

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : इस मोशन को कच्छ बोर्डर तक ही क्यों सीमित रखा जाये ? आसाम और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा की स्थिति को भी इस में लिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से यह मोशन आया है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहे, तो वे इस बारे में अपने एमेंडमेंट्स भेज सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टाइम ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी आज मीट कर के टाइम के बारे में फंसला करेगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस बहस के लिए कल का दिन रखा है, लेकिन कल तो माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के दो जरूरी चुनावों में व्यस्त होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है ।

12.35 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

12.34½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Siddananajappa (Hassan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

12 35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The entire time allotted has been taken. We sat till about 8.15 P.M. yesterday and I allowed opportunity to almost every member who was present to speak, excepting perhaps one or two Members.

Shri Maurya rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya ought to have been present here yesterday. But he was not. I sat here and I allowed opportunity to every Member of the Opposition who was present.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I sat till 7 O'Clock and then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: When the House is sitting, he should wait. He cannot choose his own time. It is not proper for him to go away before the House adjourns and then the next day to come here and say that he must be given an opportunity because he went away at 7 O'Clock the previous day. So far as the time that we have got by sitting late yesterday is concerned, I have considered it as extra time. Now, I can accommodate one or two Members, for 6 or 7 minutes each.

श्री मोर्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के सामने जितनी समस्याएँ हैं, उनका एक विशेष कारण रहा है और उस कारण को मैं थोड़ी देर बाद लूंगा । भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में इस सदन में बहुत कुछ चर्चा हुई है मैं अपने दल की ओर से केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में चर्चा भी नहीं हुआ करती थी । लेकिन

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

हम सब जानते हैं कि किसी गलती को महसूस करना उस को दूर करने का पहला कदम हुआ करता है। मैं गृह-मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कमी को महसूस किया और वह इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए भी बहुत कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री जी ने जो शुभ-कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जब जब इस देश में कोई शुभ-कार्य किये गये, तब तब ऐसे लोग बीच में रोड़े बन कर आए, जो कि उन शुभ-कार्यों को नहीं चाहते थे। तथागत भगवान बुद्ध ने इस देश में सत्य का प्रसार किया, लेकिन तब भी देश में बहुत से लोगों ने उन के मार्ग में रोड़े अटकaye। आदरणीय नन्दा जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इन छोटी छोटी रुकावटों से न घबरायें। भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए और सत्य का प्रसार करने के लिए उन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है, वह उस को जारी रखें और शक्ति के साथ आगे बढ़ते चले जायें। देश के उचित समाज का समर्थन और सहानुभूति उन के साथ है।

लेकिन इस बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बीमारी सैकड़ों सालों से चली आ रही है, वह कोई दो चार साल में खत्म नहीं होने वाली है। वह अपने को कमिट न करें, नहीं तो वे लोग, जो भ्रष्टाचार फैलाते हैं और उन की नीति के विरुद्ध हैं, इस से नाजायज़ फ़ायदा उठायेंगे और समय आने पर कहेंगे कि अब दो साल पूरे हो गए, चूँकि वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हुए, इस लिए वह इस्तीफ़ा दे दें। मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस सच्चे कार्य को आगे बढ़ाते हुए चले जायें।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ और गलत बात नहीं कहता हूँ तो यह बात सत्य है कि कांग्रेस

दल में भ्रष्टाचार है, सरकारी नौकरों में भ्रष्टाचार है, विजिनेस जो करते हैं वे भी भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, बहुत कुछ भ्रष्टाचारी लोग वहां भी हैं, और यह भी सत्य है कि कांग्रेस दल में भ्रष्टाचारियों की तादाद ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह बात भी सच है कि विरोधी दल जो हैं, विरोधी दलों के जो लोग हैं, वे भी दूध के धुले हुए नहीं हैं। भ्रष्टाचारी विरोधी दलों में भी हैं। स्वयं मैं बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को, विरोधी दलों के लोगों को जानता हूँ जो बहुत से खराब काम रोज़ाना के जीवन में करते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार हमारे दैनिक जीवन में आ गया है, हमारे नैतिक जीवन का वह एक अंग बन गया है, भ्रष्टाचार राष्ट्र के चरित्र में घुस गया है, भ्रष्टाचार हमारे खून में उतर आया है और इस भ्रष्टाचार को कोई भी दल विशेष दूर नहीं कर सकता है तमाम दलों के लोगों को, तमाम वर्गों के लोगों को, चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या विजिनेस मैन हों, सभी को मिल करके इसको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाने हैं। जब तक सब मिल कर कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त नहीं हो सकेगा।

जिस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे उस समय मैं डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत जेल में बन्द था। काश उस समय मैं यहाँ होता और नन्दा जी को जो शुभ कार्य उन्होंने पश्चिमी बंगाल में किये, उनके लिए उनकी सराहना कर सकता, उनको सराह सकता। वहाँ पर जब साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की आग लग गई थी उस आग को बुझाने का काम श्री नन्दा ने शक्ति के साथ किया, वह उस आग में कूद पड़े और बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य उन्होंने किया और उस काम का श्रेय उनको मिल जाना ही चाहिये। यदि कोई इस शुभ काम का श्रेय नहीं देता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मानव में शुभ काम करने की प्रेरणा नहीं रह जाएगी विरोधी दलों को भी चाहिये कि अच्छे काम

[श्री मोर्य]

की वे प्रशंसा करें और अगर नहीं करते हैं, उसकी सराहना नहीं करते हैं, तो कम से कम मैं तो उनका इस बात में साथ नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

आज राष्ट्र दूट रहा है, राष्ट्रीय एकता खतरे में है । मैं आपको बाबा साहिब अम्बेकर ने 17 दिसम्बर, 1946 को जो कुछ कंस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में कहा था, पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा था :

“So far as I am personally concerned, I do not like the idea of grouping. I like a strong united Centre, much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935. But, Sir, these opinions, these wishes have no bearing on the situation at all. We have travelled a long road. The Congress Party, for reasons best known to itself, consented, if I may use that expression, to the dismantling of a strong Centre which had been created in this country as a result of 150 years of administration, and which, I must say, was to me a matter of great admiration and respect and refuge.”

आज इस देश के सामने तरह तरह की समस्याएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं। आज भाषा का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । कल तक रिआर्गेनाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स का प्रश्न हमारे सामने था । बहुत से ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं । इस सब का कारण एक ही है । तमाम छोटी छोटी समस्याएँ जब उभरती हैं तो बाद में एक दिन वे एक बहुत बड़ा रूप ले कर हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं । केन्द्र शक्तिशाली नहीं है । हमने शक्ति का वितरण करके, डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन आफ पावर करके देश की एकता को बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुँचाया है, देश की एकता पर कुठाराघात किया है । जो शब्द मैं कह रहा हूँ हो सकता

है ये किसी दिन बाद में दौहराये जायें । आज तो यह देश का सीभाग्य है कि एक ही दल की सरकार केन्द्र में और तमाम प्रान्तों में एक को छोड़ कर जहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, कायम है । लेकिन कल ऐसा नहीं होगा । इस देश में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं, बहुत से प्रान्त हैं, इस देश की बहुतसी समस्याएँ हैं, इस देश में बहुत से मजहब हैं, इस देश में बहुत सी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ भी हैं । भविष्य में पंद्रह बौंस के बाद यदि यह लोक शाही जीवित रही और उस वक्त कांग्रेस दल तो शायद ही जिंदा रहे, तो हो सकता है कि कोई भी एक दल अपनी सरकार केन्द्र में और प्रान्तों में न बना पाये और उसको दूसरी पार्टियों का सहयोग लेना पड़े । उस समय देश की एकता बहुत बड़े खतरे में पड़ जायेगी । इसलिये आज ही इस बात की बहुत भारी आवश्यकता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्ति लगा कर देश की एकता को कायम रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को हम अधिक से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दें । आज हमारा ध्यान सेंट्रल एजुकेशनल सर्विस की ओर जा रहा है, आज हमारा ध्यान दूसरी तरह की सर्विस की ओर जा रहा है । कण इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान बहुत पहले चला गया होता और अपनी गलतियों का हम बहुत पहले एहसास हो गया होता ।

जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें शैड्यूलडकास्ट आदि के आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, गिनती गिनाई गई है । गृह मंत्री जी तथा उनके सभी सहयोगी इस बात को मानते हैं कि तीन, साढ़े तीन या चार प्रतिशत से अधिक आई० ए० एस० में शैड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग नहीं हैं । मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस कलंक को भी जो संरक्षण के नाम पर जो छुआछूत के नाम पर जो असमानता के नाम पर लगा हुआ है

वह धो डालें और यह जो रिश्तत दी जाती है, इसको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समाप्त कर दें। इसके लिए मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि एक विशेष रूप से रिट्यूमेंट गेण्डयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की केन्द्रीय सरकार में की जाए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा परसेंटेज में उनको लिया जा सके और यह अभिशाप जो देश को खाये जा रहा है, यह ज्यादा दिनों तक न चल पाये।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में नौ सदस्य होने चाहियें। अभी वहां सात हैं। उनको इस शुभ अवसर से भी लाभ उठाना चाहिये। आदरणीय नन्दा जी तथा उनके साथी सर्वहारा समाज का कल्याणकारी रूप ले कर आये हैं और मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि एक गेण्डयूल्ड कास्ट से और एक शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज से सदस्य शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कमिशन में लें ताकि अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग जो उम्मीदवार वहां बन कर जाते हैं, उनके साथ भी कुछ इंसाफ हो सके।

जहां तक डी० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसको गृह मंत्रालय ज्यादा जानता होगा कि इसकी आवश्यकता है या नहीं है। इसका फंदा किसी के गले में जितना ज्यादा सोच समझ कर डाला जाए उतना ही ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह फंदा कहीं कहीं पर बेकसूर इंसानों के गले में भी डाल दिया जाता है। यह फंदा मेरे गले में भी डाल दिया गया था। जब किसी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के गले में यह फंदा डाल दिया जाता है तो मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह कांग्रेस की रक्षा के लिए डाला जा रहा है। इससे लोकशाही का हित नहीं होता है। मेरी नन्दा जी से प्रार्थना है कि जब कभी भी ऐसा कोई कदम उठाये तो सोच लें कि कहीं वे लैपिटस्ट फोर्सिस जो हैं, सर्वहारा लोग हैं, जो समाजवाद के हामी हैं, जो देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, उनके गले में तो नहीं डाला जा रहा है और कहीं राजा महाराजाओं के साथ मिल करके,

उनकी आवाज के साथ आवाज मिला करके गलत बात तो नहीं की जा रही है? एक ही समय पर बहुत से दुश्मनों को न्योता दे देना कोई ज्यादा दूरदर्शिता या राजनीतिज्ञता की बात नहीं होगी। इस बात की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के अफसर ने जो आई० ए० एस० का था इस्तीफा दे दिया था। इस नौकरी से, डिप्टी कलेक्टर की नौकरी से एक चमार बिरादरी का लड़का इस्तीफा दे यह बहुत बड़े संघट का ही सूचक है। यह बहुत बड़े अफसोस और ताज्जुब की बात है। आई० ए० एस० के एक अफसर श्री बलवन्त सिंह ने जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे इस्तीफा दिया और उस में उन्होंने लिखा :

"I beg to state that the Indian Administrative Service which I joined in 1959, has not come upto my expectations. Consequently, I have not been able to adjust myself to it."

क्या कारण है कि आई० ए० एस० होने के बाद भी इस आदमी के साथ छुआछूत बरती गई? आज भी देश में छुआछूत होती है। जहां भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ उन्होंने इतने कड़े कदम उठाये हैं वहां छुआछूत के खिलाफ भी श्री नन्दा उतनी मजबूती से ही कदम उठाये, यह मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है। जहां उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ इतने कड़े कदम उठाये हैं वहां मैं उनको पूर्ण विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम उनके साथ हैं, इस महान यज्ञ में हम हमेशा उनका साथ देंगे और वह कुछ दानवों के कारण डरें नहीं और इस यज्ञ को वह पूरा करें। इस भ्रष्टाचार को जो कि देश की आजादी को खाने के लिए बैठा हुआ है, एक शीतान के रूप में बैठा हुआ है, समाप्त किया ही जाना चाहिये। जो भी इसको समाप्त करने के लिये कदम नन्दा जी तथा गृह मंत्रालय ने उठाये हैं मैं उनको अपने तथा अपने दल की ओर से विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम इस में उनके साथ हैं।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Home Minister for his fight against two of the greatest evils of this country, corruption and communalism. This House and this country know it very well how sincerely, how consistently and how persistently our Home Minister is fighting corruption. It was during his regime that in Punjab the Das Commission was appointed and the drastic step was taken there that the late Chief Minister of Punjab had to go. It was during his regime that he made inquiries in the so-called Orissa affairs. Though many Members here may not be satisfied with the method and the way in which that inquiry was made, but everybody was satisfied with the result of that inquiry that two strong men of Orissa had to go. We know very well that he is very sincere about it.

The other day on the Table of this House Shri Kamath and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy placed the CBI Report. I am not prepared to go into—and I do not think it necessary to go into—whether it was authentic or it was not authentic, but the fact remains that action was taken on the CBI Report. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that when cases of corruption at the highest level come, it should not be possible for the CBI to make inquiries about them. Therefore I will suggest to the hon. Home Minister to set up an independent and a very high level organisation—on what pattern it may be is for the Home Ministry and the Cabinet to work out—to make inquiries about corruption at the highest level.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Home Minister for his fight against communalism. Unfortunately, India was divided and today we have 2,500 miles of border between India and Pakistan. It is not possible to guard it; it is not possible to have many posts. I am sure that if the hon. Home Minister comes with

the demand that the biggest contingent of the patrols should be posted on the border, this House will not grudge it. The fact remains that Pakistan, in spite of 17 years freedom, has failed to achieve nationhood. It is not possible for a country to exist, separated by 1300 miles as a nation. What is common between West Pakistan and East Pakistan? If religion could have been the only binding force, probably West Pakistan would have been more friendly to Afghanistan because they have common religion. The language is different; the culture is different; the geography is different; the terrain is different—everything is different. The only thing which sustains unity of Pakistan is the hatred of India and fear of India. I am sure that this point would be taken in view by the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, while the minorities in Pakistan are being crushed, our Prime Minister here is looking after the minorities. I am sure that the ideal of secular democracy that was evolved by the late Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, will be sustained in this country and no opportunity will be given to the people to say that we have deviated from the principle of secular democracy that was sponsored in this country by one of the greatest sons of this country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I am sure that will be kept in tact. Today, in India, the Vice-President of the Indian Union is a very eminent Muslim. In the Cabinet, we have two great Muslim scholars. There is absolutely no discrimination in this country against minorities and for that Government deserves the credit. I hope these traditions which have been evolved for the last 17 years will be continued.

Sir, I have very little time at my disposal and, therefore, I would only touch one more point. Recently, there was a language riot in the south. All of us hang our heads down in shame for what happened in Madras. That is not only sufficient. We should know

it very well that the moment the Constituent Assembly adopted Hindi as our official language, Hindi became our official language. Then those protagonists of Hindi should have been more patient. The language cannot be imposed overnight on the people. Let me say that for the last 17 years, instead of making Hindi richer and richer, they have made Hindi poorer and poorer. Instead of assimilating all the words that should have been assimilated in that language, they have been drifting away from that course. Take, for instance my own home State. There is no Engineer today—he is *Abhinta*; there is no hospital today—it is *Chikatsalia*; there is no Judge in my State—he is *Niadhish* and in my State there is no District Magistrate today—he is *Ziladhish*. So, that way Hindi cannot progress.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the recent representation signed by 104 hon. Members of this House as well as the other House requesting the Prime Minister to look into the case of a language, a language which is spoken in Delhi, which is spoken in Patna, which is spoken in Lucknow, which is spoken in Hyderabad, which is spoken in the biggest regions of the country, and that is the Urdu language. Step-motherly treatment has been given for the last 17 years to it. That has been due to the hangover of the movement for partition of this country. Urdu is not the language of the Muslims; Urdu is not the language of a single community. Urdu is the common heritage of Hindus and Muslims. This step-motherly treatment which is given to Urdu should go. In Urdu-speaking areas, Hindi should be the official language but Urdu should be an associate language along with Hindi.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Himmatsinhji,

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu): Sir, not a single Member from the Union Territories has been called.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When will the Minister be called?

Mr. Speaker: Just after 10 minutes.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Speaker Sir, before I say anything else today, I would first like to pay my homage to those brave men of ours from the C.R.P., the S.R.P. and our Army who laid down their lives for the defence of our country on the border that Pakistan recently attacked.

Sir, today the attention of the whole country and particularly the people of Kutch is on the border situation. I am very glad to say that there might be a certain amount of anxiety in other parts of India over this border but the morale of the people in Kutch and those who are living in Khaura which is the nearest place to the border where these incidents are taking place is very high. I am very proud to say that they are not panicky and they have stood behind the Army and they are prepared to do everything possible to help the Government to face this situation.

It was about 8 months ago, or a little more, that I warned the Gujarat Government that looking at the situation all over our borders, having regard to the activities of Pakistan and China, particularly, *vis-a-vis* Kashmir, we should be careful on the Sind-Kutch border. I had written to the Home Minister of Gujarat that he should be careful about this border, keep an eye on that and post a patrol at that place. I also had a talk with the Home Minister when I met him about the same time—I think, it was in September—and my only concern was that we should be wide-awake and with that intention I had drawn their attention to that. Unfortunately, we have been caught napping. It was in January, as our Foreign Minister said for the first time—25th January—that this was noticed. We

[Shri Himatsinhji]

do not know whether our patrols had been there before that. It is, if I may say so, an incident in miniature akin to the situation in the Aksai Chin on the Tibet border. It is always our Governments policy to play down these incidents. I do not know why—perhaps, we are a big country—we feel awkward in talking up strong stand against our neighbours. But when it comes to the defence of our country the integrity of our soils, we should have no inhibitions in telling our neighbours, whether it is Pakistan of China or anybody else, that we shall not tolerate it. After this incident came to light in the Gujarat Assembly where the Home Minister at first refused saying that that was not true, there was a Calling Attention Notice here and our Minister for Foreign Affairs came out with the statement. Then, the attack took place on our police post and the Home Minister made a statement. He said that no talks will take place between us and Pakistan until the firing is stopped. Later on, the Prime Minister made some statement on the same subject in which he said that no condition will be laid for talks with Pakistan. If we go on talking in this way in this House and outside inconsistently, it only strengthens the hands of the enemy. We should have a firm policy. I would like the Government to come out with a firm statement of policy now that Pakistan has said that we should withdraw from our own area. Recently, that demand has been rejected by the Home Minister, when the Prime Minister was out and now let the Prime Minister make a clear-cut statement on this issue and stick to it. The Home Ministry and the other Ministries should see that even their officials stick to the official policy. Whenever they give any press handouts, they should stick to that policy.

13 hrs.

It is after nine years that this border which was quite has again flared up. It was in 1956 that the Chaad Bet incident took place. At that time, Kutch

was a Part C state. Since then, this little north-western corner of the country has undergone a change which, to my mind has done no good either to Kutch itself or to the country as a whole, because all the things that should have been done after the Chaad Bet incident could not be done since we had gone into the bilingual Bombay. I must say that the then Chief Minister of bilingual Bombay and our present Defence Minister went to that area as soon as Kutch was merged with Bombay. But later on, he was too busy with the agitations that went on for the splitting up of the bilingual State. Later on, when Kutch went with Gujarat the Government or rather the Ministers work too busy fighting amongst themselves. Then this change took place recently in the Ministry. But what I am trying to say just now is this, that because of this change and because of the fact that Gujarat is economically a very backward State, it cannot look to all the needs of defence. For instance, after the Chaad Bet incident, we should have had our border roads right from Bnuj up to Khaura. But even today, that is not complete. There is a dam in between, and I had talked about that on some other occasion. Across that river, we have not yet been able to build the bridge, leave alone a road running parallel to the border. Today, we are told that because of the difficulty of terrain, it is not so easy for us to do all that we like to do. I agree, I know that terrain much better than many hon. Members of this House. But that is no excuse, because we have been caught napping.

Kutch has also been a problem-child. It was because of weighty considerations, geographical, administrative and also from the defence point of view, that Kutch was made a Part C State along with the other Part C States of India which are still in existence today. It is for the Home Ministry to keep an eye on the border areas. It is for them to make a survey, whether it is Kutch or Assam or

West Bengal and to see that no problems exist and people have no grievances. Recently, in Mekliganj and those areas on the border of West Bengal, the people have been suffering hardships. They are not even sure of their nationality. It is high time that the Home Minister looks into this. If the people have any grievances there in those areas, they should be redressed. River change their course and due to this, the people have to undergo a lot of hardships. I know that this is the responsibility of the West Bengal Government. But since these are border areas, I would like to emphasise that the Home Minister should see to it that no grievances as far as possible exist and that the people are happy.

A number of hon. Members have talked about corruption and all that. The Home Minister started off very well with rooting out corruption. Perhaps, he was genuine about it. But the events that have followed have either frustrated his plan or he is too weak to carry out all those things. Recently, the Rajasthan MLAs and MPs have presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister against the alleged corrupt practices of the Chief Minister there. Let us hope that the hon. Minister rises to the occasion and makes a proper inquiry.

Then I would like to talk about the anti-national activities that are taking place. Before I say that, there is one more thing that I would like to say and that is that in the border areas, whether it be in Kutch or elsewhere, political parties, whether it is the Congress, the Swatantra Party or any other, should not be allowed to rouse communal feelings for political purposes. I do not want to go into the details, because I do not have the time. But I hope that the Home Minister through his Ministry and through the CBI or whatever other agency is at his command, would make some enquiries in these border areas and find out whether any parties are exploiting communal feelings for political purposes and for strengthening their parties.

In connection with the anti-national activities of certain parties, the Home Minister has arrested the Left Communists. I think it is most unfortunate that he has taken this half-hearted measure. If they were responsible for sabotage or any activities prejudicial to the defence of this country, he should even have banned the Left Communist Party. Why did he allow them to stand for elections? It has created a wrong impression. If they were carrying on anti-national activities, he should have banned the party instead of letting them stand for elections.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या हम लोगों से कल जो वायदा किया था वह पूरा करेंगे ।

अध्याक्ष महोदय : किसी भी चीज में आपको वक्त दे देंगे ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am very grateful for the criticism as well as the measure of appreciation, and I should say, the rather generous measure of appreciation, which the work of this Ministry has received in the course of these discussions. Certain deficiencies have been stressed. It is clear enough that much more needs to be done in several directions, but it is also obvious from what has been brought out in the speeches of several Members and from the material that has been circulated by the Ministry that gratifying advance has been made in several vital sectors of the responsibilities of this Ministry.

The Demands of this Ministry are of a modest size in terms of outlay. The outcome of the activities of this Ministry cannot be expressed in the language of projects and production and the like. But it is none the less true that the Home Ministry provides the vital part of the political and social infra-structure without which the orderly march of the economic and social life of the nation would not be possible. The administrative frame-

[Shri Nanda]

work, the machinery of law and order, the apparatus of security—these are some of the important pillars of this structure. National interest demands that all the parts of this system should remain in good trim and function in a high state of efficiency. The system has to serve and fulfil some well-defined aims and purposes.

We are asked here: what is it that the Ministry has before it as its broad aim? Naturally, our Constitution sets for us the direction as well as the goal. Parliament lays down the policies. It sanctions the means, the instruments, for the advancement of those objectives. What the Constitution has laid down creates certain obligations for the Government and the people, and the system for which the Home Ministry bears the primary responsibility has to be so designed as to operate in such a manner that it can help fulfil those obligations. This is the broad test the Ministry has to fulfil.

It has also to be remembered that we are not living in static conditions. We are living in days of intense change. There is hardly a sphere of life which is not undergoing this experience of change and which is not in a state of flux. Often this transformation proceeds quietly and imperceptibly, but at some points it flashes. The play of the forces of democracy and the impact of developmental activities have greatly accelerated the tempo of change. New social forces are being released which have their consequences in the political sphere. This changing scene and the growing strains and stresses are reflected in the sphere of the Home Ministry at various points.

Before I proceed to say anything about law and order, administration, vigilance and other topics raised in the course of the discussion, I turn to a subject which is uppermost in the minds of all of us, wherever one sits, to whatever party one belongs. This is the military conflict which has been imposed by Pakistan on this country. I feel grateful to Members about the

touching manner in which many of the friends opposite took up the challenge of this grave situation which has been created by Pakistani aggression. The Members who spoke have declared one after the other that there was no difference of any kind. They said that we should all join hands and stand together in facing and fighting this unprovoked offensive which has been mounted by Pakistan. We have to stand by the Army and the security forces of India which bear the brunt of this aggression. Let our fighting forces have this assurance from us that they are always in our thoughts, that our hearts are with them, and while they are doing their part in the field, we are doing ours, wherever we are.

It is not a question of just uttering a few words. This assurance has certain implications in regard to the attitude and the courses of action we adopt. Government—I am speaking for Government first—has to make it felt and seen that it needs the help and cooperation of all the political parties, in fact of everyone in this country. Government at every level has to give evidence of the fact that it is functioning in a state of serious emergency. Every person connected with Government has to give of his best by rendering the most efficient service in support of the men who are bearing all the risks for the sake of the security of the motherland. This spirit of efficiency and honest service must permeate the whole organisation of the state so that all the jobs of the nation are done with smoothness and speed, and the goodwill and cooperation of the people are enlisted in abundant measure. That is very much needed now, in these days, more so now than at any other time.

We are quite sure that we can sustain and raise the morale of the fighting forces. But this will depend, to a very large extent, on the climate and the conditions which we create in the country. Strifes and dissensions, whether in the ranks of the Congress or any section of the community, must cease. In all our mutual dealings, the

national interest will be the only focus and frame of reference. This will provide the unifying factor. The Indian nation is being tested. We cannot say how long this ordeal is going to last. We must control our emotions and keep steady through every phase of this period of trial.

We have of course, to overcome the threat to our borders, from whatever quarter it comes. Our nation will stand its ground and succeed in countering it. In that process, this nation will be renovated, and in the re-making of it, we shall acquire new strength, new maturity, and all this travail that we have to go through will then be forgotten. We shall acquire a new sense of confidence and power so that we can carry out our peaceful pursuits in the country without being harassed by such threats in future.

Meanwhile, a certain price has to be paid for this. Everyone will have to do his best, to do his duty by putting in the hardest work without having to be warned or admonished. There will be no interruption of production, transport or communication anywhere. By common consent, there will be no *bandhs*, no stoppages of any kind; no disorders will be permitted. The enemies of the nation inside the country will be dealt with ruthlessly, no matter in what garb they appear. No mercy will be shown to those who foment communal disturbances or create conditions of lawlessness.

I do not mean that all problems will be frozen. We shall have to discover methods and techniques of solving such problems which agitate the minds of so many people. We remember some of the problems which have been mentioned in the course of this discussion, but we have to discover those techniques by which those problems can be solved by some kind of means, of impartial inquiry; and if the verdict goes against any party, it shall not take the law into its own hands. I say this in relation to all the problems, whether they concern language or religion or community or any border matter—any problem whatever. Then in those conditions, our

nation's prestige and strength will grow manyfold. There should be no condemnation of any class or community. If among the Hindus, there is anyone who by his extremism is likely to create communal tension, he is unpatriotic and a threat to the internal security of the country. If he is a Muslim who harbours any pro-Pakistani bias, he should be looked upon as a menace. Muslims have an equal place in our country like anyone else. They are not being called upon to satisfy any special test of loyalty. But if there are among them elements who are not above suspicion, then let this be told clearly that they cannot function freely in this country.

Let me repeat here what I said at the time of the communal riots in Calcutta. I said then that to protect the life of a single Muslim, the whole might of the state in going to be employed.

Now ask the Muslim community that the whole might of the Muslim community be used, employed, against a single Muslim whose way and utterances make him suspect. It is a matter of regret to me that I have had to make myself responsible for throwing into prison a fairly large number of citizens of this country. I do feel intensely what India means to us, not just the physical soil, but we cherish the institutions and the traditions of an old country, and the democratic ways of life which we are developing. There can be no freedom for any individual or group which is out to destroy the fundamental freedoms of this country. I know that detentions are not a permanent answer to this problem which the pro-Chinese Communists have brought into fore in the open. The fight for democracy and socialism has to be fought in the political and social field. I know that we may not become a prosperous nation immediately. But we can very soon transform ourselves into a society after the heart of Mahatma Gandhi, a society in which the

[Shri Nanda]

ideals of social justice and welfare will be translated into practical realities for the life of the most insignificant individual and family in this country. And then let the world come and see here how we resolve this conflict, this continuing conflict, between individualism and collectivism, between capitalism and communism, between social justice and freedom and progress.

The developments on the border which are in everybody's mind now transcend in importance everything else, all other things, which we have in our mind. We have important questions and issues, all of us, but they pale into insignificance before this challenge to the manhood and womanhood of this nation. The situation in which we find ourselves today will claim every iota of our physical, intellectual and emotional energy. We shall not allow ourselves to be distracted from this supreme task by any smaller issues. We have to be prepared to make sacrifices, and there is no limitation to those sacrifices so that India may live, the whole of India may live, independent, and in the way it wants to pursue, the way that it wants to live. We have to proceed on the basis of the widest integration of every element in the country. That is the supreme need now, and there should be to the maximum satisfaction to every section, every interest, of course, as long as it does not come into conflict with the total good.

The question was raised about my visit to Calcutta. At this juncture of life of the nation, we need the widest unity and the utmost solidarity, not on the terms of any section of the community but it has to be on the terms of the nation. The situation has to be understood on that background, and that is the background. Let those who attempt to make the difficulty of the nation their own opportunity, let them know that this tendency will be dealt with more strongly, whether it is the black-marketing, or it is hoarding or profiteering or any other anti-social activity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not done it so far.

Shri Nanda: There was a complaint by the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, that thousands of people have been put into jail....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say it.

An hon. Member: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Shri Mathur; your own party colleague.

श्री बसुड़ी (दिसा) : दो दो सेक वाले पड़े हैं ।

Shri Nanda: It was a complaint in the sense that so many smaller people were affected. The Defence of India Rules are meant for purposes which I have just now mentioned. I agree with the hon. Member that they should not be put into use or employed against insignificant and small fry. It will be our endeavour, in the use and exercise of these and other punitive powers, to enlist the co-operation of the best elements in the business community also, through the various organisations of trade and industry. During this period of the emergency, we have to rely more on the co-operative effort of the community than on the exercise of these powers. I hope there would be no talk of terminating the proclamation of the emergency till the situation becomes normal and we are free from any active threat to the integrity of the nation.

The question has been raised about the detenus, the facilities, etc. I do not want to go into the details here as to how long they are going to be there. I must inform hon. Members that it was on an assessment of each individual case....

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Nanda: I may say that it may be that some error may have occurred here and there; that has to be avoided. We have to make sure that it is because of our clear appreciation of the activities which we may call

pro-Chinese, disloyal activities, subversive activities, one way or another, that we have to resort to this kind of action. If for any person, any detainee on his part, it can be said that there was a mistake made, that he actually is not pro-Chinese and he is a loyal citizen of the country, I personally am prepared to look into each such case and satisfy myself that no wrong has been done or no injustice has been done.

श्री ब गड़ी : राजस्थान के एक कज़ाने
कहा है कि चीन का हमला ही नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Nanda: I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in which he explained how that minister was saying something. He had not completed what he was saying; may be, if he had been allowed to complete his sentence, it might not have appeared in that form. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have it. What did he say exactly? Let us know.

Shri Nanda: I have asked for the record; I believe I have got it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a secret document? You may read it out here. Let us know what exactly he said.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member is so obsessed...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You are obsessed.

Shri Nanda: ...that he has no other job than trying to get secrets from here or there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are timid or afraid.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: This is now a new, organised activity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are responsible for it. How about your own responsibility? (*Interruption.*)

Shri Nanda: Right or wrong, it becomes a habit with the hon. Member.

(*Interruption.*) I now come to the question of law and order. The stresses and strains to which I referred, are reflected more in this sphere of law and order. Several hon. Members have expressed their sense of apprehension about the law and order situation. Although it is a State subject the Government of India are naturally interested in ensuring tranquillity in the country as a whole, in observing the trends in the matter of crime and co-ordinating measures for dealing with it. There is also the need to maintain a broad uniformity in the police organisation and methods. The Government of India have pursued measures for reorienting the outlook of the police and for introducing advanced techniques of investigation. Provision has been made for training in modern techniques. The Central Government has also taken steps to strengthen the armed police both at the Centre and in the States, to be in a position to render adequate assistance wherever it is required. Several State Governments have appointed Police Commission and committees. It was urged here by an hon. Member that we should set up a Central Police Commission for the whole country. Whether it is practicable or not, I have no doubt in my mind that a very thorough enquiry into the recent experience in the light of the changed conditions in the country is really due. The Ministry has itself undertaken some such study of the reports of the various Police Commissions, but some thing much more is required, something which is a deeper study and a more purposeful study of this experience.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has been strengthened for the purpose of not only the investigation of crimes but particularly those of corruption, profiteering and violations of the Central Acts, but also for the collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crime.

One of the important problems of the police in the States is want of sufficient number of houses for them. I

[Shri Nanda]

have seen the places in which they live. That is our serious problem not only for one section of the people, but generally for the country. The police have to do arduous duties. The Government of India have tried to do something in this matter and are continuing the loan assistance. Nearly Rs. 25 crores have been given by us so far. Rs. 3 crores were given last year.

There are two major aspects of the law and order problem. One is ordinary crime and the action which police has to take from time to time in this connection and the other is mass agitation which arises periodically here and there. These agitations may be related to political matters, economic conditions, communal fanaticism, etc. During the last few years, another phenomenon has been noticed, namely, student unrest and indiscipline. Very recently there has been a most deplorable occurrence in Aligarh. An upward trend in crime generally is being observed in many countries. The factors which are responsible for this are increase in population, accelerated urbanisation and industrialisation. The incidence of crime has increased on account of these things. In our country, in recent years, there has been a sustained drive for correct recording of crimes. This is bound to be reflected in the figures of crime for sometime more.

On the basis of my own observations and experience of what is happening around us, I have come to the conclusion that a major source of our trouble in this sphere—whether in the matter of ordinary crime or mass disturbances which occur from time to time—is the existence of the goonda elements and organised gangs of criminals and anti-social elements. They have come into play whenever there is any opportunity. They command resources. They have got trained people for doing dark deeds. A strategy has to be evolved for dealing with them, because this is a menace to the security of our citizens.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How do they get resources?

Shri Nanda: They feed on the infirmities of some people—those who are addicted to drinking; those who gamble and do certain secret things.

As regards communal disturbances, equal treatment and full guarantee for the protection of minorities is a fundamental article of faith enshrined in our Constitution. As the House is aware, last year we passed through a very difficult and agonising phase because of the communal disturbances in the wake of eruption of communal frenzy in East Pakistan. The current year, I am glad to say, has been free from communal tension.

Following the decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference, we amended some sections of the Indian Penal Code to make promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different religious, racial or language groups, castes or communities a specific offence and to provide deterrent punishment for injuring any religion or class. We are considering steps to make the provisions of the law more deterrent.

In recent years, there has been too much evidence of mass indiscipline on the part of students. In a few States, it has manifested itself in a more acute form than in others. There are two distinct types of causes which have been in operation—those which arise out of matters concerning the problems and difficulties of the students themselves and the others which are unrelated to their own affairs and are largely of a political nature. There may be legitimate grievances of students. For that adequate channels of redress have to be provided, for which the responsibility has to be exclusively of the authorities of educational institutions. Exploitation of students for political ends must be eschewed.

Regarding the question of national security, I have fully received the impact of the feelings expressed by hon. Members as to how great is our responsibility in this matter. Therefore I need not say in detail what is being done. Well-organised units—staff with trained personnel exist in all the

States looking after the aspect of espionage and the results obtained by them have been quite satisfactory. For several years, the local Pak officials were directly involved and they were sent back in several cases. The latest important case is that of a spy ring which was unearthed some time back.

It may be mentioned that detection in the majority of cases took place before much damage could be done because of extreme vigilance resulting in timely detection. Appropriate measures were taken to detect and break the rings.

We are fully alert and keeping close watch on the undesirable activities of the pro-Chinese elements in India. We are keeping the closest watch on what is occurring in this country which may hold some kind of threat for us. Measures are being taken and have been taken to gear up the organisation in the States to cover the subversive activities of such persons. As a result of these measures, it has been possible to check the infiltration of enemy agents.

The question of infiltration of Pakistani nationals came up in the discussion. My colleague, Shri Hathi, gave some information about it. I need not say much more about it, except that I realise that several hon. members have a keen sense of disquiet and apprehension about it. Measures taken so far—I am speaking particularly about Assam and Tripura, where this problem has been more acute—have proved useful and have yielded good results. The indications are that the infiltration is not now on any large scale. The question of infiltration has an important security aspect. This is being kept in view. To ensure at the same time that no Indian citizen is harassed or sent out of India, full opportunity to represent their cases before Tribunals is provided.

श्री बागड़ी : मतबाजी गवर्नमेंट वहां बनी हुई है। आपके जो हमदर्द हैं उनसे भी वह जबरन टैक्स लेती है।

Shri Nanda: I believe he is referring to the truce. That is another problem. There are various occasions in Parliament to deal with that. I come to the Kashmir question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
370 धारा को निकालने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

Shri Nanda: The provisions contained in article 370 of the Constitution were inserted in the Constitution with the consent of the representatives of the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly. I recall this because otherwise misunderstandings will occur. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is fully integrated with the Union of India, to the same extent as any other State. This has to be repeated, because sometimes questions are raised expressing doubts. As I took pains to explain, article 370 provides a convenient procedure by which additional entries in the legislative list in the provisions of the Constitution can be extended to Jammu and Kashmir without legislation. This is a very great advantage. The same thing which will take enormous time of this House can be done very quickly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So many laws have not been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Even the IPC does not apply to that State. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Only the shadow remains; the substance has already come.

Shri Nanda: I will not take the time of the House by reading out the long list of new entries which have been applied to that State.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस मरी हुई धारा को रखने से फायदा क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय यह समझा रहे हैं कि इस से इंटिग्रेशन में कोई रुकावट नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नहीं चाहती है
तब इसको क्यों रखा जा रहा है ?

Shri Nanda: Take another case, the immediate case of a Bill to amend the constitution, to change the designation of Prime Minister of Kashmir as Chief Minister and also provision for the appointment of Governor by the President of India that had recently been adopted by the Jammu and Kashmir legislature. This rectifies an anomaly in the constitutional arrangement relating to Jammu and Kashmir and brings about uniformity with all other States in this respect. This will bring about integration not only in terms of the constitution, but integration in social and political terms is going ahead, and this will be a major factor in the solution of the major problems which are facing us.

I now come to two major important matters which figured in these discussions, that is, administration and the question of integrity in administration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Honesty, efficiency.

Shri Nanda: I shall take up administration first. This engrossed the minds of a number of hon. Members who spoke. The role of the administration as a key factor in the progress of the country and in the solution of the various problems which we are encountering, is well-understood. The changes which came in the wake of the achievement of independence have created for the administrative apparatus of the country wholly new tasks and obligations. In the past, in terms of the purposes for which the administration was intended to serve and the loads which it had to carry, both were very much more limited. Beginning with the constitution of India which set for the nation new goals

and social objectives, and coming down now to this year, when we are preparing our fourth plan, the magnitude and complexity of the problems and the tasks involved have been increasing year after year. There has, therefore, to be a wide ranging movement of administrative reforms so that the administrative machinery proves equal to the challenges which are being faced. There are two kinds of questions which arise in dealing with the problems of reform and reorganisation of the administration. Given the present framework and basic structure, a great deal still remains to be done to make the machinery of administration an efficient and sensitive instrument for carrying out the assigned tasks. This is one question and the other bigger question is, whether this apparatus does not call for a radical change—a kind of re-designing—to keep pace with the political, economic and social transformation that is in progress and is sought to be achieved.

I will take the first. We have had the benefit of reports of numerous committees containing a plethora of general recommendations and wise counsels. But, it appears that there was something missing in the approach or the methods of follow-up, so that most of these good precepts have to be repeated and reiterated again and again and no strong impact is being felt in terms of the results which are being secured. These results have to be judged chiefly from the standpoint of the satisfaction of the people and the acceleration of the pace of economic progress.

A major step which has been taken now in a new direction is the setting up of a Department of Administrative Reforms in March, 1964. This is the first time that the tackling of major administrative problems has been put on a systematic basis through the setting up of a special organisation. The department began with the study of the various re-

commendations of committees on administration, which dealt with this subject in the past. These recommendations and these reports have their utility. But it was soon discovered that what was needed more was a down-to-earth painstaking study of an analytical type throwing light on the processes of administration and the essential changes in concrete terms which are indicated. The kind of study involved going deep into selected segments of administration, and it requires a great deal of labour as well as patience.

The new department has embarked upon this kind of work, i.e., a systematic process of analytical studies. Progress on these lines depends upon the availability of trained personnel, and this is a very important factor. And, for this sort of trained personnel, there is a very acute shortage and that is a limiting factor which is not always realised. In respect of administrative reform this is a limiting factor in the progress of the reform.

One of the major tasks of the new department is therefore to organise training courses that will turn out personnel to man study teams, etc., not only at the Centre, but also in the States. Two such courses are being run now, one for middle-grade officers expected to organise and run programmes of administrative reforms, and the other to train operatives at the lower level to function as research analysts. For both the courses there has been encouraging response not only from the Ministries here but also from the States. A series of such courses planned for the next year and the turn-out of trained personnel in large numbers by this process is expected to make a significant impact on the new initiative for reform in the administration.

13.48 hrs.

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

Another preliminary task that has to be attended to is the selection of

problem areas to be tackled in the first instalment of studies. The broad picture is that there are a few overall problems which affect the working of all Government organisations. Examples of this kind of problems are the need for improvements in personnel administration, the need for reviewing financial administration in all its aspects, the staffing pattern of Ministries and Departments and so on.

In the category of overall problems, for instance, a beginning has been made in the realm of personnel administration by taking up an intensive study of the management of all-India Service cadres in five sample States. This study is expected to pave the way.....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are the reports of these studies available to Members outside the Congress party?

Shri Nanda: Congress party has nothing to do with it; this is done by Government, and whatever comes out of these studies will be available to the hon. Members and report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

In the realm of personnel administration, this study is expected to pave the way for a wider range of studies in personnel administration. In regard to staffing patterns, intensive studies are afoot in the Ministry of Works and Housing with the focus on the relationship between the Ministry and its attached offices. New delegations are being worked out, and the attempt is to remove, as far as possible, all duplicate handling of cases as between attached offices and a ministry. Where functions can be totally delegated to the attached offices, this is being done, and in respect of other work as far as possible resort will be had to the single file system. In the realm of financial administration a beginning has been made in studying procedures for sanctioning schemes in a few depart-

[Shri Nanda]

ments. A wider range of study is now being planned.

There are other problems of a local character, concerning only a particular area of administration or a particular ministry. In this category fall tasks like looking into the working of single departments. Mention has been made already in Parliament of four study teams headed by Members of Parliament. I need not mention all those four departments. Two of these have already submitted their first stage report and a third report is about to be submitted. In the coming year we have already decided to set up three new study teams to go compositely into the working of three other departments, namely, Customs, Textile Commissioner's and Iron and Steel Controller's.

There is, further, the problems of State administration, the local administration, in which the Central Government is, of course, vitally interested. In the category of the problems which refer to the State Governments, necessarily we have to move through a process of persuasion. There is the machinery of the zonal councils. There was some cut motion about zonal councils, but there was no mention about that in the discussion, but I must say, from my experience of the zonal councils....

Dr. M. S. Aney: The cut motion was in my name.

Shri Nanda: But the hon. Member had an important agency of the administration in mind. Each zonal council had a meeting in the course of the last year. They have been utilised for discussing problems of administration, in addition to the other problems, and it is gratifying to note that many of the States have taken up enthusiastically this question of administrative reform. Some of them have already commissions for this purpose, others have reviewed their organisations.

I also have to mention about district administration. This was brought up in the course of the discussion. Of course, we do not directly deal with them, but for the purpose of the average citizen the health of the district administration is a very vital matter and steps in this area are bound to be highly rewarding. We have started moving in this direction.

What all this amounts to is that numerous studies have been launched and more will be undertaken in the coming year, and as and when the reports come, as and when they are completed, these recommendations will certainly be implemented as quickly as possible. I say this from the experience of one of the reports. Hon. Members know that in the case of one of these studies the team was headed by the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, and it took no time at all for the Government to publish the report and to take decisions to implement the recommendations.

Sir, the entire progress of administrative reform is being kept now under a continuous watch by a Secretariat Committee. The Government have recently decided to constitute a Cabinet Committee on Administration so that the initiative in this direction may be further stepped up.

In the Santhanam Committee's Report there were two things. One was the aspect of vigilance and the other was the question of some kind of an enquiry into the exercise of the official discretion and the intention was that there should be a commission which will deal with both. I made the plea that in the conditions of this country this will be rather too wide, too large and too vast a responsibility for any single agency to shoulder. Therefore, while we deal with the question of vigilance in one way, we leave the other to be tackled in another way by another agency. Very

recently a decision has been taken to set up a machinery for the purpose of redress of grievances. There has been some machinery already, to some extent, but this is being streamlined. Many of the ministries have now got what they call the complaint-cum-information reception centres where complaints are received and registered. Senior officers are in charge of looking after those complaints and at suitable levels they are being dealt with.

Then, Sir, in the Home Ministry, we have now decided to have an officer for the purpose of co-ordinating all this activity, and I believe that this measure which is of an experimental character at the moment will fill the gap which is being felt now by many people. There are delays. There is lack of responsibility. People are at a loss to know what is happening to the things which go to the Government in the shape of complaints and grievances. This system that is now being introduced will enable one to be assured that things are being attended to and that, if there is delay, somebody is looking into it so that delays may not occur. Any special feature which may be noticed, which might point to some kind of a reform of the administrative process, will also be taken in hand, because those complaints can become rather symptoms of something that is wrong somewhere in the system of administration.

Sir, administration means service, means people, means men, and now a fair number of women, in our services, and when we talk of administration, when we talk of eradication of corruption, when we talk also of administrative reform, who is going to do all that? It is the services. Therefore, when we talk about them we have to be careful, that if we use the language of condemnation, of belittling them or making light of their contribution, then we are doing no good to ourselves and to this country. After all, even if you want the reform to be done, who is going

to be the instrument of that reform? Where is that personnel? Therefore, I would plead with the House that while we may specifically bring up anything which is wrong with the system and ask for or insist on the improvement of the administration, we cannot make a wholesale charge that the services are vested interests, that our services are not at all adaptable.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nobody levelled a wholesale charge like that.

Shri Nanda: Shri Kamath may not have done that. Then, Sir, there was a comparison made to the disadvantage of the new young men who are coming into the Indian Administrative Service as if the young men today are inferior to the best of our young men in the earlier years. It is not so. We get very high quality material, and I believe in the course of years they will shape into very good officers. They are going to bear the load of the many things which we decide here. It is they who are going to carry them out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not give them a blanket certificate.

Shri Nanda: I know it to my cost, that it is not possible to give a blanket certificate. A lot of improvement and reform is due. I might say, now that this question has arisen, which I might take up when we are discussing the next subject of vigilance, that the one mistake I committed in tackling this problem was that I thought that, being the Home Minister and having the power and authority, a good programme will just work out on its own steam, in its own way. Then, I may say here that I have realised that without the co-operation of the services at all levels that cannot be done. It may be that the whole programme is for the purpose of reducing, diminishing, eradicating corruption in the services themselves. But, there also, it is they, the best men in the services,

[Shri Nanda]

who do the work and only their leadership will help us.

14 hrs.

I will now deal with the problem of corruption, to which reference was made by many hon. Members. I need not recount in detail all the measures that have been taken by Government in pursuance of the objective of promoting integrity in administration. The framework of reference for this purpose is the report of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri Santhanam, consisting of some eminent Members of Parliament as members. The anti-corruption activity is not just a moral posture that if you do good or right you will go to heaven, otherwise not. It is closely bound up with the realisation of our economic and social goals and the welfare of the people. It is not that somebody has stolen some money, or some theft has been committed or some money has been relieved from one pocket by somebody. In a developing country, resources are to be raised by the community for the purpose of development. For the sake of raising the standard of living of the people, the community has to bear sacrifices and stresses. If these resources are eaten up by anti-social elements in administration, or in business, or in other spheres then the prospect of establishing a welfare society, or relieving the hardships of the people and bringing about greater equality in the country recedes to the background, resulting in discontent among the people and the faith of the people in the existing social order will diminish. Now, while stepping up the outlay in the economy of the country, this expanding economy, because of the operations of controls and restrictions of various types, the opportunities for malpractices have greatly increased. Hence the importance of taking urgent and immediate steps, rather every possible step, to reduce to the minimum these opportunities for corruption.

This has to be done at every level. It has to be a multi-pronged attack. The most important element in this approach is that all the time we have to prepare the social climate. The social climate for the growth of this tendency of countering corruption was discussed in the Report of the Santhanam Committee. In fact, that Committee has laid great importance on this subject of generating the proper atmosphere, for which special responsibility rests on those in high places, in positions of authority and power. We should take prompt and adequate action in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not mentioned the Orissa case.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with the Orissa case. This is one part of the work. There is a parallel approach, to increase the sensitivity of the people generally towards anti-social behaviour, taking bribes etc.; that should come from the people themselves.

Since Orissa has been mentioned, hon. Members have probably become impatient. So, I will now say something about it.

श्री सच्चिदानंद (मुंगेर) : भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में कुछ कह दीजिये ।

Shri Nanda: I think it is only after some years of probation that some of the hon. Members will make themselves eligible for service with the BSS. I do not want to go into the details. I will now deal with the Orissa case.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : यह भारत सेवक समाज का नाम लेते ही गुस्सा क्यों आ जाता है ? जरा सत्र से उसके बारे में बतलाइये ।

Shri Nanda: Because of the intemperate language used by the hon. Members, because of the wholly undeserved condemnation by the hon. Members and because of the lack of

knowledge and because of the ignorance of the hon. Members on this subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Public Accounts Committee; not we.

Shri Nanda: I am not referring to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी. ए. सी. के द्वारा आप के भारत सेवक समाज की निन्दा हो चुकी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should hear the reply patiently.

Shri Nanda: Coming to the question of Orissa, in the first place, at the outset, I must commend the good work done by the CBI.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): And Shri Kamath also.

Shri Nanda: I do not think that Shri Kamath has anything to do with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have done what you have not.

Shri Nanda: Since it was referred to, I am going to say something about it. The work of the CBI was good in the Orissa affair, as in other cases, and it is improving steadily.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree there.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Why this halting admission? Why this grudging compliment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Half-hearted.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member can make up for any deficiency on my part. I say with all the facts in my possession that there is nothing to be said against those people.

There was some ridicule about the word 'investigation' versus inquiry. Hon. Members must know that these terms have specific meanings and we must be sure of what we are saying and we should not confuse things. The CBI was entrusted with the task of collecting some record or certain information. After that was done, a Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister to deal with this matter. That Committee had before it a lot of information, a lot of records. That Committee consisted of Shri M. C. Chagla, the Education Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, all well-versed in legal matters, and they gave a great deal of attention to this.

Shri Nath Pai: They are all well-versed in Law?

Shri Nanda: Yes, in legal matters.. (*Interruptions*). Now, let me proceed. At the end, they may ask any questions they like. I was saying that this Committee looked into the records and gave a good deal of time to this work. It was a laborious work. Since they were well-versed in these cases, examination of data and so on, they naturally did the expert part of the work. I was only a layman in this committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are a layman? You are well-versed in such matters, and in law.

Shri Nanda: I passed my examination in law, but I did not practise law.

Today, looking back on the conclusions which they have arrived at, all I can say is, if any independent body had been dealing with it, according to my assessment, the conclusions would not have been different.

Shri Nath Pai: Then why did you not appoint an independent body in this case?

Shri Nanda: I believe that we have to learn a lesson from this experience. We find that whatever we do, we would not satisfy anybody. Those friends, Shri Mitra and Shri Patnaik, think that they have been very harshly treated and on this side everyone here feels that we have let them escape lightly.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो इसका फ़ैसला कौन करेगा ? न्यायिक जांच कराइये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Uniform procedure.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalaphuza): So, you are really non-aligned!

श्री बागड़ी : पटनायक और मित्रा पर दया मत करो ।

Shri Nanda: We have to follow it up. I think, this does call for a re-thinking of the position. I may inform the House that the mind of the Prime Minister has been exercised over this matter and I can give an indication now on his behalf. He is thinking—I may say, he has already decided—that there should be some other approach adopted to a problem of this kind. Maybe, there may be numerous cases of wild, fantastic and baseless allegations and it is not at all necessary to send them up for any kind of inquiry. The Prime Minister will look at it and, on whatever personal inquiry he has to make, he will dispose of it. Then it is his responsibility. But if any inquiry is to be made at all, then it should not be this poor man and any of his colleagues, but it should be by an independent, impartial agency.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो बिहार से यह प्रारम्भ कीजिए ।

Shri Nanda: We are impartial, but we may not be called independent because we are part of the

Government organisation. Therefore some such thing will have to be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am extremely sorry to interrupt but I raised that question yesterday which he has not answered yet, namely, whether the Minister himself in the Cabinet Sub-committee pleaded for a commission of inquiry and he was isolated, he was alone.

Shri Nanda: This is a secret which could not be stolen because it is not a part of any record.

श्री बागड़ी : रिकार्ड ही, तो पहुंचा दीजिए ।

Shri Nanda: I know that we are not immune from those deprivations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are those deprivations?

Shri Nanda: I know that we have to tighten up our security so far as that is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do. I understand.

श्री बागड़ी : सुखाड़िया साहब का क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री नाथ पाई : इंडिपेंडेंट एन्क्वायरी होगी ।

Shri Nanda: The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have provided a scheme for fighting against corruption. Many of the recommendations of the Committee had been accepted. The main directions in which we are proceeding, I may say, are threefold. The first is strengthening the machinery for detection, investigation and streamlining the procedures for dealing with cases of corruption. For this purpose a substantial increase in the

strength of the CBI has been provided and sanctioned to enable this organisation to meet its growing responsibilities. A significant step taken was to establish an Economic Offences Division. This Economic Offences Division was set up in July last to deal exclusively with economic offences under the Customs Act, the Central Excise Act etc., and cases of smuggling with wide ramifications of an international character. Special attention is being given to recruitment and training programmes to build up a permanent cadre in this department. Training courses in specialised subjects with regard to corruption cases have been introduced. Discipline and appeal rules are under revision to simplify the procedures regarding disciplinary proceedings. An Anti-Corruption Law (Amendment) Act has been enacted and an important new provision of this is—this is important—that the possession of disproportionate assets by public servants has been made a substantive offence. Courts will now be free to order attachment of property believed to have been obtained by corruption under section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Then, there is creation of a special authority with wide powers and authority regarding cases of corruption in administration. This was one of the key recommendations.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Central Vigilance Commission was set up in February 1964. Its main function is to ensure that complaints of corruption on matters of integrity are given prompt attention and offenders are brought to book without favour, without fear. Eight States have set up commissions on the central model, two States have agreed to do so, two States are considering the question and the remaining four States have set up organisations different from the central model.

I am not able to agree with Shri Mathur, the hon. Member who is not

here, that the Vigilance Commission serves no useful purpose. He said that this was the fifth wheel or, perhaps he said, the sixth wheel. This is a pivotal recommendation of this Commission—I believe, hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, was on this committee—that a vigilance commission should be appointed having overall authority to prevent any complaint of corruption being neglected, suppressed or inadequately attended to.

Another direction in which we have to move simultaneously is the type of measures for the prevention of corrupt practices. The revision of Government Servants' Conduct Rules, tightening up the provision regarding the acceptance of gifts and property returns, obligation for observing and ensuring integrity—these are steps in the right direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lavish hospitality.

Shri Nanda: I did not take it up because the hon. Member has mentioned it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said 'I hope it will apply to Ministers as well'.

Shri Nanda: Very much so. Great care is being exercised in selecting officers for higher administrative posts and precaution is being observed that persons with doubtful integrity are weeded out at the time of promotion and grant of extension. Re-employment is made dependent on the officer's possessing high reputation for integrity. At the political level, as hon. Members know, a code of conduct for ministers has been adopted.

Our greatest hope for tackling the corrupt practices lies in the reform of administrative processes.....

Shri Nath Pai: You had promised the appointment of a Hoover type commission.

Shri Nanda: I shall immediately deal with that since the hon. Member has evinced interest in that subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whole House is interested.

Shri Nanda: Our greatest hope for tackling the corrupt practices lies in the reform of administrative processes, especially those relating to regulatory measures which are associated with a planned economy. Half the battle will be won on this ground alone. Therefore, with the object of cutting down delays and opportunities and occasions for corruption to the minimum, a special programme of administrative reforms has been undertaken. I have already mentioned some of those teams and some of the departments to which this approach has been applied. More have been selected so that together, as a whole, these departments will cover a large part, a substantial part, of the economy of the country and the outlay and resources of the nation.

The measures that have been adopted so far have started yielding results. In respect of the number of new cases relating to bribery etc., involving public servants, taken up during the year 1964, there was an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the previous year and 67 per cent over the year before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is the percentage of corruption?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Imponderable figure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am serious.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member may hold his soul in patience for a little while.

The percentage increase was 26 and 64 per cent respectively regarding the number of cases sent up for trial

to courts or reported to departments for action. Of the cases decided by the courts, not less than 83.6 per cent resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases of departmental action which resulted in punishment was 85.9 per cent during this period, that is, 1964. A number of special drives were launched during the year particularly in these departments at those points where the public generally comes into contact with the administration and where there is scope for appreciable loss of public funds. 205 new cases for possession of disproportionate assets were taken up during 1965 relating to public undertakings.

The programme for the current year provides for special attention to selected departments including those which have been looked into by the teams already. Detailed plans have been worked out for this purpose. Large scale action is also proposed to be taken up in respect of misuse of permits, licences, quotas etc. I have thought that this aspect of the administration should receive special attention. I would like to have a talk on the subject with hon. Members, who believe that some new approach can be applied, that is, something which will take it to a new plane of independent decision not affected by any kind of official bias.

I would like to see if it can be done and I would like to have it done. But, I have not been able to understand how all these things can be looked after in this country. I would like to have a discussion. In this intensified action, the initiative rests with the Ministries concerned and the active support of Government servants and their organisations will be enlisted. On the other side, every effort will be made to secure the co-operation of the public organisations and associations which may be directly concerned with the departments. My intention is that in respect of

these various new programmes the government servants should have a hand in them and they should go ahead with them. I have said that every effort will be made to secure the cooperation of the public organizations and associations which may be directly concerned with these departments.

I was rather not able to understand as to how we could reduce to statistical terms any impact that may have been made by any of these various measures that have been adopted, to see that we satisfy ourselves whether there is a decrease in the incidence of corruption.

Now we have applied in the case of customs and some other departments, a system of random sample or surprise checks and very good results have been obtained in the various periods after the drives. It is possible to compare how the various steps that have been taken have produced a good effect. These random or surprise checks will enable us to ascertain to what extent the actual operation of corrupt activities is diminished and I can say with a certain amount of satisfaction that these random checks and surprise checks have revealed that there is a certain amount of improvement.

Regarding the question of corrupt practices, I may say that I have tried to do something—but it is not enough. I may here state in very positive terms that it is not I, who initiated this campaign, it was the Prime Minister who was then the Home Minister who appointed that Committee which has produced this report. So, I am not the only culprit in these matters. I do not know whether I should go into that at all.

श्री बागड़ी : कोटा परमिट का कुछ लिखा हुआ है क्या ? एक ठेका भी है जिसे बिड़ला को दिया है ।

Shri Nanda: I was just waiting for that reminder. It will be very easy for me and it will cause me no difficulty at all to say that on any day. I will not be sorry for that. I will have other reasons to be sorry for that. For that reason, Sir, I would like to give . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We would like you to try, try and try again.

Shri Nanda: I would like to give the utmost attention, in whatever period it may be, to see that substantial results are produced and at any rate in a defined sphere where it is possible to judge—we have selected seven or eight big departments—whether things have improved. If that is so, then it is a matter of satisfaction; if they cannot be improved with all the energy and with all the sustained effort, then we will all be sorry for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should you lose heart? We will take you to be the Robert Bruce of this Cabinet. You may try, try and try again.

Shri Nanda: Sir, the Hon. Member wants me to try, try and try again. But this country cannot wait to try it hundred times. But it has to be done quickly; the country cannot wait; the people cannot wait. The impact has been made in terms of an awakening of the people, of arousing expectations of the people that sometimes will be done. We will not be lie those hopes. Therefore I hope that there will be difficulties and on my part I will try to remove them in my own approach and I will get the maximum support from all quarters in this matter. (*Interruptions*).

Dr. M. S. Aney: I would like to say 'don't give up your job; go ahead'.

Shri Nanda: I have a certain moral obligation. I crave the indulgence of the House to turn to some other matters in which I figured personally. The justification for this is the fact that those matters occurred in the speeches of several hon. Members and they will be expecting me to say something about them.

I may just briefly recall the intervention of Acharya Kripalani in this debate. In the entire gamut of the work of the Home Ministry, he could lay hands on no other topic than the conduct of the Home Minister and the activities of certain organizations in which he is associated. He has assumed the role of a mentor. I claim no moral superiority. I am a very ordinary man and I have a long way to travel before I can make any claim to be a humble disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has paid you a tribute as a saintly man.

Shri Nanda: Myself and Acharya Kripalani belong to the same school. I am still at a loss to understand why after the matter had been closed by the Speaker, Acharya Kripalani brought it back. The privilege of private conversation had been accepted. In the circumstances, there was no occasion for me to say anything more, and Acharya Kripalani's homilies and sermons were wholly uncalled for. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying so. I am not going to ask him what the background of his interest in this affair was and the moral aspect of it. But I feel that when he returned to this charge in the course of the discussion of this Ministry's Demands, the urge behind this was difficult to understand when he came to this for the second time. Why did he drag in the name of the INTUC? Why should he do that? I hold no position in this organisation now. Therefore, it must be better than when I held position in it. It seems that Acharya Kripalani knows nothing about the INTUC. Other-

wise, he would not have talked lightly about it. It is a very important organization of the workers of the country—this is the biggest organization in this country. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You fathered it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मालिकों के हाथ में है, मजदूरों के हाथ में नहीं।

श्री मधु लिनये : मालिकों और सरकार के आधार पर चलती है, मजदूरों से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shri Nanda: I own that mistake of having fathered it. He has done a grave wrong to this organization. Acharya Kripalani had much to say about the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Prof. Ranga also who is not here was liberal in castigation of this body. Several other Members have spoken about it. For its vindication, the Bharat Sawak Samaj may have recourse to every legitimate mode of redress. It will be given an opportunity. Before I mention anything about this organization, I would deal with the question of Hoover Commission.

As I said, there were too approaches—one is an immediate process and operation of taking up departments one after the other; looking at the working; whatsoever is required to be done at once it is translated into practice. We have those Committees which take up those recommendations and deal with them immediately. And that is how implementation is proceeding here very promptly.

There is this other aspect of the dimension of this larger question, the whole system, the structure. This, I believe, does need looking into also. It was asked, why cannot the commission be set up earlier, and why is it not being set up immediately. The

answer, I had given in a way. I hope the hon. Members know what that Hoover type meant. It was on a scale for which today this country is not prepared, with 19 task forces which included 525 experts, plus assistance from private consultancy firms, and a large number of other persons who knew something about the subject to be drawn into this process. Therefore, what we have started doing is training of the people who will be able to do these studies. Well, I do not say it should be postponed indefinitely. The decision will come as to how to deal with this matter, not by me as a unilateral decision, but it will be by Members of Parliament. We have an informal Consultative Committee for our Ministry, and a Group has been selected, of twenty to twenty-one Members, who are taking interest in these problems. I have placed this matter before them. This matter has been discussed at some length. It will be discussed further and whatever conclusion is reached, we will certainly carry it out.

I shall say one or two things more about.....

Shri S. M. Banerje: Why don't you say something about Whitley Council?

Shri Nanda: Whitley Council? I am very sorry that there has been some delay. The delay is not of my making. Hon. Member will remember that as Labour Minister I tried vigorously to pursue this idea, and now I find that it has got stuck up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where?

Shri Nanda: Because, well, unless I agree to everything that the representatives of the Association say—unless I agree to everything—the delay is mine, is it not? However, the delay comes, still it is mine! There was the question of ban on strikes. Well, we did not proceed with that idea. Then there was a plea made to the associations, "Please, when we are giving an arbitration on all the important matters, why would you not like to change the constitution—well if not

the constitution—, why would you not pass a resolution eschewing strikes?"

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he has suggested a declaration on behalf of the Government and the employees. We, on behalf of the Defence Federation, are agreeing for a declaration. Why don't you accept it? Let there be a bold declaration.

Shri Nanda: All right, let there be a declaration. I will accept it and let us go ahead with it. Possibly it is known to him that I am having a conference again in a few days.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): He knows it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not call them together? You are having it separately on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and so on—again divide and rule.

Shri Nanda: There is no question of rule. The rule is of the association and of the government servants; I do not rule.

There will be meetings, and there may then be a meeting together, and I hope we will come to some decisions about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ नजरबन्दों के बारे में भी कहिये ।

Shri Nanda: Possibly the hon. Member had gone out for something, when I spoke about it.

Shri Maurya: About the Union Public Service Commission *vis-a-vis* the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I want to know.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member should not go on like that.

Shri Nanda: There is one thing on which I will devote just one minute and I shall stop with that. The name of a person who is not a Member of

[Shri Nanda]

this House, Shri Brij Krishen Chandiwala, was brought in. Two Members spoke about it, and I must tell you, Sir, I have not suffered more agony than when I had to listen to this. Did the hon. Members have any personal enquiry into these things? Some person passes some paper into their hands and although it involves assassination of character, there is no scruple about it. I may mention a few facts in this connection. In public life how will any kind of activity be possible if, entirely divorced from any context, charges are to be levelled in this House which enjoys privilege and there can be no action taken outside? The hon. Member did so and another Member spoke about this matter. And I would request and plead with hon. Members to listen to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want an enquiry into this matter, that is all.

Shri Nanda: There is the file of the case, I have seen all that. A case of eviction, well, it may be on some ground or other, a good case or not a good case. But what is it? As regards this gentleman, remarks have been made about my association with him and that I should not associate with him. Sir, I will go a thousand miles to associate with a person like that; it will be proud privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to your association at all.

Shri Nanda: There was a reference, if not by you, by somebody else. (*Interruption*). This case was about a trust property. Shri Brij Krishen had nothing to do with it. Property worth Rs. 20 lakhs, he already had, he gave it to Gandhiji, he may only be having some income for his needs. He is a very simple man, and whatever he has given, now if he is interested in something for the sake of, call it a school or college or night shelter, there can be no personal interest in it. It may be wrong so far as eviction is concerned. But to talk that language was not fair, I must say.

And he has devoted his whole life, he is doing nothing else, he is only doing social work and voluntary service.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर किरायेदारों को उजाड़ने के लिये ज़िन्दगी लगाई तो वह तो अच्छा नहीं है ।

Shri Nanda: The evictions may be wrong. The court judgment may be there, and therefore it has been carried out. There is no acquisition. The moment the court judgment comes, everything else follows. Well, it may be with regard to the tenants also, that there can be tyranny there also. I won't say more about it. I think this is enough.

श्री बागड़ी : आप को सीधे कहना चाहिये इस के बारे में, किरायेदारों के पक्ष में जो प्रदालन का फैसला है उसके मुताबिक ।

Shri Maurya: Sir, he has not said even a single word about the Union Public Service Commission *vis-a-vis* the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are governed by special provisions in the Constitution.

Shri Nanda: I am not in a position to state it now, but I will give full thought to this question and see what we can do about it.

Shri Maurya: That is a very vital issue. You must take up this.

Shri Nanda: I am not being asked one question, and that is about language. I thought I need not say much about it at this juncture. But I want just to assure the House that the question of language is engaging our attention from day to day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You mean official language? Not any other.

Shri Nanda: Yes. This problem, the controversy and this matter, a committee of the Cabinet is dealing with it. We are confronted with the complexity of the problem and it will not be good at all to do something in haste.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उल्टी गंगा
तां न बहं ।

Shri Nanda: At the earliest moment when we are in a position to do so we will come up to the House and, maybe, we will give some idea, the policy lines that can be evolved in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the next session.

Shri Nanda: What is being considered is: amending the Official Languages Act with a view to give statutory form to any assurances which are not fully covered by the existing provisions. That is one. The second is, suggestion for introducing regional languages as media of all-India and higher Central Service examinations. And then the question of implementation of the three-language formula fully and effectively.

श्री बागड़ी : डाक और तार विभाग को अंग्रेजी में काम करने की हिदायत है, यह संविधान की हत्या है । इस के बारे में हमें बतलाया जाये ।

Shri Nanda: There is also the important question of taking concerted measures for promoting the full development of Hindi and other national languages of the country, all the regional languages—Hindi and all the regional languages.

श्री सधु लिमये : इस्तेमाल के बिना कोई भाषा विकसित नहीं होती है । आप भी इस्तेमाल करने दीजिये, भाषा विकसित हो जायेगी ।

Shri Nanda: This is one occasion when I agree with the hon. Member.

Now, I had been asked by hon. Members about my association with the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Bharat Sahdu Samaj, the Sadachar Samiti, etc. etc.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जाने दीजिए उसको बहुत हो गया ।

Shri Nanda: For sometime past I myself have been worried about it, the exacting requirements of the Home Ministry, and when I came I was told that it was a jealous mistress—Sir, I wound it so very soon—but I find it not a jealous mistress which makes the Minister a slave. Some time back I declared that I would give up my position as the President of the Samiti. I have been on the look out for some arrangement—I could not find an arrangement—but now, I think, till I should give up, possibly some other arrangement may not be coming about. I have been considering what to do about the Bharat Sewak Samaj on these lines.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't leave Sadachar.

Shri Nanda: When I give up my position as its President, I will ask the hon. Members, such of them who have got the inclination and time, to come.... (*Interruption*). I do not say it should be only Congress, and I can say with complete confidence that the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been run without any kind of idea of a political exploitation for any purpose..... (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो बिल्कुल कांग्रेस की दासी है ।

Shri Nanda: I am speaking for myself. I do not know at some level something may be happening. There is one difference in this organisation and possibly in the Government also. When in Government it takes a long time to remove a defect or to take action against a wrong-doer, I can say, without any hesitation, that any time, when anything comes to our notice, the remedial action is taken and there is no kind of covering up anything at all. Still there may be defects and, I believe, there are defects. Sir, I say with a full sense

[Shri Nanda]
of responsibility and with a complete sense of assurance that I never had all these years any idea of making use of it for Congress purposes.....

श्री मधु लिमये : उसकी बुनियाद तो चोरी है, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले के समाज का नाम चुरा कर आप ने भारत सेवक समाज का निर्माण किया ।

Shri Nanda: We had no idea of that—the translation is that—and we never used the word 'Servants of India'. But then, this organisation came into being in the presence of all the leaders of the country who sat in one place and who then asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to become its President.

श्री मधु लिमये : पुराने भारत सेवक समाज के नेताओं ने इस चोरी के बारे में विरोध किया था ।

Shri Nanda: That name was accepted by the leaders of this country and the Socialists—whatever the name, because they change their names so often; whatever name they then carried—were there and then some of them went out and they passed a resolution that they will not associate with the organisation before it actually started working. Now they say this. There are so many Congressmen. If it happens, is it a misfortune of the Congress that there are so many Congressmen working in the public field? They come and they work here also. But nobody is prevented from coming.....

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : आल इंडिया कांग्रेस के सेशन में क्या इसके वालंटियरों ने काम नहीं किया ?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir, as far as I know.

श्री बागड़ी : इसका चन्दा, बन्दा और धन्धा कांग्रेस के लिये ही है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भारत सेवक समाज बहुत ही गया, इसको जाने दीजिए, दूसरा कोई विषय लीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ग्रन्थील साहित्य, ग्रन्थील चित्र और ग्रन्थील समाचार पत्रों के बारे में कछ कहिए ।

Shri Nanda: We have been giving thought to that problem of obscene literature and how to strengthen the law in this matter. We will be able to take action.

The hon. Member, Shri Kapur Singh, possibly will feel that all this time I have not mentioned his contribution to the debate. I must say, I am very sorry but I would plead with him: Did he think that we had become oblivious of that glorious chapter of Sikh history that he had to remind us about it? We remember the great contribution that the Sikh community has made and it being called upon to make more and more, year after year, and, therefore, they will have absolutely no kind of occasion for any complaint. They are being given a full place in the life of the community, in the Government, in the country to which they are entitled on their merits.

श्री बागड़ी : ले जाओ झोली भर के ।

Shri Kapur Singh: My colleagues are taunting me with the remark: Take these empty words home.

Shri Nanda: These were not empty words. Only we felt that we expected to have a full remembrance of all that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विदेश मंत्रालय जैसा महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय उनको सीपा हुआ है ।

Shri Nanda: Sir, I have taken a lot of time....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was worthwhile; it was well spent.

Shri Nanda: I may conclude and again go back to the first thing with which I started.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्राहिबिशन के बारे में कुछ कहिए ।

Shri Nath Pai: Prohibition?

Shri Nanda: That has been prohibited. The policy remains about prohibition. I am not called upon now to dilate on the whole policy of prohibition. I was once an honorary Prohibition Commissioner and I used to carry out raids at night and all that. I know that business; I know that illicit traffic and I used to do picketing of those shops and I can say—it is not for me because the Prohibition Enquiry Committee's Report is being considered still—that I had the most exhilarating experience in Ahmedabad. When that area was declared a dry area, in the course of a year or two, when those British officers who then first pooh-pooed it, later on came and saw it, they saw the wonderful change that had occurred in the life of the working class, their children were better clothed, they were being looked after better and all that. And yet I am quite sure that prohibition can never be a success on the strength of the force of the Government, the Excise and the Police. Unless we are able to harness.

श्री बागड़ी : इस पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाते तो प्रौर पाबन्दी भी हटा दो ।

Shri Nanda: This is a high national issue. If you want to get things done in this country, unaided efforts of the Government will not take you far. Political parties may do something; but more so voluntary organisations, whether it is in one field or another, will come to your rescue. If there is something wrong with them, please set them right. But don't discourage them. There are thousands of workers, dedicated workers, and I know the bulk of them are good, sincere and honest people. There may be some people who may not be so good. Well, I do not know which Party can say...

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I have done voluntary work for prohibition for 30 years. I did not receive any encouragement from the Government, nor did I receive one penny from the Government.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I now conclude. You have given me a lot of latitude and I do not want to abuse this. There were one or two things. But I can have other occasions for giving information about border security, for example,....

श्री बागड़ी : गांधी जी के भक्त बोल रहे हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No-man's land.

Shri Nanda: Since I will be no longer the President of the Sadachar Samiti.....

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर लोग शराब पीते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए आपने क्या किया हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I do not know. Nobody has given any name of any Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मोरार जी भाई कहते हैं कि मंत्री लोग शराब पीते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I do not know whether Morarjibhai sat with any Minister while he was drinking....

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री का पी० ए० शराब पिए पकड़ा गया ।

Shri Nanda: Then I would say this that after my having given up my association with the Sadachar Samiti, having become a liability to that organisation, I hope that the word 'Sadachar'.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will remain.

Shri Nanda:...will be redeemed and will not attract this bantering, this sarcasm and this cynicism which

[Shri Nanda]

it has evoked during the last few days. The word 'Sadachar' is a good word.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदा चार
रूपये लेकर काम करो ।

Shri Nanda: It has been stated that the Sadachar Samiti has attracted some wrong people. That may be so. Then, my answer is this. Have we come to such a pass that even the Sadachar Samiti cannot shut its doors to such people and cannot prevent such people from coming in? Therefore, that is a bigger challenge.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदा चोर
बनेंगे ।

Shri Nanda: Let my hon. friend Shri Ranga or Shri Kamath or anybody else come forward and take charge of it and do it better than they have done.

Shri Nath Pal: They will.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the hon. Minister could not succeed, how could we?

Shri Nanda: If the word 'Sadachar' is bad, then the other name will become worse later on. It is not the name that matters. We can get any other name instead, but it is what we do about it which matters.

श्री बागड़ी : नाम अच्छा है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : क्या
गृह मंत्री जी गोहत्या बंदी के बारे में भी एक,
दो शब्द कहेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बम्बई के बन्दर-
गाह में बहुत से बेल काटे जाते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द भूख
हडताल पर हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I have my own approach to life, and this is one of the elements of that approach. As for Government's obligations etc., that is a different matter. I think that this has already been achieved in a number of States, and I believe that with the help of various sections of the community more than with the sanction of law this can be done better.

श्री मौर्य : नन्दा जी ने एक शब्द भी
शैंड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए नहीं कहा जो कि
देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ और शोषित
समाज है, करेंगे तो क्या ?

Shri Nanda: As regards Scheduled Castes, I may tell my hon. friend that I have been deprived of that Department.

श्री मौर्य : उन के पास कोई शक्ति नहीं
है । आप के पास शक्ति है इसलिए
मैं ने आप से प्रार्थना की है कि आप
कुछ करें ।

Shri Nanda: And, therefore, I am not entitled to speak very much about it.

My hon. friend does not know that I had spent the best years of my life in serving the Harijans of Ahmedabad. Therefore, when they come into their own, when their condition improves, when their grievances are redressed, who feels happier than I?

Sir, I shall not trespass on the time of the House and the indulgence that the House has shown to me. In conclusion, I would go back to the first observation of mine about the situation in the country, and the call for unity, for solidarity and for sinking smaller issues and for joining hands together in fighting the threat and countering it and sparing no pains in doing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had seen the Speaker yesterday in his Chamber, and he had permitted me to

raise this question after the hon. Minister's speech was concluded. I am sorry he is not in the Chair now; otherwise, he would have permitted me. I saw him yesterday in his Chamber at 4 P.M. and he was good enough to permit me to raise this question....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take the word of the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you can check it up with the Speaker, before you permit me.

May I request that whatever points the hon. Minister has left untouched might be dealt with at leisure later on in his office or chamber—as the Railway Minister Shri S. K. Patil has done earlier—and the replies may be sent to the Members later on?

Shri Nanda: Yes, I shall do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question that I was going to raise then was this. I had referred to this matter in my speech on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address on the 22nd February, more than two months ago, and no answer has been forthcoming. Then, I had sent in a question on that and that has not also been answered so far....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That question is pending still, because the Home Ministry apparently has not got the certified copy of the order of the High Court of Madras in writ petition No. 796 of 1960. I have got that copy with me. I do not know why the hon. Minister cannot get a copy of that order. I had referred to certain strictures passed in that judgment on the conduct of the present Minister of Food and Agriculture in a Madras case, in writ petition No. 796 of 1960. I wanted to know the facts of the case. The Home Ministry is still to answer the question. I had raised this matter in my speech on the 22nd February this year. The question also remains pending.

457 (Ai) LSD—7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member did not mention it in his speech. Therefore, the call for an answer did not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had given notice of a question also later on. I have got with me a copy of the judgment, and I can read out the strictures passed by the High Court...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to read them out here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The High Court had referred to the conduct of Shri C. Subramaniam in very harsh and severe language. Therefore, I had asked in my speech whether the Prime Minister had considered the strictures passed by the Madras High Court and in the light of those strictures, the advisability of continuing Shri C. Subramaniam in the Cabinet.....

Some hon. Members: How is it relevant here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This has not been answered so far.

Shri Hathi: I can answer it. Shri Kamath had not referred to this in his speech: He had referred only to one item, and that was in regard to the age of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. He never raised the other point at all. If he had raised it. I would have been prepared to answer it. I am prepared to reply to it.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may reply.

Shri Hathi: This was a matter which happened in 1960. It is a five-year-old matter. There was the question about the appointment of some Government pleader, and some writ petition had been filed on that. This became the subject-matter of a privilege motion in the Madras Legislative Assembly. These ques-

[Shri Hathi]

tions were discussed there. The then Chief Minister Shri Kamaraj had made a statement, and this was read out by Shri Bhaktavatsalam.

As regards the judgment that my hon. friend has referred to, there were two judges. The observations that my hon. friend has referred to were *obiter dicta*. The decision that was given was that there had been no violation of any rule, regulation or law. The question raised was whether there had been any such violation, and the answer for the judgment or decision was that there had been none, and, therefore, there was nothing to be done....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is only misleading....

Shri Hathi: I have not got today with me the judgment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got it here with me.

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member has got a copy of the judgment, then I would like him to read the last paragraph.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I can read it out.

Shri Hathi: I would like him to refer to the observation of the second judge.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was what the judge said. I think the hon. Minister wants me to read out the last paragraph only of that judgment.....

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to read it out now....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): On a point of order? What is this discussion that we are having? What is this conversation going on between my hon. friend and the hon. Minister? Is it relevant to the present discussion?

Shri Hathi: I shall explain the whole thing. This is the position. This has been fully explained in a statement made by the Chief Minister of Madras in the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1960. After five years, Shri Kamath has brought up that question again even though the Assembly in Madras had been fully satisfied and nothing happened there afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that, that would be sufficient.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There can not be any more questions now.

Does any hon. Member want that any of his cut motions should be put to vote separately?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want that cut motion No. 84 may be put to vote separately.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I request that cut motions Nos. 51, 55 and 81 may be put to vote separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 55 has not been moved at all.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I request that cut motion No. 114 may be put to vote separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put cut motion No. 84 to vote.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Arrest and detention of political workers without trial] (84).

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 16]

[hrs. 15.03

Alvares, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Bagri, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Choudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Dharamalingam, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Lahri Singh, Shri

Lakshmu Bhawani, Shri
 Limaye Shri Madhu
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Miara, Dr. U.
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Musmu, Shri Sarkar
 Muzaffar Husain, Shri
 Nair, Shri Vasudevam
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Ramabadrn, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
 Trivedi, Shri U. M.
 Utiya, Shri
 Warlor, Shri
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Achuthan, Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
 Balakrishnan, Shri
 Balmiki, Shri
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
 Basappa, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotena
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
 Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Sudhansu
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dubey Shri R. G.
 Gahmani, Shri
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jedhe, Shri

Jena, Shri
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krija Shankar, Shri
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri D. D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Mishra, Shri Bihuti
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukane, Shri
 Muthiah, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Pawl, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
 Rajendra Singh, Shri

Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Reddiar, Shri
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramenand
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Uikey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyalanekar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhela
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadavs. Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of
 the division is:

Ayes 32;
 Noes 108.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now
 put cut motions Nos. 9—14, 32—34
 and 81 by Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahida.

Cut motions Nos. 9 to 14 and 32 to 34 were put and negatived.

[Failure to seriously tackle the malaise of corruption which is fast becoming endemic (94)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My machine did not work, I am for ‘Ayes’;

Division No. 17]

AYES

[hrs. 15.05

Alvares, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chaudhuri, Shri Tirdib Kumar
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Koya, Shri

Lahari Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Muzaffar Husain, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramabadrans, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singh, Shri J.B.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balkrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkatali, Shrimati Renuka
Baswant, Shri
Bhanj Deo, Shri L. N
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimari Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chadhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dehmuikh, Shri Shivaji Rao
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav Shri M.L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Kadadi, Shri

Kamble, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
LakshmiKanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Sing P.
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddiar, Shri

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Naryan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri S.J.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Soy, Shri H.C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vidyaanekar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadr Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 31; Noes 105. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put cut motion No. 114 by Dr. Aney to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to appoint a Commission to formulate principles for effecting merger with or separation from existing territory of Indian Union (114)].

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the remaining cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-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 which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 51 to 63 and 132 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. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,34,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 52—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,14,000 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 1966 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,03,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 57—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 59—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,78,44,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,42,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 61—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,22,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,69,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,73,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 42 to 47 and 128 to 130 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, for which 9 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.