

[Shri Basumatari]

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

busy in promoting national integration and to this end they are busy also in meeting leaders of all political parties. Many speakers have already spoken about national integration. I might say that with all the sincere efforts of the Home Minister, it has not been possible to bring about security and law and order in some parts of India. Of course, it pains me to see that even after 15 years of independence, some communal troubles occur here and there; after we had forgotten the sad events of the partition, came the Jabalpur events, the Aligarh and Meerut disturbances and thereafter the Malda trouble. These remind us again of the mass-acres which took place at the time of partition. Looking at all these events, one begins to think that we will not achieve national and emotional integration in the near future.

I am not making any aspersions on the efficiency of the administration. But there is something else to do. By mere enforcement of law, by strict administration, we cannot achieve national unity. It must emerge from the hearts of the masses. We must inspire in them the thought that Indians are one. The idea of National unity should inspire the people. Then only we can achieve this goal.

There are some communal organisations and fissiparous groups which are disturbing the unity of the nation. There are not only communal disturbances, but some border disputes and language troubles are there. We have heard about the Assam language troubles also. All these together pose a great danger to the unity of India. It is time that we seriously thought about a permanent remedy to these ailments.

Of course, many people think that the minorities are quite happy here, and they speak about the security provided to the minorities here and there. In the same way, after the communal troubles in Rajshahi district in Pakistan, one Hindu leader there also came out with a statement that the Hindus are very happy in

Pakistan. One should not take these things so seriously. I feel that especially in northern India, the minorities are feeling a sense of insecurity at certain places. I went to Jumma Masjid. Every ten feet there is a policeman. We have had the Malda affair. These are instances which show that the minorities which show that the minorities are not as happy as they should have been.

However, I must congratulate the Home Minister on taking very effective steps to bring about good administration and see that these regrettable incidents do not occur. Yet I have to say that he should think of better means to bring about amity between communities. The Home Ministry has always thought about this. The Sampurnanand Committee was set up. It has submitted a preliminary report. It has suggested certain measures to bring about national integration and emotional integration. This can be done effectively only through education. Our young boys and girls could be trained that way. The text-books should be so written as to create an atmosphere of national unity and non-communal outlook. I have been reading in history books that have been written that Aurangzeb did this and that, he demolished idols, massacred Hindus and so on. In the same way, some history text-books give prominent place to communal clashes here and there. This should not be the approach. If the young mind is approached this way, a communal outlook will be created and the spirit of revenge will naturally enter the young mind. Of course, depiction of these events may sometimes be depiction of true history. But in order to forge national unity, let us for the moment not give such a prominent place to these aspects of history. There are good instances of people who have worked for promotion of communal harmony. Let the history of those great national heroes of India be given more publicity. Let us not colour communal incidents and let us not give them so much publicity. We should also apply

[Shri Mohsin]

other positive methods to remove Communalism. In this direction the department of publicity could play a great role to achieve national unity and emotional integration to a great extent.

I may say that this is the time to ban all communal organisations. Then only we can see a non-communal and national outlook spreading in the country. Of course, there are some communal parties here. Our Home Minister once thought of banning these political organisations, but now it seems that he is not keen on that. He thinks that it will, in a way, not lead to national integration. I do not know how this is so. I feel it is high time that we should ban these communal political organisations. Shri Mohammed Ismail, with all respect to him, is the President of the Muslim League. Now he is thinking of bringing his Muslim League into my State also. That is what I read in the papers about what he proposes to do in regard to Mysore.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Is that State the hon. Member's monopoly?

Shri Mohsin: If he is really sincere about doing good to Muslims, let him wind up the Muslim League. If he does that, we can say that India will head towards national unity. Then our Hindus brethren may also think that the Muslim League, which sowed the seeds of communalism, has been abolished and they should also do likewise with regard to their communal organisation. Let us think like brethren about this matter. So I appeal not only to the Muslim League President but also to the other communal organisations to dissolve their organisations. Of course, the Jan Sangh does not admit that it is a communal organisation. Still it is. So are the RSS and the Hindu Mahasabha. In the name of national unity, I appeal to these organisations to wind up their organisations and think of national well-being and national unity.

Now I pass on to a border dispute. My senior friend, Shri S. S. More, spoke eloquently about the border

dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. His arguments were quite similar to the ones advanced by Mr. Jinnah who advocated the partition of India. He was speaking very vehemently about the inclusion of some parts of Mysore State in Maharashtra. He said that on grounds of language and culture, those areas should go to Maharashtra. These were the exact words used by Mr. Jinnah. It is a matter of regret that a nationalist-minded leader, a seasoned man like Shri S. S. More should go to this extent in advocating these smaller instincts like those pertaining to border disputes. He compared this dispute to the India-China border dispute and Kashmir dispute. After all, wherever these areas might be, they will remain in India. As long as they remain in India, why should we think of this State and that State? They are not going out of India. Even if Belgaum remains in Mysore it will remain a part of India. The reorganisation of States did not take place on a linguistic basis alone. There were some other considerations. Geographical and administrative convenience was also as important as the linguistic basis, and on all these considerations Belgaum was included in Mysore, and rightly so. There might, however, be some other areas which were not properly included in Mysore State, but I do not say that they should be brought back to Mysore. Sometime ago, there was a statement by the Home Minister that by agreement of adjoining States, minor adjustments could be made. This was a clue for Maharashtra, and they raised a hue and cry. Now it has got out of the hands of their leaders. Even Shri Chavan is in a fix. He cannot keep silent. Pressure has been brought on him, and everybody is making a statement. These border disputes should be put an end to. After all, we are remaining in one country, and administrative convenience is the foremost consideration. So, looking to all this, I request the Home Minister to make a statement, a categorical statement, that no

more changes will be made in the border areas of any State. Otherwise, I feel that these border disputes will continue, and may even result in assaults of one against the other, bringing more worry for the Home Minister. So, this is the time when he should make such a categorical statement, eliminating all speculations about any adjustments.

However, if the States concerned un-animously decide about some minor adjustments, without arbitration by the Centre, it can be permitted, but it should not be done by force.

I may pass on to the third subject, the language issue. After the formation of linguistic States, the protection of the linguistic minorities has become a problem. In every State one language is predominant and is the State language, but there are so many other languages which are spoken by the minorities. For example, in Mysore, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Urdu are all minority languages, and Marathi too, and due protection must be given to them. If proper protection to the minority languages is given, I do not think the Maharashtrians; would be bothered to any extent. The only thing they should demand is proper protection of the linguistic minorities. Urdu is such that though it is widely spoken in every State, it has no State of its own. About four crores of Muslims speak Urdu, yet it has no State of its own. In every State there are sufficient people who speak Urdu, but it is not the language of the Muslims alone. I know that some of my Punjabi friends and U.P. friends speak better Urdu than Muslims of South India. This is not a communal issue. Urdu was born and bred up in India, and it is flourishing in India. Many of the writers in Urdu are non-Muslims. So, we do not have to look at this question on a communal basis. But strangely enough, the only protection given to Urdu is by giving facilities to learnt it up to the

primary stage. Then, what about the secondary stage? After having their education up to the primary stage, should the Urdu students leave it and go to their homes? What about the secondary stage? They have not got the organisation to build up secondary and college institutions. The State has to take up the burden. I am not advocating for Urdu alone, but for all the minority languages. The Centre should take the initiative and see that sufficient opportunities and facilities are extended to these minority groups.

My Jana Sangh friends try to find a solution to these communal disturbances by exchange of population, which pains me very much, as if we are making a barter deal, exporting coal and importing cotton. It is not like that. We are not commodities to be bartered away in that way. We are born Indians and we have not been imported from Arabia or any other country. Our ancestors were born in India, and I have got the same right as my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi there has got. If the time comes, every Muslim is ready to die for his country. We have many instances like that of Brig. Usman. These four crores of people cannot be packed away to some other country, and four crores of persons got from there. Even when a few lakhs of refugees came, it created a huge problem for our Rehabilitation Minister. If crores come, what will be the state of affairs? Besides, such statements only tend to create more disturbance, and feeling of insecurity among the minorities. I think the Home Ministry should think seriously about such things and make such statements penal.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay a tribute to the way in which South India has maintained communal harmony. It has maintained communal harmony in such a way that every State in North India should learn a lesson from it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We have sent Shri Ajit Prasad Jain there.

Shri Mohsin: However, I am ashamed of the slogan of Dravidastan which is a slur on our face. It is high time we thought in terms of national unity, of one nation, and tried to bring about all-round development by creating unity amongst us and among all the communities.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs was really taken to a very high level by some of the speeches today, and I have great admiration for them although I do not agree with the principles enunciated by Shri More and others.

I find that in the course of the debate, instead of concentrating on other points which are covered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the main point that is under discussion is national intergration. It seem that there is a sense present in the minds of the people not only outside but of those who are in this House that there is something wrong with our nationalism, that our national unity seems to be undergoing cracks. It seems like that, and therefore efforts are made outside by holding some conferences and conventions; inside also, when the Demands are under consideration here, of all questions, this question is given the greatest importance in the discussion. I want to know why we who under British rule managed to bring together the whole country under one flag and won our freedom from a very powerful foreign Power, should, after having got our independence and having claimed that we have successfully run this democracy for a period of about fifteen years, feel during the last few months that our unity is not what it should be. This requires to be looked after and some remedy found. That seems to be the main question. I feel we are deceiving ourselves. Are we really facing the facts? My own idea is this. The whole question has assumed this form because we the people

of India allowed the idea of language to grow strong and yielded to the demand for linguistic States at a very really wrong time. That is the thing. Once it caught the imagination of the people of this country, it created units which began to think more in terms of regional territories than in terms of the whole of India. That is the very reason why there are disputes even with regard to position of a few villages, whether they should be on this side or that side, between Bombay and Mysore. I say, speaking a particular language, that it is my right that those people speaking that language should be under one control, and not under the control of people speaking another different language, even though it may be one of the 14 national languages in the Constitution. It is regarded by us that any other arrangement is taking away something from our particular territory. We think the others that is people speaking another language occupy a secondary position in linguistic State.

Supposing there are some Maharashtrians living in some other parts. What is the idea? The grievance is that the are not under the control of the Maharashtrians, not being part of Maharashtra. They are according to the linguists under the control of non-Mahrattas who form the majority there. They very idea of linguism is this. There should be a State of a particular language; those people who speak that language become the ruling race in that State. The whole trouble is this. All others become secondary citizens, and something in the nature of people who are being ruled. The feeling of ruling people and the ruled people grows there. This is the greatest evil and danger to the Indian Nationalism and democracy.

In India, the Mohammedans as a class though there was Mohammedan Badshah, were not regarded as rulers. The idea of State territorialism and linguism has come from the West. It

is from England, France and America, etc. If we study history we will find that the Britishers brought their own staff to rule over us. They were a ruling race. Gradually this idea grew up in India. My friend, Shri Khadilkar, who is a student of history and current events, will, I think, know that.

When the Britishers came here, the king was not the only sovereign in England. The British people also were the sovereign. They regarded the British people themselves as the sovereign people. Those who came here came as members of the ruling race, came herewith the idea of representing that Government. Then they began to feel that they were the persons in importance in India. Was India conquered by the Britishers from the Mohomedans? No. It was conquered by us. It is we who fought against them. We were the rulers of India. From the status of being the rulers of India at one time, we have come to this. The British conquest grew in that way. If we read our historic literature we will find that it has grown this way.

We wanted all that sectarian patriotism to go. We thought we were going to give battle to all that when we were fighting the battle for freedom. In those days, people like Justice Ranade, Lokamanya Tilak, and Shri Gokhale, never thought in terms of Mahrattas; they thought not in terms of Bombay or Poona; they thought in terms of the whole of India. (*Interruption*). We were fighting the battle under their influence; and later days, we were under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who thought in terms of the whole world. That was the position. So, with that great influence we were working and carrying on the battle, with the idea of getting freedom. The work of those great men who were carrying on our work, who were writing books of history and others, was done like this. This little vice of language was not heard.

Immediately we got independence, we sat down to write our Constitution. We thought of creating a federal India, a federal State of India. There were really no units which were to come together. But to create Federation new kingdoms or new States had to be created and they were to be accepted as units. It was the duty of the Constitution makers at that time to see what should be the principle by which the States should be created and what should be the area of those States.

They took it for granted that the States which existed before under the British rule should be taken as the units. They took it for granted and made their proposals for giving or taking away something from the Provinces. That was the picture then. They were going to create a new federation in this country. And, they had to create new units which did not exist at that time in this country.

In America, there were independent States and they had to come together for the sake of a common danger; and, ultimately, the American Federation was formed. Even there, civil war had to be fought in the case of certain new States. That feeling was there in America. But, in India, there was nothing of that kind.

But in certain moments of idealism, in the Congress resolutions regarding linguistic provinces was passed. That was taken as the lead of a great force and improved by some of the patriotic workers there in India; and particularly by the Andhra friends who were very keen about it. They pursued it all the time and they made great sacrifices and Potti Shri Ramulu died, a thing which unnerved our Prime Minister. Here I deliberately use that word. Only a few days before his death, a statement had been made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that we shall not allow these fissiparous forces, these disintegrating forces to grow. After that, this big tragedy took place. Somehow he made a statement that the matter had to be

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looked into. Once he said that, all those who had those ideas which were latent and which were moving up even in British days, all those people began to think in terms of language and they also thought of becoming antonomous States on grounds of linguism. The vidarbhis were victims of this. Our Maharashtrians thought that if this principle is to be accepted, then, everybody who speaks the Marathi language must come under one State. That was a natural proposition. Not only that. Even before the State was obtained there was another current of thought that was working. Even before this idea was taken up by the Congress the demand was made for a Brihan Maharashtra. Do you know what it is? It is Greater Maharashtra. Even before Maharashtra was created a State, the question of Brihan Maharashtra was taken up. It was really in an intelligent way that they brought it. Vidarbha State was a part of the Brihan Maharashtra State and not of Maharashtra. The idea grew up like this.

You can appreciate how the idea came in. Some of you may have read the book of that famous imperialist historical writer, Lecky. He started this idea of imperialism that all other colonies occupied by England should become Great England. From that 'Greater England', we borrowed 'Greater Maharashtra'. We are victims, not to actualities, but to ideas imported by others which we regard as our own and which do not do us good. When the movement Independence started, the people believed: we are governed at present according to the ideas of the western people and if we become independent, we shall have our Government according to our genius. I want to ask all friends: have we ever thought of what is our real genius in this matter of forming States? I was going through the old story, Sir, if you read old books, there were 56 States; **yes this country was a big cultural**

unity and it recognised at times somebody as paramount and he used to perform Aswamedha yagam. There were 56 small States and we were one of them. Vidarbha is one of the States one of the very ancient States, from the time of the Vedas to this day. We lived like that. We are maintaining our cultural identity. We were prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of the whole of India and we have our loyalties to to great leaders of Maharashtra, for whatever knowledge we were getting from them.

When this idea of linguistic provinces came and caught hold of the minds of our friends the Maharashtrians, what happened? Our friends in Maharashtra are more in number than we, they are more resourceful and are in a way more bigoted.

Shri Tyagi: More vigorous.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You may call it anything you like; but this word suggested itself to me. In that way the thing goes on. Committees and Commissions were appointed. Three commissions have decided. They decided that the eight districts of Vidarbha should form a separate province. We do not say that it should be a ground for dropping the idea of a Maharashtra state. There was the Dhar Committee report first. Then there was another committee called the VJP Committee Vallabhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. That was appointed by the working committee of the Congress. They also prepared a report. They said that if the Maharashtra friends wanted to have a State based on linguistic unity, let them have it but whether the people of Vidarbha should go into it or not is a matter to be decided after that, separately, by the people of Vidarbha themselves. I showed it to the hon. Prime Minister on a previous occasion; I said that it was our charter. Somehow, after that there was another wave of linguism in this country and we

found that our people were again agitated over it.

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

Shri Tyagi: There must be some consideration for the seniority of Members.

Shri Raghunath Singh.....including yourself.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall finish in two or three minutes. Another committee was appointed: Fazl Ali, H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar. When it was announced the whole of India applauded that it was a committee of very eminent men and great experts and everybody thought that they were the proper persons to tackle that question. At that time, when the committee was doing its work, I was lying ill at my sick bed at Poona. I made a statement before them and also gave a memorandum to them. To the astonishment of all our Maharashtrian friends, they found that its decision was that the eight districts of Vidarbha should form a unit by itself. All sorts of things were said in Maharashtra about these three persons being not competent to decide on the question of Maharashtra and so on and I do not want to go into them because I promised not to take more than two or three minutes. The result was that the Government of India also began to feel that something must be done because these people joined the hands of communists and others in Bombay under the leadership of Shri Dange and others. An agitation was started and in the streets of Bombay more or less 100 people were killed and blood was spilt. All these things had some effect on the mind of the Government at the Centre. There were resignations from Ministers. The bilingual formula was brought. The leaders of Vidarbha movement were brought together and some kind of negotiations went on with them. They were told: you were not

losing anything and these persons agreed in a moment of weakness.

Shri Tyagi: Do they not speak Marathi? There language is the same.

Dr. M. S. Aney: At that time, Vidarbha, Maharashtra and Gujarat were there. Our leaders, good or bad, they succumbed to these things. I was there in the hospital and when I was told, I said to them: if you had all agreed, what can I do? I am sick. Then came the time when the bilingual Bombay was again divided and Maharashtra become a unilingual State. Little knowing the realities or the will of the people, the persons here in charge of the affairs, they pushed forward this idea. In this way, things have changed and we have been the victims and we found ourselves part of the Maharashtra State. That is why the Samiti has been carrying on its agitation. In a matter of this kind, what should be the rule? A rule should be made that the opinion, not of the Maharashtrian people as to whether we should form part of Maharashtra, but of us who are going to be affected; must prevail. We have been asking them to take a referendum. So, this is the question. If that goes against us we shall not talk of it again. But do not try to utter any experiences after the results of the general election or a bye-election. Shri Chavan stated at the beginning of the last election that the question of reorganisation of States is not before us and not an issue. He made a statement after the result that there was no doubt that the people of Vidarbha were in favour of Maharashtra. So, this sort of jugglery takes place.

17 hrs.

What I want is that this House and the hon. Members of this House should give some time to understand this question properly and formulate a policy by which not only the States will get autonomy but big and un-

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wildly States could be split up and made into smaller units. For instance, they have not been able to deal with the problem of dacoity in Uttar Pradesh, because they say it is a big thing. They have got their own argument. I say that these big States should be bifurcated and made smaller units. You go to any foreign country. You will find that the components of any country are smaller. On the other hand, you will find that some States here which are component parts of India, are as big as France, for instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is time that the hon. Member ended his speech.

Dr. M. S. Aney: So, I appeal to this House to give more attention to this question,—the question of Vidarbha and Maharashtra—by giving it a dispassionate view. It should be considered from a dispassionate point of view, and then a solution should be arrived at, by which Vidarbha will be in its own place and Maharashtra will be in its own place; and we shall live in future as good old friends as we were before.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on the budget demands of the Home Ministry, I would like to focus attention on the problems of a part of India about which not much is often heard. I refer to the border areas adjoining the Indo-Tibetan border. There are frequent references of what the Chinese are doing or have done, but not much is heard about what is happening on our side of the border and of the problems, the hopes and the fears of the people who will be the first victims of aggression or active military operations when they take place.

The problems of the area can be summed up under five heads. First and foremost is the administrative aspect. The Centre has made substan-

tial allocations for the development of these areas, but somehow or other, the pattern of administration evolved has not been able to ensure the effective utilisation of the money. It is true that an attempt has been made to cut down red-tape and routine by placing these areas directly under the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of the States concerned. But they are so overburdened with their other responsibilities that these areas can only claim a fraction of their attention and time. The officials posted there consider themselves so far removed from the seats of authority that they tend to develop an attitude of going their own way.

Secondly, since the money is allocated by the Centre and spent by the States, there is a tendency not to be very particular as to how it is to be utilised. There is need to have a central evaluation to see that funds have been spent properly and spent for the purpose for which they were meant or provided.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Thirdly, there is no arrangement for sharing of experiences of patterns of development in various regions. Despite their being administratively divided into different States, they have a common terrain, climate and a more or less ethnically common stock of people inhabiting them. Despite this, experiments in development made in one area, I doubt, are shared by another area. I request the hon. Minister to have a kind of Central Board at which States which have these border regions should be represented and common problems and their solutions should be periodically discussed.

I would also recommend to the Home Minister to have an advisory committee of the Members of Parliament representing these areas. Let

us be his ears and eyes to judge and tell him of what is happening in those areas and let him, on his part, share with us the official thinking on various aspects of development of the area to whatever extent he likes.

The fourth point to which I would like to invite his attention is that there is slow progress in various projects, particularly the roads, in those areas. I may mention here that these roads are being built so complacently that the people concerned do not seem to realise that these roads form a very important and vital part of the country, if something goes wrong in the country and especially when the Chinese make their aggression. Despite the sum of Rs. 422 lakhs provided for development of these areas in the current budget, the progress so far has not been satisfactory. I have visited some of these areas in my constituency and found that the road construction programme is not up to schedule.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the feeling of frustration which seems to prevail among the border people. Their hopes and aspirations have been aroused by official pronouncements, but the achievements made so far have not fulfilled them. Maybe they expected more than they ought to have, but the psychological effect of this feeling should be kept in view.

The people who are going to lose their main source of livelihood as a result of the cessation of trade with Tibet and the lapsing of the agreement of 1954 must be told what they are expected to have in future. The process of providing them with alternative employment should be hastened.

From here, I would like to go to the problem of Union territory of Himachal Pradesh. The hon. Home Minister made a bold announcement in the House sometime ago. He said that the Government's intention was to transfer all development departments

to the people's representatives. He announced the appointment of a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Law to decide the distribution of departments. From what I have heard, it appears that the new scheme might not come into force till August this year. Meanwhile, the elections to the Territorial Councils have been completed and the new members are cooling their heels.

In this connection, I would like to place certain points for consideration of the Home Minister and request him to throw some light on them if he possibly can. First and foremost is the status of the Territorial Council or the representative assembly, whatever you may call it. Would it continue to be a body corporate or would it become a part of the administration—the deliberative part? The present experience of the Territorial Council has been rather unhappy, with its powers severely hemmed in, by the restrictions under which it functions. Secondly, would the Executive Councilors be responsible to the Territorial Council? Would they exercise full powers in respect of subjects assigned to them? Thirdly, what would be their role *vis-a-vis* the Lt. Governor? Would they act as his advisers in matters which are under this jurisdiction? I could go on multiplying these questions for the whole affair is in such a nebulous state that people are confused. I would like to know what hurdles stand in the way of having a full-fledged popular set-up for Himachal Pradesh, shorn of trappings of a full-fledged State? Any decision that the Government might take must keep in view the fact that the area is a part of our sensitive border with China. I hope the decision will be arrived at soon.

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): Sir, even rising as a Member of the Opposition, I am tempted to congratulate the Home Ministry. I may submit with respect that this Ministry has been very lucky in getting such persons like Sardar Vallabhai Patel

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who was able to tackle the problems with an iron hand and then Pandit Pant, who had a giant mind and who was able to tackle the problems successfully and then at present we have Shastriji, who is quite able to tackle the problems. Without any hesitation, I can say that he is able to enjoy the popularity of all of us, not only inside the House, but outside. But then, there are certain fundamental shortcomings with regard to the Home Ministry and I should like to mention some of them here.

Coming to the functioning of law courts, I have to say that even after 15 years of independence, we have not been able to ensure cheap and speedy justice. In our law courts, we find that only such persons who are men of means can have justice done in their favour, be it civil or criminal justice. I am conscious that if there has been enhancement in court fee, that would be a provincial subject. But still there is a limit. I can quote the example of U.P. where during the last 15 years, there has been an enhancement of 15 to 20 per cent in court fee. You can imagine how a poor man could afford to go to these courts to get his grievances redressed or to have justice done in his favour.

Even if we see the moral side of the functioning of justice in court room, we find that even after 15 years, we have not been able to shake off that demoralisation. Still we have instances in our rural areas where people say, "Why don't you speak the truth here? This is not a law court". So, we find that we have not been able to give speedy and cheap justice and so there are a great number of persons who are still hesitant in having full confidence and faith in the law courts. If that continues any longer, I can say there is great apprehension about the implementation of democracy in our country, because we are giving a chance to the people to doubt or have any suspicion towards these courts of justice.

Then, coming to the government servants, especially those employed at the district level and who are dealing with executive and other work, I have to point out that in our district we find that the District Officer and the Superintendent of Police are not generally able to do their work independently. There is much interference in their day to day work by our leaders belonging to the ruling party. Sometimes, even the subordinates under those District officers find it difficult to work in an independent manner. They are in a clique with this leader or that leader with the result that there are instances of insubordination at the district level and even at the provincial level. These things are happening every day. There are not one or two instances but quite a number of them. If we encourage such things it will only lead us to anarchy and not to a socialistic pattern of economy. In this respect, Sir, I have to make a suggestion. There should be some strict code for the political parties to follow. At least they should not be allowed to interfere in the day to day administration, in the work of those government servants. I have come across certain District Officers where even if they want to work in an independent way they are not allowed to do that. Such things will not prove congenial in the interests of democracy.

Again, coming to law and order question, I have to say that we are passing through a stage when the life and property of a human being whether inside his own house or travelling in a train or going to the market are not safe. There are chances of trouble being created, and we are coming ahead to such a stage where we can say that might has become the right or there is jungle rule in rural areas. Therefore, we have to deal with the problem with an iron hand. There are instances in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh where the condition of law and order

has deteriorated to such an extent that there is no peace, there is no normal life prevailing in that area. In this respect too, therefore, the Home Minister has to take a very keen interest, and all those provincial governments or district officers who are not able to deal with the problem have got to be severely dealt with.

A word about the general elections. I am not opposed to giving certain privileges to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. But we have noticed that there is a creation of a privileged class, and especially during the general elections there is an open parade on behalf of the ruling party. They would come out with this guarantee that they have got the minority votes in one pocket of their coats and they have got the votes of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the other pocket. I have come across certain people saying like that openly in public meetings (*Interruption*). It is because of the fact that you allow them to feel that they are suffering from some sort of defeatist mentality. It is because of the fact that you are actually having a control over them and they are at your beck and call. I say that this idea of saying that they are at our beck and call is not a healthy sign. The Scheduled Caste, backward and minority people should have been permitted or allowed

श्री शिवनारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश में ऐसा नहीं है। वहां पर तो जनरल सीट्स से हरिजन उम्मीदवार जीतकर आये हैं। वहां पर ऐसा कोई दबाव नहीं है।

Shri Gauri Shanker: I know it.

Then, we have not been able to root out the social evil prevailing amongst us. There has been recent legislation, I am conscious, to root out communal hatred and other things. We have section 153A of the IPC, we have certain provisions in our election law and we have certain legislation against untouchability. But I can dare

say that there have not been instances — I would say, in UP there have not been any such instances—of prosecution under any of these legislations. Will that show that there are no cases to be launched? It would simply show that these are huge problems, it is not possible to cope up with them under these legislations and hence there are no prosecutions launched under any of these legislations. I would be happy if prosecutions are launched under these legislations. For example, during the general election there was absolutely no prosecution.

Mr. Speaker: Is he a lawyer?

Shri Gauri Shanker: Of course, I am. But I am not suggesting this for getting more work for the lawyers. That would create a healthy sign. I am only mentioning what I am witnessing every day. Now such legislation are only in paper and they are not being implemented. I am quite sure that the social evil among the scheduled castes and backward classes cannot be rooted out by legislating in this manner unless we have propaganda in the villages where they are living. So, unless we do that on the spot, we cannot succeed in rooting out these evils.

The problem of Scheduled Castes is a very complex problem. We have been accused, the high class people have been accused, of not giving due treatment to the Scheduled Castes. I may tell you that the problem is there to a small extent in the urban areas and to a great extent in the rural areas. We make no discrimination; we give equal treatment to all. But what about the Scheduled Castes themselves? They have untouchability among themselves. In my own State, I have seen that certain classes of Scheduled Castes would be reluctant to dine with *Passis*, *Chamars* and so on and so forth. Now the high class people have no hesitation to mix up and dine with them. But, at the same time, within the Scheduled Castes, they do not do it. So, that evil which

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is prevailing among the Scheduled Castes has got to be rooted out. Unless that is done, there cannot be any unity among themselves and then how can they expect unity as a lot with high class people? The evil is deep rooted and, in spite of the efforts by Mahatma Gandhi and non-official bodies, it is still prevailing. It has got to be looked into a very serious manner and rooted out.

Coming to appointment of judges to the High Courts, there have been instances where some such appointments were made on partisan lines, which is not a very healthy sign. Appointments of the various Government Counsels are also made in the same spirit. That is not congenial. We have to make efforts to show that we are doing justice and real justice will have to be done.

Coming to the problems of high dignitaries like Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, I have to suggest one thing. Whenever they make visits to various parts of the country, they ought to do that without giving prior intimation of their programme.

I am conscious that that will cause great inconvenience to them in the matter of having good receptions and sumptuous feasts, but that will improve the position. If they visit the places without giving prior intimation, they can see the realities themselves. A week or fortnight earlier an intimation is received that a certain hon. Minister is visiting. That is of no use. Everything is made in order and he cannot find the realities on the spot.

Again, I have to make one more suggestion. I know that that will cause still more inconvenience to them, but it is bound to improve the situation. If they sometimes visit certain localities *incognito*, that also would handle the problem and improve the position. I know many instances when our late lamented

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai used to go *incognito*. At times he used to reach the spot earlier than the district officer actually reached there. If that step is taken, they can actually find out the reality and that will go to improve the situation to a very great extent. But, naturally, that will cause very much inconvenience to the hon. Minister thinking of doing that. But then we have to see the masses and improve our position. So, I suggest that this thing should also be kept in view.

Mr. Speaker: Ministers must be there to receive the District Magistrates!

Shri Gauri Shanker: That would be very proper.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But it is difficult for Shastriji to go *incognito*. He cannot do that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member suggests that without giving prior notice the hon. Minister should go and nobody should be there. They should stand there and come back.

Shri Gauri Shanker: It is not a question of standing there and coming back.

Mr. Speaker: If without prior notice hon. Ministers reach there, the authorities and others whom they have to contact may have gone on their own work.

Shri Gauri Shanker: They can contact them afterwards. But they can see the real situation in the district. They can see the development works and other works. They can go to the Police Station and find out the position there. Such things can be done without approaching the district authorities. They can contact them afterwards. That will solve this problem. There is, of course, no objection if they visit all these places and see what a common man has to face in going to the Police Station for getting his report registered.

I have to say one word about the Police force. Still, there are reports not being registered at the Police Stations. Still, corruption is prevailing at that level. All this is due to carelessness and negligence. Sometimes, as I have said, those persons are actually the pets of certain persons who are in the ruling party.

In the end I have to submit that the Ministry of Home Affairs has got enormous work to do. All these things which I have suggested are only a part of this Ministry. If these things are tackled properly, I am sure some improvement can easily be expected.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs to look to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the country and in that sense it is occupying a very key position in our Government as it ought to. In the present context of things we find that potential forces are growing or are appearing both within the country and without to disturb our political growth and our democratic set-up. In that context I feel that the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs has grown. Therefore I would just come to one aspect.

If you just look at the map of India, you will see that the northern frontier, north-east frontier — particularly, Manipur and Tripura, Tribal belt in Assam are of a very vital importance so far as the Home Ministry is concerned.

First of all I shall deal with the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes living in those areas. In Assam particularly these people were neglected for a long time, and as a result of this they are still in extreme poverty. And the communications in these areas are very much neglected. After independence, rightly, the Central Ministry took the responsibility, and something is being done for their improvement. But in spite of the things

that are done or the money that is spent, it is not in proportion to the targets achieved in the rest of the country. I feel that in matters of health, education and communications very little is done in these areas, and these people naturally feel that they are not treated equally with the people of the other classes. That feeling of discontent is gradually growing in these areas.

The welfare of the Scheduled Tribes is generally entrusted to the Welfare Department of the States, and consequently no special interest is given to these areas. Towards the closing months of the financial year, money is spent in order to show that something is done. But that sort of spending leads to some amount of extravagance and, I should say, to improper utilisation also. Therefore, inspite of so many years of our effort we find that these tribal people are still neglected.

If you look at the Mikirs and Miris of Assam and also the Cacharis you will be simply horrified to see the squalor and the state of poverty in which they live. And their economic structure is practically tottering.

On top of it we find that there is a new onslaught on their fundamental economy. These people generally live on land and their economy is dependent on the forest areas nearabout. They have certain privileges of getting fuel from the reserved area; they have also got the privilege of grazing their cattle there. But as time passed, all these people have been very much exploited by the money-lenders and also by the greedy landholders. They have therefore been pushed out from very many important areas.

Now, on top of all these things, there has been infiltration into these areas from East Bengal. This matter is very important in the sense that this infiltration in large numbers is having a very serious impact on the

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economy of these tribal people particularly in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darang and Nowgong, because there is ample land in-between the tribal area and other places in which these land-hungry people can go and settle. These people, after they go in hordes, gradually push out the tribal people from their original homelands. In fact, this process is not a new thing. It was going on from years past. But nobody took care of it and nobody thought that this question of the tribals would ever crop up in any seriousness. People take it in some other light. I feel that this infiltration is having a direct impact on the economy of these people. Village after village is being occupied by these infiltrations. Reserve lands are being illegally occupied. I am not concerned whether these land-hungry people get land or not. I am concerned with the economy of the people. The peculiar psychology that is being created in these pockets is rather very important to these people. On the one hand, we have got our neighbour just across the MacMahon line which is not far away from this border. On the other hand, the tribals are being pushed out of their lands. Therefore, some sort of resentment is growing in these pockets. Some agents provocateur are getting into these pockets to rouse their sentiment against India or what we call, against welfare of India. To these pockets, it is not possible for the white-collared intelligentsia to get in or for the officials of the Home Ministry, or for the matter of that, of the State Government to go and see how things are going on, how matters are moving inside these areas. If anybody has got to go to these areas, there was got to be prior notice. Nobody can negotiate these areas whether on bicycle or bullock cart, not to speak of motor cars. The communications position is absolutely worse. In view of these, I submit that the Home Ministry should take special note of the position and tackle the problem. For years past, we were very much

complacent about what is happening in those areas. If you look at the Mikir hills in the map of India, you will see a few miles off as the crow flies there, are the Chinese soldiers. Bhutan border almost touches and is continuous to Kamrup. Things are not going on well in that area also. Therefore, when the welfare of the Tribals and of the Scheduled castes is a matter for the Home Ministry to tackle I submit that this question should be looked at from a special angle because we are having rather unfriendly neighbours both on the north and on the other side.

In view of that the tribal people, particularly the Plain tribals who live in these areas, form a very large population. When poverty prevails, when squalor prevails, it becomes easy to utilise the situation as a good breeding ground for encouraging divided minds and what not. I am drawing the attention of the Home Ministry to this aspect of the question.

Then, I come to the question of Manipur and Tripura. They are territories directly under the control of the Home Ministry. Many years have passed after Independence. But we have not been able to bring these States to the political pattern of India. They have not got responsible Government. I am not advocating that at the present moment, because there are other things to be considered. So far as these two patches are concerned, the officers there ought to be not mere good gentlemen functioning, just catering to the normal needs; they must be people with some amount of imagination and patriotism to see and to grapple with the problems of these people. I am sorry to say that that is not happening in these areas. If I am correct, the Minister in charge of these Affairs also very seldom goes to these areas to see how things are being done. Therefore, naturally, the people in these areas feel that the officers sitting there, either in Manipur or Tripura are their lords. They are

smarting under some sort of inferiority complex. That is not good for us. Development projects that are being done in these areas are not sufficient. I would rather submit, let there be more grants for the improvement of these areas, because they are in a very strategic position of India. These two patches of territory should be so improved that they fit in well with the rest of India.

So far as communications are concerned, even from Assam, we cannot go to Tripura. That is the state of affairs even after 15 years. If somebody has got to go to Tripura, he will have to go by air. In the rains, he cannot go by air also. This is what is happening in Tripura. So far as economy is concerned, they are still in their original state. No industry has developed in that area. There may be a few hospitals and a few schools. That does not mean improvement in the sense I am just trying to impress upon the hon. Home Minister.

So far as Manipur is concerned, it is all the more neglected. Long long ago, there was a road connecting Manipur with Assam, namely the Dimarpur-Imphal road, which is a very strategic road. Now, it has got to pass through the Naga Hills. But beyond that, no attempt has been made to connect Manipur either by railway or by roadway with the rest of India. It is not only that, the Dimarpur-Imphal road which was in existence from the time of the British people is not being improved as yet. It is still there in the original condition. I feel that this road ought to have been improved to fit in with the modern needs of India, particularly, the defence needs of India, but that is not being done.

Manipur is known for its cottage industry. It is also known for its other industries. But we know about Manipur more only in respect of her dances and songs here. It is time that we should also look to the

economic needs of Manipur, Dance is something which we can see some time after. For, we have just got a very critical border there.

So far as the Manipuris are concerned, they are yet educationally where they were. We do not find any technical education being imparted to them in that area worth the name. There might have been a few engineers here or there. I am not concerned with that. But so far as technological skill at the lower level is concerned, that is not being imparted to them. And this should be done very quickly, and if necessary, more money should be given to take these people upward.

Having said so much about Manipur and Tripura, I would say that the earliest opportunity should be taken, and no attempt should be spared to integrate these two territories into the rest of India.

With regard to Himachal Pradesh, some of my hon. friends here have indicated that there is scope for anti-State activities in those areas. And why is that so? It is so because the people have not been brought up to a higher level; there is no proper administration in that area; no proper education is imparted.

Before I deal with Himachal Pradesh further, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to how development programmes are being carried out in Manipur. Manipur was to have its Imphal Water Works scheme, and this project was sanctioned during the First Plan period. But that was not done in the First Plan; in the Second Plan period also, it was not done. So far as the Third Plan period is concerned, only the other day the Health Minister informed us that the pipes have been prepared, and the plans have been prepared, and the water works will be constructed during the Third Plan period. It is a very sad state of affairs. This does not redound to the credit of anybody, particularly at a time when we are surrounded by our unfriendly

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neighbours on two sides, more so because this is a strategic area.

With regard to Himachal Pradesh, I do not have so much of information, but from the very little information that trickled down, I feel that there is enough to be done in that area.

So far as Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are concerned, you can just visualise the poverty of these people. If in Delhi, anybody wants a domestic servant, or wants somebody to do some menial work at home, he will immediately fall back upon a man coming from Himachal Pradesh. This indicates the state of affairs prevailing in Himachal Pradesh. After all, Himachal Pradesh is not far away from Delhi, and it is directly under the administrative control of the Centre. Therefore, something must be done, and that too on a war footing to improve the lot of the people of Himachal Pradesh. Unless we take steps in due time, it may be too late in the day, because there are forces creating disruption from within and without, who are trying to exploit the situation, who are trying to exploit the vulnerable position in the north, in the east, and in the north-east area. So, I would once again appeal to the Home Minister to see that matters are improved in these areas. If the officers there at present are found to be lacking in initiative or found to be lacking in patriotism, or found to be lacking in promptitude, they should be transferred, and they should be replaced by officers from other States. Let officers go from Delhi or from Bombay or from other places. Let Delhi suffer, and let Bombay suffer, and let Shillong suffer, but these people must not suffer at any cost, at least at the present juncture.

Then, I come to a very minor point, in regard to the administrative organisation, which is the responsibility of the Home Ministry. The question of

corruption has agitated the minds of many people both inside the Parliament and outside. But one thing that worries me most is that the man at the top does not take it as seriously as he should. I was listening to the reply of the Prime Minister to the debate on the President's Address. He said that corruption in our country was the lowest in comparison with other countries. He went on to say that if we went on talking about corruption, it would create an atmosphere of corruption. Therefore, the natural conclusion is that we should not talk about corruption, and secondly, there is no corruption in the country. If this be the attitude of the person at the top, you can just visualise what may happen. Either the people who are talking about corruption must be wrong or something is rotten in the State of Denmark. The former cannot be so.

I was very much pleased to find a few days later that the Prime Minister was also worried about the corruption prevailing in the administration. Wisdom dawned. In order to tackle this problem, the Home Minister has got a special department. I was just looking through all those laws. The laws might be quite all right, but the organisation set up is absolutely inadequate for a country like India to tackle this problem which has assumed very serious proportions. Living in the centre, the Government may not feel this way. But things are getting worse in out-of-the-way places. Therefore, the organisation to deal with anti-corruption measures, the vigilance department, should be strengthened. More money should be spent and better and efficient people should be drafted into this department so that things can be properly dealt with.

Then there is a tendency among people responsible for dealing with corruption to go to the court of law. Everybody is eager to have some legislation to deal with corruption. I

do not approve of this approach, because in order to deal with their own administration, they must have rules suited for the purpose so that the people concerned can be dealt with properly and swiftly and the administration purged of undesirable persons. Therefore, instead of rushing to court, instead of citing statistics to show that so many people have been charge-sheeted to be tried in court, let us have better rules in the department, let us have departmental action for dealing with the problem of corruption.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बालोदा बाजार) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में जो दृश्य सामने आए उन पर सचमुच ही सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमने सोचा था कि सरकार इन साम्प्रदायिक और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों पर कंट्रोल पाने में सफल हो जाएगी लेकिन ऐसा ग्राम चुनावों के दौरान में देखने को नहीं मिला है। यहां तक कि कई ऐसे ऐसे गन्दे पोस्टरों को उपयोग में लाया गया कि जिन को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये था और हमारे अधिकारियों ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। देश की एकता के विरुद्ध पोस्टर बाँटे गए और आपत्तिजनक भाषण किए गए। यहां तक कि कुछ पोस्टरों में तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की व्यक्तिगत रूप से आलोचना तक की गई। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जनसंघ के पास दो रिकार्ड ऐसे थे कि जो बहुत आपत्तिजनक हैं और उन को भी सरकार को अपने काबू में करना चाहिये। उनको सुन कर देहातों के लोग, मनचले लोग इतने आकर्षित होते थे कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं उनमें कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस सरकार निकम्मी है और कांग्रेसी गद्दार हैं। ये दो रिकार्ड उनके पास हैं। मगर इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों का रुख मुझे काफी ढीला नजर आया। जब तक हम प्रशासन को नजबूत नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। ऊपर से देखने में नजर नहीं आता किन्तु अन्दर ही अन्दर फूट डालने

वाली साम्प्रदायिक और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती। देश की एकता के खिलाफ काम करने वाली शक्तियों को हमारी सरकार कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाकर पनपने नहीं देगी ऐसी मुझे आशा है। एक और प्रशासन इन देश विरोधी तत्वों का दमन करने में असमर्थ है और दूसरी ओर पुलिस जनता पर इतना अत्याचार करती है कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना नहीं।

अभी देश को आजाद हुए इतने वर्ष हो गए मगर अभी भी पुलिस जनता का अपने को सेवक नहीं मालिक मानती है। बड़े शहरों में यह देखने को नहीं मिलता लेकिन छोटे शहरों और कसबों की जनता पर और गांव वाली गरीब जनता पर अत्याचार करती है और अपराधियों की उपेक्षा करती हुई नजर आती है पुलिसवाले उनको सताते हैं जो शरीफ हैं और जो इज्जतदार आदमी हैं। मालूम पड़ता है कि पुलिस अपना काम सेवा नहीं दमन समझती है, और और दमन भी अपराधियों का नहीं बल्कि अच्छे इज्जतदार आदमियों का करती है।

हमें देश में इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिल सकती हैं कि पुलिस अपराधियों से मिली हुई है और सरकार को इस बात पर बिचार करना चाहिए कि क्या कारण है कि आजाद हुए इतने वर्षों के बाद भी देश में अपराध काफी हद तक खत्म नहीं हो सके इस बारे में मैं कुछ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ, जो कि बुरा तो लगगा लेकिन आपको इससे स्थिति का पता चल जाएगा। यह खैरागढ़ में दूसरी डकैती की सनसनी खोज कहानी है, जो इस प्रकार दी गयी है :

“नगर के प्रमुख स्थानों पर गत सप्ताह कुछ पोस्टर लग देख गए जिससे पुलिस विभाग में काफी खलबली मच गयी है तथा ग्राम लोगों के बीच बोरही ग्राम में गत दिनों हुए डाके के सम्बन्ध

[श्रीमती मितीमाता]

में तरह तरह की चर्चाएं सुनने में आ रही हैं। नगर में जो पोस्टर लगे हैं उनमें निम्नलिखित मजमून लिखा है :-

एक वर्ष पूर्व राहुद गांव में डाका पड़ता है। कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं होता। कुछ दिन पहले एस० डी० ओ० पुलिस, एस० डी० ओ० सिविल तथा सर्फिल इंस्पेक्टर चक्रवर्ती के झगड़े की जांच के लिए सालहेकसा गांव जाते हैं। बोरही ग्राम पारकर सालहेकसा गए। सर्फिल साहब कहते हैं साहब मुझे शक है कि बुन्देली, कुटेली तथा बोरई में डाका न पड़ जाए। २३ अप्रैल को बोरई में डाका पड़ता है। एस० डी० ओ० पुलिस, एस० डी० ओ० सिविल बोरई गांव पहुंचते हैं। डाके के एक दिन पूर्व जो कि सर्फिल साहब गंडई दौरे पर थे बोरई में मिलते हैं और साहबों से कहते हैं क्यों साहब मैं ने कहा था ना कि डाका पड़ने का डर है इसलिए मैंने छुई खदान थानेदार को कई दिन पहले पट्रोलिंग करने का आदेश भी दे दिया था तथा मैं गंडई में था क्योंकि गंडई के थानेदार का तबादला होना से थाना खाली पड़ा था। गंडई से धमधा जान वाली मीटर रोड पर राजा पडपोडी एक गांव है जो कि गंडई से आठ मील दूरी पर है। राजा पडपोडी से बोरई धमधा पांच मील पर है।

इस शिकायत से हमको पता चलता है कि इस डकेती में पुलिस अपराधियों में मिली हुई है।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि स्वाधीनता के बाद पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की हालत कुछ सुधरी है। मगर कुलमिलाकर पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की हालत अभी भी पिड़ड़ी हुई है। उनमें जो शिक्षित हो गए हैं उनकी हालत कुछ जरूर सुधर गयी है। मगर जो गांवों में बसते हैं और अशिक्षित हैं

उनकी हालत अभी भी वैसी ही है। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि गम्भीरता से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न करे। हरिजनों को केवल नौकरियों में स्थान देना ही काफी नहीं है। उन्हें जरूरत है समाज में उनका उचित स्थान दिलाने की। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि समाज में आज भी हरिजनों को उनका उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है। मैंने इस विषय में सन् १९६१ में एक सुझाव रखा था। आज फिर उसी को दुहराना चाहती हूं कि प्रत्येक जिले में हरिजन आदिवासी लोगों के कल्याण के लिए एक समिति कायम की जाए जिसका अध्यक्ष जिलाधीश हो। इसप्रकार काम होगा तो उस कार्य की उपेक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी।

सरकार हरिजनों की जिन संस्थाओं को अनुदान देती है उन पर भी कड़ी दृष्टि रखनी चाहिए। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि जो रकम उन संस्थाओं को दी जाती है उससे लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। केवल उन संस्थाओं को फायदा होता है और उनका व्यापार चलता है।

देश में गुलामी तो समाप्त हो गयी है लेकिन बौद्धिक गुलामी अभी भी बनी हुई है। हमारे देश की सरकार का काम काज आज भी अंग्रेजी में होता है। समझ में नहीं आता कि देहात के अनपढ़ भाई और जो कसबों में साधारण लोग बसते हैं वो इसको कैसे समझ सकते होंगे। हमारे अफसरों पर अभी भी अंग्रेजी का भूत सवार है। वह बसते दिल्ली में हैं लेकिन उनका मन बिलायत में रहता है। जो अपने घर में अंग्रेजी बोलना पसन्द करते हैं उनसे हम कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा को बढ़ावा देंगे और दफ्तरी काम काज में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देंगे। भाषा के प्रति इस दृष्टिकोण के कारण हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े शहरों और नगरों में विदेशी संस्कृति पनपती जा रही है। मैं

इस बात की मांग करूंगी कि देश में राष्ट्र भाषा का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार और महत्व होना चाहिए ।

मैं इस बात की भी मांग करूंगी कि देश में अश्लील साहित्य की बाढ़ को रोका जाए । मैं देखती हूँ कि अश्लील साहित्य बढ़ता जा रहा है । एक और तो हमारी फिल्में नई पीढ़ी के चरित्र को नष्ट कर रही हैं और दूसरी और इस प्रकार के साहित्य की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । उस पर सरकार को रोक लगानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस का प्रभाव बड़ा घातक होता है । मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रकार का जो साहित्य फुटपाथों पर बिकता है उस पर सरकार अवश्य रोक लगाएगी ।

हरिजन कन्या छात्रावास के लिए २० लाख की राशि हरिजन सलाहकार बोर्ड ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए रखी है । इस राशि शहरों और नगरों में हरिजन कन्या छात्रावास बनाने की जिम्मेदारों यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले तो मैं ज्यादा उचित समझूंगी । किसी संस्था को देने से तो यही परिणाम निकलता है कि उनका व्यापार चलता है और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता । यदि आप हरिजन और आदिवासी छात्रावासों में जाकर देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां विद्यार्थी जानवरों का सा जीवन व्यतीत करके शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

नगरपालिकाओं में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड ने संरक्षण रखा है । उसके लिए मैं कहूंगी कि दुसरी श्रेणी तीसरी श्रेणी और चौथी श्रेणी के लोगों की जो नियुक्ति होती है उसके लिए एक समिति बनायी जाए ताकि उनकी उपेक्षा न हो, नहीं तो ऐसा देखा गया है कि शहरों और नगरों में इंटरव्यू के लिए कांड आज की तारीख का है और उसको पढ़ेंगे १३ तारीख को । इसलिए वह बेचारा भा नहीं सकता और उसकी

जगह दूसरी को भरती कर लेते हैं । वे लोग बैसे ही रह जाते हैं ।

18 hrs.

गृह मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें लिखा है कि नशाबन्दी समिति ने अपनी ओर से सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष परिस्थितियों में मद्यपान को अनुचित घोषित करें । नशाबन्दी समिति ने यह ठीक ही सिफारिश की है नशाबन्दी पर अमल कराने के लिए और उसके प्रचार के लिए विकास खंड के अधिकारियों और नगरपालिकाओं के अधिकारियों को उचित आदेश दिये जायें । किन्तु मैं देखती हूँ कि उस का प्रचार उलटा ही होता है । जिस गांव में नशाबंदी या शराबबन्दी है उस गांव में आप देखेंगे कि घर घर शराब की भट्टी बनी हुई है । गरीब लोगों का इस से बहुत ज्यादा शोषण ही रहा है नशाबन्दी कानून एक ओर पास हो गया है लेकिन उसको नजरअंदाज करने के लिए एक नयी चीज निकल पड़ी है और वह है टिक्कर जिंजर का प्रयोग । वह एक टॉनिक के रूप में पी जाती है । अब शराब की जगह पर लोग इसका प्रयोग घड़ल्ले से करते हैं और इसकी बिक्री इतने जोर पर है कि यह टिक्कर जिंजर पानठेला पर लोगों को पीने को मिल जाती है । अब जसका असर स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर बढ़ा बुरा पड़ता है । सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

गत दस वर्षों से मैं हरिजनों को नौकरी के संरक्षण के लिए दिये गये संरक्षण के पालन को मैं अनुभव कर रही हूँ पर मुझे अब बड़ी निराशा हो रही है । लोक सेवा आयोग इस का पालन नहीं कर रहा है । तृतीय और चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए दक्ष हरिजनों की कोई कमी नहीं है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रदेश के लोकसेवा आयोग

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

में हरिजनों का एक प्रतिनिधि या सदस्य अवश्य होना चाहिये। इसी तरह तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरी भर्ती में चुनाव मंडल स्थापित हों जिस में गैर-सरकारी हरिजन व अन्य सदस्य अवश्य ही रखे जायें। स्थानीय निकायों, अर्थात् लोकल बॉडीज, कारपोरेशन निगम, सरकारी कारखानों या मंडलों में भी तृतीय या चतुर्थ श्रेणी की भरती के लिए गैर-सरकारी सदस्य शामिल किये जायें। ऐसा होने से कोरवा, भिलाई, दुर्गापुर और झरकेला आदि कारखानों में नियुक्तियों

के मामले में हरिजनों की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मैंने जो बंद एक सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha—absent. The House stands adjourned.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday June 5, 1962 | Jyaishta 15, 1884 (Saka)