

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1968

be extended up to the 30th April, 1968."'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640] 68].

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"This House resolves that the term of office of the present members of the Rajya Sabha, except those who retire on the 2nd April, 1968, serving on the Committee on Public Undertakings, be extended up to the 30th April, 1968."'

ADMISSION AS ADVOCATES (TRAINING AND EXAMINATION) RULES

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Admission as Advocates (Training and Examination) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 926 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1968, under sub-section (5) of section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-641] 68].

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**EIGHTH REPORT**

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

12.57 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

12.58 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1968-69
—Contd.

"This House resolves that the term of office of the present members of the Rajya Sabha, except those who retire on the 2nd April, 1968, serving on the Committee on Public Accounts,

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of the 8 hours allotted, we

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

have already taken 5 hours and 3 hours remain. The Minister wants about 1 hour to reply. So, I will call him round about 3.45 P.M.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, if you see the 98 page report of this Ministry's demands, the first page starts with the line:

"This Ministry's area of responsibility include internal security and also upholding and advancing the rule of law."

Whatever may be the other achievements of this Ministry, I want the Home Minister to tell specifically the House and the country whether this specific responsibility of the Home Ministry has been discharged with any success at all.

13 hrs.

Probably we are now having a minister who is the heaviest, if we take it physically, after Govind Ballabh Pant, but the heavy problems that are confronted have hardly been solved. I do not think the Home Minister of a country is just like the Secretary General of the United Nations. Pious resolutions are passed; pious wishes are expressed but there is no firm policy, no firm decision, on any policy issue affecting the country. Whenever any serious matter is brought before the House, if you scrutinise the replies given by the Home Minister so far, you will find that he agrees with the sentiments, the feelings and the ideas, whatever has been stated here, and there it ends. No executive or Government action follows after that.

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue after lunch.

13.61 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to continue his speech.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was pointing out that the achievements of the Home Ministry, so far as internal security, maintenance of rule of law and even maintenance of territorial integrity are concerned, are very little. They seem to be not at all concerned about the major problems before our country. Of course, it is known that Mr. Chavan is a very cautious and shrewd person. But shrewdness alone is not going to solve our problems or put our country into right gear. He is the executive head of a Ministry whose decisions and actions are going to affect very much the entire democratic functioning of this country. I know some of the problems are such which are a hang-over of the last twenty years. But the problems are simply shelved and never a decision is taken. One is surprised that even the Home Minister, in this House, fumbles and is not in a position to tell us what is the area under his administrative control. We have no map as yet to show what is the territory of India which he is to safeguard and administer. Even when disputes are going on between States and States, this Ministry's Report admits that out of 21 maps, only 8 maps have yet been published. Fortunately, there is no imminent danger of external aggression. This Government have adopted a policy that they would never take any steps whatsoever to re-occupy or recover the illegal possessions of our own soil by foreign elements. What I want to say is that if we have not

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
a clear picture of the area under our control before us, I do not know how we would proceed.

I would like to point out two or three things. Let me first take the question of inter-State dispute which is very much, I think, dear to our Home Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):
It is a headache also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This problem has been hanging on since the reorganisation of the States. The problems remain; there are border areas where multi-lingual villages remain. The disputes are hanging on. Now, take for instance Maharashtra-Mysore dispute. The Home Minister is very much interested in that. The Mahajan Commission was appointed. Whether right or wrong, why the Commission was appointed, is a different matter. But when the Commission was appointed, no terms of reference were fixed. After the Commission has given its Report, they are not taking a decision whether to implement it or to do something else. In this annual Report of the ministry, there is a mention that some sorting of multi-lingual villages in Maharashtra, Mysore and some other places, according to the 1961 census, was undertaken by the Home Ministry and that they have got now a clear picture. I want to know why only these areas. After the experience of the last twenty years, is this Government prepared to have a uniform policy? It is not only Maharashtra and Mysore. Even in other States, the same problem arises. For instance, you know, the question has been raised here, several times, that some villages of Orissa, although they belong to Orissa, are under actual administrative control of Andhra. There are some Oriya-speaking tracts which are in Bihar State also. If this conflict goes on, how can you solve it? The only scientific method of solving this problem is to accept the policy of taking the village as the unit for settling border dispute on a linguistic

basis. Let us have a committee or commission. The Government say that they are collecting figures. Then, on that basis, let them demarcate the areas. There will be no objection. Having accepted the principle of linguistic States all over the country, I do not think there will be any serious objection to this. What prevents the Government from implementing such a policy? Unless they settle this once and for all, the conflict will go on for ever.

Then I come to another issue which is a matter of concern for the entire country, and that is the explosive situation existing in the eastern region of our country—Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Mizo area etc. What is the position in these areas? The Home Minister knows it, it is known to everybody and there is no doubt about it that this region has become a hot bed of foreign agents. It is going on all these years. God forbid, if this opportunity is taken by Pakistan or China to attack in that region, what would happen to us? Because, the fact remains that there are foreign elements who are almost openly supporting the insurgents and this is within the knowledge of the Assam Government. The Chief Minister of Assam issued a statement that foreign elements are active in that region. The Finance Minister of Assam comes forward with a statement how foreign money and foreign influence are flowing to the political parties and how those elements are functioning in Assam. We have already reports how the Nagas and Mizos and other elements have really established contacts with China and Pakistan. Here is a report, and if the Intelligence Service is at all active and if it knows anything of what is happening in that region, it should have got this report which the press has got, which has been published in a Calcutta paper which says that there have been recent clashes between the Security Forces and the Naga rebels. And what is their aim? They want the cease-fire to be extended to

six months so that in the meantime they can do what they want. And what do they propose to do?

"They are sending a group to China for military training, import of arms and an intensive drive for recruitment and collection of funds."

This is their plan. At the same time, now they have in their possession all modern weapons like mortars, rocket-launchers and automatic machine guns, and the source of supply, it is said here, is China. Although the marks may be French or American their source of supply is China. The Home Minister stated once that there were some plastic bombs made by France. But it has come from China. China got them during the Korean war. Then, the Naga rebels want to increase their present army size from 10,000 to 20,000. All these things are going on.

If this is within the knowledge of the Government, I want to know what they are doing. Is it beyond their powers? Do they not have got the active support, from both sides of the House, and from the people outside to deal with this problem as firmly as is required? The Home Minister would like to arm himself with all sort of executive powers. He has made this Parliament pass even the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, despite all the opposition. But what is he doing with all these powers?

Then I want to point out another thing, and that is about a movement in Assam as a result of which the non-Assamese are feeling insecure and they are trying to leave that State one by one. That movement has been very cleverly planned. Much has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, about this movement which is going on even now. He has some facts in his possession to prove that this movement is being led by elements who do not believe in democracy, who do not want orderly progress to take place in this

country. Along with that, there is the Lachit Sena which is growing in Assam, which says "Indians, go away from Assam". All this goes on and yet the Government takes no action. I do not know what sort of Government it is. That State is run by a Congress Government. Under their protection and shelter this movement is going on; probably, it has tacit sympathy also with this movement.

Now, what is the Central Government doing? Are they blind to all these activities there? Are they feeling completely complacent of what is happening in that part of our country? I want the Home Minister to answer this question specifically. This is not a party question and yet he has not given sufficient attention to this very important question.

The Home Minister seems to be determined to do only one thing, and that is something which is not expected of a Home Minister. This country will go to dogs, this country will be ruined, if the machinery of the Home Ministry will be used only for furthering the party purposes, overlooking the overriding national interest of the country. The only determination he has shown during his career whenever any occasion has arisen is for toppling non-Congress Governments, for giving more powers to the Governor to act in a dictatorial and unconstitutional way, overlooking the democratic institutions. And we know what has happened as a result of that. Even the Speakers have begun to violate everything, to show utter disregard to the Constitution and the law of the land. The Home Minister alone is responsible for this kind of situation. Once you start disregarding the constitutional proprieties, there is no limit to it and once the process starts nobody can stop it. Have you heard anywhere in the world the Speaker saying "I am the master of the House; I can lock it up and do anything I like"? Yet, the Speaker, says "I am the master I can do anything in the House" and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy] the Governor says "I can dismiss a popular Ministry without going to the Assembly". Therefore, if today there is lawlessness, if today there is utter disregard for the Constitution, it is because of the way in which the whole constitutional machinery in this country has been allowed to function, which encourages violence, which encourages lawlessness and naturally we see the evidence of it all over the country.

The communal situation is one such instance. I read in this Report that the Home Minister has sent a circular to the respective State Governments, pointing out to them how serious this problem has become and what they have to do, 1, 2, 3 and so on, specifically pointing out to them what has happened in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Ranchi. They are all pious statements. I have seen what has happened in Rourkela and Jamshedpur. I can never forget that scene and I do not know how these things can be tolerated. The dead bodies of Muslims were put in graves and burnt. All these things have happened. I know it. I want the Home Minister not to hide facts. If you really want to tackle this problem, then the Home Ministry should conduct an enquiry about it.

An open challenge was made, an open charge was made that what happened in Rourkela was with the connivance of the local government. The police knew it. The warning was given. Some Congressmen were actively associated with this thing. An inquiry was conducted by CBI. I want to know why that report has not been published. If you do not want to hide your own men, then that report should be published. Let the whole country know who are the elements who are actually behind all these troubles today. It is just no use appointing a commission if its reports are not going to be implemented. What is the use of appointing commission after commission when their recommendations are just filed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मो तीहारी) : थोड़े दिनों के लिए बिहार में आपकी सरकार थी तो उस ने क्या किया ? उसने तो टीचरों को ट्रांसफर इस तरह से किया था

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That is all irrelevant. That has nothing to do with this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : थोड़े दिन के लिए आपके पास शासन आया उसमें आपने क्या किया ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : एक जगह की गलती के कारण दूसरी जगह की गलती का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता ।

What I mean to say is this. If you are really serious about this problem which is threatening the very foundation of our democratic life, have a national outlook. Let us solve this problem altogether and let us expose all those elements. Let them belong to any party; I do not mind; let us isolate those elements from the body politic of this country. But this can happen only if this government takes a firm and courageous stand.

I just want to pinpoint two or three things. Now take the question of language. What is going on in this country is most deplorable. I want the Home Minister to tell me whether it is only the SSP or the DMK which is responsible for the riots on the question of language that are going on in this country. First and foremost, the responsibility is that of the Congress which did not, for the last 20 years, act upon the Constitutional provisions of this country. Leave that alone. When, after great deliberations, a Bill was initiated in this House which had almost the unanimous support. I want to know . . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): We supported it at the introduction stage.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It was supported by the DMK also.

I want to know what happened in between. When they amended that Resolution, was it not because of the pressure by the Congressmen?

SHRI HEM BARUA: Women also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It was led by a woman.

As Mr. Kandappan was saying, there was a statement from Mr. Kamaraj, the then President of Congress, that there should be no amendment and that the Bill must be accepted in its entirety. Because a political fight was going on—it was for DMK to oppose—they wanted to utilise the opportunity for Party purposes. The Bill was introduced by the Congress Government here and the Congress President was saying, 'no amendment, nothing doing, the Bill must be accepted in its entirety'. Naturally when it came here, when the amendment was suggested, they opposed it. Now what is happening? The country is prepared to accept the bilingual formula. I want to know what is happening today. We all deplore what has happened in the Madras Assembly: overnight they passed a Resolution ignoring the sentiments of the entire country. Now what is taking place in different places? Let me come to the present controversy. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister, specially for this purpose, because I sincerely feel that if this controversy is going on and there is no solution, it is because of the political elements introduced into it, and it is only because the Madras Congress Party, from the very beginning, has seen to it that this question is sabotaged—even when Mr. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister. The then Congress Government did not make Hindi compulsory in Madras. It is a fact; it is no use accusing the DMK.

I have come across a statement published on the 26th of this month in *The Hindu*. How significant this is! If the Home Minister is serious, I would say that, after this statement, a person like Mr. Kamaraj who, I feel, is a danger to the peace and tranquility of this country, should have been detained and put in prison. I say this because there are valid reasons for it. I will point out what has happened.

The Education Minister of the DMK Government of Madras, in a communication to the Government of India, writes:

"It is quite possible that in the fullness of time, perhaps after a century or two, Hindi may take the place of English as link language."

He concedes that at some later time Hindi would be the link language. That is the most important aspect of the statement. Then he says:

"It is not possible to visualise any other language in India becoming the link language."

This is an honest statement made by the DMK Minister, and this statement is being utilised by Mr. Kamaraj for his political purposes. In a Conference called the Tiruchi District National Students' Tamil Promotion Conference, Mr. Kamaraj expresses surprise at the views of the Education Minister of the DMK Ministry, and he says, Mr. Kamaraj says:

"The implications of those remarks were that the DMK Ministry was agreeable to make Hindi occupy the place of English in the country at some later date."

Mr. Kamaraj says that the DMK committed the greatest crime by saying that one day or other Hindi would become the only link language, it is the only language that can become the link language of this country. Who is to be blamed for this?

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

The language controversy is going on, and the students are excited. But who is exciting them, I want to ask. Who is at the root of the divisive forces in this country? If such elements are let loose, I do not think that there is any possibility whatsoever that the Home Minister or this Government will be able at any time to restore peace and to give this country a good administration so that orderly progress may continue in this country.

At the moment, democracy is on trial. Our entire Constitution is on trial. All of us are put to test now. If the federal Constitution has to work in this country, if the country should really have a united image, then not only the Centre has to be strong, not only the Home Ministry should uphold the rule of law and Constitutional propriety and spirit, but the Home Minister should also act above the partisan spirit, and no matter whichever is the party and whoever is the individual, if they go wrong and if they cross the limits within which we have pledged ourselves to function, then his strong hand must work there. If that is not going to happen, then I do not think that Mr. Chavan can congratulate himself. Mr. Chavan may just congratulate himself that, as the Home Minister, he has been functioning nicely, he gets a good hearing, he just manages the affairs. Managing the affairs is very good so far as Municipality or State is concerned. But let him consider the position that he occupies, the responsibility that he has for the entire country, for the future of this country, let him think over and if he has any sense of responsibility, let this Government, at least on this major question, decide firmly and finally as to what to do.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am highly grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Rising to oppose these Demands, I have, first and foremost, to express my very deep sense of shock and grief at the very horrible situation prevailing in this country because of the well organized and well planned continuous wave of communal riots which, if not checked with an iron hand, will lead to not only disintegration but degradation of our motherland.

The Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs says in the opening paragraph that the internal security of the Union, upholding and advancing the rule of law, assistance to the States in the maintenance of public order, etc., etc., are the main responsibilities of this Ministry. But it is precisely in the discharge of these responsibilities that the Ministry of Home Affairs has utterly and miserably failed. Not only there is lawlessness prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only the communal riots are shattering the image of India in the eyes of the world, not only the aggrieved are denied justice and fairplay, but the minorities feel themselves completely insecure every hour of the day in the country of their birth, and their confidence has been badly and rudely shaken.

The Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs makes a very sad reading when it says on page 40 under section B:

"Compared to 1966, the year 1967 witnessed an increase in the number of communal incidents. As against 133 communal incidents in 1966, there were 209 incidents in 1967."

This means that every second day there has been a communal incident. Recently we had very serious communal riots on a very large scale at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ranchi, Kashmir, Chickmagalore, Meerut, Karim Ganj, Trivandrum, Calcutta, Allahabad, etc. During all these riots it is the Muslim minority alone that has

suffered the worst. The Home Minister, Shri Chavan, himself, while making a statement on the floor of this House in response to a call attention on the 8th of this month, said:—

“While the immediate causes of the trouble in each case might vary from place to place, the main sufferers belonged to the minority community.”

Sir, under such circumstances I venture to ask as to what concrete steps the Government has taken to stop the recurrence of such riots, to punish the mischief-makers, whoever they may be, to rehabilitate the uprooted and to deal with the inactive, partisan or communal-minded officers of the Police. I would plead that it will be wrong to call these incidents communal riots. They are actually Muslim-killing and Muslim destruction under an organised plan by certain fanatically minded forces in this country. I would beg the House to bear with me for a while when I say that at Ranchi not even the Muslim students of the medical college also were not spared. At Chickma galore out of 63 business establishments, all but two were burnt and looted. You may remember, Sir, what happened at Rourleka a couple of years ago. Many Muslim women who had taken refuge in a building at the time of the riots were simply burnt to ashes by dropping fireballs dipped in petrol by removing the ceiling of the building. Recently, at Allahabad, when a Muslim locality a barbarous attack was made by the rioting mob, some resistance was given by Muslim young men. The Police came, arrested all these Muslim young men and later on, again the mob re-appeared, attacked and destroyed the locality and committed atrocities against women and children. These are the shocking tales of these communal riots which take place from time to time.

Sir, please permit me to quote here from the report of my respected colleague in this House, Shri Amrit

Nahata who visited Allahabad on the 20th of this month together with Shri K. R. Ganesh, Shri Shashi Bhushar, Shri Hari Krishan and Shri Ram Swarup, all Members of this House. This report gives a true and impartial picture of the recent happenings at Allahabad and says, as reported in the PATRIOT of 24th March:

“The whole thing was very well planned. Shops were carefully selected, marked and systematically looted and burnt. The biggest leather shop, two of the biggest watch shops and one of the biggest merchandise godowns all belonging to the minorities were completely ransacked and razed to the ground.”

Sir, we should also know when and how all these atrocities were committed. The same report of Shri Amrit Nahata continues and says about this also.

“Most of the looting and burning and stabbing took place during curfew hours but none has so far been apprehended.”

Can anybody dream of such horrible butchery and such barbarous atrocities, if there is any democratic and secular Government established, worth its name, in this country? As I have said earlier, all this happen under an organized plan. Otherwise, how is it possible for petty incidents or ordinary quarrels between two persons to immediately flare up into large-scale killing, arson, burning and plunder and how can simultaneous attacks take place at more than half a dozen places or more all of a sudden? This is what has happened at almost all the places where riots had taken place.

The report of Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Janab Ishaq Sambhali, again members of one House published in the PATRIOT of March 22, referring

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

to Allahabad riots, only confirms this when they say:

"The main feature which we noticed was that the riots had almost started simultaneously at many places. It seems that some communal forces were working on a pre-planned manner in organizing destruction and loot."

I cannot remain without saying that the role played by the police and the police officials in most of the cases, has been extremely deplorable. They have been either ineffective or partial or have encouraged such flare-ups directly or indirectly in most of the cases. I may again quote from the report of Shri Amrit Nahata where he speaks about Allahabad incidents and speaks about the behaviour of the police officials. He says:

"What astounded us most was the utterly callous and complacent attitude of the local authorities. Still more shocking was the unashamed partnership of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The inescapable conclusion we have arrived at is that the local administration is completely involved in the whole affair, that it has fabricated rumours, given them currency and deliberately inflamed communal passion and systematically converted the aggrieved into the accused."

I think there can be no more clearer and categorical picture of the failure of the police and the officials at such a critical hour to protect the life, honour and property of the citizens of this country. Sir, I would like to know what action the Home Ministry has taken against the officers who failed in their duty utterly and deliberately. Not only this, even the failure of intelligence to detect such organized plans seems to be very alarming. It is said that tension is noticed in many places before incidents take place, but it seems that

no preventive steps are taken which would avert the catastrophe. I am afraid this involvement in communal fanaticism of the very authorities whose responsibility it is to protect the lives and property of the minority is a terrible danger that will wreck the rule of law and destroy national integrity in this land.

Sir, all these facts should make every Indian hang his head in shame and feel that the evil of majority communalism has assumed a monstrous shape and that if it is not properly dealt with by the Government and the people, it will go out of control shattering the future of India and progress of its people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you should try to conclude.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Please give me some more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two minutes more.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Sir, please allow me to mention one thing. We do not know when the report of the Inquiry Commission headed by Justice Raghubar Dayal appointed to go into the course and causes of the communal incidents would be ready. It is months since the Commission was appointed and it is time that we get its report. It is said that the Government is waiting for that report to take any action.

AN HON MEMBER: No action.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIIT: Sir, I am surprised that though more than thousands of people have been killed in this country, murdered in open daylight, not a single person has been so far arrested for murder and hanged. And not a single person has been so far given award for the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity in this country and for putting up a gallant fight to protect the lives

and property of the minority community though such instances are not wanting. Is it not a shame and shocking? Irrespective of the community to which he belongs, nobody has been awarded for gallantry and for fighting for Hindu-Muslim unity cause.

Now, about the punitive fine, I may say it is an ill-advised step. By collecting fines from the people of these localities where disturbances have taken place, we will be harassing those who have actually suffered and shattering their morale further. So this has to be very seriously considered.

Sir, I have to mention here the very sad plight of the Muslims, as far as Services are concerned, particularly the military and the police. I can say that the Services and the Police Department have been completely shut for the Muslims for the last 20 years. The representation of the Muslims in the IAS and IFS is also very negligible, I understand out of the 50 to 60 lakhs of persons in Government services, the Muslim representation is not more than 10 per cent. I would urge upon the Home Ministry to have more and more members of the minority community in the Police Department so that it will go a long way in discouraging and curbing the communal riots.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, please give me two more minutes and I will finish.

Recently the language Bill has been passed. But, instead of solving problems it has created more complications. In the interests of the people and of the country and for giving equal opportunities to all sections of the people, I would plead for the continuance of English at least as an associate official language for a long time to come. Any attempt to make one of the regional languages as the

sole official language will give rise to rivalries which will cut at the very root of our unity and integrity.

Here, Sir, I have also to emphasize again upon the injustice done to the Urdu language. There seems to be a systematic attempt to wipe out Urdu, a language which is the joint heritage of both Hindus and the Muslims and which has its impress on Indian culture in every part of India. Recently, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister while laying the foundation stone of the Urdu Ghar on the 23rd at the capital agreed that injustice has been done to Urdu and said:

"It seems that Urdu has been rendered homeless in its own city, the city of Mir and Ghalib, thanks to the language becoming a pawn on the political chessboard."

In spite of all these pious and lofty declarations, nothing concrete is being done to protect this language and make it at least a second regional language in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi where crores and crores of people speak this language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. He may conclude now.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I may remind the House that certain truck loads of Memoranda were presented with more than fifty lakh signatures of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs to the President of India, some years back. At no time in the history of the world such a huge memorandum has been presented containing such large number of signatures. But all this has been without any result. Is this democracy or is this justice, I ask the so-called defenders of democracy.

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

I would say one word, before I conclude, about the report of the Mahajan Commission, I am not going into the details. I say, the Mahajan Commissions appointment was completely uncalled for and its recommendations are unjust and unfair. Nothing new has happened and no new developments have taken place. The borders of linguistic States have been established already, long back in 1959. Therefore, I warn the Government not to re-open the issue and create more and more grave consequences.

I earnestly hope that the points raised, being vital for the interests of the country, will receive the earnest consideration of the Home Minister. It is important for the healthy growth of democratic principles and secular ideals which we cherish in this country.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलते हुए विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्यों ने बड़े धुआधार भाषण दिये हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषणों में कहा है कि गृह मंत्रालय नाकामयाब साबित हुआ है, असफल रहा है क्योंकि देश में अमन व शांति नहीं रही। और भी बहुत सी बातों का उन्होंने ने जिक्र किया है। मेरे दोस्त द्विवेदी जी ने तो चुनाव में जिस तरीके का भाषण देते हैं उस तरीके से उन्होंने भाषण देकर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। आप जानते हैं कि मैं मंत्र मंत्रियों की आलोचना किया करता हूँ। आम तौर से मैं हर उस बात पर टिप्पणी करता हूँ जिस पर मेरा मन कहता है कि वह चीज ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर हम एक आँख से किसी चीज को देखें तो वह उचित नहीं है। जब भी हम किसी बात पर विचार करें तो हमें उस के सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान रख कर विचार करना

चाहिये। इस समय तक विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने जो तस्वीर हमारे सामने गृह मंत्रालय की रखी है, देश की रखी है, वह केवल एक ओर की है एक तरफ की ही है। उन्होंने केवल एक आँख से उसको देखा है। उन्होंने इसे ऐनक के एक ही शीशे से देखा है। इस लिये वह सही तस्वीर देश की हाउस के सामने नहीं रख सके हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उन का समर्थन मैं इस लिये नहीं करता हूँ कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और सरकार की ओर से यह मांग पेश की गई बल्कि इसलिये करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय ने ऐसा अच्छा कार्य किया है कि उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय उतनी कम है। 50 करोड़ निवासियों का यह एक बड़ा देश है जिसमें 20 से अधिक बड़े बड़े प्रान्त हैं और फिर उन प्रान्तों में विभिन्न सरकारें कायम हैं। कुछ सरकारें तो ऐसी हैं जिन्हें कि हम भानुमती का कुनबा कह सकते हैं। उन में कोई तो पश्चिम के लोग हैं और कोई पूर्व के लोग हैं, वहाँ पर इकट्ठा हो गये हैं और इस तरह वह अपना राज पाट चलाते हैं। उन में कम्युनिस्ट्स हैं, है, जनसंघी हैं, यह सब इकट्ठा हो गये हैं हाँला कि इन के रास्ते बिलकुल अलग अलग हैं लेकिन वह सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिये इस तरह से इकट्ठा हो गये हैं। केरल में कम्युनिस्ट्स हैं, मद्रास में डी० एम० के० है, अन्नादुराई साहब हैं। उस के अलावा नम्बूदरीपाद भी हैं। इस तरह की अलग अलग सरकारें हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोग्राम में हमारी यह भारत सरकार कायम है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आये दिन खड़ी की जाने वाली समस्याओं और मामलों को सुलझाना कोई छोटा मोटा काम नहीं है। सदस्यों ने केवल एक ही बात को लकर लिया है

कि दंगे हुए लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारीयाँ कितनी हैं ? आप जानते हैं कि यह लोक सेवार्थ, प्रशासन सुधार, पुलिस तथा लोक सुरक्षा, राजनीतिक मामले, विदेशी नागरिक, संघराज्य क्षेत्र, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र, जन-शक्ति और विधान तथा विधि सम्बन्धी मामले यह सब मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत शामिल हैं। इतने बड़े बड़े कार्य गृह मंत्रालय के जिम्मे हैं। जिस तरह एक परिवार के अन्दर गृहिणी को सारे कामकाज सम्भालने पड़ते हैं, उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी परिवार को कुशलतापूर्वक चलाने की होती है। उस के बच्चे आपस में लड़ते, झगड़ते हैं, फैमिली के मैम्बरस भी एक, दूसरे से लड़ते हैं और एक चतुर व कुशल गृहिणी के नाते उन सब को उभे दबाना पड़ता है और घर का काम ठीक से चलाना पड़ता है। सन् 67 के चुनावों के बाद देश क्री जो हालत बनी उस में अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी योग्यता से काम न लेते, मजबूती से काम न लेते तो यह देश बंट गया होता और इस के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाते। मैं पुनः इस बात को कहना चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्रालय ने जिस ढंग से काम किया है उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय उतनी कम है। इस के लिये मैं श्री यशवन्तरव चव्हाण को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। सरदार पटेल और पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत के बाद देश ने महसूस किया है कि हमारे देश में एक कुशल प्रशासक, एक मजबूत प्रशासक होम मिनिस्टर के रूप में यह हमारे चव्हाण साहब बैठे हैं जिनके कि हाथ में हम सब की इज्जत व जान, माल सब सुरक्षित है। इन के अन्तर्गत वह हमारे जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट्स व सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले लोग भी सुरक्षित हैं। कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में जो आगे मैं कहने वाला हूँ उससे आप को पता लगेगा कि उन की जगह अगर कोई और

होम मिनिस्टर रहा होता तो वह यहां कुर्सियों पर बैठे नहीं रहते। जैसा कि मैंने पहले गृह मंत्रालय के बारे में कहा है कि 50 करांड देशवासियों की जान माल आदि की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी इस होम मिनिस्टरी पर है। गृह मंत्री जी की इस रैजीम में गरीब, अमीर, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिक्ख ईसाई और जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, जनसंघी, सोशलिस्ट व कम्युनिस्ट्स आदि सब अपने आप को दिल से कहते हैं कि हम सुरक्षित हैं लेकिन ऊपर ऊपर से गालियाँ निकालते रहते हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट बोले और उन्होंने इलाहाबाद और मेरठ का जिक्र करते हुए बहुत कुछ कहा और गवर्नमेंट की नुकताचीनी की लेकिन वह अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में जितने सुरक्षित हैं क्या पाकिस्तान में भी वह उतने ही सुरक्षित हैं ? पाकिस्तान में उतने सुरक्षित वह नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान) हम जानते हैं कि वहां पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां पर बड़ा मुसलमान छोटे और गरीब मुसलमान को बचा रहा है लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसा नहीं है और यहां सभी लोग अमीर, गरीब, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख और ईसाई एक साथ बसते हैं। इतना ही नहीं यहां पर विभिन्न राजनैतिक विचार-धाराएं विद्यमान हैं और वह आजादी के साथ अपने अपने पक्ष में प्रचार करती रहती हैं। यहां पर ऐसी भी पार्टियां हैं जोकि भाषा के नाम पर चुनाव में जीत कर आई हैं और वह भाषा के नाम पर राज्य करती हैं और जाहिर है कि अगर वह इस तरह से फूट न डालें और झगड़ा न करें तो उन को कौन बोट देने वाला है ? लेकिन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन सब के होते हुए भी देश की एकता को बनाये रखा है और देश में अमनोअमान को कायम रखा है।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट ने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों के बारे में और अक्सरियत द्वारा अकलियती तबके पर की गई तथाकथित

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

ज्यादतियों का जिक्र किया है। लेकिन वह झगड़े किस ने किये हैं? अभी द्विवेदी जो की बात सुन कर मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई जबकि उन्होंने कहा कि उस के लिए कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार है। हकीकत यह है कि कांग्रेस ने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों को समाप्त करने के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है। महात्मा गांधी ने देश में साम्प्रदायिक एकता के प्रयत्न में अपनी जान दे दी और अन्य लोडरों ने भी इस के लिये जानें दी हैं? कौन इससे इंकार कर सकता है? अगर आज कांग्रेस न होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में न होते क्योंकि हम देख ही रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से हमारी दूसरी पार्टियाँ उस का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं। यह कांग्रेस की ही रिजीम है जिसमें गरीब से गरीब, छोटे से छोटे की वही ताकत है जो कि एक बड़े से बड़े की ताकत है। इस में जो एक हिन्दू नागरिक की ताकत है वही ताकत इस देश के मुसलमान नागरिक की है। राज्य द्वारा दोनों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं बर्ता जाता है। यहां पर किसी भी धर्म पर विश्वास करने वाला व्यक्ति उसी तरह से जिदा है और उसी तरह से यहां पर उसे हिफाजत प्राप्त है जिस तरीके से कि किसी हिन्दू को हासिल है। यह सारे का सारा श्रेय कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को जाता है, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को जाता है। अब इस बात से अगर कोई इंकार करता है तो वह हकीकत को छिपाता है, सच्चाई को छिपाता है और गलत बातों के ऊपर लोगों को गुमराह करने को कोशिश करता है। हमें अभी कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में भी थोड़ी चीजें रखना चाहूंगा। आज देश की हालत क्या है और उस हालत में गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी क्या है यह मैं श्री चव्हाण से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। मैं इस सदन में एक रेजोल्यूशन रखना चाहता था, लेकिन वह रेजोल्यूशन खड़े में डाल दिया गया। अगर

वह रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर आये तो मैं सारी की सारी चीजें यहां रखूंगा। आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के लोग बसते हैं, फिर भी इस डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट के सामने वह कह सकते हैं कि उन को इन बेंचों पर बैठने की इजाजत हो।

मैं इस वक्त जो वाक्यात और कोटेशन्स पेश कर रहा हूँ उन्हें सुन कर कोई भी देशवासी यह कहे बिना न रहेगा कि इन वामपक्षी साम्यवादियों को अगर जम्हूरियत की जड़ों को काटने से रोकना है तो उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा। उन की काली करतूतों पर से पर्दा हटाना व उठाना होगा। उन्हें देश के सामने असली रूप में पेश करना होगा। अब मैं उन को कार्रवाइयों का मुख्तसर तौर पर जिक्र पहले करूंगा। कौन नहीं जानता कि आज यह वामपक्षी साम्यवादी हिन्दुस्तान में माओत्से तुंग के फोटो और मोटों का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। बंगाल, असम, मद्रास और केरल में माओत्से तुंग के फोटो को सैल्यूट दिया जा रहा है, उस के जिनदाबाद के नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं आप को इस के उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

यह 17 मार्च, 1967 को कलकत्ते के हिन्दू होस्टल का दर्दनाक बाकया है कि एक नौजवान दिलीप भट्टाचार्य से इनलेपट कम्युनिस्टों ने कहा कि "भट्टाचार्य, तुम भी हमारे साथ नारा लगाओ"—क्या नारा लगाओ? "माओ त्से तुंग जिन्दाबाद" और "हिन्दुस्तान माओ के लिये"। जब उस विद्यार्थी ने ऐसा नारा लगाने से इन्कार कर दिया तो 40 कम्युनिस्टों ने उस लड़के को होस्टल के एक कमरे में बन्द कर के बुरी तरह पीटा। उसके चेहरे पर जलते हुए सिगरेट लगाये और बिजली के शाक दिये गये, जिन की वजह से उस की सारी चमड़ी झूलस गई। इस के साथ उसे कील लगे हुए छांटों से मारा गया, और फिर उसे जिन्दगी की आखिरी सांस

तोड़ने के लिये बाहर सड़क पर फेंक दिया गया। लोगों ने उस को हास्पिटल पहुंचाया। इस के बारे में भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्या श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने खुद जा कर देखा और इस की तस्वीक की है, जो मेरे पास मौजूद है।

इस जम्हूरी देश में यह सब कुछ कौन कर रहा है? कौन नहीं जानता कि इस तरह के दर्जनों वाक्यात हो चुके हैं और हर रोज हो रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने चीनी तौर तरीकों को अपना कर अपना प्रोग्राम मुस्तब कर लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान को चीन के हवाले किया जाये और माओ त्से तुंग की पूजा कराई जाय। असल में नागाओं और पाकिस्तान से मिल कर चीन की मदद से खुदमुद्दतार हुकूमत कायम करने की प्लान और साजिश पकड़ी गई। लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक सरगम मेम्बर वापते साइकपा के पास से प्लास्टिक बम पकड़ा गया। वह वाक्या करहाली गांव मौजा पार्सनूरा, जिला शिवसागर, असम में हुआ है। यह इलाका नागालैंड के बार्डर पर है। यह घटना 6 और 9 मार्च के दरम्यान की है। उस के बाद कुछ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। उन के कब्जे से कुछ अहम कागजात मिले, जिन में डायरियां और दूसरे कागजात थे, जिन में प्लास्टिक बम बनाने और चलाने, रेल की पटरियों को तबाह करने, रेलों को बमों से उड़ाने वगैरह की हिदायत लिखी हुई है। इन गिरफ्तारशुदा लोगों में दो पाकिस्तानी एजेंट, चार नागा बागी और आठ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं। इन आठ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों पर पिछले साल अपर असम में रेल गाड़ियों को बमों से उड़ाने का इल्जाम है।

इन गिरफ्तारशुदा लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों ने पुलिस को पूछताछ के दौरान बतलाया है कि वह जमीदोज नागाओं से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये हैं और हमारी तरह बहुत लोगों

ने ट्रेनिंग ली है। इन गिरफ्तार होने वाले लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों में उन के मशहूर लीडर हजारीका और हुसैन शामिल हैं। हमारे सामने बँठे हुए माननीय सदस्य इन्कार कर दें कि वह उनके मेम्बर नहीं है। उनकी पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी पार्टी के लीडर हैं। यह बात सिद्ध हो गई है कि हजारीका और हुसैन दोनों पाकिस्तानी एजेंट हैं और यह पाकिस्तान, बागी नागाओं, चीनी और लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों से सारी साज बाज करते हैं। उन के जरिये रूपया और हथियार चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों से आते हैं। और यह बात भी वाजेह हो गई है कि भारी तादाद में प्लास्टिक बम, हैंड ग्रेनेड, राइफल, बारूद, रिवाल्वर और दूसरे फ़िस्म के हथियार असम और बंगाल में आ चुके हैं, और एक हजार से ज्यादा लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर के चीन वगैरह से आ चुके हैं। उन के प्लान में यह बतलाया गया है कि असम को सब से पहले अड़्डा बनाया जाय। इस के लिये उन्होंने लचित सेना से भी संबंध स्थापित कर लिया है। इस के बाद बंगाल पर हाथ डाला जाये। इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान से सरहद्दी इलाके को काट दिया जाये, और यह सब काम चीन और पाकिस्तान की मदद से पूरा करने का प्लान है।

दूसरी तरफ केरल में भी सरगमियां तेज की जा रही हैं, और गोपाल सेना के जरिये सब कुछ किया जा रहा है। हर जिले में 20,000 ट्रेन्ड वर्कर्स गोपाल सेना के मुकरर किये जा रहे हैं और खूनी इन्कलाब माओ की ध्योरी के मुताबिक लाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं आप को बतला दूँ कि 20,000 कम्युनिस्टों की लिस्ट वालेंटियरों के तौर पर बनी है, और 2,000 आदमी एक दूसरी ट्रेनिंग में लगे हैं। 20-20 कम्युनिस्ट एक एक गांव में हैं ताकि अगर उन के हाथ से सत्ता छिन जाय तो वह जबर्दस्त ताकत के जोर से पुलिस का मुकाबला कर सकें, और जम्हूरियत का गला घोट सकें। इस के

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

लिये उन्होंने सारी की सारी प्लैन बनाई है।

कम्यूनिस्टों की टैकनिक का यह खास पहलू है कि जब उनकी साजिश पकड़ी जाती है, जिस में उनके लीडर का हाथ होता है और अगर कोई गिरफ्तार हो जाता है तो यह फौरन कह देते हैं कि यह हमारे मेम्बर नहीं है, क्योंकि उसकी पड़ताल कोई नहीं कर सकता जो उनके असली लीडर हैं वह तो छिपे होते हैं। रजिस्ट्रों में से उन के नाम पहले ही काट दिये जाते हैं, मगर उन सब का रेकार्ड उनके खुफिया रजिस्ट्रों में रहता है। इस लिये लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या लीडरों की तरफ से ऐसे ऐलान कि वह हमारे मेम्बर थे, अब नहीं हैं या हैं ही नहीं, कोई वजन नहीं रखता। यह सब एक मां के चटटे बट्टे हैं।

आठ दस रोज की बात है कि दार्जिलिंग के जिले में इन कम्युनिस्टों ने चाय के बागों के मजदूरों का जलूस निकाला। सदन को सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि जलूस निकालने के बाद क्या किया गया। नारा लगाया गया :

“माओ त्से तुंग को लाल सलाम,
लाल सेना का लाल सलाम”

यह नारे हिन्दुस्तान में लगते हैं और फिर कहा जाता है कि गृह मंत्रालय सख्ती करता है।

चीन और पाकिस्तान की बात में बतलाऊं। 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 की तारीख में बतलाता हूँ। लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक दस्तावेज (खुफिया कागजात) मिला है, जिस में एक सर्कुलर भी है जो पार्टी के लीडरों और सरकारों को भेजा गया, जिस में दर्ज है :

“वियतनाम पैटर्न पर हथियार-बन्द तशब्द की तहरीक चलाई जाय, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्युनिस्ट बर्कसों को

फौज प्रोर पुलित में भरती कराया जाय, इन्कलाबी तहरीक को चीन और पाकिस्तान के बार्डर से शुरू किया जाये।”

यह तो इन लोगों के साधन हैं।

“जब मशीनरी कायम हो जायेगी तो चीन से तिब्बत के रास्ते हथियार मंगाये जायेंगे। इसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिये एक सरकार का कम्युनिस्ट लीडर जो उतर प्रदेश का रहने वाला है को काम सोंपा गया है। उस ने बंगाल के अन्डर-प्राउंड लीडरों से मुलाकात की। उन लीडरों ने भरोसा दिलाया कि हथियारों और रुपये की कमी नहीं आने दी जायेगी और गुरिल्ला लड़ाई के लिये तमाम इन्तजामात मुकम्मल किये जा रहे हैं।”

अब मैं आपको रेडियो पीकिंग की बात बतलाता हूँ। 1 जुलाई, 1967 को चीन के रेडियो ने ऐलान किया कि :

“नक्सलवाड़ी हथियारबन्द इन्कलाबी जंग का पहला कदम है जो कि हिन्दुस्तानियों ने माओ त्से तुंग की रहनुमाई में शुरू की है।”

इसके बाद दूसरा ब्राडकास्ट देखिये :

“यह नक्सलवाड़ी में जो खूनी इन्कलाब आ रहा है हिन्दुस्तानी, चीनी व बाकी दुनिया के दूसरे लोग इस इन्कलाब का स्वागत कर रहे हैं।”

है कोई यहां पर जिसने इस इन्कलाब का स्वागत किया हो? लेकिन चीन रेडियो कहता है, चीनी ब्राडकास्ट में यह कहा गया है। उसके बाद फिर वह कहता है कि :

‘कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के इन्कलाबों ने जिन्होंने 1965 में इकूमत अपने

हाथ में लेने का तहैया किया था, यह काम शुरू कर दिया है और वह किसानों को हथियारबन्द कर के अपने झुंडों पर जम कर काम कर रहे हैं।”

आगे आप देखिये। चीनी हमले के वक्त वामपंथी कम्यनिस्टों ने एक पोस्टर छपवाया था जिस में लिखा था :

“चीन की भूमि पर हिन्दुस्तान ने हमला किया है, इसलिए सच्चे देश-भक्तों से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि भारत द्वारा किये गए झूठे वादों पर विश्वास न करें। चीन पर यह हमला अमरीका के कहने पर नेहरू ने किया है।”

और देखिये :

“जिला दार्जिलिंग तिब्बत का है और जल्द चीन के कबजे में चला जाएगा। आप लोगों की जो शिकायतें होंगी वह बहुत जल्द दूर होंगी क्योंकि अब चीनी आ रहे हैं।”

15 hrs.

[SHRI G. H. DHILLON in the Chair]

हरि कृष्ण कोनार और प्रमोद दास गुप्त, दोनों का जो 24 अक्टूबर का बयान है, उसको भी आप देखें। वे कहते हैं :

“समाजवादी देश होने के कारण चीन किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि पर कब्जा नहीं जमाना चाहता और तथाकथित चीनी हमले के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के आन्दोलन का कारण राजनीतिक है।”

अब आप देखें कि नम्बूदिरिपाद साहब क्या कहते हैं। 1962 में पार्टी की नेशनल एग्जिक्यूटिव ने एक तीन हजार लफ्जों का

रोजोल्फ्युशन पास किया था। मैं उस में से थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :

“भारत सरकार ने मैकमोहन लाइन के उल्लंघन की बात कही है और कहा है कि चीन द्वारा यह उल्लंघन किया गया है। मगर चीन ने इस बात से इन्कार किया है। मेरी राय भी यही है।”

यह उनकी राय है जो आजकल केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं।

ए० के० गोपालन साहब क्या कहते हैं, इनको आप अब सुन लें।

“मैं चीनी हमले की खबरों में बिल्कुल भी यकीन नहीं रखता और यह सिर्फ चीन को बदनाम करने का बहाना है।

श्री मजफ्फर अहमद, श्री हरि कृष्ण कोनार और श्री प्रमोद दास गुप्त की तरफ से एक दस्तावेज का प्रकाशन किया गया था, उस में से मैं थोड़ा सा आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वे कहते हैं :

“हमारे अनुसरण करने के लिए साफ साफ रास्ता वही है जो चीनियों ने तैयार किया है।”

उन्होंने 24 जून 1956 के ‘पेकिंग रिब्यू’ की संख्या 171 से उद्धरण का हवाला दिया है। उस में कहा गया था :

“श्रमिक वर्ग को किसी न किसी रूप में क्रान्ति द्वारा बुरजुआई के ढांचे कोचर चूर कर के बुरजुआई डिक्टेट शिप को खत्म करके प्रोलेटेरियन डिक्टेट शिप कायम करनी चाहिये।”

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

ये उनकी बात में आपको बता रहा हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि हम जम्मूरियत में विश्वास करते हैं।

आगे कहते हैं :

“संसदीय ढंगों से यह सरकार बदली नहीं जा सकती है। इसलिए हम लोगों को माओ त्से तुंग के आदेशों पर चलना चाहिये और सरकार को शक्ति से बदल देना चाहिये”।

दिसम्बर, 1964 में लैफ्ट कम्प्यूनिस्टों का एक पम्फलेट निकला था जिस में कहा गया था :

“चीनियों ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला नहीं किया है बल्कि वे हिन्दुस्तानियों को गुलामी से निजात दिलाने के लिए आए थे। काश्मीर, केरल, नेफा और नागालड हिन्दुस्तान के कमजोरतरीन जुड़ हैं और अगर इन पर कब्जा किया जाए तो वे कम्युनिज्म की जद में आ जायेंगे”।

21 मार्च को असम के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री के० पी० त्रिपाठी ने स्टेट असम्बली में बताया था कि असम के शिवसागर जिले में वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट लीडरों ने होस्टाइल नागाज और गर मुमालिक के साथ साजिश करके मौजूदा सरकार का तख्ता पलटने की पुरजोर कोशिश की है।

केरल असम्बली में 26 मार्च को यानी परसों ही चीफ मिनिस्टर की नम्बूदिरीपाद ने कहा है कि यह ठीक है कि श्री कुक्कनिल नारायणन जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया (माक्सिस्ट) के मੈम्बर हैं यानी श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद के साथी हैं उन्हें चीन के सिफारत खाना दिल्ली से रपया मिलता है। माह जनवरी में मनीआडर के जरिये उसे एक बक्

स्टाल चलाने के लिए रपया आया था। मगर अब हमने उस मेम्बर को पार्टी से मुअ्तिल कर दिया है। चीनी रुपये को आने से रोकने का काम भारत सरकार का है। ये उनके शब्द हैं जो आजकल केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। इस चीज को रोकना यहां के होम मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी है, यह श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद का काम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस देश में इस तरह के लोग हों इस तरह को पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हों जोकि लोगों को गमराह करके हिन्दुस्तान की जम्मूरियत का गला घोटती हों और देश की स्वतंत्रता और अखंडता को खतरा पैदा करती हों तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को इस देश में रहने का क्या हक हासिल है? अपने अपने दायित्वों को बड़े हो सुन्दर ढंग से और योग्यता से निभाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी आप सख्ती से काम लें। अगर आप लफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन कर देते हैं तो सारा सदन और हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता आपकी पीठ के पीछे होगी और आपकी पूरी पूरी हिमायत करेगी।

एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। जिन को देश की एकता, अखंडता, सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता की कद्र होती है वे हमलावर चीनी फौज को मुक्ति फौज नहीं कहते। ये वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट जम्मूरियत का लबादा पहन कर जम्मूरियत का झूठा नारा दे कर जम्मूरियत का गला घोट रहे हैं। ये एक रोज इसके कातिल बन जायेंगे। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इन विदेशी एजेंटों को जो चीन के बफादार हैं और हिन्दुस्तानी अक्वाम के दुश्मन हैं आजादी का नाजायज फायदा न उठाने दिया जाए और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह एक भारी गलती होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और

गृह-मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की गतिविधियों से देश की एकता, अखंडता, स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा को जो खतरा पड़ा हो गया है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए वह फौरन कड़ी कार्रवाई करें। मुझ पूरा भरोसा है कि ग्रानरेबल होम मिनिस्टर द्वारा उठाये गए चीनी एजेंटों के बारे में किसी भी कदम का सारा देश और सारी जनता स्वागत करेगी और माननीय मंत्री जी का साथ देगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri C. C. Desai, His Group has got 16 minutes.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): 20 minutes.

Considering the flaying received by the Home Minister not only during these two days but from the beginning of this session, one would have expected that he would have felt sick and tired and may be wanting to retire, and perhaps may be in need of a short spell of transcendental meditation at the feet of the Maharishi particularly after all the lawlessness, all the murders and all the carnage that this country is witnessing from day to day. *

The Home Ministry is responsible for the good Government as well as efficient administration of the country. The Home Minister, with his genial temperament and suave manners, is not going to retire nor, as I suggested earlier, is he going to take to transcendental meditation which he probably requires for peace of mind. He is not built that way.

He talks of the unity of the country. At the same time, he brings forward a Resolution before this House which damages, which causes the biggest damage to that unity—I mean the Resolution on languages. When this particular Resolution on languages was brought forward, my revered leader, Rajaji, had prophesied that it would divide the country. And that is

what is happening. Unless this Resolution is rescinded as early as possible and a consensus arrived at on the question of language, there is this danger of division of the country. Many people in the country say that English and the British united the country. Hindi and the Congress have divided it. I do hope that even at this late stage wiser counsels will prevail and an attempt will be made, as suggested by Rajaji only the other day in his latest article on the language problem in Swarajya to have a consensus in place of this particular Resolution.

Mr. Chavan talks of maintaining the integrity of the country and at the same time does a good deal to encourage the dismembering of one of the States of our country which is on our border—Assam. Surely, the ingenuity of our Government and all our national leaders belonging to all parties should be sufficient to maintain the integrity of Assam while giving satisfaction to the legitimate political aspirations of the various units comprising that State. Why is it that these people are not satisfied? That is really the crisis of confidence. Not only is the approach not right. Today the country has not got confidence in the political leadership, in the sagacity of the Congress leaders. That is why all these problems arise and all these difficulties emerge. If only their policies, behaviour and attitude were such as to arouse confidence among the people, many of these problems which appear insoluble to begin with will be resolved. Just now my friend Mr. Prem Chand Verma talked about communism in West Bengal. We had been shouting from housetops from this side of the House that serious notice should be taken of the spread of communism not only in West Bengal but throughout the country. Only the other day I was in Calcutta and witnessed a procession carrying portraits of Mao Tse-tung and shouting the slogan; Mao Tse-tung zindabad. This is happening in Calcutta, which is the largest city in our country. In spite of the sup-

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port that many sections from this side of the House lend to the Government for banning the Communist Party, they are not prepared to do so, I suppose, out of deference to their leader, the Prime Minister, who herself, many feel, is half-communist.

Mr. Chavan often talks about the eradication of the evil of corruption. It is a very noble idea and I wish him all success. But what is his Government doing? They have appointed—I have no doubt, with the knowledge and permission of the Home Minister—a gentleman as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation a gentleman whose hands are stained with the stigma of corruption. He had to resign his Cabinet post because of this allegation; he was connected with a particular case. He fought and lost the election. He was rejected by the people of his district and he has now been elevated to the position of Chairman of one of our important public undertakings where he has already started playing politics with labour. As it is, the Corporation is not doing well and God only knows what will happen to the heavy investment made in that corporation with this particular gentleman playing politics with labour. Where is the eradication of corruption? If you cannot apply that standard to your own party and people, where is the necessity for this slogan? Is it not possible to get a good man for that Corporation? It is a question of rewarding member of his political party regardless of his antecedent and history due to which he had to leave the Government at that time. But they have no qualms about witch-hunting civil servants. Take the case of Mr. Bhoothalingam, a brilliant officer, who was described the other day by TTK in the current as outstanding, outstanding, outstanding. He was posted as ambassador. Sud-

denly, witch-hunting started with the support of the Congress Party and an enquiry has been held. The case is still pending I understand the Sarkar Committee has submitted a report to the Government but a decision has not been taken on that report. Here is an honest and brilliant officer who was victimised whereas in a parallel case a partyman who lost an election and who had to resign his cabinet post due to unsavoury reasons has been appointed as chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. This is the double standard of which I accuse the Government. Heads I win; tails you lose; that is their standard. He wants co-operation from the Opposition and says: let us all sit together and solve our common problems. A very good idea indeed. But what is this definition of co-operation? The definition of co-operation as demanded by him is: you must surrender yourself to us; we will do what we like; we will call you as we like. Take the informal consultative Committees. They would not accept the unanimous advice of all the leaders of the Opposition. Co-operation in their sense is one-way traffic and that is the type of co-operation they demand. The Congress Party has not that massive majority which it used to have in the past. It has lost the majority of States. Co-operation must be both ways; it must be constructive and acceptable. There is again the question of double standards in other matters also. The Home Minister denounces the speakers of West Bengal and Punjab for what he called the exercise of extra-constitutional powers. Yet he has no words of condemnation for the gentleman called Sampurananand who was even more guilty of perverting and defying the Constitution, or for the Governor of Bihar who made a mockery of the Constitution by having nominated as Chief Minister somebody for one day and on the second day nominating somebody else as Chief Minister. The distinction is

that the Speakers of West Bengal and Punjab are not Congressmen and therefore they must be brought to book and condemned and criticised! But the then Governor of Rajasthan, Sampurnanandji is a Congress gentleman; the present Governor of Bihar Mr. Nityanand Kanungo is again a Congressman. Congressman can do no wrong; Congress can do no wrong. That seems to be the position. But the days when the country would accept such a thesis are over.

AN HON MEMBER: Do you approve of the action of the Punjab Speaker or the Bengal Speaker?

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am talking of the double standards; I do not approve of their action but I do not also approve of the action of the other two gentlemen I mentioned. Do you have that sense of fairness? These are Congressmen; the others are non-Congressmen. That is the trouble; that is the double standard.

What is the state of the country today? Can any one say that there is safety and security? Can any one assert that there is no lawlessness and anarchy? On the New Year's day, a respectable lady was molested and assaulted by *goodas* in Connaught Circus, in the heart of New Delhi and yet the police under the charge of Mr. Chavan had not been able to locate the culprits and bring the offenders to book. The leader of my friend sitting before me was murdered and till now the police have not been able, to the best of our information, to bring the offender to book. Cases can be repeated where you can prove that there is no respect for law and order and for the rule of law today. That is the feeling in the country as a whole. The other day is open daylight, in the open court, three judges of the Supreme Court were assaulted. How does this thing happen? If we try to find out what the malady, the disease of lack of respect for authority and for the leadership is due to, the reason is, the leadership is too weak and

therefore, there is indiscipline throughout the country.

It was amusing therefore—not only I say so, but the papers found it amusing—to find our Prime Minister saying that this country had never a stronger Government than hers. There were cartoons in the papers showing the great Prime Minister standing and the three front benchers standing there applauding her. There were cases of murders, rapes and other things strewn on the ground. That was the cartoon. Why make a statement which makes you look ridiculous? Say, it is true there is indiscipline and breakdown of law and order. Why make a statement that the country has never seen a stronger Government than today? Who believes that? You make yourself ridiculous by such statements. Why not confess and say, let us get together and try to improve the condition in the country? If that attitude is there, certainly the cooperation of the Opposition would be forthcoming.

That would mean a confession that the Government is incapable of solving the country's problems single-handed, without the cooperation of the opposition. That they are not prepared to confess, because they must hang on to their chairs, no matter what happens to the country. They must see beyond their nose. They must come down from their ivory towers. Those days are gone when there was a massive majority for the Congress Party and every State ruled by them.

I particularly want to speak about the position of the civil services in the country. It was fortunate that in 1947, when we became independent, this country inherited a very fine civil service. That is how the structure of administration has gone on practically in spite of the faults and mistakes of the other side. We know of countries around us where the administration had fallen and collapsed, because they did not inherit a

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good civil service. But these people are not grateful for that, except one man in the Congress Party, whose name will shine in the annals of this country more than any of these people or their predecessors. That was Sardar Patel. I say that openly and publicly. He knew the value of the services. The other day the Prime Minister said, the civil servants were enjoying power when they were going to jail or singing Prabhat Pheris or something like that. Sir, we were doing our duty and we presume that the Home Minister today wants the civil servants to do their duty regardless of the political complexion to which they belong. Duty is duty and I am not ashamed of performing that duty. Today I am a politician and I shall also perform the duties of a politician. I can be both, a good civil servant and a good parliamentarian. You have not got that capacity. You cannot be a good administrator. You can only make speeches here and on the public platform. We can do both. So, an efficient civil service is what this country requires. Governments have changed often in France, but because the civil service was quite strong and it was left uninterfered with by the politicians, France prospered and is one of the strongest countries in the world. I ask the hon. Home Minister who is in charge of administration to take a lesson from this and leave the civil service uninterfered with. We know that in the districts, the politicians go to the Collector and almost force him to do certain things, threatening that otherwise they will go to the Chief Minister or raise it in the Assembly. Only if you leave the steel frame of the civil service uninterfered with, you will get good government. Politicians will come and go, but let the civil service be not affected by this virus of political interference.

The Congress Party is charged today with the sacred duty of giving good Government to this country and

to look after us, our children and our children's children. They must put people above party, country above Congress, service above self. They must seek the cooperation of the opposition. Today they are in office, but their children will not be in office. This country has got to be made safe and prosperous for the sake of our children, not for our own sake. How long are you going to be in office? At the most 3 years. But if the country goes down what is the use of your being in office for these 3 years? Look ahead, beyond your nose. Don't think of the present on the basis of making hay while the sun shines. Look to the future. Look not for yourself, but for our children and for our children's children. That is where the present Government has failed. If you were a little more, talking with the common man in the street, you will find out what the people say about the Government, about the lack of security and safety and anarchy prevailing in the country today.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi: Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry. At the outset, I want to congratulate the Home Minister on his ability and master-mind in tackling the difficult situation last year. He had to handle a variety of problems—problem at our borders, problem of language and student unrest, communal troubles and not the least the boundary disputes between the States. We found that last year was perhaps the most difficult year so to say in the history of independent India. The way the Home Ministry handled the affairs deserves congratulations from all sections of the House. I have heard speakers from that side criticising the Home Ministry on one score or another, but I should say that they have failed to examine themselves introspectively as to who are really responsible for the political turmoil that is prevailing in the country, whether it is the Government at the Cen-

tre, or the people at large who are under the influence of varied political parties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): CIA.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is very near and familiar to him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is why he mentions it.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the political map and the physical map of the country. While I am also equally particular about it I am also particular about the social map of India. Having achieved independence from the British Government, having achieved our political objective, have we achieved the social reformation, the fundamental social objective that is required to sustain the independence?

153.31 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

If we look at the Indian society as a whole we can see that the vulnerable points in the society inside India are more than those existing on the borders. The Indian society has been divided both vertically and horizontally on the basis of language, caste and so many other things, and the undemocratic forces against which we are all posed they are trying to secure vulnerable points in the Indian society so that they can grow at the expense of the devastation of the country. So, the Home Ministry should pay more attention to this aspect of the situation and try it with plans and schemes to see that the society is readjusted properly to sustain the independence.

In this connection I would particularly try to draw the attention of this House to an aspect which we tried to discuss this morning in response to the Calling Attention Notice about a Harijan boy being burnt in Andhra Pradesh and a lady being taken in procession nakedly. Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh a certain Harijan gentleman was seen just touching his moustache and he died along with

others. Are we not ashamed that even after 20 years of independence these atrocities are being committed on the weaker sections of the society? Should we not be awake to this problem? We must remember that the weaker section of the society is just as vulnerable point for the undemocratic forces that are ruling this country, the secessionist and anti-national political parties that are working in this country under various names. I need not name them. They have in their mind, in their heart of hearts the idea of backing these people so that with the help of these bewildered ignorant people they can achieve their nefarious ends.

For their security and safeguard, maybe there are many political and constitutional safeguards. The laws are there. But are the people at large able to get shelter under them? We have been pressing in this House, and Shri Asoka Mehta admitted it, that there would be a parliamentary committee appointed mainly for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now that question is hanging fire. So, I would request the Home Ministry that it should make up its mind and immediately appoint a permanent parliamentary committee just on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee or Public Undertakings Committee to look into the safeguards and interests of the weaker sections of the society. We are surprised when we hear about such atrocities. But they are committed all over India. The only thing is that they are not brought to the notice of either Home Ministry or the Ministry of Social Welfare. I do not know what the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is doing with his band of officials spread all over the country. It gives no publicity to these things and so the Ministry is not aware of these things. No action was taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government even though this atrocity was committed one month ago, until very recently it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

If such things are going on in this country even 20 years after independence, what is the hope for the Harijans of this country? I think we are really heading towards a crisis of confidence. If one-fifth of the population of this country loses faith in the democratic working of this government, if they do not get the constitutional rights which are guaranteed to them, I do not know what is going to happen to this country. So, I would again reaffirm that the undemocratic forces at work in the vulnerable pountry within the country within the society they are more than they are on the borders. So, it is high time that the Home Ministry take social welfare in its fold, under its care and control so that the welfare work will be more effective, as for as the weaker sections of the society are concerned.

I am very happy and I again congratulate the Home Minister for the fact that very recently a Harijan was appointed as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. This gesture will go a long way to create among the Harijans confidence in him and his Ministry that he is going to take care of them. But there are many things which are yet to be done. Regarding the proportion of representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the services, the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1967-68 says:

"The representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services has been improving. But Government wish that the pace should be accelerated."

That means that due representation is still not achieved. Though there is a machinery, that machinery is either defective or negligent or it is not keen or serious about improving the lot of the Harijans.

Then I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to another aspect of the problem. From time immemorial the Harijans have been living at the outskirts of the villages and unless something is done, in the present state of affairs they are going to live at the outskirts of the villages. If this segregation is perpetuated, continued, in Indian society, under one grab or another, if Harijans are subjected to the atrocities which we discussed earlier I do not know what right we have to condemn South Africa when we are treating our own brothers in this country in this way, when there is segregation in villages, when there are blacks and whites in every village in this country. when there is no cohesion and no brotherhood between community and community. So. I should seriously suggest that we should think in terms of re-organising the village system itself. Otherwise, this is going to continue for centuries together, whatever our laws or whatever our intentions may be. Of course, the late Dr. Baba Ambedkar suggested that the Scheduled Castes of every village should be taken together and Scheduled Caste villages should be made so that in those villages at least there shall be no caste or any distinction, there cannot be any rich or poor, high or low caste, and the cultivable land in this country should be given to a body of trustees for redistribution among these people.

So, the first thing is that there should be re-organisation of villages. Secondly, the Government should seriously consider that the land of this country should be nationalised and distributed to Harijans on a preferential basis. Unless we make the Harijans economically strong educationally strong.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah):
What about other poor classes?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My hon. friend fails to understand that the Harijans are not suffering only from economic backwardness but they are also suffering from social backwardness arising out of untouchability. The criterion is untouchability and we do not feel ashamed that we have not been able to abolish untouchability even after 20 years of independence.

What are the other political parties doing? They always blame the Congress Party but let me know what the Opposition parties are doing. What is their plan; what is their scheme for the abolition of untouchability? What are they practising? It is very easy to criticize the Government but it is very difficult to formulate their own schemes for the welfare of Harijans.

So, I suggest these two things at the moment—again, I repeat—re-organisation of the village system and the villages and nationalisation of land for the sake of Harijans. Unless we do this, this mass, this weaker section of society, will be exploited by undemocratic forces of this country and there will be a national crisis.

श्री लताफत अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर की मुतालिबात अरब की मुखालिफत करता हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद इसलिये देता हूँ कि इन के जमाने में मुल्क ने इन्तजामी मुग्रामलात में बहुत हैरतभंगेज तरक्की की है। होम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद से आपने बड़े-बड़े कारनामे भन्जाम बिये हैं। आपके जमाने में फिरकेवाराना फसादात की तादाद काफी बढ़ गई है और उम्मीद है कि इसी तरीके से यह रफ्तार बढ़ती रही तो आपका रिकार्ड सब मिनिस्टरों से ज्यादा बढ़ जायगा। खन् 1967 में यह तादाद 209 तक

पहुँच जाने के बाद यह भन्दाजा होता है कि रफ्तार बहुत तसल्लीबदश है और इस में इजाफा ही होता जायगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर इसी तरह से मन्सूबेबन्द तरीके पर काम किया गया तो इस साल यह तादाद तेजी के साथ और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब चूँकि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से अभी हाल ही में तशरीफ लाये हैं, इसलिये आप डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की टैकनीक्स भी इस में बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। आपने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की इस टैकनीक को कि भ्रचानक हमला करो होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल किया है। फिरकेवाराना फसादात अब भ्रचानक तौर पर रूनुमा होने लगे हैं, कभी करीमगंज में, कभी शोलापुर में, कभी मालागांव में, और कभी इलाहाबाद में। इस तरीके से भन्दाजा नहीं किया जा सकता कि फसादात कहां किस वक्त रूनुमा हो सकेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ आपने फसादात में प्राटो-मेशन को भी रिवाज दिया है। अब फसादात आइन्दा से खुद ब खुद उठो रहा करेंगे, इस के लिये किसी को कुछ कहने सुनने की जरूरत पैदा नहीं होगी। ये फसादात एक वक्त में कई जगह भी हुआ करेंगे और एक जगह भी। मैं समझता हूँ इस टैकनीक के इस्तेमाल से अब आपको किसी कम्यूटर के इम्पोर्ट करने की या किसी नई मशीनरी के इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सब्जेक्ट आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का नहीं।

श्री लताफत अली खां : अब आपको किसी मशीनरी को इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। सिर्फ गुरु गोलवलकर की पुरानी मशीनरी को ओवरहाल करने से ही काम

[श्री लताफत अली खां]

चल जायगा। आपके जमाने में तादाद के सिलसिल में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। पहले तादाद बतलाने में हमारे पुराने मिनिस्टर साहब को दो-दो सिफर हटाने पड़ते थे, लेकिन आपके जमाने में एक सिफर हटाने से ही तादाद ठीक हो जाती है। रांची में 700 आदमियों की जाँच जाया हुई है लेकिन एक सिफर हटा देने से वे 70 हो गईं। इसके लिये भी आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि इस तरह से तादाद घटा कर बहुत आसानी से काम निकाला जा सकता है।

इस के अलावा आपकी मेहरबानी से फसादात के बारे में लोगों को खबरें भी बहुत आसानी से मिलने लगी हैं, क्योंकि जिस वक्त आप यह यकीन दिलाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर बाशिन्दे की जान व माल की हिफाजत होगी, उसी वक्त एक फसाद शुरू हो जाता है। इस से लोगों को अन्दाजा लगा लेने में आसानी पैदा हो गई है और वह समझते हैं कि हमारे हंम मिनिस्टर साहब जिस वक्त ऐसा यकीन दिलायेंगे तो जरूर एक फसाद पैदा हो जाय। आपने रांची के हादसे के बाद ऐसा यकीन दिलाया था और उस के बाद ही कानपुर में फसाद हुआ और दूसरी चार जगहों पर फसाद हुए, उस के बाद मालेगांव में 6 मुसलमान पुलिस की गोलियों से हलाक हुए। उस के बाद आपने फिर यकीन दिलाया कि जान-व-माल की हिफाजत की जायगी तो शोलापुर में और फिर रतलाम में फसादात हुए। इस के अलावा महाराष्ट्र में कई जगहों पर फसादात हुए। इस के बाद आपने गोरखपुर के हादसे के बाद फिर यकीन दिलाया तो मेरठ में फसाद हुए, कलकत्ते में फसाद हुए और करीमगंज में फसाद हुए। अब आप के इस यकीन दिलाने के बाद बहुत आसानी के साथ यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि फसाद कब शुरू हो जायगा।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप चूँकि

महफूज हैं इस लिये आप यह समझते हैं कि तमाम लोग महफूज हैं और लोगों को गैरमहफूज होने का जो अहसास है, वह खलत है। मेरे ख्याल में इसके लिये अगर आप एक कानून बना दें जिसके जरिये से अदम-तहाफुज के अहसास को गैरकानूनी करार दे दिया जाय तब बहुत अच्छा होगा, वरना आपको इस के बारे में उस अक्लीयत का यकीन करना चाहिए जो यह कहती है कि हमें अदम-तहाफुज है

होम मिनिस्टर साहब की बड़ी मेहरबानी है कि उनकी पुलिस-इन्तजामिया फसादियों की इमदाद करने में बड़ी तेजी के साथ सरगर्मी दिखलाती है। आपकी पुलिस जनसेवा के इस जज्बे के तहत कल्लो-गारतगरी में बहुत हाथ बटाती है, जिसकी मिसालें अगर ढूँढनी हों, तो मेरठ में जाकर उन को तलाश किया जा सकता है जहाँ पर पुलिस ने जलसे में शिरकत के लिये आनेवाले मुसलमानों की बसों को रास्ते से हटा कर उस तरफ भेज दिया जहाँ गुण्डों का मजमा था और उन गुण्डों को मुसलमानों को कल्ल करने में और छुरेबाजी करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं पैदा हुई। इसी जज्बे के तहत आपकी पुलिस ने बड़ बड़ कर मेरठ में मुसलमान मोहल्लों पर हमले किये और घरों से निकाल निकाल कर उन पर डण्डे बरसाये। यही नहीं बल्कि पुलिस अफसरान ने अपनी निजी बन्दूकों से मुसलमानों पर फायरिंग भी की। आपकी पुलिस ने मुसलमानों के जलसे के चारों तरफ घेरा डालकर पहरा दिया जबकि उस वक्त शहर के दूसरे हिस्सों में खूब तेजी के साथ छुरेबाजी हो रही थी, उस तरफ किसी ने तबज्जह नहीं दी। मुमकिन है मेरठ के इस कारनामे का संहारा चौधरी चरण सिंह साहब अपने सिर पर बांधने के कोशिश करें।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That is under judicial inquiry.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): When the things are already referred to a judicial inquiry, I do not think it is proper on the part of the hon. Member to refer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right; let him conclude now.

श्री लताफल अली खाँ : लेकिन इलाहाबाद में जो फसाद हुआ है उसका सेहरा तो हमारे होम मिनिस्टर के सिर बांधा जायेगा। वहां पर फसादियों ने मुसलमानों के भ्रमलाक को जांच जांच कर और निशान लगा लगा कर जलाया लेकिन नुकसान 25 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने पाया। मुसलमानों के कई बड़े बड़े गोदाम इलाहाबाद में फूंककर और जलाकर राख कर दिये गये। किसी जगह पर अग्नर जान बचाने की कोशिश की गई और मुकाबला किया गया तो पुलिस ने उनको निकाल निकाल कर घरों से मारा और फसादियों के हवाले किया।

हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा इलाहाबाद के फसादात को देखने के लिए तशरीफ ले गई लेकिन पुलिस ने उन का दिल दुखाना पसन्द नहीं किया और उन्हें सिर्फ वही मुहत्ले दिखाये गये जहां पर किसी किस्म का नुकसान नहीं हुआ था। पुलिस के इस जज्बे की मैं तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वह हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का दिल दुखाना पसन्द नहीं करती है।

आप की पुलिस इस क्रूर मुस्तेद है कि वह मुस्लिम गुंडों को अग्नर वह ऐटम के पीछे भी छिपे हुए हों तो तलाश कर सकती है लेकिन हमदर्दी के जज्बे की भी उस में कमी नहीं है। वह हिन्दू फसादियों का खुल कर साथ देती है और कत्ल करने में उन की मदद करती है। गिरफ्तारियों के मामले में हिन्दू, मुसलमान दोनों को बराबर रक्खा जाता है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि मरने वाले

और नुकसान उठाने वालों की तादाद मुसलमानों की ही होती है। हो सकता है इसकी वजह दुनिया में बदनामी का डर हो और उस की वजह से दोनों फरीकों को गिरफ्तार करना जरूरी समझा जाता हो।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप के जमाने में जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी के लिए जिस कदर मतालिबात किये गये हैं उस के खिलाफ आप इतनी मुस्तेदी के साथ जमे हुए हैं कि अभी तक कोई जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी नहीं कराई है। ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों में आप अपना वक्त जाया करने की जरूरत महसूस न करें।

अखबारात और रसायल में मुसलमानों के खिलाफ जो प्रोपगैण्डा किया जा रहा है उस के जरिए जो जहर मुल्क के अन्दर फलाया जा रहा है उस पर भी आप तबज्जह न दें और वह इसलिए कि ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों पर गौर करने के लिए आप के पास कोई वक्त नहीं है। मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया।

[شہری لطافت عی خان (مظفر نگر)]
 جناب سہیکر صاحب - میں ہوم
 منسٹر صاحبہ کو مبارکباد دینے کے لئے کہتا
 ہوا ہوں۔ لیکن ہوم منسٹری کی
 مطالبات زرعی کی مخالفت کرنا ہوں۔
 ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد اس
 لئے دیتا ہوں کہ ان کے زمانے میں
 ملک نے انعامی معاملات میں بہت
 عہدت انکھرتی کی ہے۔ ہوم منسٹر
 بلنے کے بعد سے آپ نے بڑے بڑے
 کارنامے انجام دئے ہوں۔ اب کے زمانے
 میں فرقہ وارانہ فسادات کی تعداد

[شری لطافت علی خان]

کافی بڑھ گئی ہے اور امید ہے کہ اس طریقے سے - یہ رفتار بڑھتی رہی تو اچھا کارڈ سب منسٹروں سے زیادہ بڑھ جائیگا - ۱۹۶۷ میں یہ تعداد ۲۰۹ پر پہنچ جانے کے بعد یہ [اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ رفتار بہت تسلی بخش ہے اور اس میں اضافہ ہی ہوتا جائیگا - مجھے امید ہے کہ اگر اس طرح سے منسوبے بلند طریقے پر کام کیا گیا تو اس سال یہ تعداد تیزی کے ساتھ اور زیادہ بڑھ جائے گی - ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب جو کہ قفلس منسٹری سے ابھی حال ہی میں تشرف یافتہ ہیں اس لئے آپ قفلس منسٹری کی تھکنیکس بھی اس میں بہت اچھی طرح سے استعمال کر رہے ہیں - آپ نے قفلس منسٹری کی اس تھکنیکس کو اچانک حملہ کرو ہوم منسٹری کے اندر بھی بہت اچھی طرح سے استعمال کیا ہے - فرقہ وارانہ فسادات جب اچانک طور پر رونما ہونے لگے ہیں - کہیں کریم کالج میں - کدتی شولا پور میں - کہیں مالے گاؤں میں اور کہیں الہ آباد میں - اس طرح سے اندازہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ فسادات کہاں کس وقت رونما ہو سکیں گے -

اس کے علاوہ ساتھ آپ نے فسادات میں آٹومیشن کو بھی رواج دیا جا سکے اب فسادات انہدام سے خون بخورد اہتے رہا کرہنگے - اس کے لئے کسی کو

کچھ کہنے سلسلے کی ضرورت پیدا نہیں ہو گی - یہ فسادات ایک وقت میں لگتی جگہ بھی ہوا کریں گے اور ایک جگہ بھی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس تھکنیکس کے استعمال سے اب آپ کو کسی کمپیوٹر کے امپورٹ کرنے کی یا ان نئی مشینری کے امپورٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی -

ایک مانٹھ سہ ماہیہ : یہ - ہجکت آپ کی سٹھت گورنمنٹ کا ہے - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا نہیں -

شری لطافت علی خان : اب آپ کو کسی مشینری کو امپورٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - صرف گورو گولوگر کی پرانی مشینری کو اور حال کرنے سے ہی کام چل جائیگا - آپ کے زمانے میں تعداد کے سلسلے میں ہی کافی ترقی ہوئی ہے - پہلے تعداد بتلانے میں ہمارے پرانے منسٹر [صاحب کو دو دو صفر ہٹانے پوتے تھے لیکن آپ کے زمانے میں ایک صفر ہٹانے سے ہی تعداد ڈھیک ہو جاتی ہے - رانچی میں سات سو آدمیوں کی جانوں ضائع ہوئی ہیں - لیکن ایک صفر ہٹا دیلے سے وہ ستر ہو گئیں - اس کے لئے بھی آپ کو مہارکھان دیتا ہوں - کہ اس طرح سے تعداد گھٹا کر بہت آسانی سے کام نکالا جا سکتا ہے -

اس کے علاوہ آپ کی مہربانی سے فسادات کے بارے میں لوگوں کو خبریں

میں اس کے لئے اگر آپ ایک قانون
 بنا دیں - جس کے ذریعہ سے عدم تحفظ
 کے احساس کو غیر قانونی قرار دے
 دیا جائے - تو بہت اچھا ہوگا - ورنہ آپ کو
 اس کے بارے میں اس اقلیت کا یقین
 کرنا چاہئے - جو یہ کہتی ہے کہ
 ہمیں عدم تحفظ ہے -

ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی بڑی
 سہربانی ہے کہ ان کی پولیس انتظامیہ
 قسادیوں کی امداد کرنے میں بڑی
 تیزی کے ساتھ سرگرمی دکھاتی ہے -
 آپ کی پولیس جن سہوا کے اس جذبے
 کے تحت قتل و غارتگری میں بہت
 ہاتھ بٹاتی ہے - جسکی مثالیں اگر
 قہرندلی ہوں - تو مہرتہ میں جا کر
 ان کو تلاش کیا جا سکتا ہے - جہاں پر
 پولیس نے جلسے میں شرکت کے لئے
 آئے والے مسلمانوں کی بوسوں کو راستے
 سے ہٹا کر اس طرف بھیج دیا
 جہاں غلڈوں کا مجمع تھا - اور ان
 غلڈوں کو مسلمانوں کو قتل کرنے میں
 اور چہرے ہازی کرنے میں کوئی دقت
 نہیں پیدا ہوئی - اسی جذبے کے
 تحت آپ کی پولیس نے بڑھ بڑھ
 کر مہرتہ میں مسلمان مصلوں پر
 حملے کئے اور گھروں سے نکال نکال کر
 ان پر قندے برسائے - یہی نہیں بلکہ
 پولیس افسران نے اپنی نجی
 بلڈوگوں سے مسلمانوں پر فائرنگ
 بھی کی - آپ کی پولیس نے
 مسلمانوں کے جلسے کے چاروں طرف

بھی بہت آسانی سے ملنے لگی ہیں -
 کہونکہ جس وقت آپ یہ یقین دلاتے
 ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے ہر باشندے کی
 جان و مال کی حفاظت ہوگی - اس
 وقت ایک فساد شروع ہو جاتا ہے -
 اس سے لوگوں کو اندازہ لگا لہئے میں
 آسانی پیدا ہوگئی ہے اور وہ سمجھتے
 ہیں کہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب
 جس وقت ایسا یقین دلاہنگے - تو ضرور
 ایک نس پیدا ہو جائیگا - آپ نے
 رانچی کے حادثے بعد ایسا یقین
 دلایا تھا اور اس کے بعد ہی کانپور میں
 فساد ہوا - اور دوسری چار جگہوں پر
 بھی فساد ہوئے - اس کے بعد مالہاؤں
 میں ۶ مسلمان پولیس کی گولہوں سے
 ہلاک ہوئے - اس کے بعد جو آپ نے پھر
 یقین دلایا کہ جان و مال کی حفاظت
 کی جائیگی تو شولا پور میں اور پھر
 رتلام میں فسادات ہوئے - اس کے علاوہ
 مہاراشٹر میں کئی جگہوں پر فسادات
 ہوئے - اس کے بعد آپ نے گورکھپور کے
 حادثے کے بعد پھر یقین دلایا - تو
 مہرتہ میں فساد ہوئے - کلکتہ میں
 فساد ہوئے اور کریم گنج میں فساد
 ہوئے - آپ کے اس یقین دلانے کے بعد
 بہت آسانی کے ساتھ یہ اندازہ لگایا جا
 سکتا ہے کہ فساد کب شروع ہو جائیگا -
 ہوم منسٹر صاحب - آپ چونکہ
 محفوظ ہیں - اس لئے آپ یہ سمجھتے
 ہیں کہ تمام لوگ محفوظ ہیں اور
 لوگوں کو فہر محفوظ ہونے کا جو
 احساس ہے - وہ غلط ہے - مہرے خیال

[شری لطافت علی خاں]

گھبرا ڈال کر پھرتے دیا۔ جبکہ اس وقت شہر کے دوسرے حصوں میں خوب تیزی کے ساتھ چہرے بازی ہو رہی تھی۔ اس طرف کسی نے توجہ نہیں دی۔ ممکن ہے مہرتوں کے اس کارنامے کا سہرا چوندھری چرن سنگھ صاحب اچھے سے باندھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

"SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central): That is under judicial inquiry.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): When the things are already referred to a judicial inquiry, I do not think it is proper on the part of the hon. Member to refer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right; let him conclude now.

شری لطافت علی خاں: لیکن

الہ آباد میں جو فساد ہوا۔ اسکا سہرا تو ہمارے ہوم منسٹر کے سر باندھا جائیگا۔ وہاں پر فسادوں نے مسلمانوں کے املان کو جانچ جانچ کر اور نشان لگا لگا کر چلاھا۔ لیکن نقصان ۲۵ لاکھ سے زیادہ نہیں بڑھنے پایا۔ مسلمانوں کے کئی بڑے بڑے گودام الہ آباد میں پھونک کر اور چلا کر راکھ کر لئے گئے۔ کسی جگہ پر اگر جان بچانے کی کوشش کی گئی اور مقابلہ کیا گیا۔ تو پولیس نے ان کو گھروں سے نکال نکال کر مارتا اور فسادوں کے حوالے کیا۔

ہمایوں پر لگے منسٹر صاحبہ الہ آباد کے فسادات کو دیکھنے کے لئے تشریف

لے گئیں لیکن پولیس نے ان کا دل دکھانا پسند نہیں کیا اور انہیں صرف وہی محلے دیکھائے گئے جہاں پر کسی قسم کا نقصان نہیں ہوا تھا۔ پولیس کے اس جذبہ کی میں تعریف گئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ وہ ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب کا دل دکھانا پسند نہیں کرتی ہے۔

آپ کی پولیس اس قدر مستعد ہے کہ وہ مسلم گندوں کو اگر وہ ایٹم کے پیچھے بھی چھپے ہوں تو لٹا کر سکتی ہے لیکن ہمدردی کے جذبہ کی بھی اس میں کمی نہیں ہے۔ وہ ہندو فسادوں کا کھل کر ساتھ دیتی ہے اور قتل کرنے میں ان کی مدد کرتی ہے۔ گرفتاریوں کے معاملے میں ہندو۔ مسلمان دونوں کو برابر رکھا جاتا ہے لیکن یہ ضرور ہے کہ مرنے والے اور نقصان اٹھانے والوں کی تعداد مسلمانوں کی ہی ہوتی ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس کی وجہ دنیا میں بدنامی قدر ہو اور اس کی وجہ سے دونوں فریقوں کو گرفتار کرنا ضروری سمجھا جاتا ہو۔

ہوم منسٹر صاحب۔ آپ کے زمانے میں چوتھیل انکوئری کے لئے جس قدر مطالعات کئے گئے ہیں اس کے خلاف آپ اتنی مستعدی کے ساتھ جمع ہوئے ہیں کہ ابھی تک کوئی چوتھیل انکوئری نہیں کرائی ہے۔ ایسی

چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں میں آپ اپنا
وقت ضائع کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس
نہ کریں -

اخبارات اور رسائل میں مسلمانوں
کے خلاف جو پروپیگنڈا کیا جا رہا
ہے اس کے ذریعہ جو زہر ملک کے اندر
پھیلا جا رہا ہے اس پر بھی آپ
توجہ نہ دیں اور وہ اس لئے کہ ایسی
چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر غور کرنے کے
لئے آپ کے پاس کوئی وقت نہیں
ہے - میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا ہوں کہ
اب نے مجھے بولنے کے لئے وقت
دیا -

श्री केदार पस्वान (रोनेरा) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणा-
धीन अनुदानों की मागों पर बोलते हुए
मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है
कि देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 20 साल
से अधिक हो गये, कांग्रेस तब से सत्तारूढ़
है लेकिन हरिजनों की दुर्दशा अभी तक
जारी है। देहातों में अभी तक हमें वही
छूआछूत देखने को मिलती है। हरिजनों
को पहले की तरह ही सबकों के कुओं
से पानी लेने व मंदिर में प्रवेश करने की
दिवकत है। उन के पास पक्के घर नहीं है
न ही खेती लायक जमीन है। आज
भी उस की जीविका की समुचित
व्यवस्था का अभाव है। न तो उसके पास
खेती करने के लिये जमीन ही है
और न ही उसे कोई नौकरी व घधा
मिलता है। स्थिति यह है कि आज हरिजन
उसी तरह से नंगे, भूखे व बेसहारा
हैं। उन की भोजन, कपड़े और निवास
की समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई
है। गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं कि
उन के पास कुछ भी तो नहीं है। देश

में 10-12 करोड़ हरिजन बसते हैं।
उनके पास कितनी जमीन है अथवा कितनी
नौकरी है ? खूबी यह है कि मंत्री
महोदय से यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है
लेकिन वह इस के लिये कोई माकूल
इंतजाम नहीं करते है।

यह विधि की विडम्बना नहीं तो और
क्या है कि जो खेतों में काम करें, खेती मजदूरी
करके खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करें उन्हें
खाने को अनाज न मिले, जो कपड़े के
घंघे में मजदूरी करें और कपड़े तैयार कर
उन्हें तन ढांकने के लिये कपड़ा न मिले
और जो मकान निर्माण कार्य करें उन्हें
सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह की व्यवस्था
न हो। मंत्री महोदय जानते ही हैं कि जो
बेचारे रात, दिन कठोर परिश्रम करते हैं
उनकी आज कैसी दर्दनाक हालत हो रही है?
पिछले 20 सालों में उन की अवस्था में
कोई उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है और
वह अभी भी दबा कर रखे जा रहे हैं।
मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में जितने भी हरिजन
एम० पी० हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी
से क्यों न हों, वह जनसंघ के हो, सोशलिस्ट
पार्टी के हों अथवा कांग्रेस पार्टी के हों,
सब को इस बारे में मिल कर एक मत
से फैसला करना है कि हरिजनों का उद्धार
किया जाय और जैसे यह आंध्र प्रदेश
में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया गया है,
उन्हें जलाया आदि गया है उस को बर्दाश्त
न करते हुए इस सवाल पर तमाम हरिजन
सदस्यों को सदन छोड़ देना चाहिये।
श्री जगजीवन राम को भी तुरन्त अपने
मंत्रीपद से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।
हमें सब को मिल कर फैसला करना चाहिये
और सरकार को 2, 4 महीने का समय
देना चाहिये और उस के बाद अपने लक्ष्य
की प्राप्ति के लिये हम को सत्याग्रह करना
चाहिये। समय आ गया है जब सरकार
चेते और उन की कठिनाइयों का निरा-

[श्री केदार पस्वान]

करण करे। जो लोग अभी तक बगैर आवास के हैं उनको जमीन आदि देकर बसाया जाय, बेरोजगारों को धंधे में लगाया जाय। जिनके पास जमीन जोतने के लिये नहीं है उन्हें जोतने के वास्ते जमीन की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह भी कहां का न्याय है कि एक आदमी तो 500 बोघा जमीन जोते और दूसरे आदमी के पास एक बोघा या थड़ी सी जमीन जोतने के लिये न हो? मेरा यह कहते हुए दिल रो रहा है कि इस राज्य में साधु को तो फांसी लगती है और चोर की रिहाई हो जाती है। चन्हाण साहब यहां कुर्सी पर बैठ कर दफ्तरी कगजों में लग जाते हैं और वह यह जाकर स्वयं नहीं देखते हैं कि देहातों में आज हरिजनों की कैसी दयनीय अवस्था हो रही है? अभी हाल में मध्यप्रदेश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ और अभी अभी झांझ प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होने, उनको जलाने व औरतों को नंगा करके गांव में घुमाने का समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है जिस पर कि सभी देशवासियों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिये। अब इस पर उन्हें तुरन्त इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये नहीं तो हरिजनों को फिर खुला छोड़ दे और वह उन अत्याचारों के खिलाफ खड़े हो कर गोली चलायें, बम चलाये या कुछ भी करें। मेरी श्री जगजीवन राम से मांग है जो कि हरिजनों का नेतृत्व करते हैं और यहां सेंटर में मिनिस्टर हैं वह अगर हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं करते हैं तो उन्हें अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिये।

इस अवसर पर मैं मैथिली को बिहार प्रान्त में मान्यता दिये जाने की मांग करता हूं। बिहार में दरभंगा मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारण, सहर्षा, पूर्णिया, तथा उत्तरी भुंगेर जिले के लोगों की मैथिली

को मान्यता दी जाने की मांग है। और इस के लिये 2 करोड़ लोग मांग कर रहे हैं। जब अन्य अन्य प्रांतों में आप वहां की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को मान्यता प्रदान कर रहे हैं तो मैथिली को भी बिहार में मान्यता प्रदान की जाय। यहां मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक पूरे देश का सवाल है हिन्दी ही इस की राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा रहनी चाहिये इस पर हिन्दी के अलावा और कोई दूसरी भाषा आसन नहीं की जानी चाहिये। अलबत्ता जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा जब अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को आप प्रदेशों में मान्यता दे रहे हैं तो मैथिली को उस से क्यों वंचित रखा जाय?

सीमा की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वह पूर्ण नहीं है और वह वृष्टिपूर्ण है। हालांकि सीमा पर हमारी पुलिस बंटी हुई है लेकिन चोरी छिपे हमारे देश का सामान व अनाज दूसरे देशों को जा रहा है, वह चीन व पाकिस्तान को चला जा रहा है और हम उसकी रोकथाम करने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यहां से तो चोरी छिपे हमारा अनाज चीन, नैपाल और पाकिस्तान में चला जा रहा है और यहां लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। आखिर यह होम मिनिस्टर किस काम के लिये यहां बैठे हुए हैं?

यह हमारे 10-12 करोड़ गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी इतने सालों से बनवास भोग रहे हैं। भगवान राम को भी तो 14 साल का ही बनवास मिला था लेकिन क्या आप इन हरिजनों को जन्मभर के लिये बनवास देना चाहते हैं? मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अब स्थिति असहनीय हो चुकी है और मैं मांग करता हूं कि जितने भी हरिजन सदस्य हैं वह अपनी सदस्यता से त्याग पत्र दे दें और जाकू

देश में हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये और उन पर जमाने से चले आ रहे भ्रष्टाचारों को समाप्त कराने के लिये देशव्यापी संघर्ष का आयोजन करें और उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये अपने प्राणों की भी बलि देने से न हिचकिचायें।

धन्यवाद ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I start dealing with the problems raised in the course of the debate, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who participated in the debate and for keeping the level of the debate very high. Certainly, they have made criticism against the Home Ministry, against some of the policies of the Government of India and some of them have made some personal criticism against me also. All the three aspects of criticism, certainly, I welcome because that gives us an opportunity to put before this House and, through this House, before the people of the country the basic thinking of the Government on many matters that are discussed here.

Before I forget, I must pay a compliment for a speech from the hon. Member from Muzaffarnagar, U.P., Shri Latafat Ali Khan, for his sarcasm which is rather non-Communist quality of speaking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I protest; he is trying to convert our Member.

16 HRS.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I sometimes feel, and I am rather pleased, that even sarcastic compliments come from the other side.

This debate was opened by another very distinguished member of this hon. House, Mr. Piloo Mody. After hearing his speech, I started feeling that the whole country was on the rampage but then I realised that Shri

Piloo Mody was an incarnation of exaggeration. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to comment on anybody's physical stature.....(*Interruptions*). It would be completely wrong if we take rather an unbalanced view of things.

Another hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, also described the condition of the State as a sick nation, there is some sort of sickness....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I said, the disease of communalism and casteism.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am sorry, I got a wrong impression.

Shri C. C. Desai also wanted to know as to what was the state of the health of the country. I would like to tell them that I do not want to take a complacent view of the things. I cannot say that all is well. I certainly do not take that view, but I am also not prepared to say that all is unwell....

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR (Saharsa): Most of the things are unwell.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am giving my own view.

It is not true that all is unwell, because if you take a review of what happened in the last 15 months or so—You may take a period before the elections and survey the period after the elections—many things have happened. But we will have to analyse what has happened and what is what—law and order, law and public order, etc. What happened can consist of two types of things: One is the normal crime and the other is a sort of lawlessness arising out of certain political conditions, certain social conditions and certain economic conditions. If we try to review both the things as far as the former part is concerned, the crime is concerned, naturally it has to be dealt with, with better policing, modernisation of police forces, proper enforcement of law, removing

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the deficiencies in administration and so on. Certainly these can be done. But in regard to many problems which I am going to take one by one, you cannot say that these are problems which are normal problems of law and order. Take for example, the problem that we discussed here today, the problem of communalism, the problem of regionalism, the problems and difficulties and lawlessness arising out of the language problem etc. These are not problems that can be ascribed to some sort of abnormal conditions of individuals who participated in it and those who are responsible for it. These are some of the maladies that we have inherited from the past history of our own country; these are the long projections of the way of our thinking and the way of our life for centuries together. This is not something that has happened suddenly.

16.05HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If you take the problem of communalism, it is much better that we try to understand the whole problem in all its aspects. Hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, tried to simplify the issue; he said, we better find out who started the trouble. Certainly one can find out what started the trouble. But can you merely explain a communal riot in which hundreds of houses are burnt and many people are killed, by how it started? We need not think how it starts. Even if it starts in a void, it takes a serious turn. At the same time, he said, it is necessary to find out whether the people concerned are loyal to the nation. I must say that this attitude itself is a reasonable cause for such troubles. We should not create a psychosis in this country of suspicion about a group of people, about a community, as if they are not loyal to the country. What I call communal politics is this politics. I do not want to attack any one party or party's programme because I have a great respect for Mr. Vajpayee; I know that he believes in secularism...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He does not represent his Party (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is this attitude that is creating a psychology that one particular group of people, only because they belong to a different religion, are not likely to be loyal to the nation....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): I did not say that. What I said was that the minorities, while demanding rights, must discharge their duties. I never raised the question of loyalty.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When a responsible man, of the stature of Shri Vajpayee, makes such a statement, he makes the minorities suspect. The same thing can be said about the majority also....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Of course.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There, you speak of individuals. If he does not want to apply it to himself, he may not. But I am making a positive statement. In this country there is a wrong attitude of equating only the majority with the idea of nationalism. This country consists of different minorities and very important minorities—there are Muslims, there are Christians and there are people belonging to some other religions also. If we constantly say that the minorities are entitled to rights only if they observe their obligations, as if they are not observing their obligations, then what will happen? There may be bad individuals. Black sheep are there in every community. Therefore, we should not create this psychology. People say that, as a Home Minister, I must go and attack these things. Certainly one can go and attack, individuals who are found, but these are invisible attitudes, these are intangible attitudes of mind which, really speaking, are basically responsible for this type of situation here. It is not

right to say that this happened in one type of States, because we have seen that it is not really confined to one type of States. It is not only in a Congress State that it happened, but it did happen in non-Congress States also. It did happen in Maharashtra, and I am ashamed of it. But it also happened in Bihar. It started in Bihar where there was no Congress Government. It happened in Uttar Pradesh; the worst thing happened in U.P. when there was no Congress Government. It happened in Kerala where there is no Congress Government but there is a Communist Government—between Muslims and Christians. It is not as if the party that rules is responsible or not responsible for it. It is ultimately the general atmosphere that we create in this country that is basically responsible for it. Therefore, it is no use trying to find a simple explanation for it or trying to find a scape goat in a single person. If the hon. members want to find in me the scape goat and if they are going to be satisfied with this, then I will not grudge their satisfaction. But that is a different matter. That is not going to solve the problem. The communal problem has a certain history in this country and we have to change our entire outlook. I entirely agree with Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who mentioned that we have to change our outlook completely. But merely accusing cannot do this, and merely a decade is possibly not enough for it. We will have to work and work continuously for this.

As far as administration is concerned, naturally we will have to take steps and we are taking steps. He asked as to what are we doing about it. I can say from my experience in the last 15 months that this particular year was a very difficult year, not for we as individuals; whether it is good or bad for individuals, it does not matter. Whether it is very easy or difficult for a Minister, that does not matter. Certainly for the last 15 to 18 months were rather a difficult period

for the country as such. We are passing through a difficult crisis, I should say. It is not a very easy thing to say, 'Do this way', 'Do that way', because the things are to be balanced. Yes, Sir, I have made a statement in Annual Report which was referred to and read by the hon. Member, but I want to know, what is the role of this Ministry? The role of this Ministry is not merely a Police. I am not merely a Police Minister. I am a Home Minister. Whoever becomes the Home Minister, he is not a Police Minister, he is the Home Minister. Otherwise, if it was merely police work, it was very easy. What is the approach, what is the perspective with which this Ministry has to work, this Government has to work? Here, we have to balance the freedom of the people with the public order in the country. Here, we have to balance the constitutional rights of the States with the constitutional responsibilities of the Centre. I am coming to that question of Centre-State relations which some hon. Members mentioned. We have to see that the freedom does not degenerate into licence, but, at the same time ensure that firm action does not erode freedom.

Sir, most of the subjects that were mentioned here in this debate were individually discussed at times in this hon. House. We have heard the contradictory allegations. Either they say that the Home Minister has excessively acted or he has not acted at all. It is always a balance, a balance between the freedom and public order, balance between the rights of the States and the Centre. And Sir, this balance is a very difficult balance because sometimes some people on some occasion get angry and say, 'What are you doing? Why don't you go and remove this Chief Minister? If for some constitutional reasons a Government was dismissed, some others say, 'Why did you do that? Damn the Home Minister. He is toppling the governments'. These are the sort of things which are said in this House.

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My main point is: we have to reconcile both these aspects in this Ministry. We have to see that constitutionality and the rule of law is also maintained. We have to see that the sovereignty and integrity of the country is also maintained. We have to see that democracy and the concept of secularism is maintained. That means, really speaking, one has to keep a balance. I wish I could have gone in one direction. It is rather very easy for one. One could have a single-track mind and merely go in for firmness. Here, Sir, firmness has to be mingled with, coupled with restraint. It is not merely the firmness that helps you, if certain thing happens in a wrong way. Take for example one incident in the South when some young boys got up and tried to burn the national flag. This is one incident which certainly can provoke a man to make an angry statement because that act itself is certainly bad. But can we, Sir, identify a few tens of students or hundreds of students who tried to do that with the entire people in the South and say that what all of them are doing is wrong. Therefore, one has to take a balanced view of the matter and it is this difficult task that I had to perform in the last 15 months. So any Home Minister has ultimately to strike a balance in this matter.

These difficult times can be faced only with confidence and hope in the future of this country because with all these difficulties I can say that I have a great faith in the future of this country, in the democratic spirit, the sovereignty and integrity and secularism of this country. I have no doubt. There are things happening, but these are some of the strains and stresses through which this country has to go. It appears that it is inevitable. But the point is: how will we go through this period of stresses and strains?

If we just lose our balance and take some extreme view of the matter, then possibly the future of the country

would be jeopardised. We are always reminded and asked, 'What are you doing?'—Sir, the last 20 years after Independence has been the most trying period for this country—consolidating Independence and transforming this conventional society, a conservative society, into a secular society, into a democratic society. This is very difficult. It cannot be done merely by passing laws or by issuing instructions. We have to live day by day, minute by minute in those conditions and create those conditions in the minds of the people so that we become a democratic society and a secular society in a true sense. This is a difficult task and in this the Home Minister has to be a watchman. He is not merely a police watchman, he is the watchman of the constitutionality, he is the watchman of the liberty of the people.

Sir, I consider that day, a great day for me, when we could decide to issue the notification for the withdrawal of Emergency because that was the day of the *magna carta* of the liberty of the people. But when it became necessary to come before this hon. House to have legislation for taking strong action against those people who are likely to undertake activities like cession or secession, even though I said that we were taking rather too much power, we came before this House and asked for that power.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कांग्रेस को बचाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया है। बहुत से विरोधियों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir. You get rid of this complex. If at all Congress has to go, it would not go because you curse it. It may go because of its faults. I have no doubt it will remain because of its strength, because its basic strength. I do not say, basic strength of individuals, but because of the basic strength of its

philosophy. It may or may not, but it is not the future of the Party that we are discussing here. It is the future of the country that we are discussing here.

Sir, these are the approaches.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कांग्रेस जाएगी कैसे, यह बताइये ।

श्री शिब नारायण (बस्तौ) : आप सिर नीचे करो और पैर ऊपर, तब जाएगी ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण जाएगी तो आपके बाद जाएगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरे बाद सह, लेकिन मेरा लड़का तो कम से कम इसको न देखे ।

श्री शिब नारायण : आपका लड़का है भी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now, Sir, having dealt with this problem of communalism because I said after all these communal incidents take place and they are very bad. They are bad incidents. Take for example, what happened in Karimganj. Now, may I ask Mr. Vajpayeeji, really speaking what happened in Karimganj? There was one Muslim boy of 14—I was told I met him also—and a Hindu boy of 16. Some quarrel took place between these two boys only. Can we say that only because this boy of 14 was a little aggressive and took his cow back, was it an enough justification for starting the trouble in Karimganj? Suppose these were two Hindu boys and the same thing had happened, could there have been a communal trouble? Only because a Muslim boy of 14 was a little aggressive and was trying to protect his cow—it is a compliment to him and he was very proud to possess a cow. Really

speaking, the Hindi community should have gone and garlanded that young boy. What happened was that a large number of Muslim houses were burnt. This starting point theory is no good. What is important is something basic and wider than that and that has to be looked into. The most important thing in this matter, as I said, is the outlook.

Again I would certainly say is there is communal politics on the Hindu side, there is also communal politics on the Muslim side and I would appeal through you to all those people, let them not create a feeling that the Muslims are the most harassed community in this country. I am not saying there are no grievances. There may be grievances, but those grievances will have to be approached rationally. They can certainly place them before the Government. But to say that the entire Muslim population in this country is a class of secondary citizens—creating that sort of psychosis is also equally bad. I must say that because it is also my responsibility to put it. These basic communal attitudes in using politics for getting justice or for removal of grievances are responsible for these troubles in the country. For that matter our outlook has to be changed. Certainly the Government has to take some action in the matter. And the duty of the Central Government is of two types—basically guidance and secondarily intervention, if necessary. because, Sir, I am told that the constitutional rights of the States are very important. I believe in them because the rights of States are also equally important and the public order is the responsibility of the State. I am not trying to find an excuse to get away from my responsibility. At the same time, therefore, my work is to energise the State Governments, advise them without giving them a feeling that we are trying to dictate to them anything and, if necessary, to go to their assistance also, send them

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police force, if necessary, appoint Commissions, if necessary. That is exactly what we are doing.

I have to take the responsibility of taking a view here in public saying that it is much better that you apply the rule of collective fines. It is a rather very harsh step to take, but it helped some State Governments to take such a step. It is necessary to have committees of the leaders and representatives of the people at all levels, at village level, at town level, at district level and at State level, and they must automatically go into it. It is not merely because certain type of Government is there that they should go into it. It is a series of suggestions which have been prepared to guide Central-State Governments and I think some of the State Governments are making use of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What happens if the Administration takes a partisan view?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the Administration takes a partisan view, and if it is proved, whatever the consequences they have to face, they should face. And I would not come here to plead for such Administration. Even if it is my Administration, I will come and say I have failed in my duty, I can assure this honourable House, if in such matters it happens like that.

I have got very short time, and I have tried to cover as many points as I could.

Now, Sir, coming to the other question of Central-State relations, my own personal conviction is what I have mentioned in my last speech—last speech means the speech I deli-

vered in the last year's Demands—that the relationship that is embodied in our Constitution today is the best solution for the Centre-State relations. That is my view. This relationship is the result of the lessons that we have learnt in the history of the last many centuries in this country. I have no doubt that the Centre has to be strong. I have no doubt that the States also have to be strong and each other has to help each other to be strong. In this country, Sir, whenever there was a weak Centre, we exposed ourselves to external aggression and ultimately we allowed ourselves to be dominated by the foreign power.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is happening now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When there was over-centralisation, that also did not last long.

These are the lessons of history and the founding fathers of our Constitution, with wisdom, with foresight, laid down the basic principles of relationship between the States and the Centre and I have no doubt that they should remain. I do not want to suggest thereby that there is no scope for adjustment as and when sometimes some adjustments become necessary. But for that matter, I have no doubt that our constitution is flexible enough, to accommodate just adjustments when they become necessary like when the problem of backward State and its development is concerned. I think certainly some mechanism can be found to help them. The Planning Commission was found to be the best mechanism to help this process. That is our experience of the last twenty years. But, Sir, this attitude that only Defence, Communications and Foreign Policy should be left to the Centre and States should be made masters of everything else

is a thought which is a dangerous thought, which will ultimately destroy this nation. It is a process which will ultimately lead to the balkanisation of this country.

I know, there are some people whose philosophy is to think that this country is not a nation, but amalgam of many nations. I know this theory has been many times promulgated by important national parties. They had kept it concealed for some time. Now, I will not be surprised if they come forward again with this philosophy when they see that forces of linguism, regionalism and communalism are raising their ugly heads and feel that this is the time to push forward this theory. So, I will not be surprised if they come forward with this theory. Sir, this is exactly what the enemies of this country would want. What is ultimately the analysis that we can make of the attitude of Pakistan and China?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What is the meaning of linguistic States?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will come to the problem of language again. Sir, what is ultimately our analysis of the attitude of China and Pakistan? I am not going into the external matters or the problem of defence in this matter. But this is a very obvious thing. The first lesson to be learnt is that China is keen to become the leader of the world by first of all achieving hegemony in the Asian world and they know that our country of this size and of this strength is going to be the basic obstacle in their way. They would like this country to be divided, a sort of amalgam of many nations. Possibly this is the psychology of Pakistan also.

So, Sir, when we talk about Centre-State relationship, let us not talk in terms of weakening the Centre or weakening the States also. This is a well-balanced relationship that our Constitution has given us, and any

further thinking, future thinking and future adjustments that are to be done, will have to be done on the basis of the Centre-State relationship that is laid down in the present Constitution.

The Centre-State relation also poses the problem of language. We have discussed this question many times in this honourable House, and I do not want to say something again which might start feelings here or there. Many times the question of the Act and the Resolution is being taken into consideration in this honourable House.

I have no doubt that nobody has ever so far suggested that the passing of the Act was wrong, because that is, really speaking a basic achievement. And what was that achievement? The achievement was that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi States unless they agree to it. This was the basic thing which the non-Hindi people wanted in our country, and this was the basic assurance that Pandit Jawaharlalji, as Prime Minister of this country had given. We accepted that. Now, some trouble about the Resolution, some difference of opinion about the Resolution started.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : त्रिविधान ने क्या आश्वासन दिया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Somebody had criticised the amendments that we accepted. Whether certain amendments ought to have been accepted or not is a different matter, and I would have been happy if I could have done without these amendments. But we have to take the view of the whole House into consideration, now that this House has passed the Resolution. What is the Resolution? The Resolution has got three or four important points in it. Let us try to understand it. When we say something like 'suspend the Resolution' let us try to understand what is there in the Resolution. The

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Resolution says that we should 'take steps for the development of all the languages, including Hindi'. Is it bad proposition? No then Sir, the Resolutions says that for the UPSC examinations all the languages should be the media of examination, Does it need to be suspended, may I ask? Except Shri Frank Anthony nobody wants it?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Multiplicity of media will mean destruction of the Services and every educationist will agree with this view.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The third aspect was that at the secondary stage three language formula should be implemented. This is a recommendation to the State Governments. And the most important question was about the recruitment to the Central Services. I quite agree, Sir, that about this restricted matter, limited problem, there is some difference of opinion. There is a feeling of inequality in this particular matter, and we have conceded this on the floor of the House, I said, yes, there is inequality of burden at the stage of recruitment, because a person knowing Hindi alone can appear for the examination for the recruitment and can pass with a knowledge of only one language, while a non-Hindi person will have to learn his own language and also English, if he takes English, to pass the examination. To that extent there is inequality. And this inequality will have to be removed. And we said that this can be done by holding discussions with the different leaders of the political parties. Now whatever we should do, we should do with maximum agreement amongst different people, because, this is not a party issue. This is a national issue, and national issues should be decided on the basis of national consensus. So our efforts will be in this direction. As far as language is concerned this is our approach. I do not want to go into the other aspects of the language

problem. Some Member said here that there should be only Hindi. I was wondering whether he was joking or he really meant that no other language should be there in India. I hope he did not mean it; all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are national languages.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा कह रहे थे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Quite right. I am merely mentioning it from this point of view that these are the national languages and they have their place of honour in the life of the people and in the Constitution, and we shall have to take all the steps to see that these languages develop and prosper.

The only question was about the official language. We have accepted for the official language bilingualism. Let us not forget that we have accepted bilingualism. Naturally, Hindi will have to make its progress and we shall have to see that this development takes place as quickly as possible. This is the position about language.

Now I come to the question of regionalism.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: What is his reaction to Shri Kamaraj's statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am glad that the hon. Member had reminded me of that. I was coming to that a little later. What Shri Kamaraj said at that time was a voice of wisdom as far as he was concerned. What was there to say that he has done something wrong? Even now, he has been misquoted out of context Shri S. Kandappan had said that some boys had met there and had passed some resolution. But he only read out that part of it which suited him.

But in the same news item I see Shri Kamaraj's speech also. The same news item continues as follows:

He (Shri Kamaraj) appealed to the students to leave the language issue to elders without being carried away by the tactics of the DMK Ministry.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He knows the point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the DMK is concerned, let us keep that point aside. I am not interested in that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That was what Shri Kamaraj was interested in, namely a dig at the DMK.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not interested in that. But what I am interested in and what we should all be interested in is this that he has made an appeal to the students to leave the language issue to the elders, that is, to people who are sitting here, I hope, because he depends upon our wisdom and our balance....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In that case, may I ask the Home Minister what the purpose of Shri Kamaraj was in convening a conference and blessing them with a resolution of that type? That is the moot point. He knows it, and he was behind that conference, and he was accorded a very great reception.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has made his point. I understand what is in his mind. First of all, it is wrong to say that Shri Kamaraj called a meeting to pass such a resolution. It is very wrong to say so. I have not blamed the DMK for what the students are doing in Coimbatore. The point is that even though the students held a different view, he had the courage to go and advise

them to go by the advice of the elders and not be carried away by other things.

It is a wrong attitude to question the bona fides of public men.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: In the statement that I had read out, it is clearly stated by Shri Kamaraj that he has taken exception to the statement made by the Education Minister of Madras that at long last Hindi will be the official link language of this country. I had read out that portion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not seen that.

The major point about the language issue is this. As I have said it some time ago here in this House, the difficulty is that in this country on the language issue there are five hundred million opinions; every man has his own opinions and views about it. I am not concerned about what one individual thinks about the language. My main concern is about what the approach should be to solve the problem. That is really speaking that main issue. Here, Shri Kamaraj says that by himself he is not going to solve the problem; his advice is that let the elders of this country solve this problem. This is the most important approach. It is the approach that matters. Therefore, we should not try to misrepresent any public man because it suits us politically. I would not like to do that, and I would like other people also not to do that.

श्री रवि राय : आपके एक नेता की राय का मतलब ही नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was coming to the regional problems. Some Members did make a reference to the problem of Assam. I think it is my duty to emphasise the importance of the problem of the East India region. It is a problem that we shall have to watch as a nation for some time to

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come or perhaps a long time to come. There are subversive elements active, there are rebellious organisations active, not only active by themselves, but they are in touch with the Chinese and Pakistanis also. So, we shall have to watch this. And we shall have to watch this problem not from the party point of view, but we shall have to look at the problem from the national point of view. Therefore, let us not rush to any conclusions saying 'Do this or do not do that'. The question of Assam reorganisation has to be carefully considered. We have to make an effort to evolve an agreement between the two parties there, and if not, then certainly decide the question on merits. At the present moment, we have not taken any position about this issue. But there also, I would like to make an appeal to friends who spoke here that let them not look at it merely from the point of view of their own area or region, but let them better try to look at it from India's point of view.

Regionalism also has thrown up many problems, the problem of the Senas, which has been discussed here many times. It sometimes suits political parties to make use of these regional feelings or regional organisations, but sometimes they become Bhasmasuras and ultimately lead to the complete ruination of the parties concerned. This is one thing that I would like to say about this matter.

I do not want to say that the States have not got their personalities. The States have their own personalities and they should certainly try to make progress in their own way. But exclusive regionalism is something which is very dangerous. Exclusive regionalism, communalism and an over-emphasis on the linguistic fervour—these are the things against which our country will have to be on guard for

a long time to come if at all we are to be a strong, sovereign, well-integrated, democratic, secular State. This is really speaking the task that is given to us and it will be our duty and it will be the duty of this Government to see that they try their best to stand by these principles and achieve whatever they can under the present circumstances. This is my general approach to the problems.

Now, I would like to come to some specific problems or issues raised by different Members. First, I would like to mention the issue raised by Shri A. B. Vajpayee. He did make a mention about the investigation of the murder of Pandit Deen Dayalji. We were all shocked by the murder of this great son of India, who has done the greatest service to this country by his personal efforts from that date, we undertook to go into the the investigation of this, and the CBI was asked to investigate the matter. Here, I would like to make one request to you and through you to the House. Will it be wise for me to go into the details of investigations which are not yet complete? The investigations in not yet complete. But I would like to make an appeal to hon. Members and particularly to Shri A. B. Vajpayee and assure him that the investigation is making progress. Enough clues have been found. Investigation does not mean that we try to reach the conclusion which we want to reach. Ultimately, investigation is such an objective thing that it has to grow out of things which are there and one has to find the truth. That is the process and that process has to be proved in a court of law. So, the investigating officials have to take full care in regard to what they are doing. I have no doubt that they have enough clues on which they are working. They have put under arrest some people. They have recovered all the articles that were with Pandit Deen Dayalji at that time. If anybody has any other information

or clues and he can give them, certainly they can also be made use of by the investigating officials.

One Member asked whether Mr. Lobo has been withdrawn. In order to help Mr. Lobo who was in charge of investigations.....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is referring to Lobo Prabhu?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Ye to Lobo Ka Prabhu hai; I am referring to Mr. Lobo. Not only does Mr. Lobo still continue on the investigation side, but we have asked another DIG, Mr. M. P. Singh to help him. Even when he is in charge of it, sometimes, the work here also brings him back because he has to attend to some other things here which he was doing before. But Mr. Lobo still continues on it. As far as I am concerned, I can say that the investigation is energetically being followed, and I hope sooner than later they will be in a position to go before the court with all the evidence and clues that they have.

He raised another point. He said the CBI should keep its mind open, and the possibility of political motivation for this murder should be investigated fully. Certainly. If there is any information or clue, that will be pursued further. But he made another hint, that the CBI started with an 'accident' theory. It was not the theory of CBI that it was an accident. But when an investigation starts, it has to take into consideration all the probabilities and then proceed on that basis. It was never the conclusion of CBI that it was an accident.

He also mentioned about missionaries and tea planters. As regards the former, as far as possible in the border areas, we are following the policy of Indianisation of missions. But that will have to be done gradually. We should not do it in such a way that we create a suspicion in the minds

of the minorities, Christians, in this country. This will have to be done gradually, because you do not get all the time all the types of people that the missions require. Sometimes an expert doctor is required; sometimes nurses are required. I know from my own experience—some of the Indian missionaries have told me—I do not know what is wrong with us—that the zeal with which some of these people work is not equalled by our own people. Take the case of leprosy patients, for example. When it is our own people attending to them and trying to do it, they do not like to stay there for long. This sort of difficulties do arise and one will have to take a rather humane view of this matter. So a gradual policy of Indianisation will be pursued in the case of the missions in border areas. That was one aspect which Shri Vajpayee emphasised. On the border areas, we will have to be a little stricter. We are not allowing new missionaries to go. And whenever any doubt about any person concerning the security aspect arises, he is asked to leave. We will certainly proceed with a little more speed as far as Indianisation is concerned in the border areas. I am quite aware of this problem of missionaries in the more sensitive security areas on the borders.

Now comes the problem of Delhi. Shri Brahm Prakash has raised this question. I know his feelings in the matter. I know the feelings of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not of Shri Balraj Madhok?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The general set-up of Delhi and the administration of Delhi is one of the difficult problems in our administration as such. I know that people like Shri Brahm Prakash and other friends do want a sort of complete statehood for the Delhi area.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: God save the Delhi citizens!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Do not start criticising us because we have not conceded it.

As regards this problem, it is not my view that holds the field; this is also the view of this House, because this House has certainly taken a particular view of the matter. Delhi happens to be the capital of the Union. It cannot have two States at the same place: the Central Government and the Delhi Government. The term 'Government' as a concept which is rather an exclusive concept. Two of them cannot function in the same place; there cannot be two States in one area. At the same time, there are problems for which some sort of autonomous arrangements have to be made; certain executive responsibilities have to be transferred, which is being done. There is the Metropolitan Council. There is an Executive Council working with transferred subjects.

There are certain administrative problems. Unfortunately, there are certain political problems too—I am aware of them; I will come to them a little later. It is creating certain difficulties and initial frictions. But I have no doubt, given the willingness to work it and given the co-operation of all concerned, this can be worked smoothly. If some adjustments are necessary, if some little improvements here and there are called for, they can certainly be thought of, I am not against that. But the basic fact remains as far as this Government is concerned, as far as his Parliament is concerned—because it took a view of the matter only two or three years ago—that in this area there cannot be two States. One will have to concede this position, one will have to adjust oneself to this basic position.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Accepting this basic principle, why should there be a multiplicity of authorities in the Central Government dealing with various things? Why not there be one central authority for these subjects and one supreme authority for the transferred subjects?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There are three or four bodies functioning here. There is the Delhi Municipal Corporation; there is the New Delhi Municipal Committee; there is the Cantonment Board; there is the Development Board. The tasks are so different. I would like the hon. member to realise one thing, that the NDMC area has certainly its own different problems, different from what you find in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area. I am prepared to sit with him and convince him, if I can . . .

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Do not waste your time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know the wisdom of the solution suggested by the hon. Member, but this is the only thing we can do in this country; even if necessary, waste your time to persuade friends.

Take the question of the Cantonment Board. This is nothing peculiar to Delhi. Cantonment Boards function in major cities of India. They have their own functions. Possibly sometimes my hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, might very ably explain the functions of cantonment boards. These are the problems.

Let us go to the problem of jhuggi-jhonpri. It is a problem, a very sensitive problem. It is there in all leading cities of India; the same thing is happening in Delhi also. We all know that after independence the process of urbanisation is going on very fast. A large number, of people from the rural areas which have no employment opportunities naturally rush to the cities to get employment. That has created a chronic problem, increasing slums all over India. It is

more so in Delhi because Delhi in the last 50 years has expanded five to six times and more. Naturally it is a problem here. At the same time, we have also to see that it does not become merely a city of slums. We have to find a solution to it. The problem has been discussed from time to time from the time of Pandit Nehru, because he had applied his mind to it and left certain ideas behind him. Ultimately, we reached some decisions. I had met representatives of Delhi. A study team was appointed with which most of the important members here were associated. Their report has come. A certain number of people had to be shifted. I agree that when people are shifted from one area to other areas, the minimum facilities for human beings to live and function must be provided for them. That basic thing I accept as a sort of responsibility on anybody undertaking this sort of operation.

I personally feel this was taken care of even when these activities were undertaken by the Lt. Governor. There can be two opinions as to whether the facilities there are enough or not. Certainly it can be a matter of opinion. I propose to go and visit some of these areas to find out what has really been done. But in this matter, my position is that of a friend and guide, if they want guidance and help. Ultimately, this matter has to be decided there . . .

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : दिल्ली के उन इलाकों को आपने एक बार निरीक्षण भी तो किया है। दिल्ली के झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों का एक बार आपने निरीक्षण भी तो किया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was dealing with the jhuggi-jhonpri issue. Instead of immediately creating more problems, I had given a view to the Lt. Governor—I am owning it publicly—whether we cannot suspend the operations for some time, and again

meet all the friends, those who were the members of the study team and even other responsible leaders, and have some sort of a balanced approach to this problem and then take a decision. But some Members did not like it. I received a letter from hon. Member Shri Gupta asking why it was being done. It is not enough to have some view on a particular matter. There is always the possibility of another person having another view. The person who is to implement a decision has to take all views into consideration. In this matter also, party considerations should not be brought in. Human considerations are the most important. The removal of slum conditions in Delhi is also in the interest of those who live in the slums it is not only meant for the beautification of Delhi. There are problems of sanitation, social hygiene, environmental hygiene, etc. in slums.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैंने अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखा है कि आपने जो किलयरेंस को बन्द किया वह ठीक नहीं किया, आप झुग्गी वालों को सुविधायें ज्यादा देजिए। दो कैटेगरीज हैं, एक तो एलिजिबिल्स और दूसरे नान-एलिजिबिल्स हैं। दोनों को सुविधायें ज्यादा देना चाहिये लेकिन बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot stop that completely or permanently. I requested the Lieut. Governor to suspend the operation for the present so that we could meet and discuss the problem, so that difficult problems are not thrown up and agitations are not launched on this matter . . . (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या हरिजन और शूद्र भगा दिए जायें, यही आपकी झुग्गी झोपड़ी की स्कीम है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When agitations are launched, law and order problems are created in the city. I concede the right of political parties to have agitations and demonstrations. But at the same time if something is done and the Home Minister and the police organisation do not take action, what happens? Here again there is the question of balancing. There should be a constructive approach to this problem to solve it wisely with the co-operation of each other. Let us not politicalise the jhuggi and jhompri question; let us not think in terms of agitations. If we did that, I am sure that within a reasonable time, we shall find a method to solve this problem. . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Do not aggravate it by unnecessarily delaying the matters; it needs speedy solution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Shri Madhok is an experienced politician and he has some experience of administration also. When you want to solve a problem, you must know the size of the problem and how it is expanding also. In order to solve such a huge problem, you should think in terms of having resources, you have to think of enough land so that they could be shifted there; you have to think of other materials also. These will be some of the aspects which shall be taken into consideration when we all sit down to talk about it.

Some small things are made important issues. Shri Kandappan mentioned the name of Tamilnad to illustrate the attitude of the Centre. I think he knew the developments. I shall give the facts as they are. First of all the Chief Minister of Madras mentioned some other name for the State. I had occasion to meet him and discuss with him this matter. I had indicated to him that if they wanted to change the name, we should have no objection. They passed a resolution and the suggestion has come before us. According

to the Constitution, we had to draft a Bill and send the draft Bill as such for the consideration of the Madras Assembly. It is being done. We are not against the change of name. If the people of Madras want a change in the name of the State, we gladly accept it; it is our attitude.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What about Dalmiapuram?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If they went to change the name of a certain place, that is one thing. If they want to change the name of the railway station, that is another thing. It has its own history. The previous Government did not accept it. The present Government of Madras recommended it. We examined it. This is a new colony which has come up. After all, the name is a convenience; it is not to commemorate somebody. The Railways say that the railway station is Dalmianagar. There seems to be opposition only because the name happens to be Dalmia. I am not very fond of these names myself . . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Your reply is completely misleading. The name of the place is Kallakudi.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My information is that it is a nearby village; the name of the station is Dalmianagar.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I have mentioned the case of Chandrapur when you accept the suggestion of the Maharashtra Government and changed Chanda to Chandrapur, what harm is there in accepting this demand? This is the House of the People; still it is called Lok Sabha. There is some sentimental attachment to language.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand your sentiments. I do not want to hurt your sentiments. We shall take up the matter with the Railway Ministry again. I am not taking any rigid attitude. As I said, name is a convenience and it is a small matter.

But I wish to explain the change of Chandrapur; you must understand the reasoning behind it. It was not the name of the station that was changed. The station was in Chanda town. The name of the town was changed and therefore the name of the station was changed. It was not a change of name of the station alone, by itself. It was formerly called Chanda. I do not know why this change was accepted. When I was Chief Minister, I had not made that recommendation; when it was accepted here, I was not the Home Minister. There are a number of changes like that—Varanasi for instance. If you want to make a change in the name of any town, you can make any proposal and we shall certainly consider it on merits. I am not making any commitment in saying so.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Motor Vehicles Act.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not got details of the matter as it concerns the Transport Ministry. I shall take it up with them and you should also take it up with them. Personally, I am not dealing with that matter.

There were speeches by some other Members. There was no particular point in Mr. Piloo Mody's speech; it was a well-worded speech; that is all that I can say. I think Dwivedyji said one or two things about interstate relations. He mentioned Mysore and Maharashtra borders and Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. There is a difference between these two problems. The problem between Mysore and Maharashtra is under examination by the Government and I have not got anything to say about it at this stage. One idea is to call all the political parties and evolve some sort of a national concensus. I hope some solution can be found for this matter. I am not expressing any view in this matter. Secondly, I come from one of the States which is a party which is interested and I may be misunder-

stood and I do not want it to be so. It is not merely a question of my being misunderstood. I do not want to be unfair to the problem as such and make a solution difficult. Therefore, I shall not say anything.

The Orissa-Andhra Pradesh problem is of a different type. The Mysore-Maharashtra problem arises out of the reorganisation of the States. The first problem, the Orissa-Andhra problem, is concerned with going into the records of both the States and coming to some conclusions. I am corresponding with both the Chief Ministers to agree to something. This is the way the Home Minister has to work. He cannot send commands from here to do this or that but try to talk to them patiently. I am trying to tackle this matter and I hope the influence of the hon. Members will be of some use to me and I hope I shall have similar help from the other hon. Members from Andhra. Also, to get these two Chief Ministers together and to find a solution to a very minor problem. Sometimes minor problems become more difficult and troublesome problems.

17 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Not only about Maharashtra and Mysore, but about all existing border disputes between States, why not have some uniform principle for demarcation of the boundaries

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not have enough time to deal with it now, but this is certainly a good idea. If we can evolve some principles, well and good. Nothing like that.

Mr. Varma from this side raised a serious matter about what is happening in Assam. I have dealt with that question while dealing with the questions and I do not want to go into the

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details of it now. The most important thing I had to do was to invite the attention of the House and the country to the seriousness of the problem and the implications of what is happening in that part of the country. We will have to be very watchful and careful.

There were some other individual problems mentioned by some hon. Members. I do not think I will have enough time to deal with them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What about scheduled castes?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The problem of scheduled castes, particularly the treatment that is being meted out to Harijans in some areas, is a very sensitive matter. It is not for the sake of formality that I am saying it. I say it because of my deep anxiety about this problem. Ultimately Indian democracy will be judged by what we do to the scheduled castes and tribes in our country. That is my basic feeling. We will have to do our utmost for them. One incident was discussed in this House this morning. It is a terribly bad thing and one feels ashamed of it. We should give thought to it on a national level to find out the remedy, whether we can have any permanent machinery to look into it or whether there should be a judicial enquiry whenever such a thing happens, etc. I will go very carefully into it. I can assure the hon. member that the whole House is with them on this point. It will be the duty of this country to see that not only justice is done to them, but they must also feel that justice is done to them. That will be the ultimate test.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : क्या आप शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेशन के लिये कोई स्पेशल प्राविजन करने जा रहे हैं ताकि क्लास 1 और 2 का रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Apart from reservations, there were certain other problems also about the services. In the Home Ministry, we had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Yardi. They had formulated certain proposals which have been accepted in the Home Ministry, but they will have to be taken to the Cabinet. Then the Government will have to take a final view on it.

श्री नशि भूषण तखपेयी (खारगोन) :
वर्ण व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दीजिये, झगड़ा समाप्त हो जाय ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I wish I had a strong pen to do it by one stroke of the pen. There are certain susceptibilities and I do not want to touch on it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will he assure the House that he will take up the problem of Harijans in his own ministry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us not think in these terms. I am sure the problem is in the able hands of Shri Ashoka Mehta and he is doing his utmost. He and I meet together many times and discuss these problems. It is not a question whether it is in the hands of A or B. Ultimately the Government is collectively responsible to what is happening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Yesterday I raised a few questions about the problems of Indian citizens in the Indian enclaves in East Pakistan and about reports regarding alleged documents about Shri Atulya Ghosh. You were not present here; Mr. Shukla was present.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have many times explained those things here. These are problems I cannot answer now. If he comes to me, I am prepared to discuss it with him.

Sir, I thank you and the House for the patient hearing I have received. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Maindsaur): Why don't you deal with the saboteurs firmly?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When I mentioned about the problem of subversion, I did say that we will have to be ruthless with the saboteurs and save the country. (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is anything, you can approach the Home Minister later on. I will now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the demands to the vote of the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैं आप की आज्ञा से दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल 1966 कोट कर रहा हूँ, जो अब ऐक्ट बन गया है। उस में सेक्सन 22 है जिस में बहा गया है कि :

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Metropolitan Council shall have the right to discuss, and make recommendations with respect to, the following matters in so far as they relate to Delhi, namely:—

- (a) proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in so far as any such matters is applicable in relation to Union territories (here-after referred to as the State List and the Concurrent List);

(b) proposals for extension to Delhi of any enactment in a State relating to any matter enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;

(c) proposals for legislation referred to it by the Administrator with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;

(d) the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to Delhi to be credited to and to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of India; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Delhi Development Authority;

The recommendations of the Metropolitan Council, after having been duly considered by the Executive Council, shall, whenever necessary, be forwarded by the Administrator to Central Government with the views, if any, expressed thereon by the Executive Council."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That has not been done.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली का जो खर्च या आमदनी है वह होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट के अन्दर आती है। दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में दिल्ली के बजट पर अभी डिसकशन हो रही है और उन्होंने अभी तक यहां पर अपनी रिपोर्टिंग नहीं भेजी है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनकी जो भी पावर्ज है उनको अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लैमेंट किया जाएगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तरह से अगर आज हम यह चीज पास कर देते हैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की

[श्री कानरलाल गुप्त]

तो जो काउंसिल को प्रस्तावित दिये गये हैं वे इन लैटर एंड इन स्पिरिट, दोनों में खत्म हो जाएंगे और यह डैनो-क्लेसी के भी खिलाफ बात होगी और यह जो बिल है इसके भी खिलाफ बात होगी। पार्लियामेंट ने इस बिल को पास किया था। वहां को रिफोर्मेंटेशन आने के बाद ही होम मिनिस्ट्री को ग्रान्ट्स पर बॉटिंग होना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कई बिलों के बारे में किया भी है कि वे पहले दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में डिस्कसन हुए और उसके बाद ही यहां आ कर पास हुए। इसी तरह से बजट वहां जब डिस्कशन हो जाए उसके बाद जो रिफोर्मेंटेशन वहां से आती है उनको आप माने या न माने लेकिन रिफोर्मेंटेशन आ जाने के बाद ही सदन कम्पिटेंट है कि जो चाहे करे। लेकिन रिफोर्मेंटेशन जरूर आनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it contain any provision that till such a recommendation is forwarded to the Home Ministry, the Lok Sabha has no authority to vote the Demands? Does it say so anywhere?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Unless that is included, how can it be passed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is stated there is that the recommendations made by the Metropolitan Council or the Executive Council will have to be considered by us. If they make additional recommendations, certainly they can be considered by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us not try to put the cart before the horse. There is no provision. No Act can restrict the right of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As there is no binding provision, I cannot entertain the point of order.

श्री प्रदल विहारी बाजपेयी : हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों को इस समय रोका जाये। लेकिन आप यह तो स्वीकार करेंगे कि टाइम टेबल ऐसा बनाना चाहिये कि मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल पहले विचार कर ले और संसद में उसकी सिफारिशों के साथ ही मांगें रखी जायें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-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 in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 38 to 52, 117 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,05,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 39 CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,86,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 40 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 41 POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,94,22,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 42 CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,58,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 43 STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,82,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 44 PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 45—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,63,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 46—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,12,89,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 47 CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,17,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 48 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaked]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 49 TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,51,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 50 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,93,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 51 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,92,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 52 OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,40,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,95,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,62,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

17.14 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 4 to 6 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 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 numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,56,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."