

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

absolutely no doubt about it. They will undoubtedly be rooted out. But, in the meanwhile, we demand the present Government to come forward with some via-media decision, at least, to restore peace in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Our farmers, our schoolchildren, our High Court, our banks, nothing is moving. RTC buses are not plying. Can the largest democratic country's Parliament be so insensitive? It is a ...(Interruptions)... We will walk out on this.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS

Need to Amend Article 371 to enable Goa to enact legislation to regulate ownership and transfer of land and influx of migrants

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): I am moving following Resolution, Sir.

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- the land is becoming a scarce commodity more particularly in smaller States like Goa where the land mafias from foreign countries are landing with tons of money, buying huge areas and creating social and economic chaos as some of the parties are potential enough to buy a whole village;
- the persons in real estate in the country too are resorting to similar purchases disturbing the social fabric of the State;
- the State has to be empowered to enact appropriate legislations to bring in restrictions on transfer of land and other immoveable properties on the grounds of duration of residential requirement in the State, social and economic needs of the State, environment and public interest, as may be specified by the law;
- the State of Goa consists of hardly 3,702 sqr. kilometers of land with a population of roughly 14 lakhs whereas the increasing number of migrant population has reached to an unmanageable proportion;
- while it is the fundamental right of every citizen under article 19 of the Constitution to move freely throughout the territory of India, it is also the fundamental right of others to live a decent life with basic amenities

provided by the State in order to safeguard the basic rights of those Goans and also non-Goans who are settled in Goa for a number of years and further inflow has to be regulated to avoid a virtual stampede in near future.

This House urges upon the Government to amend article 371-I of the Constitution as follows:—

"In the Article 371-1, after the words, "not less than thirty members" insert the following words -

Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in any other part of this Constitution or in any law for the time being in force or in any judgment or order, the Legislative Assembly of Goa shall be competent to enact any legislation -

- (a) to regulate the ownership and transfer of land in public interest and in the interest and on grounds of duration of residential requirement in the State, social and economic needs of the State, environment and public interest, as may be specified by the State by law; and
- (b) to regulate influx of migrants considering available resources specially, land, water, power etc. and considering the sanitation and environmental aspects."

So, Sir, this is my Resolution. I would now recollect how it came into existence. It is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who, in spite of the pressure from the United States -- John F. Kennedy was the President of the United States -- sent military with the help of then Defence Minister, Mr. Menon, and Goa was liberated on 19th December, 1961. After liberation, when Nehruji came to Goa, he gave one important assurance to the people that identity of Goa shall be retained. These were his words. Yet, in spite of the fact that there was a clear assurance, unfortunately, we had to undergo an opinion poll. There was pressure from various sections whereby the Government of India had to enact a legislation, Parliament had to enact a legislation called 'Opinion Poll, 1966', under which an opinion poll was taken asking the Goans whether they would like to merge in Maharashtra or they would like to be a Union Territory. Similarly, the people of Daman and Diu were asked whether they would like to merge into Gujarat or to remain a Union Territory. The people overwhelmingly preferred to remain a Union Territory and that is why it remained a Union Territory. Now, what is Special Provision? There is a misunderstanding in the country, including Goa, as to what is called Special Status. I would say that there

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is nothing called Special Status. You can enlighten me when you reply. There is nothing called Special Status in the Constitution. That is Special Provision under Article 371 and that is what is called as Special Category, which is given under the Executive Order. I will explain both the things. Special Provision is what I am demanding. Now who has got Special Provision so far? Maharashtra and Gujarat have got Special Provision for creating Special Development Boards. Now even Karnataka has got it for some purpose. Nagaland has got Special Provision for protecting ownership and transfer of land and its resources, and religious or social practices. For protecting these, Nagaland has got Special Provision. Assam has got Special Provision for creating Committees for Tribal Areas. Similarly, even Goa was included for Special Provision. Do you know why? Because the Constitution says that each Assembly shall consist of 60 Members minimum. We wanted 40 Members. So, a Special Provision was made to give Goa a 40-Member Assembly. We are also there at Article 371-I in the Constitution for this reason. There are many other States for various purposes. A number of States are included in the category of Special Provision under Article 371. The Goans' overwhelming demand, I will explain the reasons, is supported even by the BJP by passing a Resolution in the Assembly very recently. The BJP was unanimous in its Resolution. The Congress Members supported them by saying that Special Provision be made under Article 371 for Goa. This demand has been made by the Congress for many years. The BJP passed a Resolution in the Assembly. We also got strength by that Resolution.

I will divert for a moment to distinguish what is Special Status and what is Special Category. Special Provision is granted by amendment to the Constitution and Special Category is granted by an Executive Order. The National Advisory Council meets and includes certain States in the Special Category Status. As of today, there are eleven States which are there in the Special Category. They are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. What do these States get when they are included in the Special Category States? They get additional finances. They get additional schemes. They get subsidies, loans, etc. They have to pay hardly anything to the Central Government. Those States, which are included in the Special Category States, get all the facilities. Right now, my Resolution is not for Special Category. We are not asking for special finances at this stage. We are asking for Special Provision under Article 371. Sometime back, I read a news item relating to Bihar asking for Special Status. I don't think any of these two things

have been given. It may have been for 'status'. That is a different thing. It is the third thing I am talking of. Two things which are known to us are 'Special Category' and 'Special provisions' therefore these aspects need to be understood.

Now, for the purpose of achieving the objective of what I am asking, it is not that the Goa Government did not make any attempt. The Goa Government made an attempt in its own way some years back by seeking an amendment to the Registration Act. There is the Registration Act under which properties are registered. Whether it is sale deed, purchase deed, gift deed or whatever it is, it is registered under the Registration Act. So, an amendment was made – States are also entitled to make amendment to the Central Act—whereby in public interest, the Government was authorised to give directions to the Sub-Registrar not to register a particular deed. The object was that when certain deeds were made in respect of hundreds of acres of land, there must be some curb on getting the deeds registered. But, this Bill was reserved for the consideration of the President of India and the President of India did not give assent to this Bill. It was said that there was a decision of the Supreme Court which goes against this concept and, therefore, the President of India did not give assent. Therefore, the only remedy that remains with us is a Constitutional amendment. That's why, my Resolution speaks of Constitutional amendment and I have given the text of the amendment and how we want it.

Now, imagine what is happening in Goa. Russians and Israelis are regularly coming there. They are doing business. They take partners. By taking partners, they grab land. There is a business called taxi business of motorcycles, which is very famous in Goa. You may be shocked to know that today in a village like Morjim and other areas, this taxi business is done by the Russians. If there are ten motorcycles on a taxi stand, there will be 5-6 motorcycles by Russians. All Russians residing nearby prefer these Russian bikes and they hire Russian motorcycles, thereby affecting the business of locals. This is how it is going on. Then, they enter into agreements with small hotel owners. As per agreement, they will sit on *gallas* and they will give certain money per year to the owner and run the business. If somebody asks questions, they say that they were working as manager and looking after the business to avoid provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act. So, in various ways, foreigners are intruding in the business activities of Goa. Apart from Delhi and Mumbai, moneyed people come with tonnes of money in bag to Goa. They are capable of buying village after village. So, we would like to prevent that. Please don't consider that we are narrow-minded. If we had a big area,

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we would not have minded if some acres are purchased. We have a small area of 3700-odd square kilometres. If land goes, nothing will remain in the hills of Goa after 5-10 years. Therefore, we are concerned. If we had large land like Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh or Bihar, we would not have minded or if somebody purchased for development, there is nothing wrong in that. But, we don't have that much of land. Today people, even outsiders, think that buying a plot in Goa is very prestigious. If I have a plot in Goa, it is considered prestigious. It may be agricultural or residential. Everybody is coming to buy plots; everybody is coming to buy agricultural land. It may lie idle. They don't mind. That is how they consider it. Even if an industrial unit goes in loss, they don't mind. Industrialists take pride in the fact that they have got an industrial unit in Goa. That is why we are concerned. We oppose SEZs. Why are we opposing SEZs? In the name of SEZs, many industrialists demanded huge tracts of land which they were not needing. If they require 200 sq. meters of land, they would ask for 10,000 sq. meters of land. Therefore, we said we are not interested in SEZs. They were not willing to promise jobs for locals. So, what is the need of SEZs when they are not assuring jobs to locals? That is why we said that we are not interested in having SEZs in Goa. Therefore, unfortunately the case is pending in the Supreme Court. All the big industrialists went to the Supreme Court and obtained a stay. The Supreme Court gave orders to maintain *status quo*. Therefore, till today, the matter is lying there. But fortunately the huge chunk of land which would have gone into the hands of the industrialists, which they would have exploited for commercial purposes, has somehow remained. Therefore, we are asking for this. That is the reason why the Opposition party has also supported it. Otherwise, the Congress Party and the BJP are not on one wave length on any issue. But on this issue all have come together asking unanimously that we should have this thing.

Another related issue is migrants. We are interested in protecting interests of even non-Goans. There are lakhs of non-Goans who are staying in Goa. We would like to protect their interests also. But if we want to protect the interests of Goans and non-Goans with the infrastructure available, whatever electricity is available, then, we have to have some legislation to regulate the influx. This is again not a narrow mentality. It is pure and simple economics. Therefore, we would like the Goa Assembly to have power to enact legislation for this purpose.

In Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats which Rajivji conceived, it is the village panchayats which have to decide ultimate developmental issues. Therefore, in many village panchayats and in Gram Sabha meetings in Goa, they are of the unanimous

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view that Goa land should be protected. Therefore, meetings after meetings are held on this issue at length. In a small village, if you have 5-6 multi-storied buildings where from water will come. How will they get electricity supply? That was the question. Therefore, builders who are coming to small villages for constructing huge complexes are things which villagers will not tolerate. They have not tolerated.

Now, coupled with this, Sir, the issue of mining is there. About three lakhs of people today are unemployed. The economic situation is going down. The economic situation is very bad. I am sorry to say that schemes after schemes are being floated without any money in the coffers. On the one side, the State Government is begging with the Central Government to give some finance under some package or the other; and on the other, the State Government is floating schemes after schemes without looking into their financial capacity. This is purely criminal. Therefore, if they have got interest to protect the land of Goa, protect the economics of Goa, then, they should look into this matter.

As far as mining in Goa is concerned, ultimately who is regulating mines today? Is it the Environment Ministry? No. Nothing is in the hands of the Environment Ministry. It is the Empowered Committee on Environment constituted by the Supreme Court which is regulating the entire mining thing. Whatever be the decisions taken by the Empowered Committee, ultimately the Supreme Court passes the order; and that is being implemented. Till today no mines have started. I am not concerned about mine owners. They have got money. They can survive.

What about those who are depending upon this mining business? What about those nearly three lakh people who have taken loans for barges, for trucks from banks? They are in deep trouble. Therefore, something needs to be done. In such a situation, a person who cannot pay his child's school fees, a person who cannot buy ration, what sort of plot, will he be buying? If land is saved for future, at least, some Goans will be able to buy a small plot of land. If nothing is done, no land is protected, then we will be lost forever. Therefore, I urge upon this House to pass this Resolution unanimously. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, before the Minister responds, I would like to intervene, not as a Minister but as a Member of Parliament. Goa is a very important tourist destination. All international tourists are attracted towards Goa. Any decision taken in regard to Goa must be a balanced decision. There should not be any parochial thought behind it. Goans easily mix up with the people of all cultures. Tourists from all over the world and people from every nook and corner of the country go to Goa every year. Now it has become an annual affair. Every month and every season, international conferences, national conferences and corporate conferences are held there. Everybody is going to Goa. If any decision is taken conservatively, I think, it will harm the economy of Goa. So, the economy of Goa is mostly dependent upon tourism. Tourism is fetching so much money and so much foreign exchange. The livelihood of Goans is far more vital. So, I would like to make a request to the Minister before he replies to this Resolution, which has been moved by my friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, who has cited a lot of valid issues, like the rights of Goans must be protected. I am also for that. But there has to be a fine balance between the two. It should not be that Goa becomes a place where nobody is allowed to do anything. After all, if international tourists are doing something there, or if some businessmen are going there, they must be having some kind of a partnership with the local people. Without that, they can't do anything. So, I think all these aspects should be kept in mind before taking any decision about the fate of Goa and about the land of Goa.

My second issue is in regard to mining, which is also very crucial and important, which Shri Shantaram has rightly pointed out. We have to get into the reasons. I believe mining has come to a complete standstill in Goa. Nothing is happening there. No mining activity is happening there. Not only Goans are losing huge money, the country is also losing foreign exchange. The current account deficit is increasing everyday. This morning the Prime Minister has also pointed it out and the Finance Minister has also been constantly talking about it. So, we are losing a huge foreign exchange because of this curb or ban on mining in Goa. That ban should immediately be lifted. I believe the Supreme Court is monitoring it. I would urge the Judiciary also to have a pragmatic, practical and feasible view about it because the country's economy is suffering. Keeping that in mind, mining should be allowed. If somebody is doing something wrong, you act against him. But it should not be that you don't act against him and at the same time the decision is delayed. Because of the delay in taking a decision, Goa is suffering and the country is also suffering. I would urge the Minister, before he makes his

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ہمارے نیتا شری راج نارائن جی کے پیر اس لاٹھی چارج میں ٹوٹ گئے تھے اور سورگئے مدھو لمیے جی نے لمبی جیل کاٹی تھی۔ اس طرح گوا سے سماجوا دیوں کا بڑا بھاوناتمک رشتہ ہے اور یہ پرستاؤ بھی بڑا بھاوناتمک ہے۔ میں نائک جی کے اس درد کو محسوس کر سکتا ہوں۔ ہندوستان کے وہ حصے، جن کی سنسکرتی، جن کی بھاشا، جن کے جینے کا انداز الگ الگ ہے، ان کی سنسکرتی کو بچایا جانا ضروری ہے اور ان کی زمین جائیداد کو بچایا جانا ضروری ہے۔ انہیں حالات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے دھارا 370 کشمیر کو دی گئی تھی اور اس وقت مسلم بہل ہوتے ہوئے بھی کشمیر کے لوگوں نے اپنی سنسکرتی کے حق میں اور پاکستان کے ساتھ جانے سے انکار کر کے ایک بڑی ڈیٹیٹ شروع کی تھی اور ایک بڑا سیکولر امتحان دیا تھا اور مسلم بہل ہوتے ہوئے بھی یہ کہا تھا کہ ہم آزاد ہندوستان کے ساتھ رہنا چاہتے ہیں؛ لیکن اپنی سنسکرتی کو بچا کر۔ اس میں ہندو۔ مسلمان نہیں تھے، اس وقت راجہ کرن سنگھ صاحب کے والد نے دھارا 370 مانگی تھی، چونکہ وہ سنسکرتی کا سوال تھا۔ کچھ ایسا ہی سوال گوا کے سامنے بھی ہے۔ اس میں نائک صاحب نے اس درد کا احساس کیا ہے اور باہر کے لوگ گوا میں آکر زمین خرید رہے ہیں، جائیداد خرید رہے ہیں اور خود گوا و اسی مزدور بنتے جا رہے ہیں، وہ یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ پہلو، درد کا پہلو ہے۔ گوا ہمارے ملک کا ایک خوبصورت حصہ ہے، جس کی سنسکرتی اور سبھیتا کو دنیا بھر کے لوگ دیکھنے کے لئے آتے ہیں اور ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کی سنسکرتی کی حفاظت ہو، لیکن اس کے لئے دھارا 371 میں سنسودھن کو میں لازمی نہیں مانتا ہوں، کیوں کہ سنسودھان نرمتاؤں نے بڑی بدھی-متا میں سنسودھان بنایا تھا اور ان کا راشٹر کے معاملے میں بڑا گہرا چنتن تھا۔ راشٹریہ آندولن سے ان کا بڑا گہرا رشتہ تھا۔ میں نہیں چاہتا کہ دھارا 371 میں کوئی امینڈمینٹ آئے، لیکن میں اور میری

پارٹی ہمیشہ اس پکش میں رہے ہیں کہ گوا کی سنسکرتی اور سبھیتا کی حفاظت ہونی چاہئے اور گوا واسیوں کے سر پر، جو باہری لوگ وکاس کے نام پر مسلط ہو رہے ہیں، ان کے لئے کوئی نہ کوئی بیری-کیڈنگ ہونی چاہئے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، جب سے کھلی بازار ویوستھا کو دعوت دی گئی ہے، مائنے نرسمہاراؤ جی کے زمانے سے، تب سے آج تک جو گوا کا درد ہے، وہ میرے ملک کا درد ہے، یعنی باہر سے جو لوگ آ رہے ہیں، وہ میرے ملک کے ادھیوگوں کو، میرے ملک کے ادھیوگ-پتیوں کو، میرے ملک کے کسانوں کو پریشان کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ کھلے بازار ارتھ-ویوستھا کا ہی اثر ہے، جو گوا میں ہوٹلنگ کے روپ میں اور پریٹن کے روپ میں دکھائی دے رہا ہے۔ میں اس بل پر اپنی سہمتی اس امید کے ساتھ ویکٹ کرتا ہوں کہ یہ سدن گوا کی سنسکرتی، گوا کی سبھیتا اور گوا کے لوگوں کی تکلیف کا احساس کر کے کوئی ایسا راستہ نکالے گا، جس سے سنودھان میں سنشودھن بھی نہیں کرنا پڑے گا اور میرے گوا کی سنسکرتی، سبھیتا اور ان کے آرتھک وکاس کے بھی راستے بنیں گے۔ اس امید کے ساتھ میں نائک جی کے درد میں شامل ہوتا ہوں، بہت بہت شکریہ۔]

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: Sir, I rise to reply to the Resolution moved by my senior colleague, Shri Shantaram Naik.

First of all, I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Naik, who has always been very active as far as the interests of Goa are concerned. Be it in the House or outside the House, he has always raised issues on how people of Goa should be protected. I would also like to thank Mr. Rajeev Shukla who spoke about keeping everything in perspective. I also thank my colleagues from Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Kashyap and Chaudhary Munavver Saleem who said that his Party has a very long association with Goa. I agree with him that his Party does have a very long association with Goa. I would not like to go into details further.

I would just like to bring to the notice of Mr. Shantaram Naik certain things. I can understand where Mr. Naik is speaking from. I have the highest regard for Goa

and the Goan people. It is my family's most favourite tourist destination. My children's favourite place is Goa. I can assure Mr. Naik that I have never wanted to buy any property there. I only go and enjoy hotels, roads and all kinds of facilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik could invite us.

SHRI R. P. N SINGH: And he can invite all the other Members of this distinguished House including you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he should not ignore the Chair!

SHRI R.P.N SINGH: I can imagine the emotion with which he speaks because, as I have said, I have been going to Goa for many, many years. I have seen a lot of development coming up. I know what a quiet place that State was. But that is a feeling we all get about whichever part of the country we come from. I come from a small place in Uttar Pradesh called Padrauna. I have seen the kind of changes that have taken place within a span of twenty years. It was a very small town. Today, it is the district headquarters. The infrastructure has become very constrained. So, I can understand what Mr. Naik is talking about when he feels about the whole issue. But there is a constitutional protection for all kinds of people in this country and I think that is what we need to talk about. Mr. Kashyap said that today the people who had gone to Maharashtra from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were being asked to move out of that State. That is why we have a provision for every citizen of this country. It is his country and he has the right to go anywhere. Let me come to the Resolution, Sir.

I would just like to bring to the notice of the House that article 19(1)(d) of the Indian Constitution guarantees to all citizens the right 'to move freely throughout the territory of India' and article 19(1)(e) supplements this right and states that all citizens shall have the right 'to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India'. Thus, as per article 19(1)(d), read with article 19(1)(e), it is the fundamental right of every citizen to move to any part of India from any part of India. The significance of the right of movement and residence anywhere in the country is that it underlines that India is one country. The division of India into States and Union Territories is only for the sake of political and administrative convenience. The right of citizens to move to any part of the country, to work in any part of the country, or to take up residence in any part of the country is the most fundamental attribute of nationhood. If different constituent units debar persons from other constituent units from moving into their territory, or taking up

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employment in their territory, or taking up residence in their territory, then, the entire concept of a single nation is undermined. Therefore, the Private Member's Resolution may be opposed in its present form.

I would like to respond to some other points which the hon. Member had raised. There is also the Regulation of Activities of Foreigners in India. He had mentioned that a lot of foreigners were coming to Goa and they were taking up all the business interests there, buying up whole villages and so on. According to the Regulation of Activities of Foreigners in India, our visa regime permits foreigners to do certain restrictive activities. It states, "Commercial activities are allowed only after clearance from the RBI. Any violation should be dealt with by the State Government."

The distinguished Member also mentioned some other States having special status. The Constitution of India does not permit any legislature to legislate any legislation by which the right of a citizen of India to settle in any part of the Union of India can be taken away except some of the legislatures which have certain special privileges under articles 371(h) and 372 of the Constitution. These are the States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and certain Tribal Zones, which we have spoken about at length. I can understand where his emotions come from, I can understand what he talks about Goa and what Chaudhary Munavver Saleem talked about, he can understand his pain from where he talks about, the vast development that is taking place in Goa, I understand that emotion. But, as I have said earlier, it is the right of every citizen to travel and move around in this country if we are one nation. Hence, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member is not tenable, and I would request that the same may be withdrawn by him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, would you like to say something?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have the right to reply.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, my sentiments have not been understood in terms of the existing provisions of the Constitution. If there is a single State in the country, which has not been granted what I am asking for, I would say, I have no right. I would say that there are, at least, four or five States to which this very demand has been granted. I am not asking anything beyond that. The Assemblies

of those States have been granted the power to enact the legislation, which I am asking for. I am just saying, add me in that list. That is simple. If there is no State which has been granted that power, I will not ask. Therefore, I am hoping that the Government of India, if not today, will consider it appropriately. I have made a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India, and I have made a memorandum to the Congress President, and I am hopeful that one day we will get this demand satisfied. Therefore, I am withdrawing my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not here. Mr. Y.S. Chowdary has got a Resolution and he is not here! Then, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, not here. Now, Shri M. Rama Jois. Now, Mr. Rama Jois, first you move the Resolution and then speak.

Need to Constitute National Reconciliation Adalat for amicable settlement of disputes and establishment of communal riots free India

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"Having regard to the fact that —

- (i) the communal riots take place in different parts of the country on several occasions between Hindus and Muslims causing colossal loss of life and property to both;
- (ii) more than that the people of India get divided on communal lines which is disastrous to the unity of the Nation and feeling of fraternity which is one of the objectives of the Constitution;
- (iii) in the larger interest of the Nation, it is necessary to take steps towards establishing Communal Riots free India;
- (iv) all that is done on such occasions when a riot takes place is to appeal for peace, hold public meetings or to pay compensation to the victims and forget it and repeat the same after another riot takes place and in the meanwhile indulge in making mutual allegations;
- (v) this state-of-affairs should not be allowed to continue as Hindus and Muslims have to live in this Country for all times to come with peace and harmony;