

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of against Demands Nos. 15 to 21 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Education."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 15—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,05,000 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 Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,25,87,000 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 'Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 17—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,63,000 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 'Archaeology.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,58,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Survey of India.'"

DEMAND NO. 19—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,000 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 'Botanical Survey.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,19,000 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 'Zoological Survey.'"

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,49,000 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 Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,62,000 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 Education.'"

14.12 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and vot-

ing on Demands Nos. 51 to 63 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

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the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.'

DEMAND No. 59—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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'."

DEMAND No. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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'."

The above Demands are now before the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, happily, the Ministry of Home Affairs is now in the hands of a team of very good and competent men headed by Shri Nanda and assisted by Shri Hathi and Shri Mishra and others, and it would, therefore, be unfair as also pusillanimous if I start otherwise than with a word of praise for the excellent work, on the whole, they have done during the year under review.

Many ticklish and complicated problems arose during this period such as the disappearance of the Prophet's

hair in Kashmir, communal violence in Calcutta, Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Ranchi, mass infiltration of foreigners into Bengal and Assam, Trojan-horse activities of pro-Peking elements and language riots, which Shri Nanda has tackled with imaginative firmness.

This augurs well for a Government and for a country whose affairs are in the hands of men like Shri Nanda and his associates and my approval of him would have been almost unqualified but for a little blemish that attaches to him—he belongs to the wrong party.

The Report which we are now considering, for the year 1964-65, starts in the *Introduction* with the remark that this Ministry “chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of public services, administration of Union territories and study of manpower problems”.

Maintenance of public order is the basic function of and justification for a state in our ancient policy. *Namo dharmaya mahito dharmo dharyati praja* is an aphorism in the *Mahabharata* meaning that “the state is entitled to allegiance for the reason that it maintains the public order”, that is, it maintains a just and true social order. There is no public order the maintenance of which is justified by the state, unless it is a just social order, and no state has a moral title to allegiance of its citizens unless the public order it seeks to maintain is freely accepted by them as a just social order.

The “manning of public services” is just an apparatus through which the state carries out its basic function, namely, that of maintenance of public order, and it is therefore not the primary activity of the state but only a subsidiary activity.

Our Constitution Act postulates, delineates and adumbrates a public order, the main outlines and features of which reflect the best that is ac-

cepted by modern thought. But there is nothing eternal in this Constitution in the way in which there is Dharma of our ancient thought, and there is nothing unchanging in it like the laws of the Medes. The provisions of the Constitution itself make it clear and the amendments to which we have subjected it during the last 15 or 16 year support this contention.

It is in this context that I say that the “public order” which this Ministry is charged with maintaining has some skeletons in its cupboard which must be properly disposed of if this Ministry is to acquire natural health and moral and free acceptance of its citizens. To maintain as unjust and wrong public order to the work of police in the employ of a tyrant and a robber. It is not the function of a democratic and civilised state.

There are four such skeletons to which I wish to refer today in my speech. These skeletons are: the Sikh problem the Kashmir affair the Nagaland trouble and the language issue. The Report before the House treats the first as non-existent, the second as a formal task of constitutional integration, the third as a concern of the External Affairs Ministry and the fourth as a question of technical implementation of legal provisions and keeping of certain assurances. This is the fundamental weakness of this Ministry and the State of which it is the chief organ, that it fails to appreciate these problems truly and then handle them properly.

Let me say a few words about these four problems to which I have referred as skeletons in the cupboard of the State which this Ministry seeks to maintain. The first problem is the Sikh problem. To put the whole matter in the briefest and the clearest possible words; I cannot do better than quote from a paperback, called *The Sikh Unrest*, by Sardar Gurnam Singh, Bar-at-law Retired Judge, High Court. This book has already been integrated into the proceedings of this House on another occasion and it will make a very rewarding read-

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ing for anybody who wants honestly to comprehend the problem to which I am referring just now. I will read only a few operative sentences which occur on pages 27 to 35 and which reproduce a Memorial presented to the President of the Indian Union in 1960. It begins:—

“The Sikhs have the land of the Five Rivers, the Punjab as their homeland, the land of their historical epiphany, their holy places and their historical struggles, and they were the sovereign rulers of the greater Punjab till the middle of the 19th century, and they were the last Indian people to be submerged into the British Indian empire whose mighty and growing tentacles they resisted with a patriotic sentiment and determined courage such as no Asiatic people had so far imbibed or known.”

It goes on:

“It was in this historical and spiritual context that, the Sikhs were almost the only people in the Punjab, who till the First World War dreamt for the independence of their home land, struggled and sacrificed their lives and resources for this, till in thirties of the present century, they voluntarily and enthusiastically merged their energies, spiritual and material, to support and strengthen the general Indian national movement for freedom, and thus, till 1947 the Sikhs remained in the vanguard of this struggle.

It was in view of the historical importance cultural high significance and the spiritual meaningfulness of the Sikh people, as the true inheritors of the soul of the Punjab, as the true apotheosis of emergent Hinduism, and as the only genuine bridgehead between the aryan and the semitic soul, and hence the East and the West, that at the time of the Transfer of Power, the British

recognised the Sikhs as the third political entity in the Indian sub-continent, besides the Hindus and the Muslims, though numerically the Sikhs, in the whole of India as well as in the Punjab represent an insignificant numerical minority. It was in view of this position of the Sikhs that the Muslim politicians were willing to accord to the Sikh people, in the part of the Punjab where they are more numerous concentrated, an autonomous political status within the framework of a Pakistan sovereignty. It was in view of this special position of the Sikhs and in view of their spiritual affinity with the true evolutionary Hindu tradition, and above all, in view of their proved and matchless patriotism, that the Indian National Congress, on behalf of the peoples of India, gave solemn assurances and repeated formal undertakings to them, that, after the power is transferred to the peoples of India, the Hindus, who would consequently be its factual inheritors by virtue of the political doctrine of democratic franchise, would not frame any Constitution which is not freely approved of and willingly accepted by the Sikh people, and, further, that, the political sovereign power so devolved shall not be used except for the benefit of the people of India, as a whole. It was in this background that the Sikhs unreservedly opted out for India, resisted at heavy cost the demand for partition of the country, and trusting implicitly their elder brethren, the Hindus, did not insist on prior acceptance of any pre-conditions as the price of their co-operation, bearing all the time in mind the unambiguous declaration which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, as the head of the Indian National Congress, had made in the beginning of 1947 that he saw nothing wrong in marketing out and conceding a political area in the north of India where the Sikhs might also freely “experience the glow of freedom”.

As soon as, however, the power was transferred in August, 1947, a painful surprise awaited the Sikhs in free India, making it plain to them that political promises and understanding may be taken advantage of only by those who hold the power and that the good old rule was as true in the new multicom-munal state of free India, as it has been in the international field throughout the ages, that those who have the power may take, and they may keep who can. When, in September, 1947, the new national Governor of the Punjab, Sir Chandu Lal Trivedi, issued a secret policy circular to the administrative functionaries of the Punjab, instigating them to deal with and terrorise into humiliation, the Sikhs in the Punjab, by ignoring the procedures by law established, the Governor it was whom a grateful Government of free India recognised, by open preferment and favours and a minor Sikh public servant who demurred in implementing this policy ruthlessly was liquidated with such a heavy hand so as to be a warning and an example to all others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member reading the whole book?

Shri Kapur Singh: Not the whole book, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would request him to read the whole of it!

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh: I do not know what objections, particularly some of my friends from the Punjab representing Congress, have in my reading a few paragraphs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want you to read the whole of it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Further it says:

When the Constitution of India was framed and finalised in 1950, all solemn promises made to the Sikhs, were totally and cynically ignored and the protests of their spokesmen in the Constituent Assembly peremptorily brushed aside, and a Constitution was framed, based on high sounding modern democratic postulates and platitudes, which it was well-known, in actual practice, would facilitate gradual submergence and annihilation of the Sikhs as a political entity and cultural minority, and also sub-stratification of other important minorities of India.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Is this book available to the public?

Shri Kapur Singh: I will answer.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, was reminded of his authoritative declaration about some 'glow of freedom' to which the Sikhs were entitled, he sententiously rejoined that, "the circumstances had now changed." Even the naive Sikhs had this much sense to know that the only change that had come about in the circumstances was that the Hindus now held the undisputed power, and the Sikhs had been rendered impotent and bereft of any power of bargaining. (*Laughter*)

This may be a matter of laughter for those who have not been put into the predicament in which I and my people have been put. For me it is a most serious matter of life and death. Therefore I would beg the indulgence of the House to permit me to proceed.

The basic policies discriminating against the Sikhs as a people have inevitably led to certain most undesirable psychological complexes, administrative trends and public attitudes. In day to day administration, as well as in general implementation of the laws, the rules, the dominant objective of the administration in the

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Punjab, has more and more crystallized into the goal of relegating the Sikhs to a position that of secondary citizens and of finding out pretexts for administering definitive psychological shocks to the community as a whole. The Sikh people lack the necessary skill as well as the means of modern propaganda and their story, therefore, mostly remains unheard and unappreciated by the general public of India, but that is not to say that the Sikhs lack in political awareness or a proper appreciation of their own predicament. At the end of 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission refused to consider any positive arguments for the demarcation of a Punjabi speaking state, and instead, turned down this demand by special pleadings, firstly because the Hindus of the Punjabi region do not want it, and secondly because even in a Punjabi speaking state, the Punjabi Hindus are bound to continue disowning their mother-tongue. It was in acceptance of such considerations that the Government of India, in 1956, once again refused to consider the demand for a Punjabi-speaking state on its intrinsic merits and instead, merged the PEPSU state, the only majority Sikh area in India, into the Punjab, reducing the Sikhs, as well as the Punjabi language to a precarious status of existence on sufferance.

It goes on.

The Sikh representatives were invited in 1956 to Delhi for settlement of the Sikh problem by the Government of India. It was during these parleys that Sikh leaders found themselves confronted with the firm and resolute suspicion of the Government of India leaders that the Sikhs cannot be trusted to be so placed in the administrative set up of India, which enables them to participate as such, effectively, in any manner, in the affairs of the country. It appeared that the basic suspicion was that the Sikhs might take advantage

of their position at the broder of India with West Pakistan, or they might take advantage of the international Covenants of the U.N.O., pertaining to the rights of cultural and national minorities. To allay these wholly unfounded and somewhat insulting suspicions, the Sikhs accepted an alternative scheme, called the Regional Formula, the essence of which was that at the administrative and executive level, the Indian Punjab shall continue as a single unit in which the majority and the effective voice shall naturally be that of the Hindus while at certain lower and local administrative levels the Sikhs may participate effectively in administration, in so far as the Punjabi region of the present Punjab is concerned.

It was against this attenuated political arrangement that the urban Hindus of the Punjab, with the Arya Samaj as their spear-head, made a violent eruption in the form of the so-called, Hindi Agitation. The ostensible purpose of this agitation was to preserve intact the dominant and royal status of the Hindi language in the whole of the Punjab, but in fact the movement developed into a well-planned Sikh baiting and bullying. The sacred places of the Sikhs were desecrated openly and systematically, insults at their religion and self-respect were hurled recklessly and continuously and the whole administration of the Punjab and the watching eye of the Government of India did not raise a little finger or an eyebrow to curb it, or to intervene on the side of the Sikhs.

The puerile Regional Formula was deliberately and by a set design, eviscerated and then reduced into desuetude, thus forcing the Sikhs to think deeply over their condition and to concert measures of remedy for their political amelioration.

The Sikhs are a proud and sensitive people and they love and are

devoted to their country. They passionately believe in spiritual values of life and by their traditions and their convictions they are imbued with the courage to make sacrifices for a cause in which they believe and to endure hardships to uphold that which is dear to their hearts. To suspect such people, to endeavour and to wish to degrade and humiliate them, and by design to estrange and repress them is a policy, the wisdom of which would appear as at once questionable to a man of sensitivity in moral consequentialism.

Sir, I have taken some time in going over this painful story.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One more speaker from your party is there. You must give some time to him also.

Shri Kapur Singh: I know my time and I know my limitations. But this problem remains unsolved and unheeded and the powers that be seem to work under the delusion that the best policy in so far as the Sikhs are concerned is suppression rather than solution.

Could anything be more puerile and purblind and more harmful to the interests of the country and the nation than this policy of the Government?

Only the other day, a very high Minister of the Punjab Government has publicly held out a threat to the Sikhs that if they make any political demands they shall be crushed. This business of "crushing" can be a very dangerous game, a dangerous game equally for the crushers as it is intended to be for those to be crushed; and anybody who threatens to play it cannot but be an enemy of India and its national integration. Let us see such politicians for what they are: they are nothing more than charlatans and self-careerists.

As for going back on plighted words and solemn assurances; such as those given to the Sikh people by and

on behalf of the majority community, I would say no more than quote the crystallised conscience of our race as recorded in *Adiparvam* of the *Mahavarata*:

यन्विथा सन्मात्मानमन्थ प्रतिपद्यते ।
किन्तेन न कृतं पापं चौरिणात्मापहारिणा ॥

"He who has one thing in his mind but represents another thing to others, what sin is he not capable of committing? For, he is a thief and robber of his own conscience".

Sir, I will not take any more time and will not dilate on the other three subjects to which I had referred but will merely make out points in a few sentences about each.

About the Kashmir problem, in Chapter IX of the Report that we are considering, it is made out that the essence of the problem is the time and manner of extension of the Indian Constitution into the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution, through article 370 of the former. This approach, to my mind, will not achieve any enduring solution; for, our true objective should be securing free consensus for, and acceptance of, their ties by the people of the State with the rest of the country. Mere legal rectitude will not do.

As for the Nagaland trouble, it is our domestic problem for the Home Ministry to solve and not for the External Affairs Ministry to negotiate, as is being done. Everything considered, it strikes me that the objective as visualised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan is, at this moment, the best objective to pursue, namely to secure, by-persuasion, a free accession of the Naga people to the great Indian nation.

About the last subject, the Language issue, I would say that paragraph 90 of the Report, in Chapter XI, indi-

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cates that the issue is "of introducing Hindi for Official purposes, without displacing English, until people in the non-Hindi areas were ready for a changeover." This appears to me to be an approach which will fail to achieve results which could be to the lasting interests of our nation and our country, for this reason, because it fails to take note of the three powerful factors that have emerged on the political scene of India after Independence was attained.

These three factors are: in the first place, emotional resistance to Hindi by non-Hindi peoples on cultural grounds; secondly, positive tendency to use prestigious status of Hindi for submergence of the rich and developed Hindustani languages, such as Punjabi and Urdu; and, thirdly, firm rejection of Hindi by the younger non-Hindi generation of free India. No good solution is possible without duly taking these things into account.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are today considering the Demands of the most important department of the Government, the Home Department. It has under it so many subjects: first of all, law and order, then the Intelligence of the country, and it has something to do with the appointment of the Judges. It also has to do with the whole of the administration, and it also has to take care of the Union territories. If there is any breakdown in any State, the Home Department takes charge of it. Therefore, it is a very important department, the affairs of which we are discussing.

It was therefore in the fitness of things that our first Home Minister was Sardar Patel. He was a practical man, with an iron will and determination, and he was nobody's follower. Mr. Patel was not a Gandhite, he was a Patelite. After that, we had another great man, Rajaji, whose massive intellect is well known, who could confound anybody in an argument without convicting him.

Shri Harish Chandra Matlur (Jalore): A good tribute!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then we had a very—what should I say—very great personality in Govind Ballabh Pant. Not only his body but his intellect was massive. And now it is in the fitness of things that we have our friend, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, whose saintly character is well known. Because, like me, he has a lean and hungry look. But that does not take away from the great moral prestige he enjoys.

An hon. Member: What about the other Ministers?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Well, I am not out to talk of lesser persons; I am only talking of the very distinguished Home Ministers that we had.

Sir, we are very happy, and we are more happy that Mr. Nanda took upon himself the task of eradicating corruption, after it had gone on for full seventeen years without any check or hindrance also, we are thankful to him that he said that he would risk his job if he was not able to eradicate corruption in a couple of years.

But, Mr. Nanda, in spite of his great moral qualities, has one little defect about him—I consider it a defect, of course he considers it an advantage—that is, for whatever he wants to do, he must put in an association.

An hon. Member: Syndicate.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He organised in the beginning the INTUC. But these associations come ultimately to rely upon the Government..

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Not the INTUC.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You may say what you like, but the INTUC now depends in effect upon the Government. Its utility is very little. Anyway, you can differ from me, and I

will only be sorry for you for not knowing the facts.

Then there was this Bharat Sevak Samaj. And I say that he was very kind, in 1952, to invite me to join this Bharat Sevak Samaj. But I was not a young man like my friend . . .

An hon. Member: Mr. Hiren Mukerjee.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: No, no—Mr. Ranga, to be caught unawares. I saw the pamphlet that he had issued, and I sent him a reply, which also, unfortunately, without my wish—because he had circulated in the official circles—appeared in the press.

And I would like to tell you, Sir, why this organisation came into being. It will be very interesting. It is a few lines which I am afraid, I cannot read on account of the light here and if you will please permit me. I will ask my neighbour to read it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I read it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: "I have read the pamphlet about the formation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj carefully. You admit therein that the present morbid outlook in the intelligent and active section of the community has been produced by:—

- (1) Insufficient evidence of a firm and consistent social purpose in the policies and administration of the State;
- (2) Absence of substantial signs of progress and achievements and a series of unexplained and inexplicable failures and mistakes;
- (3) Confusion and demoralisation created by the play of power politics around narrow personal and sectional ends;

(4) Frequent appeals to the people's patriotism and self-sacrifice and no suitable avenues being provided through which this receives satisfactory expression;

(5) The sight of too many people engaged in and thriving selfish pursuits and unsocial acts creating overwhelming feeling of despair;

(6) The unsettling effect of unemployment, and unemployment in the case of a large number of educated and semi-educated persons.

I believe your analysis is correct. I would only add to this list the absence of examples of unselfish service and sacrifice in high quarters."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It will be clear from this that in 1952 this was the kind of frustration in the country and this organisation was established in order to take away the frustration that was described in the pamphlet that was just read before the House. It is for this House to decide whether any of these objectives have been fulfilled by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to which plenty of money, public money, has been given, and I am sorry to say, at the instance of the hon. Home Minister. He has written letters to the provinces to patronise this organization in very strange ways, that is, that they should get building and road contracts, that they should get contracts in river valley projects in Kosi etc. If their accounts are seen, it would be a revelation to the whole House. So this is what we get for our troubles. Even in those days—this is a long letter and I would like to place it on the table of the House if you will permit—I reminded him that he had not to put up any new organization, every organization introduced before independence and, created by Gandhiji was serving the people in the constructive fields, in all the fields that he had mentioned,

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that it was the duty of the Government to strengthen those organizations because they were being conducted by people of proved honesty and ability who had taken their lessons under Gandhiji's leadership. But, you know, he must create something of his own, because I believe—I may be wrong, I may be doing injustice to him, if I do injustice to him, he will excuse me—that he did this in order to strengthen the Congress. Today you find that instead of strengthening the Congress, he has brought the Congress into disrepute.

Then he started what is called Bharat Sadhu Samaj. There also on his influence public money was spent. Sadhus live in *kutiya*s whereas here he has got for them palatial houses, not on the banks of the Jumna but in the most fashionable quarters in Delhi in Chanakyapuri.

An hon. Member: It is not a part of the Home Ministry? e

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)

यह गृह मंत्रालय में ही है जरा पढ़कर देखिये ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is not a part of the Home Ministry? I submit money has been given from the State of Delhi and Delhi is under the Home Ministry.

Then, Sir, our sanyasis always lived on a spare diet, leading an ascetic life. But here they were taken in a deluxe train throughout India. The pride of our sadhus is that they roamed about India on foot. Every Sadhu worth the name would go on foot. Sankaracharya, Madhvacharya, Vallabhacharya, all these people went like that. But here he provided them with all these things because he has very great influence.

An hon. Member: There was no railway during that time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Even to-day a true sanyasi would not consider his pilgrimage complete unless he goes on foot. They go merely on their strength measuring all the distance with their bodies; what are these people talking? They do not know their own India. (*Interruptions*). It may be inconsistent; it may be out of place; it may be anything, or it may not be. But it concerns the nation and hence I am bound to talk here about that whether you consider it in order or not in order, because it is of vital interest to the country. (*Interruptions*).

Then, the third thing is this. He introduced what is called Sadachar Samiti. I can say with confidence that when the names of some of the members of the Sadachar Samiti are mentioned, there is a smile on the face of even the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now finish.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I will finish. I won't take much of your time. About the Sadachar Samiti.....

श्री ब्रिजनन्द सेठ (एटन) : सदाचार की बात तो कहनी ही चाहिए ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: About the Sadachar Samiti, I told him once in this House, "you have started this Sadachar Samiti, take care, it will be just like the Sadhu Samaj; when the thief has stolen some property and there is a hue and cry 'thief, thief', he is the first to join it and cry about 'thief, thief.'" This is what I said in this House.

I will request my friend Shri Nanda that if he is anxious about his reputation, if he really means business, if he wants to destroy corruption and bribery, be should listen

my words. After all, whatever he did day before yesterday did not redound to his credit. It would have redounded much to the credit of the Home Minister and the whole Ministry and the whole Cabinet, if frankly he had said that he had done something that was wrong in the heat of the moment and he was sorry for it. Instead of saying that, to go on saying in a roundabout way and then to smile because the Speaker gave a ruling against us—does he suppose that because the Speaker gave a ruling against us, therefore, we were defeated? I tell him that it was his greatest defeat day before yesterday. If he had frankly said that he had done something that was not desirable. We would have stood nothing absolutely. He would have put us out of order and he would have enhanced his reputation. He is a very innocent man; he is a very pious man; he is a follower of Gandhiji. But such followers do get embroiled with people who are of doubtful morals and they are not able to judge the people properly. Therefore, as the Home Minister, he should dissociate himself from all these organisations. Otherwise, he will again be charged with what I have been charging him with, and he might come to trouble for nothing and the good work that he is doing may be destroyed.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I hope that he will be present when I give the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could not hear the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He expects the hon. Member to be present when he replies to the debate.

An hon. Member: What is the harm if he replies now?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Nanda will excuse me. I will come and

read his speech. I have an engagement and I will not be able to come.

Shri Nath Pai: The Home Minister may do it now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Minister can reply now. Otherwise, I will read his reply.

Shri Swell: If the Home Minister wants to say something, let him say it now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have a previous engagement. I wrote to you, Sir, that I have a previous engagement and I will be going out. I am willing to listen to him for hours. After all, he will not be speaking for a short time.

Shri P. G. Menon: Sir, as was pointed out by Acharya Kripalani...

An hon. Member: Mahatma.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Now he is Mahatma.

Shri P. G. Menon: ... the hands of the Home Minister are full. It has been pointed out that the activities with which this Ministry is concerned are numerous. That has been so all along. But of late, the hands of the Home Minister have become full on account of situations which have developed in the country.

There are various problems which we have to face in India today. Acharya Kripalani referred to the law and order problem. But the problem of law and order has transformed itself into a problem of security of the country. There are the problems which arise every day on the long border, more than 2500 miles, between India and Pakistan. There is the problem created on account of the language policy, Hindi agitation and what not. Then, there are problems arising in places like Goa where there is a movement for mer-

[Shri P. G. Menon]

ger and a counter-movement against merger. Therefore, the Home Minister, among the Ministers of the Cabinet, is one person whose hands are full; and to whom we look for the betterment of the internal affairs of the country.

Shri Shinkre: That is why we plead that he should not indulge in so many Samajs but that he should devote himself entirely to the Home Ministry.

Shri P. G. Menon: Added to that, there are false problems created as has been indicated by the Member who interrupted, which have nothing to do with the Home Ministry. I am speaking about the problems of the Home Ministry.

I heard a distinguished Member like Acharya Kriplani speaking about the Sadhu Samaj and the connection of the Home Minister with the Sadhu Samaj. I do not know what functions the Sadhu Samaj is discharging. But I know this that the Home Minister, as Home Minister has nothing to do with the Sadhu Samaj. He has nothing to do with the Sadhu Samaj. (Laughter) Why laugh over the matter?

Shri Nath Pai: Because it is absurd.

Shri P. G. Menon: I know not a pie out of the exchequer is being doled out to the Sadhu Samaj. Whatever funds they get, they get from other sources like Mutts and Muttadhipatis and other charitably-disposed persons in India. I do not understand why this matter should have been brought over here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His personal presence and personal patronage.

Shri P. G. Menon: Mr. Kamath is a patron of sadhus. He knows it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not. I do not believe in patronising anybody.

Shri P. G. Menon: Mr. Kamath is himself a sadhu.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he is going to be guided by me, I will teach him.

Shri P. G. Menon: Then, about the Bharat Sewak Samaj, I do not want to detract from the importance of the observations made by an august Committee of this House regarding the activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. But the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not the only organisation about which the Public Accounts Committee and other Committees of this House have made adverse comments. The Committee over which I am presiding has had occasion to make very adverse remarks about some of the public undertakings. Do we denounce the public undertakings on that account? I read a report from my own State of Kerala where the President of the provincial branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj requested the Government of Kerala and the Government of India to audit the accounts of that branch of the Samaj and he challenged that if there is anything irregular in the activities of that branch of the Samaj, he would stand a trial. That is the report which I read. Now, because adverse remarks were made—I do not detract from the importance of those remarks—does it mean that the Home Minister whose hands are full with diverse problems should come up for ridicule and should come for attack in this House and that too by a person of the standing, of Acharya Kriplani? Had there not been comments about organisations set up even by Mahatma Gandhi? Do we, on that account, denounce those organisations?

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): There is the Gandhi Ashram also.

Shri P. G. Menon: I do not know.

This border problem which I referred to is a very important problem. I hope the Home Ministry would take steps to see that the difficulties about which we hear from day to day do not arise. This 2,500 miles border between India and Pakistan has not been demarcated. Only a certain portion, a minor portion of that has been demarcated. I take this occasion to submit that early steps should be taken to complete the process of demarcation. Money should not be stinted for the work of improving communications in the border areas and in strengthening the security arrangements on our border. When Pakistan and India came into existence as independent countries and there was this long and unprotected border, we never thought that these problems would develop. But these problems have developed now, and we have to face them today, and I hope that the Ministry would take up this question in right earnest.

15 hrs.

Then, there is the language question. I wonder which Ministry is answerable for the problems created by the language agitation. I was listening to the debate on the education budget and I found that in that also there was this talk about Hindi etc. I understand that the Home Ministry is dealing with this matter. We today understood from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the proposed legislation regarding the Official Languages Act is not likely to be introduced in this Session. I want to take this occasion to submit to Government that this matter should not be left to smoulder. It is a matter of conflict of emotions between the non-Hindi people and the Hindi people.

Early in the nineteenth century when Lord Macaulay wanted to introduce English as the language of public education in India, the matter was welcomed by the people. Great men like Raja Ram Mohun Roy demanded that education should be in the English language. That was done

because all people in India then considered English to be a civilising influence, and the introduction of English to be an elevating influence; it was understood as the language of a great country; it was taken and understood as the language of a great civilisation of a great Power. Today, the problem is different. Here, we have languages of equal importance, nobody conceding that the language of any other region in India is more important than his own language. In a situation like this, it is statesmanship and statesmanship alone which would solve the problem. People are taking extreme attitudes; people are taking extreme views.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अंग्रेजी को ही महाभाषा बनाना है तो विलायत चले जाओ न। वहीं पधारो।

Shri P. G. Menon: It is no use interrupting me in any language other than English.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I can interrupt my hon. friend in Malayalam.

Shri P. G. Menon: If the object of interruption and the object of speech is to communicate ideas, then let my hon. friend please communicate his ideas in a language which I can understand.

I would submit, let us not take extreme attitudes. Coming as I do from Kerala, a non-Hindi State, let me first speak, and to Members who come from the non-Hindi areas; the attitude that English shall be there for ever, that English shall be the official language of India for ever is an attitude which men coming from the non-Hindi areas should never take that would be a unnational attitude; We cannot proceed along that line; on the other hand, the attitude taken by some other groups, particularly those from the Hindi areas...

Shri A. P. Sharma: No, not at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: Some persons from the Hindi areas here and now want to introduce Hindi and they say

[Shri P. G. Menon]

that no voice shall be heard in any other language. That is also an attitude of extremism which will not be good for our country. Therefore, let us hope that statesmanship will prevail and we would be able to settle this matter in a reasonable manner so that the unity of this country would not be affected.

I have said that there are many problems, and one of those problems is the problem of security. Criticism has been levelled against the Home Ministry, and it is being levelled against him every day, and probably during this debate also it will be levelled against him again, for the action which he took against a section of the Communist Party. I read an interesting report in *The Statesman* this morning, and I think that is would be useful, if I would read it out. This is the report:

**LEFT COMMUNIST FAVOURITE
AUTHOR**

*From our Special Representative
in Eastern India*

One of the most widely circulated and avidly read booklets among the Left Communists in India is a collection of articles on guerilla warfare as practised and perfected in Cuba.

The articles were originally published in the *Cuban Socialist*, a weekly magazine, and were written by Mr. Ernesto Che Guevera, who is recognised to be an authority in Cuba on guerilla warfare tactics. The articles under the title 'A Means' have been translated into English and a few Indian languages.

Printed in the form of a booklet, they have been circulated among the Left Communists, who have discussed them, especially the adaptability of the methods propounded by Mr. Guevera to Indian conditions. What progress pro-Peking Communists have

made with their practical training programme is not clearly known."

This is the news which I have come across this morning, and this is exactly what the Home Minister has been telling us. I do not want to dwell more upon that matter. My hon. friends over there, the Members of the Indian Communist Party, have been putting forward the view that these actions should not have been taken against the Left Communists or Marxists. I want to put this question to them. The Communist Party of India has been known as a very strong well-knit party, and the most stringent action which one group could have taken against the other was taken by them in their separating. One section went out and formed another party.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Now, they are joining together.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, they are not joining together.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They are trying to join together.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, they are not joining together; they will not join together, and they cannot join together. They cannot join together so long as certain conditions exist. Many Members in this House must be knowing it, that before the elections in Kerala on the 4th March this year, protracted negotiations took place between the so-called Right Communists and Left Communists to form a united front in the elections. I want to put this question: Why did these negotiations break down? These negotiations broke down, according to statements published by the representatives of the Indian Communist Party, because the Left Communist Party would not agree to incorporate a statement in their election manifesto regarding their attitude towards China. It is for this reason that the negotiations broke down. My hon. friends representing that party

here, like Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Warrior and others wanted that in the election manifesto of the united front there should be a statement regarding the attitude towards China, towards Chinese aggression and the defence of our territory.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Not correct at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: My hon. friend does not know it.

Shri J. B. Singh: We do not know it.

Shri P. G. Menon: If anybody thinks that it is not correct . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Shri Vasudevan Nair is present here, and let him contradict it.

Shri P. G. Menon: If anybody thinks that this is not correct. I would correct him by producing the statements that have been issued in the Malayalam papers from time to time.

It is no use trying to introduce subtleties. Probably in the statement other words may have been used. I have not learnt them by heart, and after all, these statements are not worth being memorised, and, therefore, I did not learn them by heart. Now, I want to put this further question. Is it not in the context of the Chinese aggression

Shri Warrior: My hon. friend can put his own interpretation. Otherwise, he must quote from the original source.

Shri P. G. Menon: I can produce those statements.

I want to put this further question Was it not in the context of the Chinese aggression that these two groups parted company? According to the rules of logic, if you find smoke somewhere, you might at once conclude that there is fire. In the same way, since in the context of the Chinese aggression, these groups separated and began to quarrel with each

other, they have split on the Chinese question. In the Kerala elections, they fought each other.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That is tactics.

Shri P. G. Menon: It is not tactics. A section of the Communists left the Indian Communist Party, because they left, they are perhaps called the Left Communists. Otherwise, I do not understand why they should be called the Left Communists.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): What about your party?

Shri P. G. Menon: My party? If you think that the break in the Indian Communist Party is due to the silly reasons for which occasional dissensions are manifested in my party, then you do not understand your Party. That is what I have to say.

Now, on account of ideological and other reasons, they separated. They fought each other. Now, the members of the Indian Communist Party find fault with our Home Minister here in having taken certain action against the Left Communists. I say if the Indian Communist Party were in office, the action which they would have taken against the Left Communist Party would have been something much more extreme and different. Out of office and in Opposition, this is all they could do, that is, part company.

Shri Warrior: The Communist Party in office is not the same as the Congress in office. Shri Menon knows that.

Shri P. G. Menon: No, no. It is not the same. That we know! We know that because you are there when Congress is in office.

Shri Warrior: We know that you are there.

Shri P. G. Menon: If the Communists were in office, I do not know where I would be. That is the difference between the two (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warrior: I know that Shri Menon was there when we were in office (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. G. Menon: There is absolutely no use interrupting me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was very much alive when we were in power there. We never put him in prison when we were in office.

Shri P. G. Menon: Now, President's rule has been introduced in my state. There has been criticism of the Home Minister for introducing President's rule. I shall not dwell on that subject now; there will be another occasion to do that. But let it be remembered that after the inauguration of the Indian Constitution, there were 8 different occasions on which art. 356 was applied to one state or the other, and except on one occasion—that was in 1959 when the Communist Ministry in Kerala was dismissed and President's rule imposed—it was for the reason that the composition of the state legislature was such that it was not possible to form a stable ministry. That was the reason; if you would go through the records of the parliamentary proceedings, that will become evident.

Now Acharya Kripalani referred to the illustrious Home Ministers who preceded Shri Nanda. Those illustrious Home Ministers had also to do with this kind of action. First was Shri Rajagopalachari who introduced President's rule in the Punjab. Then Dr. Katju who introduced it in two or three other States; finally, the late Shri G. B. Pant who introduced it in Kerala. On all those occasions, this was the reason. Therefore, I submit it has become one of the conventions of the Indian Constitution (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warrior: A very bad convention.

Shri P. G. Menon: May be a very bad convention, but it is a convention. It has become one of the conventions of the Indian Constitution that where

the composition of a legislature is such that a stable ministry cannot be formed, that is an occasion on which art 356 could be invoked. It was invoked in Sept. 1964. None of my friends objected then. They did not object because they brought about the situation themselves. If the convention is bad, change it by all means. But do not find fault with the Home Minister for having applied a convention which has been well recognised and well accepted.

Shri Koya: This time the Assembly did not meet at all.

Shri P. G. Menon: How does it change matters?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Because you did not allow it to meet.

Shri P. G. Menon: Death can take place on birth, after birth or before birth.

Shri Koya: This was murder.

Shri P. G. Menon: There are still-born babies. This was a stillborn baby.

It was found that no ministry could be formed. I do not want to dilate upon the subject now as an occasion for it will come will later. I want to impress upon our Home Minister. That he is now our Chief Minister. Would he refer to the provisions of art. 356? Sometimes it is said we have Governor's rule. It is not so. We are having President's rule. The President has taken over the administration. Since this has occurred 8 times before and since it is likely that it may occur again, it is high time that certain rules were laid down, certain conventions developed regarding how the Home Minister should carry on the administration of a state which has been taken over under art. 356. The President can rule only through his Ministers, in this case the Home Minister.

Now, there is a consultative committee for Kerala affairs. It is taken

in a very casual manner. It has not met although the state was taken over more than three weeks ago.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not even constituted.

Shri P. G. Menon: Not yet constituted. I was thinking of the old committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That has gone.

Shri P. G. Menon: Let us join together on this matter. I like the word 'Kerala' to be bandied about in this House, but for God's sake refer to Kerala in order to redress her troubles. Do not make use of the word 'Kerala' in order to hit our Government. Refer to Kerala in order to do some good to Kerala. If Members of this House would take up that attitude, I will be very happy.

There is this committee. It must be a sort of legislature for the Kerala state or for any state which has been taken over. Some convention should be developed that way. The Fourth F. Y. Plan allotments are to be made shortly. Really speaking, Kerala's case should be argued before the Planning Commission not by Shri A. P. Jain—he is a very competent man—but by Shri Nanda, because he has taken over the administration of the state. Shri Jain, from all reports, has made a very good beginning. The problem of Kerala is the problem of development. The problem of Kerala is economic. The problem of Kerala is the problem of poverty. If the Home Minister who has taken over the administration of Kerala for the fourth time after the Constitution came into force, wants to see that there is no repetition of the same, and see that Kerala is on the rails and behaves politically, like the other states in India, remains stable and so on, then what has to be done is this—the neglect of Kerala should stop.

There is neglect of Kerala. I do not say it is deliberate. How can I

say that a man like Shri Nanda would deliberately neglect one of the states of India. It is not deliberate. It is on account of distance.

एक दानवोय सदस्य : दिल्ली बहुत दूर है।

Shri P. G. Menon: दिल्ली बहुत दूर है। For that reason, we are having trouble. I hope the Home Minister would see to it that justice is done to Kerala at least on this occasion. The people of Kerala would then consider that this failure of the constitutional machinery, although they do not like-it has been fruitful, has been useful to them.

I support the Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions or Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, subject to them being otherwise admissible.

Shri Warrior: Sir, we were attending to the speeches with rapt attention; so we could not send them on to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may indicate which one you want to move and I shall treat them as moved.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

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

[*Desirability of reducing the cases pending in Courts (7)*].

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[*Need to extend the orders regarding grant of two additional increments to certain Section Officers of the Central Secretariat to cover those categorised "good" in their confidential Reports (8)*].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

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

[Need to check increasing lawlessness in the country (9)].

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

[Need to check growing corruption in the country (10)].

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

[Need to check increasing inefficiency in the Administration (11)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home

Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve administration at all levels and reform the system of recruitment to the administrative services (12)].

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

[Need to appoint a separate Commission for recruitment of personnel to Public Sector Undertakings. (13)].

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

[Failure to eradicate corruption (14)].

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Absence of definite and firm policy in regard to development of official language (15)].

(ii) "That the demand under

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

[Failure to implement those suggestions of Hindi Salahkar Samiti which have been accepted by the Ministry (16)].

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

[Failure to evolve a quota system in Central Government Services (17)].

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

[Instability in the State of Jammu and Kashmir resulting in adverse reactions in that State and in foreign countries, besides India (18)].

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

[Failure to check increasing number of crimes in Delhi (19)].

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

[Slackness in implementation of the provisions of Constitution and Official Languages Act, 1963 under the influence of language riots in Madras (20)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

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

[Failure in appointing a Commission to inquire into the charges levelled against Ministers of Orissa (21)].

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

[Need to streamline the administration with a view to reduce the redtapism (22)].

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

[Need to give alternate Saturdays as Off days to Central Government employees (23)].

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

[Need to give P.T.Os. to Government employees on the pattern of those issued to the staff of Railway Board (24)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve and strengthen Central Intelligence Bureau (32)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to grant arms licences liberally to deserving persons on border areas (33)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase and strengthen Central Reserve Police to patrol border areas (34)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to check growing corruption in the country (46)].

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

[Need to allay the fears in the minds of the people of the non-Hindi speaking States due to the haste in introducing Hindi (48)].

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

[Failure to enquire into the cases of anti-Hindi agitation in Madras and other non-Hindi States (49)].

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

[Failure in appointing a Commission to enquire into the charges levelled against the former Ministry in Kerala (50)].

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

[Need to expedite the rehabilitation of uprooted Muslims in Calcutta, Rourkela and Jamshedpur. (51)].

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

[Need to take urgent measures to bring the backward area of Malabar to the level of other areas in Kerala in the matter of education and industry. (52)].

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move:

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

[Need to release persons detained reasons under D.I.R. (60)].

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

[Need to provide facilities, financial and other, to propagate and enrich regional languages. (61)].

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

[Need to convene a convention of eminent jurists, educationists, Vice-Chancellors, Members of Parliament, University Students, Union leaders and eminent leaders to review the language question and evolve an agreed solution. (62)].

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

[Need to elect Members of Parliament by adult franchise in the Union territories of Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands. (63)]

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

[Need to introduce Tamil medium in schools in the Andaman Islands. (64)].

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

[Need to probe into the financial acquisitions of important officers in Andaman islands. (65)].

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

[Need to provide adequate facilities to propagate regional languages in Andaman Islands. (66)].

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

[Need to separate judiciary from the executive in the Union territories of Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands. (67)].

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

[Need to extend all labour laws to the Union territories of Andaman,

Nicobar and Laccadive Islands. (63)].

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

[Need to appoint an I.G. of police in Andaman islands. (69)].

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

[Need to encourage Corporative Consumer Stores in Andaman. (70)].

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

[Need to place ceilings on acquisitions of land and buildings by suitable legislation in Andaman islands. (71)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Blocking by the Centre the formation of a popular Ministry in Kerala. (72)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

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

[Creation of new All India Services. (77)].

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

[New rules regarding training of officers. (78)].

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

[Ban on creation of new posts and extension. (79)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay in the publication of books relating to census. (80)].

Shri Mahida: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to publish the final ranking lists of candidates showing the marks obtained by them in the various subjects including viva voce, in all examinations conducted by the UPSC for recruitment to all-India services and class I and II Central Services. (81)].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to effectively counter centrifugal and divisive forces in the country. (92)].

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

[Failure to smash the increasing espionage and subversive activities by the agents of China and Pakistan. (93)].

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

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

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

[Failure to institute an inquiry into the age of former Chief Justice of Madras High Court as required by Article 217(3) of the Constitution. (95)].

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

[Failure to institute an inquiry into the "theft" of certain "secret documents" referred to by the Minister of Education in the course of his speech on 15-3-65 on the no-confidence motion. (96)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

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

[Police excesses in Kerala State. (111)].

Shri Manoharan: I beg to move:

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

[Arrest of D.M.K. leaders under D.I.R. in Andaman islands. (112)].

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

[Failure to eliminate corruption (113)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '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)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I beg to move:

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

[Need to set up a National Government at the Centre and in all States to meet the emergency situation in the country. (117)].

(ii) "That the demand under

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

[Charge sheet submitted to the Centre against Mysore State Cabinet by the Congress M.L.As. and all opposition Legislative members. (118)].

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

[Ineffective role of Vigilance Commission to control corruption among high officials in the administration (119)].

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

[Failure of the Ministry to develop Hindi as national language in the country (120)].

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

[Necessity to appoint a high power commission to decide boundary disputes among reorganised States of India. (121)].

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

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

[Policy regarding Police verification on political grounds in appointments to Public Service (82)].

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

[Failure to take effective steps to root out corruption, especially at the higher levels (83)].

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

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

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

[Detaining the peoples' representatives at various levels, thus denying the fundamental rights of the people (85)].

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

[Failure to put an end to emergency (86)].

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

[Failure in giving encouragement to the development of regional languages and the attempt to switch over to Hindi as the link language without sufficient preparations (87)].

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

[Failure in streamlining the administrative machinery to suit the needs of the people (88)].

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

[Failure to establish Popular Government in the Union territory of Delhi (89)].

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

[Encouragement given to communal and caste forces in the recent elections in Kerala State (90)].

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

[Need to re-employ all those dismissed from Government service on

the basis of police verification reports (99)].

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

[Need to implement all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee report (100)].

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

[Need to stop the undemocratic and repressive measures taken by the government in Tripura (101)].

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

[Utility or otherwise of the Sadachar Samithis in fighting corruption (102)].

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

[Necessity of publishing the reports of the CIB and Cabinet Sub-Committee on corruption charges against Orissa leaders (103)].

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

[Need to prevent the increase in criminal offences in the capital city of Delhi (104)].

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

[Need to give family allowance to the families of political workers detained under DIR (105)].

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

[Need to allow parole to the political detenus who have applied for parole (106)].

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

[Need to allow the women political detenus to meet the other detenus (107)].

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

[Need to allow the political detenus to meet visitors without the presence of police officers (108)].

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

[Need to guarantee quick correspondence between political detenus and their relatives and lawyers (109)].

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

[Need to allow M.Ps. and M.L.As. in detention to attend Parliament and Assemblies when charges against them are being discussed (110)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There Cut motions are now before the House.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सबसे पहले मैं आपको बता दूँ कि चूँकि करेला की बात . . .

Shri Ravindra Verma (Thiruvella): There is no State by the name of Karela in the Indian Republic.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Take it in a sporting spirit. Karela is very good for health.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : करेला मैंने इसलिए कहा कि बात कड़वी है ।

Shri Ravindra Verma: It is inexcusable.

Shri Bishanchander Seth: There is no question of excuse or inexcuse here.

Shri Ravindra Verma: You should learn to pronounce it correctly. It is Kerala. I suppose Hindi has a phonetic script good enough to make you understand how to pronounce it.

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : आपको बड़ा ताव आ गया ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : ठीक तरह से आप पढ़ भी नहीं सकते क्या ?

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैं पढ़ने के लिए आपके पास आ जाऊंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैं तो आपको एड्रेस करता हूँ लेकिन ये तो मुझे एड्रेस कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not Karela, it is Kerala.

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैंने जान बूझ कर "करेला" कहा क्योंकि वह कड़वी बात थी ।

Shri Koya: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Nobody can say that it is bitter about a State. No State is bitter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के सम्बन्ध में देश के सामने अनेकों बातें आयी हैं । मैं अपने आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कांग्रेस ने यह बात पहले से समझ ली होती कि आने वाले इलैक्शन का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा तो बेहतर होता कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन जारी रखा जाता पर अगर राष्ट्रपति के शासन को जारी न रख चुनाव कराए गए तो ईमानदारी की बात यही थी कि वहाँ पर जो भी गवर्नमेंट फार्म हो सकती थी उसको फार्म होने का मौका दिया जाता । मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आज कुछ इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ उस प्रान्त में बन गयी हैं कि जिनकी वजह से

वहाँ पर स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट बनने के चांसेज नहीं हैं परन्तु यह मानने में भी मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ गवर्नमेंट बनने देने के मामले में जितने भी रोड़े अटकाए जा सकते थे अटकाए । इस बात की मुझे शिकायत है ।

साथ ही साथ इस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी यही चीज है जैसा कि यहाँ पर किसी सज्जन ने कहा भी था । गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी तरह की स्थिति आने वाली है । आपको पता है कि गोआ में इस समय जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव गवर्नमेंट चल रही है वह अपने सारे क्षेत्र को यह अंडर-टेकिंग देकर आयी थी कि हम गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में विलीन कर देंगे । जब यह बात है और आज वही सरकार गोआ में शासन सम्भाले हुए है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस चीज में ढील की जाए ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आप के सामने भारतीय बारडर्स के सम्बन्ध में विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । बारडर्स के बारे में अगर ईमानदारी से देखा जाए तो यह कहने में हमें जरा भी आपत्ति नहीं है कि जिस प्रकार की परिस्थिति का पहले निर्माण होना चाहिए था वह आज तक निर्माण नहीं हुई । हम बार बार सुनते हैं कि पाकिस्तान वाले हमारे आदमियों को ले जाने हैं, हमारे मवेशियों को उठा ले जाते हैं । इस प्रकार भी अनेकों बातें होती रहती हैं । मैं आदरणीय नन्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के पारिवारिक जीवन में वे भी एक सदस्य के समान हैं । आज जो हमारी सीमा पर बार बार पाकिस्तान के हमले हो रहे हैं उनका जनता पर क्या नैतिक प्रभाव पड़ता है क्या आप नहीं जानते । क्या यह भी कोई बताने की बात है कि आज देश के अन्दर ऐसी भावना जाग्रत हो चुकी है कि सरकार हमारे बारडर को सुरक्षित रखने में समर्थन नहीं । मैं आदरणीय नन्दा जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस प्रकार की भावना का जाग्रत होना शासन के लिए

सत्यता से कलंक है। हो सकता है कि शासन देश की रक्षार्थ कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से चला रहा हो। लेकिन जो सूचनाएं हमारे पास आती हैं उनका सीधा असर हमारे ऊपर यही होता है कि हर जगह हमारा शासन अपमानित हो रहा है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जैसा कि कृपालानी जी ने कहा था उसी चीज को मैं थोड़े में आदरणीय नन्दा जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप डिटरमिन्ड माइन्ड से बैठिए। अभी आपका पक्का डिटरमिनेशन नहीं कि क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर आपने इस नाजुक वक्त में इस देश को सम्भाल कर नहीं रखा तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसका परिणाम गम्भीर होगा। बहुत से लोग यह कल्पना करते होंगे कि कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट के चले जाने के बाद क्या होगा। पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति है उसमें दूसरी कोई भी शक्ति हमारे देश को नहीं सम्भाल सकेगी। हमारी निगाहें आप पर हैं। आप इस वक्त देश को हिम्मत से सम्भालिए। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि देश को आप सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं और सत्य स्थिति आप हमको नहीं बताते। यह इस पार्लियामेंट का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब कोई बात पूछी जाती है तो सम्बन्धित मन्त्री आइ लेकर जवाब देना चाहते हैं, सीधी सच्ची बात कह दें तो हम समझ लें। हम लोग भी तो चुन कर आए हैं। हम में से एक एक सदस्य आठ आठ लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, हमारा भी तो उत्तरदायित्व है। अगर आप ईमानदारी के साथ यह समझते हैं कि यहां पर कोई चीज कह कर आप उसे प्रेस को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको एकान्त में बुला कर गमझा दें, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं होता। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आप समझते हैं कि सरकार आपके हाथ में है, जो दोबारा बदलने वाली नहीं। आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं, हम तो कभी जिम्मेवार बनने वाले नहीं हैं। यह बड़ी गलत नीति है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि देश का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा

है वह ठीक है तो आपको कुछ आदमियों को विश्वास में लेकर उस बात को बताना पड़ेगा ताकि जो जो हमारे सामने शासन के सम्बन्ध में शंकाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं उनको समाप्त किया जा सके।

इस के बाद मैं एक प्रश्न और करना चाहता हूँ। इसी सिलसिले में मैं ने आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल जी से भी कभी पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान के हमारे देश पर कितने हमले हुए हैं मुझे ठीक तो संख्या याद नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि उन्होंने ने बताया था कि चार हजार हमले हो चुके हैं। और इन दिनों तो भगवान की दया है, तब से दो हजार और हमले हो गए होंगे और अब हमलों की संख्या 6 हजार हो गयी होगी। राम जाने इन हमलों में वे हमारे कितने जानवर, कितने बच्चे और औरतें तथा अन्य सामान उठा ले गए होंगे। मैं अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस का देश के मारल पर असर पड़ता है? आज देश में लोग क्या कहते हैं वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप की तो अब वह स्थिति नहीं रही कि जनता की बात सुन सकें। आप तो पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर बात सुनते हैं। हम लोग जो कि बाहर जाते हैं और ट्रेनों में बैठते हैं वहां हम उन बातों को सुनते हैं जो दुनिया में चल रही हैं। देश का पड़ा और बेपड़ा आदमी कह रहा है कि इस देश की सरकार इस प्रकार तंग है कि जो . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude in two minutes.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : लोग तीस तीस मिनट तक बोले हैं। मुझे शुरू किये तो अभी आठ मिनट ही हुए हैं। मुझे थोड़ा मौका दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has got only ten minutes.

दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं सात महीने बाद आज पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। आप को चिट्ठी भेजते हैं तो बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। अगर ऐसा ही है तो हमारा रिटिन स्टेटमेंट ले लिया जाए और छाप दिया जाए। लेकिन अगर आप हमारा रिटिन स्टेटमेंट नहीं लेना चाहते तो हम को मौका दीजिए। हम लोग अपना वक्त खर्च कर के आते हैं तो काहे को आते हैं। अगर हम को बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा तो हमारा यहां क्या काम है? मुझे थोड़ा सा वक्त दीजिए, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को सिर्फ दस मिनट का वक्त है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आप मुझे थोड़ा मौका दीजिए, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Now the business of the House will change and the hon. Member may continue later on.

Shri Bishenchander Seth: But the point is that I am leaving Delhi today.

मैं दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। मैं यहां पर केवल एक दो मिनट में चन्द एक मोटी मोटी बातें लूंगा और अधिक नहीं बोलूंगा। पहली चीज तो यह है कि जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर 6000 हमले किये तो मैं उन के पहले हमले की याद नन्दा जी को दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहला हमला जिस समय पाकिस्तान का भारत के ऊपर हुआ था अगर उस का मुंह-तोड़ जवाब हमारी सरकार द्वारा दे दिया गया होता और यह प्रोटैस्ट लैटर्स का पंडल भेजने की प्रवृत्ति को भारत सरकार ने त्याग दिया होता तो निश्चित रूप से आज देश की यह दुर्दशा न होती।

Shri Warior: Sir, we cannot afford to lose any part of the private Member's time.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली अपनी बोरडर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और आवश्यक कदम उठाये। अपने देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करना और उन्हें सुरक्षित बनाये रखना आज बहुत ही आवश्यक है। क्योंकि यह देश की रक्षा का प्रश्न है। इसे मजाक न समझ कर गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। आज हमारे सारे बोरडर्स पर मुसलमान भरे हुए हैं और सरकार को इस बारे में सतर्क से काम लेना चाहिए, उन पर नजर रखनी चाहिए। इतना उन पर विश्वास करिये ताकि हमारा देश खत्म न हो जाय। आज सारा बोरडर हमारा मुसलमानों से भर-पड़ा है लेकिन उधर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है फिर उस के बाद आप कहते हैं कि फ्लॉ सीक्रेट रिपोर्ट खुल गयी। मैं खुद पाकिस्तान से लगने वाले बोरडर पर गया हूँ और मैं ने देखा कि उधर के पाकिस्तानी लोग और हमारे इधर के रहने वाले दोनों ही मुसलमान हैं और एक दूसरे के यहां आते जाते रहते हैं और मिलते जुलते रहते हैं अगर भारत सरकार उस बारे में बेखबर रहेगी तो देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ने वाली है। आप अपनी सुरक्षा महज कागज पर करना चाहते हैं मैं इस को बिल्कुल गलत बात मानता हूँ। इस के लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारी सीमाओं पर 15-20 मील के एरिया में से आप वहां पर भरे हुए मुसलमानों को पीछे लाइये और वहां पर हिन्दुओं को शस्तादि से मजबूत कर के रखिये, बंदूकें आदि उन्हें दे कर अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा कीजिये यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है? (इंटरराउंड) इस के साथ साथ ला एंड आर्डर

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business. I was given to understand that the hon. Member will take only 10 minutes, and that is why I gave him the chance. He will please finish his speech.

श्री वि. ज्ञानचन्द्र सेठ : अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि मैं आगे कुछ बोलूँ तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू महासभा का सेशन पटना में हो रहा है जिस में कि मैं जा रहा हूँ और इसीलिए मैं चाहता था कि आप दो, चार मिनट मुझे और बोलने देते लेकिन चूँकि अब आप इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए मैं बैठे जाता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur wants to go away today. If the House agrees—

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not prepared to speak now. There is no question of trying to accommodate me. I would never like to take the House in a manner like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Muthiah.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move the following:

“That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April 1965.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April, 1965.”

The motion was adopted.

12.32½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INSTITUTION FOR REDRESS OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi, on the 9th April, 1965, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted to examine the form and feasibility of bringing into existence suitable machinery for investigation and redress of public grievances, including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand.”

Three-minutes have been taken, and 1 hour 27 minutes remain Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the various commitments of this Government to the idea of creating and establishing an adequate machinery for the redress of public grievances. In this context, I had invited the attention of this House to the discussion on the demands for grants under the Ministry of Law on 3rd April, 1963, when I raised this issue, in answer to which the Law Minister had the occasion to make the observation that while the institution seemed full of possibilities, as a matter of policy it was for the Prime Minister to decide. On the 3rd November, 1963, the late Prime Minister made a remarkable statement in respect of the possibilities of this institution and his reactions to it. He said that this system of Ombudsman fascinated him, for, the Ombudsman had overall authority to deal with the charges of corruption even against the Prime Minister.