

17 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs which can be discussed till 6 P.M. only, when guillotine will take place.

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

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,01,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,49,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,22,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative reforms'."

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 145,14,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,62,50,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,18,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,09,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,00,65,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,45,56,000 on Revenue Account

and not exceeding Rs. 33,23,98,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 53—CHANDIGARH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,79,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,84,53,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 54—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,78,23,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,00,95,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,47,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,86,63,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,17,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 57—LAKSHADWEEP

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,05,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 87,50,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976 in respect of 'Lakshadweep'."

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs because I think the performance of the Ministry has been a failure all round. During the performance of the Home Minister—Mr. K. Brahma-nanda Reddy—the biggest casualty has been the civil liberty of the people, democratic rights of the people, especially of the leaders and cadres of the parties in opposition and the people following them. It is not the present Home Minister's creation or his own policy but this is the policy which continued from the past by the ruling Congress Government over the last few years. The attack on civil liberty and democratic rights started from Bengal when it started against the CPIM and other leftist parties because they posed a political challenge to the Ruling Congress. Gradually, it extended to other parties in opposition and subsequently to the party in power also, because they created a monster

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of repression, this monster of killer turned into a Fran Kistine and then began the killing of their own men also. To-day the situation is that nobody feels secure and safe—may they be the opposition leaders, cadres or the followers of opposition parties, followers of ruling party, or leaders of ruling party. They do not know when and where they may be killed. Many of the opposition leaders and cadres have been killed and the leaders of the ruling party have also been murdered. The latest example is that of Shri L. N. Mishra's death. With any sense of responsibility or any sincerity of purpose the Minister belonging to Home Department should have resigned his post. This was done by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri after the tragic Railway accident, though his responsibility was remote. But he would not do it because the policy followed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government has to be carried out by the present Home Minister Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy and other Ministers of the Home Department. Having been saddled with political power with the slogan of 'garibi hatao and socialism' they began to follow the policies in the interest of monopolies and vested interests of feudal landlords. The miseries of the people began to increase. They wanted to change the policies of the Government and launched movement and protests. In order to quell that, the Government resorted to a policy of total repression against them. Total repression only is their basic policy against these people's movements.

Day in and day out, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the leader of the congress party has been saying that the opposition is utilising our miseries, our economic crisis. They will do it as opposition, why cannot they do it? The people are fighting for the redressal of their grievances and for that they are launching various movements, to change the policies of the Government. It is done everywhere, in all the countries pursuing parliamentary democracy, The opposition

parties are there to oust the Prime Minister and her Government. But here, the Prime Minister says, they are agitating to oust me. How fantastic it is for a country like India where they say, they are pursuing democratic methods, parliamentary democracy, democratic process for the development of society, they say like this, that the opposition should not agitate against the Government, to oust the Prime Minister. Nowhere in the world have we heard these sorts of ideas. But Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Home Minister always go on saying that the opposition parties are agitating against them. The biggest casualty is the civil liberties of the people and their democratic rights. They are not allowed to go on agitating. They are not allowed to go on holding meetings. Do you know in Bengal what is happening? 20,000 people are not being allowed to live in their homes. In which country of the world can this thing happen? 1000 workers, teachers and professors cannot join duty. They cannot go to their place of work. Even High Court order is there. But the police did not help them to go there. There are gangsters and armed youths who prevent them from going there, to their place of work. This is what is happening. This is the situation in West Bengal.

Sir, the latest example is the attack on J. P. Narayan, in the city of Calcutta, one of the biggest cities in India. He was going to the hall to address the meeting but the congress boys, armed youths, prevented him to go to that meeting. Shame on the congress party and the congress government. There have been many editorials in newspapers except one or two like *Patriot* and all of them narrated the story. This fact reveals the weakness of the ruling congress party and the Congress Government. The Statesman said in its editorial as follows:

"So much has the congress speech and action been convoluted that some one who has been stoned and intimidated and denied the discharge of a basic right has also been denounced as a fascist."

JP's right to express his opinion before the people has been denounced as fascist. Brickbats were used against him. Yet the Spokesman of the Government says that fascism is outside the ruling party. But, is this not fascism? Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray wanted to justify this thing; he said that J. P. Narayan criticised Mrs. Indira Gandhi and this infuriated the boys.

Is it the justification of the boys' pelting stones or throwing brickbats on J.P. and a girl's dancing over his car in the presence of the police? The police was conniving at all this. This is what I want to say. The Home Ministry does not protect the lives of the people. The rights however limited they may be given under the Constitution are not being protected by the Home Ministry. This is the situation created by the performance of the Home Ministry; they are allowing these gangsters—the armed youths—to pelt stones on J. P. They are curtailing the fundamental rights given to the people; they even demobilise the police everywhere. Mohammad Ismail, one of our M.P.s went to Barrackpore, Nawapara. The police were asked by him to disperse the armed youths standing there. The police of course did not disperse them. On the other hand, they pushed back the workers only. The gangsters were standing there. The police could not do anything to the armed gangsters. The armed gangsters are being used to curtail the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people. And you are justifying them; our Chief Minister, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is justifying that by saying that the boys were infuriated by his speech. Shri Ray is called an "aged baby" I may use the term in Bengali—he is "Ram Khoka". This is what the Hindusthan Standard Editorial writes. I quote:—

"The only interpretation of this is that J.P. and others are forewarned that students and youth supporters of the Ruling Party may go into action against the critics of

Prime Minister if they thought the criticism was exceptionable or unbecoming."

This is the thing. You are inciting the youths and the boys. I say that the leadership from the Centre as well as the ruling party in the States are encouraging or instigating these boys, the armed youths—the gangsters—to attack the Opposition Parties and to attack the democratic rights of the people. This is going on in every State—Bengal is an extreme example. In the last three months the cases of attacks on those opposition parties meetings including J.P.'s meetings is 32 and it is on the increase. Even in students' College elections they are all attacked by the gangsters or the armed youths. This is the thing happening in Bengal. And above all, many are killed. It was discovered that under the leadership of the ruling party leader all kinds of murder—plans are made and executed by the RAW, who is the masterplanner. And the Home Ministry is the executing agent. I am not going into details. But, in the last three or four years, there have been killing of CPI-M and other left leaders and cadres numbering about 131. The number killed of persons belonging to RSP, FB, SVC and other parties are 8 and number of persons of the Congress organisations killed comes to 14. Even of the ruling party itself 105 or so have been killed. This thing is going on. You must be put to shame if this sort of killing is going on unabated. You say still say that democracy is there; civil liberty is there. That is why we say that even if electoral reforms are accepted or if reforms are made in West Bengal, there is no chance of a free and fair election there at all. You can not find anybody in West Bengal who can say that they enjoy the voting right. In West Bengal, it is serious. Killing has also spread to other States. In Kerala 31 Cadres of CPI-M were killed; in Andhra, in Nalgonda District, three peasants have been killed who belonged to CPI-M—10 killed in this district before. In

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Bihar, during the J.P's movement, 150 persons have been killed and in Gujarat, hundreds have been killed before that. Even during the tenure of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of free India, he regretted once that his Government had to fire—the police had to fire—1500 times in less than ten years. But, now, what is happening? Every year police fire 1000 times on the people.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Why do you instigate people to be killed?

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: No. It is your policy. You should remember that Comrade Lenin had said that people never take to violence, and that, it is the ruling class which imposes violence on the people. This is what Lenin had said. I thought, you at least respected Lenin. Even late Shri Rajendra Prasad regretted about this. Now, every year, more than thousand times, police fire on our people. This is happening. This killing is going on, against the Opposition parties and against people's movements. To execute its policies, Emergency, DIR and MISA have come in handy to the Home Ministry. What are they doing? The Prime Minister and Home Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy always say that Emergency cannot be lifted because there are external threats and external dangers. But, every newspaper and every journalist asks the question, 'What is the concrete danger?'. When the danger is actual, when the danger is specific when the danger is definite, you can declare state of emergency and mobilise your people to defend the country. But, when it is unknown, when it is not specific, you cannot mobilise your people. Therefore, we say and all the newspapers say that it is only to protect the interests of the ruling party that the State of Emergency is being continued. When there is actual danger, when there is actual external danger, you can declare a State of Emergency. continue it for years together? There

continue it for yearstogether? There is not a single country in the world where State of Emergency is continued for years together. For 5—6 years, even after the War ends, it is continued in India. Why? In order to keep them in power. This is going on. Emergency should be lifted immediately. Every opposition party, every intellectual demands it, every honest Congressman, should do it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Are there honest Congressmen?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): May be 5 per cent.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: . . . demands that the State of Emergency should be lifted. It can be imposed any time, in a second, any moment, when there is danger. Mr. Swaran Singh has said that there is no extra activity on the borders. There is normal activity. Arms supply to Pakistan is also, as usual, normal. There is nothing and there is no concrete danger before us. Therefore, the State of Emergency should be lifted immediately. If you do not lift it, people will rightly think that you are utilising it to keep yourself in power. Newspapers have said that in 512 cases of workers' strikes DIR was applied to suppress them. Many times, DIR was applied to reduce their DA. For example, in the case of jute industry, their due was Rs. 63. But, by applying DIR, it was reduced to Rs. 16.

सभापति महोदय : भ्रान्तिबल मेम्बर जरा बैठ जायें । जैसा कि हाउस को मालूम है, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज के लिये एक घंटा मिला है । यह डिस्कशन 5 बजे शुरू हुआ है । जैसा कि कायदा है, 6 बजे सब डिमांडज गिलोटीन हो जाती हैं । इसमें टाइम के ऐक्सटेंशन का भी कोई सवाल नहीं है । मेरे पास नाम तो काफी हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम पार्टी के लीडर्स तो बोल सकें । भ्रान्तिबल मेम्बर बीस मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं । धन्य ! बत्त

करें। बाकी मेम्बर साहबान से मैं दवास्त करूंगा कि वे दस मिनट से ज्यादा टाइम लेने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The DIR was applied to crush the railway strike. There were so many cases of victimisation. The Railway Minister has condoned those cases, but this has not yet been implemented. The DIR was also applied on Central Government employees. There were one lakh cases of break-in-service. In 500 cases prosecutions are going on and there were 500 cases of dismissal. Even if the Minister does not reply, he can announce that the victimisation action taken against the persons who took part in the strike will be condoned, just like in the case of the railway strike though it has not been implemented. The Central Government employees want, the people want, the Home Minister to announce here that the victimisation cases will be condoned. A Judge of the Gujarat High Court has also said that enough punishment has already been given and the cases should be condoned.

About MISA, it is used against political workers. About 50 per cent of the persons arrested under MISA are political workers. Even MLAs and MPs are being arrested under MISA. In Tripura, last March, the Leader of the Opposition Shri Nripen Chakraborty and 6 MLAs were arrested under MISA, though Indiraji and Shri Brahmananda Reddy have said that persons are not arrested under MISA for political activities. But it is a fact that political workers are arrested under MISA and kept in MISA and kept to jails for many years because of Emergency and Smugglers are kept only for one year. Of course, some charge-sheet is given, a concocted

charge-sheet, alleging violence, apprehension of violence and so on. You say political workers are not arrested under MISA, but there are many examples. Instances are there. This political dishonesty should end.

Regarding the betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the other day Shri Mohsin said that they would admit failure in this respect, that harassment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes is growing. They said, 'We have failed to protect the Harijans from atrocities'. He said that atrocities are in the increase in many States, Bihar, UP, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. He said that with Indiraji's inspiration, Rs. 455 crores have been allotted in the Next Plan, but Indiraji said in the conference of states' Ministers' 'We do not know which officers are responsible for implementing this'. Is this to be explained like this? You are going to spend Rs. 455 crores from the exchequer, but you do not know who is responsible for spending it on implementing it. Is it a joke or what? The Minister should reply to this point.

Then about linguistic minorities and Muslim minorities....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is finished. Today no concession is possible. Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking without my permission. What you say is not being recorded.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to formulate and implement correct policy to develop

the various languages of linguistic minorities inhabiting different states of India. (1)]

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

[Failure to promote social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (2)]

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

[Need to incorporate Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. (3)]

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

[Need to recognise and develop the tribal languages of various States specially Santhali of West Bengal, Bodo of Assam and Kog Bark and Tripuri language of the tribals inhabiting in the State of Tripura. (4)]

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

[Misuse of MISA and the causes of non-implementation of the Government pledge not to use MISA against the political opponents of the ruling party. (5)]

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

[Use of MISA to detain the Opposition leaders and M.L.As. of Tripura during the month of March, 1975. (6)]

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

[Failure to allocate business of Government among the various

Ministries and Departments with a view to proper and quick coordination of entire activities of the Government as a whole. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced to Re. 1."

[Improper allocation of personnel and integration of services as a result of States reorganisation. (27)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve an effective policy to quickly dispose of the enquiries made by the C.B.I. officers specially the D.S.Ps. who actually carry out the field enquiry. (28)]

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

[Failure to discard the policy of using C.R.P. and B.S.F. against the people for the agitation for legitimate demands. (30)]

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

[Inhuman repression of C.R.P. force against women and children in Kalinagar village in Nadia in West Bengal under the garb of fighting the Naxalites in January, 1975. (31)]

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

[Killing of Harijans in various States by police who went to the villages to defend the interests of the local landlords and Mahajans. (32)]

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

[Increase in cases of criminal assault and atrocities committed on Harijan women and girls in various States. (33)]

"That the demand under the Head Census be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to publish the result of research and studies of population in shortest possible time. (44)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a policy for granting real autonomy to different States with a view to strengthen national unity and integration. (45)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide for honoured status to the freedom fighters of various categories other than those who actually served imprisonment i.e., to those who had been underground and served the cause of freedom of India in various methods. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate and indefinite postponement of holding bye elections for the seats lying vacant in Parliament (Lok Sabha) as well as various States Legislatures in the interests of ruling party. (47)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Regional Council for the area comprising

tribal belts of Tripura with elected representatives on adult suffrage and based on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with powers to undertake development work of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas. (48)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the civil liberty and democratic rights of the leaders and workers of the opposition and the people following them. (49)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the rights of the political parties and organisations opposed to the ruling party and thus heading towards one-party and one-leader rule in the country. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Semi-fascist terror conditions prevailing in the States specially in West Bengal, where the opposition forces mainly left forces pose a political challenge to the ruling Congress. (51)]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mausam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi to deliver Ration Cards on the due dates to the applicants. (86)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent attitude of the Circle Rationing Officers in Delhi, towards the general public. (87)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the working of Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi to avoid inconvenience and harassment to the general public. (88)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb redtapism in the issue of new ration cards to the public in Delhi. (89)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to eliminate delay in the issue of ration cards to the applicants who migrate from one locality to another in Delhi. (90)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent behaviour of the Inspectors attached to various Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi towards the general public. (91)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

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

[Deployment of C.R.P. to suppress democratic movement. (92)]

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

[Misuse of MISA and DIR against leaders and workers of political parties and for stifling democratic movement. (93)]

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

[Failure in treating political party workers detained under MISA and DIR as political prisoners. (94)]

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

[Failure to introduce the Autonomous District Council in the tribal area of Tripura. (95)]

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

[Failure to constitute scheduled area of the tribal belts of Tripura. (96)]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I beg to move:

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

[Failure in placing before the Parliament the report of Research and Analysis Wing which is being used for clandestine intelligence work against political parties opposed to the Ruling Party. (97)]

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

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

[Misuse of MISA and DIR to suppress the movements of the workers for their legitimate rights. (7)]

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

[Failure to lift emergency and scrap DIR. (8)]

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

[Failure to deal strongly with the elements indulging in communal riots. (9)]

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

[Failure in expediting the grant of pensions to the freedom fighters. (10)]

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

[Failure to check corruption, favouritism, nepotism rampant in the B.S.F. Organisation. (11)]

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

[Failure in checking crimes in Delhi and other Parts of the country. (12)]

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

[Failure to honour the urge and aspirations of the Nepali speaking population of Darjeeling District by refusing to recognise "Nepali" as one of the official languages of the Indian Union. (13)]

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

[Failure to take necessary steps to solve the language problem in Assam on the basis of accepted scientific principles. (14)]

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

[Failure to formulate and implement policy regarding linguistic minorities and further the cause of national integration. (15)]

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

[Failure to promote properly and progressively the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. (16)]

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

[Failure to guarantee uniform standard for classification, treatment and family allowance for the persons detained in trade union, kisan and other democratic movements in the jails in various States of India. (17)]

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

[Need for making provision for granting political status to the persons under trial or detained under MISA in Indian prisons, who are functionaries, members of the political parties and of trade union, Kisan Sabha and other democratic mass organisations. (18)]

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

[Failure to put a check on communal riots in the country. (19)]

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

[Failure to take immediate and proper steps against the hoarders in the country. (20)]

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

[Need to formulate and implement a policy relating to the linguistic minorities to fortify National Integration. (21)]

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

[Failure to check corruption at all levels in general and in contract work under the public undertakings in particular. (22)]

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

[Failure to adopt positive measures to ensure security to the Minority Communities. (23)]

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

[Failure to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from oppression, repression and exploitation by vested interests. (24)]

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

[Failure of the Cabinet to discharge its tasks of quick co-ordination and speedy transaction of business among various Ministries and Departments. (26)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal with matters relating to Conditions of Service of Central Government employees, their grievances and staff welfare in general. (29)]

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

[Failure of police authorities to maintain peace and harmony among different communities. (34)]

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

[Failure of police high-ups to prevent and check rapidly degenerating influence spreading among the youth and students all over the country. (35)]

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

[Failure of the top officials to formulate and implement policies to prevent crimes like murders, thefts and rape and to punish the real culprits promptly in a deterrent manner. (36)]

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

[Complete breakdown of law and order situation in the capital and no security particularly for women and girls. (37)]

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

[Needs to discourage C.R.P. Force against suppression of democratic movements of workers, peasants, teachers, students and other Government employees for their rights in the country. (38)]

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

[Need for a progressive change among the top police officers in their dealings with the weaker sections of the society. (39)]

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

[Need to check the activities of CIA and separatist forces by taking drastic action. (40)]

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

[Failure to prevent and check crimes namely murders, rapes, molestation and thefts and to punish the real culprits in an exemplary and deterrent manner. (41)]

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

[Failure to formulate and implement a progressive policy to prevent degenerating influence spreading among the youths. (42)]

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

[Failure to check law and order situation with particular reference to Delhi, the capital of India. (43)]

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

[Failure of the Delhi Traffic Police to check overspeeding of the vehicles specially of mini buses. (72)]

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

[Failure of the Delhi Traffic Police to challan DTC buses plying without displaying bus routes prominently. (73)]

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

[Need to issue strict instructions to all police officials in Delhi to purchase tickets while travelling in DTC buses. (74)]

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

[Failure of Delhi Traffic Police to properly regulate traffic in the city and avoid frequent traffic jams at various places like Qutab Road, Lahori Gate, Fatehpuri and Chawri Bazar. (75)]

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

[Need to issue strict instructions to Police officials in Delhi to desist from entering DTC buses from the exit door. (76)]

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

[Need to issue strict instructions to Police officials in Delhi to stand in queue with the general public at bus stops for boarding a bus. (77)]

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

[Need to issue directions to all Police officials in Delhi to declare their assets and bank balances twice each year. (78)]

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

[Need to administer an oath of solemn pledge to all police officials in Delhi once a year that they would not accept illegal gratifications in the discharge of their duties. (79)]

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

[Need to earmark a special quota of out-of-turn promotion for the police officials in Delhi who exhibit exemplary performance by digging out a number of unsolved mysteries. (80)]

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

[Need to demote and debar from further promotion such police officials who fail in their efforts to trace out the cases entrusted to them. (81)]

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

[Need to create a separate cell under the personal charge of IGP Delhi who may hear complaints about the police highhandedness from the aggrieved parties and punish the concerned guilty officers. (82)]

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

[Need to allot accommodation to police officials as far as possible nearer to their place of duty. (83)]

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

[Policy of discrimination against minorities in the matter of employment in police. (98)]

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

[Failure to take adequate steps for the promotion of Urdu. (99)]

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

[Failure to protect the rights of minorities. (100)]

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

[Failure to give sufficient rights to the Urdu speaking people. (101)]

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

[Undue delay in getting assent of the President to the Bills passed by State Legislatures. (102)]

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

[Failure to provide handsome salary to police constables keeping in view their difficulties. (103)]

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

[Failure to give jobs to Adivasis and Harijans in Government service against reserved seats. (104)]

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

[Failure to check social and other type of atrocities being committed on Adivasis and Harijans. (105)]

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

[Failure to lift Emergency. (106)]

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

[Failure to protect the rights of Adivasis, Harijans and other weaker sections. (107)]

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

[Misuse of police force to suppress trade union and farmers movements and other public agitations. (108)]

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

[Failure to stop the use of MISA and DIR against the workers of trade unions, Kisan Sabhas and the workers of other political and progressive agitations. (109)]

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

[Failure to adopt stringent attitude against the activities of communal and fascist organisations. (110)]

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

[Failure to ban organisations like R.S.S., Anand Marg and Jamait-e-Islami. (111)]

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

[Failure to foster feelings of public service in the police. (112)]

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

[Failure to recognise the trade unions of the policemen. (113)]

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

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the country. (114)]

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

[Failure to end the collusion of the police with the criminals. (115)]

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

[Height of corruption and bribery in the police department. (116)]

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

[Increasing incidence of loot, murders, theft, arson and rape in the country. (117)].

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

[Providing special facilities to smugglers in jails. (118)]

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

[Waste of money on the transfer of smugglers from one jail to another by air. (119)]

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

[Unnecessary expenditure on the medical treatment of smugglers in jails. (120)]

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

[Failure to keep in one category the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements and to provide them special facilities. (121)]

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

[Failure to treat as political prisoners the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements. (122)]

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

[Need to introduce a uniform legislation in the country for the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements for the sake of convenience. (123)]

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

[Need to give deterrent punishment to persons indulging in communal riots. (124)]

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

[Failure to follow strict policy against the elements creating friction and lawlessness in the country. (125)]

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

[Need to follow strict policy towards reactionary and fascist movement going on in Bihar. (126)]

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

[Need to take strict action against the elements advising the armed forces to disobey orders. (127)]

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

[Need to make a declaration not to utilise the services of police to suppress the workers, peasants and other democratic movements. (128)]

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

[Failure to treat smugglers in jails as anti-social elements. (129)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I have great respect for my

hon. friend Saroj Mukherjee to whom I listened with the utmost attention. If he excuses me, I cannot help saying that his speech contained the usual, dull, old, monotonous Marxist music, though I should say that it was somewhat refreshing to have it in a voice sweeter than that of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; therefore I welcome it.

It was amazing, curious and sometimes interesting for me to hear from him that civil liberties had been a casualty during the last one year. Perhaps the reverse of it is correct, if you see the position during the last one year the Home Ministry had to face a very extra-ordinary and difficult situation due largely to a deliberate and determined attempt by political forces inside the country, including Mr. Saroj Mukherjee's party, to create problems for internal security in the country. What have we seen during the last one year? He made one confession; he said that it was the job of the Opposition Parties to take advantage of the economic difficulties of the people; that was their job. In a grave and difficult economic situation what was required was concerted action by the entire people, all the parties to solve the difficulties. Instead a number of parties and groups and leaders combined to take undue advantage to make a difficult situation more difficult and they created difficulties and challenging situations and problems for Shri Brahmananda Reddy and his Ministry. He says that civil liberties have been a casualty. On the other hand I admire the patience of the Home Minister, Home Ministry and State administrations for the patience with which they had tried to deal with an open and deliberate challenge. Indeed such forces tried to take recourse to violence, lawlessness, extra-parliamentary and unconstitutional means to further what they called JP movement, a movement which was aimed to create chaos and lawlessness and disorder among the people. They incited people. He (Mr. Mukherjee) says: the Railway Minister had been

killed; so the Home Minister should resign. This is fantastic! Who should resign? I do not want him (Mr. Mukherjee) to resign; I want him to stay and participate in a democracy. Who is responsible, what forces are responsible for creating this atmosphere of lawlessness in the country? I should compliment the patience and firmness with which the Home Minister has handled the situation; the Home Ministry did its work with great caution and confidence. It was a very difficult situation. We can see; their idea was to put the whole country in flames. Unfortunately for you and fortunately for the country, ultimately fortunately for you also, you have not been able to get the country ablaze and the credit goes to the people of India. They did not get into your net. You should give credit to the much cursed policeman, CRP man, and BSF man; they have done their job in putting down the forces of lawlessness with the minimum of force. You curse him but he is part of the country and a very useful limb of our society. It is time we understood the difficulties of those people; they have served the country in difficult times

Now, Sir, I have to say, with regard to the general situation in the country, the Home Ministry deserves credit and appreciation for the way they have handled the situation. As I said, in no other country police and military people were incited. Each constable will decide for himself what is the legal order, each officer will decide for himself what is the legal order. A call was given, what is called the mutiny. Even then the Home Ministry and the Government acted with tremendous patience.

Now, Sir, I want to say a few words about Delhi. Sir, it was very unfair of Mr. Madhu Limaye to make baseless insinuations yesterday against the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Lt. Governor of Delhi is not indulging in policies. In fact, some friends like Mr. Madhu Limaye are trying to drag him in politics. He is a seasoned

good, capable and impartial administrator. It is totally wrong to say that any defections were engineered by him. The Jan Sangh in Delhi Municipal Corporation cracked under the weight of its own sins. The defections were because there were corruptions, mounting corruption, and so on. I would like to say that all these insinuations made against the Lt. Governor are absolutely false and fabricated and the people of Delhi have confidence in him, tremendous confidence in him. He and the set of officers who have been posted in Delhi have tried to improve the administration of Delhi during the short time they have been here. I want to say one thing more. I want to request the Home Minister to give a fresh look to the administrative pattern and set up of Delhi. It is like a hydra-headed monster, with no head co-ordinating this monster and controlling this monster. Now we have several Ministries under Central Government. Even the Home Ministry does not have any powers for effective co-ordination though it does have responsibility or co-ordination as such with other Ministries with the result that there are so many heads in the Central Government, so many heads in the Delhi Administration, so many agencies and authorities, multiplicity of authorities and agencies, both at the local level and at the level of the Central Government. It needs serious and immediate attention. The Municipal Corporation has also been superseded and mere bureaucracy is no solution, mere bureaucratisation of administration will not solve the evils and it will not solve the difficulties of the people of Delhi. Therefore, I would suggest that we must now think seriously to give a fresh look to the administrative set up of Delhi and evolve some kind of unified set up which can more effectively serve the interests of the common man and help in solving the problem.

Sir, I want to say one thing more. I will just give one example. For one small approach road for a village, for three months I had to run to

twenty agencies and the problem is still to be solved. Therefore, my submission is that we should tune up the administration also. You have good officers; it is not enough. There are cases of law and order situation in Delhi. It needs a serious attention. There have been cases, every day, of hold-ups, snatching of necklaces, purses and other things. They need very serious attention and there are other problems of housing, transport, approvals for unapproved colonies and houses, removing traffic bottlenecks, etc. All these problems of Delhi need very serious attention. About two lakhs of people come to Delhi every year and about one lakh are naturally born. So you have to take into consideration these three lakh people while providing housing accommodation. It creates a number of problems. Therefore, Delhi needs much better, much greater and much more serious attention than is being given to it at present.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : सभा-पति महोदय, पूरे देश में पचाम हजार नैक्सलाइट्स कैदी बन्द है। सबसे ज्यादा संख्या बंगाल और आंध्र प्रदेश में है। यह अपने प्रकार का एक आन्दोलन देश में शुरू हुआ, जिसमें सात हजार नैक्सलाइट्स जान से मारे जा चुके हैं। इनमें से एक हजार से ज्यादा लडकिया हैं। हमको इस तरह की मूचना अखबारों में मिली है कि शुरू में गिरफ्तारी के बाद इनको पुरुष लाक-अप में रखा गया, जहां उनके साथ बलात्कार किये गये, जिसके कारण बहुत सी लडकिया गर्भवती हो गईं। नैक्सलाइट्स आन्दोलन, हम सभी जानते हैं, देश में करीब-करीब समाप्त हो चुका है। उसके बहुत से कारण हैं—ऐतिहासिक है, राजनीतिक हैं, मैं समय के अभाव के कारण उनके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। चाइनीज नेतृत्व ने भी इस मामले में जो रवैया अपनाया और जो दाव-पेंच की नीति चलाई, उससे उन्होंने,

अहसास किया और उन सबके कारण यह आन्दोलन समाप्त हो गया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नजरबन्द हैं, अब उनको छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर सरकार के पास पर्याप्त प्रमाण हैं तो उनके ऊपर खुला मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तरह से अनिश्चित समय तक उनको बन्द रखना अमानुषिक है। सभापति जी, हम लोग भी जेलों में रहे हैं, अंग्रेजों की जेलों में रहे हैं, हम लोगो के मुकदमात पर भी समय समय पर पुनर्विचार हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज उनके साथ वह भी नहीं हो रहा है। उनके साथ नृशम अन्याचार केवल जब पुलिस ने उनको पकड़ा था, तब ही नहीं हुआ, बल्कि बाद में जेल में भागने के बहाने उन पर काफी अन्याचार किये गये, बंगाल की जेल में तो खाम कर उनको गोलिया से भुना जाता रहा है और बताया यह जाता रहा कि वे जेल में भागने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। गांव में, गलियों में घुस कर पुलिस उनको गोली से मार देती थी और यह कह दिया जाता था कि एन्काउन्टर में ऐसे लोग मारे गये। ऐसे मामले बंगाल और खासकर कलकत्ता और उसके आसपास तथा आन्ध्र के बहुत से इलाकों में हुये हैं।

दुर्व्यवहार की बात तो मैं आपको अन्भव से बतलाता हूँ—विश्वनाथ तिवारी जो हमारे यहां सबसे बड़े नैक्सलाइट लीडर माने जाते गहें हैं, जब वे गिरफ्तार किये गए तो एक बनियान और अण्डरबीयर पहने हुये थे, एक अरहर के खेत में टट्टी करते हुये पकड़े गये। उनको उसी भेष में—एक सैण्डोकट बनियान और अण्डरबीयर पहने हुये एक महीने तक रखा गया। जब मैं डी० एम० की परमीशन से उनसे जेल में मिला और उनकी यह हालत देखी तो मैंने अखिकारियों को समझाया कि शिनाख्त के कारण उनको इस भेष में रखना ठीक नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कभी नहीं हुआ, जब कि हम लोग

षडयंत्रकारियों के साथी माने जाते थे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इनको छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए और जो सजायाफ़ा है, हवालाती है के साथ राजबन्दियों जसा व्यवहार होना चाहिये। एक प्रारंभ में वे राजबन्दी ही हैं, राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से ही इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन चला रहे थे। उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये, यह मौजूदा सरकार के लिये कलंक की बात है।

ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन पूरे देश में बढ़ते-बढ़ते हुआ है। मैं दो-तीन नमूने पेश करूंगा। मिर्जापुर के पास बिड़ला की ऐलुमिनियम फैक्ट्री है—हिण्डालको। यह एशिया की सबसे बड़ी फैक्ट्री मानी जाती है। वहां के एस० डी० एम० ने (परगनाधीश ने) 12 तारीख को एक कल्चरल शो की इजाजत दी। चूंकि वहां पर दफा 144 लगी हुई थी, इसलिये उनमें इजाजत की जरूरत पड़ी। वहां "वनत परम्पना" नाटक ता० 13 को 8 बजे से शुरू हुआ, सवा नौ बजे तक चलता रहा, लगभग दो-तिहाई नाटक खेला जा चुका था। लेकिन उसके बाद मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब का आर्डर आया कि हमने जो इजाजत दी थी, उसको वापिस लेते हैं। 15 हजार की भीड़ में ऐसा आर्डर सुनाना—यह क्या माजाक था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक डी० एस० पी० मारे गये। वह कैसा मारा गया यह तफसील की बात है, लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन बुरी तरह से खराब हो गई।

27 तारीख को गाजीपुर जिले में दो हरिजनों की बोटी-बोटी काट दी गई। दो पुराने जमींदारों को जान से मारा गया, यह कहा जाता है। उस बदले में वहां के जमींदारों को संदेह हुआ कि हरिजनों ने ऐसा किया है। तो वह लोग हरिजनों की बस्ती में घुस गये और जिन पर संदेह हुआ उनको पकड़ लाये और उसी स्थान पर

जहां जमींदारों को मारा गया था, हरिजनों की बोटी-बोटी काट दी और 300 घरों की हरिजन बस्ती को बुरी तरह से जला दिया गया। इसी तरह से आजमगढ़ जिले के एक बहुत अच्छे सरल स्वभाव के ननन्दा पहलवान को दोहरीघाट थाने में केवल इसलिये बुरी तरह से पुलिस वालों ने मारा कि उन्होंने पुलिस वालों को जो दो हरिजनों को मार रहे थे मना किया। पुलिस वाले उन पर बुरी तरह से टूट पड़े और बुरी तरह से मारा। आज युवा पीढ़ी ने किंग्ज की तरफ जा रही है जिममें ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है।

श्री जय प्रकाश के आन्दोलन के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि यह केवल एक डाइजेंटी मूवमेंट है। जन मानस को असली आन्दोलन से हटाने के लिए यह आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है और मेरी राय में यह आन्दोलन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वर्तमान सरकार की सहायता कर रहा है।

इसी प्रकार जो हमारी सेकिण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है जिसमें बी० एस० एफ० सी० आर० पी० और प्रदेशों की पी० ए०, सी० आती है, इनके अन्दर एक नई प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है जिस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये और वह यह कि जहां पर इनको स्थिति को सम्हालने के लिये भेजा जाता है, चाहे साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो या ट्रेड यूनियन का झगड़ा हो, या और कोई मामला हो, वहां कोई बहाना करके घरों में घुस जाते हैं और छोटी-छोटी चीजों को जिनको आसानी से ले जा सकते हैं, उठा कर ले जाते हैं। यह मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ। इस नूट मार की स्थिति को रोकना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक पद्धति इन फ़ॉर्सेज में पैदा हो रही है। आशा है आप इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry that the time at my disposal for an effective reply to some of the points raised by my hon. friends is very short and, therefore, I would like only to reply in a sentence or two.

So far as Mr. Saroj Mukherjee is concerned, my friend Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat has effectively answered the political insinuations made by him and, therefore, I need not go into it again. But I would only like to say that it would be not only incorrect but false to say that civil liberties and the life of the people in West Bengal are insecure and that the life of even leaders of political parties including Congress is insecure. It would be, as I have just now said, absolutely wrong; and I would tell my friends in the Opposition, especially CPI (M) this. When there are some matters which are under the State List, which matters can be discussed on the floor of the State Assembly—matters which can be brought to the notice of the local State Government—they are accusing, they are boycotting the Assembly, they are not attending the Assembly and taking part in the proceedings of the Assembly and bringing to light whatever they feel, viz., that a certain unjust thing has happened or that a certain atrocity has been there, or whatever it may be that they wanted to bring to notice. Therefore, time and again they seek the forum of this Parliament to focus the attention on some of those matters that should ordinarily engage the attention of the local Assembly and the local Government. Now, Sir, it is unfortunate that Shri Saroj Mukherjee should have misunderstood what the Prime Minister has said regarding the Opposition parties trying to take advantage of the difficult economic situation in the country. In matters like this, when a difficult economic situation is there in the country, all of us—the leaders of political parties—have to put our heads together and try to appreciate these problems to

the extent possible, so that the common man is not very much adversely affected. When that is the national responsibility, if I may say so, that you should try to indulge in ordinary small politicking for small political ends, is not one that befits any important political party. That is the context in which she has spoken. When there are problems, these agitations, these demonstrations and these bandhs and so many other things which also lead to violence, whether you will it or not—they create problems and aggravate problems and make the position of a common man worse. In circumstances like this, in other countries of the world where there are political parties which are opposed to the Government, when they can have the temptation to indulge in petty party politicking and take advantage of the situation, we find that they do not do so; they rise to the occasion and they see to the interests of the nation and to the growth of the nation and take a responsible attitude and try to give that much cooperation—or at least see that they do not indulge in anything which will create more problems or create more troubles for the common man. (Interruptions). Now one other point I need not mention at great length is regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Recently, we had a conference of Ministers. We have brought it again to the attention of the State Governments that some programme of action has to be undertaken by each State Government regarding tribals, land policy, ending of exploitation of tribals by vested interests, liquor policy, etc.; we thought we must highlight these and bring them to the pointed attention of the State Governments, so that they can initiate a programme of action, a time-bound programme, of action, so that some benefit would result; and it would help in ameliorating the conditions of the people.

With regard to Scheduled Castes we have been highlighting this factor that high-handedness and atrocities that seem to be happening in some

States particularly, should not happen and that it should be the concern of the more important people in the police hierarchy to see to this, to attend to this, and to see that the offenders are brought to book or dealt with properly and to see that they quantify the programmes that go to the benefit of the Scheduled Castes in the Plan schemes of the State Governments. I do not want to go into more details, because I have no time.

Regarding the linguistic minorities, I have stated earlier in reply to questions that it is a constitutional obligation to protect the rights of the linguistic minorities. There are bound to be linguistic minorities in each State. There is a constitutional obligation that primary education should be given to the linguistic minorities in each State in their mother tongue. Even for the classes 5 to 8, it would be better if the State Governments afford facilities to the children of the linguistic minorities to learn through the medium of their mother tongue. We have been bringing it to the notice of the State Governments at the Zonal Committee meetings. There is a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to look into this. Therefore, it would be our constant effort to see that the children of the linguistic minorities receive their education in their mother tongue.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): What are you doing in respect of those States which do not respect that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If they fail to respect that, they have to be told to fall in line with the general policy.

So far as crimes are concerned, I am glad to say that in the year 1974 crimes in Delhi have come down appreciably. But it should be our effort to see that these crimes do not take place. We should not be complacent in this matter. We are paying attention to this, specially in the sensitive areas, to see that tensions do not mount up.

Shri Bhagat raised the question of Delhi. As I said the day before in the other House, the administrative set-up in Delhi needs looking into. It is true that there are multiplicity of institutions with functions overlapping one another. It has been under constant review by the Home Ministry to see what best could be done. After all, Delhi is the national capital and, therefore, it has to be under the effective control of the national Government. There is no question of trying an experiment which we have tried before when it was a Part C State, namely, an Assembly and a Council of Ministers. We have that experience and, therefore, there is no need to try that sort of thing again. All the same, as it is an important area, a big urban area where the population is increasing by leaps and bounds because of the influx of population from various States, we should try to bestow attention in the matter and see how the people's needs regarding electricity, water supply, housing, slum clearance and effective police control are looked into.

Another point which requires an answer is the one raised by Shri Saroj Mukherjee about the emergency. It is true that under the Constitution, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, when the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, a proclamation of emergency is made.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is for him to judge whether the conditions that exist, whether the threat that exists is real or not. And therefore, it is the assessment of the Government which advises the President to do it, that is more important. We will have to see whether, earnestly, sincerely, the Government are making an assessment about the situation, and as I said before, Govern-

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

ment do not want to continue the emergency for a minute longer than is necessary.

The Prime Minister has said on more than one occasion about the threat to the country from outside. She had spoken to you about the threat and the belligerent attitude of Pakistan. She has told about the lifting of arms embargo and the arms supply to Pakistan; she has also told about the danger from sea as well as the attitude of some countries like China, etc.

Therefore, taking a view of the entire situation, it is for the Prime Minister and the Government of India to make an assessment and come to a conclusion whether the threat is real or imaginary. I would only request my friends in the Opposition to take an objective view and not merely to be carried away by mere slogans.

There is another aspect also which has to be considered about the emergency. As far as emergency is concerned, it was there after the Chinese aggression in 1962-68. I would request the hon. Members not to take into consideration only the theoretical possibilities that are there in the enabling provisions of the Constitution and come to the conclusion.

I would earnestly request the hon. Members to consider whether elections to Parliament were not held when there was an emergency in 1962-68. Even after 1971 emergency, were not elections held to the local Assemblies of several States? Were elections not held in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa? And now recently, are elections not going to be held in Gujarat? Therefore, if you merely keep in mind some of the enabling provisions which are there in the Constitution and come to a conclusion, and rush to a conclusion that under the emergency, powers are restrained or the Government is having a recourse to something which is not democratic, is not proper, in my opinion.

Sir, I need not go into the various aspects. There are powers under Article 358. If you see the performance of the Government with reference to exercise of the powers, it would be clear to you. If you do not take a narrow political outlook in regard to this matter, if you consider it objectively, if you take the national point of view, the requirements as to the security of the country, obviously, you would come to a conclusion that the assessment that the Government makes, and sincerely makes, earnestly makes regarding the requirements of the security of the country, must be the dominating and decisive factor. I would, therefore, request you to consider that aspect also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not putting any question to him. I am satisfied with the reply. On D.A. issue, I want to know whether the provisions were made in the Budget or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. What is this habit that you are getting up every day. I am already standing. The time is already Six O' clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly allow us to speak on Appropriation Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the Finance Bill is coming tomorrow. Now, the Members have given a number of cut motions in regard to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These cut motions will be put to vote. All other demands will be guillotined.

18 hrs.

Now, I put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

First, I would put cut motion Nos. 1 to 6, 25, 27 and 28, 30 to 33 and 44 to 51 moved Shri Saroj Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6, 25, 27, 28, 30 to 33 and 44 to 51 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 7 to 24, 26, 29, 34 to 43, 72 to 83 and 98 to 129 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

The cut motions Nos. 7 to 24, 26, 29, 34 to 43, 72 to 83 and 98 to 129 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 86 to 91 moved by Shri L. N. Pandeya to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 86 to 91 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There are cut motions moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want cut motion No. 93 to be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion No. 92 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote.

Cut motion No. 92 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion No. 93 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 93 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 94, 95 and 96 to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 94, 95 and 96 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is cut motion No. 97 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder. I put it to vote.

Cut motion No. 97 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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 in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE,
ENERGY, ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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 in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

- (1) Demands Nos. 13 to 17 relating to the Ministry of Communications;
- (2) Demands Nos. 24 to 26 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare;
- (3) Demands Nos. 27 to 29 relating to the Ministry of Energy;
- (4) Demands Nos. 31 to 42 relating to the Ministry of Finance;