

[Shri Ranga]

Shri Tyagi that the Estimates Committee may be asked to informally look into it and place before us what you call the Demands for Grants. Whatever suggestions they wish to make, let them make them informally to you, so that we can leave it to your judgment to carry out such of those recommendations which you consider to be in the interests of the House and the prestige of Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the informal way in which the Estimates Committee can do it?

Shri Ranga: It is a Committee of the House. The only thing is they need not make again a formal report to the whole House here. They need only make a report to you and it will be open to any hon. Member to look into it whenever they wish to see. That is all I can recommend to my fellow Members of the House in this matter.

Lastly, I wish to say that it is fortunate for us that while in all other departments there are proposals for an increase of 20 per cent or 30 per cent in expenditure, this is one Department—I wish to congratulate you and congratulate ourselves—where we do not find any such demand being made on the public exchequer.

Mr. Speaker: I may submit here one thing. Three years ago, a committee was appointed by Mr. Ayyangar and I headed that committee. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and the Chairman of the Estimates Committee were two other Members of that committee. We went through all the expenses and all those things and tried to find out whether we could bring about any retrenchment ourselves. We had then recommended some retrenchment and we have carried that out.

Then again, I may inform the House—probably it is aware of it already—that last year, when the Chinese at-

tacked our frontiers, at that time, though we wanted every hand that we had, we spared about 20 men. This Secretariat was the first to offer the services of 20 members of our staff, so that they might be utilised for emergency purposes there and then.

Then, I wrote to every Legislative Assembly, to every department, everywhere, that no recruits from outside might be taken and we should try to spare from our own personnel that we have. So, far as these suggestions that have now been made are concerned, I am thankful to hon. Members that they have done that and drawn my attention also. I will consider what is feasible and proper under all these circumstances.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): With your permission, I wish to make a submission to the hon. Minister. I hope that now that he has announced the order of the Demands for Grants under the various Ministries, he will be good enough to adhere firmly to it and not allow himself to be pushed off it under pressure from his cabinet colleagues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister has not answered the point about the Report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,—when it will be presented to the House. We cannot discuss it without the report.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whatever is humanly possible, we will do.

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ARREST OF SHRI MUZAFFAR HUSAIN, M.P.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The matter regarding the arrest of Shri Muzaffar Husain, a Member of this House, was raised in the House on February 17, 1964. I have now obtained the necessary information

from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. According to them, Shri Muzaffar Husain Kichauchi delivered an objectionable speech on July 2, 1963 at Tanda, District Faizabad, *inter alia* saying that the Government was out to destroy Muslims and looked on them with suspicion. He is also alleged to have said that the Muslim women folk were given injections for effecting birth control which would make them sterile without their knowledge so that the number of Muslims might be reduced. He is reported to have complained further that Government was going to effect changes in Muslim Personal Law to convert Muslims to Hinduism. According to the State Government, he exhorted all Muslims to rise and accept the challenge because they (Muslims) would not tolerate any change in the Islamic Law.

This speech of Shri Muzaffar Husain Kichauchi was considered objectionable by the State Government and as attracting the definition of "prejudicial report" contained in Rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules. After collecting necessary evidence and consulting their Law Officers, the State Government issued orders in November, 1963 for launching prosecution against Shri Kichauchi under Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules. The Police accordingly registered a case against him on 25th January, 1964. After the investigations were over, a warrant of arrest was issued by the Magistrate and in pursuance thereof, Shri Kichauchi was arrested at about 4:30 P.M. on the 15th February, 1964 at his village Kichaucha, Police Station Baskhari, District Faizabad and was put into an *ekka*. When the accused and the police escort had moved only 150 yards, Shri Kichauchi slipped from the *ekka*. He complained of pain in the hip and chest and was given first aid locally. He was also subsequently examined by the Medical Officer, Baskhari. The Medical Officer found only superficial bruises on Shri Kichauchi. Shri Kichauchi was allowed to stay for the night in his house.

He was brought to Faizabad next morning in a Police Pickup Van. In the jail, he was given necessary treatment for pain of which he complained. The treatment was stopped when it was no longer found necessary.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा, जुलाई में श्री मुजफ्फर हुसेन ने कोई भाषण दिया था टांडा में। उसके बाद नवम्बर में राज्य सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची कि उन का भाषण अराजक-तलब था और उस पर उनके विरुद्ध भारत प्रतिरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई हुई, इतने दिन सोचने विचारने के बाद। उसके बाद जा कर फरवरी में उनकी गिरफ्तारी होती है। इसी तरह से बहुत पहले के मामलों में एक माननीय सदस्य श्री मौर्य के बारे में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इमलिये आप का ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ कि आप इस मदन के मालिक हैं। सदस्य लोग आपके परिवार के लोग हैं और जब किसी के साथ अन्याय होया तो हम आप से निवेदन करेंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मेरी अर्ज सुन लेंगे ? जब कि एक केस का चालान अदालत को कर दिया गया है तो क्या हम यहाँ तै कर सकते हैं कि आया मेम्बर के साथ अन्याय हुआ है या नहीं। क्या हम इस बात पर सोच सकते हैं। क्या इस हालत में हम या आप कोई राय दे सकते हैं ? केस तहकीकात के बाद अदालत में गया है, जब तक अदालत उस पर कोई फैसला न दे दे हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते। इस वास्ते इस बात पर यहाँ बहस कैसे की जा सकती है।

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Why did it take such a long period—6 or 7 months—to take action?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : यह मामला जल्दी में तै नहीं किया गया। सोच समझ कर किया गया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं न तो अपनी कोई राय दे रहा हूँ और न चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर मदन अपनी कोई राय दे। लेकिन जो परिस्थिति है उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी तरह से इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री मौर्य को भी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था। वह भी रिपब्लिकन दल के सदस्य थे और यह भी उसी दल के सदस्य हैं। रिपब्लिकन दल का एक चुनाव भी रद्द हो गया, लेकिन वह अलग बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार रिपब्लिकन दल पर खास तौर से मेहरबानी करके उसको इस तरह समाप्त करने का प्रयास कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मैं क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ। आप कह रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार झूठा मुकदमा बना कर रिपब्लिकन दल को नीचे लाना चाहती है। इस मामले पर, जो कि अदालत में गया हुआ है, फैसला होने से पहले हम कैसे राय जाहिर कर सकते हैं कि पुलिस झूठा मुकदमा बना रही है।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, what perturbs me is that this gentleman is alleged to have made some statement in July and he has been arrested, as announced by the Minister, in February. There is a long gap, although the Defence of India Rules are operating. Therefore, the suspicion is that the police might have built up the case against him. Or else, why did the police take such a long time, after the man is alleged to have made the speech?

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, when it is before the court for trial, we cannot say whether the police cooked it up or it was a real and genuine one.

Shri Tyagi: The delay is obvious. It shows that the allegations were thoroughly examined and therefore, time was taken.

Mr. Speaker: Already we have taken 45 minutes.

12.43 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1964-65—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the General Discussion on the General Budget. Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri A. P. Jain: (Tumkur): Sir, I will start with the generally accepted truism that our budget is not a mere statement of the receipt and expenditure; it is a purposeful instrument for fulfilling certain objectives, namely, to promote the economic development and attain certain social objectives. So far as we in the Congress are concerned, we defined our social objectives at Bhuvaneswar in a big resolution. It was not merely an attempt or an essay on theoretical discussion or philosophical discussion but we took a solemn pledge to fulfil the resolution which we adopted there. We are dedicated to that resolution and in judging the present budget, at least my point of view is going to be, to what extent this budget fulfils the objectives laid down at Bhuvaneswar. ration.

Analysing that resolution in a very broad way, its main attributes are (a) higher production, both industrial and agricultural; (b) equitable distribution of income and (c) reduction in inequalities of wealth. These are the three broad criteria which I proposed to use as an acid test to find out the real nature and the quality of this budget. Let me take first higher production in the industrial sector. I am glad that the Finance Minister has paid adequate attention to this problem. Mostly he has brought about certain readjustments, rationalisations and changes in the tax structure of the corporate sector. I do not agree with some hon. Members of the House who said that his objective was to