

1956, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 377, dated the 7th March, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1307/59.]

12.04 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 46 to 60 and No. 123, relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,73,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,22,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 50—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,15,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 52—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,29,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Statistics'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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DEMAND No. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 54—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,99,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,33,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,44,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,40,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 58—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,57,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOI AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,26,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,68,87,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,27,000 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, 1880, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central) Mr Speaker, Sir, as I rise to speak on the demands made on behalf of the Home Ministry, I recall how perhaps more than most other limbs of Government, the Home Ministry is the repository of the might of the State both in relation to the citizen as well as *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States. It has all-pervasive powers, which ought to be subject to more checks than appear to be there at the moment.

I wish first of all to say how aggrieved we are that Government has not thought fit to respond to the desire of the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat for States of their own. A few weeks ago, when the President's Address was being discussed, my friend, Shri Yajnik described how Gujarat was still bleeding in a hundred wounds. There have been many occasions in the recent past when the desire of the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat for States of their own has been given unequivocal expression. I regret that Government have made no response to this feeling on the part of the people.

I wish to refer to another matter and that is the delay which sometimes happens in the case of State enactments awaiting presidential assent. These State enactments require, so to speak, a certificate of clearance from the Home Ministry, I feel that only legal scrutiny by the Law Ministry for purpose of ascertaining the constitutional validity in cases of doubt should be there and

there ought not to be any delay on account of what I may only describe as political scrutiny on the part of the Home Ministry. This seems to have happened in the case of certain number of Bills still awaiting the assent of the President, in particular the Jenmikaram Bill of Kerala, which has been delayed so far as Presidential assent is concerned.

I wish to refer to a matter mentioned in many of the cut motions, i.e. the question of preventive detention. I hope we shall have a further opportunity of discussing prevention detention, but I wish to point out at the moment that it is regrettable that preventive detention continues to be used more for purposes of political vendetta than for punishing black-marketeering and other anti-social practices. This is a point on which the country feels so strongly and I do wish the Home Minister gives some of his mind to this business.

Only recently, particularly in the Punjab which is so very near to us in Delhi, events have happened into the details of which I do not propose to enter, because it will not be permissible, but, firing on the people has taken place and I consider that Government should take some steps to make sure that in free India, this kind of incident does not recur with the regularity which has become such a regrettable feature of our contemporary life.

In this connection, I wish to refer to the appointment by the Kerala Government of a commission headed by an independent lawyer, Shri N. C. Chatterjee to suggest measures for avoiding the use of fire-arms by the police on demonstrators. I wish that the Government of India take some similar steps. Kerala has shown the way as far as this particular aspect of administration is concerned.

I wish, because I have very little time and I have to rush telegraphically, to refer to the continuing and growing practice by the Government of India of political discrimination.

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and victimisation of the members of the services. A short while ago, the Secretary-General of the All-India Federation of Audit and Accounts employees, Mr E. K. Joseph, was removed from service by the Accountant-General's office in Bombay on the plea that he violated Rule 4-A by participating in a procession.

Now this ban has been put on demonstrations and participation in demonstrations by Central Government employees, because in 1957 there was the determination on the part of the Posts and Telegraphs employees to go on strike and at that time this particular rule was clamped down. Now the application of this rule has given rise to great discontent among the employees of the Central Government. My friend, Shri Nath Pai, who is the President of the Confederation of Central Government employees, has expressed himself very strongly about this matter and possibly he will speak again in the course of this discussion. I do feel that this kind of political discrimination and victimisation that we find should be done away with as soon as ever that is possible.

In regard to the recent modification of the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, under which, it seems, rules 4A and 4B have been made inapplicable to those Government servants who draw a pay of Rs. 500 or less per month and hold posts in certain specified establishments, my request to the Home Ministry is to consider very seriously the amplification of this exemption from the provisions of rules 4A and 4B. From what I can find out the rules are very equivocally worded, from what I can find out, nearly 3 lakh Posts and Telegraphs employees who were especially in the picture when rules 4A and 4B were first promulgated, have been kept out of the exemption. Nearly 7 thousand Survey of India employees, and nearly 10,000 employees of the Civil Aviation Department are also not getting the

advantage of this exemption granted by the recent modifications in the rules. This is something which is very incongruous and I do hope that the Home Minister would be able to tell us at the end of the debate that the taking out of rules 4A and 4B would apply in the case of almost all Central Government employees of our country.

I wish to refer now to the complaints which we have received from many sources regarding the recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service. We have particularly received the complaints of the Central Secretariat Services regarding emergency recruitment to the IAS. In 1956, as we all know, there was a special recruitment examination because the Home Ministry and the Planning Commission wanted it particularly. Over 17,000 appeared at the examination and 1,200 qualified at the examination and were called for interview. But out of that lot of 1,200 who were fairly qualified, only 102 were selected, and they were selected not so much in order of merit but occasionally deviation was practised from the principle of the order of merit and people were selected in the order of preference, whatever that might be.

Then again Central Secretariat Service people who have no annual scope for getting into the IAS like certain categories of State Government employees have appeared at the examination, quite a large number of them appeared at the examination of the Special Recruitment Examination and 71 of them qualified for interview, but only 1 of the 71 was selected for the IAS. I am told the reason given is that the Central Secretariat Service people are supposed to have a clerical background and, therefore, they are not good enough, so to speak, to fit into the grand Moghul atmosphere of the higher services under the Home Ministry, and if that is so, surely something ought to be done about it.

I am also told that in May 1958 there was an examination for the recruitment of income-tax inspectors held by the Central Board of Revenue. About 3,500 appeared, 230 were declared qualified but only 9 of them were selected, and because 2 of the 9 belonged to the Scheduled Castes a man who stood ninth in such an examination did not get a chance of getting in.

I have also been informed that in the Engineering Service Competitive Examination there is an anomaly that somebody with 50 per cent marks might get into Class I Railway Services, while another with 65 per cent gets only Class II in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, and the best men are not chosen. There are these anomalies which have to be looked into and removed as soon as ever that is possible by the Home Ministry.

There is also the question in regard to the temporary assistants in the Central Government who appear to have an unlimited right of expectation. They work from 10 to 15 years and they do not get confirmation. I am told that thousands of people are in this category and only some 600, I am told, are given quasi-permanency with only the doubtful consolation of their name being in the list but enjoying no tangible benefit whatsoever.

I wish now to turn my attention and the attention of the House to the question of anti-corruption. I was rather perturbed when some time ago I informed the Defence Ministry regarding the Special Police Establishment reporting against a fairly high official and later I was told that kind of allegation should not be pursued because the official was a very high-ranking one and so on and so forth. Now we should have a very clear mind as regard to the uprooting of corruption. Recently I found in the *Free Press Journal* a report that the Special Police Establishment themselves stated that there has been a 30 per

cent increase in the incidence of corruption among the Central Government employees. I do not know, but that corruption is there, it is rampant and there is no doubt about it, and wherever there is corruption it has got to be stamped down with all our strength.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): That is the incidence of cases detected by them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am quite ready to accept the Home Minister's assurance that there has not been anything like that much increase. I do feel that the public has to be reassured, especially when we find that the Vivian Bose Report on the LIC matter has not been disposed of, or the investigation in regard to the Special Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister does not also appear to be making progress of the sort which is satisfactory, I do feel that the Home Minister should tell the country that he is doing all he can to ensure that corruption is rooted out. That is what I want him to tell us—that he is doing all that he can to root it out.

I have given one cut motion notice in regard to the working of the Citizenship Act, because I was rather perturbed about a case which I had forwarded to the Home Minister. That was the case of a man who was in Pakistan, who was in jail there immediately after partition for nearly four years. He came to India and he wanted to register himself and he took a sanad to practice in the Tripura court and all that sort of thing. But because of his political antecedents he was not allowed to register himself as a citizen of this country under the law, and the result is that he has been thrown to the wolves. He can hardly go back to Pakistan where he had been kept under detention without trial for nearly four years or more. That kind of person who has a very right under the provisions of law of this country to register himself as a citizen was not given

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the kind of facility which I thought he had a right to expect I gave those papers to the Home Minister but, for some reason or other which were not very clearly specified, he informed me that he could not interfere in this matter, and I was very unhappy in regard to that.

I think we should later have an opportunity of discussing the whole question of the treatment we are according to our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But on this occasion I will refer only to one matter which has rather perturbed us, and that is the answers that we have received to the questions that have been put on the subject. For example, there was the answer to a question some time ago from which it came out that in the Planning Commission there are 216 gazetted officers of whom 153 are technical officers and 63 are non-technical officers and of the 216 only one is a Scheduled Caste person and he is a technical officer. I do not understand why this kind of thing happens. Then about the Railway services, I find in answer to a question it was said that the gazetted officers number 3,460 and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people altogether got 9—9 out of 3,460. I know there are handicaps under which the Scheduled Castes and Tribes suffer but that is no reason why this kind of discrimination appears to be practised, and again I do hope that the Home Minister would give us some assurance in that regard.

Now I turn to a matter which was mentioned in this House yesterday when the Law Ministry's demands were under discussion. The Law Minister naturally tried to get out of the situation by saying very correctly that the Home Minister would perhaps give a proper reply, and that was in regard to the whole question about High Court judgeships, appointments to High Courts etc. Now, from the Law Commission's Report yesterday it was quoted, and I am referring to it again. On page 72 of the first

volume of the Law Commission's Report there is an averment of the Chief Justice of India, not merely an impression, as the Law Minister has tried to interpret it, but there is an averment of the Chief Justice of India that:

"recommendations of the Chief Justice have been ignored and overruled and that of the Chief Minister have prevailed."

There was also reference to another statement quoted in the Law Commission's Report at page 73 of volume I that.

"in my opinion, in ten years' time, or so when the last of the Judges appointed under the old system will have disappeared, the independence of the judiciary will have disappeared and the High Courts will be filled with judges who owe their appointments to politicians."

I do not wish to amplify this point which was discussed yesterday. But I do wish the Home Minister to give us some assurance in this regard. Here is an averment, by no means the reporting of an impression of the Chief Justice of India, an averment which is considered so important by the Law Commission that they incorporated that averment in this particular volume and there can be no stronger impeachment of the Government in so far as appointment to the highest judiciary is concerned. That is why I do wish the Home Minister gives us some satisfaction in regard to this matter.

I notice several cut motions in regard to the protection which the linguistic minorities are entitled to under the Constitution of our country. I know there is a Commissioner for Linguistic minorities. But, I fear that this job is not taken very seriously so far as the Government is concerned. That is why we do not yet have any opportunity of discussing this question. But, I have been told and hon. Members

have given notice of cut motions about it; regarding the position in Seraikilla and Kharaswan, or Singhbhum and Santhā Parganas where there are linguistic minorities who are suffering from certain disabilities. I do hope that the Commissioner for linguistic minorities, with the backing of the Home Minister does something about the removal of these grievances on the part of the linguistic minorities.

There is another matter to which I have drawn the attention of the Home Minister, and that is the peculiar position in which the members of the Dawoodi Bora community of this country find themselves because of the mediaeval tyranny of the high priest, who practises certain pseudo-religious rights and imposes ostracism and social boycott on his so-called disciples. Actually, there was an Act in Bombay which our Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai had put on the statute-book in order to bring about the prevention of ex-communication by the high priest of this particular community. All sorts of mediaeval practices are perpetrated under cover of pseudo-religious sanction and every member of the Dawoodi Bora community, I understand,—this is a document which I have passed on to the Home Minister—has, from time to time, to take an oath, an oath which goes right against the grain of Indian citizenship, because it is an oath which has been described by Shri Morarji Desai himself in the Bombay Assembly as a variety of treason. Even in regard to questions of peace and war, they have to abide by the instructions of the high priest of the Dawoodi Bora community, who is a very wealthy person, who goes from country to country, who goes to Pakistan and comes back here. I do not know, the position is very complicated. I do wish the Home Minister will give us some satisfaction in regard to this.

I wish now to refer to another matter which was mentioned in the other House, but no reply was given to the propositions made by the

Minister of State for Finance, Dr. Gopala Reddi, who gave the reply to the discussion on the Appropriation Bill. Without going into the details, I do wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this matter. It relates to the allegation made by a former joint editor of a Calcutta daily, who says that the Central Intelligence Bureau's funds had been utilised for the purpose of running this anti-communist daily paper in Calcutta. I do not know the rights or wrongs of the matter; I do not know the truth or falsity of it. I have a sheaf of documents here. I have here statements made at considerable length by a person who describes himself as one of the editors of the paper, who had been approached by certain people to take a job in this daily newspaper, who found out,—he says, I do not know—he says he found out that moneys belonging to the Central Government through the agency of the Central Intelligence department were being utilised for this purpose. I am not mentioning names at all. I am going to pass on all the papers that I have got to the Home Minister. But, I do wish to say that if there is any truth in this matter it is something very deleterious to the interests of our country. If moneys of the people are to be utilised for the purpose of running newspapers in order to prop up certain forces in this country and to damn certain other forces, surely, that is a function which the Government should not take upon itself to perform.

There is another matter which also is somewhat delicate and to which I hesitate to make any reference. But, I am afraid, I do have to make some reference to it and that is, that the Home Minister takes the initiative in holding Governors' conferences from time to time. I know we are not entitled in this House or anywhere else to make any reflections on the conduct of Governors. But, it has so happened that in the West Bengal

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Assembly, on the 4th of March, the Leader of the Opposition there quoted a letter written by the Governor of the State in her capacity of the Chancellor of the University, to the Chief Minister of West Bengal where she is reported to have observed,

"I am shocked to find that the leftist parties are sending some of our students to China for treatment. I need hardly add that in addition to treatment for tuberculosis, they also receive indoctrination."

This is a matter with which I am slightly concerned because many doctors, specialists in Calcutta, heart specialists and other kinds of specialists are associated in the organisation called Students Health Home, about which the Prime Minister knows something, because I did have some communication with him in regard to this matter. The Students Health Home sends a certain number of students every year by a process of selection held by a board of medical examiners to a sanatorium in China. They also send students abroad or to our sanatoria in India, as in Vellore in South India. They do this. Now certain obstacles are being put in the way of this organisation in spite of the fact that the Students Health Home gets assistance from the Calcutta Corporation, from the Calcutta University, from the Jadavpur University and from the Viswa Bharati University and it is only on the alleged ground that they have communist affiliation that the Governor from this quotation given in the West Bengal Assembly is reported to have said that students who are sent for tubercular treatment in China are also indoctrinated in certain political ideas, and this is a matter of which the Chief Minister should take notice. The Chief Minister has begun to take notice and the Chief Minister has put his foot down with the result that the organisation is suffering a great deal. As I said, I have a lot of delicacy and hesitation

in referring to this matter because it has some reference to the conduct of a Governor. Since this matter has been brought up before the West Bengal Legislative Assembly by the Leader of the Opposition there, I do hope the Home Minister makes certain enquiries and at least make sure that no kind of discrimination is made by the Governors, no kind of partisanship is practised by the Governors because they are holding the highest position in the country, next only to that of the President, and in their own areas, they are the symbol of the State. Therefore, I do feel that something ought to be done about it.

I had other things to say. You have rung the bell and I should not encroach upon the time of other colleagues. I do wish to conclude by saying that the Home Minister, after all, is one of the very few figures in the Government who has had a national personality for many years. When we were young, we used to think of him as one of the leaders of our country. He is one of those who led the Gandhi era. If we are going to live up to our profession, 'Satyameva jayate' is what we say, surely it is to the Home Minister that we have a right to look. But, I am afraid the Home Ministry is behaving in such a manner, in an all comprehensive manner of authoritarianism all over the place that I do really feel very unhappy about it. Since we have this motto सत्यमेव जयते before us, I would like to add another Mahabharat motto, सत्येन सीतेन सुखं happiness comes only through the attainment of truth and through ethical behaviour. If we really want the people to attain happiness, there must be ethical behaviour which I find missing very largely in the activities of the Home Ministry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, before going into the different items coming under the Home Ministry I would like to make a few observations, because, I feel that the achievements of this Ministry may not be properly as-
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ned if we feel that the internal security or safety has been assured to us during the stewardship of a veteran national leader of our Government. In the context of the happenings in the neighbouring countries today, it becomes important for us to consider whether the Home Ministry which is the custodian, to say, of the administrative apparatus of this country has managed the affairs in such a manner as to create an atmosphere for respect of law, for respect of the Constitution and for creating a behaviour pattern for a democratic society either within the administration or in the country.

I know the people have to play a great part, but the State also has its duty to give a direction in this matter. It becomes important, therefore, to consider whether the Home Ministry has been able to do anything in this matter.

What we find is rather a very dismal picture. Take this police behaviour. I would like to take it first because this is a machinery which directly deals with the masses of our country. I am sorry to say that in spite of repeated demands in this House and elsewhere that a code of behaviour be prescribed for the conduct of the police towards crowds so that firings, lathi-charges and all sorts of tortures that the police generally take to be eliminated in this country, nothing tangible has been done in this regard.

Not only that. If I mention about crimes, I am sure the Home Minister will come forward with statistics from different countries to show me that it is much less here than what is prevalent in other countries, and I do not want to go into that, but the fact remains that the common man today, is afraid to go to the police even for small thefts or crimes because he feels that he cannot get any protection whatsoever from the police.

It is also a very regrettable fact that even today we have the Preventive Detention Act on our statute-book and that it is not being removed.

About corruption and nepotism, I think, the less said the better. But the most disturbing factor that I want to bring to your notice is the increasing attempt on the part of the executive not only to encroach upon the liberties of the people, but to disregard the decisions of the legislature, and, even at times, the judiciary.

I want to give you only one instance, for which I know, in a debate, you also expressed some concern. It will be seen that from 1957 May onwards 110 ordinances have been issued in this country, and out of them ten are Presidential Ordinances. These were issued when it was known that Parliament sits very often for a long period and also that the State Legislatures are in session. Still, the executive thought it proper to resort to these ordinance-making powers without taking into account the effects of these ordinances on the growth of democracy. Has there been any emergency to such an extent as was visualised by the Constitution to resort to ordinances so often?

I will cite only one example. In March 1958 elections to a municipality were held after seven years of suppression, during which period it was being managed by the Executive Officer. The elections were held in March. The High Court passed orders on 11-12-1958 declaring the elections invalid. The legislature was in session. It adjourned after two days, but no reference whatsoever was made to the legislature. Rather, the legislature was adjourned before the scheduled time, and after it was adjourned, on 15-1-1959 an ordinance was issued validating the elections, because, I am sorry to say, a certain Congress Member who was the Chairman of that municipality had been affected. The Bill validating the

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ordnance has been rejected by the Assembly, and the ordinance itself, I believe, has been challenged in the High Court. This clearly shows that the executive does not want to respect even the constitutional obligations imposed on it.

Then I would refer to another incident which does a great deal to influence the opinion of this country against the democratic process. It is well known to this House that some time back there was almost a constitutional crisis in a State. The Ministry resigned saying that it could not carry on the administration, and the Constitution makes it obligatory that the other parties should be asked to form the Ministry, or the resignation should be accepted and fresh elections called for, whatever the constitutional procedure, but one finds that instead of resorting to that, entire administration there was kept in suspense for a fortnight. The most objectionable part of it is that the constitutional head of the State came and consulted the Home Ministry and met the Home Minister before deciding upon his next course of action. And what did he do? Because the Congress, of which our Home Minister is a great leader, decided that the particular Ministry should resign, and it was not ready at that time to permit the Ministry to continue, it is assumed that probably he came to influence the Home Minister so that they might be permitted to continue. What was done? A most illegal act was done by asking the Ministry to withdraw its resignation which is, I think, unparalleled in the constitutional history of this country. If these things are done by the highest executive of the land, how can we expect that democracy in this country is going to be a success?

Incidents like this naturally raise the question of the appointment of Governors, whether it is not time that we review the entire question of the

institution of Governors in this country, the irremovable institution of Governors. You know very well, Sir, that when the Constituent Assembly debated this point whether we should have elected or nominated Governors, various matters were brought forward, and people expressed apprehensions, but a categorical assurance was given by the Prime Minister that these appointments would naturally be made from amongst persons who were normally not in politics. But what do we find today? Out of 14 Governors, ten are persons who are Congress Members, some of them were even defeated at the elections. I put it you that if these people, persons of this political persuasion are put at the head of the State, do you feel that the other people there or other parties would repose any confidence whatsoever in such persons, and they will be able to carry on the State machinery impartially and judiciously? It is time, therefore, I feel that we review the whole question of this Governorship, and I think the Home Ministry should come forward with some proposal for this in this House.

The next question, which is also of the gravest concern to this House, which has been mentioned by several other friends before and which was referred to yesterday too, is regarding the executive's encroachment on even the judiciary. Just now my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has read out the relevant portions from the Law Commission's Report. I would only want to know from the Home Minister the number of cases in which this has happened as has been stated by the Law Commission that recommendations of the Chief Ministers, in preference to the those of the Chief Justices, have been accepted. It is a great reflection on the character of the Home Minister, I would say, because, if these matters are true, they will naturally create a feeling that because he happens to be the party boss here, he encourages them in whatever his party-men do in the

States, and then helps them at the final stage. This is a very serious matter of which the House and the entire country should take note.

I then come to another question, Demand No. 47 regarding the Cabinet. You will find that there is an increase of over Rs. 2 lakhs to be borne in respect of Cabinet Members, and this is in regard to the tour expenses of the Ministers alone. One does not know the subsequent increase on the office establishment and other necessities for the Ministers. I would like to know when there is going to be an end of this addition to Ministers as also the addition to the secretarial staff. It is going on. Is there any rational basis? Is there any comparable efficiency? What is it that prompts this Government to go on expanding the Cabinet? If group politics are somehow or other to be satisfied, then, of course, I have nothing to say, because the ruling party has also to look to its own existence. If there is trouble within the party, they may be doing that, but this is being done at the expense of the people's money. That is what I am more concerned with. From the report, we find what attempts have been made to see that the sons of Government servants are not employed by private firms which are interested in dealings with Government. But has any attempt been made to stop the appointment of Minister's sons and near relatives in the firms which have connections with Government? May I know whether that has been done? You will find naturally people like these come forward to favour the relatives of the Ministers in order to see that they get sufficient Government backing for their proposals. This is not a very healthy sign. I feel that the feeling that is growing in this country that corruption is not only at the lower level but it also prevails even at the highest level can never be removed unless we have a code of conduct for the Ministers as well.

It seems to be the position that not only are the people's desires and as-

pirations not listened to, but even these simple things such as honesty, which the people want, are not being effected; I feel that is because these people somehow or other want to stick to Government. That is why you find this sorry spectacle in Kerala. The Rice deal inquiry committee came forward with a judgment that there had been an avoidable loss of Rs. 1 lakh in the rice deal. It is a known fact that the people who have profited were connected with the Communist Party. When there is a demand that the Ministers should go out, they refuse to go. Even the Minister concerned does not resign. So, we are setting a pattern to others. On previous occasions when there were very severe charges of corruption against the State Ministers and so on, the same thing happened.

Shri Goray (Poona) This is the only instance where the communists are following the Congress.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are friends in need. Anyway, it is because we have refused to go into the corruption charges levelled against the Ministers in other States, that they are also taking that example and following it there. I feel that it is necessary that we should have a code of conduct for the Ministers as well.

Then, I come to the Home Secretariat. This secretariat is manned by our veteran leader, but I want an explanation from him in regard to one thing. If one looks at the first page of the booklet on Demands for Grants, one would get the impression that he has been sincerely trying to reduce the expenditure or the top-heaviness in this secretariat. For, one would find that there is a reduction in the number of secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries etc. But as regards additional officers, you will find that whereas in 1956-59 there were only 11 additional officers, in 1959-60 the provision is made for 117 additional officers; and the budget provision on this account in 1958-59 was Rs. 1.15 lakhs; in 1959-60, it has

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been put at Rs. 11-92 lakhs. Who are these additional officers? While on the one hand, we find that the number of secretaries has been reduced, at the same time, there has been increase in the number of these additional officers, who, as Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar remarked some time back, are a fifth inside the administration. How are they appointed? Are they appointed on an ad hoc basis? Were these appointments referred to the UPSC? Why should there be these additional officers? Why not say in a straightforward manner that 'We cannot manage with the staff that is provided? It would have been more honest if they had said that they wanted these officers on a permanent basis, instead of creating this feeling that there is no justice in this department at all. That is the feeling created in other people who work even in the Intelligence Bureau. You will find that the expenditure of the Central Intelligence Bureau has increased by about Rs. 50 lakhs. While the actual expenditure in 1957-58 was Rs. 1.57 crores, in 1959-60, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 2.09 crores. There is an impression that even the persons working in the Central Intelligence Bureau do not get proper consideration. And what is the work that they are doing? We find from an analysis of the budget that more money is provided for the Kashmir State. But we know that there was sabotage some time back near Pathankot, and things like that. What was the Central Intelligence Bureau doing?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Tapping M.P.s' telephones.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What are its achievements? Probably, that may be so. For, the present government are so much afraid of their own existence that probably the Intelligence Bureau is only used against these political parties.

I also want the Home Minister to go into another matter, and it is this.

Recently, there has been a promotion in each secretariat from grade III to grade II; and these promotions are made without taking into consideration the senior group in grade III. I understand that my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua had some correspondence with the Home Minister on this matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Long correspondence.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And the Home Minister had assured him that no person who had not put in at least two years of service would be given promotion. But as many as 133 persons from grade III, who were promoted from a lower post only some time back have been promoted again, whereas the senior group has been completely ignored. This promotion seems to have no basis. That is why the expenditure on this head has increased by more than half. I want the Home Minister go into this question.

I would also like to refer to the question about the IAS officers which was referred to by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. From the report, we find that nine persons under the special recruitment scheme are expected to be appointed shortly. I would like to know why the matter is being delayed. There is a report in some press—I do not know how far it is true—that caste considerations prevail in this matter; I do not believe that it can be true under the Home Ministry, but this is a thing which has to be clarified. For, such a person as Shri Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister of UP has said only the other day that casteism has also its influence in the administration. These are some of the very important things on which we should like to know from the Home Minister what the actual position is, and how far these things are true.

I now come to the zonal councils. I have no grudge that the expenditure

on the head 'Zonal Councils' is increasing; that is all right, because the institution has started functioning very early. But I would like to know from the Home Minister whether the zonal councils have served any useful purpose in bringing about a settlement or creating a feeling of concord amongst the people in regard to the disputed areas, in border disputes like Seraikella-Kharaswan between Orissa and Bihar, or Belgaum-Nipani between Bombay and Mysore. I would like to know whether any tangible work has been done. I want the Home Minister to tell us what the actual position is. I do not want the Home Minister merely to tell us that if two States agree, then he would decide. That is not how he should look at the problem. He should use his influence and try to see that the discontent in the country in regard to these disputes as also on the question of bifurcation of Bombay into two States is removed. Only if these things are settled, early, can social tension and bitterness in the country be removed, and we would be really in a position to work for the economic development of the country. The wishes of the people must be respected; and if the wishes of the people demand that Parliament should also revise its policy, we must have the courage to come forward and say that we shall revise our policy.

The next point that I would like to mention is in regard to the welfare of the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes. For this, we are spending a crore of rupees every month; that is all right, and I congratulate the Ministry for this. But I would like to know from the Home Minister whether the money that is placed in the hands of the non-official bodies is used for the purpose in view. Several times, this matter has been brought up; I am really ashamed to say that in my State, for instance, I find that some organisations which were nowhere in the picture for several years, have suddenly sprung up, as soon as the Home Ministry pro-

vided Rs. 3 lakhs; some institutions were suddenly organised, and a Deputy Minister became the president of the organisation, and the money is spent for rehabilitating workers who are either defeated or who have had no employment. And what do these persons do? They really are very useful at the time of bye-elections and elections.

Shri Nath Pai: They are also depressed classes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In that sense, on the ground that they are 'political sufferers', they can utilise the amount. I have no objection.

I congratulate him again that he has a broader outlook to give from the Home Ministry Rs. 75 lakhs for the development of *gramdan* villages of Koraput. That work was entrusted to the Akhil Bharatiya Sarva Seva Sangh against whose honesty and integrity, we have nothing to say. But why is it that even that organisation, which wants money for the development of these things from the Government, has returned a substantial amount of that money to the Home Ministry? Why is it so? Because the provincial counterpart of this Government there does not want *gramdan* to succeed, does not want the co-operative movement to succeed. It is a fact which has been given out by Anna Saheb Sahasrabudhe who was in charge of that organisation. I would most humbly ask the Home Minister—and as a national leader—to consider whether we should continue these things in places like that. In spite of the fact that money was available, these things were not carried out, and the *gramdan* movement is going to be shown as if it is a great failure. There are difficulties. We all know them. In this country, there are no technical personnel and social workers are very rare. It is a fact nowadays. At the same time, when everything was available, why is that this money could not be spent?

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The last thing I want to say is about Delhi. I only want the Minister to clarify certain things. In the Delhi Administration, there are two Committees—Industrial Advisory Committee and Public Relations Committee. These Committees are presided over by two ex-Ministers and Congressmen on a pay of Rs. 1,000 a month. This is what I was told. Of course, if this is only to re-employ the uprooted ex-Ministers in the previous Delhi Administration—because the others have come to Parliament and the rest of them have no work to do—I have nothing to say. But what useful purpose are they serving? I have got the report of the Delhi Administration here. I do not think the report would ever say that because of the association of these persons, anything tangible has happened. They are not governed by the government service conduct rules. They remain Congressmen, carry out their activities as usual, yet get a pay of Rs. 1,000 as the heads of these two bodies.

The last thing, about which I want clarification from the Ministry, relates to the proposal to have Home Guards in Delhi. There is a proposal to have Home Guards in Delhi. In Delhi today we are spending, I believe, about Rs 2 crores on the police, whose strength is 11,000 or more. These Home Guards are expected to look after fire-arms and things like that. But I want to know whether the police itself is not sufficient to tackle this problem. Can we not utilise the services of the police for this purpose? Or is there going to be any cut in the expenditure under the head 'Police' in order to set up these Home Guards? Then what is the basis of selection? How are they going to function? Will they be outside the administration? All these matters have to be clarified because it is apprehended in some circles that these Home Guards, like in Bombay and other places, may be utilised for political purposes. What

we need to do is to separate the administrative machinery completely from the party machinery, and unless we make a definite move in that direction, if the State and party are not separated and people come to feel that the political party in power can utilise the State machinery for its own political ends, then it will be the doom of democracy, it will be the greatest blow to democracy.

I therefore sincerely and earnestly appeal to the Home Minister to take all these problems into consideration. Let us all put our heads together to create an atmosphere for the healthy growth of democracy, for the success of which we are all anxious.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express a few thoughts on the Demands of the Home Ministry that are under discussion.

First of all, I wish to congratulate the Home Minister on the fact that on the whole we have had a peaceful year in the country, in spite of the fact that there are many trouble-makers, whether they are in the form of parties or persons.

While I am mentioning this, I would like to say that it is a little bit painful to me that we—or some of our friends on the opposite side—are not giving a chance to the people of Bombay to settle down, develop peacefully and carry out the experiment that Parliament has given them an opportunity to carry out.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Chance given by bullets and lathis!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The time will come for these people to express their views and to carry on any kind of propaganda that they want to, at the time of the coming general elections. This House has by unanimity or by an overwhelming majority decided on a particular policy, and now this kind of attitude, raking up that

problem over and over again prevents the peaceful development of the new State of Bombay. Bombay has been one of the leading States and was the pride of India from the point of view of administration till a short time ago. They are still doing very well and they will do still better if our good friends will give them a chance to do what they can for themselves.

Secondly, I would like to mention that a number of our friends have said something here about preventive detention. Figures show that whereas on the 31st December 1951, there were 1865 people in detention, at the end of December 1958, there were just 72. I am one of those who would be very happy if there was not a single person in jail under preventive detention. But the fact remains that the people of our country are somewhat emotional, simple-hearted and good by instinct; they can be easily misled and made to do things that are harmful for themselves. This morning's papers tell us of what has happened in the Calcutta University because there was a stiff examination paper.

Under these circumstances, in the interests of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the mass of people, it may be necessary from time to time to stop someone who is going to play with the emotions of the people, and from that point of view we cannot blame Government for keeping with them the tool of preventive detention which is for the safety of the people. Of course, this tool must be used very carefully and very vigilantly, and I am confident that the Home Minister is doing that to a very large extent, and is improving the working of that Act every year, as is indicated by the figures before us.

The reorganisation of States, which led to a major upheaval in this country from the administrative point of view, has gone on very well, and the States have settled down very nicely. The Zonal Councils that have been formed and which are

being attended by the Home Minister from time to time are working well and indications are that as time goes on, they may really become effective for the integrated development of the various zones in this country.

The Home Minister also deserves congratulations on his success in dealing with large numbers of goondas in Delhi and quite a number of dacoits in some of the dacoit-infested areas in Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan etc. Since the dacoity problem still remains a serious problem, I would beg of the Home Minister to consider whether time has not come to give a new thought and have a new approach to this problem. I have toured this dacoit-infested area, I have talked with the people, and I find that many of these people were functioning more or less in the 'Robin Hood' style. They are therefore, liked by the poor people in many cases and it is due to the co-operation of the people that the Police is not able to deal with them. And, when they are not able to deal with them, they sometimes do things that are not proper for the Police to do and they connive at some of their undesirable doings and further add to the troubles of the people in those areas.

13 hrs.

Some of the leaders of the communities from which most of these dacoits come, the Thakurs and so on, talked with me during the Pad Yatra, from the 30th January, that the Congress had organised for most of us. They said: "Our boys are brave boys and a Rajput has not learnt to fear death. Therefore, to cow them down by intimidation will be difficult. But, if you win them over, you may take the last drop of their blood for a noble cause and they will be willing to serve you and the country."

We have the story of the Rani of Jhansi who took in hand 500 of these so-called dacoits and they turned out

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to be the most loyal soldiers of the Rani's army till the very end. Could we not take hold of some of these young fellows, settle them, perhaps, on this Chambal valley project that is coming up and make them take to some kind of co-operative farming, thus giving them a creative outlet for their energies? I think the experiment is worth trying and likely to yield considerable results. I happened to meet during this Pad Yatra one man who had committed 7 murders. Every time he was put in jail he murdered someone.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Not in Delhi, I think.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Not in Delhi but in U.P. Sir, I hope you would not be too strict with me for time because I have a few things to say. This man was made use of....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member refers to murders in U.P. merely because the hon. Home Minister was the Chief Minister there once. But, how can I allow that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am just coming to the point. This man became a murderer in the first place because he was used by a big zamindar to commit a murder. That was the first step. He went to jail along with the group that was employed by this big zamindar or Raja. One of them was going to give out the whole thing and this fellow thought that he was in honour bound to protect the whole company and he murdered the second man. That was the second murder, and ultimately he committed 4 murders inside jail and 3 outside. Then he landed up in the Lucknow Model Jail, for which the hon. Home Minister may take credit and pride because he was the Chief Minister of U.P. In that Model Jail the man was reformed. He was just 14 or 15 when he committed the first murder. He was reformed and made a useful citizen in Lucknow Model prison. I was very well impressed by him when he accompanied us on this Pad

Yatra. The man told this story to me of his own accord. He made a clean confession. He became very emotional and said "Not even bits of my body should be eaten by the crows" and all that kind of stuff. I talked with him and from him I tried to understand what would be the way to deal with some of these young fellows who are taking to dacoity. We may give them some work or organise them in some of the new schemes that are coming up every day. He also felt that if some of these fellows are taken in hand and given a creative outlet for their energies, they can become an asset to the country instead of being a menace as they are at present.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Let the Home Ministry try the experiment under our Home Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is what I am pleading with the Home Minister to do.

The second point that I wish to make is about the dependents of some of these dacoits. I also happened to meet 5 or 6 year old daughter of Putli; I also met the widowed daughters-in-law and grandchildren of dacoit Man Singh. All their property has been confiscated and they are starving. The sins of the fathers should not be visited on the children, is an old saying. Could the hon. Home Minister think of some way of enabling these children to have an honourable living so that they may have a chance of becoming useful citizens and serving the country and doing something really worthwhile?

What I am really pleading for is to replace the punitive outlook by a reformative outlook. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, always used to say that in Free India jails would be like mental hospitals where the prisoners would be given psychological treatment and reformed. I am happy that Lucknow Model Prison is

one of that type. I understand that the Sabarmati Prison is doing very well in that direction. And, I am told that in Naini there is a prison where 3,000 prisoners are being kept without any walls and they are engaged in good productive work. But this spirit has to become universal.

What I want to say is this. Some of our jails are all right. But much more needs to be done. I visited the Agra jail the other day. Excellent work is being done there by the prisoners but not a penny is given to them as wages. Can we not have a rule by which these prisoners are paid wages for their work? If they were paid, when the prisoner comes out of jail, he will have a little bit of money in his hands with which he can start life. In some places it is being done; in many places it is not being done.

I was told by the Jail Superintendent that there is a committee which is working on jail reforms and it is presumed that it will take them 10 years to complete that report because they have to go very cautiously and watch every step. I plead that, this is not fair; is not right. All of us have been prisoners and it is, perhaps, due to that that our jails have undergone considerable improvement. But this one aspect of paying the prisoners the wages for their work is most important and I beg of the hon. Home Minister to have this system introduced throughout India immediately without any further delay.

The second thing that I noticed was that some of these men have become excellent artisans. They had become real artists whether in making *kaleens* or *durries* or in painting or in other arts and crafts. I asked what happens to them when they go out? They are completely lost; they are scattered in different parts of India. Could not there be a liaison between the Industries Department and the Home Department by which all these men at discharge can become a nucleus of a

co-operative society for developing the craft in a particular village?

We are spending the nation's money in training these men when they are in prison. Let us make use of the training that they have had when they come out.

The next point I would mention in this connection is about the under-trial prisoners. I visited the Jhansi prison. I found that the under-trials are still suffering great hardship. Some of the maltreatment that they meet at the hands of police is fairly well known. But, apart from that, the cases of some of the under-trials are more than a year old. This leads us to the whole system of delays in our judicial system. We are proud of the independence of our judiciary. We are proud of the achievements of our judiciary. Yet the fact remains that there are tremendous delays and it is a worn-out saying that justice delayed is justice denied. I beg of the hon. Home Minister to find some way of avoiding these delays. Perhaps, the man is going to get imprisonment for 8 or 9 months; but he has been under-trial for a year or more. Is that fair; is that right? We must find a way of avoiding such contingencies.

We have passed the Probation of Offenders Act which is a very noble Act. But whether it is the probation of offenders or whether it is jail management or whether it is management of dacoit problem, it needs a new outlook on the part of the police, which means a new type of training for them, which, apart from making them custodians of law and order, handling the big stick, makes them also have an outlook of the reformer, the outlook which understands criminology, the sources of the actions of the criminals and which can check them and reform them and turn their energies into constructive channels.

I have noticed in my travels that the police in the south is much more civilised, if I may use that term, than the police in the north. Could there

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be some new methods introduced in the training of the police so that they get some of the elements of psychology, some of the elements of the techniques of getting at the minds of men and some elements of knowledge for making these criminals into better human beings and dealing with them in a proper, humane and scientific manner? Then there is the question of corruption. Everybody is talking about it. It reminds me of the words of an Urdu Poet,

मर्ब बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दबा की

We have taken several steps towards checking corruption. The figures given by the Home Ministry are here: In 1956-57 the vigilance cases were 616 and the complaints were 3,716; in 1957-58 the vigilance cases were 3,684 and the complaints, 6,483. Till November, 1958, the vigilance cases are 3,188 and complaints 5,391. Is it merely due to better detection or is it due to increase in the cases of corruption? That is a question for the Home Minister to consider.

While on this subject I would like to mention that we go on having a tremendous increase in administration. Layer after layer comes into being to deal with a particular problem. For instance, the police was meant to detect crime and corruption and so on. We found that it was not able to do the whole job and so we had the C.I.D. But then that was not enough and so we had the Anti-Corruption Department and then we had the Vigilance Department. Layers are added on. But does anybody see that the lower layer or the first layer which was found not effective, and for which another layer had to be created is proportionately reduced in numbers? I do not know. I have tried to find out but I have not been able to get a satisfactory answer. I am quite aware that it is not merely by adding up officers of the various layers that we can take care of corruption; it is the general morality of the people that has to improve; but at the same time

something has got to be done to check corruption in administration and at the same time to check the increase in expenditure on administration. Recently we saw in the newspapers how in Lucknow some policemen pursued some lady and they were caught hold of by prisoners of this model prison who were not confined and they were taken to the jail and after some admonition they were let off. Why should they let them off? I think the fear that if we bring to light some of the shortcomings on our part, we will get a bad name or we will get discredited, is a false fear. Whether it is a big person or small person or anybody, if there is something wrong, we must take note of it, and we must proceed with it adequately.

One of the hon. Members opposite was making some very extravagant charges and suggesting that corruption etc. go to the very top right upto Ministers etc.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can she tell me what are the 'extravagant' charges?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To my mind it was an extravagant charge but the hon. Members may have a different view. In this Government, I am proud to say very high traditions have been set up for integrity and honesty. Even on the suspicion of inefficiency our Railway Minister resigned, on the suspicion of some corruption in the department our Finance Minister resigned.... (Interruptions.) For, anyone to turn round and say that there is corruption at all levels, I say, Sir, is, to use the mildest term, an extravagant statement.

Another point I want to touch is the subject of suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls. I feel grieved when I talk on this subject. An Act was passed by this House in 1956. The Home Minister was kind enough to state on the floor of this

House that it would come into operation in the whole India on 1st May, 1958. Till today there are several States which have not even framed rules. The result of applying this Act to the whole of India has been that all those Acts that were there already have become ineffective. The result is that in some places the position is worse than before. Secondly, we apply the law without adequate preparation, whether in the form of opening institutions and homes or carrying on public propaganda and public education. The result is that wherever I go I find that either there is some kind of levity or a feeling of helplessness, "The problem is so big. What can we do with it?" There is nowhere a seriousness and determination that this problem should be effectively and adequately dealt with. At any rate we have to find a solution. I beg of the Home Minister that he should take adequate action to see that this Act really functions in the spirit in which this Parliament has passed it. In our neighbouring country, prostitution has disappeared. It can disappear in India if there is a determination on our part that we shall put an end to the exploitation of human flesh of our mothers, daughters and sisters. In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one anomaly. The homes that are being started are called after-care homes. In many places there are no institutions to do the earlier part of the work—that is, care programme. It comes before after-care. What is the idea of having after-care before having facilities for the care programme? In many places there are five or six or seven inmates with eight or ten members of the staff in the after-care Homes. The position in this regard is a little bit difficult. One goes and asks: who is responsible for these Homes? We are told that it is the Central Social Welfare Board. When I personally go there, they say that it is the Home Ministry. I go to the Home Ministry to be told that the Ministry makes provisions for budgetary purposes but is not res-

ponsible for the programme and it is the responsibility of the CSWB. Back I go to C.S.W.B. and then they say that it is the State Government. I go to the State Governments—four or five State Governments—and they say: here are the instructions from the Home Ministry and this is how we are to function and so our hands are tied. There is need for some clarity and some definition of responsibility. I beg of the Home Minister that in this work there is great scope and great need for making use of the non-official organisations and agencies who have specialised in this type of work and who have been working in this line for more than thirty years and who can make valuable contribution and contribute to the success of this scheme.

Lastly, one word about the Union Territories. The hon. Member opposite mentioned something about two Congressmen being provided for, etc. In the State of Delhi there was a legislature and there were people, responsible and elected people to whom the public could turn. When all that is abolished, if the hon. Home Minister has thought it wise to have at least two committees which are vitally connected with the life of the people—industries and public relations—and to put two venerable men of Delhi public life, who are respected and are well-known public workers for years in this city, there is nothing wrong about it. I think it is one of the most welcome things. At least there is some place where any man can go and express his views without having to knock at the doors of the officials all the time. Therefore, I wish to submit that it is not right to criticise everything, whether criticism is due or is not due.

Similarly I was very much surprised to hear from Mr. Hiren Mukerjee for whose learning I have great respect, that he thinks that our boys for recouping their health have to be sent to the sanatoria in China. It is very strange. There are plenty of sanatoria in this country. If he can find money to send these boys to the sana-

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toria in China, surely he can find funds for putting them in any of the sanatoria in India. We have a good climate, good buildings and good physicians. We supply physicians to many of the countries in the South-east Asia zone. Some of our medical men have done valuable work in China. Why should our boys have to go to China, to the sanatoria in China, to recoup their health unless it is for indoctrination, as has been very rightly suspected? Well, Sir, I leave it to him to think about.

Similarly, he said something about victimisation of the Services. Sir, the Government pays certain people to run the administration. Is it right that those very men, paid government servants, should go and join agitation to undermine the Government, undermine the stability of the country? If Shri Mukerjee's party was running the administration, they would not be stopped, they would not be punished, they would just disappear. They would be no more in this world, they would be finished. With this tradition of the party that he belongs to, it is surprising that he should criticise some little action taken against some people.

Sir, I end with just one last appeal. Who is going to keep a check on the growth of administration if not the Home Ministry? Look at the number that has increased in the Finance Ministry itself. New taxes have come into existence, no doubt. But have the returns in taxes been proportionate to the increase in staff there, has the increase in expenditure on administration been proportionate to the increase in work and the increase in returns that there have been? Sir, it is for the Home Ministry to look into. They have the O & M Division. What have they achieved, I do not know; but I do beg of the Home Minister to see to it that the new taxes that we levy go into productive purposes and not merely on the increase in the cost of administration.

श्री० बहादुर प्रकाश (दिल्ली सदर)

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के बोर्ड से हिस्से पर, यूनिवर्स टेरीटरीज की ओर से दिल्ली के मामले में कुछ कहने के लिये आया हुआ हूँ। मैं कुछ बोझ सा बैकवर्ड पलासिज के बारे में भी कहूँगा। मैं पिछले दो-ढाई साल से जान बूझ कर इन मामलों के मुताबिक चुप रहा, क्योंकि कई साल मेरा कुछ सम्बन्ध एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से रहा और मैं उन लोगों में से था, जिन की राय में रीफार्मनाइजेशन थ्रू स्टेट्स के मुताबिक इन इलाकों में जो नई तब्दीली की गई है, जो नया तरीका लाया जा रहा है, वह वहाँ के लोगों के लिये मुकीद साबित नहीं होगा और वहाँ के लोगों का तात्सुक एक तरह के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से दूर हो जायगा और लोगों में और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बड़ा फर्क पड़ जायगा। जिस बात का डर था, पिछला तजुर्बा उस को ठीक साबित कर रहा है। उस वक़्त यह बार-बार कहा गया था कि इन टेरीटरीज का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पापुलर होना चाहिये और वहाँ की रोड-मर्री की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये उन को दूर करने के लिये, वहाँ के लोग होने चाहियें, जोकि किसी बाड़ी के सामने जिम्मेदार हों। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि घाम तीर के इन दो सालों में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने मुस्तलिक दर्जों पर एडवाइजरी कमेटीज और एडवाइजरी कौंसिल के जरिये कोशिश की कि लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा साव लिया जाय और लोगों और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बीच में एक ताल-मेल रखा जाय। इस में भी कोई शक नहीं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब और उन के दोनों डिप्टीज ने, जहाँ तक उन का तात्सुक था, जब भी उन के सामने मामले लाये गये कमेटी के सदस्य या बाहर, उन को हल करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन एडवाइजरी कमेटीज के जरिये एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं चल सकता। इन यूनिवर्स टेरीटरीज का तकरीबन चारोंद

करोड़ का बजट है और वह सारा बजट सिर्फ आग्लिसर्ज के जरिये खर्च होता है, जिन का रोख-बरा की खिन्नी में लोगों से ताल्लुक नहीं है। नाम-आफिशियल कमेटीज में आते हैं और अपनी बात कह कर चके जाते हैं। वे कुछ बातों को परस्यू कर सकते हैं और कुछ को परस्यू नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दिन-ब-दिन रिजिड और थ्योरेटिक होता जा रहा है। इस के बारे में क्या तरीका हो ? मैं कोई पुरानी बात कहूँ, तो शायद इस वक़्त मुनासिब नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो लोगों में और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में गैप बढ़ रहा है, उस को रोकने के लिये तदबीरें निकाली जाय। हो सके, तो इस की जांच के लिये एक कमेटी मुक़रर की जाय, जिस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान हों और वह कमेटी वेले कि वाकई कहा तक वह शिकायत बुझता है। इस बारे में बार बार कहा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में ज़रूरी कदम उठावेंगे।

दिल्ली का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, दिल्ली में कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव तब्दीलियाँ हुई हैं, जिन के जरिये यहाँ का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कार्पोरेशन और चीफ कमिशनर से चलाया जा रहा है। चीफ कमिशनर और कार्पोरेशन पर गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इडिया है। और फिर एक डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी है। इन चारों में एक सही ताल-मेल नहीं है। कई महकमों में काफी कनफ्यूजन है। खास तौर से जो करल प्राबलम्स हैं, उन का तकरीबन सारा ताल्लुक कार्पोरेशन से है, लेकिन वहाँ डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट है। डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और कार्पोरेशन के काम में कोई ताल-मेल नहीं है, जिस की वजह से डेवेलपमेंट का काम ठीका हो रहा है। एक बात मैं और कहूँगा।

12-27 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह कोशिश की गई कि नया निजाम धाने पर, कार्पोरेशन के धाने पर क़िज़ायत की

जाय और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ज्यादा स्ट्रीम-लाइन किया जाय, इकानोमी हो। कुछ कोशिश की गई, लेकिन वह नातसल्लीबस्त है। भाज के कनटेक्ट में मुझे नहीं लगता कि चीफ कमिशनर की क्या ज़रूरत और क्या काम रह जाता है। थोड़े से काम को छोड़ कर तमाम काम कार्पोरेशन के पास है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हैदर ग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं, दो और सेक्रेटरी हैं और डेवेलपमेंट कमिशनर हैं। सही तौर पर इन तमाम के तमाम के पास कोई काम नहीं है और अगर काम है, तो वह इस तरह का है कि उस से रेड टेप के बढ़ने के सिवा और कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता।

दो एडवाइज़री कमेटिया मुक़रर की गई हैं। और भी कमेटिया है। उन एडवाइज़री कमेटीज के होल-टाइम पापुलर चेरमैन रखे गये हैं। उन के पास भी निचाए एडवाइज़ इकट्ठी करने के और काम नहीं हैं। इन्स्ट्रियल एडवाइज़री कमेटी में शायद थोड़ा बहुत कर्ब बाटने का काम है, लेकिन एक्ज़क्यूशन काम उन के पास नहीं है। असेम्बली के वक़्त जितना बड़ा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था, वह अब भी मौजूद है, जबकि खर्च हर जगह बढ़ गया है। यह समय में नहीं आता। एक्ज़क्यूशन डिपार्टमेंट, इन्स्ट्रियल डिपार्टमेंट, डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और इजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट का ज्यादा ताल्लुक चीफ कमिशनर से कर दिया गया है, लेकिन उन के पास क्या है ? उन सब कामों के लिये और एक्ज़क्यूशन के लिये गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इडिया के पास जाना पड़ता है, तो फिर चीफ कमिशनर को बीच में क्यों रखा जाये ? जहाँ तक यहाँ की एडवाइज़री कमेटीज के चेरमैन का ताल्लुक है, मुझे शुरू से ही यह पोस्ट समझ में नहीं आई। मैं ने पिछले दो साल में उन के काम को परख ने की कोशिश की। जाती तौर पर वह बेह-तरीन आदमी हैं अच्छे आदमी हैं। मैं उन्हें पसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन जिस इन्स्टी-यूशन से उन का ताल्लुक है और जिस पर

बी० बहा प्रकाश

करा हो रहा है, उस से लोगों की आशंका नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिये दिल्ली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने की जरूरत है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और लखनऊ में काम कराना आसान है, लेकिन दिल्ली में बैठ कर, दिल्ली में काम कराना मुश्किल है, उस में देर लगती है, क्योंकि कई कई बैनल्ड से गुजरना पड़ता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने एक स्टेप लिया कि यहां पर—यूनियन टैरिटरीज में—एक पापुलर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ना रहे, तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को चाहिये कि वह इस पुराने पैराक्रासेलिया को खत्म करे।

सीधा चार्ज गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से, यहां पर एक सैन हो यूनियन टैरिटरीज के बारे में जिस में दिल्ली भी शामिल है और उसके ऊपर एक जिम्मेदार आदमी हो, एक अच्छे स्टेटम का आदमी हो, भ्रष्टाचार हो जोकि सब चीजों की देख बाल करे। मैं चाहता हूं कि चीफ कमिशनर की पोस्ट को खत्म कर दिया जाये। यहां पर जो सल हो वही एक तरह से डिब्लेपमेंट कमिशनर्स और नमाम यूनियन टैरिटरीज को देखे और तमाम टेक्निकल आफिसर्स उसके मासहत काम करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबजूद इस बात के कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब भवसेबल होते हैं, सभी बातों को सुनते हैं, चीजों की ओर ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन रोजमर्रा की तफसील में जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास इतना बक्त नहीं होता है। अगर मैं तफसील में जाऊं तो मैं समझता हूं कि सैकड़ों बातें ऐसी होंगी जो कि तकलीफ देने वाली हों लेकिन इसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं है, वह हों या कोई और आदमी हो उन सब में आसानी से जा नहीं सकता, हो आसानी से उनको तफसील में जा नहीं दे सकता है। इस बाबदे जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोई

ऐसा एक आदमी बराहदास्त मुकदर कर दिया जाये जो पब्लिक के सामने, एक पब्लिक बाड़ी के सामने जिम्मेदार हो, एक्सीक्यूशन के लिये जिम्मेदार हो, और दूसरी चीजों के लिये जिम्मेदार हो। जब तक एक्सीक्यूशन ऑथोरिटी ऐसे आदमी के पास नहीं होगी जो कि काम के लिये सीधा जिम्मेदार हो, रोजमर्रा की डिटेल्स के लिये जिम्मेदार हो, तब तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल सकता है। दिल्ली में भी एक बड़ा कनफ्यूशन है जिसका दूर किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात में एग्जिक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट
और करल डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके इन दोनों डिपार्टमेंट्स को कारपोरेशन के हवाले कर दिया जाये। चूंकि अब ये कारपोरेशन के पास नहीं हैं इसलिये बेहद कनफ्यूशन है। कहीं पर किसी तरह के स्कूल कारपोरेशन के पास हैं तो दूसरी तरह के स्कूल कारपोरेशन के बाहर हैं। इसी तरह से हेल्थ की बात है। ड्रिनेज का काम, ईलेक्ट्रिक का काम करल एरिया में तो कारपोरेशन करती है लेकिन भ्रम से उसके ऊपर एक डिबेलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट है जिस के तमाम भ्रम से गहकमे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा कि उस डिपार्टमेंट को भी कारपोरेशन को दे दिया जाये। वह चुनी हुई बाड़ी है, जिम्मेदार बाड़ी है और वह इसको ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकती है और सही तौर पर जबाबदेही भी हो सकती है और इसके साथ ही साथ जो काम है वह एफिशिएंट हो सकता है। मैं उस कमेटी में बैठा था जोकि प्लान्स के बनाने में बनी थी। उसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आफिसर्स और कारपोरेशन के आफिसर्स भी थे। दोनों ही जिम्मेवारी को एक दूसरे पर बामने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और जो भ्रमली समस्या थी उसको हल करने की किसी की तरफ से कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही थी। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं

कि इस तरह का जो कनफ्यूजन है यह खत्म होना चाहिये ।

दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के बारे में मैं ने पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूँ कि उसके पास जो फंड्स हैं वे उसकी जरूरतों को देखते हुये बहुत ही नाकामी हैं, बहुत ही कम हैं । बाहिर दिल्ली में जो टैक्स बसूल होते हैं, कौन सा ऐसा महकमा है जिस पर वे खर्च होते हैं, क्यों नहीं वे तमाम के तमाम दिल्ली पर खर्च होते । चार करोड़ के करीब यहाँ पर आप टैक्स बसूल करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया सीधे बसूल करती है, क्यों नहीं वह तमाम का तमाम रकमा दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को दे दिया जाता है और दिल्ली कारपोरेशन उसका ज्यादा बेहतर इस्तेमाल करके दिल्ली के लोगों की ज्यादा अच्छी खिदमत कर सकती है । आपने कुछ लोन दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का लिबरली देने की कोशिश की है । ग्लोबल आप देते हैं जो वापस भी देने होते हैं । लेकिन जो श्राट आपकी तरफ से दी गई है वह केवल ५० लाख रुपये की ही दी गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की हालत को देखने ह्ये यह श्रांट बहुत ही कम है । आपने एक प्राफिजर मुकदर किया है जो उस सब चर्ज की जाच पड़ताल करेगा और बतायेगा कि क्या दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन मेरी राय यह है कि ये दोनों महकमे रूरल डिबेलेप-मंट का और एजुकेशन का कारपोरेशन के हवाले कर दिये जाने चाहिये और साथ ही साथ जितने भी टैक्स हैं वे भी तमाम के तमाम कारपोरेशन के हवाले कर देने चाहिये ।

अब मैं डिबेलेपमेंट प्रायोगिटी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा । शायद इसके प्रनास्लिक आपकी राय में कुछ फर्क आया है लेकिन मेरा तजुर्बा यही बताना है कि डिबेलेपमेंट प्रायोगिटी के पास कोई काम नहीं है और अगर है भी तो वह इतना कम है कि इतना मम्बा चीड़ा जो स्टाफ

रखा हुआ है, उनको रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । उसके पास बहुत ही कम काम है । इसके साथ ही साथ कनफ्यूजन भी होता है । डिबेलेपमेंट प्रायोगिटी और कारपोरेशन के बीच में मुस्तसिफ चीजों पर डिफेंसिस होते हैं । यह चीज सामने न आती हो लेकिन तमाम के तमाम दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के अफसर और डिबेलेपमेंट प्रायोगिटी के अफसर घम्बल करते हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि यह जो फर्क है, यह मनासिब नहीं है और वह कारपो-रेशन में आ जाये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेहतर और अच्छा डिबेलेपमेंट हो सके ।

दिल्ली के बारे में मैं दा तीन चीजों का ख्यास तौर में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ । वे हैं इरिगेशन और ड्रेनेज के मामले । ड्रेनेज का मामला तो खाम तौर पर कई बार सामने आया है । अजी बात है कि दिल्ली के चारो तरफ पानी घूम रहा है काफी बड़ रहा है बिजली भी चारो तरफ छाई हुई है लेकिन दिल्ली के गावों में तथा दिल्ली के लिये न पानी है और न ही बिजली है । अगर है तो बहुत ही कम है । कई सालों से कोशिश हो रही है कि रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो लेकिन अभी तक एक गाव में भी बिजली नहीं पहुँच पाई है । दिल्ली के लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोस के गावों में बिजली मौजूद है लेकिन हम बिजली के बवैर हैं । इसके बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । मैं मानना हूँ कि यह चीज कारपोरेशन के पास है । लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन और इरिगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि जो रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये सबसिडी है वह उसे दे जो सबसिडी रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये रखी गई है, है वह कारपोरेशन को दे ताकि कारपोरेशन नेजी के साथ रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कर सके । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आज तक यह बता नहीं पा रहा है कि दिल्ली के लिये कितने पानी की जरूरत है । यह कहा जाता

[बी० बहा प्रकाश]

है कि जब भाखड़ा कनाल निकलेगी, जब भाखड़ा कनाल प्रायेगी तो उससे दिल्ली को पानी मिल सकेगा। कई सालों से यह कोशिश हो रही है कि यहाँ पर एक इरिगेशन यूनिट हो जो कि सर्वे करके यह बताये कि दिल्ली के गांवों को इरिगेशन के लिये कितने पानी की जरूरत है ताकि उस पानी का इतिजाम हो सके। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

इसी तरह से ड्रेनेज का सवाल है। कई सालों से यह कहा जा रहा है कि रूरल ड्रेनेज से खेती को काफी नुसान हो रहा है। लेकिन कोई स्टेप इसके बारे में नहीं लिया गया है। कहा जाता है कि स्कीम बन रही है लेकिन वह भी अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज भी एक्सपिन्डिट होनी चाहिये।

होम गार्ड्स के बारे में यह कहना चाहना है कि जब यह प्लान किया गया कि होम गार्ड यहाँ पर कायम होगी, तो मैंने उसका स्वागत किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर के लिये यह और भी ज्यादा जरूरी है कि यहाँ पर होम गार्ड कायम की जाये।

अब मैं बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बैकवर्ड क्लासिम चाहे, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट हो, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हो या अदर बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज हो, गवर्नमेंट इस बात के कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और दूसरी सूबाई सरकारों ने उनकी भलाई के काम करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन जहाँ तक उनको फील कराने का ताल्लुक है कि वे फील करें कि मही तौर से यह कोशिश की गई है, वे ऐसा फील नहीं करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके लिये सर्विसिस में रिजर्वेशन है और सब कुछ है, लेकिन फिर भी उनको यह फील नहीं होता है कि जो

कुछ उनके लिये किया जा सकता है किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक रिजर्वेशन का ताल्लुक है आम तौर से यह देखा गया है और मेरा तर्जुबा है और सभी सूबों में सभी का तर्जुबा भी होगा और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के रिकार्ड को भी उठा कर आप देखें तो भी आपको यही पता चलेगा कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के बहुत ही कम, बेहद कम आदमी रखे जाते हैं। उनकी आबादी को देखते हुये मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि न के बराबर ही वे रखे जाते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि रिजर्वेशन का जो स्टैंडर्टी आवलीगेशन रखा हुआ है इसको अगर हटा दिया जाये तो बेहतर है। कहीं पर एक आध क्लाक रख लिया गया तो रख लिया गया वरना कोई रखा ही नहीं जाता है। इस तरह से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि काम्पोज़ के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई जाये और कहा जाये कि वह नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन आखिरकार यह चीज कह देने से ही खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक मोगल ट्रामफार्मेशन नहीं होता, इकोनोमिक, मोगल और पोलिटिकल पावर और जा रीयल प्रिविलेज है उसको ट्रांसफर नहीं करते हैं बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज वे तब तक काम्पोज़ की जो बात है यह मिर्फ ऊपर तक ही रहने वाली है, तकरीरो तक ही महसूस रहने वाली है, नोवे नहीं उत्तर सकती है। लागू करते हैं कि एक तरह को काम्पोज़ ने ही सब चीजों पर कब्जा किया हुआ है और बाकी जो भागते हैं, उनको कहा जाता है कि जगलत बान कर रहे हैं। इस बास्ते यह जरूरी है कि पोलिटिकल, मोगल और इकोनोमिक पावर नोवे तक परमियेट कर दी जाये और इसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टेप उठाये जाये। यह साफ है कि सर्विसिस में उनको पूरी जगह नहीं मिली है। जहाँ देने की आप जो चाहें दे दें लेकिन यह चीज बिल्कुल साफ है।

अब मैं इज्जतेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। प्लान में यह बात की जा रही है कि शायद इज्जतेशन धी कर दी जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब के लिये नहीं तो एक खास आमदनी, मध्यमी आमदनी जिसकी हो और वह कम हो—मैं कोई सीमा मुकर्रर नहीं करूंगा—लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो तालीम है, चाहे वह स्कूल की हो, कालेज की हो, टैक्नीकल तालीम हो, वह उस खास आमदनी तक वाले लोगों के लिये मुफ्त कर दी जाये। इससे उनकी बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है और साथ ही साथ वा कास्टीज्म है, वह भी काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात इसी मिनिसिले में मैं हैडी-क्वाटर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हैडीक्वाटर्स बगैरह के लिये काफी कोशिश हो रही है, उसका काफी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है लेकिन इसके लिये खास रकम रिजर्व करन की जरूरत है। मेरे पास जो लोग रिजर्वेशन की बात को ले कर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि उन्हें फला जगह पर जा कि उनका दा जानी चाहिये धी नहीं रखा गया और उसकी शिकायत करते हैं ना मैं कहा करना हूँ कि डिमांड करेंगे कि की एज्जुकेशन के लिये पूरी आजादी के साथ उन को रयवे की मदद, बजा के रूप में मॉस्टिडी के रूप में दी जाय ताकि उन वा एकानमिक अपलिफ्ट हो सके।

एक बात की शिकायत बहुत की जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से तक मुझ बहुत से लोगों से मिलने का मौका मिला है। सब लोग पूछते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है वह मामने आ चुकी है तो गवर्नमेंट उस के उपर फैसला क्यों नहीं करती और पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर उस पर क्या -हस नहीं होती ?

अगर उस की बातें गलत हैं, मुझे भी उस की बहुत सी बातों से नाइसफाकी है, तो गवर्नमेंट दूसरा बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन मुकर्रर करे। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन के अन्दर उस की यह रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है। वह दूसरा कमिशन मुकर्रर करे और हम को उस पर बहस करने का मौका दे ताकि उस पर सही सजेशन आ सकें। एक गलत जज्वा हिन्दुस्तान में फैलता जाय तो यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं दब्वॉसि करूंगा कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में गवर्नमेंट कोई डेफिनिट फैसला करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मिनिसट्री की डिमांड्स हैं मैं उन को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Home Minister who appears to have broken his normal lunch schedule to stay on and listen to the debate

Shri G. B Pant: Yours too

Shri Frank Anthony: Mine is a moveable feast, sometimes I lunch at 4 o'clock

My cut motion refers to the need to clarify the rights given to the minorities linguistic and religious, under article 30 of the Constitution. The Home Minister knows that article, he has been a distinguished and acute lawyer, and even today he is more acute than most of the most acute lawyers. The gist of article 30(1) is that the minorities, based on language or religion, have been given the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. In the same article 30, under sub-article (2), no Government shall, in granting aid discriminate against an educational institution because it is under the management of a minority based on language or religion.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

I do not know whether the minorities, linguistic or religious, have understood the deadly significance of the Supreme Court's opinion in respect of the Kerala reference, the reference that was made by the President of India in respect of the Kerala Education Bill. May I say, in passing, that that reference by the President—I mean no reflection on the President, for, he only probably passed it on—was extremely unsatisfactory. It was understandably incomplete. I do not know who formulated that reference for the President, but every one was amazed at the reference. The judges could not say very much. They admitted that they had been put into a legal strait-jacket; the lawyers were in a legal strait-jacket. What we could not understand was this: provisions in the Kerala Education Bill which were palpably *ex-facie* illegal were not referred by the President. Then, even those clauses which were referred were only referred against articles 14 and 30(1).

The Home Minister knows and every tyro of Constitutional law knows, that article 14 is a broken reed from the Constitutional point of view. So, the few clauses that were referred had to be tested by the Supreme Court only *vis a vis* article 30(1). But the most vital protection given to the minorities is not under article 30(1); the most vital protection is under article 30(2), and that is, in giving aid to the minorities, the State shall not discriminate against them. I had pleaded; Incidentally, I won my case completely. The Supreme Court held that so far as the Anglo-Indian schools are concerned, all the clauses are *ultra vires*, because, there is a special Constitutional guarantee for the Anglo-Indian community under article 337. It is not aid in the normal sense, and the Kerala Government cannot use a Constitutional obligation to give aid as an instrument to impose restriction. So far as the Anglo-Indian schools

are concerned, the Supreme Court struck down all the restrictions. But what about the other minorities? The Christians may have realised it in Kerala. But what about the other minorities in the rest of India, the Muslims, the Sikhs, and the Parsees, the large linguistic minority groups created by the ill-conceived reorganisation of States? We have created a huge linguistic minority population. To my mind, I should think that at least 150 million people constitute either linguistic or religious minorities.

Now, about the opinion of the Supreme Court, I had asked the Supreme Court to refuse to answer the reference, because the reference was so limited. I said that the court may very well answer the reference, so as to supersede other vital guarantees, and that is precisely what has happened. The Supreme Court, by answering an incomplete reference without looking at the sub-article (2) of article 30, has completely destroyed for all the minorities in this country, article 30(2). What is going to happen? That is why I have put my cut motion down so that the Home Minister will understand the position probably better than most other people, and will now do something to clarify article 30 and fulfil the obvious intention of the framers of the Constitution.

I will put the position very clearly. So far as the Anglo-Indian schools are concerned, for the moment, leave them aside. But, should their guarantees come to an end, they will also be in the same position as the other minorities. And what is that position? What is the effect of the Supreme Court's opinion in that reference case? They have said that if any school, including a minority school, takes one naya paisa of aid, Government may say all these things to them; "If you take one naya paisa of aid, you shall charge no fees in the primary stage. After that, if you

charge fees, you shall hand over all your fees to the Government." The Government may also say to them, "You may not appoint any one to your non-teaching staff. We will tell you whom to appoint and we will prescribe their qualifications and prescribe their salaries". In the case of a Christian school, we will be told, "You may not appoint a chaplain". We will be told, "If a chaplain is necessary,"—because a chaplain is not on the teaching staff—"we will prescribe the qualification for the chaplain and we will prescribe the qualifications and salaries of the chaplain." That is what the Supreme Court said in effect.

Then they went further and said, "if a school takes one naya paisa of aid, the Public Service Commission will select a panel of teachers from a district and the schools in that district shall and must appoint the teachers only from that panel. It will be an imposition condition.

There is a school—and I have had the privilege of having that school named after me, the Frank Anthony Public School,—and it will be the best school in Delhi. But we cannot get our teachers from Delhi. We had advisedly to advertise in the whole of India. The Supreme Court has held that if a minority school takes one naya paisa of aid, "you shall select teachers only from the district panel." Those teachers may be utterly unsuitable; they may not be educated through the medium of English, but they say that "in an English-medium school, you shall select teachers from this restricted panel, drawn from the districts." How are the schools going to function?

Then the Supreme Court has also stated this. The State, because, let us say, it gives me Rs. 5,000 out of a budget of say Rs. 5 lakhs, will tell me how much to pay my teachers. Most of the States pay not only niggardly but disgracefully niggardly salaries. I have always said that the malaise of Indian education is—because of your poor teachers. I am the

Chairman of several educational bodies, and I have subscribed to a maxim: that poor teachers always make for poor teaching. What are our scales? They are not munificent. Some teachers wrote to me from a non-Christian school and asked, "Why have you prescribed such fantastically high scales in your Frank Anthony Public School?" I said, well, it is Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 for an undergraduate trained teacher, Rs. 350—500 for a graduate trained teacher. It may be much higher than that in some colleges. But, is that absolutely a fantastically high scale? But, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, if I take Rs. 5 for the Frank Anthony Public School, the Delhi State Government may say, "You shall not pay your teachers anything more than Rs. 75—150". That, the Supreme Court has held, is within the power of the State Government, if it gives any aid to a minority institution. Quite frankly, I say with the greatest respect that the Supreme Court opinion was palpably wrong. I do not blame the Supreme Court; I blame the incomplete reference. The Supreme Court, without looking at article 30(2), has destroyed article 30(2).

The Supreme Court has said although you, the minorities, have been given a fundamental right under article 30(1) to establish and administer educational institutions of your choice, if a minority institution wants to exercise this fundamental right, it may not take one naya paisa of aid. There is an obvious contradiction in terms. Look at the significance of this. After all, who are going to look after the minorities? Government has not the resources now to provide free and compulsory education. Some minorities, to the best of their poor ability, do provide education for their poor children. According to the Supreme Court reference, not one Anglo-Indian school in this country will be able to take one naya paisa for tens of thousands of indigent children. That is what the Supreme Court has said.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

In the face of a fundamental right given to all linguistic minorities, they have said, "You have been given under article 30(1), the fundamental right to run an institution of your choice; but if you want to exercise that right you may not take one naya paisa." Not a Sikh, not a Muslim, not a Christian, not an Anglo-Indian, not a Bihari in Bengal or a Bengali in Bihar, not a Tamil or Telugu boy in Delhi, can take one naya paisa. If you take a naya paisa of aid, you must accept complete regimentation such as the communist government seeks to impose on the schools in Kerala.

Article 30(2) has been destroyed. This was never the intention of the framers of the Constitution. We have been given a fundamental right; rightly or wrongly, the framers of the Constitution felt that the minorities, linguistic and religious, should be given a fundamental right. In progressive democratic countries, in Britain, they have achieved free and compulsory education; but, they have not done it by regimentation. In America, the courts have repeatedly postulated the dictum that the child is not the creature of the State and that the parent has the right to determine the kind of education to be given to the child. That means, an ordinary citizen of Britain and America has been given that position even without any fundamental rights. Here, we have given a special fundamental right to the minorities, and yet we say to them through this judgment that the minorities must abandon their choice, if they are going to get one naya paisa of aid. I feel that the position is *ex facie* wrong.

As I have said, under article 30(1), all minorities have the right to run educational institutions of their choice. I am not suggesting that our choice is a synonym for the word 'licence'. I concede that the choice of minorities must always yield to reasonable regulations. But I submit also with equal emphasis that the power of

the State must always yield to the reasonable exercise of choice. If my choice is contrary to national interests, security and morality, the State might say, "You cannot do that". But after that, in terms of this fundamental right, I have an absolute right to run an institution of my choice; Government cannot say anything. Under article 30(2), the framers of the Constitution have said specifically that when any Government gives aid, it shall not discriminate against a minority institution on the ground that it is managed by a minority. Because the Supreme Court did not have article 30(2) before it, we were not able to apply an axiomatic principle of statutory interpretation. The Home Minister knows it. It is an axiom that when interpreting a statute or the Constitution, the interpretation must be according to the rule of harmonious construction. The rule of harmonious construction is, where there are separate provisions, even more so if they are a sort of joint cognate provisions, you must give meaning and content to each provision. The interpretation must be harmonious and integrated. The interpretation can never be such as to be attached to one part that it supersedes the other part. That is precisely what the Supreme Court has done, without looking at article 30(2), which says that I cannot be discriminated against on the ground that I am a minority institution, when you are giving aid. Article 30(1) preserves my choice. Read these two sub-articles together. The framers of the Constitution give me a fundamental right to run and administer an educational institution according to my choice. In the same article they say that 'I shall not be discriminated against because I run an institution of my choice. Yet, the Supreme Court has said, if I run an institution of my choice, I shall get no aid. You completely destroy article 30(2).

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
(Kumbakonam): In fairness to the

Supreme Court, they have said, you are not compelled to seek aid, but if you seek aid, you must conform to the rules governing the aid

Shri Frank Anthony: Quite; the position is very simple. I have never said that aid can be claimed as a right. But read article 30(2). It says that when aid is being given, when a Government has the capacity to give aid, then it shall also give aid—then it does not become *ex gratia*—to a minority institution and the minority institution continues to exercise its choice. But the effect of the Supreme Court judgment is, although aid may be given to everyone else—the State Government may be distributing Rs 20 crores as aid to other non-minority institutions—but when the minority institutions come, in the State Government say, “We shall also give you aid, provided you abandon your choice, and submit to State regimentation.” That is what the framers of the Constitution palpably never intended when they gave us a choice and when in the same article, subjoined the right to aid. When you say to me that I shall not get and because I exercise my choice, you are palpably offending article 30(2), which prohibits you from discriminating against me, because I continue to manage my own institution. It is a simple position and I would beg of the Home Minister to look into this, with his acuity of mind, he will see it. Otherwise, it means just this, that article 30(2) has no meaning for us. No Sikh, no Muslim, no Christian, no Tamil, no Telugu, no Bengali, no Bihari and no Anglo-Indian school can ever get one naya paisa of aid, unless they say, “All right, we are prepared, as the Kerala Government wants, to submit to complete regimentation.”

I would beg of the Home Minister to look into this matter and clarify article 30(2). It needs very little clarification. If the Supreme Court had looked at it, this error would not have crept in. But since they have not

looked into it, a clarification will be necessary a certain minimum of phraseology that if a minority continue to run an institution of your choice under article 30(1), it will continue to get aid, especially, if it is recognised educational institution

श्री हूबा (निजामाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जो कि पहले कभी पैदा नहीं हुई है और मेरे स्थान में उसके बारे में ज्यादा पता भी नहीं होगा। स्टेट्स रिगार्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने कुछ लिनिव्स्टिक ग्रुप रखे हैं। मैं उनका अनुवाद भाषावार ग्रुप करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस विषय में बोलने के लिये अपने आपको इस-लिये उपयुक्त पाना हूँ कि स्टेट्स रिगार्गेनाइजेशन का जो सम्बन्ध रहा है वह भूतपूर्व हैदराबाद राज्य से विशेष रहा है। वहाँ का रहने वाला होने की वजह से, प्रतिवेदन को समझ कर और बहुत नजदीक से अध्ययन करने के कारण मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिलाना मेरे लिये बहुत आवश्यक होगा। पुनर्रचना के पूर्व हैदराबाद राज्य में तीन भाषाएँ बोली जाती थी, और इसकी वजह से काफी कठिनाई मान्य होती थी। लेकिन पुनर्रचना के बाद जो नये प्रकार के राज्य बने उनके कारण हमारा देश की जनता को बहुत बड़ी समस्या में ६५ या ६६ परसेंट तक की समस्या में काफी लाभ हुआ। उनको अपनी भाषा में अपनी सारा कारोबार करने की सहूलियत पैदा हुई। यह एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ था और इसको सब तरफ देखा जा रहा है। क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश, क्या बम्बई और क्या मैसूर जो भी भाग बहा गये हैं वे भी इस लाभ को देख रहे हैं। अगर उन्हें कुछ छोटी मोटी कठिनाइयाँ मालूम हुई या उलझनें मालूम हुई तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सिर्फ कुछ समय के लिये ही हैं और बड़े दिनों में वे लोग उनकी भूल जावेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि पाच

[श्री हेका]

या इस बात का बाव है, उन कठिनाइयों को जरा भी महसूस नहीं करने और अपने अपने स्थान पर से पूरी तरह के तरक्की के काम करते चले जायेंगे।

14 hrs.

यह सब कहने के बाद जो एक बीज पैदा हुई है उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब भी कभी दो भाषाएँ एक जगह मिलती हैं तो वहाँ पर कोई लकीर खींचना सम्भव नहीं होता जहाँ पर कि यह कहा जा सके इस जगह पर एक भाषा बन्द हो जाती है और दूसरी भाषा शुरू हो जाती है। एक ऐसी बेल्ट होती है, हिस्सा या पेटी होती है जिसके अन्दर दोनों भाषाएँ लगभग समानता के साथ बोली जाती हैं। पिछले जनरल एलेक्शन के समय एक अजीब सा तजुर्बा हुआ। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक हिस्सा ऐसा था जहाँ मराठी, तेलगू और कन्नड तीन भाषाएँ बोली जाती थी। प्रायः यह हुआ कि जब हम लोग अपने निर्वाचन कार्य में गये तो हम में से किसी ने तेलगू में बात की, किसी ने मराठी में बात की और किसी ने कन्नड में बात की वहाँ के लोगों से। जहाँ पर भी हम गये वहाँ के लोग न सिर्फ़ तीन भाषाएँ समझ लेने में बल्कि जिन्होंने उन से मराठी में बात की उनको उन्होंने मराठी में जवाब दिया, जिन्होंने तेलगू में बात की उनसे तेलगू में बात की और जिन्होंने कन्नड में बात की उनसे उन्होंने कन्नड में उनका जवाब दिया। हमने उनसे पूछा कि आखिर तुम तीन तीन भाषाएँ कैसे सीख पाये क्योंकि हम लोग जो एक भाषा जानते हैं उनको दूसरी भाषा के सीखने में कठिनाई आसूँ होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने यह कैसे किया इसका सबान ही पैदा नहीं होता है। स्थायी तौर पर हमने उन भाषाओं को सुना और सीखा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर

कोई ऐसी लकीर नहीं खींची जा सकती जहाँ पर कि हम यह कह सकें कि यहाँ पर फला भाषा खत्म हो जाती है और दूसरी भाषा शुरू हो जाती है। यह समस्या जो है उसकी तरफ हमारे स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा ७५८ में खास तौर पर ध्यान दिलाया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा

"(ii) there are a large number of bilingual belts between different linguistic zones, and

(iii) there exist areas with a mixed population even within unilingual areas"

जो एक भाषा बोलने वाले हिस्से, यानी यूनिलिग्वल हिस्से, में दूसरी भाषा बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनकी बातें तो मैं बाद में करूँगा, पहले मैं इसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के ऊपर, जहाँ पर कि सीमा होती है वहाँ पर दोनों भाषाएँ बोलने वाले लोग मौजूद होते हैं। पहले चूँकि दोनों भाषाओं के बोलने वाले लोग होते थे एक जगह पर इसलिये विशिष्ट शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में दोनों भाषाएँ चलती थी। ऐसे कई तहसील और तालुके के गाँव थे जहाँ मराठी हाई स्कूल थे और साथ ही साथ तेलगू के भी हाई स्कूल थे या जहाँ पर कन्नड हाई स्कूल भी थे और साथ ही साथ मराठी के हाई स्कूल थे। स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन के बाद यह हुआ कि जो जगह जिस हिस्से में बना गया उसमें उसने अपनी भाषा के हाई स्कूल तो कायम रखे और दूसरी भाषाओं के हाई स्कूल बन्द कर दिये। और अगर अपनी भाषा का कोई हाई स्कूल नहीं था तो पहले जिस भाषा का स्कूल था उसको ही अपनी भाषा के स्कूल में परिवर्तित कर दिया। आप कल्पना कीजिये, अगर एक बच्चा नवें या दसवें क्लास में पढ़ता है, उसकी मातृ भाषा एक विशेष भाषा है मराठी हो या तेलगू हो, उसमें वह बड़का

भाषा है। एकाएक पहली नवम्बर की तारीख धाड़ी है और उससे कहा जाता है कि अब तक बाहेतुम मराठी में पढ़ रहे हो लेकिन अब उसके बजाय तुमको तेलगू में पढ़ना होगा या कन्नड़ में पढ़ना होगा, तो क्या हुआ होगा? यह नहीं कि वह बच्चा उस भाषा को बिल्कुल नहीं जानता था, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि उस भाषा को बहुत थोड़ा जानता था। इसलिये उसे काफी प्रशुविधा हुई। उस प्रशुविधा को काफी आसानी से दूर किया जा सकता था। राष्ट्रीय भाषा का ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह उम्मीद रखता था कि जहाँ पर हम प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ मौजूद हैं, सरकारी हाई स्कूल मौजूद हैं, उनको कायम रखा जायेगा और अगर वहाँ की प्रादेशिक भाषा की शिक्षा संस्था नहीं है तो उसको स्थापित किया जायेगा। बाद मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक भाग ऐसा है जो तकरीबन मराठी बोलता है और वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आया है।

वह छोटा सा हिस्सा २५, ३० गावों का मराठी बोलने वाला है, बाकी का सारा हिस्सा तेलगू बोलने वाला था, ७० फी मदी में ज्यादा हिस्सा तेलगू बोलने वालों का था और इसलिये वह तेलगू के हिस्से में आया। बाद मराठी बोलने वाले उसमें नागज नहीं है क्या है। लेकिन वहाँ जो स्कूल बन रहे थे उनमें मीडियम आफ इस्टुडन, शिक्षा का माध्यम बदल कर मराठी में तेलगू हो गया। इसकी वजह से बहुत प्रशुविधा पैदा हुई। न सिर्फ बच्चों को बल्कि बच्चों में ज्यादा प्रशुविधा पैदा हुई शिक्षकों को। एक चीज तो इसके अन्दर यह पैदा हुई।

दूसरी बात का जिक्र हम वैराघ्राफ में किया गया है कि हर भाषा के क्षेत्र के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे स्थान होते हैं जो दूसरी भाषाओं के पाकेट्स माने जा सकते हैं। ऐतिहासिक कारणों से हमारे कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनके लिये वह कहना मुश्किल होता है

कि वे किस भाषा के स्थान हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं शहर बीदर का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। बीदर को आप जानते हैं, दक्षिण की दिल्ली कहा जाता था। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से यह सम्पूर्ण शहर रहा है और बहुत दिनों तक एक बड़े साम्राज्य की राजधानी रहा है। इस शहर के अन्दर स्थायी तौर पर मराठी बोलने वालों का कन्नड़ बोलने वालों का, तेलगू बोलने वालों का और उर्दू बोलने वालों का काफी बड़ा स्थान है। किसी एक भाषा बोलने वालों की इतनी संख्या नहीं है जो कि कहा जा सके कि इसकी मैजोरिटी है। यह शहर मैसूर में चला गया। कोई बात नहीं। लेकिन होना क्या है। इस शहर की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि उसके केवल साढ़े तीन मील पर आन्ध्र देश की सीमा आरम्भ होती है, इसलिये वहाँ तेलगू बोलने वालों की संख्या काफी है। पाम ही महाराष्ट्र की सीमा है। इसलिये मराठी बोलने वालों की संख्या भी काफी है, और इसी तरह में कन्नड़ और उर्दू बोलने वालों की संख्या भी काफी है। लेकिन वहाँ यह होता है कि औद्योगिक संस्था की भाषा को एक दम बदल दिया जाता है। यह ठीक है कि वह भाषा भी वहाँ अलोकप्रिय नहीं थी, लेकिन एक दम इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। होना यह चाहिये था कि वहाँ भी जो औद्योगिक संस्थाएँ पहले में जिन भाषाओं में चल रही थी उन्हीं भाषाओं में चलती रहने दी जाती और उस राज्य की भाषा के नये हाई स्कूल खोल दिये जाने तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

एक बात मैं और स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह पहले ही कहा है कि यहाँ कोई समस्या पैदा नहीं हुई है और उसका पैदा न होना ही हमारे लिये अच्छा है। लेकिन फिर भी अगर कहीं कुछ दुःख या दर्द होता है तो उसको दूर करने का काम हम लोगों के ऊपर होना चाहिये। जब पुनर्चना का काम किया जा रहा था तो यह बात सोची गई थी और हर जगह के लिये धन्य धन्य

[श्री हेडा]

व्यवस्था की गयी थी। जहाँ तक हैदराबाद का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तो यह सोचा गया था कि जो रेवेन्यू सरकिल है उसको एक इकाई माना जाये और उस भाग में अगर ७० प्रतिशत लोग एक भाषा के बोलने वाले हों तो उसको उस भाषा बोलने वाले जिले के साथ चला जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा न हो तो उस भाग को उस तालुके के साथ जाना चाहिये जहाँ कि उसका जाना निश्चित किया जाये। इस नियम से अच्छा लाभ हुआ। आप देखेंगे कि हैदराबाद प्रसेम्बली में इस विषय पर जो विवाद हुआ वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ। कोई जहर नहीं उगला गया और साग काम मिठास में हुआ। यही नहीं बल्कि वह भाग जो कि एक मराठी जिले में था, जिसका निर्वाचन सदस्य मराठी बोलने वाला था, उसने खुद कहा कि इस भाग के अन्दर ७० प्रतिशत में ज्यादा लोग चूकि तेलगू बोलने वाले हैं इसलिये यह भाग आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जाना चाहिये। और मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज कर दूँ कि बहुत दिनों तक हमें यह पता नहीं था कि यह भाग विशेषकर तेलगू बोलने वाला भाग है। तो इतने मिठास के साथ यह भारा काम हुआ। लेकिन उसके बाद अब हम देखते हैं कि इन छोटी छोटी बातों की वजह से बदमजगो पैदा हुई और इससे लोगों में रजिज पैदा हुई और उसकी वजह से समस्या पैदा हुई, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस भाग की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ वह कुछ तो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है और कुछ उसके बाहर है। मैं बहा गया। वहाँ के लोगों ने हमसे कहा कि अगर आपको इसमें शक है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है या नहीं सब तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन जब आप बोलते हैं कि एक हिस्सा ऐसा है कि जो कि किसी वजह से ऐसे भाग से बिल्क दिवा गया है जिसे भाषा के लिहाज से नहीं भिन्नना चाहिये था, तब तो उस

अन्याय की तरफ आपको बगैर हमारे आन्वेलन किये या बगैर हमारे भाग किये, ध्यान देना चाहिये था। लेकिन इस प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई होती बिल्क नहीं होती। इसका कारण क्या है? इस का कारण यह है कि इस समस्या को धुन कोलने का काम कोई अपने ऊपर नहीं लेना चाहता। हर एक आदमी समझता है कि न मालूम इसकी वजह से क्या सन्नत पैदा हो जायेगा और कौनसा जहर निकलेगा जो हमें पीना पड़ेगा। इसलिये इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी के ऊपर नहीं डाली गई और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा ही हुआ। क्योंकि अगर किसी के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी डाल दी जाती तो उसे परेशानी होती। लेकिन चूकि वहाँ पर लोगों की यह शिकायत है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कि यह एक समस्या का रूप न ले पाये तभी तक हमको इसकी तरफ ध्यान देकर इस शिकायत को दूर कर देना चाहिये।

हैदराबाद में एक और अच्छी चीज हुई है। वहाँ पर स्टेटिस्टिक्स विभाग को यह काम दिया गया था कि वे एक तालुका और तहसील के अन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि एक एक गांव में जा कर पता लगावें कि वहाँ किन भाषाओं के बोलने वालों की ज्यादा संख्या है। अगर किसी गांव में किसी भाषा के बोलने वाले ५० प्रतिशत में ज्यादा हों तो मांजिन में एक विशेष रंग में निशान लगा दें। मराठी के लिये एक रंग रखा गया, तेलगू के लिये दूसरा रंग रखा गया, कन्नड के लिये तीसरा रंग रखा गया और उर्दू के लिये चौथा रंग रखा गया और ऐसे गांवों के लिये जहाँ किसी भाषा की संख्या ५० न हो पाँचवा रंग रखा गया। इस प्रकार वहाँ भाषा की जाँच की गयी। लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि कुछ तहसीलों में बीस बीस पच्चीस पच्चीस ऐसे गांव एक साथ आ गये हैं जो भिन्न भाषा बोलने वाले

है। उनको दूसरे ताल्लुके में जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन उस वक़्त यह डर लग रहा था कि अगर इस मामले की गहराई में जायें तो कहीं रंजिश पैदा हो जाये और मिठास मंग न हो जाये। इसलिये उनको रोकने की कोशिश की गयी। लेकिन परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस वजह से कुछ रंजिश हो गयी। अगर इस मामले को न्यू लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज उठावें तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। उसमें कठिनाई पैदा होगी और मैं समझता हूँ उन कठिनाइयों का स्टेट्स रिपाररनेशन आइजेशन कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा ७५६ और ७६८ में जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि इन भाषावार समुदायों को यह प्रश्न नहीं उठाना चाहिये क्योंकि इसमें उन न्यू का नुकसान हो सकता है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि वे लोग इस बात को न उठाये लेकिन हमको इस चीज को देखना चाहिये।

मेरी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिम्मेदार लोगों से बात हुई और वे इस चीज को मानते हैं कि हमें दूसरी भाषा बोलने वालों के साथ बहुत उदारता का व्यवहार करना चाहिये लेकिन जब कायदे कानून बन रहे को देखते हैं तो ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं दिखायी देती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारे सरबिस क्लर्क हैं उनमें हमें एक यह रुत रक्खना चाहिये कि जो लोग सरबिस में लिये जायें वे बहा बोली जाने वाली भाषा तो जानें ही, पर जो दूसरी भाषा भी जानते हों उनको प्रिफरेंस दिया जाये। इसमें वे दूसरी भाषा भी माखेंगे और उनका फायदा भी होगा जो दो भाषायें जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

मैं समझता था कि आ जॉनल काउंसिल वनी है उनमें हमारी समस्यायें सुलझेंगी। लेकिन जिस भाग की तरफ मैंने ध्यान दिया है उसको अभी तक इन काउंसिल में कोई विशेष बात नहीं हुआ है। केरल

ग्रान्ड जॉर मद्रास को एक जॉन में रक्ख मया है, लेकिन हमारे राज्य की सीमाये केरल और मद्रास के साथ तो थोड़ी ही है लेकिन मैसूर और बम्बई राज्य के साथ ज्यादा दूर तक है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरी जॉनल काउंसिल भी इस तरह ध्यान दोगे और ऐसे नियम बनाने की कोशिश करोगी कि जिनसे बार्डर डिमैरिटरीज भी हल हो जायें और शिक्षण की ओर दूसरी सुविधायें भी भाषावार समुदायों को मिल जायें जो कि उनको मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह (नामनिर्देशित-
धन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह) :
मिस्टर डिप्टी म्यीकर सर,

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य
अगर धाने धा जायें, तो अच्छा होगा।
धन्दमान में चले हैं तो दिन्नी में धा जायेंगे।

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह : यह मेरा पहला
बोका है।

मैं धन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इन द्वीपों को लोग काला पानी कहा करते थे और अभी भी कई लोग वहा पर जाने से डरते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब वहा काला पानी नहीं रहा, बल्कि अब वहा काला पानी बड़ा सुन्दर हो गया है। इसमें तो शक नहीं है कि जब ये द्वीप जेरेनुकुमत बतानिया थे, तो उन्होंने इन द्वीपों की तरबकी के लिये कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया, बल्कि हम लोगों को अन्धे में रखने की कोशिश की। लेकिन आज मैं बड़े फरक से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये ये द्वीप हमारी भारत सरकार के जेरेसाय हुए हैं, तब से वहा काफ़ी तरबकी हुई है, जिसके लिये मैं अपनी सरकार का धनभारी हूँ। लेकिन मैं फिर भी अपनी

[श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह]

भारत सरकार के प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इन द्वीपों की और भी ज्यादा तरक्की के लिये ध्यान दे, क्योंकि ये देश का एक कीमती हिस्सा हैं। अन्धमान की जनता ने विदेशी राज्य में काफी दुख उठाये हैं। इसलिये उनकी तरक्की के लिये सरकार को काफी ध्यान देना चाहिये। अब मैं आपके सामने बहो के चन्द मसले पेश करता हूँ।

बहा का पहला मसला पानी का है। अन्धमान में पानी की सख्त किल्लत है। इसलिये मैं सरकार में विनती करूंगा कि बहा पर जल्दी से जल्दी पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये। बहा पर एक दलबमन टैंक है, जो कि बहा पानी का भेन सोर्स है। वह नीक करता है, लेकिन उसके लीकेज को बन्द करने का अब तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह मुद्दा पेश करता हूँ कि बारिश के दिनों में पानी को स्टोर कर लिया जाये और पानी का स्टोर करना अन्धमान में बड़ा आसान तरीका है। पानी की कमी होने की वजह से बहा की जनता को बहुत तकलीफ महसूस होती है।

अन्धमान में आई स्पेग्मलिस्ट का होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर किसी की आँख बुरा हो जाये, तो उसको कलकत्ता या मद्रास जाना पड़ता है। इस वजह से गरीब लोगों का बहुत खर्चा खर्च होता है। कई लोग कर्ज ले कर आँख बनवाने के लिये मद्रास जाते हैं और आँख बनवा कर वापस आते आते हैं। इसलिये मैं अपनी सरकार में विनती करूंगा कि बहा पर एक आई स्पेग्मलिस्ट भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

अन्धमान में एक कालेज का हूना बहुत जरूरी है। बहा के बच्चे कलकत्ता में पढ़ने के लिये आते हैं और उन को बहुत सा खर्चा लाना पड़ता है। एक मर्तबा का जिक्र है कि १९५३ में कावेस एम०

पी० का एक डेलीगेशन अन्धमान में गया और उन्होंने बहा की जनता को यकीन दिलाया कि हम अन्धमान में एक कालेज खुलवायेंगे। लेकिन अब १९५६ भी लग गया है और कालेज का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। मैं अपनी सरकार के प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन सब बातों को मंजूर कर बहा पर एक कालेज जल्दी से जल्दी बना दिया जाये। यह तो सब जानते हैं कि अन्धमान एक एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड एरिया है और हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत कीमती हिस्सा है। इस लिये बहा की हर बात पर सरकार को साँस ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्धमान में कई गावों में पक्की सड़क नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं जब अन्धमान में रहता हूँ, तो बहा की जनता हमेशा मेरे पास शिकायत ले कर आती है कि हम लोगों को सड़कें न होने की वजह से बहुत परेशानी होती है। अन्धमान में तो मिट्टी ग्रीग पत्थर की कोई कमी नहीं है। फिर क्या कारण है कि बहा पर सड़कें नहीं बनाई जाती। इसलिये मैं अपनी सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि वह इस तरह भी ध्यान दे।

अन्धमान में एरोड्रॉम का बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। वन तो रहा है, लेकिन इस पर काफी जोर धोर में ध्यान देना चाहिये, ताकि लोग हवाई जहाज के जरिये बहा से आ जा सकें। अभी बहा पर हवाई जहाज का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि वहाँ एरोड्रॉम नहीं है। अभी तो बहा जाने का बिल्कुल एक ही तरीका है कि हम समुद्री जहाज से जायें, जिस में जाने से सफर में चार दिन लगते हैं। अगर बेदर सगर हा, तो ज्यादा दिन भी लग जाते हैं। इस लिये मैं अपनी सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि बहा पर जल्दी से जल्दी एरोड्रॉम बना दिया जाये।

निकोबार में जेटी का होना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि मुसाफिर लोग आराम से जहाज पर से उतर सकें। जेटी न होने की वजह से मुसाफिरों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। अभी जनवरी महीना का जिक्र है कि बिन्टी मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती बायलेट घाल्वा, निकोबार में पबारी थी। बापसी के बसत वह धीरे उन के स्टेशन के लोग कौनों से समुद्र में गिर गये, क्योंकि वहा समुद्र बहुत गर्म था। अगर वहा पर जेटी होता, तो यह मामला दरपेश न आता। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वहा पर जेटी बनाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय और श्रीमती बायलेट घाल्वा का तहे दिल से मुकामुजाहू कि वह डेढ़ हज़ार मील की यात्रा की परवाह न करते हुए बगाम की खाड़ी को पार करने हुये अन्दमान तथा निकोबार में जा पहुँची और उन्होंने वहा की देख भाल की। मुझे आशा है कि वह वहा के डेवलपमेंट के विमलिते में काफी कोशिश करेगी।

पंडित जी और पन्त जी का वहा पर जाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब मैं वहा जाता हूँ ना वहाँ की जनता मुझ से यह इल्जाम करती है कि हम लोगों ने क्या कपूर किया है कि पंडित जी और पन्त जी हमारे वहा नहीं आते हैं, जब कि बाकी प्रान्तों में ब जाते हैं। इसमें मालूम होता है कि वे हमें बिन्कुल भुन बैठे हैं। इस लिये मैं पंडित जी और पन्त जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह जल्द से जल्द अन्दमान में तसरीफ लाये ताकि वहा के लोगों को तसल्ली हो। व नाग हमेशा यही शिकायत करने है।

अब मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वहा जाने में हमारे लोगों को कोई खतरा नहीं है। वह देश बड़ा सुन्दर है, जिस का सबूत श्रीमती बायलेट घाल्वा दे सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो बतलाया है कि वहाँ पर खतरा है।

श्री सख्तन सिंह : इस लिये कि वह वहा पर डूबने लगी थी। मैं लोक सभा मेंबरान से भी यह इल्जाम करूंगा कि वे भी जा कर अन्दमान की सुन्दर भूमि देख आये। क्योंकि यह उन की एक पुरानी जगह है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik) : I have moved some cut motions and in support of those cut motions I will be very brief

Of course, under the head "Home Ministry" several heads are there. Instead of tackling all, I will tackle very few

As regards the problem of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, I just want to put forth their grievances. You will find that the problem of the Scheduled Castes people in India is going from bad to worse day by day.

In this connection I would like to remind that in the year 1932 when the Poona Pact took place, all the leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and others, assured our leader late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the Scheduled Castes people that untouchability would be removed within a period of ten years. From 1932, not only ten years but 27 years have passed, even then, you find that untouchability, instead of being eradicated as I have said, is going from bad to worse every day. So, what is to be done? Whose responsibility is this?

While discussing this subject, many people say that it is a long, long, old custom and that it cannot be eradicated within a moment or within a period of few years, that it will take some time. Does it mean that when a definite promise was given by the forefathers of the present rulers that

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

untouchability would be removed within ten years, they were not knowing that untouchability was an old custom and it would take centuries together to remove it? Is it not the responsibility of the present rulers to see that whatever promises our forefathers, including Mahatma Gandhi, had given, are fulfilled now? I just want to know what the present Government is doing in this behalf

I do not want to quote old stories or happenings or harassments before the House. I will refer cases which took place in the year 1959, I do not want to go back. Even during this year, imagine how this untouchability has been practised. How it is in existence? I do not want to quote the information which is at my disposal, but I will quote only the information supplied by the Government: in reply to questions in the Parliament

Even today the Scheduled Caste marriage processions are not allowed to pass by public roads having a bridegroom and bride sitting in a Dola-Palki. When the attention of the Government was invited to this, the reply or the information which has been supplied by Government is as under

"A Harijan marriage party with Dola-Palki was stopped on January 14, 1959, while returning from village Pangriyana to village Dhoong Patti Gyarahgaon in Tehri-Garhwal because some caste Hindus took objection to the Dola-Palki being carried through the village

"A large number of people collected at the place and the Patwari of the village, assisted by four police constables, was unable to control the situation. At the request of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kirtinagar, the Superintendent of Police then sent an armed police guard with

more constables. The Tehsildar, Deoprayag, and Station Officer, Kirtinagar, also reached the village. The marriage party passed the village safely on February 2, 1959 (i.e., after 21 days)."

That was after 21 days, since the day on which the marriage procession was stopped

The statement further continues to say

"Since then enquiries have been made in the matter by the District Magistrate, Tehri-Garhwal, who has assured the persons concerned that due and proper action will be taken according to law. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kirtinagar, has already issued warrants against 27 persons. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been advised to take action against the people concerned also under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955."

This is not the only case. I want to place before the House the facts regarding another incident which happened this year. The Scheduled Caste people are not allowed even to sit on *chaarpayees* in front of their houses. I want to bring to your notice an incident which happened in this connection

"Some relations of Shri Kewal (Scheduled Caste *chamar*) of the above-mentioned village had come to his place and were sitting on cots in front of his door. While they were so sitting, some Thakurs of that village passed that way, when the relations kept sitting and did not get up which enraged Thakurs. After the relations had left, Thakurs called Shri Kewal and others on the morning of 25th January, 1959, at about 8 a.m. The Thakurs beat Sarvashri Kewal, Nijja, Fuse and Shambhu Dyal with 'Kanta'."

I do not know what 'Kanta' means.

"...and 'lathis'. As a result of this assault Shri Nijja died and others were injured."

And may I say Sir, when he died? When all the people were enjoying 26th January, as the Republic Day, he died there.

An Hon. Member: He who was sitting on *chaarpayee*?

Shri B. K. Galkwad: His relatives were sitting on *chaarpayee*, and not he himself.

"Sarvashri Bijai, Karan, Jailal, Daryao Singh, Bharat Singh and Mahabir Singh and Thakurs of the village who beat Shri Kewal and others absconded after the incident. To secure their arrest, police got processes under sections 87 and 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure issued against them. As a result of this, all of them except Shri Mahabir Singh surrendered in the Magistrate's court on 8th February and Shri Mahabir Singh on 10th February, 1959. On their surrender, they were sent to jail. The Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) has rejected their bail applications and they are now on remand from the court. Cases under section 148/302 of the Indian Penal Code have been registered against them which is at present under investigation by the police.

"It would be observed from the facts of the case given above that it had been a law and order problem which falls within the executive responsibility of the State Government who have taken and are taking necessary action in the matter. The case is likely to be prosecuted in the criminal court."

This is a case where the incident has taken place because a guest of a Scheduled Caste man of the village

was sitting on a *chaarpayee*. And the reply which I have just read out is the reply of the Home Minister, which he was pleased enough to give when I had given a calling-attention notice; but the Hon. Speaker was not pleased to allow it because he said that this was a State matter, and so, it was not allowed. But the information was supplied to me, which I have just read.

The third case that I would like to point out is this. People say—I do not know what do they mean by that—that generally for religious functions, they do not object. But in Punjab, a procession in memory of Sant Ravi Das was taken, and I shall just tell you what happened at that time. I am reading out from the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs re: calling attention notice on alleged attack on Scheduled Castes' procession in a village in Karnal, Punjab.

"On 22nd February, 1959, members of Scheduled Castes of village Pali in district Karnal (Punjab) took out a procession in memory of Saint Ravi Das. When the procession was passing through a lane mainly inhabited by Brahmmins they objected to it being taken out by that route. This was followed by an attack on the processionists by some 40 to 50 persons as a result of which the Harijans fled away leaving behind the loudspeaker and the paliki containing Saint Ravi Das's portrait in damaged condition. In this attack, 21 persons were injured, of whom 19 were discharged immediately after first aid. Two of them are at present under observation. Neither any ornaments of womenfolk were stolen nor any cash was removed from Palki. The police have registered a case under section 148/307 of the Indian Penal Code against the offenders of whom 21 have so far been arrested. A case under section 107/151 of the Code of

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

Criminal Procedure has also been registered against another 38 persons. These cases which are at present under police investigation are soon going to be sent up for trial in criminal courts.

"The day following the incidents, the Superintendent of Police, Karnal, with the assistance of Shri Ram Singh, MLA, got a procession of Harijans taken out in village Pai through the same lane which was the scene of the incident without any objection from anybody. The situation in the village is now normal"

But my information is that the situation is not normal. The persons who were sent to the hospital were not humanly treated by the doctor concerned. The police are going and threatening the Scheduled Caste people there, today, this is my information; this is today's information

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): The hon Member's information is correct. I come from that constituency.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: But in their reply, Government say that the position is normal now, and everything is all right; not only has the Home Minister said this, but he has also said that the portrait which was damaged was left behind, as if the people were taking out the procession with a damaged portrait of Saint Ravi Das.

Shri M. C. Jain: It was damaged by the attack

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The Home Minister has said that the people left the damaged portrait behind and went away, as if they were taking out a procession with a damaged portrait.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the correct interpretation of the words used. Why should the hon Member put a strange construction?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: This is the position today. Again, when we go to the courts, how are we treated? I have got with me not one but thousands of cases. I shall quote only one instance before the House. In Konamba village in Sinner Taluka a Scheduled Caste man was passing by the side of a temple.

An Hon. Member: Which district?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Nasik district. The pujari of that temple, or the Gosavi, when he found that the Scheduled Caste man was passing by the side of the temple, flew into a rage, threw stones at him and beat him. The man fell down, and he became unconscious. Then, the matter was reported to the police, but the police did not take any action. The man came to me; I advised him to go and lodge a private complaint. A private complaint was lodged in the judicial court at Sinnar in district Nasik. And you know what happened. In that case, in all, there were forty hearings. The accused did not appear before the court even once. No action was taken by the police, nor did the Judicial Magistrate make him appear before the court. In that connection, questions were asked and I will only read out whatever replies were given by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should be careful when he speaks about the judicial courts. There might have been delay. We do not know whether that case is still there.

Shri Nath Pai: Perhaps he is only emulating the Law Minister who showed lack of respect to the judiciary yesterday.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As regards judiciary, I know they are also human beings. What they think about the Scheduled Caste people, you will come to know. I am only reading the replies.

Shri Nath Pai: We have to thank the Law Minister for what he has said.

Shri B. K. Gokhale: The reply given by the Minister is as follows:

"(a) and (b): It is reported that Shri Bhaurao Gaware made a complaint to the Senior Police that one Shri. Parashram Firaste (Gosavi) "—that is, the priest—" had hit him with a stone while he was passing by the side of a temple on the 1st January 1955. Shri Gaware's complaint was entered in the register of non-cognizable cases and he was advised by the police to seek redress in a court of law as his case was a non-cognizable one. Shri Bhaurao Gaware filed a criminal case against Shri Parashram Firaste on the 17th January 1955. The Judicial Magistrate held that the facts only disclosed a case under section 323-IPC.

"(c) There were in all 40 hearings. As the accused failed to appear in court, the Judicial Magistrate issued a bailable warrant against him on the 23rd August 1956. The warrant was returned unexecuted.

"(d) The complainant absented himself from 16 hearings. From the 21st November 1955 onwards, he was continuously absent on 8 hearings and the Judicial Magistrate dismissed the complaint on the 6th April 1957."

I was going to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as well as of the House to the effect that the complainant absented himself after 16 hearings. The distance between his place and the place where the court of the Judicial Magistrate sits is something like 10—12 miles.

In the reply it is said that a bailable warrant was issued because I had gone to the Police Superintendent

and told him everything, that the accused is there, how is it that no summons is issued. The man was there in the village. But I do not know what happened. Not only that; if you permit me to say so, the Judicial Magistrate himself was also saying to the complainant: "Why don't you compromise the case? You have to come here on every hearing".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ask the hon. Member to desist from going into such things. This may have happened in the ordinary course. Perhaps this might also happen in other cases. The hon. Member has no justification to say that it happened simply in this case. There are delays in our courts also. But motives should not be imputed, that because it was a Scheduled Caste who had filed a complaint, therefore, it happened like that. Against the judiciary or the magistracy, the hon. Member has not disclosed anything which justifies all these allegations. I would ask him not to do that. These are all unfortunate instances. I am giving him every latitude to dilate upon them.

He had already caste some reflection against the Speaker disallowing his call attention motion. The Speaker did so simply on the ground that the hon. Member could get this opportunity to say what he wanted to say. I am giving him full opportunity just now. There was no other cause for disallowing his call attention motion. He said that the Speaker did not allow it because these things happened somewhere else. That ought not to have been said. The Speaker did nothing but simply execute the rules as they stand; as the hon. Member was getting this opportunity, he thought that a separate opportunity need not be provided when a statement could be made.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Ambala): His reference to "rulers' forefathers" is not very polite.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Many people here, including some Members of the Opposition, regarded Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation. So if I say that the forefathers of the present rulers were there during the Poona Pact, why should any hon. Member object?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because all that is acknowledged. I thought the hon. Member also acknowledged that. Therefore, there was the objection that his reference was being meant for other people.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Thank you for your advice. Of course, I cannot ask any question to you at this stage. But what I say is that in all there were 40 hearings, the accused did not appear before the court. The accused had not left the village. He was living in the village.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That might be due to negligence on the part of the person who was executing the summons or warrant. It can happen many a time, because a man might manage like that. He might bribe an officer or he might elude the warrant. Several things can happen. Why should he come to only one conclusion that because the accused was a Scheduled Caste, therefore there was a conspiracy always in the whole world against him?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: That is all right.

I have to mention many instances here. I am receiving not one but hundreds of complaints every day. It is not that there were only three or four cases. All these things are going on. If we, poor people, want protection, where are we to go? I say that it is the responsibility of the Central Government also to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people according to the Constitution. Whenever we come to Parliament and

raise these questions it is said that it is a matter for the State Governments to deal with. I know that it is a matter for the State Governments, but it is also the responsibility of the Central Government to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people. The framer of the Constitution has specifically mentioned therein that due care should be taken by the Central Government to see that these down-trodden people are looked after.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean to say that whenever there is a complaint by a Scheduled Caste man or against a Scheduled man, that case should be taken out of the jurisdiction of the magistracy in the State and should be tried here by the Centre?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: If the Chair thinks it should be so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If what I say is granted, then it shall have to be dealt with by the State. From whatever he has been reading, he has given us this proof at least that the magistracy was proceeding and action was being taken and everything was being done.

Shri Nath Patil: It is only a fair plea he makes that the Centre should not allow the continuance of conditions where these atrocities are possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. I am not objecting to that. I am allowing him full opportunity to say that if those conditions exist, the Central Government should take special measures.

Shri Nath Patil: We humbly submit that that is what he means.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As regards cases of harassment, though there are several complaints, there is no time at my disposal to refer to them. But I will draw your attention to the

question of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes so far as appointments are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 15 minutes was the time allowed; the hon. Member has taken 25. After the 25th minute, I have just rung the bell.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Most of the time was taken by interruptions. Of course, I do not want to charge you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have also a share in that time in addition to interruptions by other hon. Members. But they are also to be included in this time.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I will be very brief. As regards the services, of course at the time of the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, I will deal with it. But I just want to bring to the notice of the House at this stage one matter. It is said that there are no suitable candidates coming forth from the Scheduled Castes and that is why the posts are not filled in. You will find that several vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes—first grade, second grade and third grade and so on. But when people apply and when they are called for an interview by the Union Public Service Commission, it is said that the candidates were not found suitable and that is why they were not taken. What kind of suitability do they want? I do not know. Not only that. We find that there are many suitable candidates—at least qualified candidates. When a question was put, the reply was given that there were on the waiting list of the Employment Exchanges, 1,13,757 non-matriculates, 14,678 matriculates and graduates and double graduates, 1,164 from the Scheduled Castes. But my information is that whenever there are vacancies and candidates are called for an interview before the Union Public Service Commission, they come by dozens; but, after interview, it is said that they were not found suitable.

The hon. Minister Shri Datar had said that they were not responsible and that they would follow whatever the Union Public Service Commission say.

The Union Public Service Commission can only recommend the candidates. It is the Government who have to decide as to what they should do. If a particular percentage has been reserved for these classes, then, in order to fill in the posts, if the qualification is there why do not Government appoint them? I fail to understand that. I leave this question here.

I would just say something about those who are already in Government service. You will find that the fate of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in the melting pot now. I do not know the reason. If it is a question of promotion, it is said that the confidential report of so and so is not satisfactory and so no promotion can be given. I will only quote one instance to prove how injustice is being done by Government in this matter. Of course, I have got so many cases but I will quote only one instance and I will finish.

There is one Scheduled Caste man serving as a Class I officer. He is serving here in the Rehabilitation Department. He has served for 12 years; his name is K. S. Kane.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do not mention that; he will lose his job.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Let him.

Shri Nath Pai: That is the truth.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Recently, an order has been issued. What has happened is this. One man from Jubbulpur, one Mr. Lalamani, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Jubbundur, is appointed as Settlement Commissioner, Delhi Central Office. A man who was working as Assistant Settlement Commissioner has been promoted and brought over here. Shri Kane who is Additional Settlement Commissioner is reverted for no fault of his and

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

sent to Julhundur as Assistant Commissioner. I fail to understand that. Of course, if a man to be reverted Government is authorised to do that. But I just want to know the reason.

Not only that; I have heard—~~not~~ from the hon. Minister but from the public and particularly the refugees—saying that this Mr. Kane is a most honest and most reliable man.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली, रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियां): आपने उनकी कानूनकीर्तिकाय रिपोर्ट देखी है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों ने नहीं देखी है और जब नहीं देखी है तो इस तरह का चार्ज लगाना ठीक नहीं है। अगर वह मेजी भी जानी थी तो उस एम्प्लॉई को मेजी जानी थी न कि मानरेबल मेम्बर को। जब यह न मालूम हो तो नाम लेकर ऐसी चीजों का यहां लाना, और उनको इस तरह से रिजेक्ट करना ठीक नहीं है। वह बात भी मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ प्रसाहिदा में हो सकती है। क्या आपने मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में लिखा?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir, I want to bring before this House how injustice is being done. How can I do that unless and until I quote the case with facts and figures?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने आपसे पूछा कि क्या आपने इस केस के बाबत मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: This happened only yesterday, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he ought to wait for some time more and find out facts before he puts them before Parliament which will go round throughout the country. Names need not be mentioned in this connection

nor any representation made on behalf of any individual employee.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As my hon. friend, Naval Prabhakar has seen the

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said that both of you have not seen.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Confidential reports are not shown even to the persons concerned. Then how can we outsiders see them? I do not want to go into details.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I would advise the hon. Member to stop here. It is 30 minutes, the longest period that any hon. Member has taken.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I am very sorry; but this is the only time when we can put up our grievances. . . .

Shri Nath Pal: He may be given some more time.

An Hon. Member: A few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may have another two minutes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I will not go into the details of these facts. I will only say this much as to what can be done in order to eradicate untouchability and improve the conditions of these people. I will be very brief and I will finish within 2 minutes.

My proposals are:—In order to save Scheduled Castes people from the clutches and slavery of the Caste Hindus they must be made independent, self-supporting and self-respecting. Give them land wherever available.

Secondly have their own settlements where they will be their own masters, they will have their own village.

An Hon. Member: Colonies?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Not colonies. Everywhere in our villages Scheduled Castes people have colonies, separate colonies known by different names

where they are separate and not mixed with other people. I do not demand separate colonies; I demand separate settlements where these people can go and take to agriculture and where they may not be slaves of anybody. Today, in the villages you will find that the Scheduled castes are worse than slaves. I was going to tell my hon. friend Mr. Alva this. While he was speaking day before yesterday he referred to South Africa and the injustice that is being done there in South Africa. Unfortunately, today, he is not here; but the hon. Deputy Minister, Mrs. Alva, his wife, is here, and I hope she would send this message to him. Instead of talking about South Africa, we have South Africa here and why don't you try to redress the grievances of the Scheduled Castes here? I think he might have seen South Africa. But what is going on there in South Africa? Indians are ill-treated. But, how are the Scheduled Caste people treated here in India? Their position is worse than the position of our people in South Africa. It is said that there is slavery in America; but, here in India, we find that the position of the Scheduled Caste people is worse than that of the negroes of America.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir . . .

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: They are not untouchables; they are slaves. But the Scheduled Caste people in India are untouchables as well as slaves.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I am not interrupting with any purpose. I only wish to say that this will be used against us. I want the hon. Member to know that this will be used against us in international assemblies. I beg of him to realise that there is no law in India against the Scheduled Castes but there are hundreds of laws against Indians in South Africa.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to finish this; otherwise I can even reply that.

In order to improve their economic condition, give them all facilities which were and are being given to the refugees in trade and industry. Whenever we demand that a particular licence may be given to backward class people in order to improve their economic condition, it is said, that he or his forefathers were not doing this business in the past and hence no licence can be given. That should not be the case. Whatever licences are there, for example, for iron and steel, cement, grain shop, coal depot, as well as licences for import and export. These licences should be given to these people in order to improve their economic position.

In order to remove untouchability, in every railway station the Scheduled Caste men and particularly Balmikis should be appointed as water-men; wherever we have tea-stalls the licences should be given to the Scheduled Caste people and they should be asked to serve tea to all people (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He wanted two minutes and he has taken 5.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I will finish in one minute, Sir. In all departments due representation should be given to them and some weightage also, if required. If you do not find suitable hands give them training and make them respectable citizens, equal to all. That is our demand and that is what we want.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why does not the hon. Member invite the hon. Members here to his house and offer tea by turns?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I must address the hon. Members through the Chair and so I did not address them straight. Now, through you, I am requesting them for tea. Thank you.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to support the Demands for grants relating to the Home Ministry. I congratulate the Home Minister for handling the problems that face the country very efficiently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may come forward; otherwise his congratulations may not be heard... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: He congratulated and was immediately promoted. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: . . . if he could maintain himself.

Shri Maniyangadan: I do not think this is promotion. I could not raise my voice to such a pitch so as to be heard by my friends and so I had come nearer. I am prepared to come nearer them. . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Come then.

Shri Maniyangadan: Now, let me proceed, as I have no time. I just want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to a report that was recently submitted by Justice Sankaran who was appointed as Commissioner to enquire into a shooting incident. He is now the Chief Justice of Kerala. The report says:

"The liberal manner in which pardons and remissions are granted in favour of convicts is also bound to destroy the deterrent effect of convictions and sentences by courts of law. No doubt the power to grant such pardons and remissions is conferred on the Governor of a State by article 161 of the Constitution. Such powers are also conferred by sections 401 and 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on the State Government also. . . . It can only be said to be legalised discrimination in view of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure. . . . It will be extremely dangerous to bring about a situation which would

enable the followers of a political party to entertain a feeling that those among them who happen to be convicted and sentenced for criminal offences can easily get pardons and remissions when their party comes into power. Such a feeling will inevitably encourage them to resort to all forms of violence to achieve their ends. I wish that such a dangerous possibility is fully realised by all political parties in the country and a joint effort made by all of them to induce Parliament to make suitable amendments to the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure and to delete Article 161 of the Constitution and sections 401 and 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

This is a part of the report by the present Chief Justice of Kerala. I bring it to the attention of the Home Ministry because this is not a stray incident. There are a series of incidents like that occurring in the country. The withdrawal of cases in which violence is involved is justified at times when there is an amicable settlement among the interested parties. But there are hundreds of cases where no such thing was there but they were withdrawal. The case may be one of assault or rioting or looting but they are withdrawn on mere political grounds. Several such instances have taken place and I request the Home Minister to go into the question and see whether the suggestion made by the Commissioner could be implemented. It was only yesterday that in the Kerala Assembly the Law Minister has stated that the crimes are steadily increasing in the State and it is a matter for concern. I submit this is a matter of concern not only for the people of Kerala and that Government but to all the people of India and also the Home Ministry here. Crime is rapidly increasing as admitted by the Kerala Law Minister himself. What is the reason? One of the reasons, the main reason, is given

out by the Commissioner in his report. The members of one political party have a feeling that if they do anything there will be no answer . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is justified in referring to the report of the Commissioner who was appointed there and who has suggested that the Home Ministry should look into that and see whether that remedy was the right way. But further than that, he cannot go into the details of the administration in Kerala as that would be outside our scope.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When I was discussing the betterment levy and the attitude of the Punjab State thereon, I was objected to by the Chair. . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am objecting to this also. There is ample justification for the report of the Commissioner being referred to here as he has made some suggestions by which these things can be terminated. That was quite all right. He has invited the attention of the Home Ministry to that. He is perfectly justified in that. If he wants to go further than that, that would not be allowed.

Shri Maniyanagadan: I am not dealing with the administration of the State at all. I am merely pointing out that some incidents took place there merely because of political discrimination and that is an infringement of the Fundamental Rights of the people. It is the duty of the Home Ministry to see that there is no infringement of the Fundamental Right of a citizen of India. We all owe allegiance to the Constitution of India and we are citizens of India and not of Kerala. So, in that way, I have every right to complain when the Fundamental Rights of mine are infringed and the Home Ministry is bound to look into that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not objecting to that. He can say that. But if he refers to an incident and he infers from that there were infringements of a Fundamental Right, then

the State Government might have to say something in defence and they may say that there was an offence committed and the law and order position was such that they had to arrest or do something. Therefore, that sort of thing will not be permissible.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): May I suggest that he should take his seat when you are on your feet?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will take care now.

Shri Maniyanagadan: I do not want to go into the details or incidents. I was only referring to the case of remissions of sentences. I cited that quotation then. I will just quote a sentence from a recent judgment of the High Court of Kerala wherein they allowed a petition which was against the order of a Magistrate allowing the withdrawal of a case.

"It is little consolation to the victims or to the community as a whole, or to the authorities charged with the duty of upholding law, to be told that the petitioner and his brother were beaten up and that the letter's bones were broken, and that this was the way in which the accused thought fit to celebrate election victory of their party. We allow the petition, set aside the order of the Magistrate consenting to the withdrawal of the prosecution and acquitting the accused of the charges against them, and we direct that the accused be retried by some other Magistrate either by the District Magistrate, Trichur, or by such other Magistrate of competent jurisdiction as the District Magistrate may direct. We wish to emphasise that we express no opinion whatever about the merits of the case."

This is an instance where the High Court had to interfere for protecting the rights of an injured person who filed a petition. On the grounds of

[Shri Maniyangadan]

State policy the case was withdrawn and then the matter was taken up. I can submit several other cases where there were complaints pending before the Magistrate. What is being done is, the prosecutor applies to the court to have the case advanced to a particular date and on that date without the knowledge of the complainant, the petitioner himself, the case is withdrawn. That is what is happening in several hundreds of cases. Several hundreds of cases were withdrawn like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move on to the next point.

Shri Warier (Trichur): Does he mean to say that the whole judiciary has broken down there? Sir, it is a very serious matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then that serious matter can be discussed at some other time.

Shri Warier: He is discussing now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know how he escapes; I am really surprised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because he was here along with other hon. Members.

Shri Maniyangadan: My hon. friend knows very well how I escaped. I was very careful in going to certain places, otherwise my fate also would have been different.

Now, I leave it at that. My hon. friends were speaking about the functioning of the police and all that. Of course, if the changed set-up of things the outlook of the police must be different. I have no difference of opinion with regard to that. Reference was made to a committee that is appointed by the Kerala Government recently for submitting a report over the conduct of the police and all these things. Well, I have no objection to that, but I have to bring to the notice of this House one thing.

I want the House to consider whether this is a matter which a State should take up on its own. If anything, Sir, it is a matter for the Central Government. Certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are also involved. There are instances where it has been said that the interpretation of the Criminal Procedure Code.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member have any objection to the State appointing a committee to go into the working and make a report?

Shri Maniyangadan: I am not objecting to that. I only submit that such things are to be done by the Centre also. I only say that it is to be done by the Centre and the State must act through the Centre.

Sir, there is the Zonal Council of which the Home Minister is the Chairman. In the Zonal Council of the southern zone the question of a unified police force was raised. I understand from the reports in the papers that on the objection of one particular State that could not be implemented. I submit that it is very necessary. The conduct, the policy or the activities of the police should not be just to please any political party or the members of any political party. I can cite an instance from our State to show that the officers of the Central Government even are not spared. One conciliation officer of the Central Government at Cochin was threatened by a Minister of the State saying that he will be taken. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again the hon. Member is now discussing the conduct of the Minister and an individual.

Shri Maniyangadan: That is not the duty of the police, that is what I submit. If a Government or a party wants complete hold of the police without reference to the general policy of the country, my submission

is that it is not correct. That is exactly why I say that a unified police force for us, all as raised in the Zonal Council is very necessary.

Then there is the question of collecting funds. Sir, where am I to submit all these things? In the matter of collecting funds, if I am threatened with dire consequences if I do not contribute to a political party's funds

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid, I can't allow it now

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, may I submit one thing? I remember, on one occasion when there was an adjournment motion by one hon. Member of the Opposition relating to certain matters which related to a particular State, the hon. Speaker was pleased to state that, as a matter of fact, when the case is that the administration in a particular State is not carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution of India and that directive may be issued by the Central Government to see that the administration is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, all such matters become relevant. My hon. friend is referring to many instances in Kerala State which show that the judicial machinery has broken down, people are being attacked and assaulted and cases are being withdrawn. He is now referring to the functions of the police. I think this is the only proper forum when these matters can be brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, when the Demands for Grants relating to that Ministry are before the House. I think it is perfectly relevant for the hon. Member to point out all these instances and show that not in one case but in a number of cases the provisions of the Constitution are not being followed in the State. I think it is perfectly right for the hon. Member to bring all these instances to the notice of the hon. Minister and ask him that so far as that State is concerned he must look to the duties of

the Central Government which is to see that the provisions of the Constitution are carried out in regard to the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I cannot agree with the hon. Member. If there was a substantial motion on that particular point that the constitutional machinery has broken down then, certainly, that would have become relevant and we could have discussed it. Now it would be only law and order position. If we take up these discussions and discuss the various activities of the State Government, whether it be police or any other branch, certainly we will be encroaching upon the sphere which is given to the States and is not a concern of ours. Therefore, I will request the hon. Member not to go into that field now

Shri Maniyangadan: I do not want to go into the question of law and order and all that. My submission is that as a citizen of India I have got a right to freely believe in any political doctrine and to act according to my wishes. Suppose I do not fall in line with a party in power and I want to be harassed for such a thing. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not answer hypothetical questions: "If this is done what should be the position of law" and all that I have already said that this is not within the sphere of today's discussion.

Shri Maniyangadan: Such a thing is happening in the State. I think that under article 257 of the Constitution the Home Minister should give directions to the Government of the State that the provisions of the Constitution should be implemented and that every should be guaranteed his right.

There are instances where the officers and District Magistrates have refused to protect the rights of the citizens with the result that they had to go to the High Court, move writs

(Shri Maniyanagan)

petitions and get orders from the High Court directing the officers to see that those rights are protected. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he brought these things to the notice of the Home Minister?

Shri Maniyanagan: I have not myself drawn his attention to these, but I know that there are instances. I take this forum to bring these matters to the notice of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is interrupting. He does not allow me to exercise my discretion. He is continuously interrupting and is not allowing me to make my remarks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon Member may be allowed to have his say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for me to look to it. I should not take his advice for that.

Shri Maniyanagan: I do not wish to pursue that matter further. I only bring to the notice of the House and also to the Home Minister that such a state of affairs exists in a part of India where the Constitution that is considered to be a valuable one is not sometimes followed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must finish now. He has exceeded his time. I am sorry for him that there were many interruptions. He may say one or two points more, if he has got, and conclude.

Shri Maniyanagan: Regarding the appointment of judges to the High Courts, there was some reference in the Law Commission's report and that was referred to by many Members both yesterday and also today. I do not want to go into the matter. But I have to bring again to the notice of the Home Minister one fact. Recently, two judges were appointed to the High Court of Kerala. Before the

appointment; there were reports in the newspapers there that the Government there had recommended a member belonging to a particular community. There were statements by responsible members of the Communist party. The Official organ of the Communist Party published that a particular community is not represented in the High Court and so a member belonging to that community is recommended, and all that. Afterwards, when the appointments were made, the member belonging to that community was not one of them. Such appointments are not published before they are made, and such recommendations are confidential. But it was given publicity that a particular member from a particular community had been recommended for the post. Such things are confidential records.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That turned out to be wrong, as the hon. Member himself just now said.

Shri Maniyanagan: But I am saying it with regard to the Central Government's responsibility. The Central Government is concerned with the rights of the minorities. That is how the Central Government and the Home Ministry are ridiculed or found fault with by them. I do not know whether that statement saying that such a recommendation was made is correct or not. But there was the official organ of the party, and the Kerala Communist Party issued a statement. They might have been informed like that. I do not know. Anyhow, such a thing happened. What I submit is, the Law Commission's recommendation that the Government or the Chief Minister's recommendation should not prevail over that of the Chief Justice of the High Court is an ideal one. That is a salutary principle, and that must be accepted. But I do not know how the instance I referred to could be checked. Such things should be checked, and it is for the Home Minister to see and enquire into the question whether publicity was given to the recommendation of the State Government and, if so, how.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. He has taken 25 minutes.

Shri Maniyangadam: Regarding the text-books in Kerala there was a lot of complaint. A committee was appointed by the Government of Kerala itself. They submitted a report. After the report was submitted, some reports came out in the papers saying that that report was adverse to the Government. Then there was a press release. One of the members of the committee said that the press release was wrong. But recently it is stated that the report is not going to be published. I request the Home Minister to get a copy of that report and see what the contents are, and see that indoctrinisation through text-books is not allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand	No. of Cut Motion									
46	318	(Disapproval of Policy),								
	319	(Disapproval of Policy),								
	320	(Disapproval of Policy),								
	Token									
	201,	214,	215,	216,	217,	218,				
	219,	264,	311,	389,	390,	457,				
	507,	509,	568,	637,	638,	639,				
	640,	641,	642,	643,	644,	645,				
	646,	647,	648,	649,	651,	673,				
	674,	675,	687,	688,	690,	691,				
	692,	708,	709,	710,	711,	712,				
	713,	714,	715,	716,	728,	729,				
	730,	731,	732,	733,	793,	794,				
	795,	797,	798,	799,	800,	801,				
	802,	804,	805,	806,	807,	808,				
47	676	677	678	693						
48	202	681	682	683	684	685				
	694	695								
49	696	697								
50	203	650	809							
51	652	653	654	655	810					
52	811									
54	450	717	718	812	813	814				
57	220	221	222	223	224					
60	244	245	246	248	249	250				
	251	252								

Appointments to the higher judiciary like the High Courts and Supreme Court

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

Non-implementation of the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive in all States in the Union

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

Need to establish permanent benches of the High Court in different States

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

Failure to arrest corruption in the administration

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

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

Need for rehabilitation of displaced government servants

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move.

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

Need for checking corruption and delay in the disposal of cases

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need for revision of the recruitment and promotion rules of government servants

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Deputation of officers to the Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need for economy in expenditure on police

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need for reorganisation of services in the Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need to clarify the minority rights granted under article 30 of the Constitution

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

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

Failure to establish a permanent bench of the High Court at Trivandrum

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

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

Need for appointing a Tribunal to adjudicate Oriya boundary disputes with Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

Shri P. K. Das: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Linguistic Minority Commission to provide adequate safeguards for the preservation of Oriya culture and language in Seraikeila, Kharsuar and Sader Sub-division in Singhbhum in Bihar and in Raipur and Bastar districts in Madhya Pradesh

Shri P. K. Das: I beg to move:

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

Failure to treat some communities as backward communities on the basis of illiteracy and economic condition throughout India

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide adequate safety to the Indian citizens living on borders of Pakistan

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

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

Failure to implement traffic regulations in Delhi

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of establishing development boards under article 371(3) of the Constitution

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

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

Need to recognise Bengali too as an official language in the Bihar State specially in the districts of Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Santal paraganas under Article 347 of the Constitution " "

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to make the linguistic Minority Commission an effective body for the purpose it was formed

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to issue directives to the Government of Bihar to safeguard the rights of the non-Hindi-speaking linguistic minorities in that State

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to eliminate corruption in the administration

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide adequate emoluments for class III and class IV employees

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to achieve administrative efficiency

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to establish a standard of efficiency in the administration

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to implement the recommendation of the S.R.C. for safeguarding the linguistic minorities in the States as also under provisions of Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to reduce the number of personnel in departments of the Central Government

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Need to have a thorough probe into the system of administration with regard to economy and efficiency

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Need to constitute a Commission to examine the administration of the Central Government with regard to efficiency and economy

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to check the increasing expenditure on civil administration

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to effectively check corruption

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to effect separation of the Executive from the Judiciary

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to reorganise the States on linguistic basis

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to reduce the expenditure on wages and salaries paid to officials of the Central Government

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Need to effectively reduce the clerical work in Government Departments

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

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

Abnormal increase in the number of officers in the Secretariat

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Activities and role of the Intelligence Bureau

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Need to complete the work of the reorganisation of services

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Failure to take adequate steps to bring the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe Community on a par with the other communities in the country as envisaged by the Constitution

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Failure to remove corruption and nepotism in the administration

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Method of verification of antecedents of Government employees before employment and confirmation

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

Discrimination between States in the matter of verification of antecedents of Central Government employees

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

The amended Government Service Rules applicable to Central Government employees

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

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

Need to appoint a Committee to suggest measures to avoid the using of fire-arms by the police on demonstrations etc

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Delay in submission of the Report of the Jail Reform Committee

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Need to end the deputations of police officers for intelligence work in the various States

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Administration of the Preventive Detention Act

Shri Warier: I beg to move

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

Failure of the working of the anti-corruption department

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Failure to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Anomalies in the working of the Citizenship Act

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Non-confirmation of large numbers of temporary assistants working for long periods in the Central Government

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Need of a National Staff Council consisting of Government nominees and representatives of the services to settle disputes

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Grievances of Central Secretariat Service officers and their exclusion from emergency recruitment to the I.A.S

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Anomalies in the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Attitude of discrimination in dealing with the Government employees

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

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

Failure to implement the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive to all States

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to stop corruption in the administration

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Need to provide adequate safety to the people residing on the Pakistan border

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Need to give recognition to Sindhi language

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Need to bring efficiency in administration

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to reduce the increasing administrative expenses

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to meet the grievances of the Central Secretariat Officers and particularly their exclusion from emergency recruitment to the I.A.S.

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Need to appoint a Border Commission to settle border disputes between Bombay and Mysore States.

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to stop anti-national activities of foreign agents in the country.

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to eradicate inefficiency, corruption and nepotism from the administration

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

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

Appointments of the judges in the High Courts

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

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

Failure to protect the Indian Nationals from Pakistani dacoits on the borders

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide weapons to the villagers to protect their person and property from Pakistani raid on the borders

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

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

Failure to separate judiciary from executive

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to abolish the Ministries of Health, Education, Community Development and Agriculture

Shri B. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to have single Ministry of National Welfare charged with duties of administering grants and subsidies to education, health, agriculture etc.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reduce the excessively large number of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Increase in the number of members of the Cabinet.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to solve the boundary disputes between Bihar and Orissa and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Eastern Zonal Council to assess the inconveniences and difficulties of the linguistic minorities in the States within its jurisdiction.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Failure of the Eastern Zonal Council to make recommendations for the redress of the grievances of the linguistic minorities in the member States regarding their language and culture.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to intervene in the border dispute between the States of Mysore and Bombay.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to apply the principles embodied in the Pataskar's Award for the adjudication of border dispute between the States of Mysore and Bombay.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indifferent attitude towards Satyagrah agitation going on in the border areas between the States of Mysore and Bombay.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Zonal Councils to arrive at amicable settlement regarding border disputes between different States.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to resolve the dispute between Bihar and Orissa regarding the claim on Saraikala and Kharasasa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

Appointment of High Court Judges

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take steps to make criminal justice simple and inexpensive.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to appoint sufficient number of Scheduled Castes in police

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reduce expenditure on police

Shri D. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for correcting and rectifying the village-wise language data of Manbhumi Sadar (Purulia) as compiled in the 'Language Hand-book' published by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Bihar in June 1956.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for an effective machinery to carry out the census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for a separate central machinery for census operation in Bihar for obtaining correct language data.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for setting up tribunals to decide allegations by the people regarding census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reduce expenditure on police force

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to extend the Indian Census Act to Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to have survey of middle class family budget in all States

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop swindlings in cut-piece cloth trade in Delhi

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Allegations regarding police high-handedness in Delhi

Shri Warier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide minimum water supply in labour colonies in Delhi

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate water supply in Delhi.

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate transport service in Delhi

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress of slum clearance in Delhi

Shri Amar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Refusal of the Manipur Administration to recognise officially the State Transport Workers' Union

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for grant of funds for reclaiming small lakes in the Manipur valley

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixing a criterion for grant of aids to private schools

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement of electric supply in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for implementation of Imphal Water Works Scheme

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to eradicate untouchability from the country

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to improve the economic condition of the scheduled castes as guaranteed in the Constitution of India.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to save scheduled castes from exploitation

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give training to scavengers for better jobs

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate adequate funds to Orissa for providing healthy houses to the Scheduled Castes.

Shri B. C. Mallik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate sufficient funds to Orissa for granting stipends to all Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric stage.

Shri B. C. Mallik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate sufficient funds to Orissa for granting legal assistance to the Scheduled Castes.

Shri B. C. Mallik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

Delay in opening of classes for coaching the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations.

Shri B. C. Mallik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are now before the House.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish with your leave to start with the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the treatment meted out to them. I want to tell

my good friend that my heart is completely with him on this matter. I want to tell him that I do not differ from him. I am ashamed at the treatment meted out to the untouchables. But when my good friend in his enthusiasm compared that treatment with the treatment meted out to the Indians in South Africa and said that our treatment here is worse, he did not realise what kind of an impression would be created by his observations elsewhere. That is to say, in the forum symbolising the international comity of nations. Many countries are now looking to India as the example in these matters. They realise that India is now proclaimed to be the defender of the depressed and the suppressed backward people. They may now get the impression that we are having a bad state of affairs in our own country, and so they will feel that we have no right to take up this cause further. Therefore, I wish to impress upon my hon. friend that there is no law in India at all, keeping back the members of the Scheduled Caste and the backward classes from any position. There is no inhibition at all against them. There is no handicap. In fact, as my good friend pointed out quite correctly and he is perfectly entitled to say it, there can be watermen belonging to these backward classes in all the Railway stations.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of information. The hon. Member said that there are no laws in this respect I do admit that. But the people in India are observing the laws mentioned in *Manu Smriti*, *Yagnavalkya Smriti* and *Narada Smriti*, and what they have written in those *smritis* and not our laws made here.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Whatever *Yagnavalkya* and others have said in the *smritis* can be changed after a discussion in this House and a legislation of this House. The law made by this House is supreme and it prevails over *Yagnavalkya*, *Manu*

and others. My learned friend will realise that. Does he forget that in South Africa and Kenya, people are removed from quarters—Highlands—and sent to some other places, because they are placed reserved for white settlers? They are simply turned out into the Ghetto. Is anything like that happening here? I am amused at what the hon. Member was saying. He was asking for a separate settlement for the backward classes. He was really contradicting himself. I am sure that many of his supporters will let him down when he says he wants a settlement in each place for these classes of people. I am sure he does not want that. We want to prevent settlements and segregations. We want living together of all people. I dare say that if my hon. friend wants upliftment, he is defeating his purpose by asking for a separate settlement in the various villages and towns.

It is not my purpose to go into the details with regard to the various scholarships and other concessions given to the members of the Scheduled Caste. I know there is some delay. Sometimes there is a bottleneck in that, and I am sure that can be removed and the ill-served. Many scholarships are awarded to them, and many reservations are made in the services and there is legislation for it. So far as the services are concerned, my good friend is rather unjust to Scheduled Castes. I know of one person who very nearly stood within the first four or five ranks. The people of the backward and other classes are doing extraordinarily well now. Why should the hon. Member give them a black mark and put them back? Some of them are acquitting themselves most creditably.

My good friend, in his anxiety, referred to a particular case of a transfer of an officer. He is doing him a great injustice. We do not know what the confidential reports are. If he drags the case here, his promotion hereafter may be affected. The officer who dealt with the matter is not here to defend himself. Let us,

therefore, observe the rules of the game here. We have to be very strict in these matters, and we should not do anything which will come in the way of the good name of any officer, his position or his transfer and say that the transfer has been made with any *mala fides*.

There are welfare activities and programmes, and there are education programmes; in my own State, the housing and health facilities have been extended to the Scheduled Castes. I am not taking the time of the House with regard to this aspect of the matter. These matters are in the hands of a veteran Congressman, a great leader, and, belonging to his party, it will be embarrassing for me and to him to pay an encomium to him on his stewardship. So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, the very best is being done for them and I hope the conditions will improve. Of course, he has a right to say we are falling short and we should try to improve. But let us not air our views here and complain that the laws are against them and so on.

I was rather surprised to hear my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, refer to the Kerala education case in the Supreme Court. He was referring to the injustice—I am quoting him—done to the religious and linguistic minorities. He also referred to Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, etc. We can always pass a law which the Supreme Court will obey so long as it does not transgress the limits permitted in Chapter III of the Constitution. But to say, sitting in judgement over them, that they have not been liberal in their interpretation, that they should have extended certain clauses of the Constitution and helped the Anglo-Indian aided schools, to say that the reference to the Supreme Court itself was faulty, is really hitting us below the belt. There is nothing preventing an Anglo-Indian school having their own method of education. But the moment they seek the aid of a State, they must conform to the rules of the State. As one learned

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 judge put it very tersely, there is no fundamental right making it incumbent on you to get aid; you can refuse that aid, in which case there is no restriction on your institution. In three countries of Asia—Turkey, India and Japan—the fairest treatment and security are given to all sections in legislation; there is an attempt, not only an attempt, but a real earnestness to see to it that there is complete equality between all people and there is no discrimination at all. We have got eminent Muslim gentlemen who are our Ambassadors, Governors, Judges of the Supreme Court and so on. Mr. Anthony was referring to religious and linguistic minorities—a Madrasi in Delhi, a Bahari in Tamil Nad and so on; there too, he is not quite right. There is a very good Madrasi school here in Delhi, and our Chief Minister gave a handsome donation from the State. So I have no doubt that whatever the political affiliation of a State may be, the administration cannot be going on discriminating against linguistic minorities.

About this time last year, there was so much excitement over the formation of the Delhi Corporation and so on. May I join the others in paying my tribute to the Home Ministry and the Minister-in-charge for the efficient way in which Delhi has been demarcated and is being administered to-day. I only hope that the hon. Home Minister will give more strength to the Health Minister and to see that Ganga and Yamuna are united and there will be good water supply in Delhi. When a reference is made to the Health Minister, he refers to negotiations with the Punjab Government and so on. It is really very necessary that the capital of India, which is in many respects much bigger than Washington and other places, must have a good water supply and other health facilities. The traffic arrangement also have improved very much during last year. The cyclists are not riding six abreast; they have come down to four abreast. I hope it will come down to two abreast and then gradually one riding behind the other.

Regarding the other Union Territories, especially Himachal Pradesh, I am glad real attempts are being made in regard to soil conservation and prevention of soil erosion. There is a growing need for that because indiscriminate deforestation is taking place in the Himalayan region. If that is allowed to continue, there will be fall in rainfall, with all its attendant disadvantages. So far as Manipur, Tripura, Andamans, Nicobars, etc. are concerned, I am glad frequent references have been made to the improvement and the lucky escape of the Deputy Minister. I am glad she survived the board tragedy and she is here with us to-day.

So far as services are concerned, the services in India are really our pride. Nowhere in Asia do you have services as in India Services like the IAS, IPS, etc. are a great unifying factor and I hope it will become a convention, if not a rule, that at least a third of the Central services in each State should be from other States. That will go a great deal towards the unification of our country.

So far as the ban on re-employment of Government servants is concerned, I hope more steps would be taken to prevent especially people like engineers and ICS officers from joining firms. As I pointed out last year, they are in service on the 2nd of a month and on the 8th or 10th of the month, they go to a firm. It creates a very bad impression that they had already planned for going to that firm by using their position. It is rather ugly and it should be prevented.

It must also be borne in mind that the services should be paid well and given really good pensions, because their salaries cannot jump with the rising prices. They have to wait much longer; they have no unions and rightly so. I am glad that the President, on the advice of the Home Ministry, has relaxed the union rules so far as Government industrial units are concerned. It is only proper that they should have the right to form unions, because their functions are

different. But so far as the other civil servants are concerned, they get pension, provident fund, etc. I am all for increasing their pension, railway facilities, etc. By that, we will not suffer in the long run, because they are standing by us. They naturally cannot have union rights and it will be a catastrophe if we permit them to strike. So far as Government servants are concerned, their pension conditions must be improved. I have no doubt that the Pay Commission will have something to say about that.

So far as corruption cases are concerned, for a moment, I want to place myself in the shoes of a person who is accused. The law is: no man should be punished until he is proved guilty. Unless he is found guilty, nothing should be done against him. It is necessary that he should be given some allowances till the corruption cases against him are over. After that, by all means take effective steps against the guilty. It has now become a fashion to say, if not openly, that in other States where democracy has crumbled, quick justice is being administered in dealing with black-marketeers, etc. We do not know the facts. Quick disposal cannot be a substitute for real justice. It is much better that 99 guilty persons escape than one innocent man should suffer.

Shri P. R. Patel: I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express my views. Is it not a pity that there is more corruption, nepotism and, at the same time, a tendency among the people to break laws, to resort to violence and also the tendency on the part of the police and the administrators to use tear gas, lathis, etc., when a veteran politician and statesman is in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs? Is it not a pity that people are going undemocratic when at the helm of our Government, there is the great democrat of the world, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru? Why all these things? It is very easy to find fault with the people. But the cause lies with the administrators, the

Ministers and the Government. Naturally, you will ask: how could the Government be held responsible for this? I will say: unless the Government becomes democratic, Government in all walks of life accept democratic methods, follows the democratic methods, I do not think the spirit of democracy will come in the people.

What is happening today? A defeated member can be promoted to some higher post. Is it the democratic way? In Gujarat an ex-Minister of Bombay was defeated in the general elections. To find a job for him, he has been promoted to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Vallabhbhai Vidya Pith.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: The previous Vice-Chancellor was also defeated in the election.

Shri P. R. Patel: The whole Vidya Pith was the creation of Shri Vallabhbhai Patel. But for him there would not have been the Vallabhbhai Vidya Pith in Gujarat. Such cases are very rare. It is Pandit Malaviya who established the Banaras University. He was never removed from his post by the Britishers though he was taking part in politics. The Britishers tolerated him and continued him as Chancellor of the Banaras University. Then, take the case of our great poet Tagore. He created a University in Bengal. But the circumstances in which the Vallabhbhai Vidya Pith was created were different. At that time he had no farthing with him. He with his two friends went to a jungle, a place infested with dacoits, a place where nobody will go, and began his work there, and after great labour he established this University. Naturally, the question would be asked whether he has completed his three years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is this connected with the Home Ministry?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I take objection to the Shantiniketan being called a place of dacoits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not understand him to say that.

Shri P. R. Patel: I have not said that. Because of the undemocratic methods applied by the Government, people are losing their faith in democracy and they are resorting to undemocratic methods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister is not responsible for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

Shri P. R. Patel: The Home Ministry is responsible for failing to create a democratic atmosphere in the country in all walks of life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, because the Home Ministry has not created that atmosphere as a result of which atom bombs are being produced, that will also have to be considered. Those subjects that are the direct responsibility of the Home Ministry, they ought to be discussed, not others.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to make it properly understood that Shantiniketan is not a place of dacoits.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is not so. I think you have not heard me. You must be thinking of something else.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Because the time at his disposal is short, he should not transgress.

Shri P. R. Patel: Then I will refer to another thing. In Gujarat people were beaten by the police. I am referring to the incidents in Kalol and Mehsana. I approached the Prime Minister, the highest authority in the country. He enquired about it from the Chief Minister of Bombay. The reply that was received was based on the report of the District Magistrate which, in its turn, was based on the report of the police. In these cir-

cumstances, would people maintain faith in democracy? If there is nothing in the country which would make a man feel that he will get justice, then he loses his faith in democracy. Is it not the fault of the Ministry of Home Affairs? Here I will give you my own case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even the incident he has referred to does not concern the Home Ministry.

Shri P. R. Patel: My submission is that under article 355 it is the duty of the Central Government to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There again, if there is a break-down that could not be discussed just at this discussion.

Shri P. R. Patel: My submission is that if the Home Ministry fails to see that the administration in the States is carried on in a democratic manner, we shall fail to enthuse the spirit of democracy, love of democracy, in the people.

Then, what do we find in Delhi proper? What is the standard here by which we can judge the whole administration of the country? After all, this is administered by the Central Government. So, the hon. Home Minister must be knowing something about that. Here do the people observe traffic rules? Here I am talking of Delhi proper? On a cycle not only 3, or 4 but 5 people are riding with absolutely no light in the night.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Did he report it to the police?

Shri P. R. Patel: If everybody is expected to report to the police and the police are to stand still, then why should we have the police and spend money for the police? I do not understand. If the Home Ministry in Delhi cannot see these things, should

the people go and complain? Then, who is there to hear the complaint? That is another aspect. Then, respect for law is wanting here in Delhi proper. I would go even a step further. Even our officers have no respect for law. I would give one instance. We talk of nepotism. Is there no nepotism here? It is a matter which can only be imagined. It cannot be proved that one plus one would make two. We can say that a certain man, a near relative of a certain Minister has been appointed to a particular post. But when a question is asked, the answer will be: well, that was a discretion used at the time of appointment.

The second aspect is corruption. It is creeping into our administration. Of course, we have got the Anti-Corruption Department and so on. If we ask the common man what is his feeling, the common man feels that after Independence, corruption and nepotism have increased by ten times. However, this is a matter that the hon Home Minister should look into.

Why are the people losing faith in democracy? I will give one instance more. We have got private concerns here, foreign concerns, no doubt, oil concerns. If we take a look, we find highly paid persons, specially some near relatives of X Y Z, and these people have engaged them. What for? For their worth? They engage them only to please the person in power. Is it not corruption? We go to certain other cases even. Let us go to some near relatives of persons placed in power. I fail to see how within seven years of Independence they became so rich. Was it their worth? Or because they happen to be near relatives of some persons in office, the mill owners, the factory owners have been made to offer them agencies and to offer them good commissions? These are the things. When these things happen in the country, people often feel that this is a family affair and they lose respect

towards our Constitution, and they lose respect towards our democracy. So, it is the duty of the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into this.

We have got the Intelligence Department. We are spending a lot on the Intelligence Department. If the Intelligence Department is intelligent enough, they could detect these things that I am telling to-day. But, I know that the Intelligence Department is intelligent enough to go in with the times and earn their salary. They are not in a position to displease anybody in power.

To-day, the situation at the district level is the worst. I would say it is deteriorating day by day. In the *Bombay States* I can tell you that the People know that in a district, there are two collectors. One is *de jure* collector and the other is *de facto* collector. The *de facto* collector dictates, not in writing, and the *de jure* collector has to carry out. If these things prevail in this country and people lose confidence in democracy and if they take to violence, why should we blame the people? Are we not the persons to be blamed first?

I say that in all these committees that are formed at the district level,—at the State level even, I can say—You do not find anybody who is not favoured by persons in power. In my district, honorary magistrates had been appointed. Honorary magistrates: it is judicial work. Without exception, all persons had been those who were in the good graces of persons holding some Congress office in the district. That is so everywhere in the Bombay State. Everybody showers praise on the administration of Bombay. Naturally they have to shower praise because, after all, they have to continue. After all, they have to praise this bi-lingual State and the working of the bi-lingual State. They do not understand the feelings of the people blaming the bi-lingual State. If people some day forget democracy, if they forget the Constitution and take to

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unconstitutional methods, I think the responsibility lies on us that we do not mend things before they go worse. I would humbly submit to the hon. Home Minister to look into the matter.

Lastly,—I shall finish in a minute—under the Constitution, we have given a guarantee to all persons that primary education will be given in the mother tongue and that is an obligation on the State to make provision for that. My submission is, if this is done, then, most of the trouble in boundary questions would be lessened. On the contrary, I say something else. I tell you, I had been to Dhanu, a taluk which is on the border of Bombay. Up to the beginning of 1948, there were Gujarati primary schools and Marathi schools. But, after Independence, all the Gujarati primary schools have been stopped and children are forced to learn Marathi. Now the charge is levelled against others that others are trying to or some say that they want to Hindiise and this and that. I do not charge anybody. I would submit one thing to our hon. Home Minister that he may look into the matter and ask the States to make provision for education, for primary schools only in the language that the parents desire.

Lastly, one point only I would like to make, and that is, under the Constitution, it has been obligatory—I would not say obligatory; it is in the discretion of the President—to form Development boards. This has been requested by my hon. friend Shri Yajnik. He would have spoken on this point. As he is sick in the hospital here, he could not. But, as I said, it expresses the sentiment of the people of Gujarat. Leave aside the bi-lingual State; you may not do anything today. It may take time. In democracy it takes time. The House may consider the matter. But, so far as the forming of Development Boards under the Constitution is

concerned, why should there be hesitation? These Development Boards should not be nominated, but elected. The tendency in Bombay is to nominate everybody, and without exception, I may be excused, all are Congress people in the District Boards or Regional Development Councils. My submission is that they should be elected if you want just to create a sense of goodwill towards democracy and faith in democracy.

Shri Ayyakanna (Nagappattinam-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, may I, in all humility, submit to this House that never, perhaps, in the history of India, we, the Indians, have enjoyed the united, solid, and peaceful government, down from the Puranic age. Apart from this very pleasant position, may I also express that it is only now that individual liberty and freedom and free exercise of mind is enjoyed in this regime. This is a matter to be congratulated by one and all in this House.

16 hrs.

Regarding administration, I would like to add a few words. In the whole world, I believe, we are having one of the best administrative machineries. I am speaking so far as efficiency is concerned, but, in a Welfare State, more efficiency alone is not sufficient, but the officers serving in the administration should be able to understand the problems of the poor people. They should be able to appreciate the difficulties of the illiterate agriculturists. They should move closely with our masses. To-day we are mainly dependent upon our administrative machinery to execute the decisions or the ideals before us. I feel, Sir, that unless the officers understand the real difficulties and the needs of the people, it will not be possible for us to get the fulfilment of the ideals that are so

elaborately adumbrated in our Constitution. They should be in a position to move closely with our people.

At present the district heads are called Collectors. I think it is proper that the name should be changed as Chief Welfare Officers. The change of name will be appropriate. They will constantly keep the object before them, namely, to serve for our people. We have got a number of public spirited young men. These officers may, after training, be posted as Block Development Officers so that they can come into contact with our masses. This will bring about some change in the minds of our officers.

Again, most of our officers remain neutral. Remaining neutral does not mean that they should not support the objectives and ideals and the constitutional directives. So, for the effective implementation of our Constitution, I would like to submit that certain public-spirited young men, noted for their scholarship and enthusiasm in certain subjects, should be taken in our administrative system. It is not a new thing. In America it is done. In Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy they were able to fulfil it. They had such men in the administrative set-up. So, they were able to give full implementation. So, if it is advisable and if it is feasible, I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider my humble suggestion also.

So far as the scheduled castes are concerned, I would like to point out a few words here. After all, this is a human problem. Every person who does something requires some encouragement so that he may have the enthusiasm to do something more. We are making improvement in this direction. One hon. member referred to something in this connection. It is really a matter for shame that such a thing happens, and it is rather painful for us to note that even after independence such atrocities are being committed. For this purpose, some kind of a psychological revolution is

necessary. We should go into the basic things and we should think of some more rational basis by which we can achieve our desire in the matter of removal of untouchability. For this purpose, a psychological revolution should be brought about. This cause has been adumbrated by the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Wherever he went, he used to mention this. Wherever he went the problem of the Harijans came to his mind. What we find is that we have not done all that we should do in this direction. Our Home Minister is noted for his erudition and scholarship. With his enthusiasm for these unfortunate people, he has done a good lot when he was the Chief Minister in U.P. and with all his influence, and the influence of our Prime Minister, we will be able to elevate this community under the present regime. If at all this community is to be elevated, it is to be done under the present regime. We should not have a revival of casteism. So, we should see that all efforts are taken in this direction.

Sir, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Pattabhi Raman pointed out that even in certain cases where they have secured high percentage of marks, they were ignored. So, we have to take a liberal view. The Home Minister has been kind enough to give directions to the Ministry that whenever they come across scheduled caste officers, the officers in charge should look into their cases very leniently, sympathetically and liberally. The officers are not sympathetic enough to appreciate the spirit of our Constitution and the period within which this is required to be done. We have got so many gradations of society. Some of them are not able to come out of their old prejudices. So, I suggest that there should be a separate Board to consider this. The Home Ministry has asked every department to submit a list containing how many officers were there in each department, etc. They may get those details. But merely getting such reports is not sufficient. There

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should be some sort of board of a group of officers who can thoroughly analyse the matter and pursue the cases, who can remind and ask for explanation why a particular man has not been promoted etc.

I do not want to divulge particular cases in this connection, but I may say that there is a rule in the UPSC that if there are adverse remarks against a particular person, they should be communicated to him. Actually, in most of the cases this is not done. When you ask for it, they say that the adverse remarks are not so bad as to be communicated. If it is not so bad, I would like to ask why they should not be promoted. If your argument is that the confidential reports are not good, then you should say they are not good and they should be communicated. You are not prepared to do that; you say it is not so bad as to be communicated, but if that is the case, why should they not be promoted?

Government has done a lot, and no Government can do everything. I can assure you without fear of contradiction that the Government have done their utmost. The Minister at the top is a veteran fighter, and he has a very sympathetic heart towards the Scheduled Castes and wants to do so many things for them, but there should be co-operation from the administrative set-up. It is not there. To overcome this we have to find some means.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words about the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I have moved with him very closely during the Mudukalathur tragedy also. He has been very kind. I can say without exaggeration that he is a devoted soul, but he is helpless, he is not able to get co-operation from the administrative set-up. My grievance is only against the administrative set-up and nothing else. I

wish Government finds out some solution for this. If an autonomous board is constituted, probably the problem will be solved.

I thank you for the opportunity given to speak.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I am very much thankful to you for giving me a chance to express my views on the Demands of the Home Ministry.

While supporting the Demands of the Ministry, I congratulate the Home Ministry for having considered the different aspects of the different activities that are being carried on in the country. As a result of the working of the Five Year Plans in the country, the latent and dormant desires and aspirations of the people are coming up. So, it is a stupendous problem for the Home Ministry to deal with all these problems. Generally, the peace and tranquillity of the country has been maintained, as a result of which life and property are safe to a greater extent.

Before proceeding to other aspects, I want to deal with the criticism levelled by hon. Member Shri Surendranath Dwivedy about the Orissa Government's non-co-operation as far as the Bhoodan movement is concerned. I think his information is not correct. He has, of course, made the charge only on the basis of reports and information gathered very recently from some Bhoodan workers who attended the Ajmer conference.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I remind the hon. Member that I only referred to the statement of Anna Sahab Sahasrabudhe?

Shri Sanganna: But he said that the Government of Orissa was not at all supporting it. There is some lacuna in the Act that has been passed during the tenure as Chief Minister of one of the present Bhoodan leaders. When they failed to implement the

scheme, they made a proposal for the integration of the lands contributed to the Bhoodan movement and also under the gramdan movement. As a matter of fact, most of the lands and most of the villages that have been contributed under the Bhoodan movement are situated in my State. If Shri Dwivedy had the time to find out these places, he would have been convinced, and he would not have made the remarks that he has now made.

When the Bhoodan leaders were not able to implement the scheme, they convened a conference of all political leaders at Yeival in 1957. There it was unanimously agreed that the lands contributed under Bhoodan and gramdan must be integrated with the community project schemes. That is being implemented. But in the beginning when the lands were contributed under the Bhoodan movement, they were not prepared to accept any Government help. So, Government was not offering any help. When they could understand the need for Government assistance, an approach was made to the Home Minister at the Centre, and he was kind enough to grant Rs. 94.50 lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan period, but they were not able to spend the entire amount. Even for the amount that has been spent by the organisation, they have not been able to find the vouchers and the matter is now under scrutiny. On the last occasion when there was a question, the Home Minister was pleased to state that they were not able to find the vouchers. There are concrete cases of embezzlement and misappropriation by the workers.

Of course, I have great regard for the leaders like Nabha Krishna Chaudhuri and Anna Saheb Sahasrabudhe, but what about the workers. Personally I have got great regard for the integrity and honesty of the leaders, but they have not been able to utilise the amount, and sums have been embezzled and misappropriated by these workers. They are going to

resort to satyagraha. If they go to the courts, I think it will affect the organisation very badly, and for that reason they are going to resort to this satyagraha in a month or so. The plan is in progress. This is the position.

Moreover, some special officer of the Government of India from the Planning Commission has been deputed to make a study of these lands. He has made a special report also. I think the contents of the report are also not encouraging. Besides that, some journalists have also gone and studied the position there. In the *Times of India* an article has appeared under the caption *Debate of the Bhoodan Movement in Koraput District*. If you are pleased to go through that article, you will find how the position has deteriorated.

It is not the fault of the Government of Orissa nor the Government of India. As a matter of fact, the Orissa Government is always ready to find the money for the development of the Bhoodan movement. If the scheme goes through, the land problem in the tribal areas will be solved. So, why should the Government of Orissa stand in the way of the implementation of the scheme?

He has said that the amount at the disposal of the Government of Orissa for removing untouchability is misused. I may submit that all the Members representing Orissa State are not Congress Members. If it is correct to say that the amount placed at the disposal of the Orissa Government was misused for political purposes, I think, it is also true in the case of the other political parties, because the organisation through which the amount is spent is composed of other political parties also. The General Secretary of the Daht Jati Sangh is a Ganatantra Parishad leader. If the allegation is correct, then the amount is used by the other parties also.

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: I am glad that he admits that for political purposes this is being misused.

An Hon. Member: It is used for election purposes also.

Shri Sanganna: I personally know that the appointment of these workers is made generally on the recommendations and suggestions of the representatives representing the particular areas and all political parties. So, naturally, there will be no misuse of funds. Of course, if facts and figures are given, I think the criticism that has been made will not be tenable.

16.19 hrs.

[**SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair**]

Now I proceed to the other aspects on which I am entitled to say a few things. Coming to the tribal problem, many things have been done, but the progress is not very appreciable. The Government of India as well as the State Government are spending every month Rs. 1 crore on the average, but the amount that is spent is not quite sufficient. So far as the tribal areas are concerned, there must be a specific survey of the economic and social conditions. Unless such a survey is carried out, I think many of the aspects that require the attention of the State Government as well as the Centre will not be brought to the forefront.

Recently at the meeting of the Tribal Standing Committee, the hon. Home Minister was pleased to say that after the submission of the report by the Renuka Ray Committee, a special committee will be appointed to go into the development schemes. It is very kind of him to have promised this committee so that the economic and other conditions of the tribal people will be looked into. At present, there are so many lacunae in the schemes that are meant for the

economic development of the people. Unless the full data are placed before the Governments of the States and the Centre, it is not possible to have proper economic development of the people in the tribal areas.

Coming to the other aspects of the welfare of the tribal people, many things have to be done to improve their economic condition. There are so many cottage industries like poultry farming, piggery etc., and the Government of Orissa as well as other organisations are concentrating their attention on them. But the people who are managing these schemes are not people with public spirit. So, unless the machinery that is working in those areas is changed, I am afraid the schemes that are being implemented there will not bear any fruit. For this purpose, I have suggested to the hon. Home Minister the setting up of a standing committee, so that schemes may be framed, and manned by proper persons; and the people who will be in charge of those schemes must be trained and seasoned social workers.

There is another point that I would like to bring to your notice in this connection, and that is that the schemes for poultry farming, piggery etc. are worked by the community development projects, but the schemes are not at all encouraging. In order that the schemes may be successful, and they are well executed, I feel that they should be so planned that the co-operation of the people is forthcoming. Before the schemes meant for the tribal areas are executed, the people for whom these schemes are meant must be consulted; there must be discussion with them, and their opinions also must be taken. If these things are not done, then I am afraid these schemes may not be successful.

There is also the question of tobacco cultivation in the tribal areas. The Government of the States as well as

the Centre are spending so much of money for the economic and social development of the tribal people. But there is heavy taxation on tobacco, with the result that the people are not able to pay the tax; as a matter of fact, many of them have given up tobacco cultivation. That is the only crop which the tribal people grow, because the lands are so unproductive and so unfetching. But now the tobacco taxation that is levied on these people is so much that these people have run into arrears, and warrants have been issued against them. When they are not able to pay the tax, they migrate to the cities and other areas, and the properties that they have left behind after deserting their villages are being attached by Government. So, this has created panic in the tribal areas. This question has also to be gone into by the Home Ministry, and the necessary steps taken to remedy this situation.

Then, there is the Dandakaranya scheme which is going to be implemented in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. As a result of this, many tribal people will be affected; of course, many of them will be benefited by this scheme provided they are given opportunities. Recently, I have come across some complaints that the tribal people are not associated with the project. If that be the position, I am afraid the officers working in that project will not get co-operation. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to see that some machinery is appointed to look to the interests of the Adivasis who are the real sons of the soil. Of course, when these people are going to be integrated in that scheme, their interests must also be protected and safeguarded. If there is no machinery for this purpose either in the States or at the Centre, then I think the interests of these people may not be protected.

Coming to the question of education, I think the education which is given to them now is not at all germane to the social and economic elevation of

the Adivasis. In some areas, a synthesis of basic and general education is given to them. If any education is to be given to them, it must be a distinct type of education; it must either be basic education or general education. If there is a synthesis and both the types of education are given, it will not be productive of any good. In order to improve the political awakening and also the economic situation of the people, the education must be so planned that they will become useful citizens of the country. Unless they are educationally advanced, they will not be able to become useful citizens. Now there is decentralisation of power in the States as well as at the Centre. These people have to shoulder responsibilities because in the States there are gram panchayat movements, co-operative movement and so on. Unless people are well trained, they will not be able to become useful partners. If the Governments of the States as well as the Government at the Centre have got any interest in the welfare of these people, the education system prevalent in the tribal areas must be reorientated.

In the upper reaches of the river valley projects, there is soil erosion. To counteract this soil erosion, there are soil conservation schemes. But for the implementation of these schemes, the State Government has to give a matching grant. When the State Government is not able to give the matching grant, the schemes that are to be worked out in the upper reaches of the river valley projects are not implemented. Of course, there is a provision here in the Centre that subsidy will be given to the tribal areas to the extent of cent. per cent. But that is only in respect of soil conservation; for the administrative charges, the State Government has to bear 25 per cent. I think if this aid is not given to the extent of cent. per cent, the schemes will not be implemented.

Many lands of the tribal people are acquired for working the river valley projects. But the compensation

[Shri Sanganna]

due for these lands is delayed for years together and the people are harassed by the administrative set-up. Even the lands that are taken over, are not properly valued and proper compensation given. If this is the position, further river valley projects will not be implemented, and the people will not be benefited. So in order to improve the economic condition of the people who are affected by the river valley projects, there must be a machinery to see that the interests of these tribal people are protected.

Very recently there have been cases in Rourkela and Hirakud. Some tribal people have been affected by these projects, but no such steps have been taken, though several representations have been made by the Government of Orissa as well as by some political organisations. So these things must be looked into so that the tribal people may not be affected miserably—which is the present position.

Coming to the housing problem, in urban areas the Governments in the States as well as at the Centre have been implementing a low income housing scheme and a middle income housing scheme. But in the tribal areas as well as in the areas where the Scheduled Caste people are living, there is no such scheme. Unless such schemes are there for these people, I think the housing schemes will not be able to give proper benefit to people who deserve such help.

Coming to the Tribal Advisory Councils, the recommendations made by these Councils must be implemented. In the Tribal Advisory Board, recently a recommendation was made to the effect that loans advanced to the tribal people and not paid back within three years must be written off. But that has not yet been implemented by the State Governments.

So unless a directive is issued by the Government of India, I think the State Governments will not be alert to these recommendations.

Lastly, I beg to submit that stipends and scholarships are given to the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes. But there are overwhelming reports that these scholarships and stipends are not given to people in time with the result that many people are compelled to discontinue their studies in the middle of the academic year.

Very recently, the hon. Home Minister was good enough to say that the directives have been issued to different institutions in which these students are taking their education and that further directives also will be issued.

Finally, I may say one thing. This is not a tribal question; it is a question of the welfare of the staff of the Government of India and of the State Governments. In the maintenance of law and order economic conditions of the police constabulary play a very important role. The economic conditions and other things of these people should be improved. This should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The next two speakers whom I would call are Shri Bangshi Thakur from Tripura and Shri Achaw Singh. Shri Bangshi Thakur.

An Hon Member: He is not here

Mr. Chairman: Shri Achaw Singh.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved a number of cut motions and I would like to say a few words in support of them.

The functions of the Home Ministry are the maintenance of law and order, the control of the civil services and the amelioration of the backward classes. I feel that in none of these

rational and consistent policy has been followed and the result is that there is great dissatisfaction among the middle classes, the lower middle classes and the proletariat of this country.

The disquieting feature of the administrative system of this country is that there is growing concentration of power in a few hands. In the political and administrative spheres power is going increasingly into a very few hands. In the Centre and the States we find that the relatives and friends of Ministers are appointed to the Secretariat and the judiciary. If the son is appointed to the Secretariat, the brother-in-law would be appointed as Judge of the High Court. While the daughter and the sister are invested with the highest political jobs, a number of in-laws would have naturally crept into the responsible positions of the State.

Though the Constitution is federal, the monopoly of power is in the Centre because the purse is in the hands of the Centre. District Boards and Gram Panchayats are functioning only in name. Much of the discontent and frustration in our national life has arisen out of this concentration of power and its misuse resulting in corruption and inefficiency. Decentralisation of power is the real remedy and our village panchayats and district boards should be invested with real power in the administrative as well as in the economic sphere.

Next, I would like to come to the question of recruitment to the Secretariat services. The system of recruitment is unscientific and unsuited to the present day needs of the country. In the Central Secretariat Services, the posts of L.D.Cs. and 75 per cent. of the U.D.Cs. and assistants and supervisory posts, grade III are filled through the U.P.S.C. examinations and appointments to Grade I and Grade II are made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. This system fails to induce incentive. It

shifts the emphasis from the office room to the examination hall. In a stiff competitive examination only graduates and others with academic qualifications get a position and the result is that when they get into service they do not feel satisfied and they pursue their studies and try for other posts, and sit for other examinations. That is why we require that this system should be revised. We must ensure that only those persons come to the Secretariat who wish to make service their career; and should get higher posts.

I will now come to workers' participation and the welfare measures of the Central Government for Secretariat servants. It seems that the formation of staff councils and the appointment of welfare officers have not been so effective because most of these meetings are attended by higher officers and most of the issues are decided by the higher officials without any consultation with the staff. So, they feel that there should be an appellate body for their long-standing grievances and in that case they need not go on applying unendingly to the authorities for the removal and redress of their grievances. In the case of industrial workers there is an appellate body but in their cases there is none and the result is that sometimes they do not get proper justice and they have to appeal unendingly to the higher authorities.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to two matters relating to All India Services. In the first place, there is a general fall in the standards. The U.P.S.C. report for 1957-58 has observed that the number of candidates competing at the examinations conducted by the Commission is becoming disproportionately high compared to the number of posts available for appointment. The number applying for these examinations, nineteen for civil services and eight for defence services, was 56,956 for about 1700 posts. The report also says that the remarks of

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

the examiners on the performance of candidates in the written examinations show that the general standard of attainment is going down. Further, it has been observed that apart from the difficulty of finding accommodation for so many candidates there is the serious difficulty of finding an adequate number of suitable examiners and ensuring uniformity of standard. So, the general experience is that it has been increasingly difficult for the Government and for the Commission to secure the requisite number of suitable candidates. I feel that something should be done to remove this difficulty. Secondly; I would like to refer to the people of the border areas who are mainly backward in education and they have been complaining that they have not got sufficient representation in the All India posts under the present system. These U.P.S.C. examinations benefit only the regions that are highly advanced and industrialised and where modern education started much earlier and these regions always capture the majority of the posts and the backward and border regions have been deprived of their share in the administration. So, the employment avenues have not been increased in the border areas like the N.E.F.A., Naga Hills, Tuensang area, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. It is time that the Government revised the existing procedure of recruitment of All India posts. It is suggested that in future the posts should be filled by the U.P.S.C. examinations according to the regions which have already been created and not on an All India basis. This would enable the border areas to get their due share. Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the increase in expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The increase in expenditure on police is not justified. The Home Ministry is in charge of the Union Territories, and it has also got overall control over the law and order situation in the whole country. In many States dacoities, firings and murders are on the increase, and in

these States insecurity to life and property is also the order of the day.

Sir, the number of police firings has increased after independence. The police in India are so trigger-happy that with the slightest provocation they would open fire on the crowds and on the people. They say that it is in the name of self-defence. I feel that the police code should be amended and only when there is threat to kill or there is actual killing the police should open fire.

I would also like to deal with the problems facing the Union territories. I belong to one of those Union Territories. I would like particularly to deal with the problems facing the Union Territory of Manipur. The administration of this area, including the administration in the centrally administered areas of Naga Hills, Tuensang, N.E.F.A., Himachal Pradesh etc., has not improved in the least. The common experience is that big officers deputed to these territories do not care to learn the local dialect, the local language, their customs and manners, and therefore do not know the problems and difficulties of those areas intimately. In my own area these areas have never been visited by these people. The practice before independence was that some of these officers would go to these areas and learn the actual state of things and then govern according to their experience. The position now is that most of these high officials coming from Delhi would not like to take a hazardous journey in the hills and go into the interior parts. In fairness to the British officers, Sir, it must be said that before joining the civil service or six months after joining the civil service they had to learn the local dialect. It was made a condition in the British Government. Now these people would never care to speak the language in that area. Sometimes they are rather afraid to take hazardous journeys in the hills and jungles. Indian officers of the

I.A.S. and I.P.S. seldom visit the interior areas of the hills. Of the six Chief Commissioners of Manipur only Mr. Moon used to visit Tamenlong, headquarters of the Tamenlong Sub-division. He went on foot there, a distance of 80 miles and went also into the interior areas and hills in other parts of Manipur. But none of the other five made serious efforts to know the local conditions in these hills and in the interior parts. None of them made serious efforts to learn Manipuri, but Mr. Moon himself made serious efforts and learned Manipuri.

In this connection I would also like to refer to the actual state of things happening there. Some honest and efficient officers are posted there, but they are not allowed to stay there longer, whereas retired military officers and some inefficient men are allowed to stay longer and their terms of services are extended from time to time.

In this connection, I would like to refer to a press-cutting. But before I do that, I would like to say that most of the heads of departments are chosen from among the retired officers; some of them are deputed on promotion with fat salaries and allowances, and the local people have not been given a chance. Out of a dozen officers working as heads of departments under the Manipur Administration, only one or two have been given the chance, but then, in most of the other departments, the local officials have either been discharged or reverted or transferred and they have been given no chance to become heads of departments. This state of affairs has created great discontent, and much discontent is prevailing in these areas. Exactly the same thing has been given out in the press.

I may now refer to the press-cutting. It is from the *Statesman*, and the news is given by the correspondent of the *Statesman* at Shillong. It is about the grievances of the Naga Hills employees. Those people have submitted a memorandum to the

Governor of Assam, and I shall read portions of the press-cutting:

"The memorandum details grievances against the new administrative set-up in the area which, it says, has failed to win the people's confidence and has caused 'widespread confusion and anxiety'..."

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not think the hon. Member is right in doing that. He is bringing out the case of an individual; I think, or the case of an individual administrator. It has already been ruled that such a thing should not be done.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: It is a general case, and I would like only to refer to certain matters which have been agitating the minds of the people there.

Mr. Chairman: That memorandum refers to a particular officer or an administrator.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: No, Sir. It is a general memorandum about the conditions of the new set-up there, and about the deputation of high officers from one place to the other, and about the retired military officers in remote areas. I would like to read a small paragraph and then pass on. Regarding the administration, the memorandum says:

"Imports of favourites and ex-military officers, mostly from the NEFA area, has introduced a peculiar mentality in the administration. Civil servants and specialized personnel are being pushed to the background. Except in a few cases, the ex-military officers have brought with them a military mentality which acts as a curb on popular aspirations."

This state of affairs is prevailing in Manipur also. That is why I would appeal to the Home Minister to consider the matter and devise ways and means to get rid of this discontent.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

and frustration among the people there.

We have been told that about Rs. 3 crores have been spent for Manipur. On police alone about Rs. 1 crore have been spent. On the armed police and the Assam Rifles, and on the Eastern Frontier Rifles, about half a crore of rupees have been spent. Thus, most of the money has been spent on the police and on maintenance of law and order and on the civil services.

Here, I would like to refer only to one point, and that is about the grant of loans. For the development works in the State, some loans have been granted to some co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been given to an oil-crushing co-operative. The Chairman of that society is the Adviser of the Manipur Administration, and there is no oil-crusher among the members of that association. About Rs. 20,000 have been given. In another case, a loan was given to a hand-pounding co-operative; some political workers belonging to the ruling party took the loan and they have not been able to give a good account of the loan given to them.

Lastly, regarding general administration, we have a Territorial Council and there is also an advisory committee here. We meet every two or three months. But these advisory committees set up for the Union Territories are quite ineffective. The Territorial Councils are also quite ineffective. There is a lot of duplication and wastage of public money. In the Territorial Council of Manipur, the ruling party have exceeded their powers. They have gone against some rules and we are going to file some writ against the Chairman, because he has exceeded the rules.

Even if it is granted that the Territorial Councils function effectively, they have got very little powers. No substantial power has been given to them. So, unless and until some

Assembly is set up there, people will not be at all satisfied. We are trying for it. We led a movement and we may start it again, but we are afraid how far our tribal people can be persuaded to adopt our line.

Sir, I wanted to deal with some more points, but since there is no time, I conclude.

श्री नवल प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक गृह मंत्रालय के काम का सवाल है वह संतोषजनक है।

यहाँ पर दिल्ली प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा गया। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली प्रशासन में दो समितियाँ हैं जिनका यहाँ पर विशेषतया उल्लेख किया गया। उनमें एक जनसम्पर्क समिति है और दूसरी औद्योगिक सभाकार समिति। इन दोनों समितियों के दो सम्बन्ध हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे उनके कार्यों की देखने का अवसर मिला है, क्योंकि मैं भी उस सभाकार समिति का एक सदस्य हूँ, मैंने देखा है कि कोई भी अच्छे से अच्छा अधिकारी, या कोई भी मिनिस्टर जिस जूबी से काम कर सकता है उससे भी अधिक तनखेही और समय के साथ और अधिक समय दे कर वह लोग काम करते हैं।

श्री बी० च० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : अगर ये कमेटियाँ इतना अच्छा काम कर रही हैं तब तो मिनिस्टर्स को खाल कर दिया जावे।

श्री नवल प्रसाद : अगर आपकी स्टेट बुनिंग टैरीटरी हो जावे तब तो मुझे इन्हें कोई ऐतराफ नहीं है।

तो मैं आपसे इन दोनों सम्बन्धों के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था। इन सभाकार समितियों

में जो सदस्य हैं उनमें से अधिकतर जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। और इन जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की जो सलाह होती है उसको वे अध्यक्ष ऊपर प्रशासन को जेब देते हैं, और केवल प्रशासन को ही नहीं भेजते बल्कि मंत्री को भेजते हैं और स्वयं भी जा कर मंत्री महोदय से बात करते हैं और उसके भीषण को समझाते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से जो कदम उठाया जाता है वह संतोषजनक होता है। कमितियों की अधिकतर सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है और कुछ के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है। तो यह कहना कि वे सलाहकार समितियाँ ठीक काम नहीं करती और इनमें कुछ ऐसे ही व्यक्ति रक दिये गये हैं, ठीक नहीं होगा। बहुत जगह यह कहा जाता है कि ये जनता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। किन्तु जहाँ तक इन दो अध्यक्षों का सम्बन्ध है वे दिल्ली में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं, और इसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि इससे पूर्व वे दिल्ली विधान सभा के सदस्य थे। इनसे अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि उनको जनता की हिमायत हासिल थी। और वह एक समय मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्य भी रह चुके हैं। तो उनके अनुभव का नाम उठाकर ये दो समितियाँ काम करती हैं। अगर प्रायः ये समितियाँ न होतीं तो दिल्ली की अवस्था क्या होती यह सोचने की बात है।

जनसाधारण अधिकारी वर्ग से बहुत कतराता है और वह समझता है कि वे अक्षर हैं। और अक्षर से जिसने में एक तो जन साधारण को थोड़ी हिचक होती है, और अगर हिचक न भी हो तो अक्षर के पास जाने के बिने पहले उसके पी० ए० के पास जाना पड़ता है, उससे समय लेना पड़ता है और उसके बाद अक्षर से मिला जा सकता है। लेकिन इन दो अध्यक्षों के पास जाना बहुत ही सरल है। उन तक आसानी आसानी से जा सकता है और अपनी

बात उनके सामने रख सकता है। इसके अलावा वे सारी दिल्ली का दौरा भी करते रहते हैं और लोगों से मिलते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार इन समितियों का कार्य संतोषप्रद है।

लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह नृत्न निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन अध्यक्षों को तनिक और अधिकार दे दिये जायें जिनसे यह आदेश दे सकें और उनका सीधा पालन हो सके तो वह अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

होम गार्ड के सम्बन्ध में एक सदस्य ने कहा कि इसमें राजनीतिक दलों को लिया जायेगा और दलबन्दी की बात होगी। जहाँ तक मुझे पता लगा है वह यह है कि होमगार्ड में जो व्यक्ति लिये जायेंगे वे ऐसे होंगे जो कि कहीं या तो किसी सरकारी विभाग में काम करते होंगे या किसी निजी संस्था में अथवा किसी उद्योग बन्दे में लगे होंगे।

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उन्हीं लोगों को होम गार्ड में लिया जायगा और होम गार्ड में लिये जाने से पहले उनको अपने कार्यालय से, जहाँ कि वे काम करते हैं, प्राज्ञा—परमिसन—लेनी पड़ेगी। उस के बाद ही वे होम गार्ड में प्रविष्ट हो सकेंगे। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उस पर खर्च किया जायगा, जब कि पुलिस बरैरह मौजूद है। किन्तु मैं सबन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर खर्च होने की कोई बात नहीं है। वे लोग अपने अतिरिक्त समय में घा कर ट्रेनिंग लेंगे और काम करेंगे।

एक बात की तरफ और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है शास्त्रम्ही के विषय में। “ज्यों ज्यों सुरभि मज्जो प्यो, त्यों त्यों अस्सत जस्त” अर्थात् ज्यों ज्यों हिरन दीकृता जाता है, त्यों त्यों वह उत्कृष्टता जाता है—जहाँ तक मैं देखता हूँ, दिल्ली में नहीं अवस्था

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

घाब हो रही है। जन-सम्पर्क समिति की एक मीटिंग में वास्कोवो की बर्षा हुई थी। उसके अध्यक्ष ने यह बताया कि पहले तो समझ-दार—समझदार से मतलब बालिग से है—'मोम पीते थे, किन्तु अब सुना गया है कि यह बला विद्यार्थियों में भी फैल गई है और तिकें लड़कों से हैं, नहीं, लड़कियों में भी है। अब यह काम फैसन के नाम पर होने लगा है। बिजार्नी होटलों में जाने हैं और पैम लगा लेते हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त बोड़ी छूट और हो गई है और वह यह है कि बड़े बड़े क्लबों में नाइट-क्लिब के नाम पर शराब दी जाती है और जिस अधिकारी को प्रसन्न करना होता है, उसको बड़ा ले जा कर सरलता से प्रसन्न कर लिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो होटल, रेस्टोर और क्लब हों, उन पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी की जाय और जो अधिकारी बहा जाते हैं, उन पर नजर रखी जाय।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहिरा की डिब्री घटा दी गई है और उसके बटने से शराब का नशा घट गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि पहले जहां एक बोतल पीनी पड़ती थी, वहां अब दो बोतलें पीनी पड़ती हैं। जो लोग शासन से डरते हैं, वह तो और उसी को प्रयुक्त करते हैं, किन्तु जो शासन से नहीं डरते हैं, उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी शराब बनानी शुरू कर दी है। दिल्ली में नाकायज शराब बनाने की बहुत ही मद्धिया है। इसका एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो व्यक्ति नाकायज शराब पीता हुआ पकड़ा जाता है, जब उसको पकड़ कर अदालत में पेश किया जाता है, तो उसको अधिक से अधिक पचास रुपये जुर्माना किया जाता है और वह उसी समय पचास रुपये दे कर घर आकर फिर वही काम करना शुरू कर देता है। महीने दो महीने के बाद फिर पकड़ा जाता है, तो फिर

पचास रुपये जुर्माना दे जाता है। पहले तो वह रुपये के लिये प्रतिवार भी करता था, लेकिन अब हालत यह है कि वह सफाई में बचाव भी पेश नहीं करता है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट को लाने के जाने और उनकी तीमारदारी करने में उसको बड़ा सकट और हॉस्ट मालूम होता है। अब तो वह सीधे कह देता है कि हा मैंने नष्टा किया है, मुझे बन्ध दे दीजिये। हमारे जो न्यायकर्ता हैं, वे उसको बन्ध के नाम पर पचास रुपये जुर्माना कर देते हैं, जिसको वह पहले ही जेल में डाल कर अपने साथ ले जाता है और उसी समय निकाल कर दे देता है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से बहुत ही विनम्र सन्धों में आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बन्ध को और कठिन कर दिया जाय और केवल बन्ध के बजाय ऐसे लोगों को कुछ शारीरिक बन्ध भी दिया जाना चाहिये, जो कि कारा-वास का हो और उसमें कम से कम दो महीने से छ. महीने तक बन्ध होना चाहिये, ताकि जब वह दो महीने जेल में रहे, तो कम से कम उस अवधि में तो वह वह कुकर्म बंद न सके और कानून को न तोड़ सके। प्रथम तो ऐसे लोग पकड़ में कम आते हैं, क्योंकि लोकल पुलिस से उनकी दुआ-सलाम रहती है और उसकी बग़ल से बहुत सी बार वह देखा गया है कि समय से पहले ही उनको सूचना मिल जाती है और जो कुछ भी मामला होता है, उसको सुर्द-बुर्द कर दिया जाता है।

17 Jan.

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में रबी आन्दोलन बड़ी सफलतापूर्वक चला है और उसमें इस बार आका से अधिक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है।

दिल्ली में जो राजनीतिक पीड़ित हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जो राजनीतिक

वीक्षित डिस्पेन्ड हैं, उनको ही गज जमीन दी गई है और गांव ही खप चिये गये हैं, या चिये जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो राजनीतिक वीक्षित गांवों में रहते हैं और जिनके पास अपना कहने को घर नहीं है, अगर उनको भी इस तरह के ली गज जमीन गांव में या शहर में—जहां भी उपलब्ध हो—दे दी जाय, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। जहां सरकार की ओर से गन्दी बस्तियों के लोगों को बसाया जा रहा है, हरिजनों को बसाया जा रहा है, डिस्पेन्ड पर्सन्स को बसाया जा रहा है, वहां अगर आप इस, बीच, पचास राजनीतिक वीक्षितों को भी, जो कि गांवों में रहते हैं और जिनके पास अपना कहने को मकान नहीं है, एक प्लाट दे दें और बोड़ी आर्थिक सहायता दे दें—आर्थिक सहायता न भी दें, तो उन को कर्ज दे दें, तो हमारे बहुत से राजनीतिक वीक्षित, जो बहुत दुरबस्था में हैं, अपना सिग्नल पाने के लिय अपना घर बना सकेंगे। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री भी इस ओर ध्यान दें।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द हरिजनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के गांवों में दो तरह की जमीनें हैं—एक जमीन तो वह है, जो कि कापत होती है और दूसरी मकबूजा मालिकों की जमीन है। मकबूजा मालिकों की जमीन लगभग उतनी ही है, जितनी कि कापत की जमीन है। मकबूजा मालिकों की जमीन का अर्थ है वह जमीन, जो लोगों ने अपने निजी नाम से बंजर छोड़ी हुई थी, या जो कापत में नहीं आती थी और बेकार पड़ी हुई थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन जमीन को वहां के हरिजनों की मजिस् को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना कर दे देना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की ओर से इस तरह का आदेश होना चाहिए, जिससे कि उन लोगों की बेकारी कुछ दूर हो सके। जब भूमि सुधार कानून नहीं बनाया, तो उन लोगों को बटाई की जमीन मिल जाया करती थी और उस से उन को कुछ न कुछ

लाभ हो जाया करता था, लेकिन भूमि सुधार कानून के लागू होने से बटाई पर जमीन नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जमीन उन लोगों को दे देनी चाहिए, जिस से उन लोगों में जो बेकारी बढ़ रही है, वह दूर हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं ने अभी शुरू किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन मैं ने घड़ी को देखना है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं शीघ्र समाप्त कर देता हूँ।

हमारे यहां देहात में दो हिस्से हैं—एक तो वे लोग हैं, जो खेती करते हैं और एक वे लोग हैं, जो खेती नहीं करते हैं। जो लोग खेती नहीं करते हैं, वे अपने गांव में जिस जगह पर बैठे हुए हैं—कानून की दृष्टि से ली वह जगह जिस के कब्जे में है, जहां उस का मकान बना हुआ है, वह उस की है—वे उस के मालिक हैं। यह ठीक है। किन्तु जब वह बात प्रयोग में आती है, तो वह नहीं हो पाती है। बहा पर वह बात चलती नहीं है। इसका कारण यह होता है कि कोई लिखित प्रमाण मौजूद नहीं होता है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नान-एग्रिकल्चरलिस्ट लोग हैं, उनके मकानों की जो जमीन है, इसके बारे में अगर उनको कोई प्रमाणपत्र नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो कोई न कोई दूसरा प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ यह बड़े यश की बात होगी अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय कोई इस तरह का प्रबन्ध कर दें कि उनको कोई इस तरह का प्रमाणपत्र या कोई पट्टा या सनद दे दी जाय जिस से कि उनको जिस भूमि के ऊपर मकान बना हुआ है, वह उनकी हो जाय। यदि ऐसा कुछ प्रबन्ध

[श्री नवल प्रसाद]

कर दिया गया तो वे आपको हृदय से अभ्यवाह करें।

अब मैं केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंडल के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उसकी मीटिंग्स साल में दो बार हो हो होती हैं। अगर दो बार की बजाय चार बार उसकी मीटिंग्स हों, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

एक बात मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों में हमारे कुछ भाई इस तरह के हैं किन के परिवार के परिवार तो बौद्ध हो गये हैं और ये खुद भी बौद्ध धर्म में विश्वास रखते हैं किन्तु जब कहीं नौकरी पाने का सिलसिला होता है या नौकरी की बात होती है, तब वे हरिजन बन जाते हैं। ऐसा भी होता है कि जब कभी कहीं म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में चुनाव लड़ने के लिए खड़े होने का सवाल आता है, या पार्लियामेंट में खड़े होने का सवाल आता है या अखबार आता है तब वे हरिजन हो जाते हैं। जब वह वक्त निकल जाता है तो बाब में फिर वे बौद्ध हो जाते हैं और बौद्ध रहते हैं। वे एक जानि विशेष को भी कोमते हैं, उसको गालियाँ देते हैं और उसके साथ बुरी तरह से पेश आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ मोक्ष विचार कर ले और वे लोग जोकि अपने आप को हरिजन नहीं मानते हैं, जो अपने आप को अनुसूचित नहीं मानते हैं किन्तु अपना काम निकलवाने के लिये ही अपने आप को अनुसूचित घोषित करते हैं, उनको अनुसूचित न माना जाये।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा। यहाँ पर यह कहा गया है कि हरिजनों की प्रकृति दिन-प्रति-दिन दयनीय होती जा रही है और जिसकी हम आशा करते थे कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनकी हालत में सुधार होगा, उसका सुधार नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको जंघा उठाने के लिये, उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए, उनको समाज के दूसरे वर्गों के बराबर माने के लिये,

अखबार प्रदान किये जाने की आवश्यकता है, और इससे कोई इन्कार भी नहीं कर सकता है। किन्तु मेरे भाई गायकबाद साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है वह प्रकटतः सही नहीं है, प्रमाणतः सही प्रतीत नहीं होता है। उन्होंने अनुसूचित इत्यादि का हवाला दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि एक वह जमाना था जिसको कि अनुसूचित का जमाना कहा जा सकता था और एक आज का जमाना है और इन दोनों जमानों के फासले को आप देखें और यह भी देखें कि हम उससे कितना आगे निकल आये हैं। आप देखें कि उस जमाने में कितने भ्रष्टाचार हम पर होते थे और आज हम का कितनी मुल और सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप इन दोनों में फर्क देखें। जितनी आज हम को सुख सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं, उनके लिए हम को कम से कम आभार तो प्रदर्शित करना ही चाहिये। अभी भी जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं, जो हमारी कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनके निवारण के लिये हमें कहना चाहिये और प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि वे भी हल हों। मैं गाँगा हूँ कि आज भी छुआछूत पूर्णतः मिटी नहीं है और इसको मिटाने के लिये हमें काफ़ी प्रयत्न भी करना होगा। किन्तु मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं बचपन में स्कूल पढ़ने जाता था उस समय जितनी छुआछूत मेरे साथ बगती जानी थी, उतनी छुआछूत आज जब मेरे अपने स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, उनके साथ नहीं बगती जानी है।

उपस्थित महोदय यह जो मैं बंटी बजा रहा हूँ यह माननीय सदस्य के लिये ही बजा रहा हूँ और माननीय सदस्य इसकी कोई परवाह ही करते प्रतीत नहीं होते। अब आप बचपन की बात में चले गये हैं।

श्री नवल प्रसाद : बचपन की बात को मत्व करके अब मैं बचपन की बात पर आ जाता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बोल करें। बीस मिनट से अधिक वह के चुके हैं जबकि बाकी सदस्यों को केवल १५-१५ मिनट ही बचे गये हैं।

श्री श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं एक मिनट में बोल कर जाता हूँ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I ask the hon. Member to leave Delhi and go to the villages.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि मैं दिल्ली की बात न करूँ और दूसरे स्थानों पर भी जा कर के देखूँ। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं दिल्ली के प्रतिरिक्त दूसरी जगहों पर भी गया हूँ और वहाँ जाने का मुझे अवसर मिला है और मैंने देखा है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान दस बरस पहले का था वह आज का नहीं है, उसमें जमीन आसमान का अन्तर आ गया है, यह हमें मानना पड़ेगा। किन्तु मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि छुआछूत पूर्णतः खत्म नहीं हुई है और उनके लिये हमें अभी और प्रयत्न करने होंगे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस दिशा में जितने हमारी सरकार ने प्रयत्न किये हैं, उन के लिये हमें आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहिये, उन्हें सविनय स्वीकार करना चाहिये और जो करने को बाकी है, उसके लिये हमें सरकार से बराबर आग्रह करते रहना चाहिये।

संक्षिप्त बहस नारायण "बबदे" (शिबपुरी) : कृपण बन्दे जगद्गुरुम्।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लम्बे समय के मैं माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय पर किये जाने वाली आलोचना को सुन रहा हूँ। मैं बोलता हूँ कि शासन के सामने, मेरे राज्य के सामने कई कठिनाइयाँ हैं। अपने घर की नीति के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बोलता हूँ कि दो प्रकार के दबाव मेरे घर पर आये हैं और उन के कारण मेरे घर की नीति बिलसी कुपड़, बिलसी कुपड़बिलस और देश के लिये

कस्बाजकारी बननी चाहिये की उतनी बन नहीं सकी है। उसका कारण यह है कि एक तो मेरे देश के लोगों का प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर चलने का स्वभाव नहीं है और दूसरा यह कि देश दाख़ रहा और राज्यतंत्र के अन्तर्गत पिछड़ा रहा और वह राज्यतंत्र भी एक विदेशी राज्यतंत्र। इसके कारण स्वस्थ वायुमंडल में रह कर अपने गृह का निर्माण करने के लिये जिस प्रकार की स्वस्थ बुद्धि समाज की होनी चाहिये उस प्रकार की बुद्धि का अब तक निर्माण नहीं हो सका है। उसी समाज में से शासन के संचालक बने आ रहे हैं। इसके कारण उनके मस्तिष्क में भी वह बूढ़ वायुमंडल निर्मित नहीं हुआ है जो राज्य को चलाने के लिये होना चाहिये।

इसके कारण मेरे देश की जो गृह नीति है वह अभी तक सम्पूर्ण रूपेण निर्दोष नहीं होने पाई है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि इस समय सारे समार का वायुमंडल विषाक्त हो रहा है और उसका प्रभाव मेरे देश पर भी पड़ रहा है। उस प्रभाव का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम यह है कि एक तो अमरीका मेरे देश पर दबाव डाल रहा है और दूसरे रूस दबाव डाल रहा है और इन दोनों दबावों में से निकल कर घर को पुष्ट, बलशाली, शक्तिशाली, सम्पन्न, स्वावलम्बी और न्यायपूर्ण मार्ग पर डालते हुए उसकी उन्नति करने का काम कोई सरल काय नहीं है। लोग केवल आलोचना तो करते हैं लेकिन इन सब चीजों की ओर ध्यान देना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे गृह मंत्री महोदय बड़े अनुभवी हैं, विद्वान हैं, योग्य हैं और बड़ा संघर्ष करते रहे हैं और इस समय इस बूढ़ावस्था में भी इस बुढ़े, निर्बल, दुर्बल देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए सचेष्ट हैं और सावधान हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको बन्धनवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

परन्तु मैं सचकता हूँ कि यह देश की एक प्रकार से दबनीय स्थिति है, दबनीय अवस्था है कि हमारे कुछ महारथी व्यक्तियों के

[विशेष अथ नारायण अवेका]

होने हुये भी चितते रहते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि देश का सबसे सुन्दर और स्वर्णयुग अबसर तब होगा जब बृद्ध घरों में धान्यपूर्वक बैठ कर भगवान को स्मरण करने और नीचबल परिश्रम करने के लिये धाने धार्येंगे। परन्तु क्या यह देश की दयनीय स्थिति नहीं है, दयनीय अवस्था नहीं है कि नीचबलों को जिनकी सेवा करनी चाहिये वे दिन रात हवाई लिये चिन्तित रहते हैं ? यह देश के लिये कोई उत्तम बात नहीं है। फिर भी वह जो अधिक परिश्रम कर रहे हैं उसके लिये उनकी अवस्था और स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर मैं उनके सामने सुझाव रखना चाहूँगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एक तरफ़ धमरीका अपना दबाव डाल कर और केवल कर्जा देकर, पैसा देकर देश में सम्पन्नता लाने के लिये हमको बल प्रदान करता है लेकिन उसी के साथ-साथ करोड़ों डालर इस देश में भेज कर मिशनरियों को देकर उनको सरकार विरोधी कार्य करने के योग्य बनाने का प्रयत्न भी करता है। दूसरी तरफ़ एशिया अपने कम्युनिज्म के द्वारा इस सरकार के कार्य में बाधा डालने के लिये मोड़ फोड़ पैदा करने वाली स्थिति उत्पन्न करता है। जब ये दोनों चीजें टकराती हैं तो इस घर के जो शुभचिन्तक हैं वे कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार बड़ी निकम्मी है, काम नहीं कर रही है। यह दो प्रकार का जो दबाव आया है उसको देखने हुये देश के शुभचिन्तक यदि वास्तव में न्याय बुद्धि के साथ सरकार के साथ सहयोग करें और इन दोनों प्रकार की शक्तियों को दबाने में सहायता प्रदान करें तो देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम आसानी से चल सकता है और बहुत कुछ सुधार भी हो सकता है।

सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह हो गई है कि जहाँ इस देश को स्वतन्त्रता मिलनी बर दारिद्र की अवस्था में मिलनी। बड़ा हज़ एक प्रादमी जैसे भूख आदमी को भोजन दो तो वह लम्बे लम्बे खान लेता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार ये अवि-

कार मिलने के कारण लोग अपना पैट भरने की स्थिति में पहुँच गये हैं और नाम भी मिले हैं देश का और भरने हैं अपना पैट, यही हो गया है हमारा काम ठेठ यदि लोगों से यह कहा जाय कि आप दूसरा कोई कार्य कीजिये तो वह यह नहीं करेगे हम तब ही देखते हैं। नाम लेंगे प्रादमी का, नाम लेंगे देश का, नाम लेंगे न्याय का और काम करेंगे केवल पैट का। एक मोटो सामने रहता है :

“नमामि पैटम् नमामि पैटम्,
पैटम् परमाराध्य प्रभो।”

और इसका परिणाम आप देख रहे हैं। केवल जानीबता का नाम लिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि “पाड़े पानी पार बनते, बीबे जी चपरास पहनते।” फिर इस जातीबता का नाम लेने का क्या मतलब है ? जातीबता बोलस हो गई है। केवल उसका नाम लिया जाता है, लेकिन उसमें जान और प्राण बाकी नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह हो गई है कि हमने जिस राष्ट्रीयता को आधार बनाया है उसको सबल और पुष्ट करने के लिये हमें जितना सतर्क रहना चाहिये उतना हम नहीं हुये। मैं उदाहरण के लिये निवेदन करूँगा कि हमने “हिन्दू मुस्लिम भाई भाई” का नारा लगाया। बात ठीक है, यहाँ भाई भाई हम कहने हैं लेकिन मुसलमान में भी हिन्दू के प्रति जितनी भ्रातृत्व की भावना आनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं आई। हिन्दू में तो वह भावना आई लेकिन मुसलमान में नहीं आई। क्यों नहीं आई ? इसलिये नहीं आई कि वह समझने रहे कि हिन्दू हमें बर्न बनाने के लिये यह नारा लगा रहे हैं, उसमें वास्तविकता नहीं है। और उनको हमने ठीक मार्ग पर लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूँगा। बायू मण्डल को छूट कराने के लिये जिसमें देश का विभाजन हुआ जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये था, इसको नहीं करना चाहिये था म करने तां कोई बड़ी हानि नहीं होती, मैं

यह उमाहरण नहीं देना। परन्तु यह दूया कि पाकिस्तान से भाग कर हमारे भाई यहां आये और मस्जिदों में बैठ गये। हमारे सामान में, हमारी सरकार ने मुसलमानों में सद्भावना पैदा करने के लिये विभिन्न मस्जिदों में वे बिखर होकर बैठ गये वे उनमें से उनको निकाला और मस्जिदों को मुसलमानों को दे दिया। परन्तु आज जब हिन्दू जाते हैं काशी विष्वनाथ मन्दिर तो देखते हैं कि श्रीरंगजेब ने उसको तोड़ा और मस्जिद बना दिया और उसका एक भाग आज भी मन्दिर के पीछे है। हिन्दू कहा पहुँचते हैं और उसे देख कर उनके हृदय में यह भावना पैदा होती है कि इन मुसलमानों ने हमारे मन्दिरों को तोड़ा और उन में ईर्ष्या बुद्धि पैदा होती है। और मुसलमान जब जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हाँ, यही हमारी पूर्ण कल्पना रहे हैं और यही हमें करना है और हमारे प्रति उनमें शत्रुता का भाव रहता है। हम नारा भाई भाई का नगाते हैं परन्तु मित्रता उत्पन्न नहीं करते। इसके लिये यदि शासन बोधी दृढ़ता से काम ले और किसी हिन्दू के पास यदि किसी मुसलमान की कोई आयदाद हो, सर्वस्वान हो तो वह उनको दिला दे और यदि किसी हिन्दू की आयदाद किसी मुसलमान के पास हो तो उन हिन्दू को दिला दे, तो स्थिति ठीक हो सकती है। और मुसलमानों को भी इसमें सहयोग करना चाहिये। तभी वास्तविक प्रेम का निर्माण होगा। केवल नारा लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। नारे लगाने से वास्तविक स्थिति का निर्माण नहीं होता। कुछ काल के लिये दोष दूर हो जाता है, कुछ काल के लिये साधारण बायु मजल का निर्माण होता है परन्तु स्थायी प्रेम और स्थायी शुद्धता का बायु मजल निर्मित नहीं होता। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारा गृह मन्त्रालय बोधी हिम्मत के साथ, बोधे साहस के साथ काम ले। जैसे पाकिस्तान के लोगों को अपने साथ रखने के लिये पाकिस्तान की सरकार साहस के साथ, माहस तो क्या है, दुस्साहस के साथ, दुस्साहस भी नहीं, अन्धधाम के साथ

साथ हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करती है तो जिसे इस्लाम में सीरियस कहते हैं, मैं हिन्दी में कहूँगा कि गम्भीरता पूर्वक वह सोचें। सोचती तो है, लेकिन जिसे एक्सेक्यूटिव कहा जाता है, प्रभावशाली दबाव हमारी तरफ से नहीं होता। सीज फायर का कार्य चलता रहा है। परिणाम यह होता है कि कहा से आक्रमण होते रहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर चाटुकारिता की दृष्टि से, दूसरों को प्रसन्न करने के आधार को लेकर, "स्वजनेषु वैरम परेषु मैत्री" की नीति को लेकर हम गृह-कार्य करते हैं तो यह कब तक चलता रहेगा। यह एक विचार-नीति प्रश्न है और इसको हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय को सोचना चाहिये। इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। अगर आप को इसमें शीघ्रता करने में कोई कठिनाई मालूम पड़ती हो, कोई हानि दिखाई देती हो तो मेरे कहने में ही शीघ्रता मत कीजिये, परन्तु सोचिये प्रबन्ध। इस समस्या का समाधान आपको करना ही होगा। इसके बिना आपकी नेक्ली-निटी, राष्ट्रीयता सतरे में है और किसी भी समय अमानक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी गारंटी की बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान से गुप्तचर निरन्तर आते रहते हैं। उस के लिये हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को जितनी सावधानी और मतकंठा के काम करना चाहिये वह नहीं कर रहा है। अगर आज आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोज तलाश करने तो आज भी बड़ी-बड़ी मस्जिदों में बाम्म और अन्य हथियार निकलने जैसेकि पिछले टाइम पर निकले थे। मैं यहाँ मुसलमानों से शत्रुता नहीं रखता हूँ। उन में से बहुत से लोग भले भी हो सकते हैं और सवाई के समय मायर हमारा साथ भी देंगे लेकिन कहा से आ कर आ हमारे यहाँ विघात बायुमंडल भीतर-भीतर पैदा कर रहे हैं उन से सरकार को प्रबन्ध मावधान रहना पड़ेगा। इसलिये कि यहाँ के बहुत से कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से है। यहाँ से खूब और से

[पंडित बबू नारायण बबोरा]

रिश्तत होते हैं, पैसा पाकिस्तान को भेजते हैं। यहाँ लकड़ें पैदा करते हैं और यहाँ से पार्सल भेजते हैं पाकिस्तान की। आप मुझे बतलाइये कि जिन को यहाँ रहना पसन्द नहीं है, जिन को यहाँ पैसा रखना पसन्द नहीं है, वह समय पड़ने पर हमारा कितना साब वे सकेंगे? इस के लिये शासन को जागरूक अवश्य रहना पड़ेगा और जो लोग अच्छे हैं उन की पीठ ठोकना पड़ेगा, उन को अपने साथ ले कर चलना पड़ेगा। मेरा ऐसा तात्पर्य नहीं कि हम सब लोगों को एक ही खाड़ी से हाँकें लेकिन जागरूकता, सावधानी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, अनिवार्य है इस समय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। उस भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय को सास तीर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। घर की ही बात है।

स्वा-नी रामानन्द शास्त्री (बाराबंकी-रहित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : गृह मंत्रालय या ग्रह मंत्रालय ?

पंडित बबू नारायण बबोरा . मैं गृह मंत्रालय बोल रहा हूँ। आप को सुनने में कुछ तकलीफ होती है। मैं आकाश के ग्रहों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, पृथ्वी के ग्रहों की बात कर रहा हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि ऊपर के ग्रह सराब हुए तो भी हमारे गृह की सराबी होती है। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था इस अधिवेशन में, इस सम्बन्ध में एक साधारण भी घटना है। जैसे कि हंडिया से एक चावल टटोल लिया जाता है। गुना डिस्ट्रिक्ट है मध्य प्रदेश में। उस के अशोक नगर की बात है। जैसे देश में इस समय लोग धर्मशाला, मन्दिर, धनाशाला, विधवा-शाला आदि अपने पैरों से बनाते हैं, वैसे लोग शासन से पैसा ले कर जब इस तरह की चीज करते हैं उस में लोगों की कैसी प्रवृत्ति हो गई है। एक ठेकेदार ने सरकार से ठेका लिया

एक विद्यालय के निर्माण का। एक लाख २० का ठेका था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में २५ हजार २० का भी मैटीरियल नहीं बचा होगा। उस का उद्घाटन होने वाला था। भगवान की दया हो गई कि तीन दिन बाद उस का उद्घाटन होने वाला था। उस के पहले ही एक घटना घटी। पूरी की पूरी पाठशाला डह गई। यदि कहीं उस का उद्घाटन हो गया होता तो अभ्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों की हड्डी पसली भी बंगा भी मैं डालने के लिये न बचती। यह स्थिति हो जाती। मैंने निवेदन किया, यहाँ भी लिखा पढ़ी की है क्योंकि श्रान्त का मामला है। कहते हैं कि जांच पड़ताल हो रही है, आप को जवाब दिया जायगा। “ना”। मैं कब तक गाता रहूँगा इस का पता नहीं। ऐसी गड़बड़ी भी होती है। यह तो एक साधारण घटना मैं बताता हूँ। लेकिन उस ठेकेदार को अभी भी ठेके दिये जाते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि ऐसे भ्रादरियों का तो नाइसेंस जस्ट हो जाना चाहिये।

“भी हों लोभी, पातकी, व्ययनी, फूर, गंवार, उन्हें कबहुं मत दीजिये थोड़े हूँ अधिकार।”

उन के अधिकार छिने जाने चाहिये। आज जो अधिकारी काम करते हैं आप उन के अधिकार छीनना चाहते हैं और जो नहीं करते हैं उन को आप रखना चाहते हैं। यह कोई कार्य करने का तरीका है? आज ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह आप को गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिये। जैसे मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय की बहस के साथ कहा था, मैं गृह मंत्रालय से भी चाहूँगा कि उस के द्वारा कुछ गुप्त दौरे लगाये जायें और ऐन समय पर जिस जगह पर पता लगे यहाँ रंगे हाथों लोगों को पकड़ कर तत्काल बंदिब करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस से यह बाबुनडल पैदा होना कि

जब वहां यह क्वॉरंटी नहीं चलेगी, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं चलेगी। जैसे वाचनालय हमारे बड़े त्पानी और तपस्वी रह कर नबी का कार्य करते थे, जैसे ही नबी आज हमारे देश में होने चाहियें जो त्पानी हों, तपस्वी हों, जानरूप हों, सावधान हों और अहमिष्ठ देश की जनता से सर्वत्र भूत कर बुझाई को निकालने के लिये संवेष्ट हों। यहां पर मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण होना चाहिये तभी देश का कल्याण हो सकता है, देश हमारा आगे बढ़ सकता है और हमारी सब तरह की कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकती हैं।

दूसरे मने यह कहा था कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के साथ दूसरे मंत्रालयों का कोषादि-नेशन और कोषापरेशन नहीं मिलता है। सहयोग, सम्पर्क, सहानुभूति एक दूसरे के साथ होनी चाहिये जिस से गृह मंत्रालय वास्तविक रूप से आगे बढ़े। अनाचार कहीं और हो रहा है, सराबी फूड विभाग में है और बदनामी हो रही है हमारे पंत जी की। इस प्रकार से कभी तीन कास तक भी सुचारु नहीं होगा। उस का सब पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये, एक दूसरे विभागों से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को, मंत्रिगण को परामर्श कर के एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये। तो यह भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति अत्यन्त शीघ्र दूर होनी चाहिये।

पुलिस विभाग के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सब से बड़ा जिम्मेवार विभाग है जोकि गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है और जब रक्षक ही अक्षक बन जायें तो समाज क्यों न शासक के लिये तक्षक बन जाये। तो जब तक रक्षक रक्षक नहीं रहेगा तब तक कार्य नहीं चलेगा। पुलिस विभाग स्वयं चोर डाकुओं के मिल जाता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में डाकू समस्या इसीलिये अभी तक हल नहीं हुई है कि पुलिस विभाग में से ५० प्रतिशत नहो बल्कि ६० या ७० प्रतिशत डाकुओं से मिले हुए हैं और उन के साथ मिल कर डकैती करते करते

हैं। हमारे काटपू साहब बड़े ईमानदार, नले और निष्ठावान आदमी हैं लेकिन कभी-कभी भले और निष्ठावान आदमी भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के योग्य नहीं होते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये कि वे इस के योग्य नहीं हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। उन को छोड़ दीजिये।

वंजिज जय नारायण खन्नेल : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि उन से जो भी बन पड़ रहा है वह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन पुलिस विभाग जितना सहयोग करना चाहिये नहीं कर रहा है और डाकुओं से मिल कर घटनायें घट रही हैं। दिन में डाकू घरों में घुस कर आदमियों को बांध कर उन का माल ले कर और मोली मार कर चले जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम जनता को क्या विश्वास दिलाये कि अब हमारे देश में स्वराज्य हो गया है, अब अपना राज्य है। यह तो तभी हो सकेगा जब पहले सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो। जनता को अपने माल और जान की रक्षा की गारंटी मिलनी चाहिये। उन को यह आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये कि उन पर कोई आपत्ति और संकट नहीं आयेगा। तो वह देखना पड़ेगा कि पुलिस विभाग से भ्रष्टाचार दूर किया जाये और वह रक्षक के रूप में कार्य करे।

मैं तो अपनी लड़ी लगा रहा था ताकि मेरी लड़ी न टूटे लेकिन आप बड़ी देर रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद दे कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we had a fairly quiet debate. A number of points were made by hon. Members and one of the happy features of today's debate was that a number of points raised by the hon. Members opposite had been answered to a large extent effectively by a number of hon. Members on

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this side. I am happy that our task has been lightened to a certain extent. All the same, I should like to deal with a few points which require my attention. In the first place, a contention was put forward by a number of hon. Members that there has been an unwieldy expansion in the service personnel of the various departments. May I point out in this connection that during the last ten years in particular, the Government's work has been expanding in all direc-

tions? We have taken a pledge to establish a welfare State. It is not what was formerly mis-called a police State. Therefore, if we have to make a journey from a police State dealing with ordinary or normal matters of administration only, which were a few, to a Welfare State where the Government agencies have to enter into the welfare of all the people in this land, then, naturally, Sir, you would agree with me, we shall have to expand, we shall have to appoint a number of persons, we shall have to open a number of offices and departments. In particular, Sir, may I point out, that while Government are anxious to see that unnecessary expansion is avoided, where it becomes absolutely essential naturally new departments and new offices have to be started and officers have to be appointed thereto.

An hon. Member just now suggested that the Home Ministry has been expanding beyond all measures. May I point out here that the Home Ministry's work was already of a wide character, but during the last six or seven years continuously the work has been rising? It started, say, with the abolition of the States Ministry. A number of points have still to be dealt with. That was the reason why the States Ministry's work was transferred to the Home Ministry and that work, to the extent that it was there, had to be carried on. Then, we had other activities to be taken. About two or three years ago we had the

question of the States reorganisation. That was a very important question. A committee was appointed. The Committee made a number of recommendations. All those which concerned a number of States had to be taken into account. For that purpose we had to start what is known as the Reorganisation Division. Thus, every year, may I point out, we are having expansion in the Home Ministry along directions which are absolutely healthy and which are progressive.

Then, you are also aware—I am pointing out only a few to show that we have to undertake certain activities—that there are often epidemics here and there, and for that purpose the work grew so much that it required constant attention and pre-planning. To a certain extent we had floods here and there, we had accidents, we had also the visitations of God's wrath and curses. For all this we had to start a department and give a proper training. I may point out to the hon. Member that we had to keep in readiness staff and officers not only at the centre but in the States also for the purpose of dealing immediately and effectively with all these questions.

We had also to deal, as you are aware, with the question of minorities to a certain extent under the Constitution. First we had a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That work itself has increased, because we have got a division which deals not only with welfare officers but—the hon. Member did not possibly know—we are having a section where we keep our vigilant eyes upon the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services of the Government of India. We are also advising the State Governments to see to it that this representation which has been given to these communities and castes is gradually given effect to. Also, I may assure the hon. Member that we are trying our best to

increase the percentage, but there are certain difficulties. One of the difficulties is that these people have taken to education only during the last 15 years. Formerly there was absolutely no education and, therefore, on the one hand we have to see to it that efficiency is fully maintained. On the other hand, we have to see that large classes of these people who are 550 lakhs so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, and who are two crores so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned are satisfied, and that is the reason why we have to look after the interests of these people, so far as the question of administration is concerned.

As regards representation, I am happy that their percentage is gradually rising. The percentage in Class III and Class IV posts has almost reached the percentage based on their population. But we are anxious that a great deal of increase among them should be there in the services also, and that is the reason why a number of hon. Members were sorry that the proportion did not rise to the percentage that they want.

May I point out that the percentage can rise only with the rise in the general educational and other attainments of these people? In respect of promotion, it would not be possible and it would be inadvisable to have a percentage in respect of promotion. At the recruitment stage we are having it, but at the higher stage, if a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe Government servant looks only to his caste for preferment or promotion, it would be an end of all efficient administration. That is the reason why they were having the percentage at the recruitment stage. It would be difficult to have it at the promotion stage, though we are taking care to see that no injustice is done and that the claims of every Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate in Government service is looked after properly at the highest level. This is the reason why the number of departments has been rising.

In this respect, may I point out that after reorganisation the Government of India have to look after six or seven territories. We have got the four territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. We have got the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; we have also got the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Their administration has to be looked after by the Central Government direct. The Central Government have to spend—let it be understood very clearly—far more than the meagre income that we receive from the various States like Manipur and the rest. Crores of rupees are being spent. The reason is that all these areas are not developed; to a large extent they are undeveloped, and they have to be brought at least to the stage in which we have the other States under the States Reorganisation Act. That question is being attended to very effectively.

May I point out that there is a tempo of development in all these territories which is far larger than what the hon. Members might understand. It is for this reason that the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs have to increase their activities and have to look after all these problems.

The last point in this connection is the question of protection of linguistic minorities. Under the States Reorganisation Act, an officer had to be appointed, known as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, for the purpose of finding out to what extent the circular that we had issued in the light of the discussions in this House and in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission has been implemented and whether any further action is necessary in that respect. A number of hon. Members have not been appreciating that, and possibly they did not know what this Commissioner has been doing in this respect. He has till now visited a number of States, almost all the States in the South. He is going to visit some more States in the East and also he has been in receipt of a number of

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representations to every one of which he gives the fullest attention. His first report has been received by us and it would be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible. So, this great work has been increasing. He has to deal with representations from private persons. He has also to find out the reaction of the various State Governments. For that purpose, he has called a conference of the representatives of the various States in Madras in May next. There the whole question will be dealt with. If the work is carried on persuasively, if we give more attention to argument than to mere sentiment, all these questions are not incapable of solution. They can be discussed and a satisfactory way might be found out. That is why the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been carrying on his work. The work is being attended to as best as possible under the circumstances laid down in the Constitution and also in the States Reorganisation Act.

Regarding the service personnel, even as it is, the percentage of service personnel to the population is far less in India than in a number of other countries. I have got the figures in regard to some countries of the world. In U.S.A., the number of employees per lakh of population is 1,344.2 (Interruptions.)

Shri Nath Pai: What about their national income?

Shri Datar: Let hon. Members hear me in patience, and I will answer

Shri Nath Pai: You will not, because you do not know what we are asking for. What about their per capita income?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would tell you what he has got.

Shri Datar: In U.K. the percentage is still larger. It is 2,067.7 per lakh of population. It does not necessarily depend upon the wealth or the prosperity of the country. In U.S.A., it

is 1,344 whereas in U.K., which is certainly not so prosperous as U.S.A., it is 2,067; Canada 967, Australia 1,000, New Zealand 295; but, so far as India is concerned, it is 215. So, it is roughly 200 against 2,000 or one-tenth roughly. That answers the question which the hon. Member has raised.

Shri Nath Pai: The per capita income in India is, according to the Reserve Bank bulletin, Rs. 55 whereas in the U.S.A. it is Rs. 13,000; it is 27 times higher.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes): Now that we are getting statistical information, I would like to know whether compared to the population, we have fewer ministers here or more ministers

Shri Datar: So, I was pointing out that the percentage of Government servants as against the total population is not so large as the hon. Member suggests.

Regarding the Preventive Detention Act, this morning more or less a half-hearted attempt was made to raise this question, saying that the Act is still there. But the percentage is so small. As against 1,855 on 31st December, 1955, we have on 31st December, 1958 only 72 and we have liberalised the conditions. Therefore, that point has no substance at all.

Shri Nath Pai: That is because we are vigilant all the time

Shri Datar: Take the question of Delhi Administration. Here also a number of hon. Members made a point that the Delhi Administration was expensive, that the Delhi Administration was not receiving full attention from the Government of India and so on. May I point out in this connection that in respect of the Delhi Administration even after the formation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, even after the transfer of a certain amount of work to the

Corporation from the Delhi Administration, a lot of work still has to be carried on by the Delhi Administration. That is the reason why the Delhi Administration has to be kept up, though we have already rationalised the administration and the expenditure has come down by at least Rs. 1 lakh. So far as the Delhi Secretariat is concerned, a number of Secretaries have been removed and the work has been lightened to a certain extent. In this connection, the House will kindly note that the Delhi Administration has to be maintained. But Government are anxious to see that the administration is not so expensive as the hon. Members think.

Secondly, in respect of the grants to the Delhi Municipal Corporation also, an hon. Member contended that the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not receiving full grant. That is not the correct state of affairs. May I point out here that the Government of India have appointed a special officer for pointing out what are their requirements and what would be their resources and that officer is carrying on his work. Pending the receipt of his report, the Government have already granted a number of lakhs of rupees for the Delhi Municipal administration. An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 lakhs has been paid in 1958-59 and another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the budget estimates for 1959-60.

Then, in respect of the capital works also the Government of India are going to give a loan amounting to Rs. 78 lakhs; rather, we have already paid Rs. 75 lakhs. In the present budget Rs. 90 lakhs have been provided for this. Here we must remember that the Delhi Municipal Corporation was started about a year ago. We are prepared to give them whatever they require, provided they take full advantage of their own resources. They have to gather some experience. Therefore, it is too early to say that the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not being looked after by Government as properly as it ought to be.

Then a point was made out that the rural area of Delhi is not likely to receive full attention. May I point out in this connection that so far as the Delhi Municipal Corporation is concerned, it consists of both the urban area as also the villages in the Delhi territory? This is an experiment which has to be made to bring the rural and urban population together and, as you are aware, a provision has been made in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act that there has to be a rural section for looking after and safeguarding the interests of the rural population. In addition to this, as you are aware, we have recently passed, the Parliament has recently passed, certain Bills, one for the purpose of giving greater rights in the lands for the rural population. Secondly, panchayats are also going to be established. The Government of India are anxious that the rural population of Delhi does not suffer at all. On the other hand, it is likely to get more advantages on account of its proximity to the capital of India. That is the reason why the Government of India have to give full attention, not only to the urban population but to the rural population also. In the Acts that have been passed and also in the measures that have been taken, we have always seen to it that the rural interests are not ignored. The rural interests have to be advanced, because the rural population requires our larger support on account of the peculiar conditions in which the villagers have been living. Then, so far as the community development is concerned, we have covered more than half of the Delhi territory and if the hon. Members go into the Delhi territory they would find that there are signs and indications of a new life and along with it a right awakening among the people. That is a very good sign. That, I may assure hon. Members, is the direct responsibility of Parliament to look after the Delhi area as well as possible.

* Certain hon. Members made a criticism that the two Committees that have been appointed were not doing

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their work properly. That point has been answered by another hon. Member from this side. May I point out that these two Committees, the Public Relations Committee and the Industrial Committee, are doing very good work? They are a very useful means of communication between the people at large and the administration. During the few months that they have been in office, they are carrying on their work very well. They have been receiving the co-operation of the people. As it has been pointed out already, in view of the fact that there is no separate legislative set up here—there could not be one on account of the difficulties that we have discussed in this House when the States Reorganisation Act was passed—the Government had to take care to see that public opinion is associated as largely as possible with the administrative set up. Apart from the Delhi Municipal Corporation to which a number of powers have been given, there are some subjects which are compulsory, which are imperative and others which are discretionary. It is open to them to expand the field of their activities as largely as possible, consistently with financial requirements. We have these two bodies which bring the public into direct contact with the administration. We have also the Central Advisory body for Delhi which often meets and, as an hon. Member pointed out, it carries on very good work. A number of points are raised and they are answered.

An hon. Member suggested that whatever taxes were recovered so far as Delhi is concerned, were not being spent over the Delhi territory. May I point out that if all the amounts that we spend over either the Delhi Municipal Corporation or the Delhi Development body,—there is also the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Government of India have taken the responsibility for financing all big development projects in Delhi—are taken into consideration, you will

agree, that much more is being spent over Delhi on account of its importance and with a view to place the Delhi Administration on as sound a footing as possible, and lastly, to advance the interests of the rural population. So far as Delhi is concerned, may I point out that there is no reason for this House to be either critical or misapprehensive? The interests of Delhi are being looked after very well.

An hon. Member suggested that there was no need for a Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner or the Principal Administrator is a direct link between the Government of India and the State Administration. He has a lot of very responsible work to do. The Government of India have to carry on the administration through the Chief Commissioner. Therefore, it is not proper to say that in respect of the Delhi Administration, there ought to be no Administrator at all. Just as we have Administrators, Chief Commissioners or Lieutenant Governors in other territories, Delhi also, especially on account of its importance, requires an officer of the type and of the character of a Chief Commissioner. That is the reason why Delhi has been receiving this attention.

Shri L. Achaw Singh made some general points or general complaints about Manipur Administration. May I point out to him that in the Advisory Committee, the Member raised a number of points and they are all attended to? If I mistake not, their income is so small and the whole territory is so undeveloped that for some years more, the Government of India will have to spend more over Manipur for the purpose of bringing up the administration to as high a level as possible.

Then, he stated that the system that was being followed for the purpose of recruiting Government servants is unscientific. I fail to understand what

the hon. Member means by "unscientific". We have got a system by which the higher officers of Class I and Class II are appointed directly on the recommendation of the U.P.S.C. So far as the lower appointments are concerned, they have to be on the nomination of the employment exchange. This is a more scientific method than what might be followed perhaps in some other countries. Therefore, no objection can be taken, and it is not proper to say that it is not scientific.

He stated that there was corruption there was inefficiency. All these are very vague charges and it is not proper to make such vague charges. If the hon. Member has a particular case in view, certainly it is his right to bring it to our notice and it is our duty to look into that and see that if there is anything wrong, that is corrected. If the officer has not been carrying on his duties properly, then a disciplinary proceeding has to be started against him, and if there is something more serious, then more serious proceedings have to be taken against him. Therefore, the Government of India are anxious to see that corruption is rooted out completely

Another hon. Member contended that the number of departments was being multiplied without reduction in other cases. He made reference to the police in Delhi and elsewhere. He stated that we had the police department, then we had the special police department and then lastly, we had the administrative vigilance organisation. May I point out that so far as the police are concerned, they are dealing with the ordinary question of the detection of crime and with law and order? So far as the special police establishment is concerned, it was established for the purpose of rooting out corruption amongst Government officers. Its reports are published every year; they are placed before this hon. House and oftentimes they are debated upon. Then the administrative vigilance organisation is necessary, as the term itself implies, for the purpose of exercising vigilance

with a view to prevent the commission of offences. Therefore, its field is larger and if you take into account the reports of these bodies during the last two or three years, you will find that all the complaints that are received are minutely looked into and whenever necessary, proper action is taken by the S.P.E. or others. Every matter is properly looked into either departmentally or, wherever it is necessary, criminally. That is the reason why these have their own spheres of work, and the accumulated effect of the work of all these different bodies would be a purification, a correction completely in the official class so far as the defects to which the hon. Members have been referring.

So far as the general allegation about corruption is concerned, I may again point out that corruption has been coming down. It is no use merely contending here that it is going up. Therefore, I may point out that these three particular bodies are absolutely for the purpose of carrying out the work

18 hrs.

Only one sentence about the Citizenship Act. An hon. Member made a complaint in respect of one case. So far as that case is concerned, a man came from East Pakistan. He came naturally with a Pakistani passport and our visa, and immediately on coming here he surrendered the whole thing, and he continued to live in India unauthorisedly for a number of years. He did not first apply for citizenship certificate. Only then he applied. And naturally, it was found that when there was such a man who had been living, who had been violating the rules, he could not be given any citizenship certificate, much less given the right to practise in the courts in India.

Shri Nath Pai: This was a very complex case.

• श्री नथू देव (बम्बई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में सन्देह नहीं कि जिसना बड़ा

[श्री पद्म देव]

हमारा मुल्क है उसने ही योग्य व्यक्ति के नेतृत्व में उस का यह कार्य है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 20, 1959/Phalguna 29, 1880 (Saka).