

year 1961-62 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-177/62].

(ii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Foundry Industry in Sweden, U.S.A. and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-178/62].

(iii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Cost of Accounting and Financial Control in U.S.A., U.K. and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/62].

(iv) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar Industry in U.S.A., Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. [Placed in Library. See No. 180/62].

12.08 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): rose-

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Member want?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I had given notice of an adjournment motion and I have not yet been given any reason as to why it has not been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: It is regrettable that the senior Members, the leaders of Groups who know the Rules and also the observations that I have made so many times should ignore them and try to interrupt the proceedings.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would not like to interrupt the proceedings. The question is only this. By the time I see you in your Chamber, the whole thing is dead. It has no meaning. So it would be better if we are informed of the reasons why these motions are not allowed—some indication why.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will see that the reason also is given to the hon. Member. He must have been informed. If he has not been informed he will kindly see me and we can see how in future we will regulate it. But

at this time he ought not to have interrupted the proceedings.

12.09 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further discussion of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Badrudduja to continue his speech.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Sir, while discussing yesterday the subject before us I said the Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly concerned with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the State and the manning and administration of the public services. Then I went on and emphasised that this peace and tranquillity in the land could be ensured and guaranteed only if justice—economic, political and social—as laid down in the Preamble to the Constitution, and equality of status and opportunity, could be secured to all classes and sections of people, if the fundamental rights, incorporated in the Constitution, the rights and liberties, honour and properties, status and position, culture and language, of all sections of people, 430 millions of people in the land, could be protected. That alone could ensure peace. It could be ensured only if the forces of darkness and destruction let loose on the land to destroy certain sections of the people could be checked and brought under control, if the subversive forces in the country, which threaten the very extinction of society, could be completely combated, if gangsterism, theft, robbery and dacoity, that corrode and eat into the vitals of the nation, could be checked. That alone would ensure the safety, security, tranquillity and peace in this land. In this connection, I also referred to the great services of eminent leaders of the Congress party. Long

*Moved with the recommendation of President.

[Shri Badrudduja]

before Partition, when we were only babes and sucklings of yesterday, I was watching with close interest how they had been struggling, suffering, bleeding for the emancipation of the nation from the foreign yoke under the guidance of one of the greatest personalities of the modern Age Mahatma Gandhi. There must be something most extraordinary, wonderful about that great man—who, without any pretence to pomp and power, could so effectively sway the feelings of his countrymen and lure them into paths which ordinary human beings would shudder to tread. We also lined up with the forces of progress in the hope that we would be able to stem the fast rising tempo of communal passions and frenzies which ultimately burst into flames on both sides of the borders. But somehow or other, we were disillusioned after Partition.

Immediately after Partition, the Congress had the reins of the administration in their hands. They were entrusted with the governance of the country. Millions of refugees, streaming across both the borders in successive waves, and forces of disruption generated by the ill-fated partition to which the Congress also subscribed, threw a challenge to the statesmanship, to the vision, to the creative efficiency of the Administration. The Administration accepted the challenge and survived the shocks of revolution, although minorities, in the process, had to suffer terribly and had to pass through blood, toil and tears.

Long before Partition, in the year 1944, I expressed my apprehension. I was opposed to Partition throughout. From December 1941 to 1946, I opposed Partition tooth and nail, not for any lofty idealism—I am a very small and insignificant man—but in the sure conviction that security, safety, peace and tranquillity could be secured for all sections of people in the land, particularly for the minorities in India. That was my dream. That dream was,

however, shattered. My great leaders in Bengal did not listen to us. They played into the hands of the forces of reaction. On the fateful day that they agreed to partition, I cried in despair. Sir, I am a Bengali; I belong to Bengal. On the fateful day on which they set the seal on partition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly Muslims and Hindus agreed to partition, I cried in despair, Bengal lies prostrate today, bleeding from the wounds inflicted on her soul. A disastrous policy has pursued Bengal since the beginning of this century. Since after the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, there has been an organised conspiracy against the talent, genius and manhood of Bengal, and today, forces of reaction which have raised their head, have partitioned, divided and fragmented Bengal which has a disastrous effect upon its cultural hegemony, political integrity, social individuality and economic entity with still more disastrous consequences that are likely to follow. This unnatural division of the province is bound to breed germs of perpetual clash between the two neighbouring States. I wish my apprehensions did not come so true. We found to our dismay, immediately after Partition that minorities both in Pakistan and India were put to a great deal of suffering.

One hon. friend on the other side, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, from West Dinajpur, was waxing eloquent the other day about Islamic Democracy, how East Bengal Hindus were being squeezed out of the country under that system of Islamic Democracy. I shall not join issue with him on that question. Because he is in blessed ignorance about Islam, its polity and its contribution to world civilisation and culture. But, may I remind my hon. friend over there that not in Islamic Democracy alone, but even this Secular Democracy, in this vast expanding, growing and developing Socialistic Pattern of Society, Mussalmans, and all minorities of India have suffered terribly?

We apprehended that minorities could have no quarter, no shelter, no recognition, no appreciation, no encouragement, no facilities (*Interruptions*) no opportunities for self-expression politically, socially, culturally, economically and even physically, they would be at the mercy of the forces of reaction. That is exactly what has happened.

I owe my gratitude to the hon. friends of the Communist and the PSP persuasions who, in the hour of our greatest need, stood by us and sympathised with us. Men like Shri Haripada Chatterjee, Shri Charu Chandra Ehandari, Shib Nath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and other great leaders like Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Dange and other noble souls stood by us. We shall ever remember with gratitude all the services that they rendered us in 1947 and in 1950, and we shall also remember with gratitude the services rendered by the great Sikh community in 1950. I shall never forget that.

Sir, my apprehensions have come true, not in Pakistan alone, but in India as well. I would not refer at this stage—because that might complicate the situation and poison the atmosphere—to those millions of people, to 85 lakhs of people who have been uprooted from this country, in this Secular Democracy. I would not refer at this stage to one million Mussalmans who have been butchered and massacred in this land, in this Secular Democracy.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I challenge that. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Badrudduja: I seek your protection, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is untrue.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He says that one million Muslims have been butchered and massacred. That is an untrue statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him at least. We have to hear him. The Members have that much of freedom of speech here.

Shri P. N. Kayal (Jownagar): The hon. Member must not give a communal colour to it. There are disturbances not only in this country, but in some form or other in every part of the world.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Members here have freedom of speech, but that freedom must be accompanied by a sense of responsibility also. When a Member makes a statement, he must first be sure of the facts that he is stating, and there ought not to be any abuse of that freedom. That is one thing.

Secondly, the wider repercussions of all that he says must also be taken into account. That is all that I can advise my hon. friend, that he should take care that he does not make such statements as may not be borne out by facts. Though he has the freedom to say what he wants here, yet, that freedom is also to be controlled. It is not unfettered; it is not uncontrolled. That freedom simply means this that because there is a check inside the House by Speaker, therefore, the courts do not take action on those speeches; but the Speaker has to exercise that check.

Shri Badrudduja: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the fact that not in Islamic Democracy alone, but in Secular Democracy too, Muslims have been pursued to the bitter end. I would not refer to those abnormal times which had also their repercussions in Pakistan, on the other side, and not only on the Muslims here. I shall not shut my eyes to the other side of the picture; our Hindu and Sikh brethren were also similarly butchered and massacred and rooted out of Pakistan. We hold the scales even. The Quran lays down:

"Man Quatala Nafsan Bagere Nafsin Au Fasadin Fil Arze Fakannmma Quatala Nasa Jamia Man Ahiaha Fakannma Ahiaha Nasa Jamia."

[Shri Badrudduja]

Whoever kills a soul (whether it be a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian or a Buddhist), except in the requirements of justice, kills all humanity; whoever saves a soul saves all humanity. Whether Hindus are tortured or Christians or Muslims are tortured is immaterial; they all deserve our sympathy and consideration.

Therefore, I was referring not to those abnormal times when there was an abnormal development of the situation, which practically taxed the energy and the patience of the entire nation. It was due to certain historical, certain emotional and certain psychological forces that brought about a terrible and intolerable situation. Simply because my hon. friend on the other side while casting reflection roused me, that I raised this point. Otherwise, I would not have referred to this question at all.

Even coming to normal times, what is the position? My hon. friend, Shri M. Ismail, referred to the position of the Muslim minority throughout India even in normal times. What is the position? Chandausi, Aligarh, Sitamarhi, Bhopal, Sagar, Jabalpur, last, but not the least, Malda—do they not all stand out as a lurid commentary upon the inefficiency, the complacency and the cruel indifference of the entire Administration? Mussalmans have been pursued to the bitter end. They have been tortured with every refinement of cruelty and barbarous savagery. In malignity, in cruelty, in savagery, in criminality, the records of Jabalpur and Malda surpass any records during the British regime. Sir, they cast a reflection on the Administration itself. Not that I say administration has no sympathy at all. Thanks to the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, immediately after the incident at Aligarh, he took stringent measures, arrested the drift and prevented unpleasant developments.

In our State, Sir, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Kalipada Mukerjee, also took action. The other day when the

situation was tense and combustible—and might have burst into flames at that moment—he took immediate action on Bakrid Day by arresting a number of persons and preventing mischief. We are grateful for that. There have also been many officers who have played their part to save difficult situations. They have often risked their lives. During the devastating floods of 1959 in West Bengal, we passed through an unprecedented havoc in 11 districts. Leaders of various schools including the Congress stood for the distressed people. The police, particularly, went to their help and rescued many people from the marooned areas and rendered relief in inaccessible regions.

But we did not receive any such help. It is not that we condemn the administration out and out. But the position is different. One of the hon. Members, while criticising tried to justify the riots everywhere. He said that Mussalmans provoked the troubles. Sir, we have been demoralised, we have been cowed down and intimidated. Today the forces are much too strong for us. We cannot cope with them. We cannot provoke conflicts. Though we have lost our all, we have not lost our heads. In not one of the riots that have taken place throughout India—there have been hundreds of them since the Nehru-Liaquat Pact—in not one single case has it happened that a Hindu has been killed or assassinated by a Mussalman or that a Hindu house has been burnt by Muslims. It would be also unfortunate if Hindu houses were so burnt. We do not want that Hindu houses should be burnt. In any case we have every sympathy for the Hindus.

Referring to the Malda incident, may I submit, Sir, that the hon. Prime Minister, the tallest man in the country, for whom I have the deepest regard and admiration, made a statement. We have looked to him in the hour of our greatest need for protection, guidance and inspiration. But he

made a statement which is not at all related to facts. I have facts and figures in my possession. He characterised that grim tragedy, when Muslims were burnt to death, beaten to death, when a girl of 8 was raped, as a tribal clash. I have figures in my possession. The time at my disposal is very limited. I could give a chronological account . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya rose—

Shri Badrudduja: On the 9th, there was a simple clash between a Santali woman and a Muslim, which resulted in minor injuries.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda) rose—

Shri Badrudduja: On 17th May, the Santals collected together and held a consultation to avenge this wrong. But due to the intervention of our Communist friends, the situation was saved. Tension eased. There was no trouble; there was no tension between Muslims and Santals, nothing of a tribal character. On the 22nd, the day of Holi, Namasudra refugees from East Bengal, 15 of them, started sprinkling coloured water upon the Muslims, men and women, indiscriminately. They went to the house of Sirajuddin. It was resisted. They went to Maher Ali's house. We have collected evidence and by a thorough survey and investigation of all the facts at our disposal, we can say that on that day 6 Muslims were burnt alive, 3 beaten to death, one girl raped.

Whether it was a tribal or communal clash is immaterial. People were burnt to death, beaten to death and a girl of 8 was raped. In this House, I expected from our Communist brethren, hon. Members of the Communist persuasion and their leader, a more generous treatment, more sympathy. Instead, we have seen that attempts have been made to foist the blame on us. Not a word of condemnation, not a word of denunciation, even from the Prime Minister of the inhuman atrocities that were perpetrated on the Muslims of Malda; not a

word of sympathy, not a word of commiseration, not a word of pity, not a word of consideration for the unfortunate citizens of the State by the Prime Minister of the State. He is more exercised, and that very rightly, and I share his feeling . . .

Shrimati Renuka Ray: On a point of order, Sir. I should like to point out that I was in Malda not exactly . . .

Shri Badae (Khargone): It is not a point of order.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I should like to point out that the points that he is making are not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. She is only disputing the facts, that the Member is not stating correctly what had happened, and I can only give opportunities to the Members to state what the real facts are.

Shri Badrudduja: I expected from the tallest man of the country genuine sympathy, generous gesture for the oppressed. Instead, he is exercised and worried over our brethren elsewhere, and we also share his feelings. This Government has done so much for the refugees from East and West Pakistan. Let them open their purse strings for them. Whoever he may be, whatever political persuasion, or religious complexion or social affiliation one may have, there should be sympathy for one if he is oppressed if he is depressed, if he is crushed, if he is tortured in every way. If there were half a dozen such deaths in England due to police tortures or intolerance . . .

Is my time up?

Mr. Speaker: Two minutes more.

Shri Badrudduja: I spoke only for three minutes yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Four minutes yesterday and 20 today. I have given him 24 minutes.

Shri Badrudduja: Thank you, Sir.

[Shri Badrudduja]

If there had been half a dozen such deaths in England due to police tortures or vandalism or the complacency or inefficiency of the Administration, if there had been one single case of rape or abduction, if there had been this burning to death of innocent citizens, if there had been assassination, murder, loot and plunder of this character, the British people would have provoked a first class crisis and demanded the head of the officials responsible for this unforunate state of affairs and razed the Government to the dust. But perhaps this unforunate state of things is possible in this Congress administration alone where wanton loot, plunder and massacre of innocents and even rape and abduction have been allowed to go on with impunity. One political cataclysm after another, revolution after revolution, shock after shock, one degrading measure after another, repression upon repression, torture upon torture, tyranny upon tyranny, have led people to one and only one end. It had led Ireland to Sinn Feinism, it has led Russia, China and the whole of Eastern Europe to Communism, it has led Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Burma to freedom, it is leading Congo and Algeria to the throes of a new birth. May God lead the millions of oppressed, depressed and tortured Muslims of India to complete emancipation from the clutches of these destructive forces, these dark and ominous forces, that have raised their head, threatening the extinction of Islam and the Muslim community in India.

Coming to appointments in the Administration. We are not discussing here about appointments of Muslims so much as about the disappointments of Muslims. Unfortunately, almost unrepresented in the services, in the Executive, in the Police, the Judiciary more so in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, conspicuous by their absence, in every department and domain of administrative activity, Muslims present a pathetic commentary on the glorious past and an eloquent testimony to the ravages of all times.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is time. Twenty minutes I have given him.

Shri Badrudduja: I will wind up. I am extremely grateful to you for giving me this time. I wish I had more time to carry on. You will excuse me for interrupting you so much. I am so grateful to you.

I wanted to say not that I have lost my faith altogether. To my mind, the character of the administration is immaterial, whether it is bureaucratic, theocratic, democratic or even autocratic, provided the men at the helm of affairs are men like Hazrat Abubacker and Omar, Shri Ramachandra, Yudhishthira, Salauddin, Sher Shah and Nasiruddin and men of great mental catholicity and charity of outlook, men who by their sympathies for the unfortunate millions, would inspire confidence in the public mind. Sir, in the stillness of night, in the depth of solitude, in the grim silence of the Heavens, in those moments of anxiety and pure sublimity, when the mind is transported from the sordid surroundings to the serene regions of fancy, wound up by serene and calm atmosphere. It is in those silent moments, that I see the darksome fate of my community in the country. My thought has been instinctively drawn to those men of reason, men of imagination and men of colossal heart, colossal mind that men of all sections of the Hindue, Sikhs and Critistians, who were inspired by lofty idealism and who dreamed beautiful dreams of a new India, a renascent India, a resurgent India, with the Hindus, Muslims, Sikks and Christian, all communities welded together once again with adequate facilities and opportunities.

Sir it is more in sorrow than in anger, that I have criticised the Administration. It has grieved my heart whenever I think of the minorities. Democracy may grow in England, may thrive in America, expand in Switzerland and Japan, amongst people of a homogeneous culture, tradition,

outlook on life and life problems; not in India with heterogeneous elements, with different cultures, with different civilisations, with different religions and with different ways of life. (Interruption). It is not closed. So, you are stultified.

In the services, we are nowhere; we have no share in the appointments today. We have got not even one per cent. The Jamate Islam has no political association yet those who have association with it are being dismissed. They are a remnant of the past; a remnant of the British regime. We have no appointments; but disappointments only. Those who have already put in service for 15 years or 20 years faithfully, suffer because of their association with an organisation which is not indulging in subversive activities but is an organisation with purely cultural ties. They are victimised. They are suppressed. Yet we continue like that. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Badrudduja: I wish you could give me more time to discuss some other aspects of the question. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Badrudduja: Sir, I stop. Once again I appeal to all sections of the people for small mercies for the unfortunate Muslims, the most despised, the most hated, the most disparaged Muslim community of India. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to explain, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bishanchander Seth.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत तपस्या करने के बाद बोलने का मौका मिला है इस लिये इसके पहले कि मैं कुछ बोलू आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

दो रोज के डिबेट में जिस तरह का वातावरण मैंने यहां देखा है उससे मुझे बड़ा

आश्चर्य हुआ कांग्रेस बेंचेज की तरफ से जो लोग कांग्रेस के टिकट पर हमारे सदन में जहां पर कि कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी हुई है, एलेक्ट हो कर आये उनमें से हरिजन भाइयों ने जो यहां पर कल और परसों बोले, कहा कि सरकार ने उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया, हालांकि सरकार ने अपनी सीमा से बाहर जाकर उनके लिये सब कुछ किया । इतना होने के बाद भी कांग्रेस सदस्यों के द्वारा उन पर जो लांछन लगाये गये उनको सुन कर तो मैं आश्चर्यचकित ही रह गया ।

मैं खास तरीके पर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के मुसलमान सदस्यों ने यहां कहा कि मुसलमानों के साथ हर प्रकार की ज्यादाती हो रही है, उसको सुन कर भी मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया । अभी जो बंगाल के सज्जन बोल रहे थे उन्होंने मुसलमानों पर ज्यादाती के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ६ डी० आई० जी० हैं, उनमें से ५ मुसलमान हैं । फिर भी आज कहा जा सकता है कि मुसलमानों के साथ किसी तरह की ज्यादाती हो रही है । मैं दावे के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ . . .

Shri P. N. Kaya: Because they are touchables and the Scheduled Castes are in his land untouchables, the Muslims are given preference. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज हमारे देश की यह स्थिति है कि अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देखा जाय तो भारत के रहने वाले हिन्दू अपने आपको मैकेन्ड क्लास नागरिक महसूस करते हैं जब कि यहां पर रहने वाले मुसलमान हमारे सिर पर सवार हैं । आज जो स्थिति देश के अन्दर बन चुकी है उस के अन्दर मुसलमानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाने के वाबजूद और मुसलमानों की खुशामद करने

[श्री विशनचंद्र सेठ]

के बावजूद बंगाल के जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे वे कम्युनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट सदस्यों का साया लेना चाहते हैं ताकि उनकी मनोवृत्ति उनकी भावनाओं को अपने साथ ले सकें। मैं इस चीज को देख कर आश्चर्य चकित रह गया। आज ईमानदारी के साथ बतलाया जाय कि पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू रह रहे हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है और जो हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान रह रहे हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति है। बार बार मेरठ आदि जगहों की बात कही जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी इन्सटेंस इस देश में ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर कि कोई केस हिन्दुओं द्वारा प्रथम गुरू किया गया हो। पहले मुसलमानों ने ज्यादातियां कीं, उसके बाद ही कहा जा सकता है कि शायद हिन्दुओं ने कुछ किया हो। मैं आपके सामने जबलपुर की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। जबलपुर के सम्बन्ध में अगर हमारी सरकार ने तुरन्त कार्रवाई की होती और जिन सज्जनों ने उस लड़की का अपहरण किया और उसका जीवन नष्ट किया, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जबलपुर के बाद और कोई भी केस हिन्दुस्तान में न होता। परन्तु हमारी सरकार की डिलाई और मुसलिम परस्ती की नीति रही। तब किस मुँह से मुसलमान कहते हैं कि उनके साथ कोई चीज नहीं की गई। आज हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि यह जानने के बाद भी कि मुसलमानों की ज्यादाती थी हमारी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि जबलपुर में लड़कों का प्रोसेशन निकला। उस पर मुसलमानों के घर में गोली चलाई गई और एक हिन्दू लड़का मरा। उन के मरने के बाद हिन्दू मजबूर हो गये, उनके मन में भावना आई और तब वहां कुछ थोड़ा मामला हुआ। आज उस मामले को बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा कर के यहां पर मुसलमान बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहना चाहते हैं, मगर आज पाकिस्तान में मुसलमानों

ने हजारों हिन्दुओं को मार दिया, और उसकी कोई खबर भी हमारे देश में नहीं आती। अभी बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य ने यहां कहा कि यहां पर इतना बड़ा मामला हुआ लेकिन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कोई सिम्पैथेटिक शब्द भी नहीं कहे। मैं दावे के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जिस प्रकार हमेशा मुसलमानों के साथ सिम्पैथी दिखाई उसी का यह फल है कि आज पाकिस्तान में इस तरह की वारदातें हुई कि हजारों हिन्दू वहां मारे गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपने घर की बात कहिये।

श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ : यह घर वाली ही बात है, अनघर की कहां है ?

इसके बाद मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर के सामने रखीं। मैं उनमें न जा कर कुछ सजेशन उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर वे उन पर ध्यान दें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक महत्वपूर्ण देश हो जायेगा, लेकिन अगर इस तरह का ही वातावरण ऐसी शब्द रचना, जो हमारे पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हो रही है, चलती रही, तो कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। यह हमारी डिलाई का ही फल है जो कुछ हम आज देख रहे हैं। अगर आज ईमानदारी के साथ देश की दशा को सुधारने का प्रयत्न हमारी सरकार ने किया होता तो कोई भी इस तरह की बात आज हमारे सामने न आती। मैं कुछ सजेशन अपने आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर के सामने रखने की चेष्टा कर रहा हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं असम के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। असम के मुस्लिम सदस्यों

द्वारा कहा गया कि सन् १९५१ की जनगणना गलत हुई। कल कांग्रेस की तरफ से एक मुसलमान सज्जन बोले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना ही गलत है। मुलाहजा फरमाइये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं खुद गया हूँ असम में। जिस वक्त असम में राइट्स हुए थे उसके बाद मैंने वहाँ का दौरा किया। उन राइट्स के बाद देश की कई कमेटियाँ वहाँ गयीं। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन कांग्रेस की तरफ से भेजे गए थे और हिन्दू महा सभा की एक कमेटी गयी थी उसका मैं चेयरमैन था। बाई चांस हम दोनों एक ही दिन असम में पहुँचे थे। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और मैंने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और मैंने उसकी बहुत सी कापियाँ कांग्रेस के सज्जनों को भेजी थीं। मैं उस रिपोर्ट की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी उस समय असम की जन गणना नहीं हुई थी। मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि अगर आपने पूरा पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया तो न जाने कितने लाख मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से असम में आ जाएंगे और मैं आज उनके की चोट कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो असम आपके हाथ से निकल जाएगा। हमारे देश की कमजोर नीती के कारण लाखों मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आ कर बैठ गए। हमारी सरकार की कमजोर नीति का ही यह परिणाम है कि जहाँ सन् १९५१ की जनगणना में असम में केवल २० पर सेंट मुसलमान थे वहाँ सन् १९६१ की जन गणना के समय असम में मुसलमान ४८.६ हो गए। यह कैसे हुआ। क्या इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में ये लोग आसमान से टपक पड़े। इतनी संख्या कैसे बढ़ गयी। इसका एक ही कारण है और वह यह कि लाखों मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से वहाँ आ गए और वहाँ जो दो मिनिस्टर मुसलमान हैं उनमें से एक ने जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर है उनको फाइनेन्स की मदद की और दूसरे जो एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने उनको

बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें दे दीं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इतने मुसलमान वहाँ आ गए और आज असम का प्रान्त खतरे के दरवाजे पर खड़ा हुआ है। अगर हमारी देश की सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान न दिया तो मैं इस हाउस को बाने करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़े दिनों के बाद असम इस देश की जन गणना के अन्दर नहीं रह जाएगा।

अब मैं आपके सामने एक चीज नागा लैंड के सम्बन्ध में रखना चाहता हूँ। आज से थोड़े समय पूर्व सारे के सारे नागा हिन्दू थे, लेकिन हमारे देश की नीति के कारण, जिसका चित्र मैं पहले आपके सामने रख चुका हूँ, आज यह स्थिति है कि सारे देश में बड़ी भारी मात्रा में ईसाई बनते चले जा रहे हैं। न जाने ईसाइयों के लिये कांग्रेस सरकार के दिल में कौनसा साफ्ट कारनर है कि कोई पूछी वाला नहीं कि इस प्रकार इतने ईसाई किस तरह से बनते चले जा रहे हैं।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४१ की जनगणना में इस देश में केवल ३६ लाख ईसाई थे और आज सन् १९६१ की जन गणना के अनुसार देश में ईसाई एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हैं। क्या आप इसे राष्ट्रीय खतरा नहीं मानते? यह निश्चित रूप से एक राष्ट्राय खतरा है। अगर इसी मात्रा में इस देश में ईसाई बनते रहे तो थोड़े ही समय के बाद इस देश में फारिन अटैक के लिए और भी फील्ड बन जाएगा। और दुनिया की दूसरी सरकारें हमारे देश पर आँखें लगाए बैठी हैं। मैंने इस बारे में पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था और पन्त जो महाराज को भी लिखा था और निवेदन किया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक छोटा सा कानून बना दिया जाए; किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश मैं कांग्रेसी नहीं और अपोजीशन में बैठता हूँ, लिहाजा मेरी बात का मूल्य कांग्रेस के माननीय सज्जनों

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेंठ]

ने नहीं किया मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन्होंने मेरी बात को मान्यता नहीं तो देश के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। मैंने जो बात पहले कही थी उसको आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि फौरन एक कानून इस प्रकार का बनना चाहिए कि कोई भी स्त्री या पुरुष जो कि २१ बरस से कम उम्र का हो वह बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के अपना धर्म परिवर्तन न कर सके। मैं यह बात केवल हिन्दुओं के लिए ही नहीं कहना चाहता, यह कानून समान रूप में ईसाई और मुसलमानों आदि पर भी लागू होगा। अगर कोई ईसाई या मुसलमान जो कि २१ वर्ष से कम उम्र का हो तो उसके लिए भी यदि वह हिन्दू बनना चाहे तो रजिस्ट्रेशन आवश्यक होगा। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक नमूने का केम जो पंत जी को लिखा था यहाँ भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे एक नर्स रखनी पड़ी बीमार बच्चे के लिए। उसका हिन्दू नाम था और वह अलमोड़े की थी। उस बच्चे पर जो नौकर था वह भी अलमोड़ा का था। पता चला कि यह लड़की हिन्दू थी और एक ईसाई मिशनरी उसके पालने के के लिये ले गया। उसको पालने का नतीजा यह निकला कि उस लड़की को तीन छोटी बहिनें, दो छोटे भाई और उनकी माता, पिता कुल आठ प्राणी एक दम ईसाई बना लिए गए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौनसा कानून है? अगर कोई आदमी किसी मं में जाना चाहता है तो वह ऐसा करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, वह उस धर्म में चला जाए। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि उसके साथ उसके नाबालिग बच्चे भी जाएँ। क्या कारण है कि अगर एक माँ ईसाई बनती है तो वह अपने साथ ६ बच्चों को भी ले जाए। लिहाजा मैं होम मिनिस्टर से यह विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में फौरन ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश का कोई भी आदमी हो अगर वह में परिवर्तन करना चाहे तो

उसके लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन आवश्यक हो और और यदि कोई बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के धर्म परिवर्तन करे तो उसको मान्य न किया जाए।

अब जो देश के सम्बन्ध में चर्चाएँ चल रही हैं और देश में अनेक प्रकार की जो अनौतियाँ हो रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सज्जनों ने कहा है। मैं भी उस तरफ अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि सारी दुनिया में कहीं भी, केवल हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर हथियारों के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं हैं। सन् १८५७ के पहले इस देश में भी लाइसेंस का तरीका नहीं था। अंग्रेज के देश में आने के पहले हथियारों पर कोई लाइसेंस नहीं था। अंग्रेज ने अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए और इस देश का माराल नष्ट करने के लिए लाइसेंस को पद्धति को चलाया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब हमारे देश में अपनी सरकार है तो लाइसेंस की पद्धति को क्यों कायम रखा जा रहा है। यह जरूर है कि लाइसेंस खोलते समय हमको यह देखना होगा कि ऐसे कौन लोग हैं जिनका मन पाकिस्तान में है और शरीर हिन्दुस्तान में है ऐसे सज्जनों के लिए मैं लाइसेंस की सिफारिश नहीं करता। मैं यह सिफारिश इस लिए करता हूँ कि आज गाँवों में डाके पड़ते हैं और ग्रामीण अपनी रक्षा के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाते। आज एक एक बन्दूक १२०० और १५०० में बिकती है और एक कारतूस ढाई रुपए में मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में ५० रुपए में बन्दूक मिले और दो पैसे और एक आने में कारतूस मिले। फिर हम देखेंगे कि कैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारी तरफ नजर उठाते हैं और कैसे डाकू गाँवों में आते हैं। आज यह स्थिति है कि सारे देश के सामने तरह तरह के संकट आते हैं मगर सरकार कागज के द्वारा ही अपना काम करना चाहती है। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीर मुझे यह कहते हुए लज्जा आती है, अनेकों सज्जनों ने इस बात को कहा है, कि दिल्ली में क्लेकर्स के केसेज होते हैं पर उनका पता नहीं लगता। मैं डिपेल में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह बात सही है। यह ठीक है कि कोई बड़ा केस नहीं हुआ। लेकिन चार बरस से इस प्रकार के केसेज राजधानी में हो रहे हैं और उनका पता नहीं लगता। मैं तो छोटी जगह का रहने वाला हूँ और अपने यहां की बातें यहां नहीं लाना चाहता। लेकिन दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े नगरों में केसेज होते हैं और हमारी पुलिस में उनका पता लगाने की योग्यता नहीं है। आप यह न समझें कि मैं पुलिस को कोस रहा हूँ। इसका एक कारण है और वह स्पष्ट है। हमारे कर्मचारी तभी अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं जब कि अधिकारियों के हाथ में वे चीजें हों, शावामी देने की ताकत और दंड देने की ताकत। देश का हर गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट यह जानता है कि हम काम करेंगे तो भी पेंशन तक पहुंच जायेंगे और नहीं करेंगे तो भी पेंशन तक पहुंच जायेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि अच्छे से अच्छा काम करने वाले को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता, कोई एनकरेजमेंट नहीं दिया जाता, और अगर वह खराब काम करता है तो कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है यही कारण है, कि देश की राजधानी में जहा प्रधान मंत्री और अनेक मंत्री रहते हैं वहां केसेज हो जाते हैं और कोई परसों हाल नहीं। अगर मैं अपने शहर की कुछ बातें सुनाऊं तो आप कहेंगे कि प्राइवेट बातों में चले गए। लेकिन वहां भी कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। कल एक मित्र ने आपके सामने फिगर रख कर बताया था कि प्रचारों केसेज मे से कु सौ सफल हो पाये। शेष का पता नहीं चला। आज यह स्थिति है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह वृत्त सामने आ रही है कि कांग्रेस के लोग ही कांग्रेस को कोसने

की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम देश में एक स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज जब आपके ही आदमी आपको कोसने की प्रवृत्ति रख रहे हैं तो किस प्रकार शासन चलेगा और दूसरी तरफ जो देश के अराजक तत्व हैं वे अनेक प्रकार की चीजें हमारे सामने रखते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता कि जरा पाकिस्तान में जाकर हिन्दू की हालत को देखें कि वहां हिन्दू की स्थिति क्या है। वहां हालत यह है कि अगर किसी जगह हिन्दू मर जाता है और उसके आस पास मियां जी हों तो उसकी लाश को फूका नहीं जाता। एक तरफ पाकिस्तान में यह स्थिति हिन्दू को और दूसरी तरफ यहां मुसलमान की यह स्थिति है कि हमारे सिर पर बंट कर गरजते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें फलां चीज नहीं मिली और डिमकी चीज नहीं मिली।

मैं इनकी ईमादनारी की वाबत आपको बतलाऊं कि एक मुसलमान सज्जन जो कि भारतीय सेना में बड़े अधिकारी थे वह हिन्दुस्तान से लौट कर इंग्लैंड गये थे। वहां वह अपने साथ आवश्यक कागज पत्र और सेना के बड़े सीक्रेट पेपर्स लेकर गये और फिर चुपके से वहाँ से पाकिस्तान खिसक गये और वहीं सविस कर ली। क्या यही उनका हिन्दुस्तान प्रति वफादारी का सबूत है? बस मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was shocked and surprised by the speech that was delivered today by my hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja. I was also still more shocked and surprised when I listened to the speech of his cousin brother Shri B. C. Seth. I feel that if things are left to this type of politicians the future of India, the future of this country is completely doomed. If the fate of the Muslims is left in the hands of friends like him, I know that the Muslims would be reduced to second-rate citizens. I know it very well that if the rate of Hindus is

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

left in their hands the Hindus will meet the same fate as the Germans met under the leadership of Hitler and the Italians met under the leadership of Mussolini. I know that it is only the Indian National Congress which has under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru created confidence among the Hindus and Muslims. As far as I am concerned, I can say that I am an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last when the question of India arises, and I am a Muslim first, a Muslim second and a Muslim last when the question of Islam arises.

I believe that there is no conflict between the interests of India and Islam. Islam can thrive in a thriving India, and India can thrive if the Muslims live peacefully and in prosperity. I know it very well that under the Congress regime there is no discrimination against the Muslims. The Muslims hold the highest position. The Vice-President of the Republic is a Muslim, and I say that he is a much better Muslim than my friends on the other side. There are Cabinet Ministers who are Muslims. There are Ambassadors who are Muslims. The greatest associate of the Father of the Nation, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, was a much better Muslim than all the Muslims put together. Therefore, I can say with full authority at my command that the Muslims in India are not being discriminated upon.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does he know that the Muslims disowned these people and went away from this country?

Shri Ansar Harvani: I know the Muslims of India disowned this country when my friend was the leader of the Nationalist Group and as the leader of the Nationalist Group did not allow the Muslims to get even the smallest concession. This was because of him, and there was partition.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You are entirely wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Congress leaders neither accepted nor rejected the communal award. These friends fought for the communal award and the result ultimately was that there was partition. I can say that the responsibility for partition was not only on Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the responsibility for partition was on friends like him also. I do not justify partition. I fought partition in those days. I was one of those Congressmen who opposed partition. When the resolution came up before the All India Congress Committee accepting partition, I voted against it. I can say, if this mentality continues among the Muslims, the Muslims will be reduced to the status of second-rate citizens. I appeal to my Muslim friends on the other side—I cannot show light to my hon. friend Shri B. C. Seth, but I can show light to them—that they should follow the example of the greatest Muslim of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who gave the clarion call to the Muslims that the Muslims should be loyal to this country, that the Muslims should rub shoulders with the Hindus, that the Muslims and the Hindus should march together so that Bharat Mata or Bharat Varsh may become a really great country, the mother of Hindus and Muslims, the mother of all communities that live in this country. With these words, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): My friend, Shri Badrudduja, has done me the distinct honour by mentioning me in his speech. He knows I know him. As I heard the speech, I felt it was not for this House, it was for the Pakistan press. In fact, he advocated the cause of Pakistan against what I have said. I did not expect to find in him an advocate of Pakistan. He reminded me

that I am ignorant of Islam. I have no hesitation in pleading my ignorance, though I may tell him that I have gone through the Koran of Muhammad Ali; as I have gone through the other scriptures, I have gone through Islamic scriptures also. Even then, I plead ignorance. But Pakistan is conducting itself in a way as not to allow us to remain ignorant.

That day I referred to the speech of the late Shri Liaquat Ali Khan. Only a few days ago, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Shri Manzur Qadir, gave a press interview at Karachi and there this question was definitely put to him as to why non-Muslims have been totally barred from becoming the head of the Pakistan State, and the reply was that it would be hypocritical to allow them to become the head of the State which was definitely designed so that people might live under the tenets of Islam. That should leave nothing, no scope, to misunderstand them. He has made it quite plain. Therefore, there is no question of my ignorance. I understood it all right.

Shri Badrudduja was referring to Malda. I do not want to go into the details, but the allegation of rape that he made the other day and today is a manufacture and I must deny it. The entire trouble in Malda originated with the molestation of an Adibasi woman in the market. That is the source of the whole trouble.

I wanted that he should make one thing clear. He comes from Murshidabad, a border district, Pakistan has been consistently mentioning that the Muslims of Murshidabad have been totally massacred. He should have taken the opportunity of this speech here to deny that propaganda that Pakistan was carrying on, but he did not. He accused the Indian administration, but he did not deny the propaganda that Pakistan was carrying on against India; he did not say that it was false propaganda by Pakistan that the Muslims in Murshid-

dabad have been massacred. Being a witness himself, he could have said that, that propaganda is absolutely false, but he did not. I felt surprised that he did not do it. In any case, he thought it fit not to do it.

Yesterday, my other friend from the Muslim League also spoke about the League. I was surprised that he did not feel ashamed of getting it revived and carrying on its activities on the sacred soil of this country. He waxed eloquent on the services rendered by that body to India. I was reminded of the services that it rendered half a century ago when it took that deputation to Lord Minto—which the late Mohammad Ali characterised as “command performance”—for the introduction of separate electorates in India. That was a deputation taken to Lord Minto by the Muslim League, and that is how separate electorate came, which ultimately resulted in the breaking up of the country.

13 hrs.

In fact, how did partition come about? The entire process might be reduced to one simple formula. The Congress wanted the Britishers to quit. The Britishers said, “we will not quit unless the League agrees”. The League said, “We will not agree unless there is partition”. That is how partition came about. That was the simple formula on which partition had to be brought about. The Congress raised the slogan ‘Quit India’. As against this, the Muslim League raised the slogan ‘Divide and quit’. That is how partition came. So, the entire thing rests upon the Muslim League. Having brought about the partition of the country the representative of that organisation now says that they had rendered the greatest service to this country.

It is said that the partition was brought about by agreement. Yes, there was a show of agreement but that agreement was brought about by coercion and that coercion was exer-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

cised conjointly by the Muslim League and British imperialism. In fact, I consider the partition of India to be the greatest triumph of imperialism in this century. For that the credit goes to the League and my hon. friend of the League says, "We had rendered the greatest service to India. Show gratefulness to us for what we have done".

Even after partition the problem has not been eased or solved. The fight that was going on between the Congress and the Muslim League is now going on between India and Pakistan. The only change is that the fight has been transferred to a different level. The fight that was being carried on at an organisational level is now being carried on at governmental level and at State level. The fight is going on all the same and the very object for which partition was brought about has completely failed. We have to admit that on the floor of the House today.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja was referring to certain places, like Aligarh, etc. Most humbly shall I remind him that for one of his speeches that he delivered in Aligarh itself which provoked communalism he himself had to be dealt with under the law?

Shri Badrudduja: The charges were fantastic, concocted and fabricated. They ultimately fell through.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Concocted or fabricated, whatever he might say here, for the speeches that he delivered at Aligarh for provoking communalism there he himself had to be dealt with under the law and now he comes here and reminds us of that.... (*Interruption*).

In his speech he now said, "I speak more from sorrow than from anger". I repeat the sentiment that he him-

self expressed and return it to him. I am also speaking more from sorrow than from anger because the sentiments that he created in the House made the whole House full of mistrust and ill-will. That is not what we expect here. People come here to have an all-India outlook and to move with a vision that we look upon the whole of India as our own. What are we finding here? What is the sort of emotional integration that my hon. friend has created in the House today? Is that the sort of emotional integration you are going to have in India? Will that lead to emotional integration that the hon. Prime Minister and all the great men whom he named have been asking for?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Integration minus emotion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In fact, if we want to have national integration, that can be had only by the living examples of personal lives of people who will feel the whole of India as their own, who will feel all the sections of the Indian people as their own and who will symbolise the unity of India in their own person, in their own thought and in their own spirit. Unless we are prepared and able to throw up such personalities, national integration cannot be brought about in fact.

There was Vivekanand who brought about national integration; there was Gandhiji who brought about national integration; there was Tagore who brought about national integration. How did they do it? They did it by their personal lives, by their thought processes and by the activities which they placed before us. It is by following them that we can help that process to go on. Unless we are prepared to take those examples in our own lives, national integration cannot be carried on. In fact, I was awfully distressed by what has been going on for the last two days in the House. The fear of the minorities is being pushed to the most ridiculous

extreme. I say, it is most ridiculous. Everybody seems to have forgotten India and the Indian people. Everyone wants his own pound of flesh and is making a dig at Mother India. Everybody cries: "मैं भूखा हूँ" This

cry of "मैं भूखा हूँ" will rise from all sides and national integration will go under water 20 fathoms deep though we may pay lip-sympathy in the name of that great ideal.

About the Home Ministry, I shall say two or three words. Some of them have already been stated. I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, who has made my task easy. He has explained how this great organisation has worked for the relief and the good of the entire people, how we in this House have been taught and trained to look and act in a way so that the whole of India is before us in what we do and what we speak.

They have referred to some appointments. In fact, if we go by the appointments to governorships, judge-ships, the diplomatic service, the Supreme Court, ministerships, Cabinet ministerships, it can never be said that our Central Government has failed to look to the interests of the minorities. They have gone out of their way to do so. They have accommodated all the minorities of India as much as they could within the authority they have and within the scope they have. After all, there should be some gratefulness on the part of people in speaking about the achievements of the Government of India when they refer to their grievances. All the grievances of all the people will never be solved. Some grievance of some people will always be there. But what we must look to is the *bona fide* intention of the authorities that are in charge of remedying these grievances and of solving the problems that have cropped up in our national life, whether that *bona fide* intention is there. I am yet to find somebody—of course, Shri Badrudduja has accused the secular democracy and I leave him aside—who

will not agree that the Government of India is trying its level best to improve the lot of the so-called minorities as much as they can.

Our Constitution guarantees fundamental rights. Our Constitution guarantees adult suffrage. Under the Constitution when we guarantee fundamental rights and confer adult suffrage, how can the minority problem arise? Every minority according to its population gets the advantage that is due to it. I believe, some of these grievances are very unreal. Some of them are deliberately put forward to hustle the Government of India into action which, I hope, they will resist and will withhold themselves from doing that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rishang Keishing. I will give him only five minutes.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आज का दिन जाली है, बहुत से इम्पार्टेन्ट मेम्बर्ज रह गए हैं और यह बड़ा इम्पार्टेन्ट सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए दो घंटे का टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाये। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक विवादास्पद बात कह कर सदन में झगड़ा सा पैदा कर दिया है। कई माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहते हैं। इस लिए इस डिस्कशन का टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री नाथपाई (राजपुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल ठीक और उचित बात कही है। कम से कम हमारी हमदर्दी उन के साथ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time has been extended by two hours. Shri Rishang Keishing.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Sir, I have listened to the speech of the hon. Minister, Shri Datar, and it can safely be said now that Government is not inclined to

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

abolish the diarchical form of government now existing in the Union Territories. I do not know how the Government is going to ignore the persistent and just demand of the 60 lakhs of people in this country.

It should be understood that the Administration of the Territories Council as it exists today has totally failed. Take, for example, Manipur. It has failed to supply drinking water during the last fifteen years of independence. It has failed to give electric power to the people. The Second Five Year Plan target was 1,200 kilowatts, but it has been able to achieve only 300 kilowatts during the Second Plan.

Manipur deserves some big industrial schemes, but it has given only some loans and grants for handicrafts and handlooms.

The law and order situation has much deteriorated. In the hill areas there is encounter almost everyday between the hostiles and the security forces. In the valley almost everyday murders are taking place.

Government employees have not been able to get pay according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

In the Medical Department we have got altogether 62 hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries. It was decided that everyone of them should be provided with doctors. But so far we have got doctors only in 14 hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries; and in 48 we have no doctors.

In Education, about 40 per cent of the teachers employed are all hopelessly unqualified persons. On production of false certificates they have been employed as teachers.

This is the state of affairs under the present Administration in Territories Council. But still Government is contemplating of modify the Terri-

torial Council Act and carry on with the same arrangement.

There is a big wastage in development funds. Only a few people are enriching themselves. I dare say that it has totally failed. Please change it, as demanded by the people. The matter now rests with the House. I think the House would put sufficient pressure to change this mood and attitude of the Government, and make it grant responsible form of government to the Union Territories.

Regarding services, I am sorry to say that the Central Government has not taken sufficient care about the employment of Tribals and Scheduled Castes in the services. I shall just give you some figures. The sanctioned number of posts in Class I in I.C.S. and I.A.S. is 2,010. Out of this the Scheduled Castes employed is only 39, and Scheduled Tribes 15—there may be one or two additions. As regards I.P. and I.P.S. the total number of sanctioned posts is 1,089. Out of this, 27 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, were employed and thus only 1.83 per cent. has been filled up. If you take I.A.S. and I.C.S. only 1.89 per cent has been filled up. In I.F.S.(A) 2.08 per cent, has been filled up and in I.F.S.(B) 1.7 per cent. has been filled up. That is the fate of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in relation to the appointments in the Central Services.

Nobody is paying any serious attention in the matter of appointing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the time of the interview also, it is easy to know who is a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. But nobody whether the Board or the U.P.S.C. cares for the selection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In order that these posts may be filled up in due course with persons from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to make a

few suggestions, and they are as follows.

In the first place, in order to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the All India Services, namely I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and I.F.A.S. separate examination, exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, be held by the U.P.S.C. to select from amongst them the best stuff. Even the age limit may be relaxed, as was done in the Special Recruitment examination for I.A.S. in 1956.

Secondly, as regards representation in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have put in at least five years service in that grade be promoted. The remaining reserved posts might be filled up through competitive examination to be held, and open only to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes employees with suitable qualifications and sufficient experience of Secretariat work.

Thirdly, as regards filling up the posts of Section Officers, Assistants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have put in a service of at least three years be promoted.

Sir, the competition should be exclusively confined to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and from among them the best persons should be selected. If that is done, I think all these vacancies can be filled up.

Then, there is a very important question regarding the land of the Tribals. Land to the Tribal is his most precious possession in the world. Should I say, next to their children is the land. Government has yet to assure that they will remain intact with the Tribals. But it has not been done so far. There is an attack from two sides. One is from the non-tribals: there is a perpetual encroachment on the land of the Tribals from the non-tribals. The other is from the Government Forest Department which is every day increasing its area. That way the Tribal people have been deprived of

their land. I want to request the hon. Minister to see that sufficient steps are taken so that the land may remain intact with them.

Regarding the utilisation of the land up till now there has been a wastage. There is *jhoom* cultivation in practice. Why is it that Government has not introduced the modern methods of cultivation, the scientific and economic way of cultivation? Government will say, "we are spending so many lakhs of rupees for terrace cultivation". But I may with respect submit that fifty per cent of the terrace do not exist. If you go and see you will find that the money has been wasted, because there has not been proper planning in respect of the expenditure of the Tribal Welfare Fund, with the result that the Tribals are not at all benefited. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and rectify it.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के हम पांच सदस्य हैं और दिल्ली में कोई विधान सभा नहीं है जहां हम अपनी बात को रख सकें। दिल्ली की आबादी साढ़े २६ लाख है। उन पांच सदस्यों में से केवल मुझे जो पांच मिनट का समय दिया गया है, उस में मैं क्या कह सकूंगा ? इस पांच मिनट में किस किस बात को मैं गिनाऊं और किस किस को न गिनाऊं, इसको ले कर मैं कुछ असमंजस्य में पड़ा हुआ हूं। दिल्ली की जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे इतनी अधिक हैं कि मैं पांच मिनट में केवल उन्हीं को गिनाने लग जाऊं तो उन्हें भी नहीं गिना सकूंगा। मैं आरम्भ करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर खयाल करते हुए यह जो पांच मिनट का आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसको जरूर बढ़ा देंगे।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो गांव आते हैं, वहां पर भूमि सुधार कानून लागू किया गया है। लेकिन इस भूमि सुधार कानून

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

को लागू करते समय उसकी डेफीनीशन में कुछ कमी रह गई है। कमी यह रह गई कि जो अधिकार रेवेन्यू असिस्टेंट को देना चाहिये था वह कलैक्टर या डिप्टी कमिश्नर को दे दिया गया है। चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय की तरफ से भी ऐसा नहीं किया गया और उन्होंने ए० डी० एम० को भूमिधरी के जो सर्टिफिकेट थे, उनको बांटने का काम दे दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दिल्ली के तमाम उन काश्तकारों को जिन को भूमिधर बनाया गया है, बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है अदालतों में। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को आप कृपा करके देखें और जो डेफीनीशन बनाई गई है इसको चेंज करे ताकि न्यायालय में जो रोज उनको परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है, उसमें वे बच सकें।

क्षेत्रीय परिषद की बात भी इसमें कही गई है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय परिषद में हमारे माननीय चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय जाते हैं, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन कुछ नान-आफिशलज की भी उसमें आवाज होनी चाहिये। आपकी प्रधानता में जो एक सलाहकार समिति है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह सलाहकार समिति जिस भी दिल्ली के सदस्य को, संसद् सदस्यों में से चुने, वह क्षेत्रीय परिषद में दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधित्व करे और दिल्ली की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उन को वह माननीय सदस्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद के सामने रखे।

अब मैं जमीनों की कीमतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जमीनों एक्वायर की हैं लेकिन आप उनको आगे बहुत ज्यादा कीमतों पर देते हैं। जब इन जमीनों को आप बेचते हैं तो २५ और ३५ रुपये गज के बीच पर आप बेचते हैं जो

बहुत ज्यादा है। इसमें एक बड़ी कठिनाई यह भी है कि पूरा दाम ले लेने पर भी, जितना एकवीजीशन तथा डेवेलपमेंट पर खर्चा आया है, उससे अधिक ले लेने पर भी जमीन जो लेने वाला है, उसकी घह नहीं रहती है, उसके ऊपर उससे लीज अलग ली जाती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे विचार करें और देखें। कुछ कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हाउसिंग के लिये बनाई गई हैं, उन्होंने जमीनों खरीदीं। जमीनों खरीद कर वे चाहते थे कि वह जमीनों उन को रिलीज कर दी जायें, और रिलीज होने के बाद वे उन को डेवलप कर दें और वहाँ पर अपने मकान बना दें। लेकिन चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय ने बजाय इस के कि उन जमीनों को लौटाते और वहाँ डेवलपमेंट का काम होता, उस सारी जमीन को फ्रीज कर दिया। फ्रीज करने के बाद अब कहा जाता है कि यह जमीनों हम आप को बचेंगे, और वह लीज पर होंगी। इस में मुझे कोई औचित्य नजर नहीं आता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस की ओर ध्यान दें।

समय की कमी के कारण रिपोर्ट को मेन्शन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। दिल्ली में हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी क्लासज लगते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस का क्या अर्थ है। दिल्ली में साधारणतया हिन्दी बोली जाती है उन के लिये हिन्दी क्लास लगाने से क्या लाभ होगा। दिल्ली के नागरिक, जो दिल्ली में रहते हैं, व सब हिन्दी जानते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ के जो आफिसेज हैं, जो कार्यालय हैं, उन में हिन्दी को लागू करने में, जो वहाँ के ऊपर के अधिकारी हैं वे कुछ अडचन डाल रहे हैं कि दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं।

दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, दिल्ली में हिन्दी बोली जाती है, लेकिन दिल्ली के कुछ दफ्तर हैं उन के अन्दर हिन्दी नहीं है, उन में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी जलती है। उन लोगों की शिक्षा के लिये क्लासेज खुले हैं। उन से भी मैं ने पूछा जो कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये वहां जाते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह से दो घंटे की छुट्टी मिल जाती है। आरामसे वहां चले जाते हैं, हिन्दी तो वे जानते ही है, परीक्षा पास करने से कुछ प्रमोशन हो जायगा। इस तरह से वे लोग कहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली का प्रत्येक नागरिक हिन्दी जानता है। आज सन् १९६२ में हम यहां पर खड़े हुए हैं। १९६२ में तो हमें सोचना चाहिये कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हिन्दी की जाय। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि दिल्ली के कार्यालयों के अन्दर जितने फार्मस हैं वे सब अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जो से नम्र निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कम से कम जो दिल्ली की अपनी भाषा है, उस में सारा काम होना चाहिये।

दिल्ली के अन्दर छोटी मोटी ५५ सलाहकार समितियां हैं। इन ५५ सलाहकार समितियों के अन्दर, जो कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिये बनाई गई हैं, उन के सदस्यों के नामों को मंगा कर देखें। एक तरफ तो हरिजनों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात हम कहते हैं, यह सही है कि लोक सभा में जो दिल्ली के पांच सदस्य हैं उन में से एक पर मैं सुरक्षित सीट से आता हूं, कारपोरेशन के अन्दर भी ८० सदस्य हैं, उन ८० में से कुछ सीट्स सुयक्षित हैं, लेकिन सद्गौरव तरफ जब दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये कमेटियां बनती हैं तो उन में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। उन में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व का खयाल तो हमें रखना है होगा। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जितनी कमेटियां हैं, कुछ के अन्दर यह जरूर है कि मुझे रक्षा हुआ है, इसी

तरह से हरिजन वेलफेअर बोर्ड है, उस हरिजन वेलफेअर बोर्ड के अन्दर हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधि है। इस के अतिरिक्त किसी कमेटी में कोई हरिजन प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। यह जो ५५ कमेटियां हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहें कि उन में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व के हिसाब से उन को स्थान दिया जायें।

दिल्ली में भिक्षा वृत्ति की बात कही गई है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि डेढ़ हजार भिखारी पकड़े गये हैं। बहुतसे सदस्य जानते होंगे, रोज देखने में आता है कि कोई रास्ता नहीं, कोई गली नहीं, कोई कूचा नहीं, जहां भिक्षा वृत्ति न होती हो। आप जहां जायें भिखारी मक्खियों की तरह से दौड़ पड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कानून बनाया गया है, उस का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाय।

बरिश के दिनों में, खास तौर से पिछले आठ, दस सालों से भारी वर्षा के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ रही है। रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि ५१ गांवों में एक तरह से जल प्रलय का दृश्य उपस्थित हो गया। पिछले साल १११ गांवों में पानी भर गया। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि पंजाब से आने वाला पानी जो नजफगढ़ झील में जाता है वह ड्रेन नं० ८ द्वारा आता है और आ कर दिल्ली के देहातों और गांवों में फैल जाता है। नजफगढ़ नाले और झील को चौड़ा करने के लिये बहुत समय से कहा जाता है, उस के लिये बड़ी भारी योजना भी बनाई गई है, लेकिन उस में जितनी मन्द गति है हम चल रहे हैं उस के अनुसार आने वाले दस वर्षों में भी उस के पूरा होने की कोई इमकान नहीं है। मैं दिल्ली के देहातों की तरफ से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दें और ध्यान दे कर जो दिल्ली

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

की भारी कठिनाई है, उस को टाप प्रायो-रिटी दे कर, इस काम को निपटायें।

दिल्ली के अन्दर नशाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में हम ने एक लाख लोगों के हस्ताक्षर करवाये हैं और दिल्ली के नागरिकों ने बहुत जोर से इस बात की मांग की कि दिल्ली में नशाबन्दी की जाय। मुझे दुःख के साथ पड़ता है कि एक लाख हस्ताक्षरों के साथ जो मोरेन्डम दिया गया, उस के बावजूद भी अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठायें और शीघ्र ही कुछ करें।

यह सही बात है, जैसा मैं ने ऊपर कहा, कि पानी न निकल पानी की कठिनाई हम लोगों को बहुत है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी दिल्ली के देहातों में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है। सन् १९५३ में हमारे यहां जो खरोफ की फसल थी वह बहुत अच्छी हुई और उस के कारण ५०,००० रु० का इनाम हमें मिला। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया कि १११ गांवों में पानी भर गया। ३०० गांव हमारे यहां हैं, उन में से १११ गांवों में पानी भर जाता है। अगर इस पानी की निकासी का इन्जाम कर दिया जाय तो स्मारा प्रत्येक किसान अपना काम कर सकता है और जिस तरह से पिछली बार ५५,००० रु० का पुरस्कार हम ने जीता, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उसी तरह से वह पुरस्कार पाता रहेगा।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कि हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल खुले हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि हमारे यहां जो देहात हैं उन में शिक्षा की बहुत कमी है। आज दिल्ली के जो देहात हैं वे बहुत ही उदासीन हो गये हैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। पिछले साल के बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ। दिल्ली के देहातों में जो हायर सेकेन्डरी परीक्षा का परिणाम पनकला

तो ३ परसेन्द देहाती विद्यार्थी परीक्षाओं में पास हुए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठलायें, और उस को बिठला कर यह देखें कि दिल्ली के देहात के लोगों के साथ यह भेद भाव क्यों बरता जाता है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या और बातों के सम्बन्ध में।

अब मैं अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि आप कृपा कर के इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को कुछ अनुदान बगैरह देने हैं। आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को भी अनुदान दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में भी आई० ए० एस० और दूसरी जो बड़ी बड़ी परीक्षाएं हैं उन को पास करने के लिये विद्यार्थी यहां आयेंगे क्योंकि यह केन्द्र है और केन्द्र में सब तरफ के विद्यार्थी आसानी से आ सकते हैं और प्रशिक्षण ले कर जा सकते हैं।

मैं दिल्ली के हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हरिजनों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जहां हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी बातों में तरक्की हो रही है, वहां हरिजन दबाये जा रहे हैं। मैं गांवों में और शहरों में गया हूँ। शहरों में उन की हालत इतनी बुरी है कि उन को सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह नहीं है और वे मारे मारे फिरते हैं। मैं कई बार माननीय दातार साहब को चिट्ठियां लिखता रहा हूँ। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए उन्हें लिखा कि हरिजनों को घरों से निकाल दिया गया है और वे सड़क पर पड़े हुए हैं। कारपोरेशन ने उन के लिये एक योजना भी बनाई है, सरकार ने भी उस की मंजूरी दे दी है, लेकिन सालों गुजर जाते हैं, उन के सिर छिपाने के लिये झोपड़ियां बनाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के जो हरिजन हैं उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय। दिल्ली एक छोटी सी जगह है, मैं ने यह सन्तोष किया

था कि हम बड़े बाप के बेटे हैं, केन्द्र के साथे के नीचे बैठे हुए हैं, केन्द्र के साथे के नीचे रहते हैं, दाताह साहब ने भी बड़ी बड़ी बातें कि हम दिल्ली को यह देते हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी रक्षा के लिये पुलिस पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च करते हैं; वह करते रहें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जो यह कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, यह तो न कहें। आज दिल्ली के किमान दुखी हैं, आज दिल्ली के हरिजन दुखी हैं। आज दिल्ली के लोगों का विचार है कि दिल्ली के निवासी जो हैं वे सुखी नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजन के लिए आप कुछ कीजिए। मैंने यही निवेदन किया था, बक्स और हाउसिंग पर बहस के समय कि एक तरफ तो आप हमको शहर की तरह ट्रीट करने दें और दूसरी तरफ जो गांव का इलाका है उसको गांव की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं। या तो आप हमको कारपोरेशन क बोर्ड से हटाकर अलग कर दीजिए और उसका लिए एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड अलग बना दीजिए, तो हमको एतराज नहीं होगा कि हमको शहर के कानून के नीचे दवाया जाता है। जब तक यह स्थिति जारी है दिल्ली के हरिजनों को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता। मैंने बक्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की बहस के समय भी कहा था कि आप मिलेक्टेड गांवों के लिए २००० रुपये देने हैं। दिल्ली में केवल ३०० गांव हैं। जहां आप ४० हजार गांवों का नव निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं वहां उनमें इन ३०० की राशि और जाड़ दीजिए और उनको ऋण दीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि उनको अनुदान या दान दिया जाए। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो आप उनको गांवों की तरह ट्रीट करें या शहर की तरह ट्रीट करें। मेरा कहना है कि उनको जो मिडिल ग्रुप को कर्जा दिया जाता है वह मिलना चाहिए और ग्रामीण लोगों को दो हजार रुपए मिलने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह दिल्ली की द्वायनीय दशा को और ध्यान दें। दिल्ली की
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उन्नति और वृद्धि उनकी कृपा और अनुकम्पा पर निर्भर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): After such an excitement in the House, I suggest, Sir, that it is within your discretion to extend the time for this debate, because other Members also wish to participate in it. You may not give them more than five minutes each, but I request you to give us more time for this debate. That is within your discretion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to work according to the time-schedule. Every minute of the House is booked.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Members have been taking ten minutes to fifteen minutes before. But now you may give at least five minutes to those who want to speak. It is entirely within your discretion, and, therefore, I request that you may extend the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House is supreme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This debate has been extended already by about 2½ hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is supreme, and if it is the desire of the whole House, if it is the desire of all Members, you should extend the time.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order. It is up to the House to make a plea to you, and if the whole House agrees, then any debate can be prolonged with the consent of the House. We should like to know if Government have any objection to continuing the debate for some more time. I fully support the plea made by Shri S. N. Chaturvedi. Many new factors of vital importance have been brought in, and the House should be provided an opportunity to discuss them. I suggest, Sir, that you should ascertain the view of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This debate has already been extended by about 2½ hours. Every minute of the House has been booked. The Finance Bill has to go to the other House and then come back to this House. I do not think that there is any justification for extending the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is master of its own time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may decide as you like, but first you must hear the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not extending the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is that the House is master of its own time. If the House agrees, we can sit on Saturday for two hours. There is no sitting of the House scheduled for this Saturday. If the House agrees, we can sit on Saturday also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no new point made out.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): We can sit till seven o'clock if necessary.

Shri Nath Pai: The whole House is absolutely united in this request to you.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order. The question has been raised by one hon. Member of the House and supported by many. Let the question be put to the House whether the House wants more time for this debate or not. I do not think that it is the privilege of the Chair not to put the question whether time should be extended for this debate or not

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If the House desires, you have got to give some more time for this debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I formally move that the time for this debate be extended by another two hours. The motion may be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have moved a motion. It has to be put to the House. I formally move that the time for the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands be extended by two hours. The motion may be put to the House.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The House recently accepted the time allocation recommended by the Business Advisory Committee. When the House made a request yesterday to the Speaker, the Speaker in his discretion extended the time by two hours. Even today, this debate ought to have been over by two o'clock, but it is already about 1.35 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is sovereign, and the House is supreme. The House should decide it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee decided that the debate on these Demands should be for ten hours, and a motion to that effect was accepted by the House. Again, a request was made to the Speaker to extend the time by two hours. We have already extended it by about 2 hours. Every minute of the House is booked for other business, and I do not see any justification for extending the time. Now, I call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will recollect, Sir, that we sat half an hour longer yesterday. I have formally moved a motion, and that may be put to vote first. I think the hon. Minister is willing for the extension,

and I think that it is only you, Sir, who are objecting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called the hon. Minister now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about my motion? The motion is there and it has to be put to the House. I formally move that the time for this debate be extended by two hours.

Shri Nath Pai: The House is sovereign, and it is for the House to decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is a motion before the House and it has to be put to vote. It may be lost, but first it has to be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called upon the hon. Home Minister already.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I have moved a motion, but you have not disposed of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rules are you not allowing it? On what grounds are you disallowing it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no motion before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On what grounds are you disallowing it? It is a most extraordinary procedure that I have never heard of in Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no motion before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot dispose of it arbitrarily in that manner.

Shri Nath Pai: It is up to us to plead with you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A particular notice has to be given of every motion that is going to be moved.

Shri Nath Pai: If the House agrees to sit till 7 P.M. then you may agree.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least, you may extend the time by one hour. The hon. Minister may reply at 3 P.M. I think he is willing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I can very well understand the feelings of the House in this matter. But there is hardly much point in listening to speeches like those of my hon. friend Shri Badrudduja. I fact, when in accordance with the wishes of the hon. Members, I myself agreed, when the Speaker asked me whether the time should be extended, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was very much upset over it that I should have agreed that the debate be extended by two hours. I think it will now be perhaps 2 hours or perhaps a little more than that. In these circumstances, I would beg of the hon. Members not to press for further extension.

I am grateful for the way in which this Ministry's Demands have been handled during the last two days. It has undoubtedly been very friendly and helpful. I would like once again to express my sincere thanks for the same.

A good deal of heat was generated just a little while ago, especially by the speech made by the hon. Member from West Bengal, Shri Badrudduja. I am glad to say that I am not in the least affected by that heat. I am also not surprised to have heard him speaking in that way. I hope my hon. friends from West Bengal will not get angry with me when I say that as the hon. Member comes from West Bengal, it is not very surprising that such high-pitched emotional speeches should be made by him. Unfortunately, our old friend from the Hindu Mahasabha is not here. Our old friend from West Bengal, Shri N. C. Chatterjee was here in 1952. Almost

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri] the whole gesture, the mode of speaking, the language, the emotional upsurge and all those things which I noticed in my hon. friend's speech today were exactly the same as in those of my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee, excepting that the hon. Member was speaking a bit faster.

As I said, the occasions for emotional speeches are gone; those days are past. They might sometimes create a special impression amongst the masses, but it is not at all fair if they try to affect the masses by these kinds of speeches. However, the real difficulty with my hon. friend is that he is swayed away by emotion and completely ignores the facts and is unable to give place to reason.

I shall deal a little later with the general problem of communalism etc. But I am surprised that although Shri M. Ismail spoke in a mild way and quiet manner, yet his facts were completely wrong. He referred to the explosions in Delhi and said that all the explosions were in Mohallas where only Muslims reside. Then he said that it was only the Muslims who suffered in person and property. He further pointed out that Muslims alone were arrested in such cases and let off without any case being set up against them. I do not want to quote figures. I do not feel much interested in it. But in order to correct Shri M. Ismail and remove his misapprehension, I have to do it. The break-up from various angles of the 70 explosions that occurred in Delhi is as follows:

| | Muslims areas | non-Muslims areas |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Residential areas | 8 | 8 |
| Bazar and shopping centers | 8 | 19 |
| Religious places | 6 | 5 |
| Public parks and other areas | 4 | 12 |

So it will be seen that 26 incidents took place in Muslim areas and 44 in non-Muslim areas.

Coming to casualties, again, Shri Ismail was wholly incorrect. Here are the figures:

| | Muslims | non-Muslims |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| Killed | 4 | 4 |
| Seriously injured | 5 | 15 |

Then he said that not one Hindu or non-Muslim was arrested. May I tell him that 33 Muslims were arrested and 59 non-Muslims were arrested.

These figures will indicate how our friends go astray when they do not want to stick to facts and merely indulge in criticism and condemnation.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: A fifth column is working here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might also inform him that during the last one year—I had said in this House

last time that we would use the Preventive Detention Act against those who indulge in communal activities—about 50 persons who indulged in communalism in different ways were put under detention.

I do not want to take much time of the House in these matters, but I shall refer to one or two other matters, mention of which was made by Shri Ismail. He said that the National Integration Conference was an outside body and had no jurisdiction to consider communal and other matters. I am surprised to hear that, and I was a bit more surprised to hear it from Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur. It is true that Parliament is supreme and the Government of India have to carry out the wishes of Parliament and implement its policies and laws. Yet there is something like public opinion, and it is highly essential, if we want to run democracy successfully that we should take into confidence the different sections of the people as well as Members of Parliament, Ministers and Chief Ministers. It was last year during this debate that I had mentioned for the first time that we should hold a national convention to which members of different political parties should be invited, along with other distinguished persons working in various fields in the country. I am glad that after some time we were able to hold a National Integration Conference. It would take much time of the House; otherwise, I would have narrated what the decisions of the Conference were, how we have tried to implement them and what general effect it has produced. What if it is an advisory body. It does not pass any resolutions, flats or orders. A long statement was issued at the time of the last National Integration Conference. In the National Integration Council, the Chief Ministers of all State Governments are present. The Prime Minister presides over it. It also happen to be one of its members. In these circumstances, it is just a body where we get a wider field for consultation. I thought that this House would welcome this opportunity which has come to us.

Therefore, I consider that this National Integration Council should continue to function and help shape in building up the necessary public opinion. I might also tell Shri Ismail—he said that the Muslim League was not invited—that he was not here in the last Lok Sabha when the National Integration Conference was summoned.

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): There was a representative of the Muslim League in the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I remember, he was seriously ill.

Shri M. Ismail: But he would have attended.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not quite sure. In any case, representatives of the parties in Parliament were invited. As far as I remember, we did not leave out any party. As far as possible, we tried to give representation to all the parties in the House.

The National Integration Council has set up a Committee. About that, Shri Ismail said that only the Jan Sangh representative, and one of the members of the Hindu Mahasabha in this House, were invited.

Shri M. Ismail: Not 'only'. I said they were included.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Because they happen to be the members—at least one of them, not both. He happened to be a member of the National Integration Council.

Shri M. Ismail rose—

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he would listen to me, I shall make the point clear.

I did not mean to suggest that Shri Ismail or any other representatives of other parties were to appear as witnesses before the Committee. I never used that word or meant it. I merely told him that he or any other representative of any other party could go and have a discussion with

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the Committee. In fact, the Committee would like to invite those representatives. They will, for the time being when they go there, function more or less as members of that Committee. It will be consultative discussion. There is no question of tendering evidence, no question of any person being invited to function there as a witness. That is hardly the idea. I would very much like that the representatives of various other parties who are not there would be good enough to lend their co-operation.

I am sorry that Shri Ismail should have raised certain matters about the Jamaat-e-Islami. He said that some of the Government servants who were associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami, or who were accused of being associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami, were removed from service. May I inform the House—I do not want to take much time, but one thing has to be made clear—that in regard to such organisations, we taken action under our Safeguarding of National Security Rules, which provides for compulsory retirement or dismissal? As regards the Jamaat-e-Islami, I might say that it is not a purely religious organisation. The aim of the Jamaat-e-Islami is the establishment of *Iqamat-e-din*. Its leaders exhort Muslims not to obey man-made laws.

Shri Raghunath Singh: *Hakumat-e-Ilahi*.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: *Hakumat-e-Ilahi*, or the correct word is *Iqamat-e-din*. At the party meetings of the Jamaat-e-Islami, Muslims are often called upon to prepare for *jeihad* if it becomes necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shame.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, the Jamaate-Islami believes in the setting up of an Islamic State in the country. Therefore, we rightly and correctly considered this organisation as an anti-national organisation

which helps in spreading subversive activity.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Does my friend desire that members of such a party should remain officers of the Government? Is that what he wants?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is what he said. In fact, his charge was that about 20 Muslims were removed because they were associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is the correct policy.

Shri Nath Pai: Very rightly done. Weed out every single one of them.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The House will perhaps be interested to know that this Jamaat-e-Islami is now banned in Pakistan.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): So, they cannot go there also.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): May I know what action Government propose to take under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of the Jamaat-e-Islami, of course we are quite vigilant and watchful, and whenever action is needed, we will take it. It is not a question of any community. We have not got that idea, the faintest idea, at all in our minds. There is no question of Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh. If a person behaves against the State in a manner which endangers the sovereignty and stability of the State, there is no way out for us, whosoever he may be. Government will deal with them with a strong hand.

Shri Paliwal (Hindaun): Has Government any doubt that organisations like this, especially this organisation, the acting against the interests of the nation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no doubt. Hon Member has perhaps in mind the declaration of this orga-

nisation as an unlawful body Well, as I have often said in this House, that is a separate question altogether, and we will have to consider it in the context of other things and other organisations. May only point is that we do consider this organisation to be a dangerous organisation, and, as I said, Government will always keep a vigilant watch and do the needful as the situation demands.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I ask one question? How do you allow the Muslim League, which worked for the partition of this country and had it amputated to flourish here as a fifth column? Have you considered the desirability of banning this organisation? It is not a question of the Muslim community at all. It is a question of an organisation which has done so much harm to the country. How is it flourishing here?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to deal with that question just at present, I do not know if shall be able to do it later on. I have already said that the question of the declaration of communal organisation as unlawful is engaging attention in different fields. Government is also considering it. Members of the Legislature Party in the Congress have also given thought to it, and they are still thinking over it. The National Integration Council has set up a committee to think over the matter further. All these things are being done, and we cannot take action just in a huff. It is advisable that a good deal of thought is given, and whatever action is taken, is taken firmly and it should be decisive.

Shri Daji (Indore): May I put one question?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Questions, if any, can be put at the end.

Shri Daji: Will you please allow me?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall be happy if you will put the questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be put at the end. Let there be no break of thought.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Although Shri Ismail spoke of the unity of the country etc., I am told that, of course, he is not prepared to join hands with any other organisation except perhaps the DMK.

Shri M. Ismail: It is not correct.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am informed, and reliably informed, that Shri Ismail has gone round different constituencies in order to lend his full support to the candidates of the DMK.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): That is true.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Who can, of course, touch for it better than my own colleague sitting just behind me, who had to face that music?

Shri M. Ismail: The Muslim League has supported candidates of many other parties.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: True, but perhaps it has given its fullest support to those who want some kind of disruption of the country, even secession.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is the point.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would beg of Shri Ismail to think over this matter coolly. On the one hand, he has organised the Muslim League and is creating bitterness among the two major communities of this country, Hindus and Muslims. On the other hand, he lends his support and full support to an organisation which stands for secession of certain parts of the country from the Union. What impression does he create? It is obvious, it seems so clear, that the Muslim League will lend its support to those disruptive tendencies which will break the solidarity of our country. Although Shri Mohsin from My-

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sore said the other day that the South was peaceful in so far as communal matters were concerned, and I am glad that it is so, Shri Mohsin must realise that the leadership of the new Muslim League has emerged only from the South, and unfortunately from the State of Madras. Shri Ismail hails from that State.

It has been most painful for me to see during the last few years the attempt of Shri Ismail to spread the Organisation of the Muslim League throughout the country. It was there in Kerala. It was confined to that State.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): But you had an alliance with the Muslim League in Kerala.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not prepared to deny it, if you have the patience. I am also party to that, and it is true, but what I am saying is that the activities and the work of the Muslim League were restricted and confined to Kerala.

Shri M. Ismail: No, Sir.

14 hrs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But the Muslim League in Kerala, as far as I am aware, did not indulge in communal activities. Of course if they did it here and there, it was a different matter, but generally, their approach was to work in combination with others. They believed fully in the development of Kerala. They did not want a pattern of Government which they did not like or which the people of that State did not like. For that they joined hands with the others. As I said before, the painful part of it is that Shri Mohammed Ismail has been responsible for creating a special situation in Kerala itself where things were, on the whole, moving on peacefully. Not only that. After that, he tried to establish or revive the Muslim League in Madras, in U.P., in Bihar, in Bombay and in other places.

Shri M. Ismail: It existed in Madras.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In Madras it existed. But, as far as I know—perhaps I may be making a slightly exaggerated statement—it was round about Shri Ismail himself for a long time. So, it is unfortunate that Shri Ismail should again start thinking on those lines and create a difficult situation for all. I shall now refer to some other matters. Otherwise, if I go on speaking on this, it will take a pretty long time.

The matter of services was raised and specially dealt with by Shri Mathur and a few others. I might say that we are all in the midst of a big expansion programme, which is mainly economic. And the role that the services have to play is, undoubtedly, very important. It is sometimes said that there is no paucity of funds and planning etc. also is complete but it is the dearth of personnel that creates difficulties and delays the prosecution of the schemes or the projects.

It is true that we are effort of the necessary personnel, both technical and non-technical. Yet, in so far as administrative matters are concerned, there is no doubt that the IAS and the IPS are still the basic services—from the point of view of administration. I might inform the House that during last year the Ministry had given a good deal of thought to the question of administrative improvement. And, naturally, our purpose is to give the country a better public service.

The demands on the two services, more particularly on the IAS, have continued to increase. We are, however, sorry that the recruitment has, in the past, always not kept pace with the increasing demand. Special recruitment had to be made twice. A

further close examination has been made of this matter and it has been found that, at present, the gap in the direct recruitment quota is 264. It has, therefore, been decided now to increase the number to be taken in by direct recruitment. However, it has not been found feasible to completely fill the gap through direct recruitment only. If we do so, there is a possibility of deterioration in the quality of persons recruited as we will have to take those lower down in the qualified list.

Moreover, it takes about 5 years before a direct recruit is trained and equipped to take over the responsibility of a senior post. The other alternative of having special recruitment has also its own shortcomings. It has, therefore, been felt that in order to fill the gap, recruitment through limited competitive examination should be made, more or less as a regular method, at least for some time to come. This would give an opportunity to younger officers serving in other departments to compete in these examinations. And, the IAS cadre will also be benefited by the varied experience of people who have served in different departments.

This idea, I might say, is still under examination; and we are also consulting the State Governments. I might add that this practice prevails in Britain and, in so far as I am concerned, it certainly commends itself to me. I need not add that the filling of the gap in the IAS cadre has become important and vital in the context of development and expansion. It would be lack of forethought if some special steps are not taken to meet the situation.

We would also be increasing the number of recruitment. I would also like, at this moment, to refer to the question of rotation of ICS and IAS officers. A complaint was made in this House that the rotation is not taking place in a regular way and those officers who come to Delhi of-

ten want to stick here and not go back to their States. Undoubtedly, it is not a very happy feature. Now, I do want that we should take special steps in regard to two matters. The first is the rotation; as far as possible, it should be done regularly.

Secondly, the quota allotted to the different States should be fulfilled. Of course, this does not mean that every officer from every State or all officers from every State, whether they deserve it or not they will have to be considered on merits—would like to come to the Centre. But our desire is that the quota should be fulfilled and we should try to take the required number of officers from the different States.

Up till now, we were doing this rotation of officers and taking of officers from the different States by means of correspondence. I have now advised our Establishment Officer, who is a senior officer in the Home Ministry, to go round the States and discuss matters directly with the Chief Secretaries. It would be useful because the Establishment Officer would be able to know the difficulties of the State Governments and the Establishment Officer would also be able to form a correct judgment about the officers who are to be lent to the Centre. Sometimes, all kinds of officers are passed on to us; and we are guilty of keeping on those officers, here, whether good or bad. So, it will be beneficial from both points of view. And, I want this to be made a regular feature that the Establishment Officer should go round the States and discuss these matters and try to fill the gap, in so far as the Centre is concerned, and also see to it that the officers of the States go back to their States after they have been here for a few years.

I might, for the information of Shri Mathur, add that during the last 3 years about 127 I.C.S. and IAS officers have been returned from the Centre, to the States. He said, lower

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down, some sub-ordinate class, or I do not know, second class officers were returned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): From the Deputy Secretary grades and not the Joint Secretaries and Secretaries.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am talking of the IAS and ICS officers.

Shri Hari Chandra Mathur: I am also speaking of them.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And their number is about 127—both ICS and IAS. I must admit that the ICS officers, of course, generally do not like much to go back to the States. My colleague sitting here observes that they may, perhaps, not like these remarks of mine. But, it must also be said that we need their services very much. They have got the experience; they have been here in the Centre. And, especially in the existing conditions, when we are passing through a difficult period, their experience and help count for much. But, still, we do not want to make it a rule. Both the Cabinet Secretary and the Home Secretary are particular that the rotation does take place.

In this connection, I might say a few words about what Shri Mathur said. He said that *bachcha* officers.

An Hon. Member: *Chhokra*.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not say that. What I said was this. People with 4 years experience; that is what the subordinate officers say.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Mathur, perhaps, used the word *bachcha* or *chhokra*.

An Hon. Member: *Chhokra*.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: *Chhokra* is not a very complimentary word. If

he had said *Bachcha* or *Chhokra*, perhaps that could be made applicable to me easily. I may inform him that this has been carefully studied. The Home Ministry has informed me that even direct recruits holding posts of Collectors have an average service of about eight years. The average range of service of a directly recruited officer on his first appointment as Collector was found to be a little over seven years. But it may be that in some States officers with less service than that have been appointed as Collector. This is mainly due to the gap to which I made a reference just now in the I.A.S. cadres. We are taking steps to fill the gap but at present there is no alternative except to give opportunities to these junior officers. I do not agree with Shri Mathur that these officers are never good.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never said that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He wants experienced officers to take charge of the districts. I entirely agree with him there. He has, however, to realise the paucity of officers. Secondly, may I tell him that it is sometimes these younger officers who take initiative and do things boldly. Shri Mathur put me a question as to what action has been taken under the different laws. They have passed several laws and given power to the Home Ministry and the Home Minister and so, what has he done? May I tell him something? Of course, I am sorry to criticise my senior officers. Maybe, the Minister is responsible. But there are obvious cases in which senior officers did not want to bother themselves, did not want to take the trouble, feeling why make themselves unpopular with the people. They will not take action against communalists and against provocative speeches which lead to conflicts and clashes. Powers are there and yet no action is taken. Ministers will not go and take action in the districts. It is the

officer who has to take the action. I value their experience, their knowledge and ability. Yet, they are executive officers. What is needed from them is execution of the policies of Government and execution of laws which have been given to them. I have seen the younger officers—I do not say all of them—have acted courageously and boldly. I know of one case in a State. There was a young officer, I do not know whether he had put in five or seven years of service; he was Collector. The senior officers such as the D.I.G. and Commissioner were there. Yet it was this young officer who avoided bloodshed and took courage in his hands and adopted restrictive measures. The result was bloodshed was avoided and the atmosphere became peaceful and good.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): S metimes it may react the other way also: by hasty action they may create bloodshed also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About that also, if Shri Nambiar will have some patience, I shall refer and say something.

I do not know whether Shri Mathur referred to that or not I feel his observations meant that during the British days very senior officers were put in charge as District Magistrates or in charge of districts. From 1932-33, I.C.S. officers with about six years service were usually appointed Collectors and that was in accordance with a policy decision taken by the then Government of India. The I.C.S. pay-scale was also drawn on the assumption that an officer will get a senior scale post in the 5th year of service after probation. While I agree with Shri Mathur that we should have experienced officers in the districts, we should not always be nervous to entrust responsibility to younger officers when it is needed. Secondly, it is good sometimes to give them an opportunity to show their merit and courage when they were needed.

He also rightly referred to the setting up of the National Academy of Administration. In fact, I am told that there is no such institution in our neighbouring countries or in Asiatic countries. It is my predecessor who gave the lead; I am referring to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pantji. It was a landmark in the history of administration. I agree with him that much more is still to be done and I shall greatly welcome his suggestions when he goes there and visits the institution. When the course started in 1959 there were only 115 officers in the Mussoorie Academy; it has gone up every year and this year the number admitted will be 325, close upon three times the figure of 1959. We have, therefore, to provide additional staff and we have especially decided to appoint three more research officers and considerably improve the higher training. In many ways the work of the Academy has to be reorganised and strengthened further.

He also referred to the appointment of an advisory committee. My initial reaction is in its favour. I would like the Home Ministry to consider it fully. It may be good to have an advisory committee on which non-officials are also represented so that it can express its views about its working, syllabus, etc. We will give thought to it. I may also add that we have a proposal to set up a small training division in the Ministry of Home Affairs for training staff, including provision of refresher courses. Of course, it must remain the responsibility of the department or Ministry concerned but the idea of the Home Ministry in appointing a small division is to make arrangements for co-ordination and special guidance in the discharge of their own responsibility.

About the appointment of the Judges, I think the House is aware of the procedure. I may say that the proposal is initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. He initiates it and then it goes to the Chief Minister who sends it on to the Governor. If the Chief Minister differ-

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he has again to write back to the Chief Justice and if the Chief Justice still sticks to his opinion, all these go before the Governor. The Governor sees the views of these two people. In this way, we get it complete from the State. As soon as I get it I pass it on to the Chief Justice of India in the Supreme Court and when his opinion has been obtained, I forward it to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval. This is the procedure, and I do not think that there can be a better procedure than this. I shall not quote figures, but as far as I remember, there were 29 appointments of permanent judges and 23 appointments of additional judges during the last one year. There has not been a single occasion when I have differed from the Chief Justice of India. So, I was a bit surprised to read one of the distinguished lawyers of this country saying something about these appointments. If he has to fight anybody he should fight the Chief Justices of the high courts or the Chief Justice of India. If I am blame-worthy they are also equally blame-worthy. So, both will have to share the responsibility. It is not good for responsible lawyers or advocates or Barristers-at-Law to criticise in public and thus create confusion amongst the judiciary. It is not at all good either in the interests of any section or in the interests of the whole country.

In this connection, I would refer to arrears in high courts which have been causing me some worry. It might be perhaps advisable if I pay my compliments to the Supreme Court which, I have no doubt, has set a good example. Recently, we have appointed a number of additional judges keeping in view the arrears in different high courts. Of course, the main purpose was that there should be a quick disposal. We made appointments of a few more judges in the Supreme Court, and I am glad to say that the position in that court has improved considerably. We had given perhaps about three more judges to

the Supreme Court in the year 1960, and in spite of some steep increase in the institutions in 1960, which continued during 1961, the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court on the 30th April, 1962, was 1,631 out of which only 85 were over three years old, 613 were more than a year old and the rest were less than a year old. But the position in some of the high courts is, however, not so satisfactory.

In this connection, I would specially like to mention my own State—the Allahabad High Court—and the Calcutta High Court. I shall not give figures because they are alarming.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is alarming.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The less said, the better.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There seems to be no alternative. I have given thought to this matter, and I feel that there is no alternative but to take some *ad hoc* measures. Unless we do that, these arrears will continue and create a situation for the litigants as well as for the reputation of the high courts. I am in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. I do want to take some quicker steps especially in regard to the high courts so that the arrears are disposed of. I do want that if new hands are given, they should only deal with arrear cases and they should not become part of the high court and start dealing with all the cases. So a time-limit, a target, should be fixed and it should be seen that those who are entrusted with this work are able to dispose of their cases, the arrears, within the prescribed time-limit.

I am glad that certain recommendations were adopted by the high courts with regard to changes in procedure. The Law Commission is also considering the question of simplifying the procedure further. Those re-

commendations will be considered in due course.

There is one more important matter and that is about the transfer of judges from one high court to another. I know this House had expressed its opinion in this regard and in the last National Integration Conference great stress was laid on the advisability of having judges in one State from the cadre of judges in other States, that is, the judges should move from one State to the other. There are certain difficulties no doubt, but we have given thought to it and we are trying to deal with the situation. We have recently decided that those judges who go to other high courts should be given free houses. The main problem arises; when they are transferred from one place to another, naturally they have to maintain two establishments. So, we have decided that they should be given free houses or a reasonable rent, of course, keeping in view the class of the city or the locality to which they go.

Secondly, we are also considering whether we can allow those judges who go to other State high courts to practise in their high courts after their retirement. But it can only be done provided they have functioned as a judge in some other State high court for a fairly long period. It should not be that they should go and serve as a judge in one State high court and come back and start practising in their States. So, there will have to be a fairly good gap, but still, we are, as I said, considering over this matter. I am suggesting all this because I am very keen and particular that the judges should go from one State to another. It is good in the interests of the high courts and it is essential from the point of view of the people, because the judiciary is one of the important citadels of democracy. The people have faith in the judiciary and I want that to be maintained. So, it will be good if we remove those difficulties and allow them

to move from one State to another. Of course, there is some difficulty about the appointment of *ad hoc* judges in the Supreme Court under the existing Constitution. Even if we want to appoint one judge for a short period—apart from there being arrears or no arrears—if there is a judge who is lying ill for a number of years and he cannot do any work, yet, it is not possible to replace him, because an *ad hoc* appointment could not be made. That is also under consideration. In fact, we will have to amend the Constitution for this, and we will also have to amend the Judges Act. We are giving thought to it. In fact, we are in the process of taking various steps and as soon as we are ready, we will come up before this House.

In this connection, I might also say that the Government have also decided to raise the retirement age of judges from 60 to 62.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the States Reorganisation Commission specifically recommended that one-third of the number of judges in every High Court should be from outside the State and, if so, may I know what action has Government taken so far in that direction?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have taken steps. Some transfers have been made on those lines. What I mean to say is, we are doing all this with a view to comply with the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. I have been trying it for the last one year; we have not succeeded because of the various difficulties pointed out by the judges. Therefore, we want to remove those difficulties and thus give them an incentive for functioning in other States.

Sir, may I now deal with the question of the problem of Police. I hope, Sir, I shall get more time. About the Police, may I say that they are the most harassed government servants. Their task is exceedingly difficult and arduous. I know their deficiencies

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and no one perhaps knows them more than I do. I do not want to suppress them or hide them. Yet, I consider it unfair and unjust to them that they should be condemned outright. We cannot deny this fact that whatever their deficiencies, still we are able to sleep peacefully and there is internal peace in the country with the help of the Police. Once you remove them, I do not think Shri Nath Pai will have sound sleep in his flat, although his flat is very good.

An Hon. Member: Even Mr. Kamath.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I further add that policemen are also looking after our borders. Thousands of them are posted in most difficult areas. The army, of course, does not want to deploy its forces in distant check posts. They have other important things to do. So, it is the police which is serving as our security force in the borders. As I said, they are passing through most difficult times. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our forces which are working on the borders and their officers who are doing their work satisfactorily and well.

The police is generally condemned when they resort to firing. May I say that this question has been causing a good deal of worry to me. I have given considerable thought to this matter—that there should be no firing at all whatever the circumstances—but I must admit that it has defied all solutions.

Perhaps Mr. Kamath seems to be somewhat surprised with my statement, but I shall quote Mr. Kamath himself, as to what he has said about police firing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree with you to that extent—I won't deny.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even such a reasonable and able Member of this House like Mr. Nath Pai gets up

and says: "Oh, we have heard so much about pelting of stones and all that; it is all false and wrong". If such a statement comes from Mr. Nath Pai, naturally it receives my attention and I also feel greatly perturbed over it. I can understand Mr. Gopalan putting it that way sometimes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His party Government also resorted to firing in Kerala.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I hope Mr. Nath Pai will permit me to relate a story; it is not a story, it is a fact.

When I happened to be in charge of Police in Uttar Pradesh, I went to a place there. There was a big function. The function came to an end and there was some tussle. At that place thousands of people had gathered. I was also standing behind. All of a sudden I was told that there was some scuffle between the police and the crowd. Immediately I ran towards the police and I saw heavy stones falling there. Pelting of stones was going on—big pieces. I saw it with my own eyes and then I thought for a moment as to what should be done as I happened to be present there and since I was the Police Minister. Although not conventional, yet I sent for the D.I.G. and told him that the policemen should not use either their batons or lathis; I also said that firing should not take place. The D.I.G. naturally accepted my advice and asked the policemen to stand quietly.

I myself proceeded towards the crowd and was trying to approach some of the leaders or representative members of the crowd. On every side big pieces of stones were falling and I narrowly escaped those stones. Some people there and the police officers took me back; others advised me not to proceed further. I advised them to keep quiet and remain standing where they were even if I received injuries. In my own presence the

policemen were being hurt. I waited there for more than an hour—I do not exactly remember—perhaps for about two hours. Ultimately the crowd dispersed.

I went to the hospital the next morning to see the policemen and I would like to tell Mr. Nath Pai that I was deeply grieved to see their injuries, because I felt that it was my own responsibility. It was on account of my advice that they functioned in that manner. I am glad, Sir, that it was done, because it was in a way a great experiment in the peaceful handling of a crowd. Yet, this cannot happen always and everywhere. It has also to be remembered that if you give arms to any force you cannot expect them to remain peaceful and non-violent.

Shri Nath Pai: May I say one word? I am glad that you were spared; we are thankful to God that you were spared. I would only like to point out that there have been cases where firing was resorted to only to teach the crowd a lesson. There was nobody with your vision and courage. Only to teach the crowd a lesson firing was resorted to. I have seen it in Bombay and Belgaum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shoot to kill also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not prepared to deny what Shri Nath Pai has said. I do not say that firing is always and everywhere justified. It may be absolutely wrong and there have been verdicts. But I have been somewhat surprised to see some of the verdicts given by judicial officers who were asked to make enquiries into firing in different places. Yet I would be the last person to defend firing in every place and every nook and corner of the country. Of course, it is generally our practice in the States to hold a magisterial enquiry. That is provided under the law and wherever there have been major cases of firing we have ordered judicial

enquiries. My hon. friend from the Communist Party said he did not know what has happened to the Andamans enquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not every time.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not every time. Only in major cases, wherever we felt that a serious probe was needed, we did appoint High Court Judges and other judicial officers to conduct an enquiry.

In regard to Andamans, as I said in this House, we asked the State Government of Maharashtra to give us a judicial officer and they did give us an officer. Unfortunately, he fell ill and he is still ill. If he does not come, we will have to send some other officer there. It will not be delayed much and the enquiry will be held by a judicial officer. May I add in this connection that six judicial enquiries were made into police firings in 1960 and in all these six cases, the Judges came to the conclusion that the firing was justified.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many firings were there in all?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am merely referring to six cases which were given to Judges to hold enquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In how many cases was enquiry not held? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There may be many cases; I am not merely trying to defend the police. I am objectively considering this problem, because I am in no way less worried than the hon. Members of the opposition in so far as firing is concerned. My whole being protests against firing; if I have to serve the country through firing and lathi charges, it is not worth serving; it is better to vacate and get out. But we find in 1960, six judicial enquiries were ordered and in all these cases, the

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Judges came to the conclusion that the firing was justified.

Again in 1961, there were three such enquiries, in two of which the firing was found justified and the result of the third enquiry is not known. When the members of the Communist Party or perhaps Shri Kamath or members of the PSP speak, they by their remarks and observations indicate that the culprit is entirely the Congress Party and the Congress Government, which is responsible for indulging in all these things and in their Government, the police has to resort to firing, etc. May I inform the House that when the PSP Ministry was functioning in Kerala .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give the whole story.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . from March 1954 to February, 1955, there were 3 police firings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is unfortunate; we deplore it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not condemning it, but do not give the impression that the Congress Government rules merely by firing, lathi charges and other things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please tell the House what we did and what you are doing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Certainly I shall do it, if I have the time. I am merely saying that even when the PSP ruled over Kerala three firings took place and may I inform the House, with the permission of Shri Gopalan, that when the Communist Ministry ruled over Kerala from April 1957 to July 1959, 10 firings took place on 10 occasions.

Shri Nambiar: Provoked by the *Vimochana Samaram* and the Congress; they provoked it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If we do it, we do it once in five years,

whereas Shri Nambiar does it every day.

Shri Daji: Shri Nambiar does it ineffectively; you do it effectively.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am telling it in all seriousness; I am not quoting it in order to condemn the Communist Government then in Kerala or the PSP Government. I am merely saying that there may be a situation when it would not be possible for any Government to control it without adopting the harshest measures possible. Therefore, it becomes our duty to think over matters coolly and try to find out solutions.

There was a committee appointed in Kerala, of which Shri Kamath himself was the Chairman and that committee had reported that the police should not be allowed to use force merely to disperse an unlawful crowd, unless such a crowd or assembly or procession causes so much obstruction to movement and inconvenience as to make it impossible for the public to carry on their ordinary normal avocations of life and diversion of traffic is not possible and the crowd or the procession cannot be dispersed by any other methods.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What force? What does it connote? Water hose, cane, lathi,—not firing straightaway. Read the whole thing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think the committee was appointed to find out as to whether it was possible to avoid resorting to firearms.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It comes last; it is the last resort.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps I might go beyond what Shri Kamath has said. I am surprised that he should suggest the use of force in case it is not possible to divert the traffic or traffic being jammed up. We do not mind traffic being jammed up and we may allow that to continue for hours.

We will never advise that firing or force should be resorted to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please tell the House what are the degrees and kinds of force recommended by that committee. That you are concealing.

Shri Nath Pal: Water hosing has been recommended, not firing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very unfair to the committee and to my party. Read the whole thing or do not read at all. (*Interruptions*). Coming as it does from you, I am surprised.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I invite Members and I shall myself also go through the whole report. But can Shri Kamath say that he will not allow firing to be resorted to under any circumstance?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not said that. The committee has not said that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is my point. The basic point is whether firing could be resorted to or not. If it cannot be resorted to, you suggest remedies. If not, then we have to examine each and every case on merits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In all humility, may I ask whether the Congress Party or the Congress Government has evolved a code of conduct for the police in this regard as my party did?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Unfortunately, I am functioning as Home Minister. If only hon. Members would see the instructions I have sent and most of the points written in my own hand—I cannot place it on the Table of the House—the precautions and all that I have suggested, what steps they should take much before the crowd collects, what preventive action they should take, how they should keep themselves in touch with the people, the public and the party concerned—I cannot dilate upon it,

because it may produce a contrary effect outside.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a secret document?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is an absolutely secret document. In fact, we have advised the State Governments that it should not leak out or it should not be seen by Shri Kamath or his friends.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are handicapped then.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In all humility, I would like to say that we have advised the State Governments and the Union Territories to function in a very careful and vigilant manner and detailed instructions had been issued. The difficulty is the political party. What is to be done? It is not generally the people; they may sometimes fight among themselves and there may be *faujdaris*. But the difficulty comes when the leaders of the political parties start taking interest in movements, in starting movements or agitations. The elections are just now over and immediately after the elections, we get reports, not only reports, but fiery speeches being made saying, "We will start an agitation; we will defy this law or that law." What would be the result? The elections are just now finished. The country has voted for a particular party. The Parliament is here and the legislatures are there in the States. Ventilate your grievances through the legislatures or the Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the Minister's view that any agitation outside the House is anti-democratic?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not mean to suggest that. What I want is, hold public meetings, pass resolutions, submit memoranda, send deputations, ventilate your grievances through the legislatures or the Parliament. Various other opportunities are there to discuss with authorities.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): One can have peaceful demonstrations.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not that. What is the business of always thinking of demonstrations and nothing else? After all, what traditions are we leaving behind, what traditions are we laying for the future?

Shri Nambiar: In Kerala the Vimoshana Samaram could have been avoided. The ruling party led the Vimochana Samaram and wanted to topple down the Kerala Communist Government. Now you are preaching to the country to adopt a particular pattern whereas you did not follow it then.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have been preaching this for ever, always, and I shall preach it in future also. I consider it the responsibility of the Congress first not to indulge in any kind of agitations, demonstrations or violent activities. I know the Congress does not do it, except that there might be aberrations here and there.

Shri Nambiar: What did you do in Kerala?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In Kerala the agitation was absolutely peaceful. It was due to your own doings. It was the doings of the Kerala Government which led thousands and thousands of people to gather together. The Congress was not very popular at that time. What was it that led to millions of people collecting together. I know that hundreds of thousands of people collected together, sat whole nights and passed resolutions that the Communist Government in Kerala should go. How did it happen? There was no violence, nothing of the kind. Yet the upsurge was there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Can the Minister say that the Congress had nothing to do with the agitation?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): No.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, naturally the Congress must have its sympathy. Because we felt that the government there was not functioning in the proper manner, in a democratic manner, our sympathy was there. And, every party must have the desire to rule over a particular state in these conditions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When there was violent burning of schools and buses and other things, did the Congress issue a statement saying that these things should not be done?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We did.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): The Congress never encouraged such things. They asked the people to dissociate themselves from such things.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We did. In fact, if I remember aright, it was condemned by important people and by the top Congress organisation—I mean the burning of buses etc. We did it. I did not want to say anything on this but I was forced by Shri Nambiar.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): You cannot have double standards.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to be provoked, but sometimes Shri Nambiar provokes me. Therefore, I had to say this. I did not want to enter into this at all. My point is, is it advisable, in the existing circumstances, just after the general elections are over, to start agitations and to start movements which will ultimately end in clash and conflict and then condemn the police or ask the police to keep quiet and sit quiet like good Gods and do nothing? I beseech the parties to consider this matter coolly and not create situations in which the Government will feel handicapped and in which the Government may have to do something which it never wants to do.

I might also add just a few words, that I want public opinion to be built up. It is unfortunate that good elements in the society do not take any interest in these matters. They just sit quiet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Apathetic.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The result is that one side is always condemned and there is no criticism of the other side.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bad for democracy.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: By all means, condemn the Government, condemn the administration. There is full freedom and I do not want to deny that freedom. But the public opinion has to be properly built up. There should be proper public education. Who can do it? It is the non-officials. I want that there should be organisations in the country, non-official organisations, non-official bodies. In old days we had Civil Liberties Associations and such other organisations. I want that those bodies should take a balanced view. Let them criticise the Government or condemn it whenever they feel that it is right to do so. But let them also criticise others if they find them at fault. They should have the courage to do so. That kind of public opinion has to be built up in the country.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): Do you mean to say that there should be a non-political body?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It can definitely be a non-political body. The Civil Liberties Association in old days was a non-political body. It was not a political body. The Congress alone was not associated with it. There were advocates, doctors and many others in it. Therefore, when I say this, I do not want that only political parties should monopolise it.

It is better that those who keep aloof from all these things form such bodies and express their views.

I might also add that our newspapers can be of great help to us in this matter. I know they will get somewhat annoyed, but I feel that especially in the matter of firing etc., they have not always taken a very objective view. Of course, they are free, they are independent and they must be so. They have played a great role in the past, in our days of struggle for independence. I would like them also to give very careful thought to this matter, as to what kind of lead they should give to our people when these abnormal situations arise. As I said, they are the people who criticise us and we pay special attention to what they say. Yet there should not be a one-sided comment. If the paper will only try to be popular it will be at the cost of the general interests of the country.

Sir, I have yet to deal with three or four matters. I wanted to say something about corruption. I shall not say as to what has been done so far because hon. Members might have seen the report of the Special Police Establishment, but I must say that our Special Police Establishment has on the whole done a good job. I agree that the Special Police Establishment has to be further strengthened. I was looking only into the report for March 1962. I found that during that one month 161 fresh informations were collected by the Special Police Establishment—96 related to the Ministry of Railways, 14 to Transport and Communications, 10 to Commerce and Industry, 9 to Defence, 5 to W.H.&S. It is often said that the gazetted officers are not generally dealt with and they are left out. I might inform the House that out of these, gazetted officers concerned were like Controller of Stores, Deputy Directors, Assistant Mechanical Engineers, Works Engineers, Superintendents Excise etc. Of the 26 cases decided by court during

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March 1962, 17 resulted in convictions. A gazetted officer was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000; one gazetted officer was dismissed from service and three were removed from service. Of the non-gazetted officers, eight were dismissed from service, six were removed from service, besides the other punishments given to others. The House may be interested to know the fact that out of 636 officers dealt with by the SPE in 1961, about 15 per cent were gazetted officers. I think that this cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

15 hrs.

I still feel that it is necessary to intensify our efforts in all forms, preventive and educational. We propose to take a number of steps, as a result of careful study by the SPE and State Anti-corruption departments. Some of the matters are still under further consideration. Thought has also been given to improving the legal instruments for dealing with corruption and certain proposals have been formulated for amendment of the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure and the views of the State Governments have been invited on these proposals. Amendment of certain service rules is also under consideration. It has been decided to take powers to retire compulsorily Government servants who have put in 25 years of service or attained the age of 50 if there is a reasonable suspicion of lack of integrity against them

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government will bring forward a Bill on that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is also being considered whether article 311 of the Constitution should be amended so that action may be taken more speedily in the more serious disciplinary cases. The question of simplifica-

tion of the procedure to be followed in departmental proceedings is also under examination.

Considering the growing importance of corporate public enterprises, to which a reference was made by Shri Mathur, some action has already been taken to extend the vigilance arrangements to such enterprises and an officer on special duty is going into the matter more thoroughly in order to advise us on further action.

In addition to all these measures, I feel that this matter should not be entirely left for consideration in the hands of officials. It is desirable that there should be exchange of views between them and public men of experience. Perhaps, hon. Members might have read in the papers that I have suggested that a formal committee should consider the important aspects of the evils of corruption. But I do not want to make it a formal committee as such and wait for its report. Since we know most of the problems the real point is to take remedial action. I, therefore, propose to request some Members of Parliament and, if possible, other public men to sit with our own officers in order to review the problem of corruption and make suggestions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In order to review?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was saying that this body should be entrusted with this question of enlisting public support and co-operation in combating corruption. Of course, it would be much better if they are put in proper terms of reference, but some of the points which I have suggested for the consideration of the committee are these. More attention needs to be paid to vigilance work of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments. Stricter view needs to be taken of corruption to produce a deterrent effect. The SPE should be strengthened. It might result in better co-ordination if the head of the SPE could, with the con-

sent of the Ministries concerned, periodically check the work of the vigilance organisations in railways, public undertakings, income-tax department etc. and give advice for improvements in procedure where they are needed. It is also necessary to reduce considerably the time lag between the commission of a corrupt act and its punishment. I have also suggested the speeding up of departmental trials. It may be considered whether any administrative tribunals could be established which try cases and award punishments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the kind of tribunal envisaged by the former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I suppose?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This deals only with government officers or officials and others; not with Members of Parliament and Ministers.

Coming to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, my two colleagues have already dealt with the subject fully. I know this is the primary responsibility of the Home Ministry. But I feel somewhat hurt when my hon. friends from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accuse us of not paying enough attention, or giving enough time, to that work. Certainly, they can criticise us, but they should not accuse us in that way. It is one of the major tasks of the Home Ministry, in so far as the removal of the difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, and we want to take it up in all earnestness. Therefore, I have specially requested my colleague, Shrimati Chandrasekhar to look after this work. I will not mind if I have with me a friend from the Scheduled Tribe who will specially concentrate himself on the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Regarding the establishment of a separate department for that, well, if a separate department is needed, I shall have no objection to it. Already, we have a separate cell which is dealing with that work. I

shall not go into the details of that. Similarly, we have decided to have a separate cell for the Scheduled Tribes. These cells and this organisation will specially concentrate themselves on this work.

Coming to the Scheduled Castes, I can only say that whatever is done for them is not enough, in my opinion, because they have suffered, and suffered a good deal for centuries. So, whatever we can do for them can never be considered enough or much. In fact, as Gandhiji used to say, the high caste Hindus will have to atone for what they have done in the past. So, I strongly feel that we have to go very far and do whatever is possible to remove their difficulties and deficiencies, whether they be on education, scholarship, communication of services. Some figures have been quoted in this connection by some hon. Members. I shall not go into them. My hon. friend, Shri Dhanna Singh referred to Punjab matters. He also referred to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It will certainly receive our attention.

The Scheduled Tribes are the most backward community in our country. Even now they are living under the most difficult conditions. I am glad that we have got the Dhebar Commission Report with us. Formerly, there was the Elwin Committee Report. The Dhebar Commission Report is a very comprehensive one, which has gone into every aspect of this problem. The Report has been studied in our Ministry and we have, more or less, come to certain tentative conclusions. We have also sent the report to the various State Governments to obtain their views. Since we have not received their comments so far, my idea is to hold a conference of the Ministers concerned of the different States some time in July to consider the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission. I feel that we should be able to discuss this report in Parliament during the next session. As soon as the report is discussed here,

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we will, on the basis of the views obtained from the House and the State Governments, go ahead towards the implementation of the various schemes suggested in that report.

I might, however, add that hon. Members must not ignore the fact that the implementation of the various schemes, projects etc., is the main responsibility of the State Governments. It will be our duty to keep a constant watch and see what is being done in the States. We have our Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He will be visiting the different States and will be presenting his report. In accordance with the recommendations made by him, we will be advising the State Governments. His report is also placed on the Table of the House. So, that agency is there, but it is mainly the State Governments which will have to undertake the major burden. I would also appeal to hon. Members to see to it that they keep in touch with their own States and also see to it that our schemes and projects are properly implemented.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav rose—

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About the Union Territories, I shall not take the time of the House and would merely say that I had made a statement in the last session of the Parliament on the Union Territories. The Home Minister appointed a committee to go into this matter as to what further reforms or changes should be made in the Union Territories. Shri Asoka Sen, our Law Minister, was appointed the Chairman. He has almost finished his report. This is the information that we got day before yesterday. I think the report will be submitted in a few days' time. So I need not make general observations. But I can assure the House that our desire is to see that the Union Territories get full opportunity and have all the rights delegated to them to carry on the developmental activities of their area. It is mostly developmental

work which is of prime importance in the Union Territories. Administration as such is neither very important nor very difficult. But even in the matter of administration, as I had said before, except for one or two subjects the rest of the administration should also be done by the representatives of the people. They should be in charge of it. So, I still stick to the same thing. I hope that as soon as the report is submitted to us, we will consult the Cabinet and then come up before the Parliament. I want that Parliament should pass the necessary legislation or amend the legislation in the course of its next session because as soon as it is passed, we will like that the new territorial councils which have been elected should start functioning on that pattern. So this is the position about the Union Territories. I have no doubt that if hon. Members will just show some patience and will coolly examine the proposals of the Government, they will themselves feel that it gives them enough scope to carry on the kind of work that they want to do in their own territories.

May I say a word about the Hill areas of Assam also? It is unfortunate that recently some decisions have been taken which must be exercising the minds of the people there and outside. But may I inform the House that when the representatives of the Hill Tribes came here and met the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Prime Minister made certain offers to them and he said that they should get the Scottish pattern of administration in their areas? As far as we could judge, they went away more or less satisfied in the sense that they said that they would think over it and apparently they seemed satisfied. However, when they went back they did not accept it and the result is that the Members who have been elected from the Hill areas to the Assam Legislative Assembly have decided to resign. As far as I can see in the Scottish pattern they will get not merely ample but the fullest opportunity to carry on the develop-

mental work in those areas. I have no doubt about that; but, of course, a commission will decide about the details. As compared to the Union Territories, I think developmental work is much more important in the Hill areas of Assam. Not only in the matter of developmental work, if they will examine the Scottish pattern, they will find that in various other matters they will have full or complete autonomy. So, that proposal has to be carefully looked into. May I suggest to the representatives of the Hill areas who have decided to tender their resignation not to do so?

Their main problem at the present moment perhaps is that of language, that is, what language they will use whether in their own areas or in the Secretariat. That is perhaps troubling them. The language problem is always fraught with difficulties, yet I believe it is not incapable of solution. We can find a solution of the language problem in the Hill areas also. It is in this background that I would like to appeal to our friends not to think in terms of any kind of agitation and consider fresh over these problems. They might discuss it further with us and then take the final step.

As regards the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute, Shri S. S. More spoke with great emotion and feeling on this matter, but it has to be realised how these matters are viewed by different people with different angles. I can understand some kind of emotion in Shri S. S. More although he is a quiet and a scholarly person. But I was surprised at the way our senior leader, Dr. Aney, spoke. He must be about 84 years of age, yet, whether all of us followed his speech or not, he spoke on the question of Vidarbha with vigour and emotion. He felt so strongly on that matter. May I ask my hon. friend, Shri More, to convince Dr. Aney?

These matters are matters of sentiment. We need not find fault with sentiments and strong emotions but

the point is how to find a solution for them. I am one of those who feel that something has to be done in this respect. It is unfortunate that Shri Pataskar and his other colleagues could not persuade the other two colleagues from Mysore to produce a joint report. Anyhow, the joint report apart, Shri Pataskar wanted the Mysore friends to submit their separate report and Shri Pataskar and his colleagues would submit their report separately. Even that was not done. The other report has not yet been submitted.

What is the solution? I cannot offer any solution immediately, but my feeling is that this matter should be discussed with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore. I am myself prepared to take the initiative. The best solution to my mind would be if something could be decided upon by mutual agreement. Still, as I said, I am prepared to take interest. But if I fail, something else will have to be thought of. Whether I shall do it or somebody else or some other machinery should do it, we will consider that later on. But I can assure the House, and especially Shri S. S. More and Shri Nath Pai who have met me outside, and Shri Khadilkar, that I do not want this question to hang on for a long time. I do want that this should be considered as early as possible. But I hope no undue pressure will be put on me....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Failing to reach an agreement, what will Government do?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Plebiscite!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If there is mutual agreement....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If there is no mutual agreement? Failing that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Failing that, I have some suggestion but I won't place it before the House now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secret weapon?

What about the Mysore-Kerala border?

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Will the other disputes also be settled in that way? Will the hon. Minister evince the same interest about the other disputes also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We do not want to open Pandora's box. But because Shri Mohsin has reminded me, may I say this, if he will excuse me? While he was condemning communalism and all that—it was perfectly justified and he was praising the South—he completely forgot everything about national integration when he came to the question of border dispute of Mysore and Maharashtra. He was also charged with emotion and he started saying, "It is impossible, we cannot accept it" and so on.

Shri Mohsin: In fact, I pleaded not to make any changes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, we have to take a balanced view in regard to these matters.

About Pakistani infiltration, I know it is exercising the minds of our Members. I have perhaps said before, and I would like to say it now, that according to the information available to us there has been no doubt infiltration on a somewhat large scale. We have got some tentative figures, but we are trying to get more accurate ones prepared as early as possible. Hon. Members have to remember certain inherent difficulties in dealing with this problem of infiltration from East Pakistan into Assam. The Communities on either side are closely knit. There is also the fact of scarcity of labour in that part of the country and, if I might say so, poverty and unemployment in the other area compels them to come to our area and get land for cultivation and also work in the fields as labourers.

However, whatever may have happened in the past, we have to consider as to what steps should be taken to bring this to an end, that is further infiltration. With this objective in view a number of measures are being taken to strengthen the border arrangements and to open more check posts. Definite proposals have been drawn up and the Government of India have agreed to provide them necessary financial assistance. I am sure the steps will go a long way to relieve the present tension. We shall have to take steps more or less on the same lines in Tripura also which too has an extensive border of over 560 miles. Of course, the terrain is extremely difficult, mountainous terrain. Still I have every hope that the new measures we propose to take will stop infiltration. Of course, we welcome East Pakistani or West Pakistani citizens to come to India, provided they come with valid documents. But illegal infiltration or any kind of illegal work has to be prevented and stopped, especially between one State and another.

I have had a talk with the Chief Minister of Assam only two days before when he happened to be here. He has also discussed with our officers of the Home Ministry, and I have every hope that adequate action will be taken by the State Government in order to do the needful in the future.

Before I conclude....

Shri K. R. Gupta: What about Shri Mohammad Tahir's argument that there is no infiltration and that it is only the Census figures of 1951 and 1961 that make the difference?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have carefully gone into the Census figures. As Members will see, even today I am not giving the figure, because I want to be absolutely accurate. But we have been examining it for the last few months, and after having looked into the report produced by the Superintendent of Census we find that

there has been infiltration on a large scale. We have excluded the natural growth of population in Assam. We have taken the total population of Assam, then excluded the natural growth and other immigrants for other reasons, and then come to the conclusion as to what the figure would be in so far as illegal infiltration is concerned.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I point out to the hon. the Home Minister that in his report there is no reference to infiltration in West Bengal which is adjacent to Pakistan?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Assamese infiltrate into West Bengal!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I thought Bengal was strong enough to deal with it, and especially our friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. I thought Bengal Government was strong enough to deal with the situation. But I might also tell him that we are keeping West Bengal also in view.

Before I conclude—I am sorry, I wanted to refer to a few other matters, but I will not take more of the time of the House—I would like to say that the question of national integration is now not merely an idea. I am glad that it is taking a concrete shape. It is unfortunate that the general elections have given it a setback, because the caste feelings, the community feelings, the regional feelings, all these things came on the surface. In the elections we generally, all of us, do not think of anything else except of the success in the elections. So it has been, as I said, an unfortunate development. But I do feel that we need not get disheartened or disappointed but should go ahead with this task. It is said, "Well, you have started talking of national integration now after ten-twelve years". True. But then, this transition period, as the House will agree, is the most difficult period for any country which

has attained its independence only fifteen years before. And during this period all kinds of urges have come up, naturally so—regional and economic development, development of language, development of industries, of their own village, of their community—all these things have come up. And they are to an extent justified—the feeling, the sense of pride amongst the citizens of the country after having attained independence. The only drawback in this is that the national interest is sometimes not kept above these things. Friends who have taken interest in other fields of life or in the development of the society have not given enough thought to the national aspect. It is essential that the Government and Members outside should draw the attention of the people towards the prime importance of taking a national view, a national approach.

As I was just now saying, Shri Mohsin, of course, mentioned about the Mysore-Maharashtra dispute and then he said, I have now gone back upon the idea of banning of communal organisations. Of course, I shall not deal with the banning part of it. I have replied to it only the other day in the House. I have given replies to a number of supplementaries. Again, I may say, from the national integration point of view, he was so vehement on the question of border dispute of Maharashtra and Mysore and completely forgot about the nation as a whole. If national integration means serving one's own interest or what he wants should be done, then, where does the nation remain? Every one will have to act in a give and take manner. Every one will have to try to accommodate and try to adjust and also if necessary to undergo some suffering and sacrifice in order to maintain the solidarity of the country.

During the period of 12 years, we have had three elections and this was..

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

of course, for the third time. This is a great significant thing. During recent years, democracy has collapsed in several countries. There have been convulsions and upheavals in several neighbouring countries. We can take legitimate satisfaction that we have run the democratic machinery of Government with considerable success. Holding of elections every five years, I may, however add, by itself does not mean that democracy has struck deep roots in this country. Primarily, democracy in India is a plant of recent growth. It requires to be nursed and nurtured with great care and tenderness. If we are divided by caste, community and language considerations, we cannot function as a real democracy, strong and united, able to meet the challenges of various kinds which face us within and beyond our borders. I am somewhat pained to see that there is an attempt at creating some kind of a panic in the country. All kinds of talks are being carried on. Some countries are apparently interested in raising bogies. But, we must not lose our perspective and self-confidence. Our masses are sound. It is only leaders of political parties who have to rise above party considerations in so far as the integrity and stability of the country is concerned. I know we have to be firm in major matters. But, we need not necessarily be hard and rigid in handling smaller things. I have no doubt that in regard to bigger problems, we will have to be resolute, firm and decisive. We are here in the Government not just to rule, but to govern for the peace and solidarity of the country.

Each one has his own obligations in this matter. May I, in all humility, say that if every Member of Parliament will make it his or her mission to bring about accord and unity and work for communal harmony, half the battle would have been won.

Shri Nambiar: A very important cut motion has been moved to see that

all the employees who have been removed from service during the strike may be taken back. About 200 are left out. May I know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister in this matter? He was kind enough to say previously that he would sympathetically consider the question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said something about that before. May I add that the main question is that of creating some kind of negotiating machinery? That is a bigger question. My colleague Shri Nanda is at it. We have met and discussed amongst ourselves only a week before. He will finalise those proposals in consultation with the unions if necessary. I think we should think of the problem in that broader context. I say this, because, once the negotiating machinery is there, even these individual cases can be taken up if they find it necessary with the authorities concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put all the.....

Shri Umanath: A major point was raised in the course of the discussion.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is too late. May I put all the cut motions together? Any particular cut motion to be put separately?

Shri Nambiar: Cut motion No. 324 is to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (*Failure to remove corruption, nepotism and red tapism in administration*).

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order. Can the Deputy-Speaker also cast his vote?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he is also a Member.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri C. Dass (Tirupathi): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bartepa): The button on my desk also has not worked. I also want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Satyanarayana (Parvathipuram): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Ramapathi Rao (Karimnagar): I also want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): I want to vote also for 'Noes'.

Shri Anjanappa (Nellore): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Gulshan (Bhatinda): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Gokaran Prasad (Misrikh): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Onkar Singh (Budaun): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will you please kindly add one to the 'Noes'?

Mr. Speaker: The button on the hon. Member's table has not worked?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: No, it has not worked.

Division No. 6]

[15.43 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Berwa, Shri
Biren Datta, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Daji, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gauri Shankar, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Priya
Ismail, Shri M.

Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Munzni, Shri David
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri

Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri K.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Rajaram, Shri
Reddi, Shri R.N.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Soy, Shri H.C.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Tan Singh, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basappa, Shri
Basu, Shri G.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darghan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandrki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri S.B.
Dass, Shri C.
Datar, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.

Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karjee, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P.N.
Kedaris, Shri C.M.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahato, Shri Bhajshahi

Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Mandal, Shri Y.P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
ri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
hur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukane, Shri
Murli Manohar, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheshwar
Nanda, Shri
Nesamony, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pant, Shri K.C.

Paramesivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
el, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raja, Shri C. R.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.

Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri S.P.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vyas, Shri Radhlal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 48; Noes: 120*

The 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it. The cut motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the other cut motions to vote.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 48 to 62 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are referred below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,27,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,47,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

*The figure was corrected subsequently by the Chair to read "Noes 121", vide debate dated 7-6-62.

DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 51—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 52—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 53—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,25,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 54—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,40,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 55—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 56—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,04,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 57—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,42,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,77,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 59—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,60,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 60—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,86,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 61—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,50,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,21,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,80,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 70—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,32,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 71—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,19,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges