

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

**DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,19,000 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 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,98,09,000 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 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 103—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 104—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,75,000 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 on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,35,000 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 Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,59,39,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Hon. Members who are desirous of moving cut motions may send chits containing the numbers of the selected cut motions at the Table within fifteen minutes.

**DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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'."

**DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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 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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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 March, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.'"

**DEMAND No. 56—DELHI**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,97,700 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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,18,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which 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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"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.'"

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): We are discussing the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs at a time when we are all worried about the problem of national integration. The Home Ministry carries with it a very heavy responsibility, since it has to deal with the forces trying to challenge everything progressive and noble in our national life.

At the very outset, I want to make it very clear that we on this side of the House would extend our wholehearted support for all the politics of Govern-

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ment intended to meet the challenge of reaction.

During the last two days, the National Integration Council was meeting in New Delhi. After the National Integration Conference, this was the first opportunity for the leaders of the nation to get together, put their heads together and find out ways and means of combating the reactionary and disruptive forces which have raised their heads very recently in a very dangerous form.

I am glad that the National Integration Council has taken certain decisions which are to be welcomed; especially on the question of language, the protection of the language of the minorities, the media of instruction and such other subjects, really, the decisions of the National Integration Council are to be welcomed. Again, the decision to appoint a committee—there are many committees, but I am specially mentioning one committee—on the question of national integration and communalism is a very welcome step for, our feeling was that in the National Integration Conference last year, perhaps, we could not face the problem of communalism quite effectively and successfully. At least now an attempt is being made by constituting a committee, to go into the problem in a thorough manner.

We on this side of the House would request Government and the ruling party to take up a line of uncompromising struggle, ideological and political, against communal forces. When I say this, I have certain points of criticism in my mind especially as far as the ruling party is concerned. But I would like the hon. Minister not to take it in any bad spirit, because this criticism is not offered in any such spirit. Actually, we have to make some heart-searching at this time. Were we all carrying on in a way that helped to curb the forces of disruption and the forces of communalism, when I should say, there were occasions when perhaps certain alliances of con-

venience helped the forces of disruption in this country?

Now, we hear so much talk against certain forces which have demanded the partitioning of our country again. You know, Sir, that I am referring to a particular force in this country. It is really unfortunate. We are all against it. We do not want such forces to come up in this country. But in that particular part of the country, is it not a fact that while we speak against that particular force, at least some of the leaders of this country have patronised or are patronising some forces which are equally bad, which had at one time demanded a partition of this country again, and which even, today are really preaching the ideas of anti-Brahminism and all such things?

Again, looking round, is it not a fact that in my own part of the country, perhaps, today, the ruling party is almost a zero, if the support that it gets from the church and the leader of the Nair Service Society is withdrawn? I have had my own experience during the elections. It was unfortunate to see that openly the communal leaders of a particular community were paraded in the platforms of the so-called secular parties. We have to consider all these things at such a moment in the history of our country. I do not want to find fault with anybody unnecessarily. My only point is that actually the struggle against communalism should be uncompromising. It should be all along the line.

14.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the deliberation of the National Integration Council help us to carry forward such an uncompromising struggle, all along the line, a political and ideological struggle against the communal forces and other forces of disruption, then, perhaps, we shall succeed in meeting these forces successfully and effectively in the near future.

Now, the appointment of a committee is all right. We would like Government to see that the report of the committee is prepared as soon as possible, and other steps are also taken at the earliest possible moment.

We have to consider certain other problems also when we are talking about national integration. Are there not certain real grievances—may be, all sorts of grievances, but—which are genuine and real at the bottom, which really help certain people to make use of those grievances?

I was glad to see that in the report circulated at the meeting of the National Integration Council, there was a reference to the problem of regional disparity. It seems there was a note attached to that report placed before the National Integration Council. In that note pious wishes were expressed. For the last 15 years we are hearing so much of pious wishes to help the backward regions, to have balanced development of every part of our country. It is stated in that note that at least during the next 15 years we will succeed in bringing up the backward regions to the level of the other regions.

What has happened during the last 15 years? It is regrettable that in that note the Planning Commission of all bodies has glossed over the miserable failure on the part of Government to help the backward regions in this country. There is a lot of genuine heart-burning among large sections of people in our country over the treatment they have received in every sphere from the central authorities. I want the Ministry to look into this matter more seriously. It is no use always speaking so loud on national integration without actually doing something to help the people to get over the difficulties they are facing. It may not be only the question of industrial development. I do not categorise it that way. All sorts of problems are there in our country and people are really feeling aggrieved by them. Unless there is a serious effort to rec-

tify the mistakes and help the entire nation to come up on a balanced basis, all this talk will be futile.

In this debate, we want to make one thing very clear. As far as combating the forces of communalism and disruption is concerned, we do not have much faith in too much of punitive measures. Actually, this is more a political problem, an ideological problem and an economic problem. We are of opinion that it should be looked at from that point of view. I hope that the present Home Minister, who is one of the stalwarts of our national movement, will leave his stamp when he deals with these problems of national integration. Again, I want to make it very clear that for all positive steps support from this side of the House will be in full.

Now I want to deal with another important problem that should be engaging the attention of the Home Ministry. It is 15 years since freedom. Freedom is measured not only in terms of food and cloth and other material amenities of life; it is also judged by the way our people, especially the downtrodden, the common masses in our country, are treated by the administration. By 'administration' I mean mainly the police administration. I would like the Home Minister not to explain this away by saying that this is mainly a State subject. I want him to look at this problem from a broader angle. Actually during the imperialist rule, we were suppressed and oppressed. The police administration was just barbaric; it was not at all civilised. But what has happened after freedom? I do not at all say that the same thing is continuing; I should be absolutely blind to say that. At the same time, I want to say that much of the past is continuing. I can produce judgement after judgement from learned judges of this country who have pointed out how the police administration is continuing. In UP, Bihar and Kerala—I do not know whether it has happened in any other States—police commissions were ap-

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pointed, and these commissions had presented valuable reports. They have invited the attention of the respective governments to the necessity of urgent reforms in the police administration in tune with the new society we want to build in this country. But unfortunately, even today we can relate many many said stories before the Home Minister which expose the continuing terror of the police administration.

It is very often that certain mothers, in order to scare their children into submission, say that 'a policeman is coming'. Is that a creditable situation? Should the police of this country symbolise terror? It is not at all a creditable situation. What has happened in the Andamans only very recently? We had such a dispute in this House over the whole matter and we were surprised that even such a reasonable Home Minister like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed to have a judicial inquiry only after a lot of noise made in the House. This is very surprising even after categorical statements made by the hon. Prime Minister on many occasions that after every police firing, undesirable as it is, a judicial inquiry should be instituted. He made the statement several times in this country during the last many years. But unfortunately the Home Ministry is always fighting shy. I do not know what is going to happen to the so-called inquiry on the Andamans firing. I do not know, after all, whether there will be a judicial inquiry into that firing. As far as the Andamans is concerned, a judicial inquiry ought to have been ordered at the very beginning because it is a place with which we have practically no day to day communication. The matter should be looked into. The present situation has to be improved.

I do not want to quote too much. But it is very necessary to point out to the Home Minister that even recently there were many cases of

third degree methods in lockups and jails. There was an incident in Allahabad, a person being killed in a prison. There was trouble afterwards when there was firing, and some others died. It goes on in this chain reaction. In my constituency, a person was asked to go to the police station. Of course, after that we could not meet him; only his dead body was returned. He was a friend of mine. It happened very recently. In another place, there was an unfortunate incident of stone-throwing on a Chief Minister—very undesirable—but what followed? 35 people, including an editor, were taken to the police station and third degree methods were used on all the 35 of them. They came before the Magistrate with swollen faces. It happened very recently. The story goes that even the police were instructed to see that the wailing and weeping of these people in the lock-up should reach the bungalow where the Minister was staying! Open reports appeared in the press. Is this a desirable situation? In Jabalpur in 1961, some person was taken into a police station to be questioned. He was killed. There were burns on his body. Kerosene was poured on his body.

The Minister may say that these are isolated cases. That may be an argument. But if there are even such isolated cases in India after 15 years of freedom, it is very bad. We should feel ashamed over such things—happening in our country. I do not want to quote from the judgment of Mr. Justice Gurudev Singh of the Punjab High Court. I do not want to quote from Mr. Justice Mulla of the Allahabad High Court, now retired. Actually, even now there is a regular struggle going on as a result of his judgment on the police administration. I do not want to quote extensively from the police commission reports of Bihar and U.P. All this is before the Minister, and I am sure he will not dispute the facts that have been placed before him. The question is: what can the Home

Ministry do in this matter? Can they only sit tight like this saying that it is a State subject, that they cannot do anything in this matter? No, Sir. My view is that the Home Ministry should appoint a police commission of its own. Let that commission enquire as to how the police administration is being carried on in every State in India, and let us have a new atmosphere in this country as far as the police administration is concerned.

The third point that I have to mention only by the way is about the notorious practice still continuing in our country of police verification before appointment. We had a half-hour discussion in this House on it. The Home Minister was good enough to state that he would look into concrete cases to satisfy himself that the candidates were not harassed, but I would like to tell the Home Minister that even after we had this discussion, the Home Minister of my State, where this practice is very prevalent, made a statement to the press on 23rd May, and I am quoting from a report in *Matru Bhoomi* which is not a communist paper but a nationalist paper, which supports the Congress:

"The Home Minister P.T. Chacko told pressmen that the police verification of candidates will continue as long as the present rules continue. He said that the present rules can be changed if he is convinced that they are formulated on a wrong basis, but the rules were framed as it was felt that they were essential and necessary."

This is after the statement of the Home Minister here in this House that perhaps there were one or two things different in the Kerala rules from the rules that the Home Ministry had evolved. Even after that, the Home Minister of Kerala maintains that whatever he has got in his State is very essential. This practice is one that cuts at the very roots of de-

mocracy. This Damocle's sword hangs over the head of every young man and woman who wants to get a job in the Government, and has to be removed. This is even a kind of political canvassing, because people are afraid of having honest opinions about various matters in this country.

The Home Minister of a particular State made this statement in the face of the statement of the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha, as follows:

"Some kind of verification takes place, which is an old practice, not about political opinions, but about other matters. We are trying to put an end to this."

The Prime Minister of the country says that he is trying to put an end to it, while the Home Minister of a State says: no, this is very essential and necessary. Where do we stand, and whose statement is to be taken as authoritative? I would like the Home Minister to go into this question as early as possible, because as I said this system cuts at the very root of democracy.

Now I come to the plight of Government servants under the care of the Home Ministry. We are getting deputations—people are coming to, I think, many other MPs, also—with grievances. The main thing is that even today a large number of Assistants working in the Central Secretariat have very few chances of going up because of competitive examinations and all that. The case of the Assistants, who are quite large in number, has to be considered sympathetically. The one main thing that the Government has to do, according to me, is to have statutory rules as soon as possible to govern appointments, promotions, and all these things in the Central Secretariat. It is really a pity that after so many years of freedom, the Central Secretariat has no such statutory rules. Some old Central Secretariat Reorganisation Scheme or some such

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thing is still continuing. So, I would plead with the Government to see that the statutory rules are formulated and put into effect as soon as possible. As it is a very complicated matter, I cannot give any particular view on it, but I would like the Home Ministry to see that the misapprehensions and heart-burning among the large number of Assistants about their future chances and promotions are removed by suitable steps taken by the Government as soon as possible.

There is another category, of class IV employees. They are really very unfortunate because they did not have any chance of getting any kind of education. Some of them, while serving passed some examinations, may be matriculation. I would like the Home Ministry to see whether it is possible that some posts in Class III can be reserved for such candidates in Class IV who happen to get some kind of a certificate, mostly matriculation certificate.

Another point which I want to place before the Ministry is the problem of classifying Madras City as "A" Class. I would at least like to know the reasons why the Home Ministry is refusing to do that even now. I would like the Home Ministry to refer to this in his reply.

Then there is the problem of IAS and IPS officers who have been posted in Kashmir for the last so many years. It seems they are not getting chances, even after many years of service, to go to some other place. Some of them may be belonging to other places. Of course, according to the regulations, they have to serve in any part of India, but at the same time, I think it will be only justice done to them if after many years of service, some of them get chances to go to some other parts of the country.

One word about the creation of more and more central services. Re-

cently, the Government has decided to have Forest Service, Engineering Service and Health Service. They may be having more services. The Government may be having an idea that the creation of more and more Central services will help national integration. We on this side would like to be associated with that idea completely, but we feel that what is actually happening in our country today is too much of unnecessary centralisation. Actually, the idea of State autonomy, which is there in the Constitution, is being thrown to the winds. So, unnecessary creation of too many Central services, especially when they relate to State subjects, is not good. Perhaps it will go counter to the idea of national integration. Any kind of centralisation will not help national integration. So, that is a criticism that we have to offer as far as the creation of more and more Central services is concerned.

Finally, I would like the Home Minister especially to consider the questions raised by me, mainly the question of national integration, police verification and the question of democracy connected with that, and the problem of police administration and the reform in police administration which is urgently called for. I hope the present Home Minister, reputed to be very sweet and good, will do his best to look into these problems and do the needful.

Shri Mahida: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned more with law and order, and I regret to find that the law and order situation in our Capital itself is that Delhi, as recorded since 1956, has had about 70 explosions, and we are being told that they are mainly political. I personally consider that this is due to laxity on the part of officials, and I desire that those officials who show such laxity should be dealt with very severely. We had a very sad experience in the Capital when we lost the Father of the Na-

tion and we do not want that our national leaders should be in danger by such explosions and other political activities.

There have of late been a lot of talk about national integration and many Members have voiced their feelings in committees. Even the previous speaker referred to it. My Party also fully endorses this idea of national integration. But how this objective of national integration is to be achieved? It is very easy to talk in committees and in assemblies. The difficulty is in putting these ideas in action. My humble suggestion is that national integration from the top would not do. It must be evolved in the villages and if we are able to succeed there, then I am sure these national integration talks will succeed. We, however, find that all such matters mostly start from big cities and capitals and then go down to the people. But it has not been found working. If national integration is to be started in rural areas, I suggest that four or five national leaders should go and do propaganda there, and if it is found successful, its scope should be widened. Merely talking of national integration will not do. I submit that I for one shall offer my services to the National Integration Committee or any such body which may require our help in the rural areas.

We also talk of evolving a code of conduct for political parties. Well, it is a very laudable ideal. But when we try to put these ideals into practice, then the leaders of political parties come into disagreement. This has been my sad experience since my coming into this House. There is a lot of talk of unity and national interest, but when it comes to a matter of evolution of a code of conduct we fight shy and we are not able to put such ideals into practice, educated though we are. On the other hand I find that there is a lot of cooperation from the uneducated classes more than from the educated classes. I do

not wish to raise this issue either with my friends here or outside, but I believe we talk more and do less. If we want to do more and talk less, we must go out of this House, put our heads together and work hard. Without working hard in the rural areas, I do not think the country can progress.

We have also to face the dacoit menace in Madhya Pradesh and other States. The depredations of these dacoits have not been checked. They should be very severely dealt with either within the country or on our borders. I also find that the borders of Gujerat are not safely guarded. There is a lot of incursion of Pakistani nationals. They come in very easily and go out easily also. All such undesirable intrusions should be very severely dealt with.

The Home Ministry should also revise the Arms Act which was devised by the former British Government. I personally believe that arms should be given very freely to deserving people. It is also found that those who deserve it do not get it, while those who do not deserve it get it. I find that arms licences are freely given to business classes, people who do not know how to handle a pistol or fire a gun. I want that arms should be given freely to people living in rural areas, and more particularly near our borders. Not only should they be given arms, but also imparted training in their use, so that they may know how to deal with raiders or cattle lifters. I plead that the Arms Act should be amended by the Home Ministry as early as possible.

I feel that associations like the National Rifle Association should be given every encouragement. I request Members of Parliament to join such associations and form a national front. When the safety of our country is endangered we do not want to sit here and talk. On the other hand we should be well-versed in the use of arms and lead our people in fighting aggressors.

[Shri Mahida]

I find that the Home Ministry gives grants to persons who have served the nation. I would in this connection like to refer to the case of one Mr. Palande who has served our country very ably on the Goa front. He has lost his eye and arms, but he is not able to get his full pension which is due to him. I have brought this to the notice of the State Government. I want that such persons who have suffered for the sake of our country should not be neglected. They should be given adequate pension for their life.

It is rather surprising that in Delhi, the capital, there is no national monument to those who fell fighting for our independence. I have visited many countries in the world, where there are tombs for unknown warriors. But it is a sad commentary that even fifteen years after our becoming independent, we have not yet had a national monument for those who have laid down their lives for the sake of the country. I hope the whole House will agree with me in requesting the Home Ministry to have a national monument to all those who feel for the sake of independence of the country. It is regrettable that we have not yet been able to commemorate these who laid down their lives for the sake of the independence of the country. It is high time we have such a national monument.

I find that the Home Ministry deals with backward classes. I have with me an extract from the Dhabar Committee which has gone into the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I find that the bulk of 20 million tribal population in India remains unaffected by the development activity. The tribals are also a part of our country. They only get a chance sometimes to visit Delhi on the 26th January in connection with the celebration of our Republic Day. They are brought here, exhibited to the public and then forgotten. I would request the Home Ministry to

devote more attention and money to them and bring them on a par with the rest of our population.

I would now like to say a word about prohibition. I come from an area where prohibition has been in force for the past fifteen years. I find it very puzzling that while in the former Bombay State and the present Gujerat State drinking is a crime, it is not a crime to drink in Delhi. I request the Central Government that there should be uniform laws. If it is a crime to drink in Gujerat, is it not a crime to drink in Delhi?

Of course, I do not drink; and I am a believer in prohibition. I personally believe that people should have the liberty to drink or not to drink. But, if there is a law, it should be uniform for the whole country and not such that while it is not a crime in Delhi it is a crime in Bombay or Gujerat. There should be a uniform law; and there should not be different sets of rules for different parts of the country. I would request the Home Minister to look into this matter and have uniformity all over the country.

In the matter of languages, I find that Hindi has not made much advance. Hindi should be our national language though there is opposition from the south. We should not force this language on them. The language should be spread in such a way that people take to it and try to speak in Hindi. I wish Members in the House, and more particularly myself also, should address the House in Hindi so that every one is able to understand. The Home Ministry should do something to do propaganda among the officials also. There should be progressive use of Hindi everywhere.

I want to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to one thing, though it does not concern the Ministry in particular. In Jannagar we have got a Sainik School where the examinations are taken in English. The boys

from Gujarat, who are taught no English at all from the fifth standard or the eighth standard, are not able to appear in those examinations. I am mentioning this only to show that this want of uniformity with regard to the use of languages causes trouble to young boys from Gujarat, which is considered to be backward in military training. We have such an opportunity and yet the boys cannot appear because they have not had their education in English at all.

The question of the privy purses of the Princes also comes under the Home Ministry. I am not directly concerned with this. But there are matters which cannot be taken to a court of law. For that the previous permission of the Home Ministry or the Central Government is necessary. I would request the Home Minister to appoint a committee of elderly Princes to look into their affairs, since these affairs cannot go to a court of law. Since they do not have the advantage of going to a court of law, this matter should be dealt with by a committee of Princes. It should go into family matters, pertaining to marriages, grants of allowances and things like that.

I also find that there are a good number of Indian technicians and scientists who are out for jobs. They are foreign trained. As our Prime Minister himself said, we want our scientists and technicians to come back to our country and serve the country; but we find many of them still without jobs when they return to India. They become frustrated and many of them go back. I would request the Home Minister to use his good offices to see that such people, who have better training, are made better use of in this country.

A word about the northern borders of our country, near the Himalayas. I find that a lot of political activity has been going on lately. I have heard and read that certain political parties have been doing propaganda that Tibet, because it has joined China, has gained a lot and people

are more prosperous there than in India. Such activities and also others are going on all along the northern border. I request the Home Minister to pay more attention to these border activities and also to foreigners going round in different disguises to those parts. These things should be checked and the police should be alerted on our northern borders.

I personally feel that in our democracy we allow rather too much of liberty for such activities. Certainly healthy activity is welcome; but when the defence of our country is concerned, the Home Ministry cannot be neglectful of such political activities. They should not allow such activities to go ahead and then, ultimately, arrest somebody here and there. By that time much of evil would have been created. I hope our Home Minister, though small in appearance, yet with a largeness of heart, would pay more attention to these and be more severe because in statecraft laxity is never appreciated. We have always to regret afterwards. If we take stern action from the beginning then we shall have no cause to regret. These border activities on the north should not be taken lightly. They are activities which would affect us in times to come. So long as the matters are not dealt with by the military and we deal with them in a police way, our primary responsibility is to take more care about the northern borders. We must also devote attention to our western and eastern borders. But, at the moment, we should be more careful about a giant country bordering our country. Those who have been there say that there is complete laxity of law and order there. I suppose he is already paying attention to this. But I would like to bring to the notice of the House the fact that we should be very careful about what is happening on our northern borders because they are vast and rather neglected too. It is difficult to defend 2000 long miles. I would request the Home Minister to send some of the Members of our House there and make enquiries personally and report

[Shri Mahida]

to the House the happenings there from time to time.

The Home Minister has a very arduous task of maintaining law and order and keeping peace in normal times in our country and in the capital. I desire Government should be very severe with those who are responsible for these explosions—for political or other reasons—and punish them severely. After all Government has to rule the country and it must do that in a strong way. I feel that our government is one of the best in the world. I say this because it is a national government and I am proud of it. But I want that our Government should be strong and effective and not lenient as we find it. We have been far too lenient, in a sense, in dealing with outsiders, may be Pakistanis or may be Chinese. This leniency must stop because you will find that those who have been lenient in the past have ultimately suffered because of that and their country has also suffered.

My last submission is that the views I have expressed will be borne in mind by the Home Minister in particular and also the Central Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 36 hon. Members have expressed a desire to speak on this Ministry's Demands. Naturally the time for the Congress speakers will be limited—not more than fifteen minutes.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** Sometime it is very difficult to prepare so many charts and so many figures and then speak in ten minutes.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** I discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he did not contribute to this view.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are 36 speakers; that shows the popularity of the Home Ministry. We shall try to adjust.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** Once a year we get an opportunity to discuss a particular department in all its aspects. If we are supposed to finish our speeches in ten minutes, it becomes a ritual.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If repetitions are avoided, any good speech can be compressed in 10-15 minutes.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Some more time should be permitted where important matters are discussed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am in the hands of the House.

**श्री गणपति राम (मछलीगहर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मेम्बरों को अभी तक एक बार भी बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है, उन को बोलने का मौका अवश्य दें।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Sir, I am very glad that the Central Government has at last decided to increase the number of All India Services and have the Statistics, Economic, Engineering, Forest, Medical, Health and Education Services. The previous speaker was afraid that this way we were doing away with the autonomy of the States. I do not think so; on the other hand an all India outlook is very necessary. When we are talking of national integration, if our services do not have an all India outlook, how can it be possible to implement our measures and policies on national integration. Therefore, I do welcome that these services are being started now or in the near future. I am sure that the All India approach will also help our officers to come to Delhi sometimes and go back again to their States to understand what our policies and objectives are. But here I should sound a note of warning. Since Independence especially officers who come to Delhi do not go back; they tend to stick here; that is in the administrative services. It was not so in the old days. I have spoken on this particular point earlier and I

would speak again about it because just as from the district to the State, so also from the State to the Centre, those who come up with certain experience become out of date after sometime. So, it is better that they go back to the State and to the districts and gather fresh experience and then come to the centre. Very often the way of handling problems enunciated in the Centre is out of date. Things are moving fast. The States are all not alike and the problems are varied. I am glad that at least in some States the district administrators are now getting some special allowance so that there is not much difference from being in the State headquarters and in the districts. After all it is the field level which is the pivot of our administration. If at that level we do not have persons of sufficient seniority and if all our good officers come to the State level or to the Centre, all our schemes suffer greatly.

There is another problem which has already been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry through the report of the plan projects committee on backward classes and social welfare in 1959. In tribal areas and in welfare administration as a whole there is great difficulty and that is the presence of those who know little of the type of administration required or have no knowledge of what they are expected to do. I know that certain re-orientation work is being done in this respect. But a special cadre for the backward classes such as tribals has not been set up nor is accentuation given to their training which is required to have an understanding of the problems of tribals. Very often tribal blocks suffer very much because the personnel do not understand what they are supposed to do and unless the objectives which inspire us here are understood by those who implement our schemes, how are we going to implement them in the right manner?

It may be said that public undertakings do not come under this

Ministry but the report mentions about the Industrial Management Pool. There is need for proper understanding of business ways and arrangements for training facilities for those who take up public undertakings. I do not mean that those who have their loyalties to some business concern would be the best people in a public undertaking; not that. But those who are to undertake public projects should be trained in actual work either in the public sector or in some fields in the private sector so that they understand the work they are doing, so that also the criticisms that are brought against the public sector, very much exaggerated by those who do not believe in the public sector, may be met. That is why I suggest that those who are to man them should be given proper training before they actually take on any great responsibility.

In this report there is a paragraph about the infiltration of Pakistani nationals into Assam. Two years ago when the treatment of Bengalis in Assam was considered in this House, more than one Member pointed out that there was a great deal of infiltration of Muslims from Pakistan going on in the Assam border and that some steps should be taken about it. At that time not much notice was taken. I am glad that the Home Ministry's report has mentioned it and there should also be adequate measures to prevent it. I would request him, when he replies, what these preventive measures referred to in the report are and whether they have been implemented, to prevent infiltration of Pakistanis, particularly on the scale that they have been coming in recent months.

There is reference to the border problems and development of border areas in certain States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and certain money has been given by the Planning Commission. I am glad that there is some recognition of the need of the development of our borders. I

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cannot understand why the eastern border between us and China and Pakistan, especially between the borders of West Bengal and Tibet or China border, should not receive some more attention. It is not only necessary from the military point of view; from the point of the local population also, proper measures should be taken. The propaganda that is done on our borders goes on unchecked: there are all kinds of propaganda among the people who live in our borders and we on our side do not counter them in the proper way nor is the development of the border taken up as it should be. I am glad Home Ministry is conscious of this and has taken cognisance of this and I would ask them to pay a little more attention. I am talking of the Tibet-China border which is very much more important than even the border with Pakistan which is after all a people like our own. To check the kind of propaganda that goes on there, a great deal more has to be done not merely by sending leaflets but by people going round and explaining to them what the real position is. Since they are ignorant they are often led to believe in things which are completely untrue. Therefore, they are not able to protect their borders or are inclined to do it as they could. I do not say that all are like this, but there are ignorant people amongst whom some kind of propaganda is still going on.

15 hrs.

I now turn to the next question and that is the question of the welfare of backward classes. There is a constitutional guarantee regarding the position of the backward classes. It is the Home Ministry at the Centre which is in charge of this matter. There have been committees; there is a plan projects committee with which I was associated. There was the Elwin Committee for the tribal blocks and last but not least, there was a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri U. N. Dhebar. All these com-

mittees have made certain reports, but I do not think they have been taken cognizance of in any particular way.

First of all, I should like to speak something about what was suggested sometime back and that was about the administration at the Centre regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the tribals. I have spoken a little while ago about the requirements of workers in the field. Now, let me say about the Centre. It is a sad commentary on the administration when I say that only a few pages are devoted to this very important problem in this large report of the Home Ministry. There has been a suggestion earlier that at least a separate department should be set up, especially under the Home Ministry, to look after this subject. I have no objection to the subject remaining in the Home Ministry provided there is a separate department dealing with a matter of such urgent importance to this country.

The other day, there was a non-official resolution on the subject of untouchability. I must say that a good deal of what was said that day is true. My own experience in rural areas is that even today, and even in the States which are not so backward in regard to untouchability, there are places and areas where untouchability is still practised. How can we tolerate this position when in our Constitution we have laid down that it is a crime against which there should be punishment? I would like the hon. Minister to supply the figures as to what are the number of cases where untouchability has been practised in the States and the nature of punishment given to the offenders on account of the practice of untouchability.

Leave alone the question of untouchability which is of course the worst of all crimes and the question as to how we should get rid of it.

Take, for instance, the Scavengers Enquiry Committee. They have given a report. Have the suggestions been implemented? My information is that the recommendations have not been implemented so far. I hope that the Home Ministry will soon implement them because that will at least help to some extent. If people have an occupation which is unclean, then this untouchability would continue all the more; not that there is any justification for it, but that is one of the things which should be removed and that is one of the means by which perhaps we might get rid of this untouchability also.

I am glad that the report has mentioned something about which some of us have been very anxious some-time back. I think the plan projects committee also mentions it. The later reports also have said that the criterion for backwardness is gradually becoming economic. But when there are social stigmas which continue against certain sections, which cannot easily be removed, at least the criterion of economic backwardness must be implemented at present as within a class. For instance, within the Scheduled Castes, there are those who have been educated, those who have much better means of living. It is not for them, who perhaps have a better condition of living than even many caste-Hindus, that these opportunities are meant. Therefore, we should be very careful. In the same way, there are sections within the tribals. Some people think that among the tribals, there is no such difference. But I know that among them too this pernicious system has come in. Naturally, there are those who are better off, and are able and alert, who have some kind of education, are able to get all the advantage and opportunities. Therefore, I am glad that the Ministry has laid down this criterion, and I hope that this will be properly implemented. I would like to have an answer here as to how it is going to be implemented. The criterion for the people

belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the tribals or for any other backward people should be one of economic backwardness as within that fold so that we can reach a time when the economic criterion will be the only criterion for citizens as a whole. The social stigma that still sticks to some sections of society is a thing which is really sad; it is sad that after so many years of independence we still cannot get rid of it. I do not blame the Government altogether for this, because it is not something that the Government alone can achieve. The hon. Members of this House—all of us who are here—the people or the public in general, and particularly the people in the rural areas, have got to understand this. Unless this is understood, all that we talk about has no meaning. How can we get national integration, when we do not know how to treat our own people who are kept backward? Therefore, I suggest with all respect that the Home Ministry might put a little more focus on this question; that it should have a separate department and go through all the recommendations and implement them. Otherwise, what is the use of these committees which have made recommendations? There is no time for me to particularise any of them, but I have only mentioned them in general in so far as the Government can do, by which we can really bring about improvement. I hope the Home Ministry goes through those recommendations with a view to improve the situation.

I think the Planning Commission has given—I do not remember the exact amount—a sum of Rs. 114 crores for the Centre and the States for the purpose of improving the conditions of backward groups. So, our general desire is there. The Government's desire is there. Therefore, when we are to improve the condition we must take into account all the suggestions made by those persons and committees who have been going round those areas and who have particularly studied and given their whole atten-

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tion to these problems. It is dispiriting for them to find that in spite of all that they have said things have not moved.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon one point and that is in regard to Panchayati Raj. This morning there was a question about it, namely, the safeguards for tribals and for the Scheduled Castes. Someone said, "women". That is another point and that can be attended to rather more easily. So far as the Scheduled Castes and the tribals are concerned, there is no doubt that the Panchayati Raj in many places is not operating well. The plan projects committee has gone into the details and it has suggested that safeguards should be provided. I do not know how the functional committees are working. I am not talking about those who get votes and representation in the panchayats where the majority are not Scheduled Castes or tribes. I am talking about the others who should get some kind of representation in the functional councils, and there should be some money set apart for such work. I do not know if that is being done. Perhaps it is being done on theory, but I am talking of practice.

I want to say that I am glad that the Home Ministry is taking more interest in all these things than before by having created a separate cell as has been mentioned in the report, but I would request them to have a separate department under one of the Ministers. There are so many Ministers in this Ministry, and surely one of them can undertake to see that things are done in the right way in regard to this most urgent problem. We talk of equal opportunity; we talk of a socialist pattern of society. But of what avail? A socialist pattern of society can come only when equal opportunities are afforded to all those people who even today suffer from social disabilities and economic backwardness.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for this Ministry.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find that the present Ministry of Home Affairs has become a sort of residuary Ministry. We have an article in the Constitution wherein the powers which do not find any mention in any of the three..

**An Hon. Member:** He is not audible.

**Shri S. S. More:** I am trying to adjust myself to this seat. I would raise the pitch of my voice if I am not audible.

**Shri Datar:** Please come this side.

**Shri S. S. More:** I do not want to go there. I have developed a fascination for this seat. My submission is that all matters which are not wanted by any of the other Ministries are thrown on the shoulders of the Home Ministry. Therefore, I would call it a residuary Ministry. Powers which are of a very disturbing character, powers which concern matters which are likely to give a sort of headache to the Minister dealing with it, all these powers are being thrown on the Home Ministry. It has become a sort of a bag where all odds and ends have to be thrust. My submission is, asking the House to carry on a searching probe about the affairs of such a Ministry within the short span of 8 hours is nothing less than, if I may say so, a mockery.

**An Hon. Member:** 10 hours.

**Shri S. S. More:** All the matters which are put under the Home Ministry are of so vital importance from the point of the public and so large sections of people are affected in their daily life by the use—right or wrong use—of these powers; that longer time ought to have been allotted for the discussion of this particular Ministry.

Taking an overall picture of the achievements of the Ministry, I may express gratification to some extent, but my gratification is tinged with some concern and anxiety. There are so many matters hanging on the hands of the Minister that he does not find on occasions time enough to deal with other matters which are of some vital importance to home sectors in the country. I will mention only two matters so as to remain within the allotment of time that you have made. I will refer to the question of disputes regarding borders, in which some of us are very vitally interested. This country is known as the country of many rivers. But now we are running the risk of this country being known as the country of many disputes. There are communal disputes, language disputes, territorial disputes and disputes regarding the distribution of water.

This border dispute has assumed vital importance. We completed the reorganisation of the States by the end of 1956. On those occasions, some of us here did voice our fears that we are reorganising the States in a very hasty manner, without proper understanding of the difficulties, without proper appreciation of the complaints from different areas. But we were in a hurry and we did somehow finalised this reorganisation. But somehow, though the major fire has burnt down, there are some burning embers which are giving out as great heat as possible.

Take for example Bihar and Bengal. There are some disputes. Between Bihar and Orissa also, there are some disputes. There are so many. Coming nearer home.....

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Maharashtra and Mysore. You are leaving your own province.

**Shri S. S. More:** If my friends will have some patience, they will realise that I am not forgetting my own home. Take, for instance, the dispute which Maharashtra has with Mysore.

I particularly feel awkward to mention Mysore, when you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, are sitting in the Chair. I speaking from this quarter and you sitting there are a sort of two parties to a dispute, which is all along drifting....

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The Chair cannot be any party.

**Shri S. S. More:** I thought ladies are capable of understanding humour. That was my impression. But I shall disabuse my mind of that.

What has the Government been doing to solve the border dispute? It is quite right to say that these are manifestations of narrow regionalism. It is very well to ride the high horse saying it is a startling exhibition of some parochial attitude. But I do not view these matters, these disputes, in that particular light. I feel that by pleading for linguistic reconstruction of States, the Congress has lighted in the mind of our people—the flame for demanding such reconstruction of regional feelings, it will not lie in the mouth of those who are ruling this country to say, "Do not be soil parochial; do not take such a narrow view of the matter. Rather look at the other man as your brother".

There is talk of national integration. But I would tell those who are participating in that movement that sermons from the mount have been delivered from the beginning of the world, but they have not done anything to improve the quality of the world. Human nature, after all, is human nature. When brothers fall out, the fight between brothers is more devilish and more fierce than the fight between two ordinary persons. Cain murdered Abel. Why? Because nothing was done to remove his grievance. As long as you do not find a remedy to attend to these grievances, as long as you do not devise a machinery which will try to settle that feud in amicable impartiality, people are bound to break brotherly bonds. They are

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bound to take the law into their own hands, if necessary.

Take, for instance, Maharashtra. I was here in 1956 and I very stoutly protested with regard to some of the Marathi-speaking areas which were being given to Mysore. If the Marathi-speaking people have to come together, naturally, subject to the rule of contiguity, every other part, where Marathi-speaking people are there, should be brought together, like a family, which has been separated for many reasons, coming together after a long period of hardship. But somehow, this was not attended to. We were given certain promises, in private of course, which cannot be quoted, that our grievances will be redressed. Our people have been agitating peacefully, with all the deficiencies of a quarrel, but somehow their grievances have remained unattended to. This country is under a democracy and you know that in a democracy, the will of the people has to be given the greatest attention. The only effective way which democracy has devised for expressing the will of the people is election.

In 1957, some of the people from Belgaum were hankering to go back to their own State. They fought the elections against those who were saying that Belgaum ought to be an integral part of Mysore State. With what result? They defeated all the candidates who were standing for integrating Belgaum with Mysore. In 1962, the elections took place and again with greater vengeance, they have demonstrated that all of them stand unequivocally to go back to Maharashtra. I do not want to speak on these occasions in a militant mood, because aggression and militancy have not helped any cause. I want to speak with the greatest humbleness and meekness, if I can muster those virtues. I want to bring to the notice of the House and of the hon. Minister that this question will not tolerate any long this policy of drifting. It is the

Central Government which must take courage into both hands and like an impartial judge come to some conclusion on the merits of the problem. I do not want to make any *ex-parte* demand that whatever we have been saying ought to be accepted as a biblical truth. There may be some other side to the question. But who is going to discuss the merits of this question? What machinery have Government devised to enable the aggrieved party to go to some agency and say: "Well, I come to you with my grievances, go into those grievances and if you find that my grievances are well founded then give the verdict in my favour". Unfortunately, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a matter of the greatest wrong which has not been provided with any remedy. Jurisprudence of different countries tell us that every wrong must have a remedy. If any country has no remedy for a wrong it may be treated as a country which is far from modern civilisation.

But what is the remedy provided for those who feel that their patch of land must go to a particular province? My submission is that we have no such remedy. Our people have been afflicted, harassed and hounded out of life. They have been going from door to door of those who are in power and pleading on their knees, but with no result. Certain grounds of convenience and expediency are adduced. It is quite natural that an executive government when it has to deal with a very delicate problem is subjected to different pulls and pressures. It cannot have the ruthless impartiality of a judge who without caring for the result may do what is right and punish the wrong-doer. Unfortunately, our meekness has been interpreted as a weakness, and if there has to be any punishment it is the poor Maharashtrais who are to be pilloried and put in the dock. I request the Home Minister—I know he is a very kind hearted person and my plea will have some influence on him....

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** That is his weakness.

**Shri S. S. More:** I agree with Shri Tyagi, although such occasions of agreement are very rare. Because he is so kind hearted, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every Minister is shoving on everything which is of a difficult nature to his portfolio.

I was asking, what are the remedies? One might say, why don't you negotiate; you are brothers, sit like brothers and negotiate as to how the family properly is to be distributed. We have done that. The Mysore Government appointed two persons as their referee. The Maharashtra Government appointed two persons as their referee. But these four persons were like east and west; they never came together, with the result that Shri Pataskar and Shri Bhatt submitted a separate report and the two representatives of Mysore have, I believe submitted another report.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Not yet.

**Shri S. S. More:** Not yet? But I am sure that it will be on its way very shortly. So private negotiations have gone. We are telling the Chinese to settle our disputes by private negotiations. On occasions we make an appeal to Pakistan to settle our boundary disputes or other disputes by private settlement sitting across the table or round the table, but we are not prepared to carry this message so that the Mysoreans will act on it or the Maharashtrians will accept it. One is looking east and the other is looking west, and there is hardly any meeting ground between the two.

Then, if private negotiations fail there must be some other remedy. Executive interference is the next step. But as I have said, in this matter at least the executive is following a policy of drift. Postpone an evil thing:

अशुभस्य कालः हराम् । ✓

They think, why displease the Mysorean Congressmen, why displease the

Maharashtrian Congressmen, why displease this great man who is of immense use to us, why displease that man etc. All such considerations are of course, very natural with an executive government. I can understand their difficulties. But the proper course for them would have been to cast the responsibility on some judicial body.

There are instances. I really wonder why the Boundary Commission—though I had tabled an amendment to that effect—suggestion was not accepted. This is the only matter which is left out of the purview of judicial commissions. Take, for instance, the river disputes. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 says in one section that if two or more States have some dispute about water distribution then they may make a reference to the Central Government and the Central Government will be pleased to appoint a sort of a judicial tribunal. I need not go into the details of it now. Then, I am referring to another enactment, this River Boards Act of 1956 also says the same thing. If there are certain disputes regarding the decision of Water Boards then a complaint has to be made to the Central Government and the Central Government in its wisdom may appoint a judicial tribunal of a man selected by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. I fail to understand why such a provision, why such a necessary outlet for the grievances of the people was not thought of by the Government. Sir, steam is a useful commodity, steam is a useful power, but you must have safety valves through which the excess of steam can be let out. If you in your considerations of convenience do not put in those necessary safety valves possibly the steam may assert, may resist and may burst with the greatest trouble to the man who tried to avoid those safety valves.

Sir, in all humility, in all humbleness, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister the agitated state of people's minds. I am moving

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among the people. For the purpose of the last elections I had to go to the people. If there is any burning question in the minds of the Maharashtrians and in the minds of the Maharashtrians of Mysore, then it is the question as to how Belgaum has to be disposed of. There are some people who talk about possession, of possession being the nine points of law. Some Mysorean friends who are my best friends said: "Mr. More, the property has been in our possession for six years".

**An Hon. Member:** That is not the ground.

**Shri S. S. More:** I am talking about my friends; you may not be one of my friends. They say, we are in possession of this property. If we allow this "possession" argument and the "nine points of law" to assert, to come into the picture, then, Sir, I submit that the Chinese will be perfectly justified in saying that the chunk of land which they have taken from India is in their possession and Pakistan may advance the same argument and say that Azad Kashmir is in their possession. "Possession" is a very deadly argument, and it is best for the country that none of us. . . .

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

**Shri S. S. More:** Sir, I do submit to your order and close my speech, but before I resume my seat I think. I should make an earnest appeal to the Home Minister—of course, there will be many pulls and pressures, as I have stated, preventing him from undertaking some positive action by which this long-standing dispute can be justly resolved—that it is time for him to shed off the robe of meekness and assert in the interest of justice, justice which has been asked for by the Maharashtrians, a large section of the Marathi speaking people for the last five or six years.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warangal):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Home Ministry is considered to be a key Ministry and our Home Minister is a tranquil-minded Minister, the higher he rises, the greater is his humility. He is one who has tranquillity and law and order of the whole country. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not audible. So, he might come to one of the front benches.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** This Ministry, in a way, is easy to handle; this country also is one easy to administer, because, though we have produced dacoits and things of great distinction, still, on the whole, we are a very peace-loving people. But, on the other hand, it is a very difficult country to administer, because we have got passions, feeling and accumulated emotions which get aroused without notice, without warning, and the Home Minister is faced all on a sudden with a situation which is dynamic, which is full of danger. Added to that, he has also to take notice of what our great neighbour Pakistan does inside and outside the country. So, the Home Minister has not only to control the exhibitions of these passions, but he has also to prevent these passions affecting the machinery of law and order itself. It is because of the attitude of our Home Minister and his general approach of kindness, of understanding, that we find tranquillity and peace in our country, which is such a large country with such a complex situation. The way, the tact, and the administrative skill with which our Home Minister handled the situation in Cachar or the fast of Master Tara Singh—I was in Kabul myself when Master Tara Singh was fasting and we were all the time fearing that any moment the whole of Punjab would be set ablaze— . . .

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** No, no. Do not give so much importance to it.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** That is the feeling we had then. But the way in

which our Home Minister handled the situation and the understanding that he has shown shows that he has got a voice that soothes and a hand that heals. We are really lucky to have a Home Minister of such a calibre.

A great deal has been said about national integration. I would also like to say a few words about that. It is a very important question. Our place in the world, apart from other things, is also due to the size of our country. We are 400 million people, and the voice of 400 million, if they are united and integrated, can change the course of history. Therefore, it is a very important question, no doubt. But I have a little difference about the approach to this question.

We have had Pakistan, and that was due to the disintegration of the country. When the Muslim League lost in every election, all over the country, we went on negotiating, whether it was Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Bengal or any other State. So, ultimately, it is for history to say who and where we tumbled. Anyhow, we had that division. The wounds of it are not still healed and we see the effects of it even today. We are talking a great deal on the refugee problem; that is the situation arising out of our so-called division.

Today we have communal parties. We have got even parties which advocate secession. What is our attitude towards this problem? You cannot talk of national integration one side and allow parties which generally create disintegration to continue to function. When China or any other country takes a bit of our land, there is a hue and cry, and quite rightly so, that armed action be taken to throw out the aggressor. If some of our own people ask, or advocate, the division of this country and taking a chunk of our country away from us, why should they be treated differently, I ask you. Because,

if you want integration, we must be quite definite that there should be no compromise about where we stand.

On this question we all begin with the talk about unity in diversity. To my mind, it is a contradiction in terms. Archimedes discovered the law of buoyancy by sitting in a tub. Newton discovered the law of gravitation by seeing the falling of an apple. The Curies laboured in laboratories and discovered radium. Would you call that unity in diversity in science? Or take the Upanishads, full of philosophy about life, about the nature of reality behind existence. Do you call that unity in diversity? There cannot be any diversity when the question is search of truth. On that, this country has taken the stand; it is in the soil of this country; you might search for truth in one corner, I might from another, but that does not divide us. That search itself unites us. So, in this country, every approach was welcome, not just a formality, it has a genuine feeling behind it. When the Parsis came, they were welcomed. So also the Muslims and Christians before the emperors and empires came. That is the genuine Indian approach.

The other day I was standing near the Catholic Church near Gole Dak Khana. Some persons were walking there. When I started talking to them, they asked me whether they could go in. I said "yes"; I led them on. When one simple peasant saw the statue of Mother Mary, without any thought, he put his folded hands up in obeisance. I was standing there erect, without showing any signs, because I am an educated person. That person did not show reverence for that particular Goddess; that was not his Goddess. His obeisance came naturally because he is of the soil of India. He was paying respect to other seekers of truth; he was honouring another's image of worship however different it might be

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

to his own. It is that approach that is fundamental to India, and any talk of any other way will not survive in this country.

After all, this communal question is a question of the educated people. I had never found an ordinary man in this land who was really communal or preaching that spirit. We had blood-sheds and massacres all over the country; Muslims and Hindus were fighting like cats and dogs and blood was running like water; there was misery, feelings roused, passions roused but, in spite of all that, no communal party got elected in this country. No other country can bring about such a situation. So, if you want to integrate, you have to change your approach. You start with the idea of division and then you sit and labour to bring them together and to attach them to each other. My appeal to this House and to the country is: Accept unity as the factor and then remove the delusions and *maya* that is around us. Unless you do that, you will not solve this question.

For example, I am of the minority community. You give me some service. You give me ticket for the election. You treat me very generously. Naturally, you expect that we are coming closer together in the sense that the feeling of difference is not there. From that point of view we do not come together and this is not the way which will bring about integration because in the very fact of your generosity there is that element of existence of difference and, whatever you may do, I am conscious and you are conscious as to what the basis of that action is. When we have that, it cannot produce results other than that particular action can produce.

We had four Muslim candidates in my Parliamentary constituency. Three of us won. 95 per cent of the voters were Hindus. That was also a

region where we had the Razakar Government not long ago. But we won. We never felt any handicap because of the fact that we were Muslims. That is the sort of thing that produces integration, that brings us together and not giving so many ministries here and so many there; one minister Muslim, one Harijan, one woman, so many from this caste and so on. This way you cannot bring about integration, because however generous you might be, how many more ministers you might make, with that very generosity and special treatment that you give, in the depth of our unconscious we are facing each other not as equals, not even as friends.

The Communist Party, I think, is one of the few parties which have got its approach at least in this matter quite rational. But even among them I was surprised to hear Shri Mukerjee's speech the other day when he began to make a list of grievances of the number of Harijans in the milk colony and so on and so forth that made me feel that given the opportunity he will also probably take the same road.

Now, take for example the Scheduled Castes. You have given them reservations. You are throwing money like water for their welfare work. All right. You have given them representation in the legislature, in Parliament and everywhere. But what is the result? If you analyse the votes of the Scheduled Castes, you will find that majority of the votes have been cast against the Congress which has been struggling sincerely and honestly for their welfare. Why?

An Hon. Member: No, that is not correct.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That is the impression I have. Whenever they

start speaking they begin with "Je accuse" that this has not been done or that has not been done. That is the subject of their song and of their speeches in this House and outside this House. Why is that?

Now we have included backward classes and we are taking the same road about them. I am afraid, we are on the wrong road. Favours also can divide, not injustice alone, because in those very favours, there is a non-recognition of the full stature of others' personality and emphasis on inequality. We are surprised to find that all these people for whom we do so much do not come forward and feel grateful. So, I suggest that all these reservations and all these favoured treatments to the minorities should stop.

**An Hon. Member:** Forthwith?

**Another Hon. Member:** Immediately?

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** Surely, forthwith. If you mean national integration in all seriousness, this must go because this does not bring us together at all. Why should I not be protected in the natural way as a citizen of this country. Why should these artificial props hold me all the time? If you do not do this and do not take the step in good time, you will find that we will be far away from our goal.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** So you want the present backwardness to be perpetuated?

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** It is not perpetuation, but by this the backwardness will be removed. If I am backward, that does not mean that whole community is backward. If you want to put a patient into the hospital, you do not put the whole family inside the hospital.

If people are economically or for any social reasons backward, it is a different thing. Have economic rea-

sons as the basis and go on that. Now you are dividing the country into bits. I am surprised when I read the Mysore Public Service Commission's Report—you, Sir, are connected with Mysore—that there is a whole list of communities. Every community and sub-community is given there as also the number employed this year and the number previous year. It looks like a chart of the stock exchange fluctuating all the time. When you are conscious all the time about your community, how can you bring about integration?

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** When you are tolerating the stock exchange, why do you not tolerate this also?

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** The other day my hon. friends, Shri Trivedi and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri talked about the conditions of refugees from Pakistan. They felt very much concerned—naturally, because of the conditions there. They wanted to extend their help. We extend our help to the Congo and to Algiers, then why not the people from Pakistan? If you want you can have a special tax to help the refugees, I am prepared for that. I welcome that. But at the same time both these hon. Members said that as a solution let us have an exchange of population. By that one simple sentence they have reduced me from a full citizen of India to a second class citizen. I am a citizen of India. I have got exactly the same rights as Hon. Members, Shri Trivedi or Shri Prakash Shastri. I expected and am entitled to expect that these hon. Members would stand up and say that if for one citizen from the State the whole population of another country is to be given in exchange, that even if he were the biggest criminal in the land, the whole population of another country is not sufficient or good enough for exchange with the lowliest or the humblest of this land. If you take that attitude then we begin to integrate. You are dividing all the time. You are thinking in terms of division. How can you go on like this much longer?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** Unfortunately, the Congress is thinking that way.

**Shri Tyagi:** Shall we shut our eyes?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is what I say.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** If you function on the basis of division, you cannot get results which are contrary to that. So, I insist that we change the entire approach and recognise the unity that is basic in India. We educated people are the communal problem. We form the thin film of this land and we have to get nourishment from the soil of India. Once you break that link you will fade away and will be thrown away like an autumn leaf before the storm because the real India that I regard as a contributor for the world is quite different from what we are speaking of.

One last thing I would like to say, and I say it with a great deal of reluctance because I have great regard for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. And that is about the Preventive Detention Act. I know that there are very few detenus, hardly one hundred or two hundred or perhaps a thousand, in a land of four hundred millions. It might be twenty-four, it might be ten. I know they are also very well treated, there is an Advisory Board and all that. But one fundamental thing in a democracy is that every person should be tried in an open court. It is fourteen years since we attained Independence. We have mastered many crises and won the prize. We have successfully solved the refugee problem, the food problem and the States problem. Any country will be proud of these things. And we have got leaders who have a world stature. In spite of all these things, after fourteen years of Independence to have this Act on the statute book is not a credit to our democracy. So I appeal to the Home Minister that he may kindly take steps to see that this Act is removed from the statute book.

**श्री झोंकार सिंह (बदायूं):** प्रादरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी सेवाओं में ऊंचे पदाधिकारियों के लिए जो आई ए एस परीक्षाएं होती हैं उनका असर काफी अच्छा नहीं है। इसकी बजाह से अब अपनी परीक्षाएं दे कर वे बहाल होते हैं और अपना कार्य भार संभालते हैं तो भली भांति संभाल नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे जो पिछले आई सी एस लोग हैं उनकी योग्यता में और आज जो आई ए एस की परीक्षाएं दे कर आते हैं उनमें जमीन और आसमान का अन्तर रहता है इसलिए इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे आई सी एस अफसर बराबर घटते जा रहे हैं और आज उनकी संख्या १९६ ही रह गयी है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि उनके साथ साथ हमारे प्रशासन का कार्य भी घटता जा रहा है इसके लिए ध्यान देना ही चाहिए।

साथ साथ इस बात पर भी ध्यान रहे कि आई ए एस की परीक्षाओं का स्तर ऊंचा किया जाए और इस बात का भी ध्यान रहे कि हमारे अफसरों के अन्दर जो पुरानी नौकरशाही की भावनाएं हैं वे भी कम हों ताकि वे सद्भावना से जनता की सच्ची सेवा कर सकें।

साथ साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कौडर के मुताबिक २१४७ अफसर होने चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार अपने कौडर को पूरा नहीं कर सकी है। अभी तक केवल १८२५ अफसर ही तैयार हुए हैं और इनका भी बटवारा समानता के साथ नहीं हुआ है। बाज बाज प्रदेशों का हाल तो बहुत ही बुरा है। दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में ३५ की संख्या होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां १२ ही हैं। यानी एक तिहाई है। साथ ही साथ असम में ११७ के बजाए ८१ हैं। तो इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए और साथ साथ इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि हमारे कौडर की संख्या पूरी क्यों नहीं हो रही है। अफसरों के पुंहचने में कोई बिफकत है या सरकार की

तरफ से कोई दिक्कत है। जो दिक्कत हो उसको दूर करना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात पर भी गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक एकता कायम रखना उनका काम है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जो कार्य चल रहे हैं उनसे फूट ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। सरकार को इस ओर भी रुड़ाई के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक चीज यह भी निवेदन करनी कि जो हमारे राजनीतिक दल हैं उनमें जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है वह हमारे प्रशासन के कार्यों में बड़ा बाधक रहता है और वह समझता है कि संविधान में शायद उस को ही मौलिक अधिकार मिले हैं। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि न्याय में बाधाएं न उपस्थित हों।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उनके पीछे बड़ी सी. आई. डी. लगायी जाती है। आचार्य कृपालानी ने भी शिकायत की थी कि उनके आगे पीछे इस किस्म की सी. आई. डी. लगी रहती है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। सत्तारूढ़ दल को यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिए कि देश सेवा का ठेका उन्हीं का है।

सरकार का ध्यान एक ओर बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो ८० प्रति शत जनता ग्रामों में रहती है, किमान लोग, उनकी रक्षा ठीक से नहीं हो पा रही है।

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून):** यह बात ठीक है।

**श्री श्रीकार सिंह:** इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि एक एक थाने में दो दो मो गांव हैं और थाने में १६ सिपाही और दो तीन दरोगा होते हैं। वह उनको रक्षा करने के लिए आज की दशा में कामयाब नहीं होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ग्राम वासियों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार लाइसेंसों की नीति को हलका कर दे ताकि ग्राम वासी लोग अपने ग्राम अपनी रक्षा कर सकें और समय बढ़ने पर देश की रक्षा के काम में भी आ सकें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आजादों से पहले कारतूसों का भाव ७ रुपये सैकड़ा था, लेकिन आज कारतूसों का भाव २५ रुपये प्रति सैकड़ा है। कारतूसों का भाव मिराया जाए और साथ लोगों को बन्दूक लेने की सुविधा मिले और उनको बन्दूक चलाना सिखाया जाए ताकि वह स्वयं अपनी रक्षा कर सकें और समय आने पर देश की भी रक्षा कर सकें।

मैं इतना कह कर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Discrimination in appointment to Government jobs on the basis of political views of candidates*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (3).

*Policy of refusing full representation Government to the Union territories*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (4).

*Verification by police of candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (5).

*Need to put to an end to corruption and favouritism*

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (7).

*Failure to adopt Hindi and other regional languages as official languages and a medium of academic and competitive examinations for Government service*

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (8).

*Failure to set up responsible Government in Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh*

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (9).

*Need to hold discussion in the House on the report of the Backward Classes Commission*

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

*Need for establishment of touring courts in each group of Panchayat villages*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (11).

*Failure to implement earlier commitments regarding introduction of Whitley Council system of settling disputes with the Government employees*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (12).

*Failure to re-instate all dismissed employees who participated in the General Strike*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (13).

*Discrimination shown in the matter of appointments and promotions in Government services for holding particular political views*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (14).

*Weight given to police reports regarding verification of antecedents in the matter of appointments to Government services*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (15).

*Need to provide necessary safeguards and constitutional guarantees to the people belonging to minority community of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (16).

*Brutality meted out by the Police to the tribal refugees in the Sub-Division of Amarpur, Tripura in May, June and July, 1961.*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (17).

*Need to provide shelter in Tripura or elsewhere in India to the tribal refugees who leave Pakistan*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

**Need to evaluate the scheme of Tribal Welfare**

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (19).

**Selection of I.A.S. officials from Scheduled Castes and backward communities**

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (20)..

**Failure to check Pakistani infiltration into India**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (21).

**Need for better administrative vigilance**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (22).

**Need for rationalisation of court-fee to make justice less expensive**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (23).

**Need to maintain the efficiency of Assistants in the Secretariat by holding annual Assistant Superintendent's examination**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (226).

**Need to provide for equal opportunity to all Assistants for promotion to the posts of Section Officers by holding annual departmental examination**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (227).

**Need to adopt a uniform basis for promotion from Assistant-Section Officers against future vacancies in the Central Secretariat Service**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (228).

**Need to provide better scale of pay for Assistants**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (230).

**Need for accelerating the work for welfare of the tribals particularly in education, health and communication in North and North East region of India**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (231).

**Need for strengthening the Intelligence Branch**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (232).

**Need for creating a department for welfare of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and tribal people living in plains**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (234).

*Need to expedite examination and tendering of advice on Bills submitted by States for the assent of the Present*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (238).

*Need for legislation to protect the Press and Pressmen from the Executive pressure*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (241).

*Need to amend the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulations to prevent abuse of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (252).

*Need to extend Kerala Agrarian Relations Act to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (253).

*Need to extend debt laws to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (254).

*Need to appoint a full-time legal adviser to advise the Administration of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands on legal matters*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (255).

*Need for judicial reforms in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (256).

*Need to separate the Executive from the Judiciary in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (257).

*Need to establish a training centre in Laccadive to train the islanders in the maintenance of mechanised fishing boats*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (258).

*Need to open more hospitals and dispensaries in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (259).

*Need for more childrens' parks in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (260).

*Need to improve water and road communications in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (261).

*Need for handloom and mat weaving training centres in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (262).

*Need to expedite the electrification of Kavarathy Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (263).

*Need to open girls' High Schools in Androth and Ameni*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (264).

*Need to improve postal facilities in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (265).

*Need to construct an aerodrome in any of the islands in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (266).

*Need to breed Badagara bucks in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (267).

*Need to construct tourist bungalows in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (268).

*Need to take immediate steps for integrating Manipur and Tripura into All India socio-political pattern*

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (307).

*Unsatisfactory position of law and order in Delhi*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (313).

*Costly and over-complicated legal procedure*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (314).

*Political interference in the administrative and judicial processes*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (315).

*Failure to check abuse of the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (316).

*Failure to take proper steps to improve the economic condition of the backward classes*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (317).

*Need to implement the suggestions made by the Backward Classes Commission for the uplift of backward classes*

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (318).

*Delay in implementing the advice tendered by the UPSC in regard to institute of a panel of Assistants who failed to obtain a place in the merit lists announced by the UPSC on the basis of 1960 and 1959 examinations*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (319).

*Need to withdraw the secret orders to the States to conduct police verification*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (320).

*Use of third degree methods in the investigation of crime*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (321).

*Need to have UPSC examination centres in all the district headquarters*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (322).

*Failure to bring about national unity and integration*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (323).

*Failure to remove corruption, nepotism and red tapism in administration*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (324).

*Delay in the formation of panel of all qualified candidates of Assistant Superintendent's examination of 1959 and 1960 in the Central Secretariat*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to

move:  
That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (325).

*Need for an all party Government to meet the emergency situation at home and on the borders of our land*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100. (326).

*Need for creating a separate Tribal Welfare Department in States*

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100. (27).

*Administration of laws in the country*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1. (272).

*Recruitment to Bench from the Bar*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1. (273).

*Need to make justice less costly*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (29).

**Need to recodify the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (30).

**Need to simplify court procedures**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (31).

**High fees to be paid by the Trade Unions for appealing to the Supreme Court**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

**Need for abolishing Court-fees for appeals**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move.

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (33).

**Need for reintroducing the Jury system**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (34).

**Need for complete separation of Judiciary from the Executive**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (35).

**Need to re-codify the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure**

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (248).

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**Need to decentralise the I.P.S. cadres and give full powers to the State Governments in the matter of promotion, discipline and removal from service without seeking the approval of the Centre**

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100. (37).

**Need for a fully representative Government for Delhi**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

**Need for a fully representative Government for Himachal Pradesh**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100. (45)

**Need for special attention for improvement of Himachal Pradesh in matters of Communications, education and health**

**Shri R. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100. (46)

**Recent firing resulting in the death of some P.W.D. workers in Andaman Islands**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (47).

**Failure in meeting the just demands of the P.W.D. workers in Andaman Islands**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (48).

*Failure in instituting proper judicial enquiry into the recent firing on P.W.D. workers*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (49).

*Need for settling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands many more people from thickly populated areas in India*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (50).

*Failure to develop the natural resources of the Islands*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (51).

*Need to improve the contacts and communications between the mainland and the Islands*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (52).

*Shooting of workers in Andaman on 10th April, 1962*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (53).

*Need to increase the wages of workers in Andamans and bring them on par with Indian labour*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (54).

*Need for granting civil liberties like trade unions, freedom of association to the people of Andamans*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (55).

*Top-heavy administration in Andamans*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (56).

*Treatment meted out to the victims of Police action in Andamans*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (57).

*Need for a fully representative Government for Manipur*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by (58).

*Measures adopted to suppress the demand for a popular government in Manipur*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (59).

*Need for special attention for improvement of Manipur in matters of communications, technical education and cottage industries*

**Shri E. Barua:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (60).

*Delay in enforcement of the provisions of the Tripura (Land Revenue and Land Reforms) Act, 1960*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (63).

*Need to eradicate the scarcity of drinking water in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (64)

*Delay in holding of Agartala Municipal Election in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (65).

*Delay in the completion of the water supply works at Agartala Town, Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (66).

*Failure to provide irrigation facilities to the water-scarcity areas of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (67)

*Need to expedite the rehabilitation of jhumias in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (68).

*Need to provide land and rehabilitation aids to landless peasants of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (69).

*Failure to settle the land dispute between tribals and non-tribals at Le-fonga North Sadar Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (71).

*Failure to protect the eviction of tribals from Garg's Forest Reserve, Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (72).

*Need to allow jhum cultivation in the areas where the jhumias reside until they are rehabilitated on lands*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (73).

*Need to constitute a separate Executive Committee under the Tripura administration in carrying out tribal welfare works*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (74).

*Need to expedite the completion of the residuary works for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (75).

*Need to write off agricultural and other loans advanced to displaced persons in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (77).

*Need to make all weather roads from Kanchanpur (Kamalpur Sub-Division) to Raima Bazar*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (80).

*Failure to complete the construction of motorable road from Mauri-crossing to Chhamanu Bazar, Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (83).

*Need to expedite the construction of bridges over the rivers that lie on the main road lines of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (85).

*Need for construction of High Schools in the Tribal dominated areas in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (86).

*Need to remove the interference by officials in the working of the Co-operative Societies of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (87).

*Provision for the Damboor Hydro-Electric Project Works to be undertaken in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (89).

*Need to construct bridges on Juri river at Tilthai Bazar and Dharma-nagar in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (90).

*Failure to undertake the flood protection measures in Sataramia Haul, Kailasahar, Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (91).

*Need to expedite the embankment and digging of canals for the protection of paddy in Khaurabil in Kailasahar Sub-Division in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (92).

*Postponement of registration of, and allotment of lands to, Co-operative Farming Societies till the land survey in Tripura is completed*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (94).

*Delay in disbursement of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (95).

*Failure to provide any text books in Tripura language in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (96).

*Need to provide hostel facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Muslims*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (100)

*Grievances of the tribal Jhumias of Attaramusa range in the area known as 42 and 83 mile-posts of A-A road in Tripura arising out of forcible occupation of Jhum field by the Forest Staff*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (103).

*Need to supply adequate quantity of Steel, Iron and Cement for the construction work in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (104).

*Failure to open a hostel for tribal girl students at Khowai Town, Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (112)

*Need for postponement of the execution of the new proposal for increase of revenue in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (115)

*Implementation of Home Ministry directive to introduce West Bengal pay-scale for the employees of Tripura Administration*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (116).

*Non-recognition of the Tripura State Employees Association by the Administration*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (117).

*Wasteful expenditure in Janata College*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (118).

*Shortage of qualified Professors in Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (119).

*Need to re-organise the Education Department into a single establishment.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by As. 100. (120).

*Abolition of the posts of Supervisors in centres established for rehabilitation work*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (121).

*Need to re-organise the Public Works Department in the Union Territory of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (122).

*Need to reduce the travelling allowances.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (123).

*Need to reduce the expenditure on hire charge of aeroplanes*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (124).

*Need to extend Agartala Municipal areas so as to include Bardwali, Abhaynagar, Pratabgar, Ranjitnagar, Ramnagar and Jaynagar West*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (125).

*Need to provide drainage system roads and public latrines for Pratabgar area of Agartala Municipality*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (126).

*Need to start immediately water works at Agartala for which money had been sanctioned in Second Five Year Plan*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (127).

*Need for construction of pucca-drainage system in Agartala Town, Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (128)

*Need for developing the markets at Baltala, Durga-Chowmuny and Mat-Chowmuny in Agartala*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (129).

*Failure to start any medium size industry to provide employment to non-matric persons in Tirpura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (130).

*Failure in the rehabilitation of tribal people in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (131)

*Need to reduce heavy administration in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (132).

*Malpractices in the Engineering Sections of Tripura Territorial Council*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (133)

*Failure to start the Hydro-electric Project known as Domboroo Project in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (134).

*Need for supply of steel, cement and tin sheets for completion of Second Five Year Plan projects in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (135).

*Failure to stop cattle lifting in Tripura by the criminal elements of East Pakistan.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (141).

*Failure to provide jobs to persons trained in I.T.I. at Agartala, Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (136)

*Wastage of money in Amarapur Multi-purpose Project in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (142).

*Need for providing money to fill up the waterlogged areas within the area of Agartala Municipality*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (137).

*Need to appoint Tribal and Scheduled Caste People as Panchayat Secretaries in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (143).

*Grant of industrial loans to persons who have not at all started any industry in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (138).

*Withholding of Licence for construction of an Air-conditioned Cinema Hall at Agarthala*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (144).

*Need for providing loans to the small scale industries operating in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (139).

*Permission given to import agencies of Tripura to sell goods like steel, corrugated iron sheet, cement in the open market*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (145).

*Association of Government officers with the Cooperative Societies as Presidents and Secretaries*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (140).

*Need for speedy disposal of cases pending in Court in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (146).

*Failure to check the malpractices prevailing in all offices in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (147).

*Malpractices in employment and transfers in the education section of Tripura Territorial Council*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (148).

*Malpractices in all the departments of Tripura Territorial Council*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (149).

*Conversion of primary schools to basic schools leading to waste and inefficiency in education system of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (150).

*Failure of the adult education system in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (151).

*Failure to supply drinking water in Tilla areas of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (152).

*Need for adoption of a more scientific system in place of the present Rig-well and a Tube-well system of water supply*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (153).

*Failure to provide jobs to non-matric persons belonging to tribal and backward classes in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (154).

*Need to start a medium sized industry in Tripura so as to provide jobs to unemployed*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (155).

*Failure to give special compensatory allowance to Central Government employees working in Tripura as is given to other employees of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (156).

*Failure to provide adequate number of quarters and office accommodation to P. & T. workers in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (157).

*Need for construction of a Public Theatre Hall in the Children Park to encourage national theatrical arts in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (158).

*Need for writing off of the debts of displaced persons in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (159).

*Need to provide more money for sports, health and recreation activities in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (160).

*Need to construct a stadium at Agartala, Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (161).

*Improper implementation of decision of Government of India in matters of pay scales of employees of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (162).

*Need for probe in the functioning of non-official agencies provided with government aid for Rarijans' upliftment, women welfare work and khadi board of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (163).

*Powers and functions of the Development Commissioner in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (164).

*Need to reduce the motor fare in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (165).

*Need to provide more and regular freighter services to airlift essential goods to Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (166).

*Need to introduce State-Transport system in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (167).

*Need for proper measures to check motor accidents in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (168).

*Need to protect Charipar area of Tripura from recurring floods in every year*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (169).

*Need to have better drainage system for public latrine passages in Pratabgar area of Agartala Municipality*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (170).

*Failure to give aid to the students of tribal community and scheduled caste*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (171).

*Failure to provide accommodation to hawkers in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (172).

*Failure to give help to the land mortgagers to cover their land through loan from the Land Mortgage Bank in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (173).

*Need to stop service of eviction notices on unauthorised occupants of agricultural land in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (174).

*Failure of co-operative department of Tripura to check malpractices in purchase of jute through co-operative societies*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (175).

*Failure to provide adequate agricultural loan to primary co-operative societies in time of need*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (176).

*Need to write off all types of loans advanced to tribals of Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (178).

*Need to start more veterinary hospitals in hill areas*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (179).

*Need to establish a Teachers' Training College at Agartala*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (180).

*Need for up-grading of schools and opening more technical schools in Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (181).

*Need to provide capital grant for construction of teachers' quarters in rural areas of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (182).

*Need to give loan to Rickshaw-pullers' co-operative Society*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (183).

*Need to provide opportunities to those people who have un-earthed stone quarries and to check nepotism in this field*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (184).

*Need to provide aid to the umbrella stick-workers co-operative of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (185).

*Need for providing employment opportunities and higher education outside Tripura to the trainees of Industrial Training Institute of Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (186).

*Need to create a School Board for Tripura*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (187).

*Need for recognition to Tripura Teachers' Association by the Tripura Administration*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (188).

*Need for withdrawal of the Teachers' Discipline and Punishment Rules as framed by the Tripura Administration.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (189)".

*Need to provide 100 per cent grant-in-aid instead of 90 per cent to the privately managed schools in Tripura.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (190)".

*Need to change teacher pupil ratio from 1:40 to 1:30*

**Shri, Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (191)".

*Need to re-organise the Engineering and Health Directorates in Tripura.*

**Shri Biren Dutta:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (194)".

*Need to provide mid-day tiffin to school students in Tripura*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (196)".

*Need to take over Nabin Thakur Senior Basic School in Khowai Sub-Division by the Government.*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (200)".

*Need to constitute a Tribal Development Board in Tripura with power of execution of the tribal welfare works.*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (201)".

*Need to stop eviction of tribal Jhumias settled under the Jhumia Rehabilitation Scheme on land which has later on been included in the Juri Forest Reserve in Tripura.*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (207)".

*Need for fully representative government for Tripura*

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (215)".

*Need to construct one permanent bridge over Haura River near Chaturdash Debatabari (Old Agartala)*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (217)."

*Desirability of Special Development Councils at the centre and also at State levels, to carry out special economic, social and cultural programmes in such a way and on a scale that after next ten years, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India may not require special reservation and privileges.*

**Shri H. C. Soy:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (219)."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

16.00 hrs.

**Shri Basumatari (Gopalan):** Before I participate in the discussion of the Demands of the Home Ministry, at the outset, I congratulate the House Minister. The Home Ministry deals with various subjects which are more important and the Home Ministry has got, in my opinion, little time just to look after Tribal affairs. By saying this, I do not mean to say that this Ministry is not doing anything. When we consider the speeches made by hon. Members and also the conditions facing the country, I do not know whether the Home Ministry will have sufficient time to look after these affairs.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am prepared to give.

**Shri Basumatari:** Considering the backwardness of the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe people, the Congress Government and the leaders of the country have extended the time for Reservation for another ten years. From that, it is clear that the tribal

people and the Scheduled Caste people have not been brought up to the standard to which they wanted to bring them. Therefore, I do not understand when some Members here raise the question why the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people should have some special provisions. This goes against the fundamental rights granted under the Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi wanted these provisions for them. I remember our great leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel saying in the Constituent Assembly, 'Do you want to keep the Tribals as they are?'. He said again, unless these backward people are brought to the level of Shri Jaipal Singh, I do not think they can be considered as developed. I do not know why this Congress organisation deviates from the idea of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. This feeling leads to deterioration in the country.

Looking to the educational development, many hon. Members said that we have been brought up to the same level with others. If you go into the figures as regards educational development, you will find how miserable the condition is. You know, as regards literacy, the country has been brought up to 40 per cent from 5 per cent in 1946. In the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been brought to 3 to 5 per cent. Even then, the question is asked why there should be special provisions and reservation. Look at the figures one after another. I collected these figures from the Ministry and also from the Secretariat of our Parliament. We find up till now:

	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No.	Scheduled Tribes No.
B.A./B.S.	686	240
B.Com.	56	20
B.Sc. Agri.	23	5
Medicine M.B.B.S.	24	5
L.L.B./B.L.	39	15
B.Ed./B.T.	41	10
Total	869	200

Looking at the figures about educa-

tional development, how do you say that the Tribal people have been brought to the level and the extent that we want?

As regards services, the position is very disappointing. Shrimati Renuka Ray said that there should be some economic criteria. What is the economic criteria? When they have not been brought up to the level of the others, how can there be any criteria? The position in the services was:

	<i>Permanent</i>	No. of S.T.
Class I.	1957	4
	1958	14
Class II.	1957	4
	1958	15
	<i>Temporary</i>	
Class I.	1957	2
	1958	13
Class II.	1957	52
	1958	87

This is in the whole of the country. You can see how miserable the condition is. Do you think that the Tribal people have been sanctioned a very large sum of money?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza said that money was pouring like water. I admit, money was pouring like water. But, I want to ask the question whether money has been properly utilised or not. If you go to the field, you will find that the money has not been so utilised. I will give you the figures. Only 25 per cent of the money goes to the pockets of the Tribal people for development. All the rest goes to the others. I am sorry to inform the House that even Ministers themselves sometimes say, we have done a lot, they are not satisfied, they are not happy, they are not contented. This is very detrimental if the Ministers themselves say like this. This itself is a damage to the process that we want to see fulfilled. Therefore, we should be very particular when we say that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been brought up. Nothing has been done, if you look at the figures.

When we ask questions about the services, many times it is said that if you do this, if you do that, the P.S.C. and the U.P.S.C. will not agree. I want to ask, who is the P.S.C. who is the U.P.S.C. U.P.S.C. is constituted by the Government of India and the P.S.C. is constituted by the States. The rules and regulations are laid down by the Government. When they are subordinate bodies of the Government I do not understand what right they have got to oppose some special provisions and some weightage. If there is no weightage, I do not think even in 100 years they can be brought up to the level of the others in the matter of education and in the matter of services.

One thing, I must tell you. Whenever we ask about the position in services, they say, there is no suitable candidate. What is 'suitable candidate'? A suitable candidate may differ from person to person. I may think one is suitable. Another may think that he is not suitable. Suitable candidate is a word employed just to brush aside the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates—just to avoid Tribals.

Coming to the economic conditions, if you go to the field, especially in South India,—I am not quoting here from my figures; this is the figure supplied by the State Governments themselves for the southern zone (Madras, Kerala, Andhra and Mysore)—you will see that 80 per cent of the tribals have no land. They take shelter under the banks of rivers, under the banks of tanks, under the trees, even now. People say that these tribals are so backward that they cannot maintain land. If you go into the history of these people, you will see that they were the land owners. But, due to the emergence of the advanced community and money-landing community, they have lost land and they have to take shelter under the hills and they have become landless. It is said that they are born not to have lands and so they have to go to the

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forest. If you go to the forest, the position is amazing. People living in the forests are taken as floating population. They are not taken even as human beings. They do not get any oil; they do not get any facility from the present Government. Why? Because they have no land. They have to shift according to the plans and programmes of the Forest Department. If they do forestry somewhere, if they are staying in some hill top somewhere, they have to shift there after one year. Therefore, they get no wells, no schools and nothing of that sort. I am not exaggerating at all. If Government want, I can give them the figures in respect of all the States, which have been supplied by the State Governments themselves.

Indebtedness among the tribals is simply horrible. In this free country, in this republican and democratic country, still, there is the system of bondage. This bondage exists in different States under different names such as *Sagri*, *Gothi*, *Hali* and *Vetty*. *Sagri* and *Gothi* are such that sometimes if somebody comes and pays the outstanding debt, then the tribals are to go to that other family. For ages together this system of bondage known as *Sagri* and *Gothi* has been there in the Southern Zone. Still, the hon. Ministers come forward and say 'We do not know why the tribals are still not happy'. I do not understand why they say like that, without having any figures at their disposal. Of course, I cannot blame them for saying so, because they have got no statistics. They have got the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and also the Commission in respect of the backward classes, but they have no machinery by which they can find out the figures in regard to the Scheduled Tribes. If we ask for figures in respect of education, they cannot give it. If we ask for some other figure, they cannot give it. I do not quite understand what the use is of maintaining an office here with Rs. 3 crores of expenditure. The other day, I asked for

figures of education; Government could not give that figure. Again, I asked for information about how many people from among the Scheduled Tribes had passed the IAS examination; again, Government could not give the figure. I wanted to know how many Scheduled Tribes were there in the services; they could not give that figure also. Because they have got no statistics, and they have no basis for the information, they are not able to give the figures. I do not know why Government are spending money in that manner without any definite aim.

We are glad that they have got some extension projects. We are also glad that that they have opened some tribal blocks on which they are spending some money. But these tribal blocks are located in such a way, and the percentage of tribals residing in a certain area is taken in such a way that these blocks cannot be enjoyed by the plains tribals or the other tribals. The criterion is that 66 per cent of the tribals should be there, a condition which can be fulfilled only in the Autonomous Districts of Assam and some of the areas specified in the Sixth Secretariat in the Constitution. But what about the tribals who are scattered? So, I want to suggest that instead of 66 per cent of the tribals, the percentage should be 30 to 41 per cent, so that the tribals in the plains also can enjoy the benefit of these tribal blocks.

But mere creation of blocks alone would be of no use. We have to see that the benefits of these blocks actually reach the tribal population. I have had occasion to visit all the tribal blocks in all the tribals areas, but I find that only 25 per cent of the benefits go to the tribals. For instance, money is lent on a co-operative basis, but the tribal people have no land, and, therefore, they cannot get land under the present rules and regulations. So, they can only enjoy the benefit of the schools and the roads.

So far as the schools are concerned, it is not as if only the tribals go to those schools. In every school, you will find that only 25 to 30 per cent of the students are tribals. As for the roads, you know very well that it is only the advanced people who are able to enjoy the roads. Of course, we do not mind their enjoying the roads. But we have to see that the benefit goes to the people at the lower level. Sometimes, the question is asked: 'We have allotted money for the development of the tribals; roads have been constructed; schools have been opened and so on. And why are the tribals not happy?' and so on. That is not the question to be put. We have to see how many there are among the tribals who are actually enjoying the benefits of these things.

There is also a new thing which has been emerging. We have established many industries, both big and small. But if we go to the details about the places in which industry has been established, we shall find that lots of tribal people have been uprooted, and they have again been forced to go to distant places. We do not say that industry should not be there. Industry should be there, but along with the scheme for the establishment of industries, there should also be a scheme for the payment of compensation for the tribals, in the form of land for land, house for house and so on. But what I have seen in my State is,—and I have visited all the areas— that the tribals have been uprooted, but there is no question of giving any land for them or giving any compensation for them. Of course, they are not vocal. They cannot go to the district authorities or any other authority. So, they do not go and demand compensation. The other day, an hon. friend of mine from Bihar was saying that thousands of people had been uprooted in Hatia in Bihar. But in that same area, while other people have been paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 per acre, the tribal people are paid only Rs. 45 per acre. This is the condition in regard to payment of

compensation for the tribals. Since they are not vocal enough to demand compensation, I submit that Government should themselves come forward and give them compensation.

In conclusion, I would like to say something about infiltration in Assam. You know, Sir, that infiltration in Assam is a very big problem. This is, in fact, a very controversial matter. The infiltration of Muslims into Assam is not a thing which has started only recently, but it started as early as 1921 itself. When Sir, Syedullah was the Prime Minister of Assam, he wanted to include Assam in Pakistan, and, therefore, he brought a number of Muslims into Assam, and the tribals had to leave their homes and hearths for this purpose. I can give you the figures in this connection. In 1911, the number of Muslims in Assam was 3,55,320; in 1921, the number rose up to 5,85,955; in 1931, it was 9,43,252; in 1941, it was 13,05,902 and so on. In this way, the number went on increasing like anything. You will be surprised to learn that the Muslims have been settled there on 20 lakhs *bighas* of land; out of these 20 lakhs *bighas*, 10 lakhs *bighas* had been taken away from the tribal villages. And do you know how these lands were taken away from the tribal people? When the Muslims come to a village and they settle on the land, they would slaughter the cows there. The tribal people being so emotional would not be able to stand it. Therefore, they would go away from that area. In this way, thousands and thousands of villages have been taken away from the tribals and converted into Muslim villages. Of course, we should not blame anybody for this purpose. The persons who are there are encouraging other people just to go there.

I had occasion to discuss this with the Chief Minister of Assam, because infiltration is still there, and he was saying that Muslims were pouring in like anything, and the problem was how to check it. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows about it very

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well. So, I would not like to say anything further about it in the House.

But in conclusion, I would urge one important thing. So far as the tribals and their problems are concerned, I think that the tribal people know them better. I do not understand why the Ministry should not have a body of tribals to advise them on tribal problems, and to help them in collecting the necessary figures. Unless Government take steps to take into confidence the tribals, all our attempts at national integration will not be of any avail. At a time when we are talking of national integration in a big way, if such sections of the people are treated in this manner, I do not know how it is possible to have real national integration. If a large section of the people feel frustrated that they are not being looked after properly and they have to go without anything, I do not understand how national integration would be possible in respect of these people. Unless these people also are assured of their right to equality along with the other people, I do not think integration is possible. I submit that this is a matter on which Government should bestow their attention.

10.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY  
ACCIDENT NEAR HUBLI

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There has been a serious railway accident. The Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, will make a statement.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** With deep regret, I have to inform the House that this morning at about 6 hours, No. 204 Down Poona-Bangalore Express met with an accident.

While the train was running at Mile 11/10 between Kundgol and Saunshi on the Hubli-Harihar Metre Gauge single line section, the tender of the

engine derailed, the following bogie was smashed, the next two bogies capsized, the fourth canted, and the fifth and sixth bogies derailed. The engine of the train itself came to a stop on bridge No. 16. The remaining four bogies of the train remained on the track.

According to the information received, three dead bodies were found in the wreckage. 28 persons received grievous injuries and 35 received simple injuries.

The medical relief van from Hubli was rushed to the site, and the Divisional Superintendent and the Divisional Medical Officer, Hubli, reached the site of accident immediately afterwards. The injured persons were sent to the Hubli hospital for further treatment. One of the injured expired on the way to the hospital.

The General Manager and other senior officers of the Southern Railway have flown to Belgaum on the way to Hubli and the site of the accident. The Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, and the Chairman, Railway Board, have also left for Belgaum by air.

The District Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, have inspected the site.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety will be holding an enquiry into the cause of the accident.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

**Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South):** While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I wish to make some observations.

Today, national integration and emotional integration are the two vital matters weighing on the mind of every Indian. Rightly our Prime Minister and the Home Minister are