں کی ہے - اسکے بارے میں وہ
میں معلومات دیں تو زیادہ
مناسب رہیگا - شکریہ]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Quili
Qutub Shah, the sixth ruler of Gol-
conda's Qutub Shahi dynasty, might
be turning in his grave at the ugly
incidents taking place in his beloved
city of Hyderabad. When he laid the
foundation of the new capital on the
banks of the river Musi, he had pray-
ed:

"Mere shahr Logon se Mamoor
Rakh

Ke Jaise Samandar Mein Meen,
Ya Samee"

(Oh, God, make my city filled
with people as the sea is thronged
with fish)

Sir, this is the glorious chapter of Hyderabad city, and had for several years preserved and protected the composite culture. Sir, his prayers have been half-answered. Though the city boasts of a population of 12 lakhs, the virus of communalism has seeped down so much that not a year passes without a flare-up, leaving many dead and large-scale destruction of property and business.

Some hon. Members, and especially Jaswant Singhji, wanted a clarification when I said that Hyderabad is a prone city. Sir, Hyderabad has been highly sensitive from the communal angle for several years. Since January 1983, there have been four major communal riots (January 1983, May 1983, September 1983 and May 1984) in which 70 persons were killed, 400 injured and property worth approximately Rs. 4.88 lakhs damaged. This is history. In this particular year. . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is misleading (Interruptions) He is misleading. It is misleading for the Minister to suggest that in answer to a question. I have asked why is it prone to riots, he then enlightens us by suggesting that it is prone to riots because from 1983 onwards it is like this. It would be misleading and incorrect. It would not be denotive of a sense of responsibility which the Treasury Benches must bring to this question. The communal riots in Hyderabad are of an earlier origin.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, if I have been misunderstood, I am sorry. What I have said is that this has been prone to communal violence over the years. I have to quote the latest

figures of the events that have taken place. It does not mean that there was no such communal incident before. It is not my intention. I have only been explaining the position. I have been quoting the number of communal incidents that have taken place this year and how many people have died. It does not mean that communal incidents have erupted only this year. It is not my intention and I would like to get corrected. If you have the patience, I can give you chronologically all the Communal incidents. I am not entering into a controversy. I can give you what happened during all these years. The communal incidents are most deplorable. It is our duty to examine the whole thing in proper perspective. That is my intention. If you want to impute certain motives to me, I am not responsible for it. I have asked the Ministers there to go along with me. If they do not respond to my request, I cannot help. When their Vice-President expressed a desire to accompany me, I welcomed him. It is not a party matter.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Why can't you contact them from this place? You invited them after addressing the Congress(I) workers.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It should not be looked like this. I am trying to put the picture in a proper perspective. My hon. friend wants to politicalise it. It is most unfortunate.

Various suggestions have been made by many hon. Members. I thank them. The level of the debate has been very high and constructive. Many stalwarts from the opposition benches have taken part in this discussion. After all, my hon. friend, Mr. Kalyanasundaram and my other hon. friends are veteran freedom fighters. It is not the political affiliation which is important. Their hearts will throb if these things happen because they have gone through the mill. I also had the opportunity of participating in the freedom struggle. I said that basically every citizen is a secular person. We like to create this

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communal virus because of our political ends and vested interests and try to take advantage of it. As my hon. friend has correctly put it, the Congress Party stands for secularism. Even in those days when we were going around to enlist Congress members—we used to call them *Purana* Congress members—the most important provision was about the secular ideals that the Congressmen will adhere to. Sir, various points have been raised by my hon. friends. On these communal incidents that are happening in this country, various suggestions have been made by the Central Government from time to time. And we had followed up the matter with the State Governments, and the position with regard to the action taken by the State Governments and the various points suggested by the Prime Minister are as under:

The State Governments are taking action to post experienced and impartial officers in the communal sensitive areas. State Governments are taking action to reward officers for good work done in handling communal situations. A number of State Governments have set up and earmarked Special Courts to quickly try the criminal cases arising out of communal riots.

Then, Sir, there are several suggestions that have been made. There have been the guidelines of the Central Government with regard to containing communal violence in this country. As a matter of fact, Sir, the communal situation and the need for National Integration has also been considered in the meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council held on 21st January, 1984 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The consensus emerged against violence and propagation of regionalism and linguistic fanaticism which were to be put down with firm hand in order to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. The Council decided that it was necessary to have a close look at inflammatory writings and the provocative speeches made by vested interests and anti-

social elements, and the various State Governments should evolve suitable mechanism to review periodically the communal situation and identify the main irritants and devise methods to eliminate them. The need for improving the educational curriculum and emphasising the heritage of the national freedom movement was felt so that the younger generations may develop right attitudes towards national problem and strive towards national integration which is the need of the hour. And the implementation of these recommendations is being monitored by the National Integration Division set up specifically to deal with that.

Sir, one hon. Member asked me what the suggestions are that I have made. I met the officers during my visit to Hyderabad and I suggested that immediately ex-gratia payment to the near relatives of persons who have lost their lives in the communal riots of Hyderabad and to injured persons may be made as early as possible. Today I had a talk with the officers concerned before coming to the Parliament and they said that the Andhra Pradesh Government have passed orders for ex-gratia payment to the people who are affected by these communal riots, and the amount will be given soon. And I have also suggested that the peace committees should be revived and activated. These peace committees should consist of senior citizens from both the communities. Committees at moh-ulla levels for the same purpose should also be formed and activated. I have suggested that all efforts should be made for adequate supply of essential commodities in the curfew-bound areas of Hyderabad city. The Police force in Hyderabad city should be strengthened to meet the growing needs of the city. Mobile patrolling should continue in the affected areas even after curfew is lifted. Sir, we have made already available to the State Government three companies of Central Police Force. And they are also asking for more Central para-military forces to

assist the civil administration to maintain communal harmony and it is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Sir, I am very happy to announce that the Prime Minister has sanctioned Rupees one lakh from Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the riot victims in Hyderabad.

Sir, one hon. Member made an allegation that we have come into a sort of understanding with the Ittehadul Musalmin. I stoutly repudiate that insinuation and allegation made by the hon. Member. Sir, on the other hand, the boot is on the other leg. Sir, I need not go into the politics. Sir, two by-elections have taken place in Andhra Pradesh after the new Party came into power. In one by-election they made an alliance with the Ittehadul Musalmin to get their candidate elected. In another election they made an alliance with the BJP to get their candidate elected. These are the facts of the matter and they are before the public. I need not say what all happened.

Sir, about the various steps that are being taken, the Police Commission has made certain suggestions with regard to the steps to be taken so far as communal harmony is concerned. Sir, the National Police Commission in its Sixth Report has recommended as follows in the context of communal riots. It has said that "in a major riot it is the duty of the administration to compensate the unfortunate sufferers for the loss and sufferings undergone by them and to assist them in their rehabilitation. The police should play a very active and positive role in the rehabilitation of the affected people in the riots. They should record the extent of damage in the course of their investigations and inquiries into the cases reported to them and furnish copies of these documents to the appropriate authorities."

Sir, in the matter of ex-gratia payment also the Minorities Commission

had made certain recommendations. They said in the present context of things the ex-gratia payment made to the deceased is not all adequate. So they made certain recommendations. Accordingly, Sir, we advised the State Governments that the following guidelines be followed so far as ex-gratia payment is concerned. Death, whether of earning or non-earning member of a family, Rupees 20,000. Permanent incapacitation, whether of earning or non-earning member of a family, Rs. 5,000. We urged upon the State Governments to follow these guidelines on the question of ex-gratia payments.

Then, Sir, we advised the State Government that they may adopt higher scales for such payments if they so desired. What we suggested is that the minimum scale of assistance should be this much. We also advised them that the district collectors, the deputy commissioners and the district magistrates may be empowered to sanction relief in accordance with the above scale without reference to any other authority. These are the several recommendations that have been made so far as the question of giving relief to the deceased and their families is concerned.

Sir, the National Integration Council also made certain recommendations so far as these communal incidents are concerned. Sir, while participating in the previous discussion on Bhiwandi, I made an elaborate statement at that time and the Prime Minister also addressed letters to the Chief Ministers which were followed by the Home Minister also. A fifteen point programme was suggested to the various State Governments in order to improve the communal situation. Sir, these are the fifteen points that have been made by the Prime Minister so far as this matter is concerned:

1. Postings of district and police officials of the highest known effi-

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 ency in the communally sensitive and riot-prone areas. Performance of D.M. and S.P. in prevention of communal tension to be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects. 2. Reward of good work done by the district and police officials in sensitive areas. 3. Severe action to be taken against the persons who incite communal tensions or take part in violence. 4. Setting up of special courts to try communal offences. 5. Immediate relief to the victims of communal riots and adequate financial help for their rehabilitation. 6. Utilisation of radio and TV in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in the affected areas. 7. Indulgence of certain sections of the press in tendentious reporting and publication of objectionable and inflammatory material which may incite communal tension. 8. Selection committees for recruitment of State police personnel should be representative. 9. Selection committees for recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces should be representatives. 10. Railways, nationalised banks and public sector enterprises to give special consideration to recruitment from minority communities. 11. Starting coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons of minority communities to compete successfully in competitive examinations. 12. Setting up of ITIs and Polytechnics in minority areas. 13. Coverage of minorities under various developmental programmes and inclusion of minority representatives in the implementation committees for 20-point programmes. 14. Freeing Wakf properties and graveyards of encroachments. 15. Creation of special cells to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Sir, these are some of the guidelines that have been made.

2.00 P.M.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 In spite of the clear instructions from the Prime Minister that severe action

should be taken against those who are found guilty of inciting communal violence, how is it that the Maharashtra Government released all these gangs of Haji Mastan and others? Will you enquire into it to find out? It is under the directions of the Central Government, it is said. We should know what is the correct position. The country should know.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
 Various other matters have been raised ...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This is a very pertinent matter. It would not be fair to the Government to evade this question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not evading it. I have taken his question. I have not brushed it aside.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Release of Haji Mastan and others needs to be explained to the people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
 Neither we can discuss the release of Mastan and others nor the arrest of MLAs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, they know more what is to be done in the circumstances. I do not hold brief for this Government or that Government for what they have done.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 Serious allegations have been made in this context.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
 This is what I have to say with regard to various suggestions made by the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is left now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
 I would only make an appeal. There was one thing more said about the code of conduct and aligning with communal parties. It is just like the pot calling a kettle black. Everyone of us should search our heart. National

consciousness has to be aroused with regard to dealing with communal parties. It is not the duty of the party in power alone. Every political party has aligned itself with one communal party or the other. So, this allegation should not be thrown on the party in power as if we are guilty and they are all honest. About the code of conduct and other points raised by the hon. Members, I will certainly look into all these things. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special mentions now.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED BOMB BLAST AT MEENAMBAKAM AIRPORT, MADRAS

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Government—Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, you also please wait for some time; it is a very important matter concerning you also. Sir, the whole House will be shocked to learn that a bomb exploded last night at the Mardas airport and because of that, 8 people died and several people have been injured. The whole building housing the customs department has fallen. How is it that such a serious explosion of a bomb could take place? It is a very serious matter.

From the press reports, it seems, this happened immediately after an aircraft from Sri Lanka landed. The way in which Sri Lanka is now behaving, all this looks very suspicious. It adds to our suspicion. Mossad from Israel is allowed to operate from Sri Lanka, which is against our country. Sri Lanka is more and more involving itself in anti-India activities. So, we have a suspicion whether Sri Lanka is involved in this explosion.

So, I would demand that the Minister should make a statement in the House; there should be a discussion.

The country should know who is responsible for this explosion. So, Sir, will you kindly ask the Home Minister, which is probably the proper Minister, to make a statement in the House, at least on Monday?

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED RESENTMENT AMONGST I. A. S. OFFICERS OVER CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY SOME MINISTER OF THE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार एवं वहाँ के आई० ए० एस० एसोसिएशन के बीच तनाव की वजह से वहाँ का जन-कार्य अस्त-व्यस्त हो रहा है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के मंत्री ने वहाँ के आई० ए० एस० अफसरों के प्रति असभ्य भाषा का प्रयोग किया है जिससे वहाँ तनाव उत्पन्न हो गया है। यही वजह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जन-कार्य अस्त-व्यस्त हो रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार के लिए यह बहुत ही विचारणीय विषय है। वहाँ की व्यूरोक्रेसी और मंत्रियों में अविश्वास का वातावरण फैल गया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कि भारत सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और इस संबंध में विचार करे। वहाँ की इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन और हेल्थ एसोसिएशन सभी में असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया है। अतः स्थिति भयानक होने की आशंका है।

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING 6TH AUGUST, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce