

**RE. REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO
DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM
ON 26th JANUARY, 1968**

SHRI VENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): Sir, I have to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member written to the Speaker?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Yes, Sir. I had written to the Speaker and he had allowed me to raise the point in the House, after Question time.

You know, Sir, that there were widespread disturbances the town of Gauhati in Assam on the 26th January, 1968 when hundreds of houses were burnt and properties worth—lakhs of rupees were looted and destroyed. At that time under, I should not say, under the direction of, but at the suggestion of the hon. Home Minister, a judicial inquiry was ordered into the affairs by the State Government. I understand that since then the commission has submitted its report to the Assam Government in January, 1969.

I may be permitted to quote what the Home Minister had stated at that time in reply to a calling-attention-notice on the 13th February, 1968..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot go into the details of all that.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:
I shall just read only two lines from what he stated. He had stated:

"So far as the inquiry is concerned, if the inquiry produces any results throwing any doubt against anybody, including, of course, Ministers, naturally we will have to take action."

The report was submitted to the Assam Government in January, 1969. I do not know whether the Home Minister has got the report by now. Sir, I would request the Home Minister

to see that the report is sent to him and it is laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. So far as the question of taking action is concerned, of course, it is left to the Home Minister to take whatever action he deems fit and proper. But we should at least have the benefit of the findings of the commission. What is the use of having a commission if we are not going to have its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): The only thing that I can say is that the report has been submitted to the Assam Government and we are told that the Assam Government has yet to consider the report. Unless they consider it, I do not think I can ask them to give me the copy and lay it on the Table of the House. That is just not possible.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
It was submitted in January, 1969. How long will they take to consider it?

14.34 hrs.

**MOTION RE. AGITATION FOR
SEPARATE STATE OF
TELENGANA—contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 18th August, 1969, namely:—

"That this House takes serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telegana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

The hon. Home Minister.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANJ (Gonda): You are not allowing anybody else to speak now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; the time for Members was exhausted yesterday. I am sorry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): It was a very important matter that was discussed for nearly five hours though it was meant to be discussed only for two and a half hours. I think it is good that this national and sovereign House should consider one of the difficult problems in our country today. It is difficult and also important. It is important in the sense that the feelings of millions of people have been roused. It is important from that point of view.

I would like to begin with the statement that it is not true that the Government of India are indifferent to the problem. It is not true. In the beginning when the whole trouble started in the month of January, I know that many Members of Parliament came to us and tried to keep us acquainted with what was happening. We ourselves were constantly in touch with the affairs in Andhra through contacts with the local people there and the local government. We did not intervene immediately because we thought that possibly this was a matter which could be solved by mutual consultation in the State itself. For when the problem started, it started over the question of guarantees for the local employees. It is a fact that the students there converted the demand for guarantees to civil servants into the demand for a separate State.

As we all know, regarding the problem of the guarantees to the local employees, the Chief Minister there called a meeting of the local leaders of all the political parties, and he came to certain conclusions and gave certain assurances. It was thought and expected that possibly this might solve the problem. But as it happens in the case of these movements, one thing leading to the other,

it has come to the present situation.

Later on, in the month of February and March, when these things went on developing into a serious problem, and when this House was in session, the Prime Minister invited the local leaders, the leaders of Government and leaders of the parties and we had some discussions here. Some people say now that it is a fashion with Government to go on appointing committees, because it has become very fashionable to say that the appointment of committees is a very convenient way of delaying matters. But in administration and in matters of this nature, naturally we have to function through committees and commissions, especially when certain complex problems are raised. For example, what is the surplus of the Telengana area? That was a problem where it was just not possible for anybody to sit in judgment and say that such and such was the surplus, because certain commitments, certain accounts etc. have to be looked into.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): That was done by the Lalit Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know it was done by the Lalit Committee, but that was not acceptable. That is the difficulty. A certain committee was asked to look into it. But certain doubts were raised about it. Even now, when we appointed a committee, some people had raised the problem of the terms of reference etc. When such problems were raised, it was necessary that instead of somebody here at the governmental level sitting and taking any decision which possibly might be termed as arbitrary, some independent persons might be asked to go into it, who have some knowledge about the problems, who have got the aptitude to study the problems and who have the capacity to look at the problems objectively. They were asked to look into the problems.

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Basically, the problem, of Telengana—though I quite agree it has become a political problem today—is the problem of the expression of the regional personality in the administration of Andhra. Part of it is also the problem of development of the region.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Second-grade treatment given to Telengana.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is the expression of the regional personality in the entire work of the State. It means everything. I would request this hon. House to look at the problem more objectively.

I quite agree that every problem of this type has got two facets, one national and the other local. Let us look at the national facet. Regional development is not a problem of Telengana alone. It is a national problem. In every State there are areas supposed to be backward and forward.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: But there are no gentlemen's agreements elsewhere.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Wherever there are gentlemen, there are always gentlemen's agreements.

Nobody is denying the existence of the agreement. When I say it is a national problem what do I mean? Take any typically advanced State. Even there are problems of certain areas which consider themselves to be undeveloped.

From the point of view of the budget the State from which I come, Maharashtra, is supposed to be a very highly developed State.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): You make a distinction between regional expression and non-development.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are two different things. If we merely go

by development and prosperity of the City of Bombay, it will be misleading. There are bound to be certain areas where development is lacking. Suppose Telengana were to be formed into a State can Shri Reddy or any other member from there say that from that moment, every tehsil, every district, of Telengana is going to be equally developed?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Over-simplification.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then again the problem of regional development will arise.

The point is that the problem of regional development has to be tackled as a problem of development. It cannot be made a problem of the reorganisation of a State. Somebody can certainly ask: why not reorganise Telengana again because there is art 3 of the Constitution under which this House is entitled to go on multiplying the number of States? Then every mistake in the administration can become a good enough reason for a separate State. Suppose there is no good government, part of a State can say 'We are not getting good government; let us partition the State'. To have a good government, a representative government where you can express your own personality, change the government by the given methods, and for development, try to find out and remove the backlogs of development.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Rayalaseema is more backward; it is not asking for a separate State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If I accept his logic, possibly they should.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I do not say that is the reason.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): Once Telengana was a State. They are asking for it again.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): No, Hyderabad was a State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If we go by historical precedents once this country as one country was never sovereign; it had 2,000 sovereign States. So let us not go by that. I am not speaking for or against anything. I am trying to put before the House an analysis of the problem. When you look at the national facet of a problem, you have to look at it more rationally.

I agree there is the local problem, the problem of local employment. Even according to the previous agreement or understanding, the guarantee of local employment was supposed to be given for 5 years. Am I right?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Yes.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then we by Act of Parliament went on extending it to 10 and then 15 years

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Because it was not implemented.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Whether it was not implemented or called more efforts towards implementation. I am advancing an argument and they should not get angry about it. During all these 10 or 15 years, all the leaders of the present agitation were partners in the Government of Andhra.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: That is not an argument; they were all Congressmen very honest Congressmen in those days.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You cannot help it. I do not want to use the expression: running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I was a Minister in the Mysore Cabinet and I protested at a very stage.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is the use of it? You protested privately. Now you are agitating publicly. It is right and fair to yourself?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Certainly when the need arises we have to come to the open.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have every right to do that. But it is not consistent with the responsibilities that we are expected to discharge. When things were not going well you privately protested but now you are making it a public problem; you are creating a national problem, not a local problem. You owe a responsibility to the nation as well. Most of the leaders who were there ought to have seen that the employment problem was tackled, that the development problem was tackled. Suddenly when people who were not associated with the Government came up, they also say: the problem was there. It is politically suitable. I know. In the game of politics everything is fair but if it is a game for people's interests, this is not fair.

AN HON. MEMBER: You did the same thing in Maharashtra.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did it publicly; not privately. You do not know history; I shall have to give another big lecture. From the beginning, I was for a separate Maharashtra. When this House decided to have a bilingual State, it was my duty to make an experiment of it in obedience to the wishes of the national body here. There was nothing wrong. It took a decision. But when I found that it was not working, I had also the courage of my conviction to come out and say: this is not working properly. Then again the problems of Maharashtra and Gujarat were of a different type. It was not a question of breaking a unilingual State into two; it was a question of bifurcating a bilingual area which was put into one State.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: You were also living together for centuries.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is the same with Marathwada area, Karnataka area; they were also living together for centuries. You are arguing

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against yourself. My point is that Telengana has problems. I do not deny it. The problem of employment is there. When this problem was being agitated before the High Court, it took a certain view of the matter. When we moved a Bill to continue the concessions for a further period, the Supreme Court declared the whole thing *ultra vires*. A Committee of jurists was appointed consisting of men like Setalvad, ex Chief Justice Wanchoo and the Attorney General and they have come with a recommendation that there is no way of amending the Constitution. At the same time they suggested a solution. You cannot solve the problem by amending the Constitution; they have suggested an administrative way and suggested a change in the method of recruitment. Instead of having the recruitment done at the State level, it can be done at the regional level; it can be done at the Head of the department level; it can be done even at the district level, so that the local people can find their own place in the employment.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Can you prevent the Andhra people from applying at the district level and the local level? That is the question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: For that matter, I cannot even bar a Bengali from going to Andhra for getting a job. So the people of Tenengana would not be barred from going and asking for employment, say, in Mysore or in other States. Therefore, the point is, for solving the problem of employment, you will have to find out practical ways. Merely by having a Telengana State; even then you would not be able to bar Andhra people coming to Telengana.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want to go there. (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then, you are not asking for a State to solve the problems but you want to have a

State and then create problems. (*Interruption*). So, my point is, the Government of India has recognised that there are Telengana problem which require careful attention, which require early attention, urgent attention. I have no doubt about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Eight months are over.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I note also that the feeling of Telengana people is strong. I do not ignore that fact, because what is happening in Telengana, it has the support of the people. Whatever is a fact, is a fact.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: If you have understood the feeling, then we will wait.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Also, we have to sublimate the feelings and direct them in proper channels. The point is, there are problems, development problems are there.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Feelings were created. (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well do not try to reply to her. I am arguing my case in my own way.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: How long would it take to put a drop of poison in a pot of milk?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Why don't you release the Wanchoo Committee's report?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no difficulty. There is nothing secret there. If you want that report, certainly I can make that report available. There is nothing wrong. I thought I was giving to the House the conclusions of that report. You can certainly get the report. I can certainly make the report available. There is nothing secret about it

So, the basic statement that I am trying to make is that the Government has accepted the position that there are problems of regional development, backwardness, employment and such other problems, psychological problems. They have a feeling of being a junior partner in State affairs.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Second class citizens.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No; if once you start the feeling of second-class and third-class citizens, I do not know how far we are going to bifurcate ourselves and into how many hundreds of States.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: That is the feeling in Mysore.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We will deal with it when we come to the question of Mysore.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Old Mysore State people now feel that they are second-class people after the formation of Karnataka.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So, as far as Telengana is concerned, Government have accepted this position, that Telengana people have got a feeling of grievance, that is a psychological problem; it has to be handled with understanding, with that type of understanding which will help us to find constructive solutions to those problems. I have no doubt about it.

Coming back to the agitational aspects, I know that certain repressive steps have had to be taken. Nobody likes repression. I do not like it, nobody likes repressive measures. But the point is, why is the Government also forced to take repressive measures. I am very sad that a large number of people had to be imprisoned; that lathi charges had to be resorted to; preventive detention also had to be made. I am very sad that some innocent people also had to lose

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their lives. I share their suffering; and my heart goes out in sympathy for them. But, at the same time, as Shri Hanumanthaiya has very rightly stated, there is another side of the picture—how many railway stations and police stations were attacked how many policemen were involved and what other incidents have happened. A sort of fear complex was created among the Andhra population of Telengana area and there was an exodus of Andhra people from Telengana as such.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Let us find out the extent or porportion of it by appointing a committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not saying that it was deliberately done by the Telengana people. I am not making any allegation. An exodus of this type starts when there is a feeling of terrorisation. When there is a fear complex lurking in the atmosphere, naturally the peace-loving people do not feel safe, and for the sake of protection of their family their children and womenfolk, they naturally like to rush to a place where they feel safe. This has happened. Whether 10 lakhs people went or 10,000 people went, the feeling is the same and the facts are the same.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :
चव्हाण साहब, आपने सारी बातें बतलाई, लेकिन इस के लिये कंस्ट्रक्टिव उपाय क्या बतला रहे हैं। बीमारी बर्तला रहे हैं, लेकिन इस की दवा तो बतलाइये ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : विभूति मिश्र जी ने ठीक कहा है, दवा बतानी चाहिये। दवा मैं बताऊंगा, लेकिन मैं यहां सब डाक्टरों के बीच बैठा हूं, आपको भी मेरी मदद करनी चाहिये। आप यह न सोचिये कि मैं दवा देने वाला एक डाक्टर बैठा हूं और आप लोग दवा लेने वाले बैठे हैं। यह हाउस दवा देने वाली चीज है। Therefore, these

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things had to be done. I went there myself personally, and the Prime Minister herself went there, and we had discussions with the local people there. I made a sincere effort to see that the whole thing was brought to the discussion stage so that we could have negotiations. Because, I thought, here is a problem where the feelings of the people are involved. Instead of talking at each other through public meetings and public statements, it is much better for leaders of Andhra and Telengana and the leaders of the Andhra Government and the leaders of the Central Government to sit at a table, go to the roots of the problem and try to solve it.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: That can be done only when they are released from prison, from detention.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am talking of an earlier stage, when I was trying to bring them to the negotiating table. When I was in Hyderabad I made one request and that was to suspend the movement. Because all of us have the experience that when such constructive efforts for solving the problem through discussion have to be made, they can be made only in a given situation, in a given atmosphere. If there is such an atmosphere then the the questions can be looked into with that degree of objectivity, which is essential for its solution. So, I made a request to them, not to withdraw their movement—because I know it is not easy for the leaders to withdraw the movement; I have in my own way led many movements and I know the difficulties—I merely made a request to them that they agree to suspend the movement. I said to them: let us sit together and discuss it. If we had done that, I am sure by this time we would have succeeded in finding a solution to the problem. But, I know, in the circumstances of this type, wiser counsels never prevail and naturally, I came back disappointed.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
सस्पेंशन के बाद मूवमेन्ट नहीं चलता है,
आप को इस की जानकारी है, पुराना अनुभव
है । सस्पेंशन करा दो, मामला खत्म ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आपको
पता नहीं है । आपको जनसंघ के आन्दो-
लनों का ही पता है । गांधी जी ने बहुत से
आन्दोलन किये, सस्पेंशन भी किये और उन
से काम भी लिया ।

If you see the history of the civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji had many times suspended it and withdrawn it and, during that period, he had pushed forward his cause. It is a technique of the movement. You cannot lead a movement continuously for all the time in the same tempo. Even those who fight with arms, those who lead armies, have many times to withdraw their forces for a certain time. It is the wisdom of the General, the wisdom of the leadership.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): Everybody should learn the technique from you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to start a school for you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): He comes from the land of Shivaji. So, he knows the technique.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unfortunately, I did not succeed in that effort for negotiations. Even then, Shri Chenna Reddy came to Delhi and had some discussions. Yet, unfortunately, that call for *bandh* was given again and, naturally, the State Government, for its own reasons, resorted to preventive detention.

15 hrs.

When the matter has reached such a stage, what is to be done? In this connection, two suggestions have been made here—one is the appointment of

a Parliamentary Committee and the other is holding discussions with the leaders of Telengana and Andhra to find a solution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): And releasing all of them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand that. No discussions can be held with people in jail. It is the presumption.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When elections are held in that condition, why not discussion?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are the problems before us and I will give my answers to them. Try to understand why I am giving them. Firstly, coming to a Parliamentary Committee, in such matters a Parliamentary Committee cannot help find a solution, because it possibly precipitates matters.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Not in all cases.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In all matters. In the matter of reorganisation our experience is that the appointment of a parliamentary committee precipitates matters. Take the case of Haryana and Punjab. If I remember aright, the intention of those who wanted to have a Committee of the House was to see whether partition could be avoided. But as a member said from some other bench here, as soon as the Committee was announced I had told myself that bifurcation had taken place.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Is it the same fear which is now preventing you from appointing a committee?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. My fear is that these committees do not look at the problems as they should be looked into. Parliament as such can look at the problem. It is a sovereign body and it has every right to look into any problem. But if you ask a

Committee to go there and then make recommendations, it cannot give any solution.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: It is a reflection on the Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, I am sorry, I cannot accept the suggestion for appointment of such a Committee.

Then I come to the question of discussion. Here I would make an appeal to the Telengana people to create conditions where discussions can be held. The Government of India is willing to have discussions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do you promise to release them?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am making the point, let some favourable conditions be created for that. Then, certainly, we will take up the matter. Then, we will have to take up the matter with the Andhra Government for the release of these people also. In the mean while if they are released by the Supreme Court, I cannot say anything; it is a matter between the Supreme Court and the State Government. But after all, favourable conditions have to be created and there must be a feeling of normalcy and peace in the State before discussions could take place.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): The release of those who are in detention is the condition precedent for normalcy and peace. Unless you release them it is difficult to restore normal condition.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is also a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: For very serious consideration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My point is that peace should return if these discussions are to be useful. The Government of India is not averse to discussions. How can we refuse to have

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discussion when we say we are a democratic State? When we know that the problem raised are such that millions of people are involved, how can we say that we will not hold discussions? It is our duty to see that discussions are held. We will try for that. But, in order to make the discussions successful, you must help the Government of India and the Government of Andhra to create conditions of peace and normalcy there. Then we will see what we can do in this matter.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: It is other way round. Peace and normalcy will follow the discussions.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एक समय आपने कबूल किया था कमेटी जाने के लिए लेकिन श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा था कि नहीं आनी चाहिए । लेकिन आपने तो कबूल ही किया था ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Committee that was asked at that time was to go and see what was happening about law and order problem. That was a different type of committee. The Chief Minister had taken objection to such a committee. The Committee you are now asking is for a completely different purpose.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not 'No' but, as I understand it, that is the purpose.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: You can prescribe the terms of reference of the committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to make a lengthy statement or lengthy speech. You have raised certain points and I am very glad you have raised them so that we could put our own point of view before the House. I think I have answered all the points.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: The Home Minister has not dealt with one point. What about the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question of smaller States throughout India, including Telengana? What about appointing a commission to inquire into the formation of smaller States including Telengana?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is again raising a general question. My answer is that the Government of India's policy is not to go on bifurcating States.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: The hon. Home Minister's speech does not throw any new light on the issue. These very solutions and formulas were placed before the country by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. During the last eight months, several talks have been held. The result is that today the administration is going on there by sheer brutal repression. Fifty thousand people have been arrested and two thousand people are in jail. In a democracy, for how long are we going to tolerate it? Some new solution has to be found. Some new administrative set-up has to be declared....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is her question?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: MY question is this. Is the present arrangement to continue or has the time not come now after eight months of struggle and repression that some new formula should be devised and some new administrative set-up should be set up there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot answer questions like that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think that there is any point in pursuing

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the matter with further questions. I do not know what purpose will be served by asking further questions. As far as I understand, the hon. Minister has exhaustively dealt with the important points raised during the debate.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: He has evaded replies to my points.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: He has avoided my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if questions are asked now, I think he will have to repeat what he has already said. Already, it is time for Private Members' business . . .

SHRI M. N. REDDY: We shall have it on Monday then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already time for the non-official business to be taken up. I would like to know whether we should continue with this item and finish it or take up Private Members' business now and take up this item on the next day.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): We should finish this item today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have to reply also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that he has the right of reply.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): How can you encroach upon Private Members' time in this manner?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): We re-assembled after lunch only at 2.30 P.M. So, Private Members' business has to start only at 3.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a half-an-hour discussion also. So, it has to start at 3 P.M.

The time for Private Members' business will not be curtailed. The only thing is that we may have to sit

for another 15 or 20 minutes more. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta may reply to the debate. If one Member from the Telengana region wants to put a question, I shall allow him.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): May I know whether it was the Telanganites that created trouble with regard to the *inter se* seniority of those 13,000 employees, which has not been solved at all, whether it was the Telanganites that diverted the money from Andhra to Telengana or from Telengana to Andhra, whether it was the Telanganites that have created trouble with regard to the lack of employment potential and whether it is we who have grabbed any of the Andhra services? Who is responsible for the trouble? The speech that the hon. Home Minister has made seems to go almost entirely against us without mentioning all the difficulties that others have created. It was Parliament that brought together the Telengana and the Andhra regions. At that time the majority of Telanganites did agree to it. Now, it is said that the Andhra's majority has got to come in. At that time, it was said that if after five years we did not want it we could go back. Now, the trouble is being created by somebody else, and instead of giving a conciliatory reply, he is adding fuel to the fire. Would he reply to some of these questions so that we know who are responsible for these things.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not adding fuel to the fire at all, because I am trying to understand the problems of the friends here. I am trying to console them, and I am trying to see if I can help them. I am trying to be constructive in my approach. Does he consider it to be constructive only when I completely agree with him? Is that the way? I cannot accept this position. I do understand Dr Melkote's feelings. Let him not suppose that I am indifferent to his views. I did say that I did understand the feelings of friends here. But at the same time, I must be truthful to myself and truthful to

the Government's policy. The hon. Member has asked me who was at fault. I say that in these matters of employment and development the people of Telengana have got a justifiable grievance. I have said that. I did not say that the problem had been created by the Telengana people

DR. MELKOTE: Are we to be conciliatory or is the Government of India to be conciliatory?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I just want to ask one small question because my points have not been answered. You will appreciate it when you hear my question . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair. If I were to allow Shri M. N. Reddy, then I would have to allow other Members also.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: We are most concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot discriminate between one Member and another. I said that I would permit one Member from the Telengana region to put a question. If all Members from Telengana are going to stand and put questions, I do not know where it will end. We have already had a full-dress debate for hours together

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I just want to ask one small question only. I have moved an amendment and I must get a reply to that

SHRIMATI LAXMI BAI (Medak): I also want to put one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. lady Member wants to insist on asking a question, I cannot help it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि तेलंगाना वालों को दिल्ली

में बुलाया, तीन चार दिन बातचीत हुई तो क्या यहीं प्लान बना लिया था कि लोगों को जेल में बन्द किया जाये। जेल में 400 बच्चों को आन्ध्रा प्रिजनर्स से मरवाने की कोशिश की गयी, जिस की वजह से 200 लोग जख्मी हुए और चार लोग मर गये। लीडर्स दिल्ली से हैदराबाद जाते हैं और उसी रात को हैदराबाद में गिरफ्तारी शुरू हो जाती है पी०डी० एक्ट में। मैं कहती हूँ कि ऐसे ऐक्ट को जला दीजिये। हैदराबाद से 25 बहनें आप की स्पीच सुनने के लिये आयी हैं जो जेल गयी थी। सफ़र करने वाले हम, जेल जाने वाले हम और आप हम पर दया नहीं करते। यह मैं आज आप से कह देना चाहती हूँ कि अगर सरकार हमारी मांग को नहीं मानती है तो हम तेलंगाना ले कर रहेंगे, अगर आप नहीं देते तो। आप कोई कमेटी बना दीजिये जो इस मामले को देखे। आज 20 लाख बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे हैं, आप कैसे आशा करते हैं कि शान्ति का वातावरण वहाँ बनेगा। उन बच्चों का एक साल खराब हो गया . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member had made the same points during her speech in the course of the debate. I request her to conclude now.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखिये कि वहाँ जेल में पुलिस किस तरह का बरताव हम लोगों के साथ कर रही है। हम लोक कब तक जेल में रहेंगे, कब तक स्कूल नहीं जायेंगे। आप यह निश्चित समझ लीजिये कि 1972 में जो हमारी मांग है उस को मनवा कर छोड़ेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have nothing to answer. I understand her feelings in the matter, and I share her feelings. But at the same time, we shall have to be very accurate about the facts. Nobody wants to murder anybody. Unfortunately, the police

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

had to resort to firing on some occasions and they had to use lathi charge etc. Some people are in jail. I have myself said about it. I am not very happy about these matters. But the administration has to act in certain matters.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I will not take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. All hon. Members will resume their seats. I will now leave it to the House. I think, I was fair. So many Members were allowed to ask supplementaries. I have no difficulty in allowing Shri Narayana Reddy if he is the last Member to ask a supplementary; but there are so many other Members who want to ask supplementaries. Professor Ranga wanted to ask a supplementary. He is the leader of the main Opposition party. He also is from Andhra Pradesh. There are some other Members sitting behind Shri Reddy who want to ask a supplementary each. How can I discriminate between one Member and another and how long can it continue? After all, he made a speech. Almost all Members from the Telengana region participated in the debate. This is not going to be the last word on the matter. We will have other opportunities. I request him not to press for it now. Shri Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बहुत ही अच्छे पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं और इस नाते उन्होंने अपने शब्दों के जाड़ में तो शायद लोगों को जीत लिया होगा लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनके भाषण से तेलंगाना के लोगों के मनों को नहीं जीता गया है। उन में एक निराशा आयेगी। मैंने जो डिस्कशन शुरू किया था मुझे आशा थी कि जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि आबजेक्टिव असेसमेंट इस प्रोबलम का किया जायेगा, वैसा असेसमेंट करके शीघ्र ही ऐसा कोई रास्ता निकाला

जाएगा जिससे उन लोगों के साथ जो ज्यादाती हुई है आज तक, उससे उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी, आराम मिलेगा। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है, वह यह भी कहते हैं कि वहां पर इकोनोमिक रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज हैं। और 15 साल तक आप क्या करते रहे, सिवाय इसके कि यह पार्लियामेंट हर पांच साल के बाद उसको रिन्यू करे। आपने आन्ध्र सरकार से क्यों नहीं पूछा कि यह रीजनल इम्बैलेस क्यों दूर नहीं हो रहा है। हो सकता है, जैसा आपने कहा कि हमने एक एक्सपेरीमेंट किया महाराष्ट्र में कि मामला ठीक तरह से चले, लेकिन वह एक्सपेरीमेंट फेल हुआ, तो यही बात वह भी कह सकते हैं कि हम ने 10, 12 साल मिल कर रहने का एक्सपेरीमेंट किया लेकिन जब देखा कि एक्सपेरीमेंट ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तो वह अलग रहना चाहते हैं। मान लीजिये कि वहां के लीडर्स से गलती हो गयी, लेकिन आंध्रा और तेलंगाना की जनता क्यों सफ़र करे। तेलंगाना के लोगों में ऐम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या है, वहां के डेवलपमेंट की समस्या है, इर्रिगेशन फ़ेमिलिटीज की समस्या है। यह कोई लीडरों की समस्या नहीं है या जो चुने हुए 10, 5 मंत्री थे जो आज जेल में हैं उनकी समस्या नहीं है। यह समस्या तेलंगाना में रहने वाले हर एक किसान, मजदूर और कर्मचारी की समस्या है जिसको कि आंखों से ओझल नहीं कर सकते। उस के लिये क्या सौल्यूशन है? आपने कहा हम क्या करते रहे

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण आपका क्या सौल्यूशन है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं बता रहा हूँ। सब से ज्यादा आपने रिप्रेशन किया जैसा कि मेरी बहन ने अभी बताया था कि गुंडों को हायर किया गया था। मैं कहना चाहता कि वहां वेस्टेड और कैपिटलिस्ट इंटररेस्ट काम कर रहा है।

सभापति जी, मैं अभी कुछ दिन वहां रहा हूँ, मैं सरकार की एक कमेटी में आंध्र गया था, हमारे पास एक सरकारी बाहन था, एक टैक्सी थी। तो जब हम चलने लगे तो ड्राइवर ने कहा बाबू जी, इस पंजाब जो आंध्रा गवर्नमेंट लिखा हुआ है इस पर कागज़ चिपका देना चाहिये, वरना आंध्रा गवर्नमेंट लिखा होने से गड़बड़ हो सकती है। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम तेलंगाना अलग चाहते हो या साथ रहना चाहते हो? उसने कहा कि मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाये तो मैं तो अलग रहना चाहूंगा। हमने कितने ही लोगों से वहां बातचीत की। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैं अलग होने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि अगर वहां पर पोल हो तो इस के पक्ष में लोग ज्यादा होंगे कि तेलंगाना अलग होना चाहिये। यह कहना ज्यादाती होगी, बिल्कुल ब्रिटिश ऐप्रोच होगा, कि कुछ गुंडे उपद्रव करवा रहे हैं। 1942 के मूवमेंट के समय में छोटा था और जब हम तोड़ फोड़ करते थे तो यही कहा जाता था कि यह लोग क्या कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या जनसंघ ने किया था ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जन संघ तो उस समय था ही नहीं। पहले जन संघ का इतिहास पढ़ कर देखिये। उस समय अंग्रेज लोग भी कहते थे कि यह जिम्मेदार आदमी नहीं है। जो ऐलिंगेशन आज लगाये जाते हैं वही ऐलिंगेशन उस समय भी लगाए जाते थे। मेरा कहना यह है कि डिमाक्सेसी के जमाने में आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं, कम से कम आज कल की मुझे मालूम नहीं है, उस में आप को आब्जेक्टिव असेसमेंट करना चाहिये। पुलिस वहां पर रिप्रेशन कर रही है, पुलिस ने सैकड़ों को मारा है, सैकड़ों को डिटैन किया है। उस के बाद भी आप कहें कि वह लोग ऐसा नहीं कहते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आप

कहें कि वह ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करे जिस से सरकार कुछ विचार कर सके। आज तो आपकी तरफ से इनिशिएटिव आना चाहिए। अगर मिचुएशन को इम्प्रूव करना है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इनिशिएटिव लेकर ऐसा कदम उठाये कि वहां कुछ साइकोलोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट हो। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि साइकोलोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट की बहुत जरूरत है। वहां पर क्राइसिस आफ कांशिअंस है। लोगों में आपके प्रति विश्वास तो आये।

इस लिये अगर आप सीरियस हैं तो मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह है कि वहां जितने भी बन्दी हैं उन को बिल्कुल छोड़ दें। अगर आप केन्द्र के कुछ मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्री की एनः पालियामेंटी कमेटी नहीं बनाना चाहते तो जो चार, पांच या सात पार्टियां हैं यहां पर, उन के लीडर्स को ले लीजिये और उनको साथ लेकर वहां के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाइये कि हम आप के साथ न्याय करेंगे। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि चन्ना रेड्डी हो या और कोई हों उन में राष्ट्रीय भावना नहीं है उन में उतनी ही राष्ट्रीय भावना है जितनी मुझ में और आप में है। हम तेलंगाना के लोगों को समझा सकते हैं, विश्वास दिला सकते हैं, लेकिन पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा कि उन में विश्वास आये।

इस सब के लिये जैसा मैंने कहा, पहले आप उन बन्दी लोगों को छोड़िये और जितने लीडर्स हों इस पार्टी की सरकार के, उनको साथ लेकर विश्वास दिलाइये। और आखिरी बात यह कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब से आप कहें कि वह इस्तीफा दें। क्योंकि उसके बाद ही उनको विश्वास आयेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरा यह विश्वास है कि अगर हम सब लोग मिल कर प्रार्थना करेंगे तो इतना कुछ होने के बाद कि इस मूवमेंट को सस्पेंड कर दिया जाये तो वह जरूर सस्पेंड कर देंगे। लेकिन जिस तरह से पहले अंग्रेज सरकार कहती थी कि

पहले मसौदा करो फिर हम बात करेंगे, अगर वैसा ही आप करते हैं तो फिर यह आटोकेटिक अप्रोच है, अनडिमाक्रेटिक अप्रोच है, ब्रिटिश अप्रोच है, जिनकी आप निन्दा करने थे। आज श्री चव्हाण गृह मंत्री हैं। हो सकता है कि कल वही बात उनको करनी पड़े। शायद वह दिन दूर भी नहीं है क्योंकि आजकल कांशिपंस का राज्य है। हो सकता है कि कल उनको भी एजिटेशन करना पड़े और उनसे कहा जाये कि पहले आप विद्रोह कीजिये, घुटने टेकिये, हाथ जोड़िये, और उसके बाद बात कीजिये।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप प्रस्ताव लाइये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र में इस तरह की अप्रोच के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। वह हमारे भाई हैं और भाई की तरह से उनको ट्रीट करना चाहिये।

आज जो हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं उनसे मैं यह विश्वास चाहूँगा कि क्या वह सब बातों को वापस लेने को तैयार हैं, क्या जो प्रिजनर्स हैं उनको वह अनकंडिशनली छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ब्रांध वालों को ऐडवाइस करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि अगर वह एजिटेशन विघड़ना कर लें तो आप उनसे बात करने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Sir, my amendment is there

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; I am putting that to vote.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I want to raise a procedural point. My amendment relates to the appointment of a Committee by the Speaker. Shall I take it that you will exercise that discretion while you are in the Chair or is it necessary that the Speaker should come. My amendment is that the House requests the Speaker to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to study the problem and

examine the whole issue. Such a Committee was agreed to by the hon. Minister last time—I have the record—and I quote:

“But if you, Sir, in your judgment feel that such a Committee should be appointed, we shall give you every co-operation.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is very clear to me. If the House decides, the Speaker will definitely do that.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I want to know whether the Speaker has to take a decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is quite obvious. The motion is before the House. It is for the House to decide. If the House decides, the Speaker have to appoint a Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I put a question to the Minister. Is he replying?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not replying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: How can that be done? They are different; they are not similar.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): My amendment may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to the vote of the House

DR. MELKOTE: We walk out in protest against the Home Minister's reply which is not satisfactory, which is unjust and irritating.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY (Siddipet): We are not satisfied with the Home Minister's reply.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: He has gone back on the commitment which he made last time and he has reduced this Parliament to a talking shop and a hypocritical circus . . . (Interruptions).

DR. MELKOTE: We walk out in protest.

(Dr. Melkote, Shri G. Venkataswamy and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Parliament is not taking up this issue seriously. You appointed six committees in the past and now you refuse to appoint a committee for the people of Telengana! Can Parliament discriminate against the people of Telengana? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point clear.

Now I put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri M. N. Reddy to the vote of the House.....

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Since the Home Minister has not accepted my amendment and has gone back on his previous assurance, I am walking out of the House as a protest. I request the Opposition Members also to walk out in sympathy for the cause of

Telengana. He agreed last time and now he has gone back on his assurance. (Interruptions).

(Shri M. N. Reddy and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Mr. M. N. Reddy's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We want division on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"It further calls upon—

- (a) the leaders and followers of Telengana agitation to eschew all forms of violence;
 - (b) the Government of Andhra Pradesh to stop repression;
 - (c) the Central Government to expedite the eight point programme and also take steps to give statutory powers to the Telengana Regional Committee in the fields assigned to the."
- (3).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20]

[15.33 hrs.

AYES

Atam Das, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dipa, Shri A.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Muthusami, Shri C.

Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ranga, Shri
Sanmanta, Shri S. C.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

- Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 *Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikramchand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Monammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nagnhoor, Shri M. N.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Sursingh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vyasa, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 19; Noes: 113.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri M. V. Krishnappa to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

I shall now put the motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्योंकि किसी भी जायज बात को नहीं माना गया है, इस बार हम भी वाक ब्राउट करते हैं ।

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta then left the House.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House takes serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

The motion was negatived.

SHRI RANGA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I draw your attention to the unfortunate statement made by the members that in the Andhra jails there are 2000 children and they are in danger of being killed or they are being killed? I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Home Minister whether first of all, there is any truth behind it, and that such a thing is not likely to happen at all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did say that she is making a statement which has no basis. It is not that anybody is being murdered or killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' business.

15.35 hrs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL**

(Amendment of section 13 and the First Schedule.)

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Ranjeet Singh, Piloo Mody, Sharda Nand, and S. S. Kothari.

NOES: Sarvashri Shashi Bhushan and Naval Kishore Sharma.

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-8-1969.