

**REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENTS IN JAMUNA
COLLIERY**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in the Jamuna Colliery Madhya Pradesh, on the 15th February, 1963 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1051|63].

of the House if there is no quorum in the House. Now, I am not referring specifically and particularly only to the ruling given in the House a couple of days ago I am, however, concerned because we are building up a convention, or we are being asked to observe a convention, which is completely in contravention of the express provision contained in Article 100(4) of the Constitution. We would like your guidance in this matter, and would like you to rectify the position, for the future proceedings of the House.

12.04 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

MINUTES

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the second sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): This very question was raised day before yesterday and a ruling was given by the hon. Deputy-Speaker:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I was not present in the House at that time but I read the debates. As far as we know, normally we do not raise the question of quorum after a particular time.

12.04½ hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The time allotted is ten hours. We have already spent 12 hours 35 minutes. So, even the extended time of two hours have also been consumed by now. Normally, I would have called the Minister to reply now. But there is one member from Manipur, Shri S. T. Singh, who has not spoken. I will give him some time.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): After 5 o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But if it is raised then to say at that time that we have established a convention, namely, that there need be no quorum, I think, would be quite contrary to what we have done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): In 1955, if I remember aright, when a question was raised by me and supported by many hon. Members, the then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, advised the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the article of the Constitution relating to quorum so as to empower the House to make its own rules of procedure. I do not know whether Government has shelved that Bill or is going to bring forward that Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singavi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with the discussion, I want to raise a matter of considerable constitutional significance, for our guidance. The Constitution very clearly says that the Chairman shall suspend or adjourn the meeting

Mr. Speaker: It is really a question that arises here very often. The position in the Constitution so far as quorum is concerned is very clear. In the first instance, there cannot be any

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

sitting if quorum is not constituted first. Therefore, before the Speaker takes his seat he satisfies himself that there is quorum, because no proceedings can begin unless there is quorum. This is for the beginning of the sitting. Then normally we go on and unless some hon. Member points out that there is no quorum the proceedings continue. If an hon. Member points out that there is no quorum, the Chair normally counts the number, finds out whether there is quorum or not, makes a declaration accordingly, and if quorum is not there, the bell is rung and if even then there is no quorum, the House is adjourned; it cannot continue.

Then, we have established a convention, by mutual agreement—the House is the master of its own procedure—that during the interval from 1 to 2.30, that is, during the lunch hour, there would be no objection raised. Even if some hon. Member does it, we have agreed that the House would not be counted. But we have also established that if any decision is to be taken, certainly first quorum is to be assured. We do not take any decisions or anything of the sort during that interval but the debate goes on and whenever we find that there is something to be put to the vote of the House, unless the House agrees to decide it by a voice vote, we do insist on quorum being there. Sometimes we postpone the decision or hold it over till such time that we can count the House.

We have also developed the convention for some time that if the normal time of the sitting is extended, particularly when hon. Members have not had previous notice, normally hon. Members do not raise that objection.

So far as the constitutional position is concerned, I agree that if strictly the provisions of the Constitution were to be enforced, if an hon. Member raised that point, normally the House should be counted. I also agree

with Shri Kamath that that point was raised in the past and there was a proposal that the Government should bring forward some legislation, because in most countries this provision for quorum is not contained in the Constitution itself but is provided for in the Rules. If that were adopted, perhaps there would be no difficulty. There was a proposal that it should be omitted from the Constitution and laid down only in the Rules which the House can make for itself. That is perfectly all right.

Now so far as this particular question is concerned, it so happened that when the hon. Member raised that point at that time, the hon. Deputy-Speaker said that he would not count the House at that time and that the objection was not normally raised during the extended period of the sitting. Because the House was not counted we cannot say whether there was quorum or not.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It was incumbent then to count the House.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore that decision has not been taken. Because at that time the House was not counted, there is no question so far as that is concerned. But I would certainly ask the Government just to look into that matter of old legislation which we learn was ready with them—I am told, the Bill was introduced also in Parliament. Attention might be paid to that so that this technical difficulty might also not arise, because the Constitution lays down clearly that it ought to be so.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Now that the question has been raised may I draw your attention to an altogether unexpected development? During that particular period of recess, that is, between 1 and 2.30, although the House is going on, the press gallery seems to be vacated generally by most of the representatives of the press—generally the PTI man is there, but the other people are not present at all because they also go for lunch—with

the result that we are not getting proper reporting in most of the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: That is also justified. But many a time I have tried to accommodate the leaders of the groups when they say they would not speak during lunch interval and I give them some other time. Another amusing incident that happened one day was that one of the hon. Members brought it to my notice that on the day when the Prime Minister is to speak he should not be asked to speak because he will not find any place in the press. I allowed him that facility also. I am looking to that also.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The story that you have narrated is incomplete. When Dr. Singhvi raised that question of quorum the other day, the Deputy-Speaker said that it was a convention like that. He did not count the House. That is true. After the speech of the Member was over, he called upon Dr. Singhvi to speak and he declined to speak on the ground that there was no quorum and that the whole thing was illegal. Therefore, he did not want to avail of the opportunity and then the House was adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the opinion of one Member that decides that there is no quorum. He has only to take the objection. Then, the presiding officer counts the House. He then declares whether there is quorum or not. Because only Dr. Singhvi raised the point, the Chair did not count it. Therefore, we cannot say that there was no quorum. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: We want your ruling on this point, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When a Member insists that there is no quorum, I do not think the Chair has any option but to ask for a count.

Mr. Speaker: Now, again the same question is being raised. I was saying that technically under the Constitution this might be the correct procedure.

But we have been following the tradition that has been going on for so long a time. That is what I have said.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): One thing requires clarification. You have said that in a way. When the quorum is questioned, the House must be counted. That is what we want to know. What is your ruling with regard to that?

Mr. Speaker: What is that ruling that I am wanted to give? Does he mean to say that during the lunch interval also I should count it? (*Interruptions*). If the hon. Members desire that some convention should be upset or changed, then some of them, say, the leaders of the groups can sit together with me and we can decide it.

Shri Ranga: It is very unfortunate that we go on without any quorum for hours.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter of the Constitution. It must be clarified. Actually speaking, we had agreed not to raise the question of quorum during the lunch hour and also beyond the scheduled hours. That was agreed to. Therefore, it is for the Members to observe that convention, because the whole House has practically agreed that we should not raise it and let it be a convention. Now, if any hon. Member breaks the convention, he surely takes the odium of breaking an established convention. But the Chair, of course, cannot say, 'No'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to put in a word by way of explanation. The other day the question of quorum was raised initially by Mr. Yadav but it was overruled without even hearing him. Therefore, I thought it was in contravention of the Constitution that this ruling was given and certain observations were made. However, I think it is wrong, in principle, to require us to observe a convention which is against the Constitution.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Therefore, it is quite improper for the hon. Member to say that the Member who raised it—I did not raise it—had incurred the odium of violating a convention of the House, which itself is not after all in conformity with the Constitution.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now it cannot go on endlessly. We have had enough discussion on this.

श्री राम सक्क यादव (बाराबंकी) :
 सत्र के समय कोरम का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा या जब हाउस समय के बाद बैठेगा तब यह प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा, स्थिति यह है। लेकिन अगर यह प्रश्न उठ जाता है तो संविधान में इस के लिए निश्चित व्यवस्था है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिये तो मैं ने कहा है कि जो मेम्बर यह चाहते हैं वे प्रॉर में इक्वेटा हो कर बात कर सें प्रॉर कोई फैसला कर ले कि क्या करना चाहिये। उसी के मुताबिक काम किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इस के लिये दिल लाना होगा।

Shri Tyagi: If there is no quorum, the quorum must be maintained, and decorum also must be maintained.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now, Shri S. T. Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May we know when the hon. Minister will reply?

Mr. Speaker: I shall let him know presently.

Shri S. T. Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Home Ministry.

We the people of the Centrally administered areas welcome these Demands, as a big percentage will go for the uplift of the backward areas. But the Home Ministry, I would like to point out, should see whether the funds are properly used or not. So far as I know, the Central Government are very generous in the allocation of funds for these backward areas, but they are not serious whether the money is fairly used. Perhaps, they presume that they have finished their job with the allocation of fund.

Even this House did not give due attention to the affairs of the Centrally administered areas. For example, it did not keep quorum on an important motion regarding the Union Territories Bill on the 16th March. But the most important thing is to see whether the money spent brings tangible and commensurate results. This is the tragedy in our area.

Now, I am speaking particularly of our area, namely Manipur. We have the best officers appointed from the open market. We have the required fund from the Centre. We are under the direct control of the Centre through one experienced officer. All the outside officers are very happy there, and everyone of them wants to outstay his term. I do not know whether the atmosphere in Manipur is very co-operative or very congenial to a free hand for the officers.

To our great dismay, notwithstanding all the best, the Manipur Administration has been a complete failure. Firstly, law and order there is the worst in India. Secondly, in regard to criminal acquittals, Manipur tops the list.

Mr. Speaker: An enquiry was just made from me as to when the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would reply. I would request the Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to reply at 1 P.M.

Shri S. T. Singh No one cares to go to the police for security and justice. No one cares to go to the court for

justice, as the cases are pending there for years together.

Now, I come to the development works. As regards water, for the last fifteen years, not an additional gallon for drinking water has been produced there since Independence. Secondly, in regard to electricity, India's *per capita* consumption is 44 k.w.h. But there is no digit on the left side of the decimal for Manipur. So far as irrigation is concerned, Manipur is not in the picture at all. As regards bridge construction, the construction of the Keisampat bridge, which is not more than 50 yards in length, has taken more than four years, that is, more time than that for the Brahmaputra bridge itself. Regarding the Cachar road, there has been an extension of the time-limit many times. So far as health is concerned, the indoor patients have to purchase medicine from outside, and there is no stock of ordinary medicines for even urgent cases. So far as the revenue department including land settlement is concerned, this department in our area is becoming another name for corruption and for keeping things pending.

These are the conditions prevailing in our area for the last fifteen years since Independence. From time to time, some officers have paid flying visits to our area. They interviewed some show-boys of the Administrator, who could speak English. They took what the Administrator introduced to them as the masses. They had seen some singled-out and well-arranged works by the all-weather road. After a long and tedious journey they did not take much interest in all those things. They were quite satisfied with what the Administrator said. So, their visit was finished with a Manipuri dance, and those officers brought a good impression about the man on the spot, to Delhi.

With such information, our Home Ministry is administering Manipur through the transmission line of 2000 miles. In spite of the huge amounts spent, we have seen poor performance.

I submit, therefore, that the Home Ministry may be more vigilant so that the generous funds are fairly used.

श्री १०० तिबारी (खजुराहो) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। आज कई दिनों से गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा चल रहा है और बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं श्री लाल बाहदुर शास्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने कर्मठ और सुयोग्य नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय के खर्च में ४ करोड़ का कटौती कर के दिखलाया है, ताकि इस से दूसरे मंत्रालय भः प्रेषणा लें और वे भः अपने यहाँ के व्यय में कटौत करे।

लड़ाई का स्थिति के कारण भः देश में अव्यवस्था हो सप्तः था, लेकिन उसका भः प्रबन्ध उन्होंने बड़ः अच्छः तरः से किया और देश में किसः भः प्रकार का अव्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई। यह भः उन का कार्यकुशलता का परिचायक है। किन्तु भ्रमः भः उन को अपनेको कार्य करने हैं। राज्य में जो त्रुटियाँ हैं, जिन को दूर करने में यह मंत्रालय पन्द्रह साल होने के पश्चात् भः पूरा तरः सफल नहीं हो पाया है, उन को दूर करना है। अगर उन्होंने कुशलतापूर्वक उन को दूर कर लिया तो भः कःता हूँ कि इतिहास में उन का नाम अमर हो जायगा।

मैं उन का थोड़ा सा ध्यान स्थायी सिविल सर्विस के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज पन्द्रह साल हो चुके हैं हमारे स्वतन्त्रता के लेकिन उस में भावनात्मक प्रेरणा, कुछ प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग का प्रेरणा आज तक नहीं आई है। यह एक कारण है कि प्रशासन में छुट्टी का रूप बढ़ता जा रहा है क्योंकि सिविल सर्विस का जन्म एक ऐसे काल में हुआ था जब कि यों पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का शासन था। उस समय इस स्थायी सिविल सर्विस को इस उद्देश्य से नियुक्त किया गया था कि

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

वह जनता का गुलाम और अपने को मालिक समझते हैं। इस सिविल सर्विस में यही भावना थी और इसी भावना से वह आज भी काम कर रहे हैं। अभी वह यह नहीं समझती कि हमारे मंत्रों आदि जो हैं वे पब्लिक से चुन कर आते हैं। वे लोग अभी अपने को राजा के स्थान पर मानते हैं और शासन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते। प्रजा का काम भी वे प्रेम से नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मेरा तो विचार यह है कि यह सिविल पहले से ही खत्म हो जाना चाहिये था, प्रजातन्त्र ही के पूर्व ही, लेकिन आज पन्द्रह वर्ष हो गये हैं फिर भी उनमें कोई परिवर्तन अधिकतम नहीं पाते हैं। उन का जन्म ही ऐसे समय में हुआ था जबकि परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता था। हॉल कि अमरीका में यह बात थी लेकिन उन्होंने उन को बदल कर प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली वहाँ पर चलाई। उन्होंने वे वहाँ की सिविल सर्विस को बदल कर उन को राजनैतिक लोगों को ही उच्च पदों में परिवर्तित कर दिया है और इतिहास ने इस को सिद्ध कर दिया कि यह प्रजातंत्र ठीक है। अगर यहाँ पर यह सुधार नहीं हुआ है तो मैं मंत्रों जहाँ को इस का और ध्यान देना होगा कि किस ढंग से इस तरह का व्यवस्था को यहाँ पर चलायें।

दूसरे चीज में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस राष्ट्र में गृह मंत्रालय अपना शक्ति के साथ काम करता है वह राष्ट्र बहुत दिन तक सुख और शान्ति के साथ चल सकता है, लेकिन जहाँ पर यह काम नहीं रह जाता है वह राष्ट्र नीचे फिसलता हूँ चला जाता है और भ्रष्टाचार आदि के परिणाम सामने देखने में आते हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रों जहाँ बहुत समझदार व्यक्ति हैं और योग्य भी हैं। उन का कार्य-कुशलता को देखते हुए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे जरूर इस और ध्यान देंगे और मजत नी करणों से सारा प्रजा को राहत दिलाने के लिये प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, करप्शन के विषय में आप ने एक "सामाजिक सुरक्षा" के नाम से अब्बार निकालने का तै किया था। पता नहीं कि उस का क्या हुआ। अभी वह देखने को तो मिला नहीं है। एक साल से ज्यादा हो गया कि आपने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि "सामाजिक सुरक्षा" नाम का एक पत्रिका निकालेंगे और तमाम देश में जो काम सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हो रहा है वह उस में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा। वह पत्रिका अभी तक नहीं निकल सका है। इस लिए मेरा प्रार्थना है कि उस पत्रिका को जल्द निकालने का कोशिश का जाए।

एक सबसे बड़ी बात जो मुझे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहनी है वह डकैती समस्या की है। वहाँ डकैती की समस्या बहुत बढ़ रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। बहुत से डाकू मारे गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ६ या सात सौ डाकू मारे भी गए होंगे। लेकिन आज भी वहाँ नागरिक सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। अगर किसी का बच्चा बाहर जाता है तो डाकू उसको उठा ले जाते हैं। अब आप सोचें कि उसके माता पिता पर क्या गुजरती होगी। उनको किसी ढंग से उनके लिए पैसा भरना पड़ता है। और पुलिस डाकुओं का पता लगाने में तो असमर्थ रहती ही है। पर अगर कोई अपना बच्चा डाकुओं को रुपया देकर ले आता है तो उससे पुलिस वाले कहते हैं कि तुम कैसे इसको ले आए रुपया देकर। क्यों न तुम्हारे खिलाफ दफा २१६ में कांवाई की जाए। तो इस और आप अवश्य ध्यान दें ताकि जनता का डर दूर हो सके।

दूसरे पुलिस का काम इतिजाम करना तो है ही। लेकिन पुलिस का काम प्रजातन्त्र को चलाने में सहयोग देना भी है। लेकिन प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली को चलाने में पुलिस का कोई सहयोग नहीं दिखायी देता। उसके वहाँ पुराने कायदे कानून हैं, वही रूढ़ी है और

वही रिवाज है। इससे वे अच्छे आदमियों को बुरी जगह पर पहुंचा लेते हैं और बुरे आदमियों को अच्छी जगह पर ला देते हैं। जो लोग पुलिस की खुशामद कर लेते हैं उनको तो हथियारों का लाइसेंस मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो लोग अपनी आत्मा रक्षा के लिए लाइसेंस चाहते हैं उाको नहीं दिए जाते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप ध्यान दें।

आजकल कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हो रही हैं कि चार पांच गुंडे मिल कर दड़े बड़े गाँवों को दबाते हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई भी नहीं होती। ज्यादातर लोगों का यह खयाल हो गया है कि उन गुण्डों को पुलिस अपने हाथ में रखती है। पुलिस का काम तो जनता को गुंडों से बचाना है। इसलिए पुलिस द्वारा जनता को गुंडों से बचाया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए नहीं तो गुंडागर्दी बढ़ती जाएगी।

प्रजातन्त्र का शासन बड़े प्रान्तों में तो लागू है। लेकिन जो श्रेणी के राज्य थे आज भी उनमें अप्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से काम चल रहा है। उनमें भी शासन की ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि वहाँ पर चुनी हुई परिषद या लेजिस्लेचर हो। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जिस प्रकार मुनासिब समझें वहाँ भी प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से शासन चलाने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि वहाँ के लोग भी महसूस कर कि हम स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं।

हमारे यहाँ जो डाकू समस्या है वह ज्यादा तर भिण्ड, मुरैना, छत्तरपुर, बिजावर और चरखारो की तरफ है। उस समस्या को हल करने का एक ही उपाय है। उस क्षेत्र के बुंदेले तथा अन्य लोग ठाकुर राजाओं की फौजों में काम करते थे और जागिरें भी पाए हुए थे। उनको अब फौज से निकाल दिया गया है और उनकी जागिरें जब्त कर ली गयी हैं। उनमें कुछ लोगों के घरों में अर्धतें परदानशीन भी हैं। जब उनको खाने पीने की तकलीफ होती है तो उनको डकैती की

धारण लेनी पड़ती है। इन लोगों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि अपने लड़कों को स्कूलों में भेज सकें। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इनके लड़कों को और अन्य गरीबों के लड़कों को फीस में और खर्च में कुछ रियायत करके स्कूलों में भेजा जाए ताकि वे पढ़ लिख कर योग्य नागरिक बनें और देश की सेवा कर सकें। अभी तो घर बैठे बैठे उनके मन में डकैती करने की भावना ही पैदा होती है।

दूसरे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस लड़ाई के समय में भी जो सिपाही छाँटे जाते हैं उसकी व्यवस्था हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। वहाँ कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ केन्द्र बनाया जाए और वहाँ के योग्य नवयुवकों को फौज में ले लिया जाए। वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आशा है आप इस और ध्यान देंगे। अभी तक ऐसा बहादुर काम के लोगों को लिया ही नहीं गया है।

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia):
Mr. Speaker, Government have been very severely criticised by the Opposition Benches for using the powers that have been conferred upon the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national efforts during the emergency.

12:35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

From Communist Benches it has been said that the Government have misused the power. The Swantantra Party Leader has said that these powers have been utilised by the Government for political purposes. The Jan Sangh leader has said that these powers have been utilised against those who have the courage to criticise the Government. I have not been able to understand the justification of this criticism because it was only a criticism without any specific instances. I suppose it was the leader of the Muslim League who attacked the search of the house of a Congressman. If the Government

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

have done this, then Government have been fair; Government have spared not even Congressmen.

Shri Koya (Kozikode): It was not a Congressman's house; it is the house of an institution.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Anyway, there was some reference about the Congress there and therefore, if it is so the Government have been fair. My complaint is that the Government should have been more strict in dealing with those who have intentionally and unintentionally tried to weaken the defence efforts by action or speech. I do not consider anything that is said or done to weaken the defence efforts in an irresponsible way to be courageous. Sir, I would not speak much on this because I have to touch one or two other points which in my opinion are more important to raise.

It has been understood that the Government are reviewing their policy of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the promotions. My question on this had been disallowed by the Speaker but I was given some information in writing by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and on that basis I say that the Government are now reviewing the policy which I referred to. This policy was first initiated by the Ministry of Railways but I am sorry to say, with the change of Minister in the Ministry, the policy of that Ministry in regard to reservation has been changed. If the Government changes, the policy changes; that is understood. But if Ministers change, the policy changes are un-understandable—and we found that in the Ministry of Railways. It is understood that instructions were issued to suspend the reservation in promotions. The employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are struck with a thunder bolt. There is panic and a feeling of insecurity in them. They are aggrieved of the high-handedness of the Government, to jeopardise their constitutional interests

which are even upheld by the Supreme Court. As you know, the order of the Railway Board which gave reservation in promotions was largely challenged in the Madras high court, and an appeal was preferred by the Railway Board in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court have upheld that order. The order of the Railway Board was upheld *in toto*. But now the Government have started reviewing that order, and that policy. I do not know if it will be a contempt of the Supreme Court to do any such thing. But I would only request the Government that before doing any such thing, the Government should think twice. The reservation in promotions is not only required in the lower levels but also in Class II and Class I services, and I wish that the Government take all possible steps to introduce the reservation in promotions that was there in Class III and Class IV services. I must say there is a mockery of reservation in the services. That arises this way. As you know, in every Ministry or in many of the Ministries, there are some posts of sweepers. All these posts of sweepers are reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes. I do not understand any justification for reserving the posts of sweepers for the Scheduled Castes.

An Hon. Member: Because nobody comes forward.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I do not consider it necessary that any attempt like this should be made by the Government to reduce the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the services. Then there is the 1961 census. If you look to the figures of the population of Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra, you will wonder why the number has gone down very much. I do not know if there has been an attempt to take away the reservation of Scheduled Castes even before it expires in 1972. There is a section in this country which feels sore about the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. It is obvious that there is some attempt somewhere to reduce the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I would like to correct the wrong impression of the hon. Member. It is not that the number of Scheduled Castes has been reduced in the census report of 1961. Some of the Scheduled Caste members have changed their religion and they have become Buddhists, and they are no more considered as Scheduled Castes. That is why, after taking away that big chunk of Buddhists from the Scheduled Caste population, the number has come down. It is not that their number has been reduced by any miscalculation.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I will come to the point. I must say something about the Scheduled Tribes. There has been a definite attempt to reduce their population. As you know, there are Scheduled areas, and only Scheduled Tribes who live in those Scheduled areas are considered to be Scheduled Tribes. Even if other members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes live a furlong away from the village which comes under the Scheduled areas, they are not considered to be Scheduled Tribes, though their living conditions and all other conditions are the same. Therefore, it looks that these lakhs of Scheduled Tribes have been excluded from the population of Scheduled Tribes. I say that if these lakhs and lakhs of Scheduled Tribes are included as Scheduled Tribes, the number of seats of Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies will increase. Is there not an attempt deliberately made by some interests to reduce the number of Scheduled Tribes in the legislatures? I must say some attempt has been made in regard to the Scheduled Castes also. The change of religion has been mentioned here. But I must say that a reference may be made to Explanation II to article 25 of the Constitution. Something has been said about the Buddhist

religion and Sikh and Jaina religions also. I will read Explanation II. It says:

"In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and in reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly."

I do not want to say much. I only want to ask the Government to go behind the meaning of this explanation. What are the reasons for this explanation being given in the Constitution? Even if some of the Scheduled Castes have changed their religion, do you mean to say that the disabilities from which they were suffering have all gone? You will have to review this question afresh.

I may add that some of the Scheduled Castes have changed their religion. There are a number of sub-castes even among the Scheduled Castes. Only one particular caste has changed its religion: there too, not all of them. Only some of them have changed their religion. I do not think that changing of religion by some members of a particular caste among so many Scheduled Caste people will affect the population in such a big way. This is a point that the Government should take note of.

I would like to bring one important point before this House. I would request the House to give me a patient hearing for that point.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I will finish in one minute.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): He is making very good points, and so he requires some more time.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: There is a reference to citizenship in the report. A number of people have been granted citizenship in the past years. The hon.

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs probably knows a great patriot, Dr. Khankhoje. For the last seven and a half years, he has been applying for citizenship. The rules might be there. But Dr. Khankhoje has been a great patriot and a valiant fighter in the struggle for freedom. I do not know what are the reasons that are coming in the way of granting citizenship right to Dr. Khankhoje. Dr. Khankhoje has served in many capacities in foreign countries. In Mexico, he has been known as the man who gives bread. He was invited by the old Madhya Pradesh Government here to serve on some agricultural committee. He thought it was that after India became independent he should come to India and live here as a citizen of free India. He could not live here in the British days. He fought with the Britishers and the Britishers would not have done justice to him if he had lived in India. I do not know the reasons and I do not know what justification the Ministry of Home Affairs has for not giving citizenship rights to Dr. Khankhoje for seven and a half years. The time that is required is only five years. And these five years have gone. I would like the Government to consider this matter sympathetically.

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना) : सभापति महोदया, मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहक है क्योंकि इमरजेंसी में उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। यह बात है कि इमरजेंसी को किसी पार्टी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया है हालांकि मूल में जो हालात हैं वह इस बात का तकाजा करते हैं कि इस इमरजेंसी में सख्ती से अमल किया जाय।

जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री की दूसरी जिम्मेदारियां हैं वहां उन्हें हि दुस्तान और नेपाल के ताल्लुकात खुशगवार बनाने में बहुत अहम काम किया है जिसके लिए कि म श्री महोदया मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक है।

यह ठीक है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइव्स की बहबूदी के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो प्रोग्राम पहली पांच सालों योजना और दूसरी पांच सालों योजना में बनाये गये थे, उनमें काफी रकम खर्च की गई है। लेकिन उसका नतीजा उतना अच्छा नहीं निकला, जितना कि निकलना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का बजह यह है कि जो बहुत सी रकमें एलाट की गई हैं, उनमें से कई नाजायज खर्च भी हुई होंगी। इसके अलावा इस मन्त्रालय के कामों में अफसरान ने भी पूरा पूरा तमबावुन नहीं दिया। सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्राइवेट अदारी को भी रूपया दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसका भी कोई अच्छा अंजाम या फल नहीं हुआ।

मेरी राय में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लैंडलेस टिलजं को जमीनें देने की जो योजना है, वह भी कारामद साबित नहीं हुई है। उस की बजह यह है कि एक तो जो जमीन लेकर दी जाती है, वह ज्यादा कीमत में आती है और दूसरे, जो जमीन मिलती है, वह काब्त करने लाक नहीं होती है। इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री से मेरा सुझाव यह है कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से स्टेट्स को जो फालते जमीन दी गई है या दी जा रही है, वह मिनिस्ट्री वह तमम जमीन लेकर हरिजनों और शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स जातियों में तबसीम करे, ताकि उनको कुछ फायदा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने जो जमीन राज्य सरकारों को दी है, वह तकरीबन पांच या छः रुपए की एक्ड के हिसाब से दी गई है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उस जमीन को नीलाम कर के देती हैं और इस प्रकार वे उसी जमीन का ४०० या ५०० रुपए की एकड लेती हैं। अगर वह जमीन रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से सीधी लेकर शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइव्स को दी जाये, तो यह योजना कारामद हो सकती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों के अलावा आज सिविल डिफेंस का काम निहायत अहम और जरूरी है, क्योंकि आजकल जो जंग लड़ी जाती है, वह पहली जंगों से बिल्कुल मुश्किल है। जब तक हमारा अन्दरूनी महाज्र मजबूत न हो, हमारे खेतों और कारखानों में पूरी पूरी पंदावार न हो और जंग या छतरे के मोके पर शहरी आवादी में किसी किस्म की धबराहट पैदा न हो, तब तक आजकल की जंग कामयाबी के साथ नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि अपने सिविल डिफेंस को मजबूत किया जाये। जंग के दौरान में दुश्मन मुश्किल तरीके अख्यार करता है और अपने जामूसों और एजेंटों के जरिये ऐसी कार्यवाहियाँ करता है, जिससे लोगों में धबराहट पैदा हो। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अपने मुल्क के सिविल डिफेंस को मजबूत बनाने के लिए पूरी ताकत लगा दी जाये, ताकि हमारा मुल्क एक किस्म का मजबूत गढ़ बन जाए और दुश्मन को इस बात का मौका न मिले कि वह लोगों में किसी किस्म की धबराहट पैदा कर सके।

आज पंजाब को एक बहादुर चीफ मिनिस्टर मिला हुआ है जिससे इस इमर्जेंसी में और सिविल डिफेंस के सिलसिले में पंजाब ने सबसे ज्यादा अहम पार्ट अदा किया है। जहाँ तक रुपये का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब ने साठे पांच करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठ करके नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में दिये हैं। इसके अलावा पंजाब ने पौने दो लाख ग्राम के करीब सोना दिया है, जो कि नेहरू जी के वजन से दुगुना है और चांदी श्रीमती इंडिरा गांधी के वजन के बराबर दी है। इसके अलावा पंजाब ने ५०० बोलत खून प्रतिदिन देने का और बीस लाख नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है।

यह ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने सेंटर से राइफलों और एयरगन्ज की मांग की है, लेकिन अभी तक वे दी नहीं गई हैं। पंजाब सरकार के ट्रेनिंग देने का जो प्रोग्राम बनाया

है, उसमें सिर्फ यानों में या जिन लोगों के पास बन्दूकें हैं, उनसे लेकर लोगों को सिखलाई दी जा रही है। मैं सरकार से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि पंजाब सरकार ने राइफलों और एयर-गन्ज की जो मांग की है, उस को पूरा कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि एयर-गन्ज और और राइफलों के बैंगर ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा सकती। उन्होंने यह भी मांग की है कि अगर एयरगन्ज बाहर से मंगवा कर नहीं दी जा सकती, तो चण्डीगढ़ के नजदीक जो नया कारखाना पंजौर बना है, उसमें इन को बनाने की इजाजत दी जाये। लेकिन कई महीने गुजरने के बावजूद अभी तक उस तजवीज पर विचार ही हो रहा है और कोई फाइनल डिजिजन नहीं किया गया है। अगर उनको इस बात की इजाजत दी जाये, तो वे सिखलाई के लिए एयरगन्ज और दूसरा सामान आप बना सकेंगे।

आज यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आगे चल कर कैसे हालात पदा हों और जंग कब शुरू हो जाये। परन्तु चीन ने तपाकिस्तान से जो मुआहिदा किया है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि दोनों मुल्कों ने आपस में एक गठजोड़ किया है, आपस में कोई फसला किया है। इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पंजाब के बीस लाख लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार को पूरी इमदाद शीघ्र दी जानी चाहिए। अगर पाकिस्तान ने इस मुल्क के लिए कोई खतरा पैदा किया और मुल्क को किसी इम्तिहान में डाल दिया, तो पंजाब सरकार और पंजाब के नौजवानों की तरफ मैं बिश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उस इम्तिहान में पंजाब हमेशा की तरह पूरा उतरेगा। पंजाब के तमाम नौजवान मुल्क की हिफाजत और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए अपने आप को पेश करते हैं। इसके अलावा सामान पैदा करने के जो अदारे हैं, उन्होंने भी यह पेशकश की है कि डिफेंस और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए जिस सामान की जरूरत पड़े, उसको वे बनाने के लिए तयार हैं।

[श्री दत्तजीत सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टरी की मांगों का समर्थन और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

Shri Sonavane: Mr. Chairman, I would like to place only one point before the House, which was urged by the hon. Member, Shri Wasnik; that is, the census of the scheduled castes, particularly in Maharashtra. It is an old story that in the census, there was no column kept for the registration of scheduled castes. Their registration was covered under 'special information'.

12-59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If a scheduled caste was being registered and if the enumerator failed to fill up that column 'special information', the registration as a scheduled caste of a scheduled caste who was being enumerated would be forgotten. Under those circumstances, the number of scheduled castes in the 1961 census has gone down considerably. No doubt some of the scheduled castes have become Buddhists, but I would like to bring one thing to the pointed attention of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who has the greatest interest of the scheduled castes at his heart and also my hon. friend, the new Minister of State, Shri Hajar-navis, who will bring to bear a fresh outlook on this matter and review the whole thing. To me, Sir, it looks that the enumeration of Scheduled Castes in the 1961 census is totally wrong. The figures are wrong because the enumerators who went..

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: What about the lady Minister who is in charge of the whole thing?

Shri Sonavane: I am sorry, Sir. I know she belongs to a Scheduled Caste and she has that heart and interest. Therefore, I wanted to invite, particularly, the attention of the other two and make them interested in this.

Sir, if a test recount is taken in a district it can easily be found. I would say that great injustice has been done to the Scheduled Castes. The previous population of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra was 12 per cent of the population of that State. It has now come down to 5.63 per cent. That is a very great reduction. I think there is something wrong. One man said that wherever the enumerators went, no individual question was asked, there was no specific column to enter whether a particular man belonged to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes and in the absence of that the enumeration of scheduled Castes has gone by default. As I said, a great injustice has been done to these castes, particularly in Maharashtra. I would, therefore, request, through you, Sir, the Home Ministry, to see that a test check is taken. Otherwise, a great injustice would be perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes in those areas.

Mr. Speaker: There is one difficulty with me, that no count can be taken after one o'clock!

Shri Sonavane: I would once again say, Sir, that a test check is essential to restore confidence in the minds of the Scheduled Castes.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must express my deep sense of sorrow over the sad demise of my friend and colleague, Shri B. N. Datar. A reference has already been made in this House, and I do not want to take much time of the House over the matter. However, I would like to add that he was a quiet and unassuming leader and worker, and he was also a very successful parliamentarian. Above all, Sir, he was a good man who never involved himself in any group or politics or conflicts. I have to express my sorrow once again, and I do feel sad to have parted with such a dear colleague.

Sir, I am thankful to the House for the consideration shown and also

some compliments paid to the work of the Home Ministry as well as, sometimes, to me. I am glad that some of the Members paid those compliments with some reservation, and I have welcomed it because it is always better that we do not feel complacent about things. I very well know our shortcomings and limitations. However, Sir, the discussion has continued for over 12 hours and it is very difficult for me to cover all the speeches and the points referred to therein.

There are some important points on which I would certainly like to express my views. They are: the question of emergency, the use of the Defence of India Rules, treatment of the detenus in jail, corruption, services, backward classes, communalism and national integration. Besides these, Sir, there are a few other points which if I have the time, I shall try to deal with.

Sir, there has been much talk about the use of Defence of India Rules. And, ironically, in this matter, it was interesting to see how the members of the Communist Party and Shri Ranga came together. But, before I enter into details, I would like to ask, especially, the Members of the Opposition to put their hands on their hearts and say if the emergency powers have really been misused—of course, here and there we may have made mistakes—or there has ever been a grave miscarriage of justice.

Shri Ranga: For political purposes they are being misused.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is very well known that no action has been taken against any political party as such. No party has been asked to discontinue its work or its activities, or declared unlawful or illegal. There has been, as far as I can see, almost complete freedom in the matter of speeches and writings during this period of emergency.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the breaking up of our meeting?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member will kindly keep patience I shall try to deal with all the points, if I get the time. In fact, I was somewhat afraid, while the hon. Member was sitting there in the Chair, because I did not know how I could deal with the points referred to by her with her in the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would have given him full chance.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask her to come over, if that can help.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, even in regard to the Communist Party we have not dealt with them as a party. We have certainly dealt with some of the Members of the Communist Party who held views which we considered were dangerous for the security of the country.

As regards the detenus and their releases, the House is very well aware of the fact that under the rules the review should take place after a period of six months has elapsed. We have not stuck to those rules, and the State Governments themselves have taken action much before this period. In fact, the Kerala Government agreed to release one of the important leaders of the Communist Party, I think, after about 10 or 15 days of his arrest.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Because he was ill.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, he was not; he was in perfect health.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): But the Kerala Government Home Minister himself said that he was released because he was ill.

An Hon. Member: He had to say something.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member need not put those questions, because he has not followed me. He does not know to whom I am referring. I do not want to mention his name here. But I can tell him that as soon as he reached his home from jail his friend was good enough to ring me up and he was in perfect health. Besides, in Delhi itself, almost all the Communist detenus were released after about a month. Recently, very recently, the Kerala Government has released all the detenus, the very same State Government against which Shri Vasudevan Nair had so much to say. In fact, it has gone ahead of other States. In spite of the activities of some of the members of the Communist Party, the Kerala Government has released all the detenus.

Shri Daji (Indore): Why not all the State Governments do so?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He has to persuade his Chief Minister.

Shri Daji: If the Home Minister cannot persuade him, how can I?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): It is because friends like you are there.

Shri Daji: I am quite safe.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am doing my duty, and I hope the hon. Member will do his own.

There are some States where the number of detenus now is not more than four or five. In some cases, it is ten. But there are some others where the number is large. Though I cannot give the exact figures, I would like to say that the number of releases must have gone over 300. There are many detenus, about 24 or 25, who are on parole. Under these circumstances, it would be found that not only the Central Government but the State Governments also have dealt with this matter sympathetically and liberally, if I might use that word.

The position in regard to Assam and West Bengal is entirely different. I know the House will agree with me that Assam and West Bengal do not come in the same category as other States of our country. I had discussions with both the West Bengal and Assam Governments, and I am prepared to admit that they were very reluctant to order the release of the detenus.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): Do they at least review those cases?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall deal with the position of West Bengal a little later. I would only beseech hon. Members not to interrupt me or impatient. They can put questions, if they like, at the end, provided, of course, the Speaker permits.

Mr. Speaker: I was just going to interrupt. Should he give that latitude to Members?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am very sorry. That is why I said subject to the permission of the Speaker.

Shri Vasudevan Nair had every right to criticise the Government for those detentions but, I am sorry he referred to the past history and past activities of the Communist Party since the days we were engaged in the freedom struggle. I do not want to enter into the past history, or the role of the Communist Party since 1920-21.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is so obnoxious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Unfortunately, the Communist Party has the knack of arriving at wrong judgements, especially, on political matters. Since 1920 it is not only once but consistently the Communist Party has made mistakes....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But still survived, unfortunately.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: and survived—please do not remind me of all those things—sometimes survived with the help of the British Government when we were fighting the British Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In spite of all the repressive measures.

Shri Hem Barua: Now with the help of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the Home Minister said "with the help of the British Government". I wanted to point out the present position.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When we were having a life and death struggle during the regime of the British Government, during the last war, the Communist Party revived itself, strengthened itself, with the help of the then British Government. I am very sorry to say that. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the debate calmly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Members to remain calm, and I shall be as objective as possible. In this matter, have I said anything wrong?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are quite right.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमें पकड़वाने की कोशिश किया करते थे १९४० की मूवमेंट में।

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was only referring to the wrong judgements the Communist Party arrives at in regard to important and vital political matters. The Communist Party, unfortunately, has never worked according to the wishes and

aspirations of the people. As I said, I am talking only of political things. The Communist Party has always missed the bus in this matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You should be happy about it. Why should you be afraid of it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not at all afraid. I only wanted to say that the Communist Party had functioned in a different way and had thought in a different way.

An hon. Member: The Communist Party did not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even when we were fighting the freedom struggle, the Communist Party always felt that Gandhiji was a reactionary, he should not be trusted and he should not be believed in important matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They agreed with Stalin in that respect.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Along with this, anyhow, I must compliment the Communist Party for what they have done since China made the aggression on our country. This was the first time, I think, the Communist Party took a right decision.

Mr. Speaker: There should not be any running commentary.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Some rectification of history is going on.

Shri Hem Barua: Re-reading of history.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The official policy of the Communist Party, their resolution is perfectly all right and quite sound in the present context. I have referred to it earlier also and paid my compliments. But, unfortunately, the position is such that in the Communist Party also, though they would not like me to say so—but, I would very much like to say so—there are two sections, one called leftists and the other called rightists.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

I do not know whether they call themselves rightists or leftists.

Dr. Ranen Sen: How many parties or groups are there in the Congress.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Elura): Ten.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, I would like to mention this, because we have always been very much dubbed as rightists and leftists, saying that inside the Congress there are rightists and leftists. I am glad that the Communist Party has also both rightists and leftists.

It has so happened that even the speech of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has not found a place in the official organ of the Communist Party. Indeed, I must pay my tribute to Shrimati Renu Chakravarty for the courage she has shown in expressing her views frankly.

Shri Tyagi: Why do they not join our party?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not enough attraction.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Then there will be more leftists in your party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I may inform the House that the entire debate on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs is going to come in the official organ of the Communist Party next week.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It might find a place there. But I happened to be in Calcutta either a day or two before the hon. Member had delivered her speech; or, probably, it was on the same day. To my surprise, I found that her speech was reported in all the papers of Calcutta except the official organ of the Communist Party. I know she will not refute it.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you sorry for that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She is a revisionist.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The leftist section has adopted an attitude of hostility and non-cooperation towards the rightist leadership, which has now come into power, I am told, it conspired to get the Swadhinata Press sealed, removed party funds and letters and made the task of the new rightist leadership practically impossible.

I am sorry that much concern has been expressed in some of the European countries in regard to the detention of some members of the Communist Party of India. I regret very much that things have not been put in the proper perspective before them. I am quite sure that if the correct picture is placed, there may not be such a misconception among them about the action taken by the Government of India.

Shri Vasudevan Nair asked me if some action was taken against others also under the Defence of India Rules. Besides those who were detained for political reasons 846 other persons were arrested and prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules. Out of these 846, 685 were proceeded against for various types of offences which impeded war-efforts. About 100 persons were arrested for hoarding and black-marketing. In West Bengal stringent action was taken against 1,330 persons for profiteering under the Essential Commodities Act.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Were any detained?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have just now said—I cannot give the exact figures—that about 685 persons are being proceeded against in court—and how many others have been detained. I can assure the House that the State Governments are quite clear in their mind that they will do everything possible to stop profiteering and try to maintain the price line.

Then comes the question of newspapers. We have, as a matter of principle, been giving the utmost freedom to newspapers. We have not stopped or prevented the publication of any newspaper. However, in spite of clear advice from us and even my personal appeal to them, there have been some cases in which some action was called for. The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met me and I told them that I shall greatly welcome the appointment of a committee by them and that Government will not move in the matter at all against any paper until it had consulted the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and that if that committee gave its advice or agreed with us that action should be taken, we will do so.

We have taken action in the case of four papers so far and in all those four cases the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference fully concurred. In fact, when Shri Chagla, our High Commissioner in London, was here, he told me that there was much criticism in London in regard to the action taken by us against these papers. When I explained to him as to what our procedure is and specially told him that the Government does not move in the matter unless it has got the consent of or has consulted the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he was perfectly satisfied. He said, "This matter is not known at all in London", namely, that it is only the representatives of the papers themselves who decided that.

Shri Tyagi: Our publicity is always poor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Were the extracts examined by the Home Ministry, or were they blindly accepted?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would request Shri Kamath also to keep

patience. I have got his point in mind.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is not his virtue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not have to learn virtue from you. You cannot teach virtue to me. You better keep quiet.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Kamath specially referred to certain extract which had appeared in papers and against which action was taken. He referred to something that had appeared about Shrimati Indira Gandhi Left to myself. I do not know whether that extract would have found a place in the charges or the document which was given to that paper; but I must say, whether it was actionable or not, that it did exhibit something bad, or shall I say, it was indeed much below the standard. I might say, it was indecent to make a reference of that kind. I am referring to this matter purely on moral grounds and on a point of etiquette or courtesies which we have to observe in life. It is a different matter whether legally it was actionable or not, but is it not desirable or advisable for papers to maintain certain standards while making reference to individuals? However, I might tell Shri Kamath that it is not purely on the basis of that particular item that action was taken against that paper.

May I, with your permission, Sir, read out just a few extracts which had appeared in that paper?

Shri Vishudevan Nair: Which is that paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is the *Organiser*.

The headline itself was "The Story of Tezpur."

"The death brigade was the first to run. The insistence on the 8th

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September line is a miserable subterfuge to save one's face not the face of the country. Poor Gandhiji he should have been living at this hour. In this land of ahimsa he would have seen gold being given preference for its capacity to acquire more and more effective instruments of violence. The Government is talking gloomily; it is losing bravely. It has failed the people badly."

There is another paper which wrote like this:—

"NEFA will soon be no more. We will be pushed out of Ladakh too as and when the Chinese decide because we are losing the undeclared war between India and China."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Which is this other paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member knows that we have taken action against four papers, namely, *Organiser*, *Hindustan*, *Panchjanya* and *Current*. I am quoting some extracts from those papers. I shall not take more time. But may I, with your permission, read out another three or four lines? This paper says:—

"They
that is, the Government

"They seem to be more concerned with their own socio-political prestige and self-glorification than with the fact of mass murders of our illclad and ill-equipped soldiers. If the politicians do not improve their ways, the possibility of the Army and the realistic patriotic elements taking over the destiny of the nation in their hands cannot be ruled out."

Shri Tyagi: It was a good piece of advice, I must say.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is an open instigation for the Army to revolt. How could it be?

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, it is said so, namely, that our Army reputed to be one of the finest in the world is so angry. I do not want to read out everything because we need not repeat these things, if that paper has done it. I am exceedingly sorry that this paper should have written this kind of thing. It is an editorial comment. It is not purely news; it is the editorial in that paper.

So, hon. Members will see . . .

Shri Daji: The only action taken was warning!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, in regard to this paper, it is a different matter, but in regard to other papers only a warning was issued.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Were there representations from the Communist Party to take action against these papers?

Shri Daji: Of course, we would represent. Even now I will represent on the floor of the House . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Do represent.

Shri Daji: It is subversion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There has been no such representation. As I said, it was on our own that we took action against them. As the hon. Member has said, in fact, we have done nothing much except that we have issued warnings. I might also add that we had asked the State Governments to adopt the same policy if they so desire, that is, to have a State Press Advisory Committee, and if they had to do anything in regard to the paper, they might as well consult the State Press Advisory Committees.

This is what the Government have done during the last few months and I would like to ask the House if what we have done could be justified or not, whether we have exceeded our limit, whether we have gone beyond a reasonable limit or we have exercised restraint and made as balanced an approach as was possible. But may I, in this connection, mention with your permission, Sir, as to how the political parties in the Opposition have fulfilled their obligations? It is unfortunate. I know that some of the members of the communist party hold entirely different views. But sometimes I am amazed to see what appears in their booklets or leaflets or papers and sometimes what they say in their speeches. I was surprised to get a booklet which is in Bengali—I am sorry I am taking much time of the House—and if I be permitted to read a few lines from it, it will indicate as to how some of the members of the communist party are thinking or functioning.

"The Central Government passed the Defence of India Rules and announced the emergency in a very hasty manner and the Prime Minister has hinted that the state of emergency would continue for at least five years. Arrests under the Defence of India Rules and Security Act have been started simultaneously. Labourers, peasants and other workers of democratic movements have been thrown into prison and the public opinion has been silenced. It has become the chief effort of the Government to arouse nationalism by creating terror. On the other hand, the State leaders are shouting day in and day out in a loud voice. Give blood, give money, give gold. The radio sets are blaring out in a high pitch the dramas on national defence performed by hired actors and the All-India Radio of the Government, the soul of the country, seems to be suffering from delirium. The life of the country is getting suffo-

cated. Absolute military dictatorship in India at present is not possible because of democratic consciousness of the people and the strength of the movement. So, attempts are being made for establishing a partial military rule by keeping Shri Nehru in the forefront under the garb of democracy. Nevertheless, taking this undefined border as a demarcated one, China has been branded as an aggressor and the maps of India have been changed many times and so also the borders . . ."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which is the paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Patriotism is being roused today on the question of undefined border . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let me know what is the source. Is it the publication of the West Bengal organising committee or it is of the Communist Party of India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a pamphlet called . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it published by the Communist Party? I want to know.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is in Bengali—some Katha. Its English translation could be: "People should think over."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to know whether it is a publication of the West Bengal organising committee or is it of the Communist Party of India? Otherwise, by having it read out in our name, I think, you are making an absolutely incorrect statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said in the very beginning that I did not want to accuse or charge the hon. Members or those who adopted the

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official line. Before I started mentioning anything on this matter, I did say, there are members of the Communist Party who hold entirely different views. But there are others. . . (Interruptions).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is there any printed line to the effect that it is by the Communist Party of India? It is not a Communist Party publication.

Shri Tyagi: Which other party could it be?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am merely saying, there can be no. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has that been written by a member of the Communist Party? Has he been disowned by the Communist Party that he is not a member of the Communist Party?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The point is, there are members in the Communist Party who hold entirely different views from those who hold the official line which has been adopted by the Communist Party. Therefore, I have made a distinction between those who hold the leftist views and those who hold the . . . (Interruptions).

Dr. Ranen Sen: No section of the Communist Party has ever published anything like that in West Bengal. We challenge it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In all fairness, he should tell us the name of either the publisher or the author of this paper. We want your protection, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We want your protection.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Three or four days ago I met the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he never attributed such things to any section of the Communist Party. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: The lady Member protests too much.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would just want to have the information from the hon. Home Minister. We want to know who is the publisher and if there is any author's name. We want to know in which press it was printed and all that. Surely, we must know all these things.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, I shall give the necessary details to the hon. Member. I shall do it without any reservation.

Shri Hem Barua: Please do.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are also interested to know.

Shri A. P. Jain: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): The point of order is this. If an hon. Member reads an extract from any document, any other Member of the House can request the Speaker to ask the Member to put the document on the Table of the House. And I make the request that the document may be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Daji: Thank you very much.

Shri Tyagi: On security grounds, it may not be done, Sir. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: There can be demand, if the extracts are read, that the whole document be placed on the Table of the House and that demand is justified. If it is now being denied that no member of the Communist Party, whether rightist or leftist, has issued this, the hon. Minister must have satisfied himself or he should—as he had said—satisfy himself that

he believes or has reason to believe that the author is a communist. At least that much he must satisfy himself.

Shri A. P. Jain: Will it be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, I would say. I am sorry I have made some Members angry . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is a responsible Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have never said that I shall not give the necessary information. I have never said that. Of course, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is very kind to me, I thought I shall take her into confidence.

Shri Tyagi: I never knew that!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tyagi gets so soon jealous of other persons.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: While referring to political parties, may I say a word about the Jan Sangh. I might say, of course, it is my unfortunate duty to point out to each and everyone of them. In spite of protestations, the Jan Sangh has not been very straight. Whenever they have got an opportunity, they have tried to exploit the present situation. I have seen some of the speeches made by the workers and the leaders of the Jan Sangh. They have been highly communal and highly provocative in the criticisms of the Government. Of course, they are certainly entitled to launch the severest possible criticism against the Government and its policies, but at least adequate care is to be taken to see that it does not go against the national interest. Unfortunately . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Would you be able to cite an example of saying something against the national interests?

Shri Tyagi: Have patience.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I admit that strong criticism is levelled by us against the Congress Government, but I would like to know whether anything has been stated against the national interests.

Shri Tyagi: Please wait. You will have it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri R. S. Pandey: Let me hear the Home Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend is the master of the House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry that again Shri U. M. Trivedi is interrupting. Otherwise, I had no mind, and I wanted to save the time of the House also. But I would just read out two lines to show the kind of speeches made:

“मुसलमान कभी भारत के साथ नहीं हो सकते। नेहरू नासिर अंग अरब वालों के पीछे लग कर समय खराब कर रहा है। उसे चाहिये कि हमारा जो दोस्त देश है इजराइल, उससे सहायता लें।”

An Hon. Member: Who has said it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: My hon. friend need not ask me to give names etc.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The House is interested to know.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is the trend of speeches I shall not quote other extracts, because the language used is . . .

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान के वास्ते कहा है या हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान के वास्ते कहा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान कहां साथ आजायेंगे ? यह तो हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों का सवाल है।

I shall not read out the other extracts. The language used is terrible. And I

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do not want to vitiate the atmosphere of this House by reading out those extracts . . .

Shri Daji: But still you are doing it by reading out the extracts.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I also add that the recent exhibition held in Lucknow has pained me immensely? It is true that the exhibition was held not directly by the Jan Sangh; others were also parties to it.

Shri Tyagi: Our Party Ministers were also there.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A Congress Minister was a party to it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not denying it. I said that members of other parties were also there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is the whole trouble of this Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But, unfortunately, my grouse is this. Of course, they have their own version. When this exhibition was organised, there was no intention, or at least no one knew among those who participated in that exhibition, that there would be another small pavilion opened by the name of *Ma Ki Pukar* in that industrial exhibition, and the other smaller pavilion was put up afterwards. I have seen some of the pictures. The pictures which were shown there in that exhibition, I can only say, were shocking. In fact, I am not generally inclined to take action, but if I had my way, I would have taken very severe action against the real organisers of that exhibition, because the point is not that the pavilion related to certain matters about the Prime Minister etc.—that is a different matter; of course, that is also very important—but yet what was shown there was to completely demoralise our nation and completely impede our war efforts. . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I make one request to you? I have not personally known any of those things; and perhaps this House also does not know what it was. So, will the hon. Minister kindly place on the Table of the House the contents of the document to which he is referring? Will that document be kindly placed on the Table of the House so that we may know whether there was anything in that *Ma ki Pukar* pavilion which could call for that criticism?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, anyhow, the hon. Member is the leader of the Jan Sangh; he can as well ask the members of his party to show him some of those pictures which they must have got with them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That will be begging the question, because I do not know whether my party has done it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not expected to place all the photographs and pictures here. I think that the hon. Member can see them whenever he wants.

Shri A. P. Jain: Everybody is denying the parenthood of this exhibition. May I know who owns it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There are many sitting here who have seen it.

Shri Tyagi: Does the hon. Home Minister realise that his own party Ministers were flirting about these Jan Sanghis with regard to this exhibition?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, they have their own explanation, but if what Shri Tyagi says is correct, naturally, we must feel very sorry for them.

I have only one thing to tell Mr. Kamath also, that one of the Members of his party, while making a speech said that both the Prime

Minister and the Home Minister should be shot dead.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who said that? On a point of order, Sir... (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious charge which the Home Minister has made. I can also make anonymous charges against the Members of the Congress Party. Let him tell us the name of the member of the party, when he said it and where he said it, so that we can check it up. Otherwise, we can go on flinging charges against the members of the Congress Benches. For instance, I can tell him that one of the Congress Members has said that all the Opposition parties should be destroyed in this country, and no Opposition party should be allowed to live in the country; there are members who have said that no Opposition party should live in this country, and all Opposition parties should be destroyed; they have said that, and I have heard it; and suppose I say that, will not the hon. Minister ask for the name and place etc..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Suppose I say that one of them has said:

“मै यहाँ इन को गाड़ कर तेरहवी कर के जाऊँगा।”

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious charge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us not bandy charges like this. It is a two-edged weapon. I can fling the charge in his face too.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You will realise, Sir, that this is a charge made against a member of the party. The party does not advocate any violence at all in its political activities. This is a serious charge. If the Home Minister proves this, we shall join with him in seeing that the person who makes such state-

ments is not only legally punished but whoever may be the person, the party also will take action against him. The Home Minister must come forward to tell us and the House who the person concerned is who has made that statement. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is giving chances to all Opposition parties to unite together, because he is offending one after the other.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is in that fortunate position.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. But I hope that in regard to all these statements that he makes, he does so after making himself sure....

Shri Nath Pai: He must make us sure. What is the use of his making himself sure?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is disrupting and destroying the national unity.

Shri Hem Barua: He must satisfy us. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When he makes these charges, he should satisfy us also.

Shri Hem Barua: He should satisfy us also because if he can name that man, action is going to be taken against the man.

Mr. Speaker: It is very regrettable that before they have heard me, hon. Members draw their own conclusions. I have not finished the sentence yet.

Shri Nath Pai: That sentence was complete.

Mr. Speaker: I was just going to say what I had in my mind, when these charges were made. I had not completed the sentence.

Shri Nath Pai: We thought that the sentence had been completed.

Shri Hem Barua: We thought that you had completed it.

Mr. Speaker: May I be allowed to continue now or not?

Shri Hem Barua: We thought that you had completed that sentence.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I do expect that the hon. Minister has made himself sure, because it is expected not only of the Home Minister,—in fact, more so of the Home Minister,—but of every Member that in regard to whatever he says here on the floor of this House, he makes himself sure and that he has grounds to believe that such and such a thing has happened. Every time any reference has been made to any party, each one of them has demanded that proof must be provided. They deny all those things. So, he must either lay those documents or whatever proof there is on the Table of the House, or he must satisfy them, because it is being denied openly here every time he makes charges against any party. Therefore, something must be done to satisfy them, that really the Home Minister has got that information upon which he can rely, and any honourable and reasonable man would have reasons to believe that such charges are there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry: I thought that because Shri Kamath believes in peace he would not take this attitude. But he has become so angry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You provoked me.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But may I say that all kinds of charges are levelled against the Government, against the Ministers? I do not know how far hon. Members of the Opposition assure themselves before making these charges. But I do not plead..... (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Hem Barua: You are side-tracking the issue.

Mr. Speaker: I may be given a chance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it fair for the Home Minister to take shelter under this that because vague charges are made by Opposition members, he will also go on making such charges?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not say that. In fact, I was going to add a clause, but the hon. Members would not listen to me. Hon. Members might make any criticism and level any charges they like. I have no objection to that. But in regard to this matter, I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We also say that. Therefore, I am throwing a challenge to him.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As you have said, I shall try to satisfy the hon. Members in regard to this matter to which I have just now referred. But why should the hon. Members get so much upset? There are workers. Shri Kamath may not say that, Shri Nath Pai might not say that, Shri Hem Barua may not say that and Shri Dwivedy may not say that. But then there may be other workers who indulge in all kinds of speeches....

Shri Nath Pai: They shall not belong to our Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If they had done that, that would be wrong. We would also admit it. Knowing full well that the statement if it has been made, was made by some irresponsible person,—I do not know—knowing full well that he is not a person who should be taken very seriously, according to his statement, can he make that charge against the Party? I ask: is it fair?

Shri Hem Barua: An omnibus charge is hurled at our Party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Home Minister has been good enough to level charges against lay member of my party. That means he knows who the person is though he has not disclosed the name. I spoke in the House during the course of the debate, I had talked of corruption. Suppose I had said that the Home Minister or the Law Minister or the Works Minister or the Education Minister was guilty of corruption, you would have hauled me over the coals, and rightly so.

Mr. Speaker: Surely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has mentioned that a member of our Party has made a speech or issued a statement. Am I not in order to request you to come to my rescue?

Mr. Speaker: I was waiting for the hon. Minister to finish that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Otherwise, let him gracefully withdraw it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In the very beginning, I told Shri Kamath that one of the members of his party had made this kind of statement. I stick to that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what has gone on record. But I understood that it was a direct reference to Shri Kamath. What does the record show?—I am sorry I misunderstood it.

An Hon. Member: The reference was not to Shri Kamath.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He did not refer to Shri Kamath.

May I make a submission? The hon. Home Minister usually make charges on the basis of some police or intelligence reports, whatever he may have. On many occasions we have represented to him and told him that even in some of our cases, these intelligence reports are absolutely incorrect. In the meeting itself, they

put a different interpretation and print words which had never been used. On the basis of such reports, he brings forward charges. I know the PSP will never speak in favour of the Communists. But I say that this is a matter of civil liberties and these charges should not be made in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: I have already told the Home Minister that he is uniting all Opposition Parties.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They will never unite.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister told us at our meeting with him that there is nothing against the PSP. He told me and Shri Kamath that there is nothing against our Party. On top of that here is the Home Minister coming with some undefined charges. He cannot say who is the man, where he said and when he said like this. He is simply hurling an omnibus charge.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he will satisfy the Members.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): This was being said by their party. In different parts of our State, meetings have been called by officials of the party, and they have said these things there.... (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Your people have said worse things..... (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You do not allow me to speak.... (Interruptions).

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : हमारे प्रांत में कांग्रेसी कांग्रेसियों की हत्या के षडयंत्र रचते हैं और यहां पर हमारे खिलाफ बोलते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat.

The hon. Home Minister has just said that he will be prepared to satisfy

[Mr. Speaker]

those Members about the charges he had made. If after seeing the Home Minister and having talked with him, there is something that the Members want to bring to my notice, namely, that there was no basis in that charge, certainly I will see to that.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. May I request you to give your ruling on one point? The Home Minister or any Minister, unless and until he has the documents and the facts before him, and when challenged, is ready to hurl them at the face of the Members who challenge, or places them on the Table of the House, must not be allowed to make vague charges against the party or against an individual.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a question only of satisfying us.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a question of satisfying us in his chamber and all that.

Mr. Speaker: It applies to everyone, not only to every Member but to the Ministers, particularly the Home Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: It applies to all Members also. But while you are very strict with Members on that, it is not so with the Ministers. There are occasions when we criticise somebody but it is challenged on the ground—very rightly—that the member is not here and we do not have the right to criticise him. We being very loyal to you submit to your ruling. But there are Ministers who under the cover of power—so-called power—hurl omnibus charges against us. I am very sorry to say that they get some encouragement from you... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I make no distinction. This applies to every Member. I have told the Home Minister also that the same

principles apply to him, that he must make himself certain that he has satisfied himself first before he makes whatever charges he is going to make. I warn a member when he makes a statement here whether he has made himself sure that there are reasonable grounds for believing like that. A Member, more particularly a Minister, should not make any allegation unless he is sure about it. And when it is challenged, certainly, as I have said before, I will go into the question whether those charges that have been made are made on the basis of any evidence or not. Certainly I will see that also. I do not say that different principles are applied or would ever be applied, whether he be a private Member or a Minister. Rather we expect that Ministers would be more responsible in that respect and would not make any charges unless they have evidence to convince any reasonable man about the veracity of those charges.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister has started, no doubt, to make such allegations against the various parties in a subtle manner. The difficulty is that in making those allegations, he picks out some persons, responsible or irresponsible, according to him probably responsible. But we are not in the know of the affairs. Therefore, would it not be meet and proper for him to give the names of such persons whom we may be able to tackle on party lines or in respect of whom we may be able to satisfy ourselves whether or not these things occur. I say this because some of our parties do not believe what the hon. Home Minister has referred to in regard to that matter. At no time has the party said such a thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whenever charges are made in the House, the person concerned, be he a Minister or a Member, should place the documents on the Table of the

House so that the House is satisfied that the charges made are quite correct. He should prove them here. Otherwise, if he has no proof—it is not a question of privately satisfying some of us; but the House must be satisfied that the Minister has in his possession facts for the statement which he is making—if he has no proof, he must withdraw it. He has not the facts before him. Therefore, the statement must be withdrawn.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. It was impliedly charged that I was not applying the same principles, but I rather feel that the Members are not applying a uniform principle. The other day I had asked a Member, when he had made a speech, that he should give me any evidence that he had, or any enquiry that he might have made, for making those charges and here there were hon. Members who said that this House would then be a House which would hold inquisitive enquiries about these things, and this should not be done. There were objections taken with all those Members here who are now taking exception to this. Even then I told the hon. Minister as well as the Member that they should send me their statements in support of those allegations as well as against them. Here too I am saying, repeating the same thing, that really I would satisfy myself first, see whether the Minister had justification. I would ask him to show that evidence, because it is the Home Ministry and it might not be advisable to ask him to lay all the testimony or all the documents or all the papers or the letters that he might have, but he has to convince.

The other request that has been made by Shri Trivedi is very reasonable. The hon. Minister has to satisfy the House this much; the name of the Member whom he has in mind who has written this thing or made such a speech or is the author of some book, must be disclosed to that party

so that party may have a chance either to deny that member belongs to that party—at least this much the party is entitled to quite rightly—or to dissociate itself from that member or individual or group, whoever it might be, because here it is now being claimed that those persons on whom the Home Minister is laying charges do not belong to those respective parties. Perhaps the person who might have made that might be irresponsible and might not belong to that party at all. At least this much has to be made clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, on a cognate point of order. We are grateful to you for your guidance, illuminating guidance.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही लोग बोला करेंगे या कि होम मिनिस्टर को भी बोलने का मौका देंगे ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको तो मैं बन्द नहीं कर सकता ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are labouring under a handicap. You are very wise, and in your mellow wisdom and ripe judgment you have given us good guidance. He has made a charge against a member of my party, and later on you have said you will make an enquiry. We do not wish to burden you with an enquiry. With so many burdens you already carry, we do not wish to put this additional burden on your shoulders. But the point is, the press will carry it today, and the damage will be done.

The other day you said rightly that a Member should not level charges without having reliable evidence. The other day when I spoke about corruption, I took hold of a portion of Shri Khanna's letter and read it out. That was enough for me, and Shri Khanna has himself admitted it on be-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

half of the whole Government. When I spoke about the Cabinet Secretary, I had the Prime Minister's letter....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want an enquiry now. Let him tell us the name of the person who said this, where he said it and when. That is all. Then we will see to it. We will not burden you at all, we assure you. This is very bad, and a great handicap for us. The press will carry it tonight.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister might be allowed to proceed. I will look further into it and see if any further action is called for. I will see what else can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may ask the press not to carry it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am very sorry I have disturbed the equanimity of the hon. Members of the Praja Socialist Party, but if Shri Dwivedy will be willing to talk to me—I do not know whether he would like to talk to me again....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will meet you.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Here is a very serious charge made against a member of our party. The charge is this, that he is going to shoot down the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. This is a very serious allegation made against a party. Possibly it is a baseless charge. Whatever that might be, our argument is this. If the Home Minister is not in possession of any facts and documents to satisfy us right now, this must be expunged from the proceedings, because this is a very serious charge against the party. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is very unfortunate that even the decision comes

from other quarters when I am the person who should decide it.

Shri Hem Barua: I am only requesting you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not referring to him, but some other Member who spoke.

When the Minister says that he will have a talk with the leader of the party and tell him all the facts that he has, is it not proper to wait for that opportunity?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order then in what Shri Hem Barua has said. Nothing has been violated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They should have talked to the leader of the party before bringing it up on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now that it has been challenged, he has invited Shri Dwivedy, and if after that talk Shri Dwivedy comes, to me and says that that is not enough, we will see whether it is to be taken up. I think we should allow the hon. Minister to proceed calmly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall do so, but my only regret is that I have taken time over it. I do not know how much I have done it, and how much the Members of the Opposition have done it. But I wanted to say something about the Swatantra Party also.

In all sincerity I apologise to the hon. Members of the Opposition if I have hurt their feelings.

Shri Hem Barua: You have sufficiently hurt.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was far from my mind, but if political parties are not willing to accept certain failings of their co-workers and colleagues, I am. In the Congress there may be many who may not be

actually speaking in accordance with the....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Agrain, I may respectfully submit that it is not the question. We do not know. How do you say we are unwilling to take action?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: You are not even prepared to listen to me. The point is: if the hon. Member gets so much upset....

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The whole thing is spurious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not at all. I have got information with me. It is true I cannot place all that material on the Table of the House because some of it is absolutely secret. I cannot place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is absolutely secret, he should not have made any mention of that. Now he goes against your ruling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Half is being stated, half is not being stated. All sorts of wild allegations are being made. We would like to know specifically who has done it, who has printed it. We are not told, and naturally it leaves the parties open to all sorts of doubts.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members do know that there might be reports, where it may not be possible to disclose the whole of them in the public interest. That must be agreed to. So far as the portions that are being disclosed are concerned, I can only say the hon. Minister has assured the Members that they can meet him, the leaders of the groups can first satisfy themselves.

An Hon. Member: What about the House?

Mr. Speaker: One demand is very reasonable that at least the parties should know whether the members against whom those charges have been made really belong to those parties.

29 (Ai) LSD—5.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Pending that meeting, this portion should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. That is not possible. We cannot do that.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious charge, of shooting down the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. That is the last thing we will do, I tell you, Sir. We will never do that. If any member of the party said like that, he will be expelled, he will be kicked out of the party.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Depends on his outlook and temper, because you also show temper to him.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member says he would be the last man to do it. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: You fail to understand English. I said we would be the last man to do such a thing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are not the only professor of English. You must know manners to speak in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the hon. Members will have the patience to hear the hon. Minister.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक सदस्य बोल रहा हो तब क्या दूसरे सदस्य को यह अधिकार है कि वह खड़ा हो कर उसके खिलाफ बोले और उसको बोलने से रोके ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are also Members of this House. We can keep patient, but how long can we? At least you must give this ruling that they cannot go on like this.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must resume their seats. That is not the way. Sometimes the Chair might require the help of other Members. But if it is capable of managing the affairs, they should not do anything. I think if the hon. Members keep silent, the House can be managed very easily;

[Mr. Speaker]

when they interrupt they make my task more difficult and they do not help me at that moment. Now that we have had enough of it, the hon. Minister might be allowed to proceed further and finish his speech soon.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry; I did not want to refer to that matter again at all. While I said one sentence in regard to that particular statement of a member of the PSP, the hon. Members did not allow me to add two or three sentences more which I wanted to. (*An Hon. Member:* Do so now). I wished to explain to them that if they heard perhaps one or two sentences more, they would not have been so much upset.

Shri Hem Barua: One sentence was sufficient . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Now, I shall go to the other point. This House took a long time in discussing the question of corruption. Shri Kamath was good enough to make a vehement speech on this matter. In fact I have no objection to the criticisms he made because it is true that there is corruption in the country and we have to fight this evil with all our strength. Without taking much the time of the House, I wanted to say a word about him but he may get again angry and I do not want to do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not get angry with truth. But if there is only untruth, who will not get angry?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The only thing that hurt me about Shri Kamath—he had full liberty to raise the question of corruption among the higher levels, officers, ministers, etc.; I have no objection to that—is this: I regret very much that he compared the present days with the British days. This is one thing which somehow pains me much to look behind and give compliments to what happened during the British days. I do not know whether it raises the prestige of

our country or it raises the prestige of any one of our citizens.

Shri Hem Barua: Facts are to be stated . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We fought the British Imperialism and their policies but here I referred to administration *per se*.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Any how, Shri Kamath may be angry and he will get more angry with me and so I shall not refer to him. I shall not also now refer to the wonderful remedies he suggested—flogging of those who indulge in corruption or in adulteration. I can only say that I cannot forget the day when I was in jail myself and a person was flogged just in front of my barrack; I thought I should see because I had never seen flogging but it became impossible for me to stand there for a moment and I shifted from that place to another corner of the barrack. I still remember it and the sound of flogging still dings into my ears. I cannot conceive of a more unkind and cruel method of punishing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister said he would hang them. So you had better hang them.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the person deserves to be hanged, if he is condemned to death by a court of law, death is much less painful; the execution is much less painful than flogging.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not accept that, then?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he is found guilty, by all means hang him. To suggest that this is an ideal remedy or one of the best remedies which he could think of . . . (*interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: He does not want the innocent to be flogged.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Reprimand will do!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I may say that we have our organisation—the Special Police Establishment. The SPE and the vigilance division have in the last five years brought about 42,000 Government servants to book; about 2,000 of them are gazetted officers. I do not want to give further details except to say that five or six thousand have been dismissed, retired or reduced in rank. Others have also been punished. I do not want to compliment my own department but I was myself surprised to see a comment of a daily newspaper which said that this organisation, “the SPE, has already acquired a measure of reputation as an effective and vigorous agency for checking corruption and that, although its operations have been limited because of the small size of the staff, there is little doubt about the quality of its performance. It suggests that in fighting corruption, the State Governments can follow profitably the example of the SPE which is gradually developing as a terror to the corrupt employees of the Union Government”.

I like that four things should be done to tackle the cases of corruption effectively. The SPE should, as far as possible, be given a free hand to deal with cases of corruption. We have given powers, whereby the SPE deals with cases directly. Still greater freedom is called for. Secondly, the SPE should have more direct control over the vigilance sections of the different Ministries; they should have powers to supervise their work and ask for special reports in certain cases. The State Governments—it is for them to accept it or not—should also have an organisation of the SPE type. If it is to function effectively and efficiently, it should be given the fullest autonomy in its working and any intervention either on the part of the Minister or the Chief Minister should be made only if he finds from

the record that there is grave miscarriage of justice. It is essential. I have seen its working and we have given a considerable amount of freedom to the SPE here in the Centre and the result is that they have dealt with so many important cases of fraud, embezzlement and they have been quite successful. My practice is that except for seeing their reports which come every month or the special reports, I do not as a matter of rule or policy, interfere or even give any advice to them. This freedom has undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the SPE. I would like to tell the House that we propose to set up a Central Investigation Bureau. We have been processing this matter and we have now reached a stage when this organisation will start functioning. In fact, the Bureau will start working from today. I have consulted the Chief Ministers of States and have told them that this organisation, the Central Investigation Bureau would always be willing in any way to help in co-ordinating the work of the States and the Centre. What role it would play vis-a-vis the States will have to be considered carefully and action taken only in consultation with the State Governments. As I said, I do not want that the work of this Bureau should be delayed. In so far as the Central Government is concerned, we have decided to set it up immediately, and, as I said, it has come into existence today.

There is also the Santhanam Committee. As the House is aware, this committee is composed only of Members of Parliament. I have no time and so I shall not go into some of the important recommendations they have made, but I would only refer to one recommendation they have made just now. Their proposal is that a Vigilance Commission should be set up. In fact, there are vigilance organisations in different ministries, but they have suggested that there should be a Vigilance Commission, a much high-powered body, to deal with all matters pertaining to corruption in

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different ministries, etc. I am not quite sure as to what the scope of this Commission would be, but anyhow, this is an important proposal which has come from the Santhanam Committee, which will naturally receive our fullest consideration.

There was another matter. Shri Kamath expressed apprehensions that some allegations against certain ministers arising out of some entries in the books of a Calcutta firm might be suppressed. There is no question of any suppression. The Prime Minister, as the House knows, has already stated that if there are concrete allegations against any Ministers he would always be prepared to look into them. In so far as this particular matter is concerned, the Prime Minister has already decided to refer all the material available with him to the Attorney-General, Shri Daphtary, for his advice. It will thus be seen that there is no question of any charges being lightly brushed aside.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that the Central Intelligence Department from which the Prime Minister has asked for a report has already submitted the report to the Prime Minister in this case?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have not submitted their report, but they are seized of the matter. But before that,—as to how to process this case further—the Prime Minister thought it best to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, who is a completely independent person and holds a high assignment. So, the Prime Minister thought it best to refer the matter to him, and I would again beg of the hon. Members that these matters should be allowed to be looked into carefully and there should be no doubt in the minds of hon. Members that Government will like to white-wash or suppress the matter in any way.

I think I shall have to give up almost all the other points because it is already 2:20.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request you also to sit a little longer. We would like to hear him. He is very interesting now.

Shri Nath Pai: We would like to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he wants an assurance that he would be allowed to go on without interruptions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All his abuses have been exhausted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is on quite the right lines now.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have given me a good lesson and so I shall be careful! I shall try to finish as early as possible. About the services, I have not to say much, but I have seen the difference in the administrators for sometime, and I do find that there has been or perhaps there might always be a difference in the approach of the services and of the representatives of the people. The services are naturally not so mindful of the public as perhaps they do not derive their strength from the people, whereas the representatives of the people get all the strength from the people themselves. It is undoubtedly of the highest importance that the services should not only implement Government's policies and orders in letter but also in spirit. I know there is a change to be noticed but much more has yet to be achieved. There should be greater contact between the officers and the people. I hope my colleague Shri S. K. Dey will not mind it when I refer to the Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers are those who are sent to a block to work amongst the people living in the area. They are expected in a way to completely identify themselves with the people in that area. But unfortunately sometimes it so happens that the Block Development

Officers almost function in a departmental way and the result is that they are not able to do that amount of work which they could have done in case they functioned or behaved in a different manner. In fact, in the district administration, it is the Collector who is the kingpin of that area and if he is an officer of sympathy and understanding, he would bring about a considerable change in the whole administration.

An Hon. Member: What about the Panchayat Raj?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I always feel that it depends so much on how the district magistrate functions in a district. I shall not take time, but I shall refer to one point. Shri U. M. Trivedi suggested that all those employees, all those Government servants who worked during the British days....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I said police officers. I never said Government servants.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry. I withdraw it. But I have at least some soft corner for the policemen because they are also in my charge.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have. There is no doubt about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I had mentioned Whitley Councils. The Whitley Councils are now being stalled in the name of the emergency. I had pleaded that there is absolutely no connection between the emergency and the Whitley Councils and that therefore these should be implemented immediately.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir. It is true that when the emergency started, we had postponed the consideration of that matter. But now we will certainly take it up, because we do want to set up councils like Whitley Councils, so that matters con-

cerning the employees could be dealt with at every level.

About economy, I shall leave that out, but anyhow I must say that—I do not know whether the House will agree with me—there are three factors as I have said perhaps at some other place, which have been mainly responsible for keeping the stability of the country since we achieved independence. I think that those three factors are, first, the army; and second, I hope the House will not get upset—the services and the third—again I hope the Opposition will not get upset—a stable political party.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Congress party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: These are the three important factors which have maintained the stability of the country, and we have fared much better as compared to others. I do not want to make any comparison with other countries. But, the services have played an important role. It is, therefore, essential that while the services are kept under control and lapses dealt with firmly, their morale should be kept up. Their morale could only be kept up if they are not shut out from speaking out their mind. Expressing their views should not cause annoyance at least in important matters and they should not always be made to do—I am referring to the Ministers; I am not referring to others. I say, the services, if their morale has to be kept up, must be given full freedom to express their differing views. It is entirely for the Minister to accept the views of the officers or not. If they are made to do things, then, the morale of the services will go down and the administration will suffer and I personally think that ultimately the people will also suffer.

We have been laying great stress on training of the newly recruited officers both of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. As the House knows, the most important institutions are the Academy in

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Mussoorie and the Indian Police Training College in Abu. Some changes are necessary with a view to improve upon the present administration and working of these institutions. I have no doubt that training institutions and refresher courses are the best means for creating in the services a changed outlook.

There was reference made to the security of the borders. There also, I regret I cannot say much because, it will not be desirable also. However, I might say that both the State Governments and the Central Government have tried to strengthen the police forces considerably. When I refer to the Police forces, I mean the Special armed police force in the States. We are keen to equip and train them properly. May I also add, that the Special police battalions which are posted in different parts of the country and in particularly difficult areas, have done their job very well indeed. We have also decided—it was suggested by one of the hon. Members—that there should be a separate Inspector General of Police in charge of the Central Reserve Police who will keep himself in close touch and contact with border areas and the arrangements there and the forces deployed there.

In this connection, dealing with border security, some hon. Members referred to infiltration. It is true, I have made reference to this subject in this House on more than one occasion. It has, however, to be realised that there was no visa or passport system introduced from 1947 to 1952. During that period, people have been coming into Assam, Tripura and other places. Further, even after that, people have been slowly coming into Assam, Tripura and some in West Bengal. The area is also such that constant coming and going goes on between the two States. Economic reasons have also compelled movement from East Pakistan to Assam. Whatever may be the

reasons, it is a fact that this problem of illegal infiltration has to be tackled. I am glad that Shri M. Mohammad Ismail, the leader of the Muslim League has fully endorsed and supported the idea of evicting these infiltrants who have come from outside. In fact, he said that this menace has to be removed—he has used that word; not that sentence. In spite of these things, we have tried to proceed slowly in the matter. The steps taken in Tripura created some kind of a fear in the Pakistanis who had entered into Tripura as well as into Assam. A large number of them left Tripura, some of them from Assam, even when they had not received any quit notice. A large number of them left; in fact, from Assam about 12,000 people left without getting quit notice. Others were served with quit notice. That also, in a period of a year or so; not in two months. There was a great hue and cry in Pakistan over the action taken by the Assam Government or the Tripura Administration, and it was said that we were trying to squeeze out Indian Muslims from India.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Is the hon. Minister aware that after this, there have been some atrocities in minorities in East Bengal and a large number from East Bengal are migrating to Assam, Tripura and West Bengal?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true, as I said, Pakistan people—the press, of course, has said so much on this that the people,—it seems, are getting enraged that we were trying to squeeze out Muslims, even those who were not infiltrants. I can say with full confidence—there may be a few cases here and there—that generally the utmost precaution was taken both by the Tripura Administration as well as by the Assam Government to evict only those people who had come into West Bengal or Assam or Tripura and come recently. They were tackled. In spite of that,

there has been a good deal of protest. However, I do not want to go into this matter in detail just at present. Because, in connection with the talks which are going on between India and Pakistan, it has been suggested by Pakistan that this matter of illegal infiltration should also be discussed between the two countries. I welcome the suggestion. We will have no objection if the movement that is necessary is done systematically and with better understanding amongst ourselves. But, in any case, our duty is very clear. We will not like to see one Indian Muslim go out of India. He should get all the necessary protection. We will see that before a person has to go, he receives hearing at a high level. The matter should not be dealt with at the level of the patwari or kanungo or Naib-Tahsildar only. What we want is that he should get a hearing from high level officers and then alone a final decision should be taken. In fact, we made certain enquiries in regard to the eviction of certain people. Enquiry was held along with a Muslim lawyer. He also endorsed the action taken by the authorities in Tripura.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I ask one question? While 41,000 were sent out from Bengal out of 45,000 there was no repercussion. But, when only 12,000 out of 3 lakhs in Assam were sent out, why there were repercussions in Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Basumatari should know better than me that even when eviction took place from Tripura, there was in fact, a lot of trouble on the borders in the Tripura area and Pakistan area. From the Pakistan side, many people, in fact, tried to cross the river and get into our territory. So many things happened. It has had its repercussions both in Tripura as well as in Assam.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is not here. He mentioned some figures.

How did he account for 4 lakhs people? In fact, these 4 lakhs people are just Hindus, those who came away from East Bengal. They are not Muslims.

As regards the treatment of detenus, I am prepared to look into these matters again. I have gone through the reports of the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government. The Tripura detenus were brought to Bihar because there was shortage of accommodation in Tripura jail.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Assam also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes. As I said, the Bihar rules are applicable to the detenus who had come from Tripura. No doubt there are two classes, Class I and Class II. I have looked into the menu also. In the food that is given to them, there is a very minor difference. Still, I am prepared to look into these things again, because the purpose of the Government should only be that these gentlemen are kept confined within the four walls of that jail, and nothing more. We need not be hard on them in any other manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You say there should be classification. Should there not be only one classification for all political prisoners who have been detained without trial?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I agree with the hon. Member. My only fear is, if she happens to be in jail, she may sometimes like to be kept in a separate place.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not mind about myself; I always want to be with other comrades, whatever the consequences.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Generally I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member. But she knows that the State Governments have their own jail rules. We will try, if possible, to discuss with them. In fact, I have done it already. But I am prepared

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again to consider this matter further and discuss it with them.

As regards the family allowances, etc. also, they have to be tackled much more sympathetically. I have received reports which go to show that in a number of cases the family allowances have been sanctioned and in many other cases, these things have not been attended to. These things should also be looked into.

There was a good deal of talk about the language issue, Hindi as well as English. I do not want to deal with that subject at present till the Bill has been placed before the House. My only request to hon. Members is not to take extreme positions, whether one supports Hindi or English. But I can tell the House that I want to introduce the Bill in this very session as early as possible. I think it would be possible to take up consideration of the Bill, of course, with the permission of the Speaker, in this very session. I would very much like that the Bill is passed.

I think it was Mr. Sezhiyan, the hon. Member of the DMK, who said we are unnecessarily delaying the Bill. I do not quite follow why he levelled that criticism. In fact, English continues till January, 1965. Therefore, if there is some delay, it is not going to affect anyone. Certainly I am glad that in spite of DMK's opposition to Hindi, their children are reading Hindi all right. It is good; I welcome it. I am not in any way critical of that.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): We can learn any number of languages without being imposed. But officially don't take advantage over the south.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said the same thing. In spite of your opposition, your boys are learning Hindi and it is a good thing.

Shri S. Kandappan: Even in this very House, we are not able to follow the proceedings. Even in the library, we are not able to follow them. We are handicapped because they are recorded in Hindi.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Children of Hindi-speaking people also are learning English.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall only take up one more point. He suggested that the Government employees are almost being compelled to pass examinations in Hindi. It is not so. It is correct that they have to pass a test, but it does not come in the way either of their recruitment or promotion or in any other matter. He referred to the Prime Minister and said we are doing something against the wishes of the Prime Minister. This is what the Prime Minister said:

"Take services. If a man does not know Hindi, still he ought to be able to come in at that stage, i.e. at the time of recruitment there should be no bar. But I would certainly have him learn Hindi."

This is what the Prime Minister himself said in the Lok Sabha. So, slowly and gradually we want to teach those who are in service Hindi. They should try to pick it up, but it does not bar their way to their recruitment or in any way to their promotion, etc.

I shall not say anything about the Union Territories. That Bill also has been referred to a Select Committee. I would assure hon. Members of Parliament from Delhi—Mr. Khanna is also one of them—it was suggested by some of them that I should not say anything till I have had discussions or till the Ministry has had discussions with the representatives of Delhi, i.e. Members of Parliament from Delhi. I shall do that, whatever I have to say I shall say at the time

when the Bill is returned from the Select Committee and we have a discussion here.

As regards backward classes, my colleague has already dealt with it. I was indeed surprised to listen to one or two speeches from the opposition in which it was said that no progress has at all been made towards removal of untouchability. I would only say that to say that there has been no improvement made is widely off the mark. It is true that untouchability prevails in certain sections or in far off areas, in villages which are cut off from means of communication. It is true it is there, but to say that no improvement has been made at all would be far from the truth. I sometimes feel that it is one of the items of work of Gandhiji in which his message has been carried forward with vigour and some speed. I have no doubt that India will have to hang down her head in shame if even one person is left who is said in any way to be untouchable.

I agree that there has been a gap in regard to the fulfilment of the quota reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services. The reasons are many. But the main reason has been inadequate arrangements for coaching the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys for competitive examinations. The two institutions that we have set up are doing quite useful work and the result of the examinations for the last two years has been quite satisfactory. In 1962 out of a total of 99 appointments made to the IAS, 26 members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were taken. The percentage comes to about 26 per cent. This year again out of 105 candidates recommended for IAS and IPS, 19 belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am sure the way the education expansion is taking place among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the transformation is bound to take place. Almost every boy who is getting higher education is getting a

scholarship, both among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The House will find the figures interesting and therefore, I shall like to mention them. In 1948-49 there were only 647 Scheduled Castes students receiving higher education. In 1961-62 the number was about 48,000—75 times increase. The expenditure on these scholarships during this period has increased to about Rs. 2.5 crores. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the number has increased from 84 to about 8000 and the expenditure has also increased from about Rs. 46,000 to about Rs. 40,00,000. I do not want to say that this is enough or we should gloat over it. The point is, this shows there is progress. But what is needed is speedier progress and much more has to be done than what has been done up till now.

I shall refer quickly to two or three points which were made by some hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the Cabinet Secretary's speech.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as Deoband Search, which was raised by Shri Ismail and some other hon. Member, is concerned, I might inform them that this search is not at all motivated by communal feelings and there is absolutely no anti-Muslim sentiment involved in it. I know Darul Uloom of Deoband for the last 30 or 35 years. I have visited that institution also. It is, in a way, an international institution in the country, and we have a great respect for it. In fact, its founder is no longer there. I have lived with him in jail. We have the highest regard for him. Therefore, the question, in any way, of taking action because the Muslim boys are reading there is something which we cannot conceive of. I do not want to go into the details, but I merely wanted to mention that this was purely a foreign exchange matter and therefore the Ministry concerned thought it necessary to look into it. I might also inform the House that some lapses were committed sometime

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back also but no such action was taken. In fact, the person concerned was sent for, the officers talked to him and told him that this practice was not desirable and it should be stopped. Again the same thing was repeated a number of times recently, and it is entirely on that basis that the search took place. I would only like to appeal to the hon. Members that it should not be connected in any way with religion or with any community. There is nothing communal about it.

Dr. Aney referred to the Vidharbha movement and the release of the political prisoners. I would like to tell him and the House that I have been in touch with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and I am quite sure he will take a very sympathetic view of it. He said that he would consider this matter very soon.

Well, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty—again, there is no time—referred to something which appeared in one of the papers in Tripura. She said that action was taken against that paper. Well, I shall not take the time of the House, but—if she will read what had appeared in that paper it will be obvious—Shri Sinha as the Chairman of the Territorial Council of Tripura holds a responsible position—if it is mentioned in a paper that he said that he would arrest or get arrested all the tribals living in Tripura and that he would teach them a lesson, imagine what reaction it will produce on the tribals. How can Shrimati Renu Chakravarty or anybody else object to the matter having been referred to him. Naturally, he was asked as to what he had said, and he told us as to what he had said. In the circumstances, taking into account the kind of bitter feeling which was generated in Tripura amongst the tribals, it was natural that the Chairman of the Territorial Council should have wanted to counteract it. If without any previous

verification these things are published in papers, what is to be done?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What about the verification which was carried out by the Government? You asked the person who actually made the speech. He said that he did not say so. My point is that the verification which was made by Government was absolutely superficial. One person made an irresponsible statement. In fact, I know many irresponsible people make irresponsible statements. Is this the way to take action?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is what appeared in the paper:

"All the tribals of Tripura are agents of the Communist party. I would arrest all the tribals and even the girls and boys of tribal villages and put them in jail; I would set the remaining right by shoe-beating. I exhort the non-tribal to be on their guard. This statement of Shri Sinha is out and out communal propaganda."

Imagine this kind of a speech having been made by the Chairman of the Tripura Territorial Council. On the face of it it seems to be untrue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But I would like to tell Shastriji that much worse speeches are made by Ministers in our State.

Shri A. C. Guha: This again, is an accusation against the ministers of the States who are not present here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Is it an irresponsible statement by a responsible person.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We take full responsibility for the statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, I was not able to deal with

some other points, especially about the emergency. It is true that there should be a sense of greater urgency among the government servants and in the government departments. I hope the House will permit—and I do not generally do it without having carefully given thought to it—me to pay my compliments to the officers who were directly concerned with the work of emergency during the last few months—I am only talking of those who were directly concerned with that work. I have seen with my own eyes that they have not observed any holidays, not even Sundays. They have worked till late hours in their offices. I very much wish that this spirit is continued and is maintained, because we are still passing through a very difficult period and this sense of emergency and this sense of urgency has to be there. The emergency is not there with a negative purpose, to keep people in detention or to prohibit any person to speak out his mind freely. It would be wholly against our democratic instincts and democratic spirit. As I said, the political parties have to exercise restraint. The Government have also to exercise restraint, and it is essential that this emergency is really used for strong and effective preparation by the Government for increasing its strength to defend the country, for increasing production and for other activities which will build up the solidarity of the country.

An Hon. Member: You have forgotten the Swatantra Party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This emergency has definitely a positive approach, a positive aspect.

Before I conclude I would like to refer, as I was just now mentioning, to the magnificent response of the country to the emergency. The nation undoubtedly displayed a spirit of unity, which won the admiration of the entire world. But we must continue to maintain that spirit, and for that it is essential that there should be

discipline in the nation and perfect unity among all sections of the people. There are various matters which tend to cause differences amongst us, such as language, borders, rivers, etc. Recently, hon. Members might have seen what feelings arose in connection with river waters between Andhra, Mysore and some other States. Similarly, in connection with the Rihand Dam, there was difference of opinion between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. I am sorry to say that there is a tendency to think or feel that one's own point of view is the right one. How can unity prevail with this sort of attitude? There must be a spirit of give and take, as well as willingness to submit to the decision of some authority, whether the Government of India or some agency, whose words shall be final.

15 hrs.

In this context, I would also like to refer to the place of direct action in the present set up. I hope, members of the opposition will not be upset by what I say. Any kind of direct action leads to disruption and creates enormous bitterness. It is distressing to hear some such threats being repeated occasionally. It seems to me that the place which direct action should be allowed to have in our national life should be considered by the best elements in society and by the best brains in the country. Any conclusions that may be arrived at by them should then be seriously considered by all of us.

I would also refer to the question of discipline. Especially, we, politicians, have to be very careful in this matter. At present, all kinds of persons, whether good or bad, manage to get some sort of support—I am referring to all politicians—and it becomes very difficult even to take action, whether it is fully justified or called for. We have a very great responsibility in this regard. I would appeal to all political parties that they should try to sift the case fully and convince themselves of the just-

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ness of the cause before they take it up.

In regard to certain cases which were being investigated, a police officer told me that he would like Members of Parliament to sit there, to follow up and see as to whether the investigation has been properly carried out. Then it would be possible, he said, for the Members of Parliament to see the other side of the picture. Now they have only one side of the picture before them. I thought it was a helpful suggestion. In fact, I would beg of hon. Members, any hon. Member who wishes to follow up the investigation of certain enquiries to see whether they are being properly conducted or not, to choose to do so and see if the policeman is doing his duty properly, because it will give satisfaction to us also.

I would also like to say that, in the ultimate analysis, everything depends on what temper we want to build up in our country. There is no doubt that there is need for revolutionary changes, but even these revolutionary steps should come through the evolutionary process, if possible. Our revolution should be 'R' plus evolution, i.e. rapid and radical revolution; I somehow believe in that. For this, the cultivation of a spirit of equanimity is essential. Here I would like to refer to what a distinguished visitor from abroad had recently to say. He mentioned that while he was in India, he felt that he was with deeply religious people. He added:

"There is a sense of the divine there, a kind of interior mystic tranquillity."

This is high praise indeed but we know our own limitation. I would, however, appeal to myself, as well as to all sections of the House, and through them to all sections of the nation, to eschew all strife and continue to build up a spirit of equanimity, this interior mystic tranquillity,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, I would like to submit one thing. I have raised a very important issue, a point of order, almost a point of privilege, which has not been touched upon by the Home Minister, the issue of the Cabinet Secretary having committed a gross impropriety by reading out from the President's Address, which is a secret document until it is delivered to Parliament. He said at that time that he knew that it was a secret document but that part which he was reading was not secret. How can it be that a document is secret but a part of it is not? It was a grave impropriety, though the Prime Minister said that it is not an impropriety. Will he touch upon this point? Will he throw some light on this later on?

Mr. Speaker: Even during his speech, which lasted for two hours, he admitted that he had not been able to touch all the points, but I do hope that he will certainly give consideration to this aspect also.

Shri Nath Pai: Why not now?

Mr. Speaker: He may convey to the member his views.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the member privately? Sir, this is a point of order, point of procedure, point of privilege, anybody reading from a secret document which Parliament alone has the right to hear first. If that is not considered even an impropriety by the Prime Minister, what is our parliamentary democracy coming to, what are our norms coming to, what are our standards coming to, what are our values coming to? What has the Home Minister got to say on this? (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. If you laugh at everything, then the administration will be finished.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will now resume his seat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to point out to the Home Minister that he has not been able to answer any of the questions which I have raised. Also, in his reply, he has not been able to establish the point that the Defence of India Rules have been used in a justifiable manner. Now he has thrown the ball back again to the States.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Actually, it was at the highest level that the decision was taken to have arrests throughout the country. Now to say that the releases will be made by the States is not at all justified. We are now asking the Centre to tell us, to give us an assurance, here and now that the detenus will be released in the near future. Then I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: One point was made by me regarding raising the age of retirement from 55 to 58. While raising the age, the Government have stipulated a condition that if the appointing authority so chooses, it will not allow a man to continue to work up to the age of 58. That is to say, it depends upon the sweet will of the appointing authority, which can compulsorily retire a Government servant from service at any time it likes after 55. What benefit or advantage do the Government derive by prescribing this condition? Secondly, I would support the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the allegations that have been made about the misuse of the Defence of India Rules may be properly investigated by the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: That he has assured already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, he has not said like that.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो तकरीरें हुई उनका बड़ी तफसील से जवाब दिया। जहां तक ग्राम मुसलमानों का ताल्लुक है आपने आसाम में आने वाले मुसलमानों के मुताल्लिक जो इस्माईल साहब ने कहा उसको सराहा और उनके नजरिये की तार्इद की। जहां तक देवबन्द वालों का ताल्लुक है, चूंकि उनका आपके साथ जिन्दगी भर का साथ रहा है, इसलिये आप उनका दामन भी बचा गये। लेकिन जो मैंने अपने मजहब के मुताल्लिक सवाल किया था उसका आपने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, मसलन बकराईद की छुट्टी के बारे में और जो पंजाब के मुताल्लिक कहा गया....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह छुट्टी की बात या दूसरी ऐसी बातें खतोकिताबत से तै की जा सकती हैं।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : गिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के मुताल्लिक तो वह फरमा सकते थे, और दूसरी बातों के बारे में आप फंसला कर सकते थे, लेकिन जब मेरे सवाल की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि इसको खतो किताबत से तै किया जा सकता था। दूसरे मामलों को भी खतो किताबत से तै किया जा सकता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप इल्जाम लगाने लग गये। आप तशरीफ रखें।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप तशरीफ रखें। आपको इस बात पर कोई नाराजगी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जो आपने छुट्टी के बाबत कहा था उसका कोई जवाब हीं दिया गया। वह कोई पालिसी की बात नहीं है। वह इसके बारे में कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं। जहां तक छुट्टी का

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

सवाल है शायद इसके लिये कॅबिनेट बैठ कर फंसला करती है। तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि इसी वक्त आपने उसके बारे में कहा और उसका इसी वक्त जवाब दे दिया जाये।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : यह तो कहा जा सकता है कि उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है उन सब पर गौर किया जायेगा। हर चीज का यहां दो घंटे में जवाब देना मुश्किल है। और भी चीजें रह गयी हैं जिनका जवाब नहीं दिया जा सका।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि साढ़े ६ लाख की अक्विलयत कोई हैसियत ही नहीं रखती। उसके बारे में यह जवाब भी नहीं दिया जा सकता कि उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको एक बार तकरीर करने की इजाजत दे चुका हूँ, अब दूसरी तकरीर की इजाजत कैसे दे सकता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन १९५५ में दिया था। मंत्रिधन में एक लाजिमी व्यवस्था है कि वह प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रक्खा जायगा और जब कोई चीज सदन के पटल पर आ जाती है तो उस पर चर्चा चलेगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा अब तक क्यों नहीं हुआ और मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस सेशन में उस पर चर्चा चलाई जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय मंत्री जवाब दे दें।

Shri Sonavaue rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस और नहीं।
He had made his point.

Shri Sonavane: No reply has come forth.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister cannot be expected to answer each and every point.

Shri Sonavane: Those are very important questions pertaining to the constitutional rights of the Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly he will give consideration, but every point could not be dealt with. The hon. Member should appreciate that. If every hon. Member expects that every point that he has made must be answered by the hon. Minister then even in four hours it would not be possible. At least 60 hon. Members have spoken. How can he answer each and every point? He has taken the main points for reply. He will consider the other points also.

Shri Sonavane: On trivial points a lot of time was wasted by the Opposition.... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be trivial for them.

Shri Sonavane: I would submit that on these points some answer needs to be forthcoming from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Would he please resume his seat now? The hon. Minister.

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): May I ask one question?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी तो आपको कैसे दे सकता हूँ ? आप तो उनके बाद खड़े हुये हैं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहाँ तक मिसेज रेणु चक्रवर्ती का...

Shri Vasudavan Nair: In English,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी में पूछा है उनको अंग्रेजी में कहिये और जिन्होंने हिन्दी में पूछा है उनको हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I thought, I should say a few words in Hindi.

As regards the question of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty it is a very wide and broad question and I cannot answer it immediately. But, as I said in my speech, there are States and States and conditions differ in different States. I made it quite clear that the position of West Bengal and Assam was somewhat different as compared to others and it is obvious, if the hon. Member will see from what is happening in other States where releases are being made so quickly. Some of the Chief Ministers who met me said that within a few days probably they would be releasing other persons. So, the matter is being tackled, but to say that a general policy decision should be taken, it would indeed be difficult. However, it is true that we, that is, the Government of India decided that some action on these lines should be taken. But as to who should be detained and for how long was naturally left entirely to the State Governments. The Centre could not do it; so we had to leave it to their discretion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the decision of the Centre?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The decision is that against those members of the Communist Party who hold, if I might say so, pro-China views or who do not agree with the official line of the Communist Party, that is, the resolution of the National Council, if the State Governments consider it necessary, they may take action under the Defence of India Rules. That was our general policy.

Shri Daji: If the detenus give in writing that they agree with the

official policy will it satisfy you?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is to be left to the State Governments. Some of the State Governments have actually released those detenus who have said something, not in the form of a regular statement, and if the State Governments have felt satisfied that they do not agree with the so-called leftist wing or views, they have taken action; they have released them or have given them other necessary facilities.

As regards Shri Trivedi....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that you do not take the responsibility for this very important decision, in protest we walk out.

15.15 hrs.

(At this stage Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and some other hon. Members left the House).

Mr. Speaker: He might answer other questions.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As regards the raising of the retirement age from 55 to 58, I can quite appreciate what Shri Trivedi has said. Of course, the Government decision is that when an officer is about to reach the age of 55 his record of work etc. will be looked into or examined and if he is medically fit and there is nothing against his work, he will be given extensions, that is, he might continue till the age of 58. However, I have already advised the Home Secretary that a sword should not hang over him all the time and if once he gets the extension, at least, for one year there should be no constant irritation for him; let him work with confidence and in peace. So we will certainly see to it that officers who get extension do not smart under any special difficulty or any kind of harassment.

As regards the Backward Classes Commission Report and discussion on

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that, I am not quite sure. I would request the hon. Member to allow me to look into the matter again. This was decided a few years ago and I remember the Government, not only the Home Ministry, took a certain decision. But if you will permit me, I shall look into it and then tell him what the position is and whether it should be placed on the Table or not. I remember that certain decisions were taken some time back. I am not posted with it; I do not know what exactly it is. I shall look into it and either I can inform you as to what position is and the hon. Member could be informed, or I can let him know what the exact position is, as you think proper.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कमेटी की तो ठीक बात है कि बतलायेंगे लेकिन फिलहाल क्या उस पर चर्चा चलाने का इरादा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहले हम ख लें कि उसका क्या फैसला हुआ फिर उसके मुताबिक हम करेंगे ।

Shri Muzaffar Husain said something about Bakr-Id holiday. It is a holiday.

जहां तक छुट्टियों की बात है यह बात सही है कि हमारे यहां सब धर्म वालों की छुट्टियां इधर-कांफी घटाई गई है। हिन्दुओं की तो बहुत ज्यादा घटाई गई है। हम बे ऐसा रक्खा है कि जिस मजहब का खास कोई त्योहार हो और उस मजहब वाले अगर चाहें तो वह उस दिन छुट्टी ले सकते हैं। अगर कोई जैन हो और जैनियों का कोई त्योहार पड़ता हो और वह चाहे तो उस दिन रैस्किटेड होलिडे ले सकता है।

Dr. L. M. Singhi: The Jains do not have a full-fledged holiday so far.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसेन : मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हम लोगों के ५-६ त्योहार

ऐसे पड़ते हैं जोकि हमारे अपने मजहब में बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत रखते हैं। बकराईद, मुहर्रम, रबीउल अब्दल, रजब, शबरात और ईद, यह छै त्योहार हमारे ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये कि ग्राम सरकारी छुट्टी होनी चाहिये। जहां यह मैं अपने मजहब के लिये कहता हूं वहां मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो त्योहार दूसरे मजहब वालों के लिये जरूरी और अहमियत रखते हों उनकी भी आप छुट्टी बरकरार रखें। ऐसी छुट्टियां जोकि इतनी जरूरी न हों और इतनी अहमियत न रखती हों उनको अगर आप घटा भी दें तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं करेगा।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं और ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कायदे के मुताबिक कुछ छुट्टियां क्लोज्ड होलिडेज की शकल में रक्खी गई है और कुछ रैस्किटेड रक्खी हैं और यह इन्तजाम सभी धर्म वालों के लिये लागू होता है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य इस पर भी और कुछ समझना चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about my point? He has not answered that. Is he unwilling or unable to do that? It is an important issue, in your judgment also, I am sure, because it concerns the privilege of the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would only like to say that Shri Kamath had taken up that question with the hon. Prime Minister. He has received a reply also from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was unsatisfactory. That is why I raised it here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: For him to expect me to say something on that would rather be difficult and embarrassing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the hon. Home Minister agree with the hon. Prime Minister that the Cabinet Secretary in doing what he did not commit even an impropriety? Does he agree with the Prime Minister? I am sorry, if he does.

Shri Ranga: How dare he disagree with him?

Mr. Speaker: He should not be asked to comment on what the Prime Minister had written to him.

Now, am I required to put any cut motions separately to the vote of the House? No. So, I shall put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 51—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,69,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 52—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 54—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,81,42,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 55—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,71,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 56—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,82,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 57—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 58—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,21,76,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 59—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,47,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,73,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 61—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,46,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 62—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,79,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 63—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINIDIVE ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,16,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,58,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,24,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 101 to 105 and 144 to 146 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation for which 4 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 101—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 102—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,62,96,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 103—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,02,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 104—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,69,85,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on displaced persons'."

**DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,08,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,83,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."