

[श्री सदान बिहारी जाजपेयी]

कुछ हुआ उन्हा निन्दा करे लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार अपना जिम्मेदारो स बच नही सकती और इस मामले में हम उसको निन्दा करना चाहेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Since Congressmen had also visited the jail, at least some of them, I thought it was a non-party affair and it must be highlighted; it is not a question of censuring the Government because it cuts across all party lines. Congressmen had gone to the jail; SSP friends were also there—all of them had gone. So, you can bring it through a call-attention motion. As Shri Vajpayee says, call-attention notices are there, a number of them, and adjournment motions are there and after discussion, not only this morning but even two days ago when they came to me, I suggested that out of the time allotted for the Home Ministry's Demands I would allow one full hour for you friends, who have inspected the jail, including Congress friends who were there, and they could pinpoint it. Today they said that there should be a call-attention motion and this morning I allowed a call-attention motion. After my coming here, you want an adjournment motion. The time is the same, 1½ hours are allotted for this—4 to 5.30. If you want to call in an adjournment motion, I have no objection. You can call it so. But I do not know whether it is going to serve any useful purpose. However, at least, in future I must be careful while discussing. I have learnt a lesson now. Shri Nath Pai may ask for the leave of the House.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): On a point of order, Sir. How can the House discuss the Demands of ten ministries in one day?

Mr. Speaker: All the Demands that are pending on that day and which have not been discussed will be voted without discussion. It is such a sim-

ple matter. Should it be the subject matter of a point of order? Any Demand which is not discussed will be guillotined and voted.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : फील सर्वेशन दे बजे नहीं होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: How can you have both?

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Sir, you should make a rule that nothing should be guillotined on the Budget.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I beg leave of the House to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, we will take it up at 4 o'clock.

12.37 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### FOURTH REPORT

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi; and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

12.38 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—  
Contd.

##### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand Nos. 41 to 55, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 10½ hours have been allotted. That means, this will be extra; this has nothing to do with that now.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

#### DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND No. 42—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

#### DEMAND No. 43—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

#### DEMAND No. 44—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,86,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Police'."

#### DEMAND No. 45—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Census'."

#### DEMAND No. 46—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Statistics'."

#### DEMAND No. 47—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

[Mr. Speaker]

**DEMAND No. 48—TERRITORIAL AND  
POLITICAL PENSIONS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 49—DELHI**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,00,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND No 50—CHANDIGARH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

**DEMAND No. 51—ANDAMAN AND  
NICOBAR ISLANDS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND No. 52—TRIBAL AREAS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,48,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND No 53—DADRA AND NAGAR  
HAVELI AREA**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND No 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY  
AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND No. 55—OTHER REVENUE  
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,29,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay' in Union Territories and Tribal Areas."

**DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri P K Deo

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalapanandi) Sir, the Home Minister is not there

Mr. Speaker: Sir, Shukla is there.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this limited time it will not be possible for me to do full justice to this Ministry; so, instead of dilating on all the aspects of the Ministry, I would like to pinpoint my observations on some of the burning problems that concern this Ministry.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER at the Chair]

Sir, I being one of those who have merged their territories and surrendered everything that our forefathers had built at the feet of mother India at the patriotic call of Sardar Patel, we feel stunned and staggered

at the way this country and its administration is going into pieces threatening the very foundation of our democratic edifice by the misdeeds of the party in power which has hardly 38 per cent of popular support. There is widespread lawlessness, chaos has been let loose, street fights and shedding of Indian blood through Indian bullets have become daily occurrences. It has exceeded all proportions, in 20 years of Congress rule these have outnumbered what the British did in 200 years. The rule of law has been given a go-by and there is no security of life and property.

The Emergency which was clamped down in 1962 during the Chinese attack is being continued on some pretext or other. We have never utilised these Emergency powers to take back even one inch of the land which is occupied by the Chinese or to retrieve the lost honour of this country. We have never utilised Emergency powers to bring to book the anti-social elements, hoarders, black-marketeers, tax-evaders and corrupt Ministers. We are utilising Emergency powers only to arrest and detain without trial political opponents, students and labour leaders who do not tow the line of the party in power. When the Home Minister with all the glamour came to take charge of Defence Ministry in 1962, he came with Don-Quixotic claim that he comes from Maharashtra and that he will not return back home without freeing the motherland from the Chinese aggression. But nothing has been done in that regard. In the meantime, he has passed on the baby to Sardar Swaran Singh and takes refuge in the Home Ministry which he thinks as his second home.

Sir, it is a disgrace that Sheikh Abdullah has been rotting in jail and ruining his health. A case was instituted in 1958 but that was later on withdrawn. The principles of democracy and civil liberty demand that he should be released or that he should be put to trial on specific charges.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

There is absolutely no justification for the continuance of the Emergency powers. We have been claiming all the time and we still reiterate our demand of immediate withdrawal of the Emergency, the repeal of the Defence of India Act and the restoration of fundamental right of citizens which have been suppressed under the provisions of this Act. The statement of the Home Minister for the continuance of the Emergency is not convincing. He has not given any new reason for that. After all history and geography has made Pakistan and China our neighbours and they will continue to remain our neighbours for all times. So, it does not mean that emergency will continue for all times to come. He has rather taken the plea for the continuance of the Emergency because of the internal matters in the country. The hands of the law of the land are quite long enough to deal with any such cases. I am sorry to state that the state of affairs has come to such a stage that the Home Minister has to be gheraoed by his own policemen.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur). Where is the Home Minister? He should be present in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara). The Home Minister should be here.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I rise on a point of propriety.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग गृह मंत्रालय की भांति पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह गृह मंत्रालय मंत्रालय है और यह भाग गृह मंत्रालय है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री महोदय कहा है। उनको मदन न होता चाहिये।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, the Minister of State is present in the House. The Ministry is being represented by him.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: We want the Home Minister here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): You must give a clear ruling on this matter. What is the meaning of raising such questions on the floor of the House? We represent the Government, the Ministry here. Why should such questions be raised here?

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I strongly object to the remarks made by the Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Propriety demands that, when the Ministry's Demands are being discussed, the Cabinet Minister concerned must be present in the House. The Home Minister should be present in the House. Otherwise, any Minister or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can claim to represent all the Ministries. That is not the way. They should show some respect to the House.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is a question of propriety.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam). First of all I did not wish to raise this objection because I did not want to lose my time. But then my hon friend should have noted that it is not anybody who has raised the objection. The leaders of groups have raised this objection. He has the temerity to give that kind of an answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is wrong? (Interruption).

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He must be pulled up.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): He should be asked to apologise to the House.

Shri Ranga: Propriety demands that the Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. If he is not able to come he should be good enough,

sensible enough, to stand to the Chair his explanation and his regret and, thereafter, the House may excuse him. It is not proper for him to say like that. Anybody and everybody can be promoted and my hon. friend has been promoted, all good luck for all best wishes, but that does not mean that he should arrogate to himself this kind of thing as though he is the repository of the propriety in this House. It is for you, Sir, to say as to who should be present here. The Cabinet Minister must be present here. If he is not present, he owes an explanation to the Chair. The hon. Member must learn how to behave himself. . . (Interruptions)

Shri Pileo Mody: I suggest that, if he does not come, you adjourn the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally he is expected to be here. When annual demands are debated, the Cabinet Minister who is responsible is expected to be present, but the Opposition leaders should also realise that there are occasions when because of certain urgent matters or certain urgent things

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the urgent matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: they are not able to be present. I can assure them that he will be here shortly.

Shri Ranga: He should be humble enough to say that...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In his absence, if the Minister of State is here.

Shri Ranga: This is not the answer one could expect from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be here shortly.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a recognised Parliamentary practice that any Minister in the Ministry can be present. I agree that the Home Minister could be here, or should be

here, I am not disputing that, but if the Home Minister is not here and another Minister from the Ministry is here, it does not mean that any disrespect has been shown to the House. The Home Minister has gone to the Tihar Jail. He came from Bombay this morning. He will be coming here. (Interruptions). That is another matter.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He has the temerity to talk like that!

Shri Ranga: He owes an apology to this House. He cannot go on behaving in this manner. He should behave himself. He is here by sufferance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am not willing to accept good behaviour only on our side. They should also know how to behave themselves.

Shri Ranga: He has to learn from us. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. His protest was rightly recorded here.

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee: He could have said that earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally he should be present, but he has gone there to see for himself what has happened. Therefore, as I said, he would be present in the House shortly.

Shri Pileo Mody: Please allow me one minute. You have missed the point of what we are trying to say. It was pointed out here that the Home Minister was not present. Then the right thing for the Minister of State should have been to have made his apologies, giving the reason why he is not present here. Instead of that, he has arrogated to himself this kind of thing and has made an arrogant statement, which we will not tolerate. We will not tolerate from anybody, not even from the Prime Minister herself, let alone from him.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह पहला मौका नहीं है। इस तरह का गलत तरीका पहले भी हाउस में हो चुका है। हाउस को लाइटलो लिया जाता है। यह चीज ठाक नहीं है। ज. मंत्री महोदय ने कहा उस का मे भान भी लूता भी बात यह है . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . अगर यहां पर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है प्रॉर हाउस को इस तरह से लाइटलो लिया जाता है, तो फिर इस डिमांड को डिस्कस करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may please resume his seat.

Shri Sheo Narain: I am standing on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to his point of order. He may first resume his seat. There is no question of owing any apology. He has given cogent reasons that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has gone to the Tihar Jail to see for himself what has happened, because the adjournment motion has been admitted.

Therefore, I would say that let this matter be closed here.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय वेग प्रायट प्राफ आर्डर भी सुन ले।

श्री जगन्नाथ ए.ब. जोशी (मोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Now, let this matter be closed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to submit that the hon. Minister of State was not arrogant in any way. He has made the right and the most appropriate remark. He has not violated the propriety of the House.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Our presence in the House should also be recognised. We have also got a right to say what we want to say....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, let this matter be closed.

Shri P. K. Deo may now resume his speech.

Shri P. K. Deo: I was narrating the circumstances under which the Home Minister had to be gheraoed by his own policemen. I do not hold any brief for anybody, but if the grievances of the policemen were genuine, they should have been looked into long ago. The Khosla Committee's report and the Gajendragadkar Commission's report should have been implemented long before. Then, a situation like this would not have been created at all. If, as is said, there are other people behind the scene, they should have been taken to task.

We have never hesitated in this House to arm the Home Minister with any powers whenever he wanted them. In spite of this, this thing has happened. Is it that the Home Minister's armoury was absolutely empty or there was complete bankruptcy of the administrative capacity of the Home Minister? If some people can combine and bring the Government to its knees, I am afraid that a day may come when an organised group can completely paralyse this Government. This kind of thing is happening because Government have lost the confidence of the nation and forfeited the right to rule. It is the lust for power that keeps them hanging together to the Government.

Coming to the question of gheraos, it is a novel and essentially a communist weapon, increasingly resorted to to constitute a direct assault on personal freedom, right and liberties, involving wrongful restraint and confinement. We all condemn these gheraos. We find that Government have failed to intervene and protect the

rights and liberties of the concerned citizens. If it is countenanced instead of being scotched in the beginning itself, it will be the end of fundamental rights and it will be the extinction of democracy by mob rule. This is the Indian version of the Chinese communist terror that is called cultural revolution.

If we accuse the communists for these gheraos in West Bengal, you will be surprised that we shall have to accuse the discredited Congress leadership in my State of Orissa for their financial and moral support to the gherao and lawlessness that are being resorted to in my State.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): What about the charges against the Orissa Ministry?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A commission may be appointed to inquire into it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Chief Minister's statement on the Veterinary College students' strike, the counter-statements of the two defeated Ministers, Shri Neelamony Routray and Shri Prahalad Mullick will corroborate this fact. It is no use paying lip sympathy to gherao when his own party-men take resort to it and engage professional provocateurs and goondas to undermine the authority of the lawfully established popular government in my State.

Coming to Naxalbari, viewing it from a wider nationalist perspective, I find that it is a matter of grave concern. It is a very strategic and sensitive area surrounded by unfriendly neighbours; it is a narrow corridor through which our vital communications pass to the eastern States. From there we get the distressing report of a parallel government, break-down of law and order etc. which is being described as "infantile and disruptive adventurism" of certain extreme sections of the CPI (Marxist). This is a quotation from the Right Communist article on the subject. Further, the

situation has been aggravated and has assumed new dimensions by the visit of the Chinese diplomat to that area and by the propaganda from Peking Radio giving all fillip and impetus to what is happening in Naxalbari. We made suggestions that the army should take over that area. The suggestion was made with the best of intentions. It is the duty of the army to come to the aid of the civil authorities. We wanted that the Chief Minister of West Bengal *suo motu* should ask for the help of the army for restoration of normalcy in that area. There is no question of Central intervention there or encroachment on State autonomy. We are as anxious to preserve the State autonomy as anybody else, and expect that the State-Centre relationship should grow, that there should be mutual co-operation in building a more prosperous India in a spirit of co-existence.

Coming to the State-Centre relationship, it has diverged from the pattern envisaged in the Constitution. That is due to the emergence of different non-Congress governments in the various States. Up till now we have been spared the experience of a possible friction between the Centre and the States as the reins of power were in the hands of the same party in the State and the Centre. The emergence of this variegated pattern in the power structure in this country may lead to a clash and stand in the way of national integration. It is the single party domination, both in States and Centre, the overriding personality of Pandit Nehru and the centralised planning which made the States potentially subordinate to and economically dependent on the Centre. The Centre interfered in State affairs, and States also interfered in Central affairs like the election of the Prime Minister because they thought it was a family affair, but these things cannot continue for all time to come.

Without reference to the Constitution, the National Development

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Council and the Planning Commission have been set up by executive orders. The former has all along pressurised the State Ministers to accept the Centre's decisions like surrendering of the State right to levy sales tax on textiles, sugar and tobacco etc. The Planning Commission also very often interfered in State executive spheres like education, health and agriculture. There have been constant attempts at the erosion of State authority. Most respectfully I beg to submit that the time has come when we must have a statutory inter-State council as envisaged in article 263 of the Constitution. In that Council the representatives of the various governments can function on a footing of equality, and they can provide better co-ordination, and a climate of cordiality could be there.

13 hrs.

Trust begets trust. What cordiality can be there if even a copy of the CBI report is refused and all impediments are put in the functioning of the commission of inquiry? In spite of the request of the State Government, at the direction of the Home Ministry, the passport of Mr. Biju Patnaik was renewed, even though the Passport law was still in vogue which could debar even witnesses who are to be summoned from renewing their passports. What cordiality can be there if the erstwhile Congress State Governments are asked to send back State secret papers and documents before non-Congress ministries were formed, as in West Bengal and Madras? If the States are asked to pay for the sin of the Centre i.e. for enhanced dearness allowance for the rising prices and higher cost of living which is the creation of the ruinous inflationary policy of the Centre, what cordiality can be there? If no realistic and equitable distribution of the Centre's resources is there, what cordiality can be there? If Andhra and Orissa would decide to sit tight over their

surplus rice and would not make it available for the deficit areas, what cordiality can be there? Sir, it is high time that the Centre gave instructions to the top brass of the civil service that they behave properly, that they remain completely detached from the controversial politics and that they execute the orders of the ministers as envisaged in the Constitution. Governors should be men of good and independent judgment and they should be free from political affiliations. Our experience is that only popular rejections at the polls, ex-Congressmen, are being cushioned in the gubernatorial posts and have very good time like Giris or Jains. Or they try to lure away stalwarts from the Opposition like Thanu Pillais by offering them these posts. Such things should be discontinued. I do not like the Rajasthan episode to be repeated. Much has been said about it. Instead of governors calling on the leaders of their choice to form the Government, the convention should be created that the legislature should be called to elect the leader and the Governor shall have no option but to call him to form the government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue after lunch.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, coming to corruption. There are no two opinions that corruption with its cancerous growth has been eating

into the body politic of the nation and corroding its moral fibre. The steps taken so far are far from adequate.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I remind the hon. Member that he has taken 20 minutes.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** 10 minutes have been taken away by that hulla.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Five minutes only. Anyway, let him proceed.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The former Home Minister chanted the mantra of *radh-char*, and no action has been taken so far. The Administrative Reforms Commission in their interim report have submitted that the institution of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt should be established and these officers should be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah):** Sir, on a point of order. A statement was to be made at 2 O'clock, and then the Adjournment Motion was to begin.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. The Adjournment Motion will begin at 4 O'clock. (Interruption)

**An hon. Member:** A statement is made and then questions are put.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is the procedure for Calling Attention. Not now; at 4 O'clock, the Adjournment Motion will be taken up. You cannot have a statement and again an adjournment motion.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report where it has suggested that the institution of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt should be created and the Lok Pal has to be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. He should have an independent office of his own, properly insulated against any political or official pressure. Up till now, even though they submitted a model Bill for the appointment of Lok Pal, no action has been taken and it is pending since October, 1966.

Sir, you were a member of the Santhanam Committee, which submitted 119 recommendations. Up till now the whole thing is in cold storage, though the report was made in 1962. I suggest that the Lok Pal should be appointed very soon and the first task that should be entrusted to him should be to look into the latest memorandum submitted by the Congress MLAs and MPs against the ministers of the Gantantra Parishad-Congress Coalition Government for the period 1959 to 1961. I make this statement because I appreciate the belated alertness of my Congress friends. They slept all these 9 years and woke up in the last minute on the eve of the Commission of Inquiry to be appointed to go into the misdeeds of Mr. Biju Patnaik and company. After the Coalition Ministry, the Congress Ministry was there for a spell of 6 years from 1961 to 1967 and was in the know of all the so-called deeds and misdeeds of the Coalition Ministry. Here I have got a certificate given by the General Secretary of the Congress about the Coalition Ministry. In his report presented at Sardar Nagar—Bhavnagar—on the 4th January 1961, the General Secretary says:

"The coalition ministry has functioned well. The Congress Party, prior to the coalition, did not have a strong and stable majority in the Assembly. It, therefore, functioned all the time in an atmosphere of uncertainty".

Now, when bold steps have been taken to eradicate corruption, they woke up at long last and submitted a memorandum on facts, nine years' old. I sincerely want that the memorandum should be gone through and they should look at the pros and cons of it. I am quite sure the findings will not only prove the frivolousness of the charges and will explode the myth of the memorandum, but will drive another nail on the coffin of the Congress in my State.

The most surprising thing is that even after the disclosure of the CBI

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Report and even after the findings of the Cabinet Sub-committee regarding the gross administrative improprieties committed by Mr Biju Patnaik and company, still he adorns the Congress Working Committee and the Prime Minister went all the way to Bhuvanewar to propagate for him and to rehabilitate him and came with a fractured nose. We are very sorry for what happened at Bhuvanewar. We condemn the whole incident. The way the incident took place in front of 5000 plain-clothed policemen, the way millions of photographs of the P.M. with Gandhiji were distributed from aeroplanes on the day of the elections as an effort to get sympathy for Congress goes to prove that the entire thing was pre-planned.

I now come to the vexed question of privy purses. I do not know why the Government of India is after the blood of the princes. They did so much for the country. In this regard, I will have to quote Sardar Patel. Explaining the background to the Constituent Assembly, Sardar Patel, the hon. Minister for States, stated:

"The maximum which we could offer them as *quid pro quo* for parting with their ruling powers was to guarantee to them privy purses and certain privileges on a reasonable and defined basis. The privy purse settlements are therefore in the nature of consideration for the surrender by the rulers of all their ruling power and also for the dissolution of the states as separate units."

"Let us do justice to them, let us place ourselves in their position and then assess the value of their sacrifice. The rulers have now discharged their part of the obligation of their States. The main power, and by agreeing to integrate their states. The main part of an obligation under these agreements, is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of privy purses are fully imple-

mented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

Sir, I do not want to go into the historical aspect of the case. Coming to the privileges, I find that some of the privileges are redundant and are not claimed by the new generation. When we look at it from the point of view of equality of law mentioned in article 14 of the Constitution, I feel that some of the privileges should go. As a matter of fact, when in the Second Lok Sabha a non-official Bill was brought, Maharaja Karni Singhji and myself supported it saying that the rules should not claim or get any special privileges in the process of law. As they should not be treated as a special class of citizens, similarly, any dispute arising out of a covenant or agreement should be justiciable in a court of law. The way recognitions are made and withdrawn, political quislings are patronised, doctrine of lapse resorted to, all disputes arising out of covenant should be justiciable. So, article 363 of the Constitution should be deleted. At the same time, if they have got a right to get privy purse they should continue to get it. Why keep them at the mercy of the Congressmen who have not sacrificed even one iota of what the princes did for the sake of the country?

Coming to the latest resolution of the Congress on stoppage of privy purse, I would like to point out that it is more due to anger and annoyance than anything else, because some of them did not toe the Congress line, because the Congress had reversed wherever the princes stood as candidates for the election. Why should you penalise the princes if they are popular with the people? If Maharani Gayatri Devi topped the list of elected candidates in 1962, if Dr Karni Singhji and Dr Karan Singh topped the list in 1967 among the successful candidates, why should it be an eye-sore to the Congressmen. Instead of self-

analysing their own faults, instead of finding the reasons for their failure to give the people of the former States a clean government and the promised utopia, why pin the blame on the former rulers merely because they are liked by the people?

The privy purses are pensions fixed 20 years ago. In terms of purchasing power they are worth less than one-fourth of what they were 20 years ago. Because of their various commitments to their dependants and others, the rulers have hardly any surplus left with them. The so-called new princes, the beneficiaries of the licence-permit-quota raj, are hundred times better off than these princes. Here is a motley crowd in the Treasury Benches with the common factor of lust for power, claiming that they are the descendants of the mighty Congress organisation. They swear by the name of Gandhiji, Nehru and Sardar Patel, to whom all heads bow. They eat their own words and treat constitutional guarantees as pie-crusts, making the constitution not worth the paper on which it is printed.

We still pay pension, a commitment of the British both Political and Administrative, to the British civilian and military officers and under the territorial and political pension in Demand No 48 of the Home Ministry we pay to the families of Oudh, Nagpur, Burhanshah, Bhojpur, Surat and Satara and many others some pension. So, we still honour a commitment which was 200 years old. Yet, in this case we want to eat our own words and use privy purses as a blackmail.

Besides, it is a question of Rs. 5 crores. If it is distributed among 50 crores of Indians it amounts to 10 paise per person. Is it going to solve all our problems? If so, certainly, go ahead with it.

The privy purse is the outcome of bilateral agreements between two technically sovereign governments. It has received international recognition and it is profusely used in our claims on Kashmir and in the demarcation

of our boundary along the Sind-Kutch border. It is the instrument of accession of the great patriot Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir on which our entire case on Kashmir hinges. So, I beg to submit that thoughtful consideration should be given to it before anything is done in this regard.

Coming to the Nagaland question, it is a domestic question. The matter has to be dealt with as an internal affair. I do not understand why it should be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. By our dealing with it in the External Affairs Ministry we give them a chance to think as if they are not a part of India. That should go. If the Nagaland Government wants that this should be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry, we should say that under no circumstances it could be done.

Lastly, I come to a question which has been hanging fire for the last 20 years, that is the Seraikela-Kharaswan question. It is a tiny border dispute, it is a Bihar and Orissa question and I most respectfully submit that like the Mahajan Commission a boundary commission should be appointed to go into the question and settle it once for all.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Home Ministry and express my views on the points raised by several cut motions. Before I proceed to express my views I want to congratulate the Home Minister for successfully handling the law and order situation.

My hon. friend Shri Pratap Kosari Deo, and others have given notice of cut motions saying that there is widespread lawlessness in the country. I do not agree with that view. The House will agree with me that during his short regime he has successfully handled the law and order situation notwithstanding the provocation occasions. As you know, Sir, the gene-

[Shri Rane]

ral elections are always explosive but during his regime the Fourth General Elections took place and it has been admitted that generally, there were peaceful elections. I submit that it was his great achievement.

The second provocative situation was agitation about the ban on cow slaughter. You know, how people's mind was exercised on this issue. But the Home Minister and the Prime Minister firmly dealt with the situation and people were relieved when some decisions were taken. I also congratulate him for appointing a committee to study the question of ban on cow slaughter and specially congratulate him for including in that committee the Shankaracharya of Pur, and Guru Golwalkar because I feel that without them the committee would not have been quite adequate.

Thirdly, even after the elections there were two provocative occasions. There was the agitation of the Delhi Police. Did he not handle the situation very firmly notwithstanding the bitter criticism in this House? I submit that he was successful even in handling that situation. Then, the Opposition Members were very much exercised over the Rajasthan situation. Immediately after the elections the Governor submitted his report to the Central Government and, I think, the Home Minister was quite correct in taking a right step even on that issue.

I therefore, submit that on all these occasions he successfully handled the situation and, therefore, as I said, I do not agree with the view expressed by several hon. Members in their cut motions that there is widespread lawlessness in the country. I submit that in fact there were very few occasions during his regime which could be commented upon. I do not want to say anything about today's motion because I am not in the know of facts as to what happened in the Delhi jail; but on the whole, I submit that he has successfully handled the law and order situation.

The hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, said about the Centre-States relationship. As you might be remembering, last Monday, there was a Starred Question on this and the Prime Minister had made the position clear. Not only she made the position clear but on financial matters, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, also made the position clear. Still they are raising their voice. It is because, I think, after the elections, when the non-Congress Governments took responsibility to run the administration, they find it very difficult to run the administration. So, they have coined a new slogan: Have more money from the Central Government. They want more funds from the Central Government to carry on their administration. He also said, "Why don't you give dearness allowance" and so many other demands they make on Central Government. They want to run the administration of the State at the cost of the Centre. That is my submission. The Prime Minister has explained the position, the Finance Minister has explained the position and, therefore, there is no reason why we should worry about the Centre-States relationship. They are normal. Of course, the complexion has changed; the non-Congress Governments have come into being. They are saying, "The Central Government is discriminating against them; the Central Government is not cooperating with them". How can they delude the people? They perhaps want to fool their electorate with all these slogans.

My hon. friend referred to the question of the abolition of privy purses. I personally felt that privy purses should not be abolished. He has given the reasons for that. I do not want to go at great length into this issue. But I certainly feel that if the privy purses are abolished, it will be not only a breach of faith of ex-Rulers but, I think it will be the betrayal of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was mainly responsible for

consolidating the whole of India. Within a short period, he persuaded the Princes to agree to the accession of their States to India and he consolidated the whole of India. I submit that it is nothing but compensation which may be called an annuity. I think, it may create some problems again. For instance there is the principle in law and that principle is known as Principle of Election. It says that if you want a thing, you cannot cut it into two, take the good thing and leave the bad thing. When you take it, you must take it as a whole. So far as covenants or agreements that are entered into with ex-rulers are concerned, they should be taken as a whole. Therefore, to say that the privy purses should be stopped will not help us. Besides that, I am told, only Rs. 5 crores or so are given by way of privy purses. What is an amount of Rs 5 crores in a budget of Rs 3000 crores? I do not think it is justified to abolish the privy purses.

Then, if we abolish the privy purses, I think, the question of covenants will come in, whether one part of the covenant will stand and the other part will be omitted. That will create legal complications. I personally feel that if we go back upon our solemn words given in the Constitution, it will lower our international prestige. I, therefore, submit that the Home Minister should give a serious thought to this question and he should not be hasty in abolishing the privy purses.

As regards their privileges, my hon. friend, Shri Deo said that some of their privileges should be abolished. But I lay stress on this aspect of income-tax. The privy purse is free from income-tax. If an ex-ruler is getting Rs. 10 lakhs as his privy purse and if he is asked to pay income-tax you will find, after all that calculation, he will get practically nothing. I quite appreciate their supreme sense of patriotism. But we should realise this. We are not able to solve a

small question of Mizos and Nagas for years together. But Sardar Patel consolidated the whole of India within a short period. It is my view. Anybody is at liberty to express his view.

I now go to another question raised in the Cut Motions, and that is about the official language. I have seen about 15 or 20 Cut Motions on this point and I have categorised them: some of them say that the Central Government has failed to encourage Hindi as the official language; there are other Cut Motions which say that all the national languages, included in the Eighth Schedule should be given an equal status with Hindi; then there is the third category where they say that the examinations of the Public Service Commission should be held in all the languages. If we want to save India from disintegration, I submit that there should be only one official language and that should be Hindi.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Why?

Shri Rane: There is no other language. Hindi is the only language which is understood by the majority of people.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: What is the percentage?

Shri Rane: I am not going into the percentage. I know that the people in Madras understand Hindi; even the people in Kerala can understand Hindi; they may not speak. I am not a Hindi-speaking gentleman; I am a Marathi-speaking man. Still I feel that, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of integration of India, Hindi should be the only official language and no equal status should be given to any other language incorporated in the Eighth Schedule.

An hon. Member: Speak in Hindi.

Shri Rane: I can speak in Hindi. He need not worry about it.

[Shri Rane]

In Article 343, Hindi has been recognised as the official language. I do not agree with the Cut Motions that the Government has failed to encourage Hindi; I do not agree with that view, but certainly I feel that the progress that we have made is very slow. I, therefore, submit that the Home Minister should seriously give a thought to this question as to how to promote Hindi in almost all the non-Hindi speaking areas. For that purpose, I have to make a suggestion. The Central Government should encourage some universities to have Hindi as the medium of university education. If, however, that is not possible, in every examination, Hindi should be made compulsory. That is my submission. There can be two opinions about it.

Shri Sezhyan (Kumbakonam): Not two opinions but fourteen opinions.

Shri Rane: but this is my view. In the interest of integration of India, Hindi should be the official language.

As regards conducting examinations of Public Service Commission in all the regional languages, I submit that it will create chaos in the Indian administration and it will also jeopardise the efficiency of the administration. I, therefore, submit that the examinations should be held either in English or in Hindi. I have no objection if English continues for some years, say for 20 years; I can go to the length of saying that it may continue even for 25 years, but for God's sake, please do not recognise all the Indian national languages as equivalent to, or give them equal status with, Hindi. This is my submission about the official language. I submit that the Home Minister should give a serious thought as to how to promote and spread Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

Then, I come to the question of prohibition. There are two cut motions on this issue one by Shri Yash-

pal Singh and the other by Shri Sezhyan. Shri Yashpal Singh's cut motion suggests that Government should have a sound prohibition policy. Shri Sezhyan has said in his cut motion that Government should take steps to implement the Directive Principle in article 47 of the Constitution. I do agree to their views. I may submit that I had asked a question on this issue, which was included as unstarred question No. 141 on the 24th May. I stand for prohibition and I am not ashamed of admitting it. I have come to hold this view because I have seen with my own eyes hundreds or thousands of agriculturist families being ruined and their wives and children and old parents becoming destitute on account of drinking. So, I have come to hold the view that if the poor people are to be protected, they can be protected only by resorting to complete prohibition and by no other means.

Of course, there are some Members and some people who say that it is a fad. Some have gone to the length of saying that it is a fad. Shri Morarji Desai I submit that it is most unfair to Shri Morarji Desai because he was not here in the Constituent Assembly when this article 47 was inserted in the Constitution. Besides, for the information of my hon. friends, I may say that I was in the Bombay Assembly when the prohibition Bill was introduced, and I may tell them that it was introduced there not by Shri Morarji Desai but by Dr. Gidder who for several reasons wanted that there should be complete prohibition. Therefore, to accuse Shri Morarji Desai and say that it was his fad is most unjust and unfair to him. I am not here to defend him, but I am mentioning this for the information of the House in order to point out that he was not concerned with the Bill. Of course, he holds strong views about it. He says that there should be complete prohibition. No-

body need be ashamed of saying it. That is a very high ideal.

For the benefit and information of my Swatantra Party friends and the industrialists, I may read out what Rajaji has said in this connection.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon Member should try to conclude now.

**Shri Rane:** I would request you to give me five more minutes, because after this I shall have to deal with the West Bengal situation also.

In the issue of *Swarajya* dated the 15th April, this is what Rajaji says in the column of Dear Reader.

"There has been a talk about giving up the prohibition policy."

**Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur):** I am glad he is learning something from Rajaji.

**Shri Rane:** He further says.

"Anyone who is in touch with the common people can realise that with all the talk about illicit distillation and illicit trade in liquor, the closing of public licensed shops has saved the poor sections of the people."

He further goes on and says:

"It will be folly to reopen those shops."

Besides, he has stated that it is a programme to improve the economic situation or the economic condition of the poor people. I, therefore, submit that prohibition is not a fad, but it is a positive economic programme laid down in the Constitution. If anybody carefully reads article 47, he will find that not only prohibition but several other factors are also mentioned, all of which will go to improve condition of the poor people. I submit that the capitalists, big businessmen, the social elites, the edu-

cated men from the advanced communities etc. want that the poor people should pay for their benefit..

**Shri Seshyan:** What about the Congress Government in Maharashtra? They have relaxed it.

**Shri Rane:** I do not agree to that. I feel that it should not have been relaxed. I stand for complete prohibition, and I am not ashamed of repeating it. There are many cut motions which have accused the Home Minister that he is interfering with the Bengal administration, that he is exercising pressure upon the West Bengal Government, that he is non-co-operating with the West Bengal Government, and the Secretary of the Left Communist Party has today said that the Central Government has hatched a conspiracy to damn the West Bengal Government. These are the statements, but what is the position? When the Bengal ministry took over, they started with *gherzos*, encouraged or fomented by the Ministers, justified by the Ministers, nobody can deny it, it has come in the press. Secondly, the whole police department was demoralised, and the police administration came to a standstill completely. Then they revised their position after the Home Minister asked them to behave well, and now they are using the police administration.

**An hon. Member:** No police.

**Shri Rane:** Because you have seen now that firing has taken place several times. Thirdly, there are now assaults and murders of political opponents. That is the situation we are facing now. Is it the suggestion of this House that the Home Minister in his New Delhi office should sit with folded hands and just watch what is going on in West Bengal? I want to ask the House and the members of the opposition who are responsible for the West Bengal administration, to study the opinions given by their own friends. I have no time, but I

[Shri Rane]

shall only read what Mr. Dange said in his press conference in Calcutta. This is what appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 30.6.67:

"Mr. Dange also criticised the anarchist violence adopted by the extremists in Naxalbari and he regarded that Peking Radio's support for the Naxalbari agitation as an attempt to encourage the line of splittism and disruption."

There was a meeting of the Working Committee of the Jana Sangh, as you know, in Shimla. The Jana Sangh leaders, the Secretary and office-bearers, have stated therein that there is complete lawlessness in Bengal. It is not the view of the Congressmen, but of the Jana Sangh leaders, and you will find it in yesterday's papers.

The SSP has a very important part to play in the West Bengal Government. Yesterday, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has in a press conference at Hyderabad, described the situation in West Bengal as chaotic, and he has even warned the Bengal Government. So has Dr. Lohia. It has appeared in the press today.

So, my submission is that if the Home Minister has taken any step to restore law and order, it was his duty. On the other hand, I have a grievance against the Home Minister, that he has shown a more liberal and tolerant attitude towards West Bengal Government. He ought to have taken a stern attitude in this matter. I therefore submit that he should think over this.

As my time is over, I do not want to pass on to any other subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lift the Emergency. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage the use of official language in the administration of the country. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to evolve a sound prohibition policy for the entire country. (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to put an end to the activities of rebel mizos. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Ineffectiveness of the Central Intelligence Bureau (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish good relations with non-Congress Ministries in the States. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to release the arrested DDM policemen. (9)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lower the retirement age of IAS and IPS personnel. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give PTOs to all employees for going round the country. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open avenues of promotion for the low-paid employees. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of declaring alternate Saturday as off day for Central Government employees (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of reducing the number of holidays for Government offices. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of implementing the Khosla Commission's Report on Delhi Police (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of the All India Services personnel. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest the rise in expenditure on Ministers and Deputy Ministers. (21)].

Shri Shankre (Panjira): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to replace Portuguese laws by Indian laws in Goa, Daman and Diu. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuance of Goa, Daman and Diu as one Union Territory. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Administrative set-up of Daman and Diu (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to place before Parliament comprehensive report regarding the opinion poll held in Goa, Daman and Diu. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Non-classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. (54)].

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of executive power to upset political balance between ruling and opposition party by appointment of two members to Goa Assembly. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Excessive delay on matters referred to Ministry by Union Territories. (56)].

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Deteriorating Centre-States relations.* (57)].

Shri P. K. Dee: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Wide-spread lawlessness in the country.* (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for implementation of all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.* (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for implementation of the recommendations of the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Committee.* (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint Lokpal and Lokayukta.* (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*State-Centre relationship in the light of the post-election party position at the Centre and in States.* (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for preserving the autonomy of States as envisaged in the Constitution.* (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Criteria for appointment of Governors.* (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need to transfer the administration of Nagaland from the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Ministry.* (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need for setting up an Inter-State Council as envisaged in article 263 of the Constitution* (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Need to transfer "Manpower Directorate" to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.* (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Need for appointment of a commission on the analogy of the Mahajan Commission to go into the question of Orissa-Bihar dispute over the merger of Seraikela and Kharwan* (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Need for releasing all political detainees including Sheikh Abdulla* (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need for terminating the State of Emergency* (70)].

Shri Seshiyam: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the state of emergency. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore and protect the fundamental rights of the people. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate corruption, nepotism, favouritism and red-tapism in the administration. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to effect early administrative reforms for economy and efficiency. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement all recommendations of Santhanam Committee Report. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better vigilance over administration. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a reappraisal of the official language policy. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the solemn assurance given by late Prime Minister Nehru on the official language issue to non-Hindi speaking people (78)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give equal official status to all national languages enshrined in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to provide financial aid to propagate and enrich all the national languages. (80)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to introduce all the language, simultaneously as media for U.P.S.C examinations. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to introduce the regional languages as optional subjects in U.P.S.C. examinations (82)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to aim at unity rather than at uniformity among different groups of people in India (83)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to refrain from frequent imposition of President's rule in the States (84)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt a helpful and cooperative attitude towards the various States especially with non-Congress Ministries. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

(Shri Sezhiyan)

[Need to intensify efforts to eradicate casteism and untouchability. (86)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to encourage inter-caste marriages (87)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take proper steps for improving the economic condition of backward classes (88)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take steps for implementing the constitutional directive as regards prohibition. (89)]

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to reduce the expenditure on the Ministers (90)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to make justice less expensive (91)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to simplify court procedure (92)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to recodify C.P.C. and I.P.C. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for complete separation of judiciary from executive. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to increase facilities for speedy disposal of cases (95)]

Shri Umanath: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Police verification in Government services (96)].

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to redress the grievances of the police force (99)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the law and order position in Delhi (100)].

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to intensify preparations for 1970 census (103)]

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to avoid delays in publication census reports. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for pensions to political sufferers of non-Congress Movements. (105)].

Shri Shankre: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate relief to freedom fighters in Goa, Daman and Diu. (106)].

Shri Seahlyan: Sir, I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide Tamil-medium schools in Andaman. (109)]

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve facilities of transport from Madras to Port Blair (110)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve transport and communication facilities in the Islands (111)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve medical facilities in the Islands (112)]

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to improve the condition of labour in the Islands (113)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to devise and implement schemes to rehabilitate people coming from Ceylon and Burma in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (114)].

Shri Shukra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce in Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu laws and regulations in vogue in India regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (115)]

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Difficulties of Scheduled Tribes in Goa to change their names and surnames after conversion (116)]

"That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced to Re 1"

[Present administrative set-up of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for more educational facilities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (121)]

Shri Seahlyan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to enlarge the function and the powers of the Zonal Councils (125)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Issuing directions to State Government officers to burn or destroy all files and documents which might incriminate ex-Congress ministers in States where non-Congress Governments were formed. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to publish the C.B.I. report against Shri Biju Patnaik of Orissa. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to institute administrative reforms to increase efficiency and effect economy. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the administrative expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuance of emergency in the interest of the Congress party. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Pursuance of a policy of pressure and non-cooperation towards State Governments with a non-Congress Ministry particularly towards West Bengal. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Public criticism of the policies of the non-Congress State Governments particularly public criticism of the industrial labour policy of the West Bengal Government (133)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Removal to the Centre from State Government offices many important and incriminating files and documents without the approval of the State Governments when non-Congress Ministries were formed. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Prohibitory order forbidding the Jowans in the army to have and read

all public literature and journals published by all political parties in India. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Engaging police informers of the CBI behind political workers belonging to non-Congress parties in States with a non-Congress Government-without the approval and consent of such Governments. (136)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the amount of pensions to neutralise the disastrous effect of rising prices on pension holders. (137)].

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar (Gurgaon):  
Sir, I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Intelligence Bureau to report in Advance about Chinese attack. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Intelligence Bureau to give correct information regarding infiltration of Pakistanis in Kutch, Chamb and Jaurian sector. (139)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain the integrity and unity of India. (140)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to popularise Hindi language. (141)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give due share to minorities at all levels and in all spheres. (142)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check smuggling, black marketing, corruption and other anti-social activities (143)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Santhanam Committee and Vivian Bose Commission to check the present corruption (144)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fulfil the demand to ban cow-slaughter. (145)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to release Sheik Abdulla. (140)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to file cases against persons responsible for communal offences. (147)].

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to merge Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas with Punjab. (148)].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Difficulties and disabilities of the linguistic minorities in different States. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a policy for better Centre and State relationship. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to re-voke emergency. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a suitable machinery to resolve small inter-State border disputes and the ineffectiveness of the Zonal Councils. (152)].

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement recommendations of the Santhanam Committee in regard to eradication of political corruption (153)].

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re. 1."

[Eviction of a large number of tribals from their land in Tripura and other North East border areas. (166)].

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham** (Visakhapatnam) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inroads into Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (187)]

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re 1"

[Undesirability of segregation. (187)]

**Shri Sequeira**: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in abolishing State cadre of IAS and IPS and running both as All India Services (191)]

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Peermade): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Discrimination towards non-Congress Governments especially to West Bengal (192)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Police verification in the selection of candidates for the public services (193)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Refusal to respect the right of policemen to organise themselves (194)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to evolve a correct policy on official language. (195)]

**Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh** (Jahanabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide legal recognition for the propagation of all the Indian languages enshrined in the Constitution (196)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to encourage the official language. (197)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give Urdu the status of a regional language (198)]

**Shri Vasudevan Nair**: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to make all the regional languages the media of examination for UPSC (201)]

**Shri Sequeira**: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to separate the executive from the judiciary. (204)].

**Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh**: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to separate judiciary from the executive (205)]

**Shri Sequeira**: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utility of various types of police establishments (206)]

Shri Vasudevam Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to redress the grievances of Delhi police. (207)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train the police to deal with the peoples movements in a democratic manner (208)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to minimise the use of force against workers, peasant and other masses of people. (209)]

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give alternate employment to all those retrenched from Census Department at Trivandrum (210)]

"That the demand under the head Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to correctly assess the wealth of the Nizam of Hyderabad (212)]

"That the demand under the head Chandigarh be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Chandigarh the Capital of Punjab only (213)].

"That the demand under the head Chandigarh be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a proper new capital for Haryana. (214)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to work out a correct policy towards the tribals (223)]

Shri F. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability to place the Rulers of former Indian States at par with other citizens in the matter of legal redress. (225)]

Shri Mohammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for early, clear and firm establishment of the English language as the associate official language of the country (226)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for immediate repeal of D.I.R. and revocation of Emergency (227)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove the hardships of linguistic minorities relating to their service conditions (228)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Necessity of minimising the evil of corruption. (229)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Necessity of immediate release or bringing to trial of Sheikh Abdullah. (230)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House

श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी ( मृगाबाबाय ) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज एक विशेष बात की ओर आप के द्वारा होम मिनिसट्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—देश की आन्तरिक दृष्टि से सुरक्षा। आज भारत वर्ष आन्तरिक दृष्टिकोण से अक्षत है। भारतीय इतिहास में एक घटना आती है जयचन्द की। एक जयचन्द था उस ने विदेशियों से मिलकर भारत वर्ष के भाग्य को बदल दिया था। परन्तु अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेद के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ आज भारत वर्ष में केवल एक जयचन्द नहीं, अपितु यहाँ करोड़ों जयचन्द हैं जो रहने, सोते, खाते यहाँ पर हैं लेकिन उन का दिन विभाग चाहना में है या पाकिस्तान में है या अमेरिका में है। देशभक्ति के अभाव में आज आन्तरिक मजदूरों की दृष्टि देश में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और हम में एक किसी जाति या धर्म का प्रश्न नहीं आता। हम में सभी जाति और धर्म के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सम्मिलित हैं। अगर उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो देश का कल क्या बनेगा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। कुछ लोग आज हम देश में हैं कि जिनके दिल व दिमाग चाहना में हैं। मैं अफ्रीका में था जब उस समय स्वर्गीय ताल बहादुर शास्त्री ने हिन्दी को लागू किया था जिस को लेकर दक्षिण में आन्दोलन हुआ था। उसके ऊपर चीन के प्रधान मंत्री चाऊ एन लाई ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि दक्षिण भारत में एक बहुत बड़ी जन-क्रान्ति हुई लेकिन उस को हमलिये दबा दिया गया क्योंकि बोर्डर पर कोई कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री नहीं था। आज आप देख रहे हैं उसी के अनुसार चाहना के बोर्डर पर जो भारतीय क्षेत्र है उन में इन गतिविधियों को नेत्र किया जा रहा है और अज्ञान विज्ञान नामों से अण्ड देवास्युत्पन्न की ओर भारत वर्ष को अक्षत की तैयारी की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज विशेष रूप से एक विशेष दल की ओर होम मिनिसट्री का

ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है अमेरिकन एजेंट। 1953 में मि० बिबी ब्राह्म जी वहाँ के बहुत बड़े पादरी हैं, उन्होंने अमेरिका के ब्रायकास्टिंग कम्पनी से "दि ब्राय काफ डिलीवरी" के नाम पर बोसले हुए अमेरिकन जनता को अपील किया था कि अगर तुम कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबिला करना चाहते हो तो तुम्हें संसार में एक धरम ईसाई बनाना होगा। और एक धरम ईसाई भी तुम्हें एशिया में बनाना होगा और एशिया में भी तुमको हिन्दुस्तान में बनाना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में एक नारा लगाया होगा कि "दि होरी हिन्दु रिस्सीजन मस्ट गो।" और इस कार्य के लिए एक "इन्वेज्म प्रार्मी काफ पादरीज" लेकर तुम्हें भारत वर्ष में जाना होगा और वहाँ इस प्रकार की सेवा तैयार करनी होगी जो कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबिला करे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उम के पश्चात् क्या हुआ अमेरिका का क्या और अमेरिका के पादरी भारत वर्ष में नुकान की तरह आये। उन्होंने हम देश में स्कूलों और अस्पतालों की धाड़ में केवल धर्म प्रचार नहीं किया, केवल सेवा कार्य ही नहीं किया बल्कि इस देश में उन्होंने पोलिटिकल काम किया और उन्होंने भारत वं के राजनैतिक ढांचे को लडखड़ाकर, भारत वर्ष में ऐसी गवर्नमेंट बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जो अमेरिका की टूल बन सके।

समय का ध्यान रखते हुए मैं केवल नार रूप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हम देश में करोड़ों क्या इस काम के लिए लगाया गया। उदाहरणार्थ सन 1954 में श्री ए० क० गोपालन ने प्रश्न किया था होम मिनिसट्री से कि कितना क्या इन मिशनरियों का विवेक से आ रहा है तो उस के जवाब में टेबेन्सू मिनिसटर ने कहा था कि पिछले छह दशकों में 29 27 करोड़ क्या बाहर से आया है और उस में 22.7 करोड़ क्या केवल अमेरिका से आया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि अमेरिकन को कौन सी विलक्षणता आजादी के नाम भारतवर्ष में हुई जो इतना कपवा उन्होंने साके तीन वर्षों के अन्दर दिया ? और आज कल तो इस के कहीं ज्यादा आ रहा है। आफ्टर डीप्ल्यूएन जो एक बड़ कटोड़ कपवा महीना आता था वह 57 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गया। सभी कल परसों होय मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम कैसे टोक सकते हैं। आज सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। जहां भी अकाल पड़ता है ईसाई मिशनरी बहुत तेजी के साथ वहां जाकर सहायता करते हैं, उन का मैं अत्यन्त करता हूँ, जंगलों में बहु स्कूल और अस्पताल खोलते हैं, उस के किए भी मैं उन को अत्यन्त देता हूँ लेकिन उस के पीछे क्या होता है ? उन बेचारे गरीबों की अज्ञानता का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर छव का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है और वह केवल धर्म परिवर्तन ही हो तो भी स्थिति हो सकता है पर उस के साथ-साथ उन की साम्बन्धी बँच की जाती है। उस का स्पष्ट प्रमाण हमारे आप के सामने नामा और निजो विद्रोह चल रहे हैं। 80 परसेंट वहां ईसाई प्रजा है। जब स्वयंसेवक अवाहरजाल जी नेहरू आसाम के दूरे पर गये थे और नामाओं ने उन को अपना मेमोरेण्डम पेश किया था तो स्वयंसेवक पंडित अवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उस पर कहा था कि यह मेमोरेण्डम नामाओं का तैयार किया हुआ नहीं है यह मेमोरेण्डम कहीं और तैयार हुआ है और उनका इशारा अमेरिका की ओर था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं है, यह केवल स्कूल और हस्पिटल नहीं हैं स्कूल और हस्पिटलों के द्वारा इस देश में धर्म परिवर्तन और धर्म परिवर्तन की प्राक में इस देश में पोलिटिकल अर्थव्यवस्था किया जा रहा है, केवल इतना ही नहीं अर्थव्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्था, अमेरिका और अमेरिकन मिशनरीय ने इस देश में क्या क्षेत्र खोला है उस के मैं बीहों से प्राकट्य देना चाहता हूँ और अमेरिका मिनिस्टर का अर्थव्यवस्था इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि कृपया सभी को ईसाई धर्म परिवर्तन करवा लें तो हम क्या

कर सकते हैं इस में ? पर मैं होय मिनिस्टर महोदय की आर्षों खोलने के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों में वहां पर ईसाइयत की कितनी वृद्धि हुई है इसके कुछ प्राकट्य उपस्थित करता हूँ : आसाम में 56.89 परसेंट, ईसाई बनें हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में 132.47 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। राजस्थान में 100.90 परसेंट, अठेमान-निकीबार में 89.39 परसेंट, यणपुर में 120 परसेंट, त्रिपुरा में 91 परसेंट, सिक्किम में 825 परसेंट और डीप समूह में 2700 परसेंट ईसाई लोग बढ़े हैं। आप कहेंगे कि अपनी गर्वों के होते हैं तो उस में क्या बात है ? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अर्थव्यवस्था महोदय, जैसे के लोग और सामान्य में क्या नहीं हो सकता है ? हमने अपनी प्राकट्य से देखा पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, उत्तर प्रदेश में एम०एल०ए० लोग जो कि पड़े लिये लोग और समझदार लोग हैं भेड़ बकरी की तरह जैसे पर निक गए तो उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों की क्या हालत बनेगी जी कि जंगलों में बूँधे और नगे हैं, जिन के बच्चे तड़प-तड़प कर मर रहे हैं, उन का रोटी के नाम पर, अनाज के नाम पर बाकायदा धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, वहां के बच्चों की जैसे लूट होती है इस प्रकार के ईसाई मिशनरियों ने लूटा है, अनायासियों में इस प्रकार उन को लेकर यह बले गए हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस की रोक होनी चाहिए। धर्म प्रचार की आजादी छव की है। यहां पर प्रचार हो, बड़े और राय के साथ हो, लेकिन जो बिदेसी ईसाई मिशनरीय केवल पोलिटिकल एजेंड बनकर आये हैं, जो इस देश के राजनीतिक बांधे में अडिक्काली करना चाहते हैं, उन के ऊपर अब प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए और ऐसे ईसाई मिशनरीय का देश निकाला होना चाहिए। ईसाई मिशनरों का कंट्रोल बिदेसी मिशन के हाथ में नहीं कर इंडियन मिशन के हाथ में होना चाहिए।

एक बात और साध तीर से कहना चाहता हूँ होय मिनिस्टर से कि इन्होंने पिछली जाति और दाह्य को विशेष अर्थव्यवस्था

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

दी क्योंकि वह धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से धीरे-धीरे सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं। केवल धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण का ही ध्यान किया जाता तो वहाँ ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय और वैश्यों में भी उन से ज्यादा गरीब लोग रहते हैं लेकिन केवल मिडल्ले क्लास ऐंड मिडल्ले ट्राइब्स को ही क्यों सहायता किया क्योंकि वह सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन जब उन का धर्म परिवर्तन हो जाता है तो वह सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े नहीं रहते हरिजनों के साथ वे आप ने नियम लागू किया कि हरिजन लोग अगर ईसाई बन जायें तो उनको विशेष सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जायेंगी, लेकिन यही नियम आप ने ट्राइब्स के साथ क्यों नहीं लगाया, ट्राइब्स के लोग जब ईसाई बन जाते हैं तो सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से तो पिछड़े नहीं रह जाते।

इसी दिल्ली में यहाँ ट्राइब्स कांफ्रेंस हुई जिस में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने ट्राइब्स के लोगों को आश्वासन देते हुए कहा था कि हम ट्राइब्स के लोगों की संस्कृति और धर्म और उन की परम्पराओं की रक्षा करेगे उन्होंने कहा था कि जो बाहर के लोग बहा उनको मदद करने जा रहे हैं, मुझे धय है कि वह उन की संस्कृति और परम्पराओं में हस्तक्षेप करेगे। हमें इस का ध्यान रखना होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि होम मिनिस्टर महोदय आज रविवार जंगलों में जाकर देखें तो पना चलना कि कि केवल उन की संस्कृति ही नहीं, उन की परम्परा ही नहीं, उन का खान पान, नाच गाने सब बदल दिए गए हैं और अगर यही हाल रहा तो इस साल के अन्दर एक भी आप को जंगलों में ट्राइब्स नाम की संस्कृति, उन के गाने, नाच आदि की परम्परा देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। वह सब अमेरिकन होंगे, इंग्लिश होंगे या यूरोपियन होंगे, और उन का सब तरह से सर्वनाश हो कर रहेगा।

एक और बात की और मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, आज

इन ट्राइब्स के लोगों की आदिवासी नाम से पुकारते हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से तथ्य के आधार पर उन को आदिवासी नाम दिया गया है। हम सब आदिवासी हैं केवल जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों को आदिवासी कह कर देश की समस्त जनता से उन को भ्रमण कर दिया गया है, उन में यह भावना पैदा कर दी गई है कि युम वह नहीं हो जो शेष भारत है। वे भारत वर्ष के लोग हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न कठिनाइयों के समय में देश को छोड़कर जंगलों में चले गये, आज उन को आदिवासी कह कर उन का अपमान किया जाता है, उन के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है—मैं ममभना हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिडल्ले क्लास और मिडल्ले ट्राइब्स के लिये एक कमीशन बनाया गया था उस कमीशन के अन्तर्गत एक कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की गई। कमिश्नर के अन्तर्गत आपने रिजिनल आफिसर्स बनाये जिनके कार्यालय रिजिनस में खोले गये, परन्तु इनके पास न डेवेल्युशन आफिसर्स हैं, और न इन्वेस्टीगेटर्स हैं, डिप्टी कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति भी एक-एक दी-बी डाल के बाद होती गई, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जब कोई पिछड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति, पिछड़े हुए हरिजन गरीब लोग शिकायत करने आते हैं तो कोई शिकायत सुनने वाला नहीं है। उन के पास अपना कोई बाहल नहीं है, जिससे कि वे जंगलों में स्वयं जाकर जाच करे, उन को कर्नेक्टर्स और दूसरे लोगों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। मैं आपको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की 29 शिकायतें पुलिस के पास आईं, जिन में से केवल 6-7 शिकायतें सुनीं और बाकी सब को कह दिया कि इन्कवायरी हो रही है, जाच हो रही है। इस कानून का जो कि आपने बनाया हुआ है इस प्रकार से क्रियान्वयन ही रहा है।

एक दूसरी बात जिससे आज तबान डेक परमान है— वह है अन्वयन ।

अष्टाचार का आज कोई मूल कारण या बड़ यदि है तो वह होम मिनिस्ट्री है। होम मिनिस्ट्री है जिसके कारण तमाम देश में अष्टाचार है और अष्टाचार के कारण तमाम देश की प्रगति रुकी हुई है। किसी तरफ चले जाइये, किसी आदमी को ले लीजिये, हर जगह अपरासी से लेकर ऊपर तक, बिजनेसमैन हो या कोई ही, यह व्यवस्था बन गई है कि अष्टाचार जीवन का अंग बन गया है। जो आदमी ईमानदारी से चलना चाहता है, उसका मजाक उड़ाया जाता है, उसको पागल बनाया जाता है, लेकिन जो चालाक है, बेईमान है, धोखा देता है, झूठ बोलता है, उसको अपट्टेड पोलीटीशियन माना जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये आपने बेशुमार की होंगी, लेकिन छोटे-मोटे अपरासी को पकड़ा होगा। मैं आपको चेतावनी के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अष्टाचार ऊपर से नीचे की ओर चलता है, अपरासी से मिनिस्टर की तरफ नहीं, बल्कि मिनिस्टर से अपरासी की तरफ चलता है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने मिनिस्टरों की शिकायतें आईं, अष्टाचारी मिनिस्टरों की ओर संकेत किया गया, लेकिन उनको दबा दिया गया, उस पर राब डाल दी गई। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि कुछ लोग बिरला से पैसा पाते हैं, लेकिन किस ढंग से उस बात को दबाने से उबर कर दिया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि देश में से अष्टाचार को दूर करना चाहते हो तो आप अपने चारों तरफ देखें और जो अष्टाचारी मिनिस्टर हैं, कल परतों जिनके चरों में रोटी खाने को नहीं थी, आज करोड़ों के मालिक बन गये हैं, उनके महल बड़े हो गये हैं। ऐसे दो-चार मिनिस्टरों को भी लीजियें के पीछे डाल दिया तो तमाम देश अपने आप सदाचारी बन कर उड़ा हो जावेगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस ढंग से पाप को छुपाया जाता है। 7 नवम्बर, 1968 को यहाँ पर गक रखा

मान्दोलन में गोपी बली, जोधपुर का एक आदमी कुमरमल उस मान्दोलन में यहाँ आया, वह गोपी से मारा गया। उसका लड़का गोबर्धन दास अस्पताल में रात को भाग देकर आया, उस से डाक्टर ने कहा कि सुबह जाग ले जाइयेगा, लेकिन सुबह पुलिस ने कह दिया कि तुम्हारा बाप नहीं मरा। पुलिस ने कह दिया—वह समय में आता है, लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्य सभा में 17-11-66 को जवाब देते हुए कह दिया कि यह तो फंक्शनरीशन है, वे जो पंचियाँ उस ने पेश की, वे सब झूठ हैं, वह तो मरा ही नहीं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने वह स्टेटमेंट तो दे दिया, लेकिन उसके बारे में उन्होंने, सायब आफिसर्स को वह नहीं बताया होगा। उसके बाद नया हुआ। जोधपुर के लोगों ने लिखा पढ़ी की और 25-1-67 को डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस का जवाब श्री नर नारायण को जाता है कि उसकी जांच की गई है और उनकी बड़ी और पांच-सात चीजें जमा हैं। पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट बहा पर फोटो लेकर गया और यह बात इन्स्पेक्शन हो चुकी है कि वह मर चुके हैं, फिर भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह मरे नहीं, जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ही फ्रीड कर सकते हैं, तो दूसरे को क्या कहें। मैं आपको बतलाना करता हूँ कि इस गसतबबाली के लिये आपको ईमानदारी के त्याग-पत्र दे देना चाहिये। जो इस प्रकार जनता के साथ फ्रीड कर सकते हैं, वह दूसरे मिनिस्टरों को क्या पकड़ें।

आपके एटार्नी जनरल श्री श्रीतलवार जी ने एक बहुत सुन्दर बात कही थी—

"There is one code of conduct for Government servant who gets heavily punished for venality in his conduct. There is a different code or no code at all for the politicians or the Ministers."

वह पोलीमन इस देश में आज आपकी है। आप इस देश में अष्टाचार को सबाध

(बी बी० प्र० स्थायी)

कर सकेंगे, मुझे इसमें कोई आशा प्रतीत नहीं होती है। अगर आप इस देश के अत्याचार को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जूटी का जो सेमिनार हुआ था 1959 में, उसको भाल इण्डिया कांग्रेस प्लानिंग सब-कमेटी ने स्वीकार किया और उसके बाद सन्तान कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन आपने उस रिपोर्ट को अभी तक पूरी तरह से स्वीकार नहीं किया, यदि उसको पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाता, तब कुछ आशा रखी जा सकती थी।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सब जगहों की जानकारी हो या न हो, लेकिन मैं इतना कहकर कह सकता हूँ कि देहातों और गांवों के बारे में उनकी जानकारी नहीं है। देहातों और गांवों के जाने प्रायः अत्याचार के घड़े बने हुए हैं, उनकी याद में प्रादतियों की मूटा जाता है। एक मूटा हुआ धावनी जब थानेदार के पास जाता है तो थानेदार उसे और ऊपर से मूटा है। जितने पौर, जन्म, वेब करते हैं इन सब का कनेक्शन पुलिस के साथ होता है, उस में हिस्ता बांटे हैं—आप यह स्थिति है। मैं इसमें उनका दोष नहीं जानता हूँ, दोष आपका मानता हूँ क्योंकि उन थानेदारों को इतनी कम तनक्याह मिलती है कि उसमें उनका मुजारा नहीं चलता है। आप जान कर ही उन लोगों को कम तनक्याह देते हो क्योंकि पुलिस तो रिक्वत भेवी ही, इतनीलिये कम तनक्याह पर उनकी नियुक्ति करते हो। अभी पिछले किर्ण दिल्ली में जब पुलिस वालों ने इस पर अपनी आपत्ति उठाई तो आपने गोलियों से उन को जबाब दिया, अल्पधर्मों में बन्द कर दिया, यह उसका जबाब नहीं था।

न्यायपालकों का मामला भी दुर्भाग्य से आपके हाथ सम्पन्न रहता है, उन की स्थिति क्या है? मैं आपको ज्यादा दूर नहीं ले जाऊंगा, यहीं दिल्ली में वे जाऊंगा। दिल्ली में हाईकोर्ट के न्यायाधीशों और जूरीसिस्ट

आफिसरों की नियुक्ति का सवाल प्रायः यह मामला या तो यू० पी० ए० सी० के हाथ में होता है, या लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर के हाथ में होता है या होम मिनिस्टर के साथ मिल कर इसके लिये कुछ कानून बनते हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली में क्या हुआ—पंजाब और हरियाणा से ज्यूरीसिस्ट आफिसरों के लिये प्राप्ति मांगा गया, 130 प्राप्ति आई, जिनमें से 31 का सिलेक्शन हो गया बिना किसी नियम के सिलेक्शन हुआ, न गवर्नर से पूछा, न यू० पी० ए० सी० से पूछा और न आपसे पूछा। इसके लिये जब सवाल पूछा गया तो कह दिया कि अभी कानून नहीं बने हैं, दूसरे प्रश्नों का जबाब नहीं दिया गया, टाल दिया गया। यदि आप इस आधार पर देश का कल्याण चाहते हो, तो इससे कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा।

15 अगस्त

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह है बाबा के सम्बन्ध में। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाबा का प्रश्न देश में बहुत सेनेटिव हो गया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे दक्षिण के भाइयों की भावना हिन्दी बाबा के पक्ष में नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उनके मन में यह विश्वास हो जाय कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीकरियों में हमारा स्वाम सुरक्षित रहेगा तो विरोध न होगा—आज वे कम्पीटीशन में अंग्रेजी के हाथ दूसरों पर टैप करते हैं—यह उनके क्रेडिट की बात है उन की योग्यता की बात है। आज हमारे दक्षिण के बहुत समझते हैं कि अगर कम से हिन्दी में कम्पीटीशन होने लगे तो जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है उनके साथ कम्पीटीशन में वह दक्षिण भारतीय नहीं आ सकेंगे। वह जो हर्बल, बाबा उनके सामने है इस बाबा को दूर करिये। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हिन्दी के साथ करने से जो एक डिक्लरेशन साउथ इण्डियन को होनी उसके लिए दो बार वर्ष के लिए सेंट्रल एजिडेंट में 75-80 की तारी साउथ इण्डियन की हैं

लेकिन विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी को इस देश में किसी रूप में राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में लागू की चेष्टा मत करें क्योंकि भाषा का कल्चर और संस्कृति के साथ अनिच्छ सम्बन्ध होता है। मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। जिस रूप में सरकार द्वारा भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक लाने की कोशिश हो रही है उस से देश में एक झंझर बढ़ा हो जायेगा। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा जो इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाने की कोशिश है कि छोटे से छोटा प्रान्त क्यों न हो, बाहे वहाँ पांच ही एम० एस० ए० क्यों न हों, जब तक वह नहीं मानेंगे तब तक अंग्रेजी नहीं हटेगी। इसके माने यह है कि प्राय अंग्रेजी को बैंकडोर से नैशनल सीवियेज के रूप में लागू का बर्धन रख रहे हैं। इस बर्धन का डट कर मुकाबला होगा। हिन्दी के राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा के रूप में लागू होने से साउथ इन्डियन्स को कुछ समय तक असुविधा होगी और हमें इस नाते उनके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है। परन्तु जैसा मैंने कहा था, चार वर्ष के लिए प्राय उनको सबिसेज में पूरी गारन्टी दे दीजिये लेकिन भगवान के लिये प्राय देश पर एक विदेशी भाषा को इस तरह से बैंकडोर से लागू की चेष्टा मत कीजिये। यह कमक है और तमाम संसार में एक पही भारत अमाना देश है जहाँ अपने देश की भाषा का इस तरह से अपमान ब उपेक्षा होती है। भारत को स्वतन्त्र हुए 20 साल हो गये लेकिन अभी तक विदेशी भाषा की मुसामी का कर्लक पूरे तीर से उसके माने से नहीं मिटा है। अंग्रेजी भाषा की मुसामी अभी भी वहाँ मौजूब है। प्राय दुनिया के अन्य किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश में जैसे बाइये इस तरह की विदेशी भाषा की मुसामी देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हर देश का बच्चा अपने देश की राष्ट्रभाषा पर गर्व अनुभव करता है और एक स्वाधिन्यम का भाव उस में होता है लेकिन यही हमारा देश है जहाँ

अब भी विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी कायम है। इसमें और किसी का दोष नहीं है, दोष और कमजोरी हमारी हल सरकार की है।

कृंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहूँ हुए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय के द्वारा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मेरी इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और अपने जबाब में उनका माकूल उत्तर देंगे। लेकिन अन्तर हमारे देखने में जाता है कि मंत्री लोगों के जबाब बहने से साइमलोस्टाइल तैयार रहते हैं और वह महज उस तैयारबुदा चीज को पढ़ देते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब वह पुराना रबैया छोड़ कर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सब बातों पर ध्यान देकर अपना जबाब दें। जिस प्रकार से यह लोग पिछले 20 साल से एक डिपटोरियस, तानाशाही तरीके से चले हैं उसका दुबद परिणाम प्राय देश के सामने बढ़ा हो गया है। अमर सरकार का कही पुराना तानाशाही डर्रा कायम रहा और अपोजीशन की अच्छी ब उचित बातों को भी स्वीकार न करने का रबैया जारी रहा तो यह देश के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हीया और देश में वह अराजकता उत्पन्न हो जायगी जिसे कि प्राय फिर सम्हाल न सकेंगे। इन सबों के साथ मैं अपना स्वात बहूष करता हूँ।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Affairs Ministry. I will point out whether these demands are too big to be revised or cut or they are modest and I will point out from the Demands one particular item to prove my contention.

About the Delhi Administration there is a Demand, No. 69. A sum of Rs. 11,27,44,000 had been passed in the interim Budget under this head and a Demand has come before us for Rs. 23,00,82,000. We find from the Hindustan Times of June 30 what the

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cost of policing in the Capital is. They found it out. It says:

"How much do you pay for policing the Capital? Something like 80 paise a month.

The total annual expenditure of the Delhi Police is Rs. 3.42 crores. The total population of Delhi is about 36 lakhs. This works out to Rs 9 52 paise per capita a year."

This is an example of how modest the Demand is.

There is one other item which I should refer to because an hon. Member on the other side of the House was pleading for the privy purses of the princes. Probably, he was perfectly justified. Regarding Privy Purses and Allowances to ex-Rulers, under Demand No. 47, in the interim Budget we passed a sum of Rs. 88,000 and again in this Budget a sum of Rs. 88,000 has been demanded. All this I point out only for the purpose of showing that the demand are very modest. Of course, bunch of cut motions is there, but they are absolutely not justified and therefore, these Demands should be adopted as they have been proposed.

Sir, permit me to preface my observations now with the quotation from a famous historian, Arnold Toynbee. He has observed:

"The twentieth century may be remembered not as the bloodiest century in history but as the first century in which people dared to think it practicable to make the benefits of civilisation available to the entire human race."

I am quoting this observation only because I feel all the observations that I have to make on the questions of these demands will be based on that.

It will be interesting to note the introductory remarks of this Report prepared by the Home Ministry. It says:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs covers a broad spectrum of administrative activity having an important bearing on the nation's stability and well-being and on the maintenance of a climate which is necessary for the country's sustained growth and rapid forward movement. The preservation of internal security of the country and keeping the society orderly."

These remarks are sufficiently important for the hon. Members on the other side to remember why the Emergency could not be lifted. That was entirely on the basis of these considerations. The hon. Members on the other side were pleading for the lifting of the Emergency not only today but very often they have been saying so. I must say that the Emergency cannot be lifted now for several reasons.

It has been mentioned elsewhere in the Report, according to the newspaper report, about Jammu and Kashmir situation as follows:

"According to the report, the aim of "foreign elements" was to assassinate VIPs, disrupt communications, inflict casualties on police "and security forces and generally to create a sense of insecurity in people's minds" but strict vigilance by the State authorities has resulted in the capture of a number of foreign agents."

It is because of the Emergency powers that the Central Government possess. That is why it has been possible to meet such a situation in the country.

In this connection, I would just remind the hon. Members on the other

side what the great statesman, Edmund Burke, has said:

"Liberty too must be limited in order to be possessed."

We have to remember the saying of this great statesman in the context of what is happening in this country.

Coming from a State which is today in a turmoil, I have to refer to the situation there. I am compelled to do so not because I have to repeat very often the question of Naxalbari as an antidote to what our friends say but because it must be considered as a national problem and it should be solved as a national problem and that is why I have to present certain incidents and certain reports for the benefit of yourself and through you, Sir, for the benefit of the Members on the other side.

Only today, on July 3, 1967, the *Times of India* has come out with this report:

"There was a gun duel today between a village resistance group and a 500-strong mob of Adivasis led by the extremist elements when the latter attacked the Banglagach village, one and a half miles south of Chaterhat under Phansdewa police station, in the disturbed Naxalbari area."

Not only this. There is another interesting news that has appeared. This is what the great leader of C.P.I. (M), Mr. Basavapunniah, has said as the report says:

"Mr Basavapunniah said that the C.P.I.(M) was sticking to this assessment and had disciplined all those who defied the party line and embarked upon a path of adventurism. It was the usual trick of vested interests in the country to denounce every action of the masses as violent, unconstitutional and foreign-inspired."

My point is that the leader of the C.P.I.(M) which is a partner in the United Front Government in West Bengal is practically justifying the extreme leftist elements in the C.P.I. (M) to say that they have been disciplined by the C.P.I. (M). It is clear that it is not only some kind of support which has generated this kind of situation in West Bengal. This is fully justified in the sense that this has appeared in the paper. It is very interesting to note these things because otherwise we will not realise the gravity of the situation. This has appeared:

"Siliguri, June 30: The extremist elements of the Communist Party (Marxist) who met yesterday in Boraganj village in Khari- bari police station decided that they would not surrender either to the police or in courts, according to reports received here.

The meeting which was held under the presidentship of Mr. Kanu Sanyal, a leader of the extremist group, also decided that they would resist any attempt for their arrest."

In that very newspaper, another news item appears. Nine political murders have been committed in three months. I present all this news to the hon. Members on the other side only to generate in them a feeling of patriotism and national interest, so that they and we can tackle this problem from the national point of view....

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): Do not become the custodian of everything.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I do not arrogate to myself that right. Let all the custodians be on the other side; I have no quarrel about it. But certainly we have to face this grave situation in a serious manner. Unless we do that, it will be too late to tackle this and everybody will be swept away—ourselves and the Members on the other side also. Things

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are not developing in an organised way, but they are developing in an unorganised way, where everything may be swept away; all kinds of civilized life, all kinds of normal behaviour and normal conduct will vanish from the State of West Bengal. And it has to be remembered that if West Bengal goes, the whole of India goes because Assam, Manipur, Tripura . . . (Interruptions). Let them hear me without interrupting. If they hear me, probably they will revise their opinion. I will be very short.

Referring to the Left CPI's action, our hon. friend, Mr. Dange, who happens to be the foremost leader of the Right CPI, says in his editorial:

"Let us not shut our eyes to the unfortunate fact that the Chinese propaganda is not without its effect on those (in India) who have had their ideological and political moulding in the image of the dogmatic positions of the Chinese leadership. How can then ultra Leftism be fought and checked without exposing and fighting what the Chinese leadership is preaching."

This was editorially written by Mr. Dange:

"Mr. Dange also criticized the 'anarchist violence' adopted by the extremists in Naxalbari in their movement for land for the landless. He thought this movement was wrong and would only lead to the overthrow of the U.F. Government. He regarded Peking Radio's support for the Naxalbari extremists as an attempt to encourage a line of 'splitism' and disruption rather than solving problems by the unity of the exploited masses."

Even then, the question of exploitation will not arise there. It has been propagated by certain vested sections in the Communist Party that it was

purely a question of landless labourers taking possession of certain lands of jotedars. Very strangely, all the loot and possession of land were being perpetrated over a section of the population there. That has to be remembered. This is not all. I have just pointed out to you that there has been a situation like this in West Bengal. I will just refer to the incident that happened on last Sunday: last Sunday, two long-distance trains were stopped and raided by an armed mob between Burdwan and Bandel; the miscreants entered the compartments and took away watches, ornaments and other belongings of passengers at the point of the dagger. This was also engineered by a section of the Left CPI. I am not here to vouchsafe for the correctness of this information, but this information was there

Then, again, this was not all. This has appeared in a symbolic form elsewhere also. The report says:

"Symbolic of their resistance is the 300 to 400 bargadars' ploughing of a 100-bigha plot five days ago at Kheyadaha, under Sonarpur Thana, 24-Paganas, about 10 miles from Calcutta in defiance of the jotedars' refusal to permit them to do so."

So, everywhere, this thing has appeared in a symbolic form. Even in Tripura, there have been lately certain risings amongst the so-called peasantry..

Dr. Eanan Sen: Why 'so-called peasantry'?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: If my hon. friends would have patience, I shall explain it.

There, some persons who have been described as landless peasants have been behaving in this manner for some political motive. That is what I

want to draw the attention of the House to. This was what happened in the 24-Parganas. This kind of thing has happened not only in Sonarpur but in other areas also. There is a report which says:

"At Tarda, another group of persons breached the embankment of a fishery and took away a quantity of fish."

Everywhere the same panic is being spread in order to bring about a certain situation throughout West Bengal, and with the Peking radio blasting every day certain things that are being taken advantage of, an attempt is being made to overthrow any kind of ordered government in West Bengal in no time. It has been said by the Left CPI leaders at a meeting recently that they want interim elections to take place. It is very easy to understand the reason for this. If a situation like this can be created, then President's rule may come about, and if that happens, then they will get another chance to take advantage of the situation.

So far as we are concerned, we are not for President's rule at the present moment. We believe in the democratic way of life. We believe that when a democratic verdict has been given and there is a government functioning there, we should help that Government, and we on this side would be quite prepared to give all our help and assistance to them. We are not afraid of elections, but what we are afraid of is that since we have got our enemies at the border, we cannot afford to be complacent about it. That is why we have been drawing the attention of the House not only on this side of the House but also on the other side that they should also be patriotic and national enough to realise the danger ahead, and unless they are also aware of it, probably it will be difficult for us to meet the situation.

Finally, I would say a word about prohibition, because one hon. Member

has pleaded for prohibition. I would just like to read out before the House a certain observation made by Mahatma Gandhi, which has also appeared in the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition. This was what Mahatma Gandhi said:

"If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops, destroy all the toddy palms such as I know them in Gujarat, compel factory owners to produce humane conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where these workmen would get innocent drinks and equally innocent amusements. I would close down the factories if the owners pleaded for want of funds."

According to Cardinal Gibbons,

"The great curse of the labouring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage-earner than strikes or war or sickness or death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associations, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth."

I will read out a poem and finish.

"From the unreal lead us to the Real

From darkness lead us into Light

From dead lead us to immortality"

Shri F. Ramaswami (Madurai): While discussing the Home Ministry's demands, I would like to point out that there are two approaches to the problems we are facing in this coun-

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try in respect of law and order. One approach has been in vogue for the last 20 years since the Congress came to power in this country. That approach is not something new, that approach is the approach which has been left down to us by the British Government, and the Congress Party took over that mantle.

15.22 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA in the Chair.]

The British Government's approach to the problem of law and order in this country was one of treating the people of this country, the entire people of this country, as their enemies. Naturally, they were bound to treat the Indian people as their enemies because it was an alien Government. Naturally, the people must have expected that after independence this situation would change. Unfortunately, that situation has not changed. There has been a slight change. Not the entire people are treated as enemies. The big businessmen, the big landlords, the big jotedars are treated as part and parcel of that section which has got to be protected by the Government, and the other sections of the people are treated as enemies. This is the only difference that is there between the approach of the British Government to the problem of law and order and the Congress Government's approach.

Consider this whole question

An hon. Member: We are considering it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: We are considering and seeing what is the position that has arisen in this country during the last 20 years. All these 20 years not a single problem of the people has been tackled. The land-hungry masses in this country certainly expected that after independence, what has been done? During this

period hundreds of thousands of peasants have been turned out of their lands, evictions have been going on galore. This is what they got.

Of course, plenty of sympathy will be there. Our Home Minister will say that the people's problems are there, we have got tremendous sympathy. Tons and tons of sympathy will be there, but when the peasants rise to assert their rights, then what would happen is this, their rights will not be there, then the problem of law and order will come, the police will be sent, there will be lathi charge, there will be jail and shootings will take place. This has been happening for the last 20 years.

I have got my friend Shri Ramani in this House, a member of my party. In 1948-49 when he was jailed under the Preventive Detention Act, the order that was served on him, the grounds of detention contained this: you have incited the peasants in a particular place to demand that the Government measure must be used and not the fictitious measure of the landlord. For demanding that the Government measure must be used, he has been jailed. This is what has been happening all these years.

I would like to ask: has there been a single instance all these years when the machinery for enforcing law and order has been utilised against the rich landlord in this country? Or, are we to understand that the landlords are angels of perfection and only the peasants and the agriculturist labourers are the people who are destroying the law and order in this country? Can you give a single instance during the last 20 years when law and order has been enforced against the big looters of this country? Has it been ever enforced against the big businessmen of this country? Has

this law moved against the black-marketeers? It has never been done. This is your conception of law and order in this country.

When the workers today fight for some of their rights, plenty of sympathy will be there, tons of sympathy will be there, but in practice, what will be the position? If the workers go on strike, immediately move the police and beat them up. This is one conception of law and order that has been there, and this has been the running thread of the entire policy of the Congress Government with regard to every question that the country has been faced with during the last 20 years

I will take question after question within the short time available, and try to analyse them. Take the question of the linguistic States. How much blood was shed by the Congress Government before the question of the linguistic States was properly settled? You admit that, but at the same time, when the people fight for it, the problem of law and order will come. Hundreds and hundreds of people had to shed their blood in this country before the Congress Government could be roused to do this. Take another problem—language. In 1955 how many hundreds of people were shot dead in Madras? There was leonine violence let loose by the Congress Government in Madras. That was the enforcement of law and order. Hundreds of students were shot dead. I was there; I know what happened to those students who were kept in the Madras jail and how they were ill-treated. The Army was moved and everything was moved. What prevented the Congress Government from accepting the democratic aspirations of the people there? It is only after shedding so much blood that they thought that something was wrong with their language policy and they had got to do something about it. But even now the Central Government has not come forward with the Bill which they promised two years ago. That

is how they treat the wishes of the people.

Take another problem—the tribal question. My friend Mr. Chatterjee just now spoke about Tripura. Their entire policy in respect of tribals has created more and more unrest among the tribal people. They have created the problem of Nagas, the problem of the Mizos. The entire tribal belt is in unrest. We know what happened last year in Bastar. The Constitution charges them with certain specific responsibility with regard to the welfare of the tribal people. Has the Government been able to discharge that responsibility? The attitude of this Government towards the tribal people is that they are a source of cheap labour for the big capitalists of this country; they are the people who could be exploited by the banias. Naturally, as a result of that you find tremendous unrest there. Although the Constitution says that the tribal lands should be protected, they are not protected. That could be done by prohibiting the sale of tribal land to the non-tribals. That is a wonderful provision but none of these provisions is implemented. Take, for instance, Tripura. In 1956, the late Govind Ballabh Pant who was then the Home Minister made a statement admitting that the influx of Pakistani refugees in Tripura had reached a saturation point and that no more refugees should go there and that those who still came from East Pakistan must be taken to some other State, such as, Madhya Pradesh where there was plenty of land. But after that date, during the last ten years, six lakhs of refugees had come into that area. Today I can name of villages after villages in Tripura—I have got a list of these areas—which previously were held by the tribals and which are now in the possession of non-tribal people by various stragem. It is precisely to prevent this kind of thing happening that we have a specific schedule in the Constitution. What prevented them from enforcing it? There was

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a Commission headed by Mr. Dhebar; he did not belong to the Communist Party; he was President of the Congress. That Commission went into the whole question and he made recommendations seven years ago that this entire area must be declared—Tripura—as a scheduled tribe area by law and the transfer of lands from tribals must be prohibited. This recommendation was made but what has the Government done all these years? On the other hand, the State Government there today is actively engaged in transferring all that land belonging to the tribal people to the non-tribal people. After all, the tribal people lost their old world. As Marx said about the Indian people, at that time, when the British came and when the British civilisation tried to conquer us,—he said that the “Indian people lost their old world and they did not get a new world” Similarly, the tribal people lost their tribal land, they lost their old world and in return, what did they get? They do not have any land and even the little patches that they have are snatched away and now they have now no other go. In the reserve forest area, if they keep their land, then, immediately, the cry goes up, “The left Communists have organised a Naxalbari, a China, to liberate that area”. This is not a problem peculiar to Tripura. This is a problem that happens in Kerala. Hundreds of thousands of acres of forest land, reserve forest land, have been occupied not only by us, but by Congressmen. In Madras, for example, the other day, in the Kadalangudi area, 15,000 peasant families who had gone and occupied the reserve forest lands, were asked by the Forest Officer to immediately quit that land. We immediately contacted the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, and we took him there. He went there and saw immediately what happened. What he did was, he immediately stopped that order and said, “I shall not transfer these lands; these are genuine cases.” This is one approach.

The other approach is this: you take away the land from the tribal people, and when they have got no other go, you do not give them protection; you take away the land, and when they go and occupy the reserve forest land, you come up with the story, “This is a liberation movement; the Left Communists have organised this.” This is a type of cock-and-bull story.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Berh):  
And China also. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri P. Ramamurti: And China. Therefore, only to fight the Chinese, you have got to take all this land this way from the tribal people! A wonderful fight you will be able to give to the Chinese! (Interruption). Now, we are not taking anything; we do not want to take anything. Give these lands to the common people, the poor peasants, the common man. This is our simple demand. We demand only this. Our only demand is, accept the Dhebar Commission's recommendations and immediately declare these areas to be scheduled tribal areas and give those lands to the Tribals. This is our simple demand. This, the Congress Government will not accept and if the people fight against these things, then the question of law and order will come! The police will be sent; lathis and jails. Because “law and order is of great importance”. As far as that demand is concerned, the Government would say, “I have got sympathy with them”. What is the use of that sympathy? Tons of sympathy are, in practice, translated into lathies, blows and jails. This is the actual state of affairs.

Similarly I can go on multiplying instances after instances. Take, for example, this instance. For 15 years, more than 15 years, the Kashmir problem is there. You think the problem can be solved by keeping Mr. Sheikh Abdullah for 15 years in detention.

without any trial whatsoever. I cannot understand it, if for 15 long years, if you keep a man without trial and say "we cannot solve the problem so long as this man is outside" This is the biggest propaganda against us as far as Kashmir is concerned outside India. The very fact that we go on keeping a person here in jail for the last 15 years shows one thing; of course, there has been a trial for five or six years, a protracted trial—and the only result of that protracted trial for five or six years was that some gentleman, some Congress gentleman, somebody who happened to know law, was able to make an enormous amount of money at the expense of the Government! But for that, nothing else was done! (Interruption) Therefore, nothing came out of the case. And even now, we are keeping him in jail after arresting him. And what did we do with regard to the people of Kashmir? You gave the people of Kashmir that wonderful gentleman, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, who, according to newspaper reports quoting the findings of the Ayyangar Commission, has been utilizing his powers for the purpose of aggrandising himself and his family members and—I do not know how many thousands of other people also in the bargain.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member, I presume, knows that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed is a Member of this House, belonging to the Opposition.

Shri P. Ramamurti: That is a different matter. In that case, action must be taken against Justice Ayyangar. I am not bothered about it. This is the sort of administration you gave the people of Kashmir and you expect the people of Kashmir to be grateful to you for giving this kind of administration and keeping that man in detention for 15 years, without a modicum of trial. This sort of thing is not going to help our country anywhere in the world. The people outside this country are not going to be satisfied with the answers we give.

I have got before me a publication which is circulating in Delhi. I do not know the authenticity of it. This is supposed to be a report on the Kashmir Problem by T. N. Zutshi and E. P. Menon, who were members of the Gandhi Foundation. They seem to have gone there and given this report. I will read out a small portion of it.

"It was alleged that after the 7th of March, 1965, consequent on the arrest of a large number of political workers when Sheikh Abdullah was out of India and also after 8th May, 1965, consequent on the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah at Delhi, some men of the police "

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order, Sir. Can any printed matter be read in the House? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member be allowed to read it.

Shri P. Ramamurti:

"Police entered some villages at night, dragged men and women out of their beds, abused and beat them up, broke windows and doors and looted property, etc., in order to terrorize the people. This complaint reached the ears of some top Sarvodaya leaders in India. These leaders sent a small delegation consisting of two highly placed ladies of unimpeachable integrity to Kashmir to visit some of these villages and meet women-folk there personally, in order to find out fact and report to the Sarvodaya leaders who had deputed them for the purpose. The two ladies went to Kashmir, in July, 1966, visited a good number of villages, made personal enquiries from a large number of women in those villages and submitted the report of their day-to-day investigation to the Sarvodaya leaders. We refrain from giving

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any extracts from their report which makes an extremely painful reading."

While closing their long report proper the ladies say:

"In conclusion we feel that the whole episode seems a period of insanity with the object of terrorising and victimising the people as a whole, particularly through their women. It also seems that there was a blackout in the press about the same or that things were reported distortedly . . .

"Our sorrow and shame can be imagined when in several places the women told us that India was responsible for all this."

They say that this report was sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Ministry by the Sarvodaya leaders. It was not published. They did not want to publish it. May I know whether the Central Government has taken any action on this report? The Central Government talks so much about law and order. Here is an open case. Villagers are terrorised and beaten up. What action are they taking? Today they are talking as if they are very solicitous about law and order. Let them place this report before the House. After all, these reports are circulating throughout the world. What is the image of this Government that the people outside the country will have, when they read it? If it is not true, you should contradict it and say they are wrong. Otherwise, what is the action taken against those people in the State where people are being terrorised and it is being converted into a sort of police State?

Take this question of police verification. What is the democratic or legal basis for it? I have got cases after cases. A man is passed by the Public Service Commission. He is entertained in office. Within 3 months comes a report that a policeman has gone to the village and verified and found that he is an undesir-

able person. What is the criterion of undesirability? Should he be rejected as undesirable because at some time or other in his life, he had something to do with some political party which is *persona non grata* so far as the Congress Party is concerned? On that basis you refuse him. This is what has been going on all these years. This is a game which can be played by any people. We did not play that. Simply because we were in power in Kerala, we did not say . . .

An hon. Member: In Bengal also.

Shri P. Ramamurti: In Bengal we are only one of the parties. In Kerala we did not say that all those who have got anything to do with the Congress Party are *persona non grata*, and that they should be refused employment. After all, there must be certain democratic norms. The Constitution never said that certain political parties in this country which are allowed to function under the Constitution should be treated as taboo by the common people. Then, what is the meaning of all the democracy that is supposed to exist in this country if this kind of terrorising the people is allowed to continue? Yet, that is there. This is one type or kind of approach. There is the other kind of approach, trying to see what is it that makes the people enter into this kind of agitation, into this kind of struggle. There must be something fundamentally wrong somewhere; therefore, you should tackle the problem at the base. Even though it is too late, tackle the problem at the base; tackle the economic problem, try to solve that problem and remove the base of any kind of agitation. This is a different approach and it is this kind of approach that we have been attempting to adopt not only now but even earlier. In 1957 when we were in power in Kerala, there also this is the type of approach that we adopted at that time. We did not say the moment

there is an agitation that it is a law and order problem and send for the police to shoot down the people. This is not the type of approach that we brought to bear on the question of law and order. Our approach was different and it is the same type of approach that we are today seeking to have as far as those States in which we have got any influence in the administration are concerned

It is in that context that I want to say that in Bengal the moment we came to power we were faced with a tremendous situation. We were faced with a situation when the employers en bloc, not in one or two but in hundreds of factories the employers immediately said that so many hundreds of thousands of workers will be retrenched. This is not a problem that is new to us. We had faced it earlier and we want to face it now also. As far as West Bengal is concerned, it is a highly industrialised State with a number of engineering factories. Naturally, immediately after this came the gherao. Gherao is not something new. It was there when the Congress Government was in power. Can you point out one single year in which in West Bengal in the post-independent period there was not gherao somewhere or other? This was a form of struggle that was there in Bengal earlier. Since the time of the attack on workers this is always in existence. Unfortunately for the employees, what happened was, in the earlier period when the workers went into this form of struggle, immediately the management telephone to the police the police came and beat and lathi-charged the workers, because law and order is more important than the problems of the employees. This was the attitude of the previous government. Our Government said, we said: no, we will solve the problem in a different way. Therefore, the moment gherao takes place the Minister runs there, tries to bring both the parties together and solve the problem im-

mediately. After all, during these three months so many problems have been solved. Therefore the base or reason for gherao ceases to exist. As a result of it, during the last few months, one or two months, you do not hear so much about these gheraos. But what did the Central Government do? The moment the gherao came, immediately the Home Minister came and said "yes, gherao is there; it is a law and order problem; violation of the Constitution is there". It is the same pattern. In 1957 when the Communist Party came to power in Kerala—what was the name of that Secretary—Shri Shriraman Narayan said that law and order has broken down in Kerala. Congressmen, after all, are truthful people *Satyameva Jayate*. So, they said, law and order has broken down. This slogan was taken up later by Shri Dhebar, the then President of the Congress. The pattern is the same. And how did they tackle the problem of law and order? They tackled the problem of law and order by the Congressmen themselves leading the biggest unconstitutional movement with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the elected government. Therefore, we know how much store they set on observing constitutional proprieties. We know all that. Only, when it comes to a question of a different government, run by a different party, there comes the question of law and order and, therefore, that government must be broken up. Therefore they say that law and order has broken down in Naxalbari. During the last ten days, unfortunately for the Central Government, unfortunately for the Congress Party and the Home Minister, there were no incidents.... (Interruptions). Yes, yesterday there have been some incidents. The appeal made by the ministers seemed to have had some effect. No stories came during the last 10 or 12 days.

I know also—I know it—that the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, has today commissioned three press correspondents—those people are Maharashtra correspondents—to go to

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Naxalbari and I am absolutely certain that within ten days you are going to get stories, some gruesome stories. I do not know how much of the Central Government's money is going to be spent on that. After all, this is not subject to audit.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, now that he has made certain allegations, I would like to say that I have not commissioned any press correspondent. I was not in the city for the last three days. I have not commissioned any special press correspondents. Press correspondents are free enough to go anywhere in this country.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Any correspondent is free to go anywhere, but three correspondents have been specially directed by the Home Ministry to go there for this specific purpose.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri P. Ramamurti: My point is about the attitude that you are going to adopt.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। अभी जो एजीमेन्ट होम मिनिस्टर के बयान के बाद भी ये लगा रहे हैं, इन को कहा जाय कि उनको सम्बन्धित करे . . . .

श्री सिव नारयण : होम मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में बड़े हो कर कह दिया है कि ऐसा नहीं है, फिर भी ये उस बात को रिपीट कर रहे हैं—क्या यह मजाक है, यह सब क्या है।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): The allegation stands unsubstantiated. It must be withdrawn. Either he must prove it or he must withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: I hope, the hon. Member has followed what the Home

Minister has stated, namely, that he has sent no press correspondent to that area.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I have heard it.

Mr. Chairman: Not only heard it but you accept it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am not bound to accept whatever he says.

Therefore, as far as this is concerned, we know, the same pattern is being pursued.

An hon. Member: Sir, the whole thing should be expunged.

Shri P. Ramamurti: This is the same pattern of creating a political atmosphere for intervention in the affairs of a State.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member may resume his seat. There is a point of order.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I must get some more time then.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is almost exhausted.

Shri P. Ramamurti: That time has been taken by all these points of order.

Mr. Chairman: You may finish within two or three minutes.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I will take at least ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted by the Deputy-Speaker is exhausted.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Sir, my point of order is that Shri Ramamurti has not only mentioned the name of the Home Minister but he has also made the insinuation that he has sent three Maharashtra paper correspondents. By emphasising the

words "three Maharashtra correspondents", he has made this insinuation. I, therefore request that this insinuation should be expunged.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of an expunction. Shri Ramamurti's statement stands directly contradicted by the Home Minister and that contradiction stands.

Shri P. Ramamurti: The whole pattern is of creating political ground for intervention. Already the intervention has taken place. It is the same pattern that happened in Kerala.

And what is that pattern? Go on creating this kind of a thing. The Home Minister going and talking directly, saying that law and order is involved, egging on the officials, saying, "Do not bother about this ministry; we are there to protect you; do whatever you please"; the Governor coming to Delhi and on going back telling the police officers, "Unless you get written orders....."

An hon. Member: It has been contradicted.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I know, it has been contradicted. But my point is why should the Governor call the police officers at all. Is it done in every State?

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri P. Ramamurti: If it is not done.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, this is our practice that we do not bring in the President and the Governors in a discussion like this.

Shri Umanath: The Governor had come to Delhi.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The remarks that are attributed to the Governor were contradicted by him. It is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had invited the district magistrates and the district superintendents of police to Calcutta for discussion

of certain issues. The Governor did avail of the opportunity of meeting those officials. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was aware of his intentions. It is not that anything of the sort, what is attributed to him, has ever been said... (Interruption).

15.51 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Shri P. Ramamurti: It has been the subject-matter of discussion in the West Bengal Assembly. Mr. Chavan may not be aware of that.

Lastly, I say, the very fact that every time this law and order problem is brought to the notice of the House by the Home Minister shows the pattern. Have the courage to do that. I know you do not have the ground. But for the purpose of political preparation, and at the same time for the purpose of creating a feeling of insecurity among the officials there, you say all that sort of thing, "Don't bother; this Government may not be allowed to continue there." The efforts are being made by the new Government there to put across a new policy, a policy which is totally different from the policy of attacking the common man. You want that that policy should not be allowed to succeed. That is what the Government is doing. But I know you will not succeed in that. We are not afraid of that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Member that he is supposed to address the Chair and not the audience? This is not a public meeting.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am addressing you, Sir.

The hon. Member, Mr. Chatterji, for example, referred to Mr. Probodh Das Gupta talking about mid-term elections. All that he said was, "We are prepared to be judged by the people whom 'we have served.' After all, the Municipal elections in How-

{Shri P. Ramamurthi}

rah and other pieces have shown the Congressmen their piece and they were defeated in those pieces. Even on the question of Nizamshahi, we are prepared to face the electorate of West Bengal and allow them to decide whether we have done properly or the Congress Government has done properly. We are prepared to take that challenge.

All that I want to say is that you will not succeed in that. We are not afraid of that. On the other hand, the policies that the Congress Government has followed during the last twenty years has brought this country to utter conditions of insecurity. There is insecurity among the tribal people; there is insecurity in every State. The insecurity of life today is causing a law and order problem. Therefore, without solving the problem of insecurity of life, economic insecurity, social insecurity, without tackling that basic problem, all attempts to talk of just law and order problem is nothing more than an attempt to continue in the same old way in which the Congress has been doing all these years. They have been taught a lesson in the last General Elections. For example, in Madras, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam was applauded by the Central Ministers for being firm in enforcing law and order and we know also where Mr. Bhaktavatsalam is now. The people of his own constituency, all the people of Madras, have given a fitting reply to the talk of law and order problem. I warn you, in this way, you will not be able to go forward. Ultimately, the Congress and the Congress Government will have to answer to the people of this country and when the people get that opportunity, they will give them the proper reply.

Shri J. K. Choudhury (Tripura West): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has mentioned many things about Tripura. I happened to be the representative of Tripura in this House and I can de-

finately, from first-hand knowledge, say that what he has said is untrue. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. He represents Tripura in this House and he can say that. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Everybody represents his own constituency.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Ministry is a key Ministry and the success of its work assures the security of the country. I have gone through the Report and I am glad to find on the very first page that All India Services in Health, Engineering and Forestry have been established and All India Services in Education and Agriculture will soon be established. This is a process of integration, of creating more all-India unity not only in services but also in their functioning.

After this, I was pained to see that the Home Ministry had decided to have the UPSC examinations in sixteen languages. The Ministry have decided to have the UPSC examinations in sixteen languages. According to Article 320 of the Constitution, an important change like this should have been referred to the UPSC because all matters connected with the recruitment are referred to the UPSC. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why this vital question was not referred to the UPSC, how is it that the Home Ministry have decided on a particular policy and have simply asked the UPSC to implement it? My stand here—and I maintain it—is that to have a competitive examination in sixteen languages is not at all possible. I cannot think of any person who can devise a method or formula of equation on a thing where there are sixteen variables, and which can satisfy the needs of the competitive examination. We have

to remember that this examination is not like a university examination where there are first classes, second classes and so on. This is an examination in which the top layers of the first classes are measured and weighed and the preference is decided upon. Therefore, when the difference between one candidate and another is itself small, it requires a very delicate balance to find out that difference. The linguistic bias of the various examiners itself will tilt the balance one way or the other. Therefore, I regret very much that the political conditions in the country have made the Government yield to that formula. My hon. friend, Mr. Ramamurti, just now asked as to why we did not change the language policy; he said that until there was some violence, the voices of the people were not heard and the change made. I want to say that we decided on a particular policy after a great deal of thought. Sometimes there may be a popular appeal and the popular appeal might take us in the wrong direction. It is the duty of the Government to resist such an appeal. In this particular case also, this popular feeling, this linguistic attachment, the regionalism, is playing its part and to yield to it is a mistake. Mr. Ramamurti himself might instigate a particular group to carry on propaganda in favour of that and then, certain people might set fire and destroy some property. When the law and order situation becomes too acute, it is not possible without causing a great injury to the masses, not to change the policy of the Government. But that does not mean that just because a few people here and there shout about a particular thing, we should change. It is just like deciding upon, say, a saving method. You say: let us have a vessel for boiling water without the bottom because it saves so much of metal; then you refer it to the Institute of Engineers to design some vessel which will fulfil these requirements. So, the policy itself is wrong and that has been referred to the UPSC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request him to continue his speech tomorrow? We have to take up an adjournment motion now.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—  
 Contd.

INCIDENTS IN TIHAR JAIL—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the adjournment motion.  
 Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur). I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the debate starts, I would like to point out that we have got a half-an-hour discussion scheduled at 5.30 P.M. It is already there on the Order Paper. It was originally decided that the Home Minister was to make a statement and there was to be a discussion. But later on, it was decided this morning that we would finish the adjournment motion within 1-1/2 hours and then take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That can be taken up next time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suggest that the hon. Mover may have about 20 minutes and the others may have 10 minutes each.

Shri Nath Pai: So far as time is concerned, may I assure you that I shall not take one minute more than is necessary to prove and establish the guilt of Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Now that Shri Nath Pai has formally moved his adjournment motion, before he makes his speech, may I be permitted to say a few words?