

जी मधु लिखते : प्रिबी पर्स के बारे में है ।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 938 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No LT-926/67].

REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF COCHIN REFINERIES AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st August, 1966, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company [Placed in Library. See No LT-927/67].

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants relating to

the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have almost finished the whole time allotted for the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but it seems that it has been announced that the hon. Minister will reply at 3 p.m. That means, we have still 1½ hours for some more Members to speak.

The complaint of the Congress Members is that they have not got the full quota of their time. Therefore, a few of them also can speak; I do not know who. The list from the Congress Benches will come and then they will begin speaking. By the time I see the list, I would request Shri Sequeira to speak for five minutes, exactly five minutes.

Shri Seshiyam (Kumbakonam): Out of 1½ hours you can give him ten minutes

Mr. Speaker: He wants five minutes only

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu) Mr Speaker, Sir, in Goa this Government accepted the right of the people to decide their political future, by sponsoring the Opinion Poll and by accepting the clear verdict as binding, yet, the same Government has stepped in, deliberately, in the same place to upset the political balance decreed by the same people by appointing two members to the Goa Assembly

During the debate on the Union Territories Act, the Government assured Parliament that the power to nominate would be used only to give representation to the weaker sections. In the recent election the people returned the Government with a razor thin majority of one. There are 15 members in the ruling party, plus the Speaker and 14 in the Opposition—12 of the Opposition party and two independents. Yet, I have this on authority from a leading member of the Maharashtra Gomantak Party, when the Chief Minister approached the Home Minister, and mentioned to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

him that he was not sure of his 15 people, and that he would have to keep some of them happy, in order to be able to stay in power, the Union Home Minister obliged him and helped him to stay in power, by nominating two members to the Goa Assembly. When he made the appointments, he appointed two of his known supporters. There is a Harijan Sangh in Goa and it was not consulted. There is a Gawda Parishad in Goa, and that was not consulted. But two known supporters of the ruling Party were appointed. I submit to you that this Government has used executive power to upset the political balance.

The other reason is a very serious one. As a result of these nominations, the Congress Party has today with it a request from the Maharashtrawadi Party in Goa to join the Congress Party en bloc. This, I submit, is a case of executive power used for political ends, by the Congress Party.

I wish to remind the Government of the assurance they have given during the debate on the Union Territories Bill. I wish to remind the Government of the assurance given by this very hon. Minister in the case of Pondichery, while he was answering a Question during the last session. I wish to demand the rescission of these two nominations. The two persons concerned have not yet taken their oath. Only the reversal of the nomination order will, therefore, be required. This will be timely, and in keeping with the assurances given to the House and in a democracy, nobody, specially the Central Government, should interfere with the Government, and the political balance, the people have chosen, on the basis of adult franchise, in a democratic way.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Opposition Party in Goa has publicly stated that unless the political balance decreed by the people of Goa is restored by the rescission of these nominations, the en-

tire Opposition Party will not participate in any of the deliberations of the Goa Assembly. I would again request the Government to have a very close look at it, and to order the rescission of these nominations, before the 17th, the date on which, I understand, the Goa Assembly is going to meet.

श्री शिवनारायण (वस्ती) :
भादरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस होम-विभाग पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, मैं आज उस हाउस को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ मझे अफसोस है कि होम मिनिस्टर यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहय को जायत करना चाहता हूँ, तेरे खून में मराठा खून बाकी है, जो पंचमार्गी उधर बैठे हुए हैं मैं उन वाम-पंथियों से पूछता हूँ . (श्वक्वान) ..
हैं वामपंथी, पूजता है दुर्गा,

देश में बढ़ता है कम्युनिस्टों का गुर्गा।

एस० एम० बनर्जी साहय उतरा होश में आयें, जो नक्सलवादी में हो रहा है...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Sheo Narain: No point of order, please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have no objection to his speaking irrelevant things. What he said in Hindi was पंचमार्गी That means, the fifth columnists.

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं सब कह देता हूँ, बबराते क्यों हो, क्यों परेशान हो ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Such an expression should not be allowed. If he can name an individual Member, I do not mind it. But to generalise the whole thing is very bad. I would request you not to allow such an expression which may create a furore in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the House We never take him seriously; today also, we don't take him seriously.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether he meant any Members of this House.

श्री सिध्द नारायण : मैं बनर्जी साहब का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ। मैं उन से 'प्रार्थना' करता हूँ कि अगर वह ठीक एक करेंगे तो उन से पांच सौगुना ठीक एक करूंगा। भले को भला हूँ और जैसे को तैसा हूँ।

मैं इन वामपंथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाज बंगाल में जो गंगा नाच हो रहा है, हमारी माँ-बहिनों की आबरू लूटी जा रही है—यह वामपंथियों का नमून है। कल मेरे मित्र प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो चिट्ठी पढ़ी वह बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है मैं हर हिन्दुस्तानी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी माँ-बहिनो की आबरू लूटी जाय फिर भी इन का साथ देने को तैयार हैं। कहाँ है, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, मैं उन से भी पूछना चाहता हूँ, कल उन्होंने बड़ा उपदेश दिया—दिल्ली के अन्दर सन 1948 में जो गंगा नाच हुआ, क्या उन को झुमाया जा सकता है, वे खून के छीटे बरों वीबार पर भी बाकी हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन को बड़ी लीनिन्सी पावर दी है। मैंने आपकी एग्जैन्सी पावर दी है, उसका इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते हैं। मैं इन लोगों से सहमत हूँ कि उसे आपस से लेना चाहिए क्योंकि जब आप उस उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते तो उसके रखने से क्या फायदा है। इसकी बड़ी समझार आपके पास है, फिर भी उस का इस्तेमाल न करें, हमारी माँ-बहनों की इज्जत लूटी जाय, मन्सूजवाड़ी में गरीब बीरतों के सिर काट लिये गये हूँ, उन के हाथ-पैर बांध कर उन को लूटा जा रहा

है, फिर भी आप चुप बैठे हुए हैं। जब नक्सलवाड़ी के बारे में जो बयान सबकारों में छपा है वह उस का नमूना है।

पाज 71 मेम्बरों ने हस्तक्षेप कर के जो चिट्ठी दी है शेख अब्दुल के लिये—होय. हाय हिन्दुस्तान के सपूतो जीयो, मानसिह के भीलाओं की कमी अभी भी इस देश में नहीं है। मुझे माफ करेंगे श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी मैं इतिहास का विद्यापी हूँ मैं इतिहास में से कोट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी मीनियेन्स, हमारी नान-ग्रायलैस का इस तरह से फायदा उठाना चाहते हो। नेहरू रिजिम में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा था और वही अब्दुल्ला महाशय ने पाकिस्तान से रात में प० नेहरू को टेलीफन किया और दूसरे दिन सबेरे प० नेहरू की मृत्यु हो गई, न मालम उन से क्या कहा? वे कितने देश-विदेशों में गये और कितना प्रोपेगण्डा उन्होंने इस देश के खिलाफ किया, इस देश के साथ कितना बड़ा विश्वासघात उन्होंने किया। मैं बरखी गुलाम मोहम्मद की तारीफ किये बिना नहीं रह सकता उन्होंने कत भी कहा है कि उस को मर छोड़ो। रफी अहमद फिरोज़ ने जब उन को बन्द किया था, उस के बाद जब उन को छोड़ा गया तब भी उन को धारवा को बड़ा कष्ट पहुँचा था।.....अबबाल..... माई बनर्जी तुम्हारी शायरी हब जानते हैं और हमारी उमरी सुन जानते हो, उत्तर प्रदेश से तुम भी आते हो और उत्तर प्रदेश से हम भी आते हैं, न पू कह मेरी और न मैं कहूँ तेरी।

अच्छा महोदय, घर का देविदा लंका डाये, यह मत कहनाइये। साहू जीन को मैं भी जानता हूँ, किस को नहीं जानता हूँ—मुझे से मत पूछिये, डेढ़ लाख में तीन लाख की रसीद बिकी है, अपने कलर्नी पर हाथ रख कर बीसो। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्जैन्सी का

इस्तेमाल करो—यह किसान या जमींदार का सवाल नहीं है—हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के खतरे का विगुन बजाने वाला है इस लिये गवर्नमेंट सचेत रहे और अग्रर सचेत हों कर इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे तो आप जानो आपका काम जाने। हज़ूर हमारी झूठी क्या है? इस गवर्नमेंट को सचेत करना। द. अयोजीशन से हम ज्यादा कृत्सिआइज कर सकते हैं, गवर्नमेंट को जो पावर मंने दी है उस का सही इस्तेमाल करे।

मैं गवर्नमेंट से दरखास्त करूंगा कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के मवाल को कलेजा मजबूत कर के हन करे। अग्रर देश में एकता लाना चाहते हो देश की एकता को कायम रखना है तो हिन्दी को पनाइये। हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का किसने सम्मान किया था? उस के प्रधान मंत्री कोसिगिन ने किया था, जिस समय वह लाल हादुर शास्त्री की लाश को लेकर आये थे इसी राम नीला भैदान में उन्होने इन वामपथी कम्यनिस्टो को वह करारी च ट मारी—ये लोग तो सब अग्रेजी में बोले लेकिन वह रजियन में बोले और फिर हिन्दी भाषा में उस का अनुवाद किया गया। हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का किना सम्मान उन्होंने दिया, मैं उन को बेलकम करता हूँ, आदर करता हूँ। मैं उन का आदर व सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन यह अग्रेजो के टुकड़ो पर फलते आने वाले लोगों के लिए जोकि अग्रेजो के जाने के बाद भी अग्रेजों से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं उन के लिए मेरे दिल में कोई सम्मान का भाव नहीं है। उन लोगों में राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान नहीं है। इस में वह लोग जो इस तरह ने अग्रेजोशाही को अब भी कायम राना चाहते हैं और देश की करीबों ताता पर स्वायंत्स अपना आधिपत्य बनाने रखना चाहते हैं उन के लिए मेरे मन में जरा भी सम्मान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं श्रीमन् नरम किये देता हूँ। "गरीबों का मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है"। यह नारा शहीदभाजम भगतसिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव ने लगाया था। सरदार भगतसिंह ने इसी हाउस में अंग्रेज साम्राज्यशाही को बम फेंक कर चुनौती दी थी। मैं बनर्जी साहब से कृपा कि खाली कांग्रेस वालों को गाली देने और कोसने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अग्रर बाल से कोई श्रीयुत सुभाष चंद्र बोस सरोखा देशमत उठ खड़ा हो तो हम सब उस के पीछे चलने के वास्ते तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए अब वह बैठ जाय।

श्री शिव नारायण : कृपया दो मिनट मुझे और दिये जायं। उधर से करप्शन की बात कही गई है कि हम 20 वर्ष न बडे करप्ट हुए, बडे बदनाम हुए लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम तो फेच रैबोलशन से बच गये। कौन करप्ट है आप या हम? श्री सुब्बा राव चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया ब्लैन ही बाज अडर दी लविस प्रीक दी गवर्नमेंट, उस बडे आदमी को इस अयोजीशन ने करप्ट किया, मिसगाइड किया . . . (ध्वजबान) इसलिए यह करप्शन का बाले उन के ऊपर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से बड़ा करप्शन और सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है . . . (ध्वजबान)

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should try to conclude. Let some other Member from the Congress Party also get a chance.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं उस तरीक और पिछड़े हुए तबके का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और हमारी यह सरकार इस देश की तमाक

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जनता की, गरीब जनता की, प्रतिनिधि सरकार है। मेरी अपनी सरकार से यह मांग है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिज़रवेशन मिला हुआ है वहाँ वास्तव में हमें उस अनुपात में स्थान नहीं मिले हुए हैं इसलिए सर्विसेज में हमें अधिक स्थान दिये जाय। हालत यह है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिज़रवेशन प्राप्त है वहाँ ऐक्चुएली 2 परसेंट भी फिल अप नहीं हुआ है और 1 44 ही स्थान हमें सर्विसेज में मिले हुए हैं। हमारे भाइयों की बड़ी शोचनीय अवस्था है और सरकार को समय रहते उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था को बेहतर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes already I think that should be more than enough He should now conclude

श्री शिव नारायण आज हरिजनों का जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है वह बहुत मुसीबत में है और मैं ही भ्रकेला हरिजन मेम्बर हूँ जोकि इस समय उन के बारे में हाउस में आवाज उठा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो रिज़रवेशन 12 परसेंट का रखा है उसे प्रैक्टिकल शेष दे और यह देखे कि वाकई इतने आदमी सर्विसेज में लिये जाते हैं।

मैं बीरडर ऐरिया से आता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वहाँ की सड़को आदि का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय। बीरडर पर बसने वाले लोगों को अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करे। अपने बीर्डर को हर तरह से मजबूत बनायें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी हमले का वहाँ के लोग सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सकें। बस में एक गोर सुना कर अपना आषण खत्म करूँगा। "कुलजर्म हस्ती से तू उभरा है मानिन्दे हुआब इस जमाखाने में तेरा इम्तिहा है जिदगी।" मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूँगा कि वह देश की बागडोर को मजबूती से पकड़ कर प्रगति के पथ पर आगे मुस्क को ले जायें।

Shri N C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): On a point of order Is it proper on the part of the hon Member to make a reflection on the Chief Justice?

श्री शिव नारायण अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री सुब्बाराव को करंट नहीं कहा है मैंने तो इन अपोजीशन वालों को कहा है।

Shri N C. Chatterjee: To charge the Chief Justice with corruption is thoroughly improper

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) He ought not to be allowed to go on with these remarks

श्री शिव नारायण मैंने तो अपोजीशन पार्टीज वालों को कहा है कि उन्होंने उनको मिसगाइड किया

Mr Speaker: He has only said that the Opposition Parties had gone to him

Shri Ranga You can examine the records and later on if you find that there is anything objectionable, you may expunge it He cannot go on like this

Mr. Speaker. I do not think that there is anything wrong in what he has said

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order During the course of the debate Shri Sheo Narain had used certain expressions I would not mind them if he had used them against me or against any of us But he has used a very bad expression regarding one of the very respected citizens of this county, namely the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so

Shri S M Banerjee: What he had said in Hindi was this.

"दीप जीशन के इन लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को करंट किया"

Mr. Speaker: I think he was talking of corruption by others. I shall see the proceedings later on, and verify

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) He only meant political corruption

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He contested the election, no doubt, as the Opposition candidate and he lost. It does not matter. Election is a game. He played good cricket and he lost. But I ask whether against such a respectable person who is not present here such expression can be used.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving my reading of it. I have followed his speech. I will verify again. My understanding of what he said was that these peoples who talk of corruption everywhere and say that everybody is corrupt, it is they who went to the Chief Justice while he was still in office.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich) He said 'they corrup'ed him'

Mr. Speaker: I am giving my understanding of it. He said that it is these people who talk of corruption who went to the Chief Justice while still in office. So it was against the members who went there and not against the Chief Justice. If that is so what is wrong in that? Anyway, I will verify again. **Shri Sheo Pujan Shastri:**

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I want to raise a matter connected with another point. Yesterday you were not present here when **Shri A. N. Mulla** spoke. The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. When **Shri Mulla** was making his speech, he said, referring to the Congress Party, 'if a man goes into a brothel and pleads innocence can you accept it?' He used the word 'brothel' with reference to the Congress Party. I would request you to go through that portion of the proceedings and expunge that portion of his speech which is unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: Was any objection raised then?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I draw your attention to it now.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into it the next day or some days afterwards.

Shri Sheopujan Shastri: His party has 11 minutes. No other party, except the Congress, has got time.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): We have got 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No. DMK has got 5 minutes, Swatantra 3 minutes, Jan Sangh nil, and SSP 11 minutes.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): The Progressive Group must be given some time.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Some others are also on the waiting list.

Shri Mahant Digvijai Na'h (Gorakhpur): We should also be given a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Already four or five Unattached Members have spoken.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): I also represent a constituency. We are not allowed to speak. In three months, I have not got a chance.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our Group has 26 minutes out of which **Shri Mulla** has spoken for 8-9 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No. He is making a mistake. The Progressive Group had 24 minutes. The office has noted it. It is on record.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: **Shri Khadilkar** was in the Chair. He spoke for 10 minutes and the Deputy-Speaker gave him another two minutes, in all 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: **Mr. Chatterjee** has also spoken from your group.

Shri Humayun Kabir: **Mr. Chatterjee** made it very clear that he had been given some extra time. He is here.

Mr Speaker: I was made to believe that only one had spoken, but now I find from the list that Mr. Chatterjee has also spoken. Facts must be facts.

श्री शिवपूजन शारंगी (विक्रम गज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलना तो बहुत है, लेकिन समायाभाव के कारण गगर में सागर बरने का असफल प्रयत्न करना होगा।

स्वतन्त्रता का मूल्य सतत सतर्कता है और गृह मंत्रालय इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। मैंने 1948 से आज तक इस मंत्रालय के कार्यों को जानने की कोशिश की है, और मैंने देखा है कि गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से हमारे देश ने बड़े बड़े आघातों को खोया है। इन देश ने गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से युग के महान पुरुष महारणा गांधी को खोया है। यह बात भव मानी जा रही है कि गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से यह हुआ। अगर हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही न होती और हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता तो हम गांधी जी की हत्या न होने देते। हम ने दूसरा महापुरुष इस मुल्क का खोया है श्रीमती एन० एन० राय, गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही से। देहरादून में जिस रोज उनकी हत्या हुई, उस रोज अगर पुलिस सतर्क होती तो ऐसा न होता। एक जर्मन आया हुआ था और तीन रोज से नकली मेहमान बनने की कोशिश कर रहा था। उसकी जालसाजी की वजह से उनकी हत्या हुई। अगर गृह मंत्रालय का गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता, कारगर होता, तो उनकी हत्या न होती।

श्री अक्षयपाल सिंह (देहरादून) मैं माननीय श्री शास्त्री से धन्य करूंगा कि वह इसको सुधार लें कि वह महापुरुष नहीं है, महामहिमा है।

श्री शिवपूजन शारंगी : इसी तरह से अभी हाल में हमारे दिल्ली के जेल में एक ऐसा बीमरस कांड हुआ जिस के कारण हमारा सिर नतमस्तक हो गया है। अगर

गुप्तचर विभाग हीनियार होता तो उसे पता होना चाहिये था कि जेल में किस तरह की कार्यवाई होने वाली है। गृह मंत्रालय को इसकी खबर होनी चाहिये थी और पहले से ही कार्यवाई होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन अगर हम बीस वर्षों के मामलों की छान बीन करे तो जो लोग ऐसी घटनाओं के शिकार हुए हैं उनके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय पहले से नहीं जान सका, पहले से पता नहीं लगा सका और पहले से बचाने की तयारी नहीं कर सका।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है मैं इस सम्मानित सदन को बतलाना चाहता हू कि नेहरू जी अपनी मृत्यु के एक रोज पहले जब देहरादून गये थे तब श्री श्री प्रकाश जी ने उन से भेट की थी। श्री श्री प्रकाश जी ने एक लेखमाला में एक लेख लिखा है जो कि "भाज" में प्रकाशित हुआ है। उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि उस दिन नेहरू जी चुप थे। हर बार जब वह मिलते थे तब वह बोलते थे और श्री प्रकाश जी सुनते थे। उस दिन नेहरू जी गीन थे और जो कुछ बोलना था वह श्री प्रकाश जी बोलते थे। उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैंने उस दिन नेहरू जी से कहा कि मुझे अपने घर के बटवारे के समय गवर्नर होते हुए भी लाचार हो कर घूस देनी पड़ी है। आप बतलाइये, एक गवर्नर को भी घूस देनी पड़ती है तब फिर मामूली नागरिकों का क्या हाल होगा इस मुल्क में? यह भ्रष्टाचार की मिसाल है और गृह मंत्रालय की इसमें बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। जनता की सुरक्षा के लिये उनको जन सेवाओं को ठीक करना चाहिये था ताकि कर्मचारियों में ईमानदारी पैदा हो जाये, उन में दक्षता पैदा हो, उनकी मनोवृत्ति ठीक हो। लेकिन आज तक यह हुआ नहीं।

हमारा देश बदला, हम स्वतन्त्र जरूर हुए, हम ने समाजवाद का नारा भी लगाया, लेकिन श्री राज्य चलाने वाले हैं, जो राज्य चलाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं क्या वे भी समाजवादी मनोवृत्ति के बन सके? क्या उन एक भी

अफसर है जो समाजवाद को पसन्द करता हो, जो सचमुच मानता हो कि अगर इस जीवन को सुधी बनाया है तो इन्सान को बड़ा बनाना होगा, धन को नीचा करना होगा। धन इन्सान के सामने कुछ भी नहीं है क्योंकि इन्सान धन को पैदा करता है, धन इन्सान को पैदा नहीं करता है। अगर इन्सान को सुधी बनाने के लिये हम को धन का बटवारा करना हो, हम को अपने धानन्द को थोड़ा कम करना हो, तो हम को कम करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। क्या यह मनोवृत्ति आफिसर्स में पैदा हुई है? क्या हम ने इसे पैदा किया है? हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया, ऐसे अफसर हमने तैयार नहीं किये।

शाज भी अष्टाचार फैलता जा रहा है उसको दूर करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह अमान्ति पैदा हो रही है। उसमें नक्सलवादी भी है। लेकिन उसकी यह दवा नहीं है कि हम उनको गोली मारे, हम उन लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दें, उनको मार डालें। उसकी दवा यह है कि जिन कारणों से अमान्ति पैदा हो रही है उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। कारण है गरीबी, कारण है बेकारी, कारण है गुलामी, जिसकी तरफ माननीय डा० जोहिया ने इस सदन का ध्यान बहुत पहले दिलाया था।

हुसारी योजना के बावजूब इस मुल्क में 27 करोड़ आधनी, धानी कुल आबादी का 60 सैकड़ा व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनकी रोज की आमदनी सिर्फ 3 आना है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि वहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष आय 200 • है। साल में 360 रोज होते हैं। इस का मतलब है कि 11 आ० रोज से भी कम होती है। इस तरह से कैसे कोई इन्सान सुधी होगा? इसलिये इन कारणों को दूर करने की कोशिश सब से पहले बकरी है। इन मौलिक प्रश्नों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान आना चाहिये।

Shri Tulshidas Dasappa (Mysore):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising here to speak a few words in support of the demands that have been placed before the House by the Home Minister. To start with I would like to say a few words about the way in which it had been treated at the hands of the Opposition. Generally it has been said that the report presented was a matter of fact report, devoid of elaboration and unrevealing in all its aspects. It was perhaps Mr. Dwivedy who said that it was not quite revealing and not explanatory. I would say that a report from the Home Ministry especially should not be and ought not to be all revealing. It should be a modest report permitting a sense of confidence among the people; it should not open itself in all its bareness.

One very welcoming step taken by the Home Ministry is in regard to the integration and reorganisation of the Border security forces. There has been a lot of criticism about the Home Ministry on various accounts. Most of the time Members spoke about some disturbances, especially with regard to Naxalbari and other places. But we have not been able to get into the crux of the point. It is a question of security of the nation, and it is a law and order question. How far the Government has been successful in this matter has to be assessed. Generally when we make a survey of the events, we find that last year we had faced quite a few big issues. Whether it was the elections, or whether it was the re-organisational work with regard to some of the States, whether it was a question of language or agitation with regard to cow protection, etc., we have seen that there has been an exceptional, extraordinary restraint on the part of the Home Ministry. It has certainly been able to create confidence among the people of this country. It has been very fair in its actions and at the same time been very firm. The Government has to be congratulated for that.

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

Now, I would like to go into a point raised by the hon Member Shri Dange. I partly agree with him. The way in which we have to tackle the problem of law and order in this country should be such that it should not be treated in a superficial way. We should not give it just a surface treatment. We should go to the roots of the cause. What is it that makes the people agitated? What is it that brings unrest in this country?

Mr Speaker: He can continue his speech after lunch

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dasappa may continue

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa: Sir, I was speaking earlier about the need for a little new approach with regard to the question of law and order, of course, not absolutely new—there has been quite a substantial effort made in this direction by the Home Ministry. However, it is necessary that we will have to go into the root causes of these agitations or unrest in the country. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi here—

“The present inequalities are surely due to people's ignorance. With a growing knowledge of their natural strength, the inequalities must disappear.”

This is what the Father of the Nation has spoken.

Again, in an effort to lessen the inequalities, let us examine what exactly are the forces that take place

prior to these agitations. First comes, according to Pandit Nehru, and I quote, “A democratic public pressure; secondly, a friendly approach to win over people, rather than to eliminate or to liquidate them. Now, that is a basic difference from, let us say, the communist viewpoint. It is also different from, let us say, the American viewpoint. I do not see why these opposites should be placed before us to accept this or that ideology. Well we think differently from either of them.”

“My point is, these difficult questions involving class conflicts can be approached peacefully and in a cooperative spirit. We do not deny the class conflicts, but we think that class conflicts need not be solved by aggravating class conflicts and by fighting over them.”

We have in this country all the potentialities, all the seeds of a revolution, of unrest, and for this it is very necessary that we should adopt a socialist measure which is the only possible solution to see that this unrest is checked. I would take the example of President Franklin Roosevelt of America who, when he tried to implement certain measures, was mistaken for a socialist revolutionary. Actually he was a liberal but he took such drastic steps to see that the country would rise from its depression that the vested interests, the business people, almost thought him to be a radical and a socialist.

It is unfortunate that some people think that the economic policy of our party is going to be ultra-socialistic or almost verging on communistic philosophy. That is what some hon. Members of the Swatantra Party said. But I would like to say that these steps are taken with a broad-minded approach. It is mutual understanding, persuasion and conversion that should be the mode of action.

There is another thing which has been uppermost in the minds of hon Members of this House, and that is with regard to Centre-State relationship which is assuming new feature especially after the elections. There have been quite a few cut motions pertaining to this and I would like to make one or two observations. I have a fear that because of the existence of non-Congress ministries and because of the rather generous outlook on the part of the Congress Party there may be an extra-partial consideration and the Central Government, may try to be more helpful to the non-Congress governments! That fear is there. The mother may feed those children most who cry most, and as we have been observing here in this House it is those Members belonging to the parties of the non-Congress Governments who are making most of the demands. My fear is that our Government may try to be generous and in order to show their impartiality, they may become partial towards them and it may not be very fair for the Congress government. I say this because I come from a State which is still having a Congress government!

There is the expectation of one more development. The State Governments may enact laws which may be contradictory to the laws of the Central Government. This feature may take place hereafter. We have not faced it so far but this is a possibility. I would not be surprised if in future laws are enacted in States which may be absolutely contradictory. Article 254 of the Constitution is there to protect the Central laws and in all such cases the central laws prevail over the State laws. But the conflict will come. Therefore, there must be some sort of a solution which must be taken up for meeting this particular problem. I would suggest that frequent or at least one or two important round-table conferences between State leaders of non-Congress States, and even Congress States, along with leaders at the Centre must be held.

Lastly, I will say a few words about prohibition. I agree with Dr Sushila Nayar when she says that we must be bold in this measure. Apart from what she has said, there are two aspects that we have to consider with regard to prohibition. One is whether prohibition is a success. "It is a failure therefore, scrap it." The second question is whether by scrapping prohibition we will not be having a better financial position in the States. These are the two aspects which I would like to deal with now.

First of all, I will take up the question of scrapping of prohibition. By scrapping prohibition we are not going to do away with illicit distillation. We have got an authoritative letter from Dr Small of the United States who happened to be there during the period prohibition was in operation in the United States. I will not go into the details of it. I would only say that illicit distillation will in no way be lessened by the scrapping of prohibition. Further spurious intoxicant drugs would be sold in the licensed bars.

Then I come to the financial aspect. I have feeling that this money which we get from the poor from a thing which is in no way noble is Dirty Money which should not be touched by the Government. Sir, I would even go to the extent of saying that this money may even intoxicate our governments, because it will have been contaminated by liquor! A word about the national language. Though I come from a non-Hindi-speaking area, I want to say that we must somehow see that Hindi becomes the national language of this country. There can be no second thought on this question. It may take some time but we have to take it up. We have to accept it. In the United States, in the beginning, when colonisation took place there were different linguistic groups. Yet, they accepted English as their national language. During the transitional period they had to meet some difficulties but, all the same, they went through it and solved the question of

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

national language once for all. In fact, I am ashamed to speak in a language which is not the national language; not that I have any hatred for English but it affects our selfdignity. We have to take one or the other language of our country as the national language and for that perhaps Hindi is the best. So, we must accept it and there should be no controversy, or undue delay in its implementation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. There is great pressure on the chair. I have to accommodate some more Members.

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa: I am concluding, Sir.

I am making an appeal to the members of the opposition that our nation is passing through a crisis. There is every justification for the continuation of emergency in this country. We must understand and appreciate it. If half the members of this House go on saying that there is no justification for emergency the psychological effect of this on the country will be that we are trying to call wolf when there is no wolf. That will not be helpful for the administration. We have to arm the Government with sufficient powers to meet the dangers that are faced by this country. We must cooperate with the Government and thereby energise the limbs of Government so that it can see that law and order is maintained in this country and no subversive foreign interventions take place. Therefore, I make this appeal to the members of this House to try to support the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. He has already taken more than the allotted time. If hon. Members extend to me their co-operation, I would like to accommodate a few more, because it is an important subject and everybody wants to say something. But if every member tries to cover the same ground over

and over again, it would be difficult. I will have to accommodate one or two members from the opposition also. So, I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. It is just for this purpose that yesterday I extended the time and said that the Home Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. I cannot extend it any more now.

श्री चन्द्रजीत दादर (ग्राजभगढ़) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदान पर बोलते हुए इस विभाग के लिये आजादी के बाद का समय सब से कठिन समय रहा है, जिसकी इस विभाग का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है। गृह विभाग की अनुदान पर विचार करते समय हमें इस बात को नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि इस विभाग को हम अलग से नहीं देख सकते। देश के अन्दर आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उसका असर हमारे गृह विभाग पर पड़ता है, उन समस्याओं से आइसोलेट कर के हम इस तरफ नहीं देख सकते। अगर देश में बेकारी की समस्या बढ़ती है, देश में भुखमरी बढ़ती है, कीमतेँ बढ़ती हैं, देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ अपने दंग से आन्दोलन चलाती हैं तो इसका प्रभाव समाज पर पड़ता है और फिर उसका सम्बन्ध गृह विभाग से होता है।

इन चुनावों के बाद जो मुख्तलिफ़ पार्टियों की सरकारें राज्यों के अन्दर बनी हैं, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में नये सम्बन्धों को, नये सूत्रों को हम ने प्रारम्भ किया है, एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट हमारी डेमोक्रेसी का हो रहा है। इसका मुकाबला भी हमारे गृह विभाग को करना है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं उनका बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ, बड़े सन्न के साथ हम को मुकाबला करना है और एक हमदर्दी का,

दूसरों के साथ सहयोग का, दूसरे के विचारों को समझ कर, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझ कर हम को इन समस्याओं का आज मुकाबला करना है। अगर हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग केवल धारोप या प्रत्यारोप से अपने को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहते हैं, तब बात दूसरी है, अन्यथा हमारा देश काफ़ी संकट के ज़माने से दौड़ रहा है और हम सब को बैठ कर, एक दूसरे को समझ कर उन तमाम कमजोरियों को हल करने के लिये प्रयास करना है, जिसका मुकाबला आज हमारा राष्ट्र कर रहा है।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी हम अपने वर्तमान गृह मंत्री से अपेक्षा करते हैं, उनसे हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उनका निराकरण होगा। देश के अन्दर भाषा को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, देश के अन्दर हमारे दूसरे राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, देश के अन्दर हमारी राज्य सीमाओं को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है। कभी कभी ऐसी धारणायें पैदा हुई हैं—ग्राम्य को बनाने के लिये किसी रानू को अपनी आत्महृति करनी पड़ेगी, महाराष्ट्र का निर्माण करने के लिये सैकड़ों लोगों को बलिदान करना पड़ेगा, पंजाब के निर्माण के लिये किसी संत फ़तह सिंह को अपने आत्मबलिदान की धमकी देनी पड़ेगी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपना महंगाई भत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिये हड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी। सरकार कुछ नीतियों में विश्वास करती है, सरकार उन समस्याओं का हल भी ढूँढना चाहती है, लेकिन अगर जनता पर इस बात का इम्पेसन पड़े कि जब तक बंबा तरीके से दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा, ये समस्यायें हल नहीं होंगी, जब तक दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा—गलत या सही, तब ही सरकार मानेगी तो यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण धारणा है। हमारे वर्तमान गृह मंत्री जिन पर आज देश को भरोसा है, विश्वास हूँ हमें खुशी है कि हमारे देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियों और हमारे देश की जनता उनके

कामों को देख कर उनके अन्दर यह विश्वास रखती है कि इस राष्ट्रीय संकट के दौर में वे हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ देश को अपने साथ लेते हुए इन समस्याओं पर कुछ निश्चित नीति अपनायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, आज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ ऐसी विकट समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी तरफ़ मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। कल हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह बड़ा सेन्सेटिव प्रश्न है। यह बात सही है लेकिन इस पर हमारी निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है इस प्रश्न को फिर से प्रोपन नहीं किया जा सकता, हिन्दी को सारे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना है। जो दूसरे राज्य हैं, जहाँ दूसरी भाषाय बोली जाती है—उच्चतम शिक्षा उनकी रिजलस भाषा के माध्यम से करनी चाहिये। हम को उन भाषाओं का भी विकास करना है। हम को अंग्रेजी भाषा को एक वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिये। इस पर सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये।

दूसरा खतरा, जिसको कि मैं देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—आज बढ़ती हुई साम्प्रदायिक ताकत हमारे देश के सामने एक दूसरा बड़ा खतरा है जो जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर आज राजनीति में काम कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ़ जाना चाहिये। हम को अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा करनी है, अपने देश की एकता को बनाये रखना है तो इस तरफ़ गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। सन् 1961 के बाव हम ने जो नैशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कान्फ़्रेंस दिल्ली में बुलाई थी, उसके बाव भी ये साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें देश से बढ़ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को इस तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, यह एकमात्र एक कठिन दायित्व है।

[श्री .न्द्रजी .ादध]

दूसरी समस्याये जो हैं नक्सलवादी की समस्या है या राजों की समस्या है या नागाओं की समस्या है। इसके पीछे प्राथिक समस्याएँ हैं, सामाजिक समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ राजनीतिक पहलू भी है। जिस प्राथिक और सामाजिक सकट को राजनीतिक रूप से कुछ मकिनया इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं उनका हल भी गृह मन्त्रालय को मुम्बई के साथ निकालना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिवी पर्सों के ऊपर मेरी तो निश्चित धारणा है कि किसी भी प्रजातन्त्रवादी जनवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर इस प्रकार के विशेषाधिकार इस प्रकार की सुविधाएँ किसी राजा, गनी या महाराज के नाम पर देना बहू प्रजातन्त्र के साथ शोभा नहीं देता। उसके लिए भी गृह मन्त्रालय को मुम्बई के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए। मैं धारणा करता हूँ कि जो सकट देश के सामने है उसके लिए इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस रोति से कदम उठावेंगे जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारे इस देश के अन्दर मजबूत हो, देश मुद्द हो ताकि बहू किसी भी बाहरी हमले का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सके और साथ ही देश के अन्दर भी जो अनेको आंतरिक समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं उनका भी एक सुगठित राष्ट्र के रूप में मुकाबला कर सके।

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the stewardship of the Home Ministry in relation to States with which subject I am particularly familiar. All this talk about the enunciation and application of the doctrine of lapse and the abolition of the *privy purses* can be traced to the blood-thirsty bureaucracy which resides in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Central Secretariat which is known as the Home Ministry. They are advising that the States must lapse on the rulers dying without a male heir regardless of past history

I want the Home Minister to remember the history behind this when the States were the Indian States and there was the British Crown. Before 1947, the relationship was between the Indian States and the British Crown, the relationship was not between the Indian States and the then Government of India. On 15th August, 1947, the paramountcy lapsed and that was not transferred to the Government of India. That position was accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, by Sardar Patel and by all the Congress leaders. That is how the Instrument of Accession subsequently followed by Merger Agreement was the basis of relationship between the rulers and the Government of India. That relationship is a relationship between two equal partners. Today we are trying forget to do away with that. My hon friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav said that the privy purses should be abolished. The princes have put their neck into the noose they have signed the Instrument of Accession, they transferred their kingdoms peacefully to the Indian Union, they have signed the Merger Agreement, they have *thus put themselves at the tender mercy of the Government*. It is completely immoral and improper to take advantage of that situation. If you only read what Sardar Patel had said, you would realise what great patriotism they have shown. I am sure none of the Congress Members none of the white-capped *chelas* of Gandhi will differ from this proposition that they the rulers had made a great sacrifice.

The other day, somebody in the Congress Party, I think, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, asked as to what is the international implication about abolition of privy purses. The Prime Minister apparently did not spell out the meaning. I would like to spell it out. We have the international forum where we have taken two cases, one is Kutch and the other is Kashmir. In both these cases our contention is

based upon the Instrument of Accession and Merger Agreement. If the Instruments of Accession and Merger Agreement are treated as scraps of paper, you will have no leg to stand upon. The Kutch case was taken to the international forum through the folly of the then Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh. You are not likely to succeed very much there. Even in regard to Kashmir the status is derived from the fact that there is the Instrument of Accession and Merger Agreement between the ruler and the Government of India. If you do away with this basic relationship, then you remove the very foundation on which the whole case of India, both in Kutch and in Kashmir, rests.

I would appeal, if I may be permitted to say so, to the young and impatient hot-heads of the Congress Party, for whose zeal and patriotism I have great admiration, to divert their energies to much better purposes, that is, eradication of corruption, maintenance of law and order, integration of the country as a whole, instead of looking at Rs 3 crores of privy purses. I feel that this demand is made by them in order to embarrass some of the top Members of the Congress Party.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri C. C. Desai: Let them fight their quarrels internally, let them have their internal squabbles. Let them not project these jealousies on the national stage. It will injure and damage the image of India in the international sphere, not only in the international market politically but also commercially and economically.

What effect it would have on the World Bank? Today you are repudiating Merger Agreements and tomorrow you may repudiate international debts and agreements. For what are you doing it? You are doing it to save Rs 3 crores only. You can save that amount in other ways. This is what Sardar Patel himself said. I am sure, the members opposite have much

greater regard for Sardar Patel than for any of the other Congress leaders that we have seen in this country. What did Sardar Patel say? This is what he said.

"The main part of our obligation under these Agreements is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of Privy Purses are fully implemented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and would seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

What are these Rs 3 crores of Privy Purses for?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri C. C. Desai: One thing more, My hon. friend, Mr. Dange, referred to the princes as parasites and as traitors. Who are these people to talk about princes as traitors? These people who are friends of China, which committed aggression on this country and which is still committing aggression on this country, are talking about princes as traitors, whereas Sardar Patel has said in this document that the princes had shown a great amount of integrity and patriotism in agreeing to the transfer of power. That is why I am saying that it is completely wrong to say that these princes are traitors or parasites. They have honourably and in accordance with their honesty and patriotism, transferred their States and now it is upto you to see that those obligations which were undertaken at that time are fully honoured.

One thing more and this is about Sheikh Abdullah. It is not a question of release or no release of Sheikh Abdullah. What is really required, what is important is the quality of the presence of India in Kashmir. You can rule Kashmir only by the willing consent of the people and by good government. You cannot rule by force or by repression. The rule must

[Shri C C Desai]

be such as to have free and fair general elections and to give complete satisfaction to the people of Kashmir. I am not saying anything more

श्रीमती तार देवबरी सिंह: (बाढ)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सी० सी० देसाई की जो स्पीच हुई उसे सुन कर मुझे उनके बारे में एक और बात आ गया जो कि इस तरह है :

"माना कि बातें हैं उनकी झूठी

कुछ प्रजब लुफ है उनके एक एक के कसम खाने में।"

मैं प्रिबी पसैंड के बारे में अभी कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती थी क्योंकि यह मामला अभी सरकार के जेरगौर है और सरकार उम पर सोच विचार कर रही है। अभी इम के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। पर मैं सिर्फ इनना ही कहना चाहती हू कि यह मुझे अजीब सी बात मानूम होती है कि इस के बारे में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इसके बारे में क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था हो सकती है? भारत एक स्वतन्त्र और माव्-भोम दण है। माव्भोमिक मत्ता भारत की है। इस माव्भोमिक मत्ता का खडन किसी बात का किसी तरह से नहीं हो सकता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह माननीय सदस्य किस तरह की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्धतियों की बात करते हैं? सी० सी० देसाई माहव बहुत दिनों तक सरकारी अधिकाारी रहे हैं सक्कारी अफसर रहे हैं और अब जाकर वह इम जन्नत में आ गये हैं। कई लोगों को तीनों लोक यही नसीब हो जाते हैं। अब इस जन्नत में आकर भी अभी तक वह उसी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। वह क्या कारण बतलायेंगे? उनकी तो पूछ कर काम करने की पुरानी आदत पडी हुई है। सरकार की रीत में रह कर ही वह सरकार को आज तक गलत राय ही बते आये। पहले उनकी राय की सरकार कायदा ज्यादा कर

करती थी लेकिन अब सम्भल गई है। हमारे श्री बबहाण साहब को इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पबडे में नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला नहीं है। यह भारत का अपना मामला और जो भी यहा फैसला होगा उसे भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता करेगी।

अब मैं कुछ बातें गृह मंत्री महोदय में पूछना चाहती हू। अखबारों में ख़ास करके और 21 जून का जो अखबार है उस में एक खबर छपी है चाइनीज इम्बेमी के जो तीसरे सेक्रेटरी हैं उन के बारे में। मरफार की तरफ से कोई वक्तव्य इस बारे के में नहीं निकला। मैं नहीं जानती कि इस में क्या तक सच्चाई है पर मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगी क्योंकि यह बातें बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं और वह उनका जवाब दे। मैं इस बात को कहने की आज इमलिए खरूरत समझती हू कि यहा लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टस के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन्होंने बहुत जोरजोर से इस बात को कहा है कि नक्सलवाडी में जो कुछ हो रहा है या 24 परगने में जो कुछ हुआ या हो रहा है उस का चीन में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर यह मसब नहीं होता तो फिर यह सब क्या हो? यह नक्सलवाडी में भी क्या हो रहा है? आज 20 साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गये। क्या जो अखबार गरीब लोगों में है उसे क्या हम उन्हें नहीं दे सकते थे। लेकिन हम ने पुराना फायदा भी रक्खा और अंग्रे के लिए भी हम फायदा देखते हैं तो वह तो नहीं हो सकता। इस खबर के मुताबिक मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हू कि क्या यह सब है कि जो चाइनीज इम्बेमी के तीसरे सचिव हैं जिन को अखबारों में सच सचिव कहते हैं वह कलकत्ते में 20 से 25 मई तक थे? अगर वह थे तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो कामगार नेता हैं उन में से किन से उन की मुलाकात हुई और क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है कि उन में क्या-क्या बात चीत हुई?

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ वह यह, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस का उत्तर दें कि क्या यह सही है कि चाइनीज एन्ड्रीवी केबरीसरे सचिव बोर्डीस परगना जो कि पश्चिमी गाल का एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है और जहाँ कुछ गड़बड़ हो रही है गये थे उसी वक्त? प्रश्नवार मे जो खबर छनी है उन के मुनाबिक वह बहा गये थे और लोक सभा के एक वामपन्थी पार्टी के सदस्य— मैं नहीं जानती कि वह कौन से सदस्य है पर लिखा है कि वामपन्थी पार्टी के लोक सभा के सदस्य—के साथ चाइनीज सचिव बहा गये थे। प्राज के प्रश्नवार मे भी वह छपा है।

तीसरी बात मैं यत्र पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई नोप्लेटस या किताबे बना दाटी थी?

चौथी वान यह मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या बहा किमी मास्कृतिक शाम का आयोजन हुआ था और वहा कोई ड्रामा हुआ था जिस के लेखक उत्पल दत्त है जिम का विषय था "भ्रजय विद्यनाम" और उस ड्रामे मे कलकत्ते में वह भी निमन्त्रित थे? जब वह वहा पर गये तो उन्होंने माम्रो ल्मे तुन जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये और माघ साथ जो बँस्ट बगाल की सरकार है उस के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये? यह सही वान है या नहीं?

मे यह भी बनलाना चाहती हूँ कि मैं बिलिप्टन प्रस्पताल गई थी जहाँ जिन चाइनीज को चोट लगी थी वे भरती थे। उन्होंने बाहर माम्रो ल्मे तुग को तस्बीर लगा रखी थी और वहा पर नारे लगाने थे। प्रस्पताल के डाक्टरों ने उन से कहा कि उन को रुक नहीं है नारे लगाने का। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब गृह मंत्री महोदय की छत्र-छाया के नीचे दिल्ली गृह में और सरकारी प्रस्पताल में इस तरह की बातें हुईं तो वह कैसे अपनी

प्राखे बन्द किये हुए रहे? डाक्टरों ने मुझ से कहा कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सके क्यों चीनी लोग उन को गालिया देने लगे। प्राखिर हम कैसे यह चीजे बर्दास्त कर सकते हैं? अगर हम एक स्वतन्त्र देश हैं तो प्राज स्वतन्त्र देश की जिम्मेवारी निभाने के लिये हमे सब कुछ करना होगा। प्राज दिल्ली गृह में यह वाक्या होता है यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही इस्तजा करती हूँ कि वह इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे।

Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran)
I wanted to speak in such a short time as only five minutes that you have good enough to give to me, only about the proposed talks about the bifurcation of the Punjab High Court

Recently, there has been a demand to break up the common links after the Punjab has been broken up into three parts. The common links were common Governors, common High Court, common Public Service Commission and common State Electricity Board, and the Control Board of Bhakra project. So far as the Electricity Board is concerned, that is already broken up. The Public Service Commission is already broken up. Now, we hear that there are going to be two Governors, one for each State and also two Control Boards of Bhakra Project.

I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to the proposed bifurcation or rather trifurcation of the High Court. The Punjab High Court had its jurisdiction over Punjab and the present Haryana and Delhi. Five judges sat in the Circuit Bench at Delhi and 12 in the united Punjab Bench. If this proposal is accepted then there would be 7 in Punjab and five in Haryana. The High Court Bar has already submitted a resolution to the Deputy Prime Minister and the

[Shri G. S. Dhullon]

Home Minister, and so have the members of the Punjab branch of the High Court Bar Association or Council, as one might call it. Now, the proposal the Law Commission put forward was that whatever be the demarcation of the States, there should be a generally accepted tendency encouraging merging of two or three States for the purpose of constituting one single High Court so that there may be a greater number of Judges in that Court there would be a greater specialisation and number of cases coming therein, there would be greater attendance, and there would be greater and more authoritative interpretation of the provisions of law in that High Court. The only objection was that as the States had already merged, certain States had two High Courts and some others had only one, but in the case of Punjab there is already one High Court for three States. Now if we accept that there is no provision which prevents a common link so far as the High Court is concerned, art 231 does provide for it and art 217 covers the arrangements whereby appointments are made by two or more States in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, which will be more sound and healthier. So I would suggest that whatever be the future setup, the Punjab High Court should not be broken up.

The second point I wanted to make is about providing arms and also providing some sort of military training or some other training in the border villages. The other day I asked a question of the Defence Minister if he was prepared to provide certain facilities for this purpose. The last Indo-Pakistan war was fought almost in my constituency—the Lahore front, the Burki front and the Kem Karan front are all situated in my constituency. The Defence Minister said he would welcome the idea, but that the matter concerned the Home Ministry. So I would request the Home Minister to consider this proposal also that if at any time in future there is

any emergency and Pakistani snipers infiltrate or paratroopers come down armed with the latest weapons, we could confront them. Also when sometimes evacuation is asked for by the military authorities, we could not face undesirable elements without this sort of military training and preparedness on the part of the border villages. In view of all this, I would request the Home Minister to consider this proposal. This is specially necessary after the new moves to dig up a belt of fortifications on the other side which would leave the border areas completely undefended if this defence preparation is not undertaken from our side.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkothai): On a point of personal explanation. Just now I was given to understand that Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha quoted a news item from the *Times of India* and stated that someone from my Party here had accompanied the Chinese Third Secretary on his visit to Calcutta. As soon as we saw that report, my leader Shri A. K. Gopalan, sent a contradiction to the *Times of India* saying 'neither my Party nor any of our members were either aware of it or had anything to do with the Chinese Third Secretary's visit'. It was also stated in that letter that somebody inimical to the party had given such a story and the paper was requested to publish that contradiction.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): What is this about? Why is he making this explanation?

Shri Umanath: The contradiction was published in full.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Most of the hon members have seen that letter, and I have also seen so, no further explanation is necessary.

Shri Umanath: I am completing so, that contradiction has been published by the editor in full. I do not know why when Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha read the first thing, she

missed the second thing. She might not have missed, but she has deliberately withheld that information to slander our party.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I only asked a question from the Home Minister. The Home Minister has to satisfy the House. I have not slandered the party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She was just seeking information whether it was correct or not. (Interruptions).

Shri Umanath: We are not in the lap of Americans, that at least I can say:

Shri Somavane: Personal explanation is only made when an hon. member is personally involved or attacked. He was not personally involved. When I wanted to raise a point of order, you were pleased to ask me to sit down. This was not proper. So, whatever he has stated is out of order and therefore it should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must say one thing very clearly. Please listen. In this House when particularly the Home Ministry is being debated, she wanted some information and she never made an allegation as such, but if a member belonging to a particular group, to keep the record straight, gives some explanation, he is free to do so, that is the general practice in this House.

श्री अब्दुल बारी दार (गुडगाव): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, चम्हान साहब के इनचार्ज होते हुए भी, जिन पर मुझे क्रोध है, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स को अपनी सपोर्ट नहीं दे सकता हूँ, जिस की नालायकी, ज़ख्ती और बदनियती से देश के सब से बड़े नेता, संविदा धवाहर लाल नेहरू, को बड़ा भारी झकका लगा। अगर इस मिनिस्ट्री ने संविदा धवाहरलाल नेहरू को चाहना की प्रोब्लेम और विकसिटी स्क्वेरेमी के बारे में बलाबा होला, तो वह कभी यह न कहते

कि मैं ने अपने जर्नलों को यह हुकम दे दिया है कि चीनी प्रोब्लेम को भार कर इस मुल्क से बाहर ब्रकेस दिया जाये। अगर काश्मीर में शांति होने वाले इनक्रिडेटेबल, क्लसिफिकेड, पर इस मिनिस्ट्री की पूरी निगाह होती, तो श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को लाम्बेबा आ कर अपनी जाने-बखीज न देनी पडती। अगर इस मुहकमे ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के उच्च तारीखी खत को मुल्क के सामने लाया होता, जो उन्होंने 9 जुलाई, 1965 को श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और राष्ट्रपति को लिखा था और जो देश-भ्रम से दूबा हुआ था, तो शायद मेरे भाई, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, जो उस शशीष मोहबे-बचन, शेख अब्दुल्ला, के बारे में उतनी चिन्ता न होती, जितना उन्होंने कल जाहिर की।

जहाँ तक शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला का, ताल्लुक है, अगर पिछले चौदह पंद्रह बरसों में हमारी सरकार की यह हिम्मत न हुई कि उन को ट्रेटर साबित कर सके, तो कम से कम अब उस को चाहिए कि वह उन पर मुकदमा चलाए और भदालत से फ़नवा से कर उन को फासी पर लटका दे हमें—उम पर कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। शेख अब्दुल्ला आजाद काश्मीर के जन्म-दाता हैं। (Interruptions) पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जो "आजाद काश्मीर" है, वह शेख अब्दुल्ला या हम ने नहीं दिया बल्कि वह इस हुकूमत की बुजदिली, निकम्पे-पन और नामदेपन से हमारे हाथ से चला गया। (Interruptions) जब पाकिस्तानियों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया, तो राजा कर्षीसिंह, जो आज इस हुकूमत में बैठे हैं, और उन के पिता, जो उस वक्त काश्मीर में राज करते थे, कुछ नहीं कर पाए, पाकिस्तानियों को नहीं रोक सके। उस वक्त शेख अब्दुल्ला और उन के साथियों ने ही काश्मीर शैली को बचाया, जिस की शिफाखत की इतनी छिक की प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री और दूसरे लोगों को हने पड़ी है। मैं कम्हला चाहता हूँ कि वह इस्ताकका ठकाया है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री शेख अब्दुल्ला के उच्च

[श्री अश्वल गनी वार]

बल को शायद करे, ताकि हमारे जनसंघ के उन भाइयों को प्रसन्नित करने में मदद हो, जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू को सच्चे दिल से प्रेम करते हैं और जो अपनी शलतफहमी में शेष अश्वल्ला के दुश्मन हो गए हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री अश्व अश्वल्ला पर मुकदमा चलाए और यह प्रकट करे कि वह मुजरिम है।

अगर काऊन्सिलर को रोकने के नाम पर सेकड़ो मुसलमान कत्ल हुए, तो मुझे कोई रजिशन नहीं है, क्योंकि वे शलत-फहमी में कत्ल हुए। हकीकत तो यह है कि मुसलमान तो यह चाहते थे कि काऊन्सिलर पर बैन लगा दिया जाय, लेकिन यह महकमा अपने निक्मपेन की वजह से उस पर बैन लगाने के बारे में फैसला नहीं कर पाया। इस मिनिस्ट्री ने सैकुलरिज्म की मिट्टी पलीद की, जब उस ने काऊन्सिलर को बन्द करने के इकानोमिक एस्पेक्ट्स पर गौर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई। उस ने इस कमेटी में जगद्गुरु शकगचार्य और गुरु गोलवलकर को रखा, कई अफसरों को रखा, किन्तु उसने किसी मुसलमान को उस में नहीं रखा, हालांकि मुसलमानों को मजहबन जीवह-गाओ का हक हासिल है और वे वालन्टेरिली उस हब को छोड़ना चाहते हैं। क्या यह मिनिस्ट्री इस कमेटी में श्री बद्रष्ट जा या किसी और मुसलमान को शामिल नहीं कर सकती थी? क्या यह सैकुलर स्टेट है?

मैं मानता हू कि जो सुसर्पठिये आए, उन के साथ जो सुलूक किया गया, वह कम था, लेकिन उस के पद में उस इलाके में बसे हुए हवारहा मुसलमानों को यहाँ से भार कर भगाया गया और पाकिस्तान को भेज दिया गया। क्या ये सैकुलर स्टेट के कारणों से हैं? आसाम से मुसलमानों को इस बिना पर भार भार कर निकाला जाए कि वे पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, क्या यह ही सैकुलरिज्म है?

कुछ दिन पहले बिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने श्री इसहाक साम्भली के जवाब में बड़े जोर से कहा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसा कोई सीक्रेट सर्कुलर नहीं निकाला गया है कि मुसलमानों को किसी पोस्ट में न लिया जाये। अगर आप टेलीफोन की डायरेक्टरी को देखें, तो आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि सिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं, बल्कि सिख, हरिजन और ईसाई वगैरह जितनी भी भाइयों रिटीज हैं, अफसरों में उनकी तादाद उन की आबादी के हिसाब से सदावा हिस्सा भी नहीं है।

हालांकि हिन्दी नॅशनल लॅग्वेज है और उस की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है, लेकिन नौ स्टेट्स में उस का एक भी डेली पेपर नहीं निकलता है। इस के मुकाबले में जिस उर्दू के साथ यह हुकूमत पिछले बीस साल से सीतेली भा का सुलूक कर रही है, उस के पेपर मद्रास और मैसूर से भी निचलते हैं, इन नौ स्टेट्स में से तीन स्टेट्स में अलावा उम के पेपर सब स्टेट्स से निचलते हैं। आज हिन्दी के बारे में सिर्फ जुबान से बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में अंधे हो कर साउथ को अपने से जुदा करना अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है। (Interruptions)

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने मुल्क की बाकी तमाम स्टेट्स के हिस्से बखरे किये, लेकिन इस ने यू० पी० के हाथ में खेल कर उस की री-भागनाइजेशन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यू० पी० एक बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। बजाये इस के कि दूसरी स्टेट्स को दोनो की शकल में उस के बराबर बनाया जाता, उस की सिपाहत (सीडरलिप) को बनाए रखने के लिए बाकी स्टेट्स के टुकड़े टुकड़े किये गए।

आज नक्सलवादी का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता

हूँ कि देश में सैकड़ों और नक्सलबाजियाँ बनेंगी। अगर फूड का मुनासिब इन्तजाम नहीं किया जायेगा, तो हमको कई जगह नक्सलबाड़ी जैसे हालात का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर फूड मिनिस्ट्री और फूड कारपोरेशन के अफसरान यह इन्तजाम न करे, तो उनको कैद थे डाल दिया जाये। अगर बंगाल में खाने के लिए पूरा अनाज नहीं गया, तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत इन हालात को सम्भाल नहीं सकती है। मुल्क में इस वक्त बिल्कुल अफरा-तफरी है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा माननीय सदस्य हरियाणा से अनाज लाने की इजाजत दिनवा दे।

श्री अहमदुल गनी खान : हरियाणा एक डेफिसिट स्टेट है। हालांकि सब डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन हरियाणा को नहीं दिया गया। वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि बूक फिनाय कमीशन ने इस की सिफारिश नहीं की, इसलिए उसको पैसा नहीं दिया गया। मैं अंत करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, उस वक्त हरियाणा पैसा ही नहीं हुआ था। जब बच्चा पैदा ही नहीं हुआ, जब श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा पैसा ही नहीं हुई, तो उनको कैसे कोई डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बना वे ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा . बच्चा पैदा हो या न हो, लेकिन गेहूँ पैदा हुआ है।

श्री अहमदुल गनी खान : मैं आपके जरिये अपने प्यारे भाई, बन्हाण साहब, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस बेक को सात फीस में नहीं बाट सकते, तो कम से कम वह जुबान के इलाकाई और जो दूसरे तास्तुब पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन को रोकने की कोशिश करें। यह मुसलमान के दिल को जीतने की कोशिश करें। यह हाब जोशता है कि मैं झुम्हारा हूँ, लेकिन उस को बहार कहा जाता

है। मुझे एक बात बताई जाये कि अब तक सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर जितने घदारी के केशिज बसे हैं, उनमें से कितने मुसलमान थे और कितने गैर-मुस्लिम थे अगर इन पर गौर करेगे यह लोग जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में अन्वेहो रहे हैं तो उन को मुसलमान की बफादारी की शिकायत करने की कोई गुजाइश न होगी।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी खान (कोरलोर)]

कितनी सोभिकर صاحب - चोवान صاحب के अचारज होते हुंते भुंते - जन ५५ मेहन मस्त्री - मेहन मस्त्री की कितान्द को लैली सुवोर्क नैहन दे सकता हों - जस की नात्की - फलुी औरु बदनैती से दिहें के सभ हे भुंते नैता - पलदत जोाहर लल नेहरो - को भुंते भुंते देहा लता - अरु अस मस्त्री ने पलदत जोाहर लल नेहरो को जाला की फुरस औरु मस्त्री-करोतजस के बारे मेहन नैनाया हुंते - तो वे कहेी ये ने कहे के मेहन ने अहे जेनफुल को ये حکم दे देहा हे के जेनी फुजों को मार को अस मलक से बाहर देहेल देहा जाले - अरु कश्मिर मेहन दाखल हुंते वाले अफुलकरोतजस के सुहेतेहों - हे अस मस्त्री की भुरी नलाह हुंते - तो शरी लल बेाहर शास्त्री को नाशकद मेहन जा को लैली जान ए भुंते देी हेउी - अरु अस मस्के ने शेष एदालते के अस तारिषुी खा को मलक के सामले लैया हुंते - जो लैहों ने १ जूली १९६० को शरी लल बेाहर

[شری عبدالغنی ناز]

شاستری اور راشترپتی کو لکھا تھا اور جو دیش پریم میں توہینا ہوا تھا - تو شاید سمرے پہلی - شری پرکاش ویر شاستری کو اس مضمون متصیب وطن - شہیح عبداللہ - کے بارے میں اتنی چٹکا نہ ہوتی - چٹکی انہوں نے کل ظاہر کی ہے -

جہاں تک شہیح عبداللہ کا تعلق ہے - اگر پچھلے چودہ پندرہ برسوں میں ہماری سرکار کی یہ ہمت نہ ہوئی کہ ان کو تریگر ثابت کر سکے تو کم سے کم اس کو چاہئے کہ وہ ان پر مقدمہ چلانے اور عدالت سے فتوہ لے کر ان کو پھانسی پر لٹکا دیتے - ہمیں اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا - شہیح عبداللہ آزاد کشمیر کے جلم داتا ہیں - (Interruptions) پاکستان کے قبضے میں جو وہ آزاد کشمیر ہے - وہ شہیح عبداللہ یا ہم نے نہیں دیا - بلکہ وہ اس حکومت کی بزدلی - نکتہوں اور نامزدیوں سے ہمارے ہاتھ سے چلا گیا - (Interruptions) جب پاکستانیوں نے کشمیر پر حملہ کیا - تو راجہ ڈون سلکھ - جو آج اس حکومت میں بیٹھے ہیں - اور ان کے پتا - جو اس وقت کشمیر میں راج کرتے تھے - کچھ نہیں کر پائے - پاکستانیوں کو نہیں روک سکے - اس وقت شہیح عبداللہ اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے ہی کشمیر واپسی کو بچایا - جس کی حفاظت کی اتنی ترقی پرکاش

ویر شاستری اور کئی دوسرے لوگوں کو ہو رہی ہے - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ انصاف کا تقاضا ہے کہ ہوم منسٹری شہیح عبداللہ کے اس خط کو خارج کرے - تاکہ ہمارے جن سلکھ کے ان بہانوں کو اہمیت معلوم ہو - جو ہندو اور ہندو کو سچے دل سے پریم کرتے ہیں اور جو اپنی غلط فہمی میں شہیح عبداللہ کے دشمن ہر گز نہیں - ہوم منسٹری شہیح عبداللہ پر مقدمہ چلانے اور یہ ثابت کرے کہ وہ مجرم ہیں -

اگر کاؤ - لائبر کو روکنے کے نام پر سولگور مسلمان قتل ہوئے - تو مجھے کوئی دلچسپی نہیں ہے - کیونکہ وہ غلط نہیں ہیں قتل ہوئے - حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ مسلمان تو یہ چاہتے تھے کہ کاؤ - لائبر پر بین لگا دیا جائے - لیکن یہ محکمہ اپنے نکتہوں کی وجہ سے اس پر بین لگانے کے بارے میں فیصلہ نہیں کر پایا - اس منسٹری نے سیکوریزم کی مٹی پھود گئی - جب اس نے کاؤ - لائبر کو بند کرنے کے انارمک ایسپیکٹس پر غور کرنے کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنائی - اس نے اس کمیٹی میں چکت گورو شاکر آچاریہ اور گورو ٹولنکر کو رکھا - کئی ایسروں کو رکھا - لیکن اس نے کسی مسلمانی کے اس میں نہیں رکھا حالانکہ مسلمانوں کو مذہباً

[شری عبدالغلی قار]

آج نکسلمبازی کا بہت ذکر کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن میں چھتاؤنی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیہی میں سہلکڑوں اور نکسلمبازیاں بلہکی۔ اگر مناسب انتظام نہیں کیا جائے گا تو ہم کو کئی جگہ نکسلمبازی جیسے حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔ اگر فوج دستوں اور فوج کارپوریشن کے افسران یہ انتظام نہ کریں۔ تو ان کو قید میں ڈال دیا جائے۔ اگر بدگال میں کھانے کے لئے پورا اناج نہیں کیا تو دنیا کی کوئی طاقت ان حالات کو سلہال نہیں سکتی ہے۔ ملک میں اس وقت بالکل اگوا تفریق ہے۔

شری ماننیی تارکےشہری سیکھا : माननीय सदस्य हरियाणा से प्रनाज लाने की इजाजत दिलवा दें।

شری عبدالغلی قار : ہریانہ ایک تینہسٹ سٹیٹ ہے۔ حالانکہ سب تینہسٹ سٹیٹس کو پوسہ دیا گیا لیکن ہریانہ کو نہیں دیا گیا۔ وہ ملاری ٹپتے ہیں کہ چونکہ فلانس میں کیمپن نے اس کی سفارش نہیں کی۔ اس لئے اس کو پوسہ نہیں دیا گیا۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب کیمپن نے پورٹا دی اس وقت ہریانہ پھدا ہی نہیں ہوا تھا۔ جب بچہ پھدا ہی نہیں ہوا۔ جب

شری تارکےشہری سیکھا پھدا ہی نہیں ہوئے۔ تو ان کو کھسے کوئی خپتی مسٹر بنا دے۔

شری ماننیی تارکےشہری سیکھا : बच्चा पंदा हो या न हो, लेकिन गेहू तो पंदा हुआ है।

شری عبدالغلی قار : میں آپ کے خیرمہ اپنے پھارے بھائی۔ چوہاں صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس دیہی کو ساک زونز میں نہیں ہاتھ سکتے۔ تو کم سے کم وہ زبان کے۔ ملائی اور جو دوسرے تعصب پھدا ہو رہے ہوں۔ ان کو روکنے کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ مسلمان کے دل کو جیتنے کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ ہرتہہ چورتا ہے کہ میں تمہارا ہوں۔ لیکن اس کو غدار کہا جاتا ہے۔ مجھے ایک بات بتائی جائے اب تک جتنے سرکاری ملازموں پر غداروں کے کھسے چلے ہیں۔ ان میں سے کتنے مسلمان ہیں اور کتنے غیر مسلم تھے اگر اس پر غور کریں گے تو نوک جو ہندی اور ہندو کے پریم میں آندھے ہو رہے ہیں تو ان کو مسلمان کی وفاہاری کی شہید کرنے کی کوئی گنجائی نہ ہے کی [

को बहुत विचित्रता है। हमें जवाब देने के लिए मौका दीजिए। हम बड़ी देर से कह रहे हैं कि हमें मौका दीजिए, लेकिन आप हमें मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bihaur)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of the very brilliant speech and a very brilliant justification and strong advocacy by Prof Dange, I still refuse to believe that Naxalbari is a very innocent affair. I am afraid I would take it as an important affair in the international context, because when we see the strategic position of Naxalbari today and the complications there, and realise its vulnerability, its proximity to East Bengal and to Nepal, and to the other border areas, and the complications arising there because of the Chinese intervention, I think it is a matter of vital importance, and I do not consider that this is an internal affair of the State.

I would request the hon Home Minister not to consider this matter as one which concerns the Home Ministry alone but also consult the External Affairs Ministry and Defence Ministry and to take it in the international context, because I personally feel that this is a premeditated, cool, calculated, international complication, where the Chinese may be thinking of some aggression in the post-monsoon period and Naxalbari may be a step, a preparatory step, where disruption may be created by the insurgents and where they might think of establishing some foreign forces and Chinese forces to take over. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to post himself thoroughly with all these affairs and to give a certain limited time—may be 10 to 15 days—and if within that limited time, order is not restored, it should be the duty of the Central Government to intervene there and to see that law and order is restored there. At the same time—*(Interruption)*—I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the matter which was

brought out by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. I had also a chance of seeing it in the papers and I have not come across a contradiction so far. This question was sent in the form of a Short Notice question or Calling Attention Notice, and probably I will be getting an answer tomorrow, it is dated 7th or 8th. I would also like to know from the Home Minister one thing. If there is any possibility, if there is any authenticity, veracity, that the Chinese and the Left Communist party have a hand in it, I would even go to the extent of saying that the Home Ministry, in the interests of law and order in the country should even go to the extent of banning the Left Communist party. *(Interruption)*

Secondly, I would appeal to the saner sections of the Opposition. I am sure that among the Opposition party there, there are many people who believe in democracy, and I am sure they would rally round with us, though they are united together in their vendetta against the Congress, when it comes to the question of safeguarding the motherland, when it comes to the question of loyalty, the essence of loyalty—they too have fought for freedom of the country along with many of us in the Congress—they would, I am sure, rally round with us, and I would, therefore, request the saner elements of the Opposition to look at the problem in that light on this matter and isolated the Left Communist Party.

About gheraos, I would say that gherao is a psychological thing, it is not a non-violent thing. I decry it, and condemn it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: About prohibition, I wish to submit that if article 47 and article 12 of the Consti-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

tion are taken together—(Interrupted)—what I am saying will make them a little more sober—then, prohibition ceases to be a State subject, because, under article 12 of the Constitution, "State" includes Parliament of India and the Central Government. Therefore, it becomes incumbent and mandatory and it becomes the primary duty of the Central Government to enforce it as a directive principle.

About civil defence, I should like to suggest one thing. I have been reading about civil defence. I request that this should be made perpetual, the rifle training and fire fighting which the Delhi Administration is introducing in schools should be introduced in the other States also.

My last point is about the Arms Act. I request the Home Minister to make the clauses of the Arms Act applicable to the industrial cities in other States also. For instance in Kanpur (U.P.), it is not applicable. I would request him to see that licensing is necessary, and the carrying of arms and sharp weapons of three inches and more should be prohibited.

With these words, I thank you.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central). Sir, you are aware that I am a student of men and matters. I, therefore, say, it to the credit of the Home Minister that in spite of the provocative situation sought to be created both inside the House and outside, he has been managing the Home Affairs and law and order affairs in the country very well. Generally I do not congratulate persons, but considering the way he has been managing the Home Affairs in spite of the provocation, I feel it my duty to congratulate him.

I have heard the speeches of Comrade Dange, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, Shri Vajpayee and others. They speak with two voices. With one voice, they

speak against themselves. With the other voice, they criticise the Government. They call upon us to take a whole view of the situation. But at the same time, they work in the United Front. Let me refer to the speech of Mr. Dange. He said, in Naxalbari there is an agrarian revolt. It is an agrarian problem. What is the solution he has given? He has given the solution of gheraos and strikes. He is not satisfied with gheraos. He says that the miners will exercise their right to resist with the same weapons everywhere, whatever the cost. These are the methods he has suggested. Yet, my friends who are working with them in the United Front say that this Government has failed in maintaining law and order. Mr. Dange and Mr. Joshi know very well that in Maharashtra there were a number of occasions when there was an explosive situation. We are all aware how our Home Minister, who was then the Chief Minister there, handled the situation. He is following the same method in handling the Naxalbari situation. In spite of the fact that the constituents of the United Front are preaching the philosophy of revolt yet they are working together. Let me tell them very frankly, clearly and emphatically that revolt is not the method by which all the ills of the country can be solved. If they can define and determine as to what will be the picture after the revolution, certainly I will fall in their line. But has any person for that matter defined as to what will be the picture after the revolution? Will it be bright or bleak, rosy or dark? Has any philosopher so far defined as to what will be the new society that will emerge after the revolution? We have the Constitution and a democratic form of Government. We have chalked out the way, defined and determined the way in which we would like to reconstruct and retransform the Indian society. Here are the friends who, in the name of discussing the Home Ministry's demands, preach the philo-

sophy of revolution Let me warn them It is not a question of economic determinism Here are the problems which baffle all solution But the poor and down trodden-people have decided once for all that it is not by a revolution, it is not by the method of revolution, but by democratic means they are determined to transform and change the Indian society

15 hrs.

श्री सजी कृप जी (रादरा तथा नागर हवेली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में गृह मंत्रालय की माग पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। दादगा नागर हवेली का सम्बन्ध गृह मंत्रालय से है। वहाँ पर 90 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आदिवासियों की है तथा शेष 10 प्रतिशत से अन्य लोग हैं। अभी कल मेरे एक गोगा के भाई ने कहा कि वहाँ पर 72 गाँव हैं जिनमें से 40 गाँव ऐसे हैं जो मराठी भाषा का समझने वाले हैं और 32 गाँव ऐसे हैं जो गुजराती को समझने वाले हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सत्य है। वहाँ पर दो तीन प्रकार की भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं—इसे घाडो, वारली कुनबी, जो मराठी या गुजराती में अलग है— ये भाषाएँ न मराठी हैं और न गुजराती हैं।

मैं अपने गृह मंत्रालय से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अभी तक विकास का कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ जो प्राइमरी स्कूल खुले हैं, उनमें जाने वाले आदिवासी बच्चों के शरीर पर वस्त्र तक नहीं हैं, उन के कपड़े फटे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के लिए सरकार की ओर से कुछ प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

हमारी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर तीन वर्ष हुए लैड रिकॉम कमीशन गया था, वहाँ पर कोई लैड-रेवेन्यू-ला लागू नहीं है, जिसके लिये हमारे लोग ने आपकी लिखा था, परन्तु अभी तक वहाँ पर लैड-रेवेन्यू-ला लागू नहीं हुआ है। इस से आदिवासियों को बहुत मुश्किल होती है उन बेचारों को अपनी पैदावार का भाग जमी-

दारो को देना पड़ता है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि लैड-रेवेन्यू-ला फौरन लागू करना चाहिये।

पिछले दो वर्षों से उस क्षेत्र में बहुत बारिश हुई, जिनकी वजह से वहाँ पर ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं हुई है, अनाज की परिस्थिति बहुत खराब है। पिछले वर्ष आपने वहाँ के लोगों के लिये मोला दिया था, मैं यह माग करता हूँ कि इस वर्ष भी उन का शीघ्र से शीघ्र मोला दिया जाये।

वहाँ पर रास्ते शीघ्र मजदूरी की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, जिससे वहाँ का विकास नहीं हो पाता है। मैं बहुत दिना से माग कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर रास्ते बनाये जायें, लेकिन अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ का विकास करने के लिये शीघ्र से शीघ्र रास्ते बनाये जायें।

चार वर्ष हुए हम ने वहाँ पर दो पुल बनाने की माग की थी, लेकिन अभी तक हमारी माग का कुछ भी परिणाम नहीं निकला है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन पुलों के बनाने का शीघ्र प्रयत्न किया जाये।

हमारे यहाँ इण्डस्ट्रियल स्टेट बनी है लेकिन कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र को कच्चे माल का कोटा मिलना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस भाग का समापन करता हूँ।

श्री एस०एन० जोशी (पुना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं गृह मंत्रालय की माग पर बोलना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं और हमारे मित्र भण्डारे साहब ने अभी उस का बिक्रि भी किया। मैं जब देखता हूँ—जब से भारत सब राज्य बना है उस का जो केंद्रीय कमी-

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

मडल है इस में अगर कोई महत्वपूर्ण महकमा है, मंत्रालय है तो वह गृह मंत्रालय है। जितना यह मंत्रालय महत्वपूर्ण है उतना ही यह बिकट जिम्मेदारियों का महकमा है। क्योंकि पूरे देश में जो कुछ होता है उसकी अगर कानूनी नहीं, तो नैतिक दृष्टि से जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर रहेगी। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव गृह मंत्री को देने के लिये खड़ा हूँ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हमारे लोगों की, चाहे वे उस तरफ के हो या इस तरफ के हो इखलाकी गिरावट हो रही है, उन का नैतिक अधीनता हो रहा है, इस से देश में बहुत गन्दगी फैल रही है। इस को अगर साफ करना है तो कहा से प्रारम्भ होना चाहिये? मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय का यह काम है। हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री ने एक सदाचार समिति का निर्माण किया था। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर हम का इस अप्टाचार को रोकना है तो इस का प्रारम्भ तो उपर से होना चाहिये और जा अप्टाचार विरोधी कानून है वे कानून यदि बमजोर पडने जाते हैं—चहवाण साहब से यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ—अप्टाचार विरोधी जो कानून है वे अगर कमजोर पडन जात है, उन में अगर खर्चिया है, तो गृह मंत्री जी को चाहिये कि उन में संशोधन लावे। आज अप्टाचार के खिलाफ जो कानून हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं, जैसे कि 1947 का कानून है उस में काफी खामिया है, गृह मंत्री जी खुद इस बात को जानते हैं। अगर आप इस में संशोधन नहीं लायेंगे तो यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जल्द से जल्द वह कोई ऐसा कानून लावे कि जिसके जरिये हम अप्टाचार को रोक सके।

क बात मैं यह सुनता हूँ—जो सिबी पर्सन के बारे में हो रही है—कि हमारे उन

के साथ एग्जीमेन्ट्स हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि एग्जीमेन्ट्स होंगे, लेकिन जब हम नई दुनिया बनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या पुराने एग्जीमेन्ट्स रख कर नई दुनिया बना सकते हैं, यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये जो हमारे राज-महाराजे हैं, मैं उन को भी कहूँगा कि उन को खुद-बखुद भागे भा कर यह कहना चाहिये कि अब जो नई दुनिया बनाई जा रही है उस में आप जो सुझाव देते हम उस को कुबुल करेंगे।

एक बात मैं और प्राखिर में निवेदन करूँगा और वह है चौथे दर्जे के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में। इनके मंत्रालय में एक नियम ऐसा कि 25 साल के पहले कोई भी प्रादमी आ सकता है। चौथे दर्जे का पिएन बन कर आ सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह बाद में आता है और उस की 24 साल की उम्र हो और वह 7-ए० ए० सी० पाम बरलेता है तो उसे कह दिया जाता है कि अब तो तुम्हें बलक नहीं बनायेंगे। तुम्हें तो यह एस० ए० सी० का इम्तिहान 21 माल की उम्र के पहले पास करना चाहिए था। ऐसा एक बेम मैं आप तो बनना आ जाता उस को यह नौकरी मिली लेकिन उस के बाद उस को इस बिना पर निवाल दिया गया। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय अपने इस नियम में सुधार करे। क्योंकि गरीब प्रादमी जोकि चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं वह भी प्राखिर अपना कुछ आर्थिक विकास चाहते हैं, उन्नति के अवसर चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस दकियानूसी कानून को गृह मंत्रालय को हटा देना चाहिए ताकि जो छठे फंश क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं वह भी अपने बच सकें और कुछ आर्थिक उन्नति कर सकें। उन्हें भी उन्नति करने का अवसर व सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

श्री महन्त विन्धवय नाथ (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप ने बाहा है

में तीन मिनट के अन्दर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करने की चेष्टा करेगा। मैं समझना मुझे अधिक समय लेने के लिए किसी अन्य पार्टी में सम्मिलित होना पड़ेगा।

मैंने यहाँ नक्सलवाड़ी की काफी चर्चा सुनी। नक्सलवाड़ी के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए कामरेड डाने ने एक युक्ति दी कि वहाँ भुखमरी की समस्या विषय होने के कारण वहाँ पर बग़ायत हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बग़ायत बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्ज़ापुर ज़िले में क्यों नहीं हुई? वहाँ पर पर भी तो भूख की समस्या थी। वहाँ पर भी तो लोग खाने की कमी से तड़प रहे हैं। क्या पर हालत यह है कि जब तक वहाँ के लोग ख़ीस नहीं पहन लेते तब तक इमाई पादरियो द्वारा उनको भोजन नहीं दिया जाता है। लोगों की भूख और बेकारी का नाजायज़ फायदा उठा कर के उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उस का किसी ने जिक्र नहीं किया। Change of religion is change of nationality अर्थात् धर्मान्तरण से राष्ट्रान्तरण होता है। डा देश में जिन तरीके से हिन्दुओं का धर्मान्तरण हो रहा है उस से लगता है कि कालास्तर में बहुमन्थक सम्प्रदाय वाले अल्पसङ्ख्यक हो जायेंगे। इस अवसर पर मैं अपनी सरकार को नाबख़ान करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय रहते सक्रिय पग उठाये। गृह मंत्री जी आप दख रहे हैं कि यह नागा-लैंड और मीज़ो की समस्या किम तरह से हमारे सामने मसाधान के लिए मुह बाये खड़ी है? उन के लिए यहाँ पर कितने जोरों से धर्मान्तरण हो रहे हैं। उस के लिए मिस्टर स्काट को बुला कर आप समझौता करना चाहते हैं। आप ऐसा करके पादरियो को अपनी आपत्तिजनक कार्यवाहियों के लिए और भी बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में अधिकाधिक सन्ध्या में विदेशी पावरी आ रहे हैं। इसे आप को रोकना पड़ेगा। अभी हमारे एक मित्र गनी साहब

बोले हैं। मुसलमानों के लिए बड़ी हमदर्दी उन के दिल में है और हमारे दिल में भी उतनी ही हमदर्दी है, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहूँगा कि वह जो एक भ्रमगाव की भावना को बढ़ावा देना चाह रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि हम सब एक ही भारत-वासी हैं हमारे उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि कि यहाँ जितने भी मुसलमान भाई हिन्दु-स्तान में मौजूद हैं, व एक जमाने में हिन्दु थे जाँकि कालान्तर में जबरदस्ती मुसलमान बना दिये गये थे। वह कोई शरब से ध्राये हुए मुसलमान नहीं हैं।

15.14 hrs.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Shri Badrudduja: I most emphatically protest I repudiate the baseless insinuation of the honourable member. He has no right to cast this serious reflection that Hindus have been converted to Islam by force. We are not going to tolerate this baseless insinuation.

Shri Mahant Digvijay Nath: Sir, I am on my legs.

Shri Badrudduja: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This hon gentleman is casting serious reflections and insinuating that Hindus of India have been forcibly converted to Islam. I repudiate it and hurl back this despicable lie in the face of the slanderer.

Mr. Speaker: All right, you have repudiated it. It is on record.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ यह तो इतिहास की बात है। और मैं इस विषय को यही छोड़ कर ध्राये बढ़ता हूँ क्योंकि आप मुझे ध्राषण समाप्त करने के लिए सकते कर रहे हैं।

अभी यह कहा गया कि ५० पी० के लोग देश में बिभाजन करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तीयता

[श्री महन्त विम्विजय नाथ]

की भावना सब प्रान्तों में है, लेकिन केवल य० पी० मेही नहीं है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि भगवान राम और कृष्ण यहाँ पैदा हुए और वह राम वह कृष्ण सब के भगवान हैं वह केवल य० पी० के नहीं हैं।

मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि य० पी० के मुमलमान भाइयों ने देश के विभाजन की माग की। मैं उस समय प्रान्तीय हिन्दू सभा का प्रेसीडेंट था और मैंने उस समय इस का विरोध किया था और कहा था कि यह हमारे भाई है देश का विभाजन न किया जाय। आज जो यह समस्याएँ देश में चटित हो रही हैं यह केवल विभाजन के स्वीकार करने की गलती के कारण ही है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मेरे शरीर के टुकड़े भले ही हो जाय लेकिन मैं इस देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने दूँगा। लेकिन हमारे नेताओं ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और फलस्वरूप भारत देश के टुकड़े हुए और भारत को तथाकथित स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई, जिसका कि नतीजा आज नक्सलवादी ब्रेषवादी, असम और कश्मीर में हो रहा है। यह हमारी गलतियों का फल है जो हमें आज भोगना पड़ रहा है। मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। देश चारों तरफ जलुओं से घिरा हुआ है, इटरनल डैजर् अर्थात् अन्तरिक खतरा हमारा भ्रमण है, एकमटरनल डैजर् अर्थात् बाहरी भय तो है ही। पत्रकार यहाँ आये हैं और अगर हम भ्रमण भ्रमण भ्रमण का की दृष्टि बोनेगे तो वह यह नतीजा निकालेगे कि उनका यह सदन एकमत नहीं है इसलिए हमें इस समय अपने में एकता का परिचय देना है। हमें सोचना है कि देश को हम कैसे बचायें। इस के पहले मैं यह मन्त्रालय की बजट माँगो का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता था लेकिन इस समय देश की परिस्थितियों के कारण से करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप ने देश को क्षणिकताही नहीं बनाया तो यह जलुओं के

हाथ में चला जायेगा और वह लोग जो उनके एगैट यहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, जलुओं की मदद करके देश को विभाजित कर देंगे। इन जलुओं के साथ मैं माँगो का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the fourth day when we have been discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry I must thank all the Members who participated in this debate. Many prominent Members from both the sides have participated in this debate I can say without much exaggeration that I am greatly profited by the discussion

I would like to deal with as many important problems that are raised in the course of the debate as possible. I would like to say at the outset that with regard to many specific suggestions of a local nature which were made I do not propose to reply to them in this speech. But I can assure that I will personally go into all those important suggestions made and communicate to those individual Members who have made them in the course of the next few months

Coming back to the major problems that are raised I would like to deal with them one by one. In the discussion of the law and order situation, the main topic that was discussed was with particular reference to West Bengal

An hon. Member Naxalbari

Shri Y. B. Chavan: and with special reference to Naxalbari. While doing so naturally, many concepts of law and order were exolated. The Communists—when I say, 'Communists', I mean both the Communist Parties—tried to enunciate their own theory of law and order, the Jan Sangh has its own way of looking at the question of law and order. But certainly it is my responsibility to explain how we look at the law and

order problem. I am quite conscious of the terrific responsibility of holding this high office because it just does not merely throw a legal responsibility but there is something like a moral responsibility on one who holds the responsibility under the direction of the Prime Minister. Therefore, it is my duty to explain how we look at the problem of law and order, what exactly is the concept which guides us in this particular matter with particular reference to the conditions that prevail in our country today.

I would like to make a reference to what Mr Dange said about it. Of course, Mr Dange is not present here. He has written to me he has informed me that he could not be present here today (*Interruptions*). He has written to me in advance. I must say that he has observed that rule which is very good.

He said that the two important Ministries of this Government are the Finance Ministry which carries on the exploitation of the people and the Home Ministry which gives protection to this exploitation. In a sense, that is how he has tried to look at the whole functioning of the Government, that is the masses-way of looking at these things. I would certainly like to reply to this as to how best we can look at this problem of law and order.

I want to make it clear at the outset that the policy of this Government, the policy of the Party to which this Government have the privilege to belong, is not to give protection to any philosophy of *status quo*. Only those who want to stand by the *status quo* can be said to be giving some sort of protection to the present exploitation. We believe in social transformation based on social justice and equality and this belief is being translated into action, however imperfectly, that can certainly be a matter of debate, some persons can criticise it and criticise very vehemently, but there cannot be any doubt that this Government, in the last twenty years, have made

honest efforts to translate its policy of achieving social transformation based on social justice and equality. You can certainly criticise that, possibly the speed with which we are going may not be something of your liking (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the result of metamorphosis.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Therefore, there is no question of giving protection to any particular class here. The very efforts that are being made prove that. Really speaking, if we had not tried to achieve social transformation, probably there would not have been any necessity for the birth of the Party which is in this corner, namely, the Swatantra Party, the very birth of this Party, really speaking—I hope they would not take it amiss,—if I may say so,—stands for *status quo*.

Shri C. C. Desai: We stand on our own strength.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): We stand for prosperity.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Your philosophy is a philosophy of *status quo*. Anyway, that does not matter, if you do not like that thing.

Shri F. N. Solanki (Kaira): We also believe in social welfare.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad.

The function of this Government, of this Ministry is not to give any protection to any *status quo*. We want change in the society. We want change in the economic relationship. We want equality based on social justice. We want prosperity based on equality and social justice. Our efforts are in that direction. Certainly, there is one difference here. I know that they also use the same phrases.

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): General expropriation of phrases.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Where we differ is again in the method

Anyway, let me come back to the main point I am merely mentioning this Naxalbari because it has been mentioned here by many people, because it is a rather symbolic thing in the present context of India

Mr Dange tried to make a point and Mr Rammurti also said the same thing, that this is an economic problem I agree that it is an economic problem Most of the problems in India are economic problems Not only in Naxalbari, but most of the important problems have their origin in the economic base It is not just an economic problem only Certainly it was there I can very well understand the criticism that here is a problem, an agrarian problem, which was not solved by the previous Congress Government That is an understandable criticism I can answer that I do not want to enter into any argument here but the important point is this Now you are there as the Government, the people have voted you into power to work out a social transformation which you believe in Now where is the justification? Certainly you can go and pass a legislation you can take any important any executive action If you do not like the present landlord-tenant relationship, why have you wasted the last three months? On the very first day you could have very well passed an ordinance It was your duty But it is not the change of relationship between the tenant and the landlord that we are worried about Certainly, we are not worried as long as they make use of the democratic method or power into which they have now been voted as a government Now they form the government there They are not just critics sitting on the opposite side or just people addressing a public meeting in an angry way I am not talking of the West Bengal Government when I say this but I am talking about the parties here who are trying to advise them Certainly, they could

have advised them to pass legislation. But, no, that is not happening What is happening in Naxalbari is this Again, the significance of Naxalbari is quite different, and I shall come to that part presently Even when their people form the Government there and they have got the authority and the capacity to pass legislation and pass executive orders, they are exhorting people to violent mass action Here, the whole thing changes It is not merely an ordinary change but it is a qualitative change Instead of making use of legislative powers, instead of making use of legislative or parliamentary authority when people want the masses to take to violent actions when the violent mass action becomes the fountainhead of power it becomes Maoism I was rather wondering at one thing the basic contradiction that I saw in Shri S A Dange's speech was that he started justifying what was happening in Naxalbari but he ended by condemning senseless Maoism

Again why is this thing happening? There is violent mass action there, when they had their own Government to bring about a transformation, this is going on in an area which strategically from the Chinese point of view, from the point of view of the enemies of India is very very important and very very sensitive

As for China I do not think I can find better words and more apt words than what Shri S A Dange himself had used He said that it is a new prophet with a red book in one hand and a sword in the other It is a terrific description but how apt it is!

Shri Kandhir Singh: Very apt indeed

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When a new philosopher with a red book in one hand and a sword in the other is dancing on the frontiers of India with a local Maoism raising its ugly head here, what are we to do? It is a question that we have to answer

I am not bothered about the social changes. Certainly, they can bring about social changes, because we have bound ourselves for the social changes. We want economic changes. We want exploitation to be stopped. Of course, they may criticise us and say that we have failed. That may be their criticism that we have failed. But in some States, now, those people have been voted into power. Well, now, let there be a competition of performance. Certainly, we want to be judged by the people.

Shri Umanath: Allow them to rule so that there may be competition.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let there be a healthy competition.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): My hon friend has missed a milk bottle.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now, they have been put into power in certain States. They say that they believe in social transformation. We also claim that we believe in social transformation. We may have lost or we may not have performed what we should have done during the last twenty years. Let us have health competition now. But the competition is not showing much of results, if what I have read of Shri Madhu Limaye's statement is correct, I do not know about its correctness because I only read some press statement about it. But I know, because they will know the difficulties of running governments. The parties have ultimately their own limitations, certainly, certain difficulties do come up, certainly, we have to work ultimately with our own people, they may be there today in the Congress and tomorrow they may go into the SSP or the PSP or any other party. But the people are the same. Ultimately, we have to work with the people and take work out of those very people. You are expected to perform with the same people. Let us have this sort of thing.

So what I wanted to make clear was that we as Government here, and

my Ministry as the instrument of that Government, want to do one important thing, we want to create conditions of peace and order so that this social transformation based on equality and social justice takes place peacefully and in an orderly manner. That is the role that we have to play, that is, really speaking, the function we have to discharge. This is the one important consideration which guides this Ministry. I know that in order to achieve this peaceful and orderly condition one has to look to many other aspects of the problem. One has to look to the economic problem, religious sentiments, the language problem, border issues and what not. There is the problem of the younger generation which cropped up last year. I am in charge of this Ministry for really seven months now. As I said I entered this high office with great humility and with a terrific sense of burden on my mind because this was an office which was held by people like Rajaji, Sardar Patel and Shastriji.

An Hon. Member: And Panditji?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And Panditji, certainly another great man.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): What about Nandaji?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Nandaji too.

An Hon. Member: Not a great man?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This was a year preceding the elections. If we look at the last few months, we can see how terrible the problems were which we passed through. There was the problem of the cow movement, there was the problem of students. I think even now perhaps I can say, if I may be permitted to say so, that for the last six months I am facing angry young men outside this House and angry old men in this House.

The language problem and the problem of reorganisation are still there. We thought we had solved the prob-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

lem of Punjab There was a demand Nandaj went into the problem and certainly solved it, as far as conditions permitted But the problem still remains There is the problem of reorganisation in Assam facing us I am mentioning some of these I wish they were so simple that we could just sit here and say 'this should be done', as the Gods said 'let there be water' and there was water, 'let there be light' and there was light I wish we could similarly say 'there should be no problem' and there was no problem' I wish we had that power I am meeting the representatives of Assam and I hope the hon Member, Shri Hem Barua, who is facing me here will put up the same smiling face there too

These are the types of problems, the language problem, the economic problems, the difficult economic situation and so on Last year there was famine That created its own difficulty—shortage of food Shortage of food is a very explosive situation We are, I know, still facing that situation That also gives birth to a new law and order problem

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peerwade) Who created these problems and who worsened them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not so doctrinaire That is the main difference between you and us You accept certain doctrines which give you explanation for anything and in a simple way In a difficult national, economic and social problem, you cannot just explain away the thing by a single sentence Drought was there not because of our fault I hope you would at least concede that position

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I was not referring specifically to drought

Mr. Speaker: Let him address the Chair

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I address the Chair

There are certainly some difficulties which are beyond us or anybody present here I am not going into those details because there are many aspects These were certainly not within the capacity of one group of people, whether Congress or non-Congress, this or that In such a difficult time, when we have to face such a situation, it is much better that we understand what are our basic responsibilities That is why I explained that our basic responsibility was to create conditions in this country so that the social transformation which is our aim could be attempted in conditions of orderliness and peace

There are other important matters, because, in that connection, some members did make mention of the State-Centre relationship This is a phrase now often used in the Indian press today and on the Indian political platforms today This has many phases and aspects I do not propose to deal with them all, but as far as I understand Centre State relations, it is not a new problem Even when all the States were Congress Governments, there was the State-Centre relationship You will concede, Sir, because you also headed a State once and I had the privilege of heading another State, that we cannot say there were no State-Centre problems There were the Krishna-Godavari and so many problems

In such a country like ours, where many linguistic groups have formed into one nation, and where we have got a common destiny, and when we are determined to live together, there are bound to be problems There are problems even in a house where a husband and wife live Where 50 crores of people live, naturally there are bound to be problems The point is: what is the manner in which to solve the problems That, really speaking, is the main problem

I also claim to be a student of history, and the one important lesson that we have learnt from the history

of the last many thousand years is that India has lagged behind, India has deteriorated, India has come into difficulties, only because there was a weaker Centre here. Sometimes there was no Centre at all, or, if there was a Centre, it was a weak Centre. History has given this country an opportunity, has given us the greatest opportunity that India did not have in the last many thousand years, and this Hon House and you as the Speaker of this House, the symbol of that Centre

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon)
Is your Centre strong now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan It is your and my responsibility to make this Centre stronger. There may be problems, there may be the Kerala problem, there may be the Madras or Tamil Nad problem, there may be the Bengal problem. I cannot guarantee that there will not be any problems. As long as there are intelligent living people, there will be problems. These are the people who are progressive people. Kerala is going to progress, Tamil Nad is going to progress, Bengal is going to progress, and progressive people will always have growing problems. The capacity to create problems is also a sign of growth.

But what is our attitude? This is also another function of this Ministry to see that co-ordination between the different States and the Centre takes place and to create the conditions to keep, maintain and increase and strengthen the unity of this country is another important duty of this Ministry. I would like to be judged by this criterion.

Somebody, was it Shri Dwivedy or somebody else, raised the question what are the criteria on which this Ministry should be judged? These are the criterion which the performance of this Ministry should be judged. We will certainly try to do that because I know there are certainly some tremendous problems which are facing this Ministry. It is no use merely as-

king us why you failed here, why you failed there. I said I was certainly profited, but I was also looking forward to some light on some of the new problems which are facing this country, not only this Ministry. When I say this Ministry is facing problems, it is not the Minister in charge of this Ministry, or the officers in this Ministry who face problems, in that connection, I can say it is the country which is facing those problems. These difficult border problems, the reorganisation problems in Punjab and Assam, other difficult problems in Nagaland and Mizos, the tribal problems, the problems of the younger generation in this country.

Dr. P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) Nagas
is with the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Better don't talk about it. Why do you want to bring it? We are discussing the Home Ministry. Nagas is not an external problem, it is an internal problem.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi)
Take it away from the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Don't go merely by that. Then I said Mizos also. There are certain problems of Nagaland which are my responsibility also.

An Hon. Member: Say that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a known thing, there are certain aspects of the problem which are my responsibility. It is more important to take a general view. It is not enough to go into the past, we are also to look forward and see what are the problems and how are we going to face them and what should be the attitude and which are the forces which are going to help us to solve these problems. It is this constructive attitude which is going to help not only this ministry but also the country.

I began by saying that I would like to express certain views about the considerations and values that weighed with this ministry. These are the

[Shri Y B Chavan]

considerations and attitudes which influenced the decisions that this ministry took or the recommendations made to the Prime Minister

Some Members referred to the general corruption. This question has been considered in this hon. House for the last many years. I am not one of those who can say here is a solution or remedy with me which is like magic is going to destroy corruption completely. That is something very complex. It is rather deep-rooted and it requires certain attitudes. We should think what right remedies we should take and whether the steps we are taking are right or wrong. The Santhanam committee's report had been discussed on many occasions in this House. We have already said what recommendations we have accepted. One thing has been a matter of discussion what is it that we are doing to see that corruption at the top level is eliminated? How are we going to remove it and what is the remedy that is proposed?

I had explained in more than one occasion all these things in some detail. The interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukt. We had some discussions with the State Chief Ministers and they had asked for time to consider the suggestions. I hope they will send their recommendations soon. But apart from the fact whether the states accept it or not I think there is no hesitation as far as we are concerned, in saying that this is an institutional arrangement. If the States do not accept, the Centre will have to accept it because it is much better that we begin with this institutional arrangement. I do not want to be so brave as to say I will remove this or that. All I can do is to make a human effort to provide remedies to provide institutional arrangements whereby one can check this corruption, detect corruption and punish those who are corrupt. That is all

that I can say. This is the direction in which we are going. I thought I would make a reference to this subject because I did not want them to say you said about everything but you did not at all touch the problem of corruption. We are equally keen to remove corruption.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchurpalli)
Nandaji: promised to do it in two years. Can you do it in at least three years?

Shri Y B Chavan: I am rather a humble person. I do not make promises of that kind.

Shri Umanath: That means that Nandaji is not humble?

Shri Y B Chavan: Some hon. Members particular Shri Krinamoorthi referred to the question of language. This question unfortunately becomes immediately a very delicate issue whenever it is discussed. I was wondering if the last few minutes of the debate were likely to be spoiled by certain references to communities. When it comes to the question of language and religion I do not know what happens in this country we immediately lose our balance.

An Hon Member: Fanaticism

Shri Y. B Chavan: I am talking generally not particularly. It is a fact and I also belong to one language group. Do not think that I am trying to criticise anybody else. I am only saying that this seems to be our national characteristic. But I think the time has come now when we should say let us try to get over this thing. Incidentally I must say that I liked Acharya Kripalani's speech—part of it at least—made yesterday. He was speaking—I think as an elderly person with a cane in hand, as we do—about general discipline in this country and how law and order can be achieved. He was referring to the general attitudes in the country. It is also one more thing that we have got to take care of.

Whenever the problems of language and religion come up, we immediately lose our balance, and we start talking. Certainly, I believe in the regional development, and if this country has to make economic progress, certainly one cannot forget regional progress. But I tell you my experience; this is my experience in the last five years. When you and I were heading certain States, we came here and represented the problems of our States. We always thought that we were not being given this or that. I sometimes wonder. After that I started going to every State as Defence Minister for sometime, and now as Home Minister I go to different States. I find that every State feels that it is cheated. I do not know—who is getting what. Everybody feels that Delhi is not giving them, then Delhi is giving to whom? Even Delhi feels the same way as Shri Vajpayee stated.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Delhi, not New Delhi.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a wrong feeling. I know there is hunger for development, hunger for growth. But these are attitudes which make us rather imbalanced. I would seek your co-operation. I seek co-operation from all of you. Do criticise, do criticise and condemn this Government wherever it is wrong. But while doing so, let us take care that we do not create this wrong attitude of language, region and religion.

I was very sad that at the end of this debate, the Hindu-Muslim question came in that way. I think in this country every religion is as safe as any other religion. It is not the Hindus who are masters of this country. It is equally Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs. All of them combined are masters of this country. We do not propose to say who are lesser Muslims and who are higher Muslims; who are lesser Hindus and who are higher Hindus; such things will only wreck this country and destroy this country. Let us now at least try to

get over these things.

I was talking about language. With this background I am approaching this problem of language. I hope the hon. Members will understand me when I say this. There is no doubt that we are committed to the development of all the languages in this country—Hindi and all other languages. We have made that clear. I would like to assure hon. Members that the Government's decision is to have the UPSC examination in all the languages. We have accepted that. In the process of implementation, our effort is this, I was discussing, a few weeks before, this question with the Chairman of the UPSC. I have made a request to him to see that he starts all the languages simultaneously. If there are some administrative difficulties, may be in the first term in the first stage, there will be some few languages. But I have no doubt that in the course of one year, we will start these examinations in all the languages which are scheduled in the Constitution. We are committed to this development of languages. But, at the same time, we have to see that the Constitution has accepted certain languages as the national languages, as the official language. But we are committed to this: what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister and what Shastriji as the next Prime Minister of this country had said, they had given certain assurances and we are committed to codify those assurances. A Bill has been drafted. I can say for the information of hon. Members that I discussed this Bill with the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Annadurai. He suggested to me that it is rather difficult to give an opinion like this, he said "certainly I welcome this Bill as the first step but please send this Bill for consultation." When they criticise the Government for not consulting the Chief Ministers, they say, we are not consulting the Chief Ministers because there are many non-Congress Governments. But when I am consulting all the Chief Ministers, they ask, why are you consulting all

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the Chief Ministers? Is it a point for complaint that I am consulting Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, UP and Bengal, which have non-Congress Governments? When I decide to send it to one Chief Minister, how can I refuse to send it to others? It is only a question of a few weeks I will informally discuss it with the Chief Ministers when they are coming this week. My effort and intention is to introduce this Bill at least in this session, with the cooperation of all. This is one aspect I would like to tell the hon member, we are not unmindful of the assurances that were given. But he need not feel that all these steps are taken because somebody is trying to oppose the expression of the feeling of his State. He is rather mistaken.

There were some speeches about the privy purses, etc. I can only make one observation about this. The AICC has given a lead by its historic resolution. Government has a duty to examine it. Government is examining all the aspects of it—constitutional, economic, political.

श्री मधु लिमये प्रधान मंत्री की बात आज मैंने पढ़ी कि इस का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र भी हा मरना है। अब कम से कम हमारी मार्क्सवादीकता का तो ख्याल किया जाय।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whether we want to keep the privy purses or abolish them is a question that will be decided by us, the right to decide this question rests with this Parliament and with the people of India. There is no question about it. I do not think we need try to interpret what the Prime Minister said. Even if the word 'international' was mentioned, it was not mentioned to compromise the sovereignty of this country. There is no doubt that it is an internal problem.

श्री मधु लिमये जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिक मामले होते हैं उन के क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मायने होते हैं? प्रधान मंत्री की बात करिये। सी० सी० देसाई की बात छोड़िये लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री तो सरकार हैं।

Shri Randhir Singh: This is also first-hand official version.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Hon. Minister come to a decision about the privy purses in this session?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish I were able to say one way or the other about it. I am sure these examinations will take some time.

श्री मधु लिमये शायद 20 साल की लग जाय।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not as pessimistic as you are, Mr. Limaye.

Shri Pilloo Mody: Address the Chair.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These were the general issues that were mentioned in the course of the debate. I would like to come to the points raised by some individual members.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Say something about the Kashmir issue also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the Kashmir issue, I can tell you, you are, as often misinformed. Our basic approach to Kashmir has not changed.

Shri Pilloo Mody: He must address the Chair.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I address you, are you afraid of it?

Shri Pilloo Mody: Yesterday Acharya Kripalani mentioned about people driving cycles without lights, has is a similar example.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I think I have mentioned about this question of Naxalbari etc., that I would reach

that question a little later and explain the Government's point of view. There are some views expressed based on a suspicion. When we take notice of certain unconstitutional aspects of any administration immediately it is suggested that we want to jump at it and take charge of it. When we do not take any such attitude then some hon. Members from that corner say that there is reluctance on the part of the Central Government to intervene and therefore there must be some motivation in that. Shri Patodia yesterday tried to say something like that. I can assure one thing. We are not concerned in this matter of going and taking over anything. At the same time, we cannot afford to ignore certain conditions that are created in certain areas. Particularly in the case Naxalbari I think, it is my responsibility to tell this hon. House that conditions there are not yet improved. Things are as serious as they were before. The West Bengal Cabinet has certainly issued certain orders yesterday. I have yet to study the implications of these orders etc., and I will avail myself of the opportunity of the presence of the Chief Minister of that State in the city and discuss the matter further. The type of trouble which is taking place in that sensitive area certainly makes it the responsibility of this House, the responsibility of every citizen to look at it with anxiety with concern. But immediately it does not mean that we want just to take over the administration. I know what terrific responsibility it is to take over. One cannot at the same time be indifferent to what is happening there. What has happened in Naxalbari is something which one has to take very serious notice of.

I can give some of the details as to what is happening there. The number of incidents in which mobs of tribals were led by CP(M) workers are many. They include damage to crops and properties, arson, assault on persons and even murders. The first of

the incidents of lawlessness was reported on March 2, 1967. There are about 90 serious cases. As I said, they include criminal trespass, intimidation, rioting, unlawful assembly, dacoity, arson etc. In April there were three instances in which one was forcible occupation of land. In May there were 17 cases, these include 5 cases of looting, 3 cases of forcible occupation of land, 8 cases of damage to crop and other property in which 5 persons were injured and one killed. In June there were 63 cases including 40 cases of looting, 7 cases of theft of arms and ammunitions, 2 cases of forcible occupation of land, 4 cases of damage to crops and other property, one person was killed by the mob and two among the mob were killed when resistance was offered, and six were injured. In the first three days of July, because I have information only up to 4th July, there were seven cases and all these were looting of property.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक रपट से कुछ पढा इसलिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत मैं यह मांग कर सकता हूँ कि यह रपट सभा की मेज पर धाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य क्यों नहीं था सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये अगर वह यहाँ रखने के नियम तैयार हों तो मुझ कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. You have made your point. The hon. Minister has got so much of notes and files before him. He refers to them when he wants to give some figures.

श्री मधु लिमये वह किसी रपट से पढ़ रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He has got all the notes and files. How can I ask him to lay all of them on the Table of the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I gave this information with a view to show the extent of the trouble, the depth of the trouble and the persistence of the trouble. Naturally, this gives the justification for the concern and anxiety that everyone of us feels about it. But, even then it should not be made out as if we have got some motives or something against the political party which is responsible for this because I certainly would like all non-Congress Governments to succeed as I want Congress governments to succeed.

Shri Charanjit Rai (Dausa): You imposed President's Rule in Rajasthan for much less.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the Swatantra Party in Rajasthan could form a Government I would wish them well. What could I do if they could not do so? I sincerely assure them that I want non-Congress governments to succeed as I want Congress Governments to succeed because I want the people to succeed. It is not a question of a government or a party, what we want here is that the people should succeed because the form of government in a democracy is a weapon for people to better their lives. So when I am wishing well, it is not wishing well of the team of Ministers. I am wishing well of the people. But, at the same time, certainly there is some responsibility attached to us. When I am saying all these things it is only to express my concern, anxiety from the national security point of view and also from the political and the constitutional point of view of the situation in Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is happening in the coal mines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now I come to some other speakers, because there are

some other speakers also who have contributed. So, I think I should make a mention of some of those points.

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, certainly made a reference to this point. But he has also made a reference to border security. So, I think I should make a mention of it. This is a subject where I must acknowledge the debt and congratulate my predecessor, the hon. Shri Nanda, the then Home Minister for his important contribution to India that he brought together all the border forces and gave the country a centrally co-ordinated well-developed border security force. It is certainly a contribution which must be recognised, because I knew from my own experience in my previous charge how difficult it is to co-ordinate information coming from the different State border police and keep this House informed and also keep the Army Headquarters informed and take proper action in time. This force is a very important contribution because as I said it is a co-ordinated force which facilitates common training which facilitates common equipment which facilitates the use of different types of weapons with better firing power. I must say that in the year and a half or the couple of years this force has been in existence it has certainly made very good progress which I must mention here.

One other point that the hon. Member made is that instead of the Home Ministry dealing with this force, it should be handed over to Defence. It is not a question of a dispute between the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry because even as Defence Minister I had held the view that this should not be the responsibility of the Defence Minister. Their roles and functions are different. In case of war in case of actual hostilities, in case of actual operations the Border Security Force automatically goes under the operational control of the Army, but in peace time the role of the Border Security Force is quite

different from that of the Army. Let us not forget this important aspect. If we keep the armed forces all the time along the border, it does not lead to peace but it leads to further tensions and perhaps, by accident, to wars. So, let us not forget the significance of the force that it is. It is a police force and during peace time the protection of the border is a police function, it is not an army function. This difference in the functional roles of the different forces has to be taken note of. Therefore though it was a well intended suggestion it is not a feasible suggestion or a necessary suggestion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken drapara) Do they keep any liaison with Defence?

Shri Y. B. Chavan Yes they do very much otherwise it loses the significance of its existence. There is well co-ordinated liaison at the local level at the medium level and at the Central level. The liaison functions very well.

Then **Acharya Kripalani** made a reference to a certain incident that took place. I have touched on the other aspects of the problem that he raised but he made a reference to a particular aspect. That was about some disturbance in some public meeting. He had sent some people to me. I discussed the matter with them. They gave me a certain memorandum which I sent to the Madhya Pradesh Government. A certain report was called for and the report I received showed that that action had to be taken because of certain disorderly situation that developed there. But I cannot go more into the facts because similar allegations were made against the District Magistrate of the place and my information is that the District Magistrate has gone to the court for defamation. As the matter is sub judice it is rather difficult for me to go into the factual position. **Acharya Kripalani** wanted to know about it but I cannot discuss the facts because it has become a sub judice matter.

Then, **Shri P. M. Sayeed** mentioned the problem of Laccadives. Here I must say that when we think about the Mizos and the Nagas, we as this Government and also this House have always to be careful to have knowledge of the problems of Laccadives and Andamans. This is also a very important responsibility of this Ministry. Laccadives in the west and Andamans in the east are the two sentinels of protection of national security from the sea side and the contentment and welfare of the people there and other facilities are our concern. I can assure him that we are all aware of their problems.

Naturally they have to go through a process of evolution. It is rather a far off area and there are certain local difficult conditions. But certainly we would like to pay as much attention as we can and if necessary special attention to the problems of this area. I am hoping—and I can say on behalf of the Prime Minister also that she was also thinking if an opportunity comes her way—to visit Laccadives some time and meet the people there and try to acquaint ourselves personally with the local problems there. So I thought I should take a note of this problem.

Shri Umanath You have forgotten about gheraos.

Shri Y. B. Chavan I am coming to that. I am glad he mentioned it. I was coming to it because some Member mentioned gheraos. We have discussed gheraos and very ably I got the support of **Acharya Kripalani** yesterday. He said that if you want to resort to violence then boldly say that you want to do so but do not say that it is a legitimate thing that it is picked up as it is satyagraha it is a legitimate labour weapon. It is not.

People ask me what is our attitude towards the role of the Police. I am prepared to say the police is not a repressive instrument of Government. We want police not to interfere in the legitimate trade union activity anywhere, but we certainly want the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

police to take note if there is any danger to the property and life of the employer. We just cannot allow that. If they resort to any obstructionist tactics, it cannot be allowed

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Only the employer, not the worker?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The worker, of course, cannot be killed. How can he be killed? ५।

श्री रवि राय (पुणे) : मंत्री महोदय ने केवल एम्प्लायर के बारे में कहा है। उन्होंने वर्कर्स की बात नहीं कही।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा है।

I said first that we do not want police to interfere in any legitimate trade union activity because we want them also to give protection to the legitimate agitational activities of the labour.

Shri Umanath: The workers can be thrown out and starved to death. There is no protection for them.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is the protection; the Labour Minister provides protection to them. Wherever you are running the Government, you are supposed to give protection.

This country can claim to have the most progressive labour legislation.

Shri Umanath: You agree to amend the Constitution so that effective law can be provided. You don't agree to that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Why don't you do that?

Shri Umanath: If you agree to amend the Constitution, an effective law can be provided. (Interruption)

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You cannot force me to agree.

That is where you and I differ. You asked about 'gherao' and I say that gherao is not a legitimate labour activity, it is an obstructionist activity. I am afraid, possibly, he has not consulted the Chief Minister of Kerala. Probably, he also thinks the way I think

Shri Umanath: Mr. Ramamurti made our Party's position very clear (Interruption)

Shri Randhir Singh: The rule of law must prevail..

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad that he reminded me about gherao because I wanted to say what is our concept of the police role in these matters. We know that police also is an instrument of a Government which believes in social transformation. It is not merely a repressive weapon; it has to be used so as to create conditions which are helpful in social transformation and not to restrict... (Interruption)

श्री मधु लमड़े : इसी लिए हम देव में सब से ज्यादा गोलिया चली।

Shri Umanath: The policemen are in jail now

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am touching now the smaller issues that were raised by the Members. Another issue that was raised was about the police verification. About police verification, some orders were issued 13 or 14 years back. We are reviewing those orders. Our thinking is that no political conduct should be brought into this police verification, as far as personal conduct is concerned. So far as subversive and violent activities are concerned (Interruption) I am saying that policy is under review. I am mentioning the thinking of the Government which is guiding us while making this review. When we pass specific orders, we will let the States know and we will let you know also.

A question was raised about police verification and I thought it was my duty to indicate what is the present thinking of the Government in the matter

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When you were the Defence Minister, you know that some poor Muslims who were serving in the Defence ordnance factories were discharged for being pro-Pakistanis. They had spent 18 years in the ordnance factories. You know these cases.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the people who were risks to our national security I cannot take them. What can I do? Your idea of national security and my idea of national security differ. I cannot help it.

I know there were some important contributions made from this side also. The hon. Members, **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**, **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiiah**, **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** and others made a good contribution. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** asked me an important question and she asked me a very specific and a very pointed question about the visit of the Chinese Third Secretary to Calcutta. She raised four points and I would like to reply to them. Firstly, she asked whether the Chinese Third Secretary visited Calcutta and my reply is 'Yes', secondly she asked whether he contacted any Communist (Marxist) leaders or workers and my reply to that is 'Yes'.

श्री राज सेवक दास (बाराबंकी)
उन कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम बताए जायें ।

Shri Umanath: That is utterly false. Mr Chavan is taking advantage of the majority. (Interruption.) This is an utter falsehood.

Shri Ranbir Singh: Truth is bitter.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The third question was whether he visited a certain theatrical performance, yes, and whether they shouted slogans in favour of Mao, yes.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame. (Interruptions)

Shri Umanath: There seems to have been some understanding between Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha and Mr Chavan.

Mr. Speaker: Even if anybody has not asked, he has the right to reply. Somebody has asked the questions and he has replied.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Did a Member of this House accompany the Third Secretary to Calcutta?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no such information. I have no information that any Member of this House accompanied him. If I have information, I will say 'yes', if I have no information, then I will say 'no'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the First and the Third Secretaries stayed in Calcutta from 20th May to 24th May in the Great Eastern Hotel?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is my difficulty. The House may not ask for information now which I have to specifically get. She had asked me those questions nearly 45 minutes before I got up to reply and so, I got the information on those specific points. If some more questions are asked now, I will require time for them.

श्री राम सेवक दास मंत्री महोदय
ने कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम नहीं बताए हैं ।

श्री मधु लियडे प्रगर मंत्री महोदय
उन कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम बता दें, तो ज्यादा प्रच्छा होगा ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that I can disclose that. I do not want to disclose that.

श्री मधु लियडे बाद में बता दें ।

Shri Umamath: Did you refer this matter to the State Government for information and if so, what was the information given? (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha (Contn): On a point of privilege

Mr. Speaker: Not so many at a time

Mr Samar Guha should know that a privilege motion cannot be raised like this. He has to give a notice of it and it has to be considered. On a point of order can be raised

Shri Nambiar: He has made an insinuation against a political party

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Both the members are on their legs

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is not yielding. They may resume their seats

Shri Samar Guha: In the first week of June, I had given a call-attention notice

Mr. Speaker: That may be so

Shri Samar Guha: specifically mentioning this. Then I gave a short-notice question. . . (Interruption) The House could have been benefited by an explanation by the Minister (Interruption) but it is very unfortunate that both of them were rejected, neither the call-attention was admitted nor the short-notice question was admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow this. Nothing should be taken down. He cannot go on like this (Interruptions)**

Shri Nambiar rose—

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not yielding

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is not yielding

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to make a reference to the last two speeches. I was looking forward to

listening to a good speech from one of the very senior members—I mean, senior in age—Justice A N Mulla, but I must say that it was a very disappointing one . . .

An hon. Member: It was a fine speech

Shri Y. B. Chavan: not because he criticised us. Even the criticism looked like an election speech. I think he has not yet come out of the election-time. I had expected a better performance from a person who had a judicial experience, I had never expected such an injudicious speech from him

I now come to the last point of my speech

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members have been asking for the names of the people who had met the Chinese third secretary. Has the hon Minister got the names?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the names here with me now

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very important matter. If the names are not with him now, will you give them later? Could he place them on the Table of the House later?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment, they are not with me. Further, I shall have to consider the questions relating to the other aspects of the problem before disclosing any names. So, on that also, I am not making any commitment

Shri Nambiar: He has made an aspersion on a party here

श्री राम सेवक दासक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: What is the *vayavastha kaa prasha*? I had myself raised that question

**Not recorded

श्री राम लेखक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि कुछ व्यक्तियों से यह चीनी हुतावास के प्रथम तथा तृतीय सचिव मिले और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम देने से उन्होंने इनकार किया। अब यह कहते हैं कि वह मेरे पाम नहीं हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किम आघार पर उन्होंने यह बयान दिया और जब कोई आघार न हो तो क्या इस तरह से कह सकते हैं ?

Shri Umanath: No *aadhaar*.

Shri Nambiar: My point of order is this. There is a reflection made on the Communist Party (Marxist) that one of their leaders met the third secretary of the Chinese Embassy here. If that is so, it is a reflection on the Communist Party that it is in league with the Embassy staff. Therefore, the responsibility is on the part of the Government to tell the House who that leader is and how far they can malign the Communist Party without any valid reason or proof. Therefore, we must have the point clarified. That is my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is himself demanding that the name of the leader of his party be announced so that everybody may know. There is no point of order involved. The hon. Member only wants that the name of his party leader may be mentioned. Let us leave it at that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am now coming to the last point.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee made a reference to me personally and said that I was trying to interfere with some non-Congress Governments. I can assure him that I have never done that. But it is my duty as the Home Minister to meet people who come to me. People belonging to different political parties come to me. Marxist Communists come to me; Jana Sangh people come to me; the Akalis come to me; the PSP people come to me; the swatantra people come to me. It is my duty to meet them. How can I refuse to meet them? As the Home Minister it is

my duty to meet them. It is for them to look after the interests of their own parties. They need not blame me if they find any weak links there. It is not my fault. So, I can only assure him of this that as the Home Minister, I shall be interested only in seeing that the governments function constitutionally, that there is proper coordination between them and us here and that they create conditions which would be helpful for orderly governance of the States and the country, and this Ministry will always stand as a sort of sentinel to watch over the unity and integrity of India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I just ask one question? . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. If I allow the hon Member I shall have to allow several others.

Shri Hem Barua: I had already written to you.

Mr. Speaker: He should have spoken on the Demands before; he cannot start putting a question now. If I allow him, I shall have to allow several others.

I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote.

Shri G. M. Banerjee: Let the money be given to them along with the cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: The question is . . .

Shri Pileo Mody: The question may be put to the sentinel.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come

[Mr. Speaker]

in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

Nos. 41 to 55, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8]

AYES

[16.30 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri	Hazarika, Shri J. N	Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Hem Raj, Shri	Pangrahi, Shri Chintamani
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Humatsingka, Shri	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Ankneedu, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Parthasarathy, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri	Jaipal Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Manubhal
Babunath Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Patil, Shri A. V.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Karan Singh, Dr.	Patil, Shri Deorao
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Kavade, Shri B. R.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Barua, Shri R.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Besra, Shri S. C.	Khadilkar, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Khan, Shri M. A.	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Ram Dhan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Lutfal Haque, Shri	Ram Kishan, Shri
Bhola Nath, Shri	Maharaj Singh, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Bohra, Shri Onkarial	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Ram Swarup, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Ramshekhara Prasad Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Rana, Shri M. B.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Randhur Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Mamkya Bahadur, Shri	Rane, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Marandi, Shri	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Masuriya Din, Shri	Roa, Shri J. Ramapathi
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Mehta, Shri P. M.	Raut, Shri Bhola
Dasappa, Shri Tulshidas	Menon, Shri Govinda	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Dass, Shri C.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Reddy, Shri Ganga
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shri M. N.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Mishra, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Reddy, Shri R. D.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Mudrika Singh, Shri	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Mukne, Shri Yeshwant-rao	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant	Nahata, Shri Amrit	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Naidu, Shri Chengal- raya	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Pahadia, Shri	Sanji Rupji, Shri
	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
		Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Sayyad Ali, Shri	Shukla, Shri S. N.	Supakar, Shri Sradha-
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Shukla, Shri Vidya	kar
Sethuramae, Shri N.	Charan	Sursingh, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Suddayya, Shri	Swell, Shri
Shah, Shri Shantilal	Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Tula Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.	Sinha, Shri Satya Nara-	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Sharma, Shri M. R.	yan	P
Shastri, Shri B. N.	Sinha, Shrimati Tar-	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shastri, Shri Ramanand	keshwari	Verma, Shri Prem
Sheo Narain, Shri	Solanki, Shri S. M.	Chand
Sheth, Shri T. M.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad,	Sonavane, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Shri	Sudarsanam, Shri M.	Jeet

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.	Gowd, Shri Gadilingans	Nayar, Shrimati Shak-
Ahmed, Shri J.	Gowda, Shri M. H.	untala
Amat, Shri D.	Guha, Shri Samar	Parmar, Shri D. R.
Amin, Shri R. K.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Patil, Shri N. R.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra	Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Rai, Shri Charanjit
J.	Jha, Shri Shiv Chandra	Ram Charan, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri	Joshi, Shri S. M.	Ram Gopal, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Barua, Shri Hem	Kalita, Shri Dhureswar	Ramani, Shri K.
Bharat Singh, Shri	Kandappan, Shri S.	Ranga, Shri
Bharti, Shri Mahara)	Kapoor, Shri Lakha ⁿ	Ray, Shri Rabi
Singh	Lal	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Bramhanandji, Shri	Karni Singh, Dr.	Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	Khan, Shri Latafat A ^l	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar A ^l	Sequeira, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh,	Koushik, Shri K. M.	Sezhyan, Shri
Shri	Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	Shastri, Shri Ramava-
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib	Madhok, Shri Bal Raj	Singh
Kumar	Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Deb, Shri D. N.	Mayavan, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Meetha Lal, Shri	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Menon, Shri Vishwan ^t	Somani, Shri N. K.
Desai, Shri C. C.	tha	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Suren-	Mody, Shri Pilo	Suraj Bhan, Shri
dranath	Molahu Prasad, Shri	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Fernandes, Shri George	Naidu, Shri Ramabadr ^a	Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Naik, Shri R. V.	Umanath, Shri
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati	Nair, Shri N. Sreeka ⁿ	Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	tan	Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Goel, Shri Shri Chand	Nambiar, Shri	Viswanathan, Shri G.
Gopalan, Shri P.	Nayanar, Shri E. K.	Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 154; Noes 88.
The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants (Ministry of Home Affairs) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND No 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"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

"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

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,96,94,000 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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 70,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum neces-

sary 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

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 58,000 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'"

DEMAND No 48—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"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

"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

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,66,000 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

"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

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,81,000 be granted to the President 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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,85,000 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

"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 OF
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"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'."

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 63 to 65, 128 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 3-1/2 hours have been allotted.

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 number of the cut motions they would like to move.