

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.
Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee on the 31st March, 1960.

12.06 hrs.

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

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri Mahanty.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I should like to make a slight correction to what I said yesterday. I made a reference to a departmental examination for R.T.E. Grade III, and not Grade II. Secondly, what I said about promotion to Grade II remains as it is, namely, merit basis and seniority basis,—nothing particular.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty—hon. Members may take ten minutes each.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May we know, Sir, when the hon. Minister is likely to reply?

Mr. Speaker: How much time will the hon. Minister take?

Shri Datar: He will take about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We have got 2 hours 45 minutes. We must take up the non-official business at 3-30 today. Between now and 3-30 we have got 3½ hours. 2½ hours will be devoted to this, after which we will take up the next item also.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The time may be extended.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the debate on these Demands go up to 3-30, the Government will have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call the hon. Minister at 2-30. From now we will have 2½ hours. If hon. Members will confine their remarks to ten or twelve minutes we can accommodate some more hon. Members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I may point out, Sir, that very few Members from the Opposition got chance yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not ignoring even a single group. I have been calling one after the other. Some Opposition groups ignore the existence of unattached Members, and I find it very difficult. Every group insists upon its being called. There are two or three groups here, but there are as many as 30 or 40 unattached Members.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, the division of time on the basis of 2|3rd to this side and 1|3rd to the Opposition affects us because most of the time out of this 2/3 is taken up by hon. Ministers. Therefore, the Ministers' time should ordinarily be excluded from the total time which is divided, because the Ministers reply to the arguments put forward by both the sides.

Mr. Speaker: Let it continue as it is for this session, I will consider the matter for the next session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I, Sir, reply to the point raised by my hon. friend. During the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry which we took up earlier, much more time than their quota, about 50 per cent. was given to them.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Sir, the time may be divided 50:50.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time at my disposal being very short I would like to ad-

dress myself to two or three aspects of the Home Ministry's Demands. Sir, the story is long and the story may be also bitter, but the time is short. Therefore, I should first like to begin with our border check-posts.

Now, during this morning's Question Hour, some questions were asked regarding our border check-posts to which the Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Ministry offered answers. At that time, Sir, I had raised a point of procedure, that such questions had to be legitimately answered by the Home Ministry inasmuch as Demands had been made for expenditure under the Head 'Police' in the Home Ministry's Demands.

Coming to the border check-posts, I need only say that these occupy a very strategic importance in our scheme of defence. Even though year after year this House has been sanctioning expenditure to be incurred on account of our border check-posts, the Government have thought it fit to keep this House in dark about the condition of our border check-posts. I can well anticipate the hon. Minister replying that all possible steps are being taken in the best possible manner to man our check-posts. I do not venture to dispute that, but I only need say that his 'best' could have been better. Really, it is a tragedy that this House has never been told about our border check-posts. I went through the pages of the Home Ministry's Report. I went through the pages of the Defence Ministry's Report. Not a single word has been mentioned about our border check-posts.

The hon. Minister can also say that these questions may be addressed to the Defence Ministry, in view of the fact that the border defence, the border check-posts have now been delegated to the Defence Ministry. In that event, I would only like to add, these Demands should not have featured on the pages of the Home Ministry's Demands. Then, I think, we could have asked the Defence Ministry to let us

have a concrete picture about our border check-posts.

Why I say this? When, last year, the crisis of Chinese aggression on the Indian borders took place, the entire Government, the entire country was caught napping. That is how, Sir, 12000 square miles of Indian territory were captured without our offering even the slightest resistance. Last year, in August, when the Chinese penetration took place in the Kameng and Subansiri divisions of NEFA, our border check-posts did not offer the slightest resistance. That is how Longju was captured; that is how the Assam riflemen in the Longju outpost were outflanked; that is how the Khinzemane outpost was taken. Even when the Chinese literally were moving mountains in Ladakh sector, our border check-posts had no information, much less did they offer resistance.

In this context, when we come to consider the condition of our border check-posts, we really find that it leaves much to be desired. This House might be knowing that we have 700 miles of frontier along the McMahon line between India and China. There are only 15 or 16 flag-flying posts in that sector and out of these 15 or 16 flag-flying posts only about four or five may be military check-posts. Therefore, I had thought that more provision should have been made in this year's budget for streamlining our border check-posts. But I find that in the present budget, we have made a provision of Rs. 24,56,200 only for border check-posts in the northern and the north-eastern sector, even though we have made a provision for Rs. 24 lakhs for our secret service. If this is not an imbalance I do not know what imbalanced priorities are. We are spending Rs. 24 lakhs for secret intelligence. I do not know how efficiently the secret intelligence department has worked. It might have worked in dogging the activities of the Opposition parties, but it has signally failed when it came to anticipate the activities of those who are the aggressors. Therefore, I was venturing to submit that

[Shri Mahanty]

there has been an imbalance in the priorities inasmuch as we have made a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs for secret service for which no accounts are ever offered and for which no vouchers are ever kept and which are never scrutinised, whereas we have made a paltry provision of Rs. 25,56,200 for our border check-posts on our very strategic Indo-Tibetan and Kashmir-Tibetan border.

Then I would like to take up the question of the linguistic minorities. The hardships which the linguistic minorities in this country have been undergoing were for the first time brought to the notice of the country by the States Reorganisation Commission. If I may venture to say so, it was little short of a shock to the national conscience. In that background the Constitution was amended and article 350B was inserted in the Constitution providing for the appointment of a Special Officer to look after the interests of the linguistic minorities. I do not know how serious the Government was about the appointment of the Special Officer. Why I say so is because of this. Even though the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956, making provision for this and the Constitution was amended in 1956, the Special Officer was appointed on 30th July, 1957.

12.13 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

He took about four months to open his office in Allahabad. His office was opened on 27th October, 1957. Thereafter, his first report was presented to the President on 23rd December, 1958. Be that as it may, the first report was highly unsatisfactory inasmuch as full information regarding the linguistic minorities and their problems was not reflected in its pages. At that time, when I initiated a discussion on this report in this House, I had pointed out the various lacunae in the report and I had men-

tioned that at least one State Government, the Government of Bihar, did not choose to reply to the questionnaire issued by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who was functioning under an article of the Constitution. Therefore I had submitted to the Government to advise the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go into the problems of the linguistic minorities living in Bihar. At that time, the hon. Minister had replied that all possible steps were being taken to mitigate their grievances. The word "all" was emphasised. But I regret to say that even now nothing has been done in the matter. I wrote to the hon. Minister as late as 16th January, 1960 to which I received a reply only in the month of March. In this context, I would also like to submit that unless the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, functioning under article 350B, is redeemed from the various handicaps, he is not likely to function in the manner which is expected of him.

In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 350B(2) which says that the Commissioner should only investigate and "report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct". Therefore, the entire initiative rests on the discretion of the President who is, of course, at every stage advised by the Cabinet. If the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner does not take note of the grievances of the linguistic minorities, *suo motu* or on any reference or any grievance made, and if his investigation is conditioned by the directions from the President, then, I venture to submit that he is after all going to prove infructuous so far as the linguistic minorities are concerned. Therefore, I should take this occasion to submit to the hon. Minister to consider the amendment of article 350B so as to give the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner full scope and full range for pursuing the activities which have

been mentioned in the article to which I have already made a reference.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister once again to the hardships which the Oriya linguistic minorities in Bihar have been undergoing. I do not say so in any sense of narrow parochialism or of linguistic expansionism. The very human values which we are upholding not only in this country but abroad are at stake when it comes to the question of linguistic minorities.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken ten minutes. He may kindly finish in one minute.

Shri Mahanty: I am the only speaker from my group and I thought I could get more time.

Mr. Chairman: He may take two more minutes.

Shri Mahanty: I shall conclude in two or three minutes. As the time at my disposal is being further curtailed by you, I cannot go into that aspect of the matter which I have just mentioned. But I once again bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that even though I sent in my grievances, as per his request on the floor of this House, as late as 16th January, 1960, I received a reply—a one-line reply—only in the month of March, and I do not know where I stand or where the linguistic minorities stand. Therefore, I would only venture to submit that in future, the hon. Minister should be at least more serious when they make promises. If any promise is made, it should be seriously pursued.

I would take this opportunity to submit to the hon. Home Minister, in all humility, that the solution of the Oriya linguistic minorities in Bihar can only be solved if the Seraikella sub-division and Kharaswan are transferred to the State of Orissa. In 1948, when these two Indian States were taken back from Orissa, the conditions were little short of unconscionable. No reasons were ever offered. The

Bavdekar Tribunal that was appointed specifically to go into this matter never functioned for some reasons known to the Government alone. Be that as it may, I do not wish to go into that sorry and sordid chapter. All that I would now urge is only this: that we are prepared to leave the entire matter in the hands of the hon. Home Minister. Let the Home Minister decide what principles should be applied in determining this issue, and we are prepared to abide by any decision that may be taken in accordance with those principles.

The other day, the Congress President Shri Sanjeeva Reddy also made this recommendation, namely, for settling these boundary issues certain sets of principles should be evolved and all the boundary disputes should be settled accordingly. I only repeat and emphasise, and I hope the hon. Minister will pay some attention to this, to the Oriya in Bihar from, what should I say, extinction.

श्री नेकराम नेगी (महासू-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : जनाब मोहतरमा साहिबा, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझ को मौका दिया कि मैं होम मिनिसट्री की डिमांड्स पर अपने खयालात का इजहार कर सकूँ।

मैं एक ऐसे इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ, मेरा मतलब हिमाचल प्रदेश से है, जो ना सिर्फ इन्तसादी और माली हालत में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, बल्कि वहाँ सियासी आजादी की भी बिल्कुल कमी है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान एक आजाद मुल्क है और हिमाचल की कुछ किस्मती है कि वहाँ राजाओं और महाराजाओं का राज भी खत्म हो गया है, मगर वहाँ का किसान आज अपने आपको इतना ही बेबस पाता है, जितना कि आजादी को हासिल करने से पहले था। कहने को तो वहाँ से हम लोग पालियामेंट में मुतसिब होकर आते हैं, और प्रदेश में

[श्री नेकराम नेगी]

टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल और एडवाइजरी काउंसिल है, मगर ये सिर्फ नाम के लिये प्रजातंत्र (जम्हूरियत) का नक्शा बनाती हैं, मगर सही बात यह है कि इन काउंसिलों को न तो कोई अस्तियारात है और न वह जनता की मांगों को पूरा करने की ताकत सही मानों में रखती हैं।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हिमाचल का किसान अपनी देश भक्ति में हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से के किसान से पीछे नहीं है। उसने भी राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी की सीडरशिप में आजादी और जम्हूरियत का स्वाद देखा था। वह भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू के पंचायती राज का इस्तकबाल करने के लिये बेचैनी के साथ तैयार हैं, मगर उनको दुःख होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश से सिर्फ चन्द मील के फासले पर पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान अपने मेम्बर मुतखिब करके ऐजिलेटेव असम्बली और काउंसिल में भेजते हैं और उनको पूरे अस्तियारात हैं कि अपने प्रदेश की हुकूमत में पूरा हिस्सा ले सकें और इन असम्बलियों और काउंसिलों के जरिये से अपनी बजारतें कायम कर सकें। और अपने कानून बना सकें, और सयासी और इक्तसादी मांगों को पूरा कर सकें।

अभी कल की बात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक सी० क्लास स्टेट थी। उसकी बजारत भी उसकी जनता का पूरा हाथ उसकी हुकूमत में था, लेकिन आज हिमाचल प्रदेश का किसान सरकारी अफसरों के रहमों करम पर है। उसकी टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल की ताकत पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की म्युनिसिपैलिटी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड से भी कम है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे काबिले तंजीम जनाब होम निस्ट्र साहब जिन पर न सिर्फ कमायूं और गढ़वाल के पहाड़ी इलाकों को बल्कि हिमाचल के पहाड़ी इलाकों को भी फल्य है, पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि इन पहाड़ी इलाकों के रहने वाले अपनी किस्मतों के मालिक बन सकें।

जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुद एक पहाड़ी इलाके के रहने वाले हैं और मैं उनका यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं समझता कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में पहाड़ी इलाकों के रहने वालों की ईमानदारी और बहादुरी को धारू है, और उन्होंने सैकड़ों साल को राजाओं और महाराजाओं को गुलामी और जुल्मों के बाद भी अपने नेशनल कैरेक्टर को बरकरार रखा है। आज उसकी आंखें जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ हैं। ताकि उनको सही मानों में हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी होने का हक मिल सकें।

आज अक्सर पंजाब से यह आवाजें उठती हैं कि हिमाचल को पंजाब में शामिल कर लिया जाये। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के सब प्रदेशों को खत्म करके सिर्फ एक भारत प्रदेश बना दिया जाये तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हिमाचल का एक एक बच्चा उसका इस्तकबाल करेगा। मगर जब तक जबान और कलाचर की बुनियाद पर प्रवेशों की बुनियादें कायम हैं तब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब का हिस्सा नहीं बन सकता। हमारा अपना कल्चर है या कि पहाड़ी कल्चर है और उस पर हमको फल्य है। और हमारे भाई ने उसकी हिफाजत की जिम्मेदारी ली है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिमाचल पंजाब के मुकाबले में तालीम में, दौलत में और सयासी दौड़ में बहुत पीछे है, हालांकि कौमी एकता में उससे बहुत आगे है और अगर हिमाचल को पंजाब का एक हिस्सा बना दिया गया तो पंजाब में जो बबा हिन्दी और पंजाबी और आर्य-समाज और सिख की है वह हमारे यहां भी पहुंच जायेगी और वह प्रदेश जिसकी सरहदें आज चीन और तिब्बत से मिली हुई हैं, एक खतरनाक हालत अस्तियार करके पंजाब की पायेतस्त रियासत बन जायेगा, और हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक खतरे की सूरत अस्तियार कर लेगा। आज भी हमारी बदकिस्मती से हमारे पंजाब के भाई हमको अपने से कम दरजे का समझते हैं, और अपनी दौलत और

तालीम का फायदा उठाकर हमको दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज भी हमारे यहां जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी सरकारी मुलाजिमते हैं, तिजारतें हैं, वह भी हमारे प्रदेश में हमारे हाथ में नहीं बल्कि पंजाबी भाइयों और दूसरों के हाथ में हैं। आज हिमाचल के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोग बेदार हो रहे हैं, हमारे बच्चे तालीम हासिल करके अच्छे से अच्छे मोहदों के लिये, बड़ी से बड़ी तिजारतों के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर हिमाचल को पंजाब के रहसो करम पर छोड़ दिया गया तो हिमाचल में कभी भी हिमाचल वालों का राज न होगा बल्कि राजाओं और महाराजाओं से आज्ञा होने के बाद नये किस्म की पंजाबी राजाओं के गुलाम बन जायेंगे।

और सितम उस फरेबी देखिये कि किस तरह हमारे साथ साँतेली मां का सा सलूक किया जाता है। अभी चन्द साल हुए कि बद-किस्मती से हमारे सेक्रेटिरिएट में प्राग लग गयी, पंजाब सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान भर के करोड़ों रुपये से एक शानदार दारुलसलतनत चंडीगढ़ में बनाया और उसकी अजीमुद्दशन इमारतें शिमल में खाली पड़ी रहीं। हमने गिड़गिड़ा कर पंजाब सरकार से दरखास्त की कि शिमले की सेक्रेटिरिएट की बिल्डिंग हमको धारजी तौर पर दे दें, मगर उनको कानों पर जू तक न रेंगी और इमारतें खाली पड़ी रहीं। और हिमाचल के सरकारी मुलाजिमान शिमले की बिल्डिंगों पर मालों बटे हुए काम करते रहे और कर रहे हैं। आज पंजाब सेक्रेटिरिएट की बिल्डिंग दिल्ली के रेलवे बोर्ड को दे दी गयी है मगर हिमाचल जिसका आज भी यह मतालबा है कि शिमला की एक एक इंच जमीन हिमाचल प्रदेश का हिस्सा है, यहां की सेक्रेटिरिएट की बिल्डिंग को नहीं पा सका।

मैं आपकी इजाजत से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एस० आर० सी० ने हिमाचल के साथ सलत और इन्साफ़ी की है शिमला और कांगड़ा का इलाका इन्तसादी और सयासी रूप से हिमाचल का कर्षण है। आज के हिमाचल की तस्वीर

एक ऐसी मूर्ति की तस्वीर है जिसका कहीं से हाथ काट दिया गया है और कहीं से भ्रांख गायब कर दी है। मगर हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह महसूस करते हैं कि शिमला और कांगड़ा का इलाका हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये कितना जरूरी है और एस० आर० सी० को नाइन्साफी को दूर करने हिमाचल को जनता की मांगों को पूरा करेंगे।

मैं अपनी तकरीर खतम करने से पहले जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हुश्या हिमाचल की तरफकी में जाती तौर से दिसचस्पी ली है, वहां सड़कों और स्कूलों को कायम करने में मदद दी है, मगर हिमाचल का जनता इस मदद के अलावा जम्हूरी आज्ञादी को भी मांग करती है और स्वाहिस करती है कि दिन दूर नहीं जबकि एक विशाल हिमाचल प्रदेश बने, वहां टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल के बजाये जनता की मुंतलिब की हुई लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली बने, शिमला उसकी राजधानी हो, लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के बजाये गवर्नर उसका हैड क्वार्टर हो, और हिमाचल के लोग यह कह सकें कि उनका सियासी दरजा किसी हालत में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के नीचे नहीं है।

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Madam Chairman, the Home Ministry is our Ministry. I say it is our Ministry because we, belonging to the Union Territories of India, are being administered by the Home Ministry. So, the debate on Home Affairs is to us a general debate.

I shall confine myself to Tripura at present. Regarding transport, what is the position. The only road which connects Tripura with the rest of India is the Assam-Agartala road. The road is our real life-line. I say so because it does not cross Pakistan. It runs from India to India via India. There is another route, air-route from Calcutta to Agartala. That air-

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route is also our life-line, but only as long as good relations are maintained with Pakistan. Crores of rupees have been and are being spent for the construction of this Road, but all-round completion of it is yet to be made. What about the bridges and culverts? Repair works of bridges and culverts take more than one year. The materials are there, the money is there, the decision is there, the approval is there, yet the work takes more than one year, which is not at all justified.

Coming to irrigation what we find if the money given by the Government is properly utilized, and if the irrigation works are done properly, a few lakhs more can be added to the production of Tripura. If a small switch gate for Sukh-Sagar area of Udaypur sub-division is constructed, that area alone will give one lakh maunds of paddy. In this way, if canals are dug for removing excess water and for watering lands and tilla lands whenever it is necessary and small switch gates are constructed at necessary points then Tripura will no longer be a deficit area in food. But that is not being done, though the money is there, the sanction is there, and everything is there.

What is more surprising, is that the money is very often surrendered. Again the Ministry gives us money, again the same works are taken up and before the completion of the work again the money is surrendered. This has been going on in rotating order.

After a long time, and after much deliberation, the work of digging canal in Khaura-Bil area of Kallasahar sub-division has been taken up and a contractor has been entrusted with the work. Now the contractor has offered such a low rate for earth cutting that no one is ready to work and the result is that the production is hampered. I want to know why the work is not being done under muster roll system. Large volume of work is

being done in Delhi under the muster roll system, and it is done very well. So, the Ministry should think over the matter and, if possible, adopt it in the case of Tripura also, as it is a very serious matter and it affects production.

I now come to drinking water. A proposal to supply drinking water to the Agartala people was approved and money also was given long ago but the work has not been started yet. Since the money is there, the approval is there and the urgency is there, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that this is attended to early. As far as giving money is concerned, we have no complaints against this ministry as they give us ample money. In the yearly Budget of 1958 the Home Ministry has given us about Rs. 5½ crores, in the year 1959 about Rs. 6 crores and in the current year about Rs. 7 crores. Moreover, about Rs. 9 crores were allotted to us in the Second Plan. We are being paid whenever it is necessary and whenever we ask for it. I hope during the Third Plan also we will be paid at least double of what has been paid to us in the Second Plan. But whether the question which peeps in our mind does peep in the mind of our Minister or not, there are efficient and able officers in this Ministry and so it is unbelievable that the vital question does not appear in their mind; that question is whether the money has been properly utilized and how far the work has progressed in the light of the big sum that is given to us. I do not say that a judicial enquiry should be made but a thorough departmental enquiry can be made and decision can be taken as to how to overcome the difficulty, if any. The Ministry should think over the matter seriously.

Then I come to the administrative set up in Tripura. The general feeling is that the departments, directorates and offices are overcrowded with officials and too many cooks are spoiling the dinner. So, the top heavy

administration should be changed. What is more important and desirable to the people at large is the simplification of the process through which papers are to move as that helps to take quick decisions. They do not want to wait for years or months together and thereby being harassed. They want to know the decision, whether it is 'yes' or 'no', within seven days.

I now come to the Territorial Council. People want more autonomy, as far as the Territorial Council is concerned. They are not satisfied with the degree of autonomy provided by the Territorial Council Act. As a first step, to satisfy the peoples' desire the Territorial Council Act as such, which provides very limited power, should be made free from all restrictions imposed by the Administrator. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman should be given powers and facilities to act as Chairman.

Coming to the question of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, I like to say that due attention is not paid to the recommendations of the Central Tribal Welfare Board and the Board for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Home Ministry should see that all the recommendations are given effect to. If the recommendations are not given effect to, I do not understand the meaning of having such recommendations.

Due to invasion by rats in many parts of Tripura the sufferings of the tribals are unspeakable. The ways and means that have been or are going to be adopted to face the invasion are not adequate. More serious attention should be paid to this problem by the Home Ministry.

In the days of the late Ruler of Tripura loans were given to tribals, mostly Joomias in times of famine. Now they are not in a position to repay the loans. So, the loans should be remitted. The amount of loans also, I understand, is not very big.

Post-matriculate stipends for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes were being distributed by the Education Ministry of the Government of India. Now powers have been transferred to the States and Territories for distributing the same. Now complaints regarding irregularities and delay etc. in distributing the stipends are being received. To avoid such troubles I propose that all powers regarding the stipends should be vested in the Home Ministry, as far as Union Territories are concerned. The Home Ministry should receive all the petitions and should distribute stipends directly.

Then I come to broadcasting in Tripuri language. It begins with a Tripuri song of which the language is Tripuri but the tunes are not Tripuri. I submit that tunes should also be Tripuri, as far as possible. After the song the next item is speeches made by the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister; the next item is market price, and it concludes by a Tripuri song. We should think over the matter as to why broadcasts in Tripuri have been arranged. Amongst the tribals of Tripura, Tripuri-speaking tribals are in a vast majority and the majority of other tribals also know Tripuri. In the eastern part of India, Tripura and her tribal population occupy a very important place from time immemorial. Which is not unknown to the authority. If it is the intention of the Government to make them understand what the Government is thinking and doing for their welfare and in this way trying to raise their standard of living to the level of the people of the rest of India, then more items should be added to the broadcasting programme. That is the recommendation of the Central Tribal Welfare Board and how much money the Govt. is spending yearly under what different items.

Lastly, I come to rehabilitation, with which the Home Ministry is directly concerned.

The Rehabilitation Ministry says that they have spent already Rs. 11

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crores for the rehabilitation of refugees in Tripura and so rehabilitation work there is completed. In the light of the huge amount spent the Rehabilitation Ministry can say that, but I say that rehabilitation has not been completed in Tripura because the money has not been properly utilised.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude in half a minute or so.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: I am alone speaking about Tripura. But I am concluding in a minute or so.

So I hope this matter would be taken into consideration by the Home Ministry.

Another aspect of this is that there is information that in Delhi about 3,000 Rehabilitation Department employees are to be released within three to four months. 400 of them have already been released and 500 are to be released in the month of April. There are about 4,000 Rehabilitation Department employees in West Bengal. Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested all the Ministers of West Bengal that they should not be left unabsorbed and should be absorbed in any department. It is the responsibility of the hon. Home Minister to see that these 3,000 Rehabilitation Department employees who are going to be released in three to four months' time are absorbed in any of the Ministries.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Madam Chairman, I rise to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his sane and able administration of the country. So far as my experience in the Parliament is concerned, this is the eleventh year that I am having this experience, having been sent to the Parliament thrice unopposed. I would also like to say that I have seen many a Minister from the time of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel. The present hon. Minister has been kind enough and has taken a bold step in appointing a

Harijan as a member of Public Service Commission which we never expected. That is his greatest achievement among his achievements in other respects also.

Another thing which, in particular, I would like to inform the House is that under the ruling party's management a Harijan has been elected as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. That is a unique honour which one can have in the whole of India and in the whole world. I am sure no nation in the world has achieved this object except India under the able administration and leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, who is an advocate of democratic government.

Coming to the proper subject of my speech I would like to say a few words about my community's affairs. This is the most unfortunate community on the face of the earth forsaken by God and forgotten by the Government. Of course, the present Ministry has done its level best and to the best of its ability what all it could do for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes to a very great extent. But they have not actually caught the point. They may come forward and say, "We have done this; we have appointed a Minister or a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary here and an IAS or an IPS officer there and so on." On the other hand I would like to inform this House that they have developed themselves and not my community at large consisting of about seven crores of people. The real existing difficulties of my community are well-known to hon. Members of this House as also to others.

When I said forsaken by God, I said it in the sense that there are three goddesses. One is Goddess Saraswati who is in charge of the portfolio of learning and wisdom; another Goddess, who is in charge of the portfolio of wealth, is called Lakshmi and the other Goddess, who is called Moodevi, is in charge of the portfolio of sleep, rest, peace of mind and all that. She

is in our favour because after hard labour it is this Goddess who gives us rest, peace and peace of mind. Another thing is that the Father of the Nation is blessing us in disguise in heaven.

So far as our community is concerned, 90 percent of the people are living in thatched sheds with a hole in the roof and exposed to the mercy of the Sun God, the Wind God and the Rain God—nothing short of it. So I would like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister that this sort of help would be of very great use to about ten per cent of our people. Therefore I request that my salient points should be considered by the hon. Minister in the future as to how the development of my community can be achieved.

There is one community, by name Nadar, in South India. Once it was considered to be the most untouchable, Scheduled Caste or whatever you may call it. That was their position. But under the able leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri Kamaraj Nadar—he also belongs to that community and he is the sole man who has brought his community to the forefront and to the level of other caste Hindus; we hated them and actually considered them to be untouchables—now they have come up. How? Because of their economic development that he has performed.

So what I request is that this Government should make all possible efforts to make my community self-sufficient. Their economic development is the most important thing so that we may not come forward at every time to the Government to ask for this amount or that amount or subsidy or anything. I am sure our community will be developed.

I would ask the hon. Home Minister to give a single example of a Harijan who is in possession of an export and import licence. I do not think there is any in the whole of India. It is only the luckier lalas, or whatever you may call them, who are in possession of them. The rich man becomes

richer and the poor man becomes poorer and the worst depressed. So I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider this and see that export and import licences are given to the Scheduled Castes people. Thereby they will develop themselves economically.

The next point is about transport. Can you point out a single instance of a Harijan who is in possession of a bus or a lorry or a taxi or whatever it may be? In every State they select their own people to whom such permits are given and the Harijans are completely shut out from entering the transport business. If my community is economically developed I am sure the community will come up on its own and may not trouble the Government often to give grants or subsidies or whatever the case may be.

Lastly, with regard to the management of hostels the Government are paying about Rs. 20/- per student excluding cooks, warden, watchman and what-not. But the other private *sanghas*, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other *sanghas*, are paid only Rs. 15/- per student including all the above-mentioned expenses. I wonder how these *sanghas* could be managed and how these poor Harijan boys could get proper food etc.

Another important point is that I want a pair of bullocks, agricultural implements, monetary help and about two or three acres of land to be given to Harijans. I am sure that the economic development will come of its own accord and we will be self-sufficient also.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Madam Chairman, I consider the Home Ministry to be the most important Ministry, not for the reason that it is in-charge of the public security in the country but for the fact that it mainly contributes to the creation and the formation of a welfare State which is our objective. It is also important because on its

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shoulders lies the responsibility of bringing the integration of different and diverse elements of the country together and also the responsibility of bringing at par the backward classes and the scheduled castes with other citizens of the country. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for the peaceful conditions which we had in the current year, particularly in the solution of the very intricate and complicated problems relating to the bilingual State of Bombay and other allied subjects.

When we have the objective of creating a welfare State, I would submit that it is the responsibility of this

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[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Ministry to see that the administrative set-up of the public service is such that it endears itself to the general public.

I can see that there has been expansion in the services contributing to the welfare of the people. But there are three main pillars of the administrative set-up which we have got to look into, the judiciary, the executive and the police.

So far as the judiciary is concerned, I admit—and I join my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman—that it carries by and large the confidence of the entire people. It has stood the test of the time. But there is one thing to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister, that is, while it has maintained the majesty of law—it must eliminate the majesty of man—the higher judiciary too should be considered to be of the people. We are not in a police State or in a State of British days where the prestige is to be taken and I feel that the same thing should be at the higher level of judiciary. The Judges at the higher level of judiciary should also consider themselves as a part of the people.

So far as the executive is concerned—and I feel that it is equally important—here too I have got some submissions to make. We have got to judge whether the executive at present implements the policies and the programmes of the Government and whether it has endeared itself to the people. I feel the entire set-up needs examination. Possibly it may be due to the fact that there are young IAS officers at the head giving frustrations and dejections at the lower levels and airs and arrogance at the higher levels. Possibly that may be the reason. This is another problem that confronts the Home Ministry and it needs examination. I need not go into the details as I have got a very short time at my disposal. But I would submit that this thing needs examination, that the executive should be able to endear itself to the people which it has not done despite the fact that we are in the eleventh year of the Republic.

The third pillar is the police and I feel the hon. Home Minister will also appreciate that the gap between the people and the police has widened during the last eleven years. The police has not been able to ingratiate itself to the people at all. The people still fear the police. The Ministry should attempt to bring the police into beneficial service of the people, for the people and from the people. It has to be seen how it can be done. That is for the Ministry's consideration. In the case of the executive you are having decentralisation by laying emphasis on the *panchayat raj*. It can be equally applied to the police organisation also. Why should we have such a vast machinery from the rank of the Inspector General of Police to the rank of a constable? Why not have decentralisation there also? The internal disorder and other things can be easily met by having a special auxiliary force for the purpose. But so far as the checking of crimes is concerned, I beg the hon. the Home Minister to consider the question of decentralisation in the police force as we have got in many

Western countries where there is, what is called the municipal police, not a huge machinery like that.

As I was submitting, the welfare State can only be created when the forces and the factors that pull apart are integrated into the whole and there is contentment all around. Therefore, I congratulated the hon. Home Minister on the solution of the problem of the bilingual State of Bombay and I am sure that with his administrative experience he will also be able to solve the problem of the border disputes with Mysore to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. I must say that he must have appreciated the acuteness of the problem that is there. But unfortunately similar is the situation that has developed in the problem State of Punjab. There too I am sure the hon. Minister with the great administrative experience and the knowledge and the capability that he has will be able to solve the problem, provided he takes up the matter at the level of the Centre and not leave it at the level of the State where all sorts of factions prevail. The problem is there. The hon. Minister knows well that recently the Punjab Government had appointed a goodwill committee to go into this matter. At the outset this is what the Committee states. These are the exact words:

"The Committee took into consideration all the relevant factors and came to the conclusion that the main cause of the current bitterness and the feelings in the States was the divided opinion on the language issue. Hence it should try to find an agreed solution as laid down in article 9 of the regional formula."

This definitely indicates that the problem is there which calls for a solution and it should be taken up at the level of the Centre as it was done in 1956. I beg the hon. the Home Minister with his position and the status that he carries in the country and the hon. the Prime Minister with his status and the confidence that he carries in the country to find a solu-

tion of this problem. The House knows very well that a regional formula had been evolved with the consent of all the parties and it had got the approval of Parliament.

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

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will just take five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: No, only two minutes more.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It not only solved the language problem once for all but also fulfilled the ambitions of the regional areas. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Dasji had suggested the constitution of a statutory Board and he wanted that there should be a sort of guarantee that the uplift of the Hindi region shall be brought at par with the Punjabi region. I need not go into that. But the very fact that there have been conflicting interests from the Haryana members also shows that the regional ambitions are also there. The language question is there. It has been rightly said that a stitch in time saves nine.

13 hrs.

I submit that this is the time when it should be taken up. I recollect the words of the hon. the Home Minister at the time of the regional formula; while replying to the Bill he said, "this formula has a special fascination for me, and whenever I happen to speak about this I almost forget myself. I can only appeal once again to all my friends outside, all my colleagues in the Punjab and other parts of the country, to make up for the months that are lost." I need not go into that. I am glad that he had fascination for that formula. I too had the greatest appreciation at one time for that formula for the reason that whereas it met the demands of the regional population it kept the unity of the country. Nevertheless we have now reached a stage when, as the Prime Minister was pleased to reply at the time of the

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Hindi agitation to Swami Atmanand, the leader of that agitation, that the breakage or the failure of the regional formula means the creation of unilingual States.

Therefore, I wish to make this submission. A 26 men Committee has been constituted by the Punjab Government. Unfortunately the initial mistake that was committed was in not tackling the parties to the regional formula, in order to consult them previously, that that the later they would not boycott in and a solution could have been found. But that stage is past. The Committee has been constituted without the representatives of the main parties that took the decision about the settlement of the regional formula. It is a most unfortunate aspect. Therefore, it is for the Centre now to take the matter in hand and to settle it once for all.

And how can they do it? We are getting demands from the Haryana Prant, the Punjabi region and different and diverse demands are coming. What is the solution that has to be found? So far as the Committee is concerned, I know that the Chairman of the Committee is a very capable individual and administrator, the Governor of the State, who has endeared himself to all the people. Yet I submit, the difficulty is for the State at the State level to decide and settle an issue which has got an all-India importance. I am very keen that this border State of Punjab should be peaceful and stable so that it may be able to contribute to the construction and strength of the country. But at the same time I want that the Centre should take up this matter and solve it. There may be people who may be satisfied, if the approach is made round the table and we sit together and talk it over to find a solution.

Therefore, I wan't dilate on this point But I beg of the hon. the Home Minister who has got the confidence of all, one and all, and the

Prime Minister who alone can deliver the goods, I beg of them, that this point may be taken up and Punjab should be saved of the trouble that might come if that is not done.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, yesterday the hon. Minister Shri Datar while replying to the debate said that everything possible was being done for bettering the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And my hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman while eloquently defending the Government said yesterday that a very large amount has been set apart for the backward classes under the Second Five Year Plan. He also showed us the Central and State-wise break-up of the figure. But he conveniently left out one point, namely, that a large amount is being allowed to lapse every year.

It is true that Rs. 91 crores have been set apart for these classes in the Second Five Year Plan. But the figures supplied to us by the Home Ministry in its Annual Report show that the expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Plan period is only Rs. 33,57,72,000. If we take it sector by sector, a sum of Rs. 31,26,38,000 has been provided for the Central sector alone. And what do we find in the Central sector? Only Rs. 9,29,51,300 have been spent so far. So far as the State sector is concerned, Rs. 57 crores have been set apart. And the expenditure in the first three years is only Rs. 24,28,20,700.

Then, if we take item by item of the expenditure, we can see the same phenomenon of large amounts being allowed to lapse. I do not want to cite more examples. But I should like to cite only one instance, that is in relation to housing. For housing construction, for the scheduled Castes the allocation is Rs. 6,10,50,000. The expenditure in the first three years is only Rs. 2,92,45,301. And the amount provided for the Scheduled Tribes in this respect is Rs. 2,69,15,900,

and the amount so far spent is Rs. 1,02,30,362. I do not want to give the House more figures in this connection.

With regard to the most important problem so far as the Scheduled Caste people are concerned, that is the allotment of land, complete information in this respect is not available. Each year the Scheduled Castes Commissioner also complains in his report that information with regard to this subject is not available from all States. So far as I can gather, only 62 lakh acres of land have so far been distributed. I find that millions and millions of acres of land are lying waste, not only waste land but other land also, *bhoodan* land. But those lands are not being distributed. And even where the *bhoodan* land is distributed, there are complaints that the land distributed is not suitable for cultivation.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Only such lands are given for *bhoodan*.

Shri Kodiyar: Then, in some States, even though land is distributed to the Scheduled Caste people, they are not in a position to cultivate them, because economically they are the most backward people. Unless economic assistance is given to them by the State Governments concerned, they cannot be expected to cultivate the land assigned to them.

I am glad to find that the expenditure with regard to education has been increasing year by year. I am very glad. But here also, information as to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students who are studying in the primary middle or the matriculate classes is not available. This information is not with the Education Ministry also. The advance of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the sphere of education is a vital factor for assessing the actual advance they make in this country. Unless such vital statistics which are vital are available,

how can we plan for the future with regard to improving the educational standards of these people?

Then I come to another important point, and that is the show progress and welfare schemes. Whenever this point is raised in this House, even when the Scheduled Castes Commissioner's report is discussed, the main reply given by the Government is that the Centre has no direct responsibility in executing the plans, it is the State Government that has to execute the welfare schemes. But I submit the Centre cannot shirk away its responsibility by saying that the executive power is not with the Centre but is with the State Governments. Because I find even with regard to the Union Territories the position is not better than that obtaining in the States. I find that in the Ministry's Annual Report information is not available as to the expenditure so far incurred in this field. In Delhi, only Rs. 71,750 have been so far paid to Harijans as subsidy under the rural housing scheme; industrial loans granted amount to Rs. 42,000. For Himachal Pradesh no information is available as to the actual expenditure so far incurred out of the provision made in the Second Plan. For the Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the total plan outlay for four years is Rs. 73.85 lakhs; expenditure during the first two years is only Rs. 11.65 lakhs; anticipated expenditure in 1959 (revised estimate) is Rs. 18.46 lakhs. The total expenditure would be about Rs. 30.11 lakhs.

With regard to Manipur, the total allotments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the Second Plan is Rs. 20.62 lakhs; expenditure up to November, 1959 is Rs. 4,73,032 only. For Scheduled Castes, the allocation is Rs. 68,000; expenditure up to November, 1959, is only Rs. 8,100. With regard to Tripura, information regarding expenditure is not furnished. The total outlay for the multi-purpose blocks in Tripura alone was Rs. 27 lakhs; expenditure so far incurred is only Rs. 5.06 lakhs.

[Shri Kodyan]

So, the Centre cannot shift the responsibility by saying that the actual execution of these schemes is in the hands of the State Governments, because in the territories which are centrally administered, we find the same position as in the States.

In this House we have been complaining about the slow progress in the implementation of welfare schemes for the backward classes, and these complaints have come not only from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members, but others also who are interested in the welfare of these unhappy and unfortunate people, but the position has not improved to any appreciable extent. I do not deny the fact that the Government has taken certain steps to improve their condition, and to remove the bottle-necks, but in spite of that, the situation is still unsatisfactory.

What are the real bottlenecks? There is lack of co-ordination between the Welfare Department and other departments in the States; then there is lack of trained personnel and experts. Another important factor, rather the most important factor or the most important bottleneck, is that the Government have no idea of the magnitude of the problem. They have no plan to conduct a survey and assess the real needs of these people. Lack of survey of the needs of the people will be an impediment in the matter of proper planning of welfare schemes for these people. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to remove these bottlenecks. No doubt some money is spent year after year, but what steps have they taken to prepare a well-conceived plan for the welfare of these people?

The Estimates Committee in its forty-eighth report has rightly brought out this point and said:

"The problem of around uplift of the backward classes is a big task and the Committee consider that it cannot be done merely by spending a certain amount every year as has been done so far and may be called the traditional hit-and-miss method. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs who have overall responsibility for promoting the social, educational and economic interests of the backward classes should in consultation with the State Governments prepare a perspective plan based on a comprehensive socio-economic survey with well defined objectives for raising the standard of economic and social life of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes to that of the general level of the community within a reasonable period of time."

This is the most important thing

In preparing the Third Plan, top priority should be given to the question of distributing lands among the Scheduled Caste people. Priority should also be given to the question of developing cottage industries among them. Thirdly, preference should be given to housing. Unless the priorities are decided before fixing the targets for the Plan, the same experience of not getting the desired results in the actual execution of the plans is going to be repeated.

For a proper growth of parliamentary democracy, it is very necessary that proper conventions should be created and maintained, and conventions are created out of practice. A Governor cannot criticise a previous Government under him, which was surely his own Government. It appears from the papers that the Kerala Governor, in his opening Address in the Kerala Assembly, has criticised the previous Kerala Government. I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to see that proper

traditions and conventions are created and maintained in this country so that it may add to the asset of our democratic traditions.

We have been complaining in this House about the increasing inroads being made into politics by certain ecclesiastic heads in our country. So far as Kerala is concerned, we have experienced this interference during the recent-mid-term elections; undue influence was exercised on the voters by some ecclesiastic heads under threat of excommunication. After the elections were over, the Bishop of Trivandrum issued an order excommunicating all those in his community who voted not only for the Communist Party, but for the Revolutionary Socialist Party also.

When the Demands for Grants of the Law Ministry were discussed, my colleague Shri Sadhan Gupta raised this point, and the Law Minister replied that it was open to the hon. Member to go to a court of law. We know that we can go to a court of law, but I would like to ask whether the Government have any opinion about this interference of the heads of the Church and heads of religion in politics. Ours is a secular State. The Constitution provides for the secular character of our State. If the secular character of our State is to be maintained and protected, such interference, such undue influence in the name of religion should not be tolerated, but the Central Government is keeping mum on this vital question, because, I realise, the interference today in Kerala and some other parts of the country by religious heads in politics is in favour of the ruling party. That is why they are keeping mum.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Tomorrow it may not be.

Shri Kodiyam: Tomorrow it may not be. It may prove a danger to the whole country. The ruling party, by giving encouragement to communal parties like the Muslim League in Kerala, is reviving communalism

throughout the country. It will one day prove dangerous to the entire democratic set-up of our country. It is high time that such activities were put a stop to and communal organisations discouraged.

Mr. Speaker: There are some cut motions which have been tabled by Shri Naushir Bharucha. They relate to the New Delhi municipal administration and go into details. I have disallowed them on the ground that they do not relate to any of the Demands here. It is an autonomous body, and, therefore, we have no jurisdiction. What has the hon. Member to say?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): In view of the fact that there are numerous complaints, thousands of complaints against the New Delhi Municipal Committee, may I know whether the Home Ministry is not responsible for the proper conduct of the New Delhi Municipal Committee's affairs, because ultimately it might come to supersession of the committee even, and I think it is the Home Ministry alone which can take action in that direction? Otherwise, to say that we cannot discuss the affairs of the corporation, especially when I have described them as chaotic, would mean that this House has got no control over the Ministry's affairs?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything? A number of cut motions have been tabled relating to the following subjects: e.g. Maladministration and chaotic conditions in the office of the Electricity Branch of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Loss of files in the office of the Electricity Branch of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, systematic overcharge and manipulation of bills sent to consumers for consumption of electricity, systematic overcharge and manipulation of bills sent to consumers of water by the Water Department of the New Delhi Municipal Committee etc.

These are all details relating to the administration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: These are instances.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The New Delhi Municipal Committee is an autonomous body that functions as other bodies function. We have no authority as such, different from what we possess with regard to other similar bodies or corporations.....

Mr. Speaker: Have Government got revisional jurisdiction over them? Can they give any directions as to what they ought to do?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then can suspend it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that Government can give directions in regard to day-to-day administration but I cannot say that Government have no authority at all to make any suggestions at any time. It is a body which is autonomous, and as such, at the worst, it may be regarded as a corporation, which functions and which has powers to deal with matters within its jurisdiction. It collects its dues, it spends them, and its budget is not subject to sanction by us. It deals with all these matters itself. They cannot come to us.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): According to the Local Bodies Act, Government has got the power to give directions to the municipalities, and also in case of maladministration, to supersede the municipalities. Here is a case which has been brought up that even in the case of houses of Members of Parliament, they disconnect electricity, and when we tell them, they say that their papers are missing, and it is not disconnected. Therefore, it is a case of maladministration where first Government can direct them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): We are in a terrible difficulty on account of this.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon): On a point of information. In the case of Shri Nath Pai, one of the Members of the Lok Sabha, the electricity connection to his house was disconnected even though he had paid the bills.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have paid, but I have not got the receipts even.

Shri G. B. Pant: I may submit that Government have also the power in a way to take over the administration of the States, but they do not on that account acquire the power of controlling the activities of the States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I submit to you that in the States, we can represent these matters to the Minister of Local Self-Government? But, here, we are also puzzled as to what we should do regarding this. When we go to the municipality, they say, that it is an autonomous thing, and nobody has power over them. In the States there is a Minister who deals with these matters, but here we are not able to understand who deals with it from the Government end.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit another thing? The position is that the New Delhi Municipal Committee is not an elected body, it is a nominated one, and, therefore, the democratic set-up is there.

Mr. Speaker: There is no doubt that this relates to the internal administration of an autonomous body. I am not sure, but Shrimati Renu Chakravarty says that there is a Minister in charge of these things in the States. Of course, there may be a Minister in charge of local administration in the States. But whether he can interfere in the day-to-day administration of any municipality or district board is open to question.

I do not know, and I do not want to prejudge the issue; if a sufficient case is sought to be made out by way of a proper resolution or some other thing, that there is a case for taking

over the administration of any autonomous corporation on account of misbehaviour, misdeeds and so on and so forth, that is a matter for separate consideration. But it cannot be raised in a General Budget debate like this.

They have got only visitatorial jurisdiction, they cannot go on giving directions every day, saying, collect the bills, let not that man go and collect it twice, let him not overcharge and so on. These are such details that there will be an endless number of them.

Therefore, I am under the impression, and my original view has been, that such details ought not to be allowed to be brought up here. Of course, that does not bar any hon. Member from bringing it up; if such a case is made out independently or even directly, we shall consider that issue.

I am not inclined to allow any of these matters relating to the details of administration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In that case, could you give me an opportunity to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Hon. Members will confine themselves to ten minutes each. Up to 2.30 p.m. I can call some more hon. Members. Now, I would call Shri Barman. Thereafter, I shall call Shri B. K. Gaikwad. Therefore, I shall try to give opportunities to other hon. Members.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to give my tribute to the Home Minister and his Ministry for the service they have done to the country by doing service to the most backward part of the nation. It is a huge task, and it is a huge burden. About three-fourths of the population of India come within the category of backward classes. Naturally, no one is more anxious than the Home Minister himself to discharge the burden that the nation has placed upon his broad shoulders.

From the trend of speeches in the House during this session, the Home Minister and his colleagues, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister, may get satisfaction to some extent that the speeches delivered now differ widely from the speeches delivered heretofore.

13.27 hrs.

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

I can frankly say, and I think it is my duty to express that the rigours of untouchability that used to prevail in this country before have been diminished both intensively and extensively to a large extent, and the remaining part of it that exists today has got to be removed still. It is a blot on the fair name of India, a blot on the fair name of Hinduism, and also it is a millstone that hangs on the advance of India.

One of our great seers and poets, Rabindranath Tagore has once said:

"Jahader Fele Gechha Pichhe Se Tomare Paschate Tanichha".

which means that those whom you have left behind and left below are dragging you downwards from your advance. So, if this country, as a whole, has to advance, then it must advance along with those who are unadvanced today, and it falls upon the broad shoulders of the Home Minister to make them advance. I congratulate him that he has succeeded to a great extent.

The other point that I want to make today is that we should not absolutely rely on the Home Minister and what he is doing, it is for us also to discharge our duties to the nation as a whole and to the leader of the nation as a whole. Particularly, I shall call upon those who call themselves the leaders of the backward classes and of the Scheduled Castes and tell them that it is their first and foremost duty to come forward to help the hon. Home Minister in his

[Shri Barman]

arduous tasks. It is not proper for us simply to abuse others. We have a great responsibility also to discharge.

With the best of judgment, the Central Ministry guided by the Prime Minister has extended the period of political representation in legislatures by another ten years. It is not simply for the purpose of giving some doles to a community; it is because the Ministry expects that by giving this political right to that section which is now most backward it will come forward in helping the Ministry in its arduous task. Unless we ourselves are up and doing, it is very difficult to eradicate this within a very short time.

Complaints are there that untouchability is perpetrated throughout the length and breadth of the country at various places. I think it is the duty, specially of the Scheduled Caste leaders—and of course, other leaders also—not to put up with this sort of injury any more. The Home Ministry brought forward the Untouchability (Offences) Act which was passed by this House. Our Constitution has abolished untouchability and administrations all over the country have been advised to take up cases of untouchability offences and defray the expenditure on behalf of the prosecution. In one or two cases which came to my notice, which came up before courts under the provisions of the Act, compromise was ultimately effected. Thereafter, in that locality no such cases have ever been reported. But it is for us, those who reside specially in the rural areas, to help the Ministry in this regard. I think this is the time when we must all be up and doing, when the wind is favourable, when the whole country is for removing this evil. Everyone understands that this canker of untouchability must be killed as soon as possible so that we can show our face in the broad wide world with pride.

We have got the Constitution, we have got the law and we have got the

sympathy of the leaders. Recently our Prime Minister has been expressing the view that it is not good that one should demean oneself by calling oneself 'untouchable'. We appreciate that. We do not like the term at all. But fortunately or unfortunately, that is the term on which help to the community hinges according to considerations that weigh with Government even now. I think the Home Ministry should think it over, whether the help that is given to the unfortunate part of the nation should be linked with the word 'untouchability' after we have abolished the term in the Constitution itself. We fully understand that it is derogatory to ourselves to call ourselves untouchable. But what can we do when that term is linked with the help that is given to us and without which the community—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes—will be deprived of the help they are receiving? If we are deprived of the educational help, the advantage that we get today in the services, if we are deprived of those props, we apprehend that our community will go down at once. We know very well that if the educational help that is given by the Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, today, the educational advance that has been made by our community will at once be lost for the future nation. I cannot say whether the persons who belong to the Scheduled Castes who have the means to send their sons or daughters for education under the present system of education constitute one per cent or more, because there are no such education facilities in the rural areas where our community lives. We know very well that if we do not get the advantage of a percentage of our boys being absorbed in the service after their passing examination and being considered by the Public Service Commissions, if we do not get that advantage tomorrow, 90 per cent. of our boys who have the chance of getting into service today will not get it. So we have to weigh

both things together. I think if these advantages are linked with the word 'untouchability', the word 'untouchability' will remain for another ten years. Whether that is a fair thing for the nation as a whole is a matter to be considered seriously by the hon. Home Minister in whom we have full trust. We simply hope that he will think it over in a serious manner.

I agree with the opinion of the Prime Minister that it is not good for a community to call itself 'untouchable', 'Scheduled Castes' and so on. But when it is linked with the help given to us, we would rather bear this sort of abominable term than let our community go down.

So this is a serious matter which should be thought of. Lastly, I plead with the hon. Home Minister and also appeal to the Prime Minister that when they address meetings here and there, they should raise their voice in a firmer way and say that untouchability must be stamped out as early as possible and whoever transgresses the law of the land will be heavily punished.

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): I have moved certain cut motions and I shall speak in support of those cut motions. The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to public security, public services and the administration of Union Territories. It also deals with the problem of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

I will confine myself to a few matters of concern within the time at my disposal. Removal of untouchability is also a problem which has to be tackled by the Home Ministry. This is not a question which has come before the country just a few years back. You will find that this problem was before the country for centuries together. You will also find that during ancient days Sant Tukaram, Eknath, Kabir and so many other saints tried their level best to remove untouchability in their own time.

Then in 1920—if I remember aright—the Congress passed a resolution in their open session to the effect that the untouchability should be removed. 40 years have passed since then. At the time of the Poona Pact, all prominent leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, who were present, requested and assured our late revered leader Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi and to give up whatever he had obtained by way of separate electorate, then they remove untouchability within a period of ten years. This assurance was given in 1932. Today we are in 1960. Such a long period has passed. Yet this is one of the most essential problems before this Government. I want to ask for an explanation from the Government as to how far they have solved the question of removal of untouchability. You will find that every hon. Member and Minister and all prominent people in the country come forward and say, "Oh! it is a long long standing practice and it cannot be removed in a day or two or within some years." Then, we just want to know how long you are going to take. If it is not to be removed within a particular period, we must know how long you are going to take to eradicate the evil of untouchability.

You find lame excuses are given. Hon. Ministers also come forward and say, "wait and see." This reminds me of the slogan given by Lokamanya Tilak. He had said: 'Swaraj is my birthright'. The Britishers were playing with us then and this is what the present Government is doing. Then, Lokamanya Tilak said: 'Swaraj is my birthright and I want to have it today'. In the same way, we say that to be treated equally, without observing any kind of untouchability is our birthright and that we want to have it today? Gaining social, economic and political equality is our birthright and we want to have it today and for that we are fighting. (*Interruption*).

Government have spent crores of rupees. I do admit that. But what is the use of that? As far as removal

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of untouchability is concerned, I want to ask whether they have succeeded and to what percentage. I am sure they would hide their faces and they cannot say anything. They have no explanation as far as this is concerned. Anyhow, they will say it is a difficult problem. There was one committee appointed, the Diwakar Committee. The Diwakar Committee had suggested that this removal of untouchability can be done only by improving their economic condition.

It is another problem. Of course, we want that also. If it is thought that removal of untouchability can be done by improving the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people, Government say: That they are doing that. I want to ask one question as to what action Government have taken as far as the improvement of the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes is concerned. What have they done? They may say, they have spent so many crores. I do not know why they are spending so many crores. I just want to ask them what is the percentage of the Scheduled Caste people whose economic condition they have improved after independence. Thirteen years have passed; and can they come forward and say that they have improved the economic condition to a particular percentage of the Scheduled Caste people? They have no answer to this.

I doubt very much as to whether the Government want to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled caste people. I want to tell this House that we have approached the Ministers; we have approached the Government Officials and we have requested that in order to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people, they must give them some trades. I had been to my hon. friend, Shri Datar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and requested him to give them licences for running a coal depot, for running grain shops and for running some other business shops because many of our

people were demanding licences for the concerns. They were demanding licences for running some shops at railway stations and so on.

You know the Government policy. The Government policy is that licences for such shops are given only to those whose forefathers were doing this business. Fortunately or unfortunately, you know what our forefathers were not doing this business; and, therefore, we are not entitled to get these licences and we cannot enter the field of business. I pointed this out to the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Datar. He said that they were going to frame certain rules. I do not know what rules he is going to frame. It is for him to decide because the problem is before them. I also wish that the economic problem of the Scheduled Castes should be solved. But, how can it be solved and improved economic position? It can be solved by giving agricultural lands to them.

The other day we were discussing this problem. And the hon. Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant said, "Oh! your people should stand on their own legs. If you get lands, you people go on demanding bullocks." I fail to understand this. The Scheduled castes are landless and suppose they get lands, how can they plough the lands without the help of bullocks? Does he or the Government mean that husband and wife should plough the land with their own hands? I do not know what is there in their minds.

An Hon. Member: No protection to the cottage industry also.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yesterday also I had asked the same question. There is very short time at my disposal and I hope my hon. friend will not take my time. Let me finish this.

Government talk of improving the economic condition. But how? They do not come forward and say any-

thing. They only say they have got so many schemes. In my opinion land should be given to them for cultivation, as well as bullocks, implements and manure. Whatever is required may kindly be given to them. Then the rest they will do. They must be encouraged to start industries such as running grain shops, coal depots and so many other things. They should be provided with permits to sell cement, iron and steel etc. But that has become the monopoly of certain sections.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Vested interests.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Are we not entitled to get these things. If Government really want to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people Government must provide all these facilities. Government can do so many things. Government want to have a casteless society. I do not know how they are going to have a casteless society. Caste is the creation of the Hindu religion and you want to maintain Hindu religion and yet you say that you want to have a casteless society. How can it be? I do not understand. I fail to understand this Government policy.

I was just explaining why Government is not successful in this matter. It is because their diagnosis is wrong. On the one hand, they come forward and say that they want to remove untouchability. Even the article in the Constitution says that untouchability must be removed, must be abolished.

An Hon. Member: 'Is abolished.'

Shri B. K. Galkwad: No Sir, I find that the removal of Untouchability Act has also been passed. It says that nobody should be called an untouchable. But on the other hand Government come forward and say that he who calls himself an untouchable will be given certain concessions and not others. Suppose a student wants to get scholarship or a man wants to get

some government employment, not only should he come forward and say that he is an untouchable but he should go to the District Magistrate and get a certificate from him (D.M.) that he comes from an untouchable community. Then only he will be entitled to get it. I fail to understand this policy.

Generally speaking, Government should come forward and say that he who calls himself an untouchable should also be punished. Not only the Caste Hindus should be punished for calling anybody an untouchable, but even if so-called untouchable comes forward and says that he is an untouchable, he should be severely punished. But Government is not going to do that. The Government is providing so many facilities and concessions in order that these people should continue to stick up and call themselves 'untouchables'.

I just want to put one grievance before Government because it is very serious. In that connection I will draw the attention of Government to the harassing, beating, looting, murdering and setting fire to the Scheduled Caste localities, not only in Delhi but in the whole of the country. I will only quote one instance because I know there is very limited time at my disposal. Unfortunately, I am talking today; if I had spoken yesterday, I would have been given 15 minutes. But, anyhow, I will quote this instance and finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is just approaching that limit also.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Sir, Delhi is our capital city. I have got so many cases; but, I will quote only one of them. There is one Scheduled Caste medical practitioner, Dr. Nirwan. He works for the backward classes in Delhi. There is goondatism in Delhi. Some questions were also put here and an unstarred question was also put by my hon. friend, Shri P. G. Deb about Goondatism in Karol Bagh in Delhi. Government have also replied

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that they are going to make necessary arrangements.

The doctor brought the matter to the notice of the police. The police did not take any action in the matter and so he gave due publicity in the Press. Due to that Dr. Nirvan was called by police to the police station and was asked to give the explanation. He gave the explanation that there was such and such harassment and publicity had been given. There is one SHO, named Bakshi Damodar Das in the Karol Bagh police station.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : जिन का जिक्र किया जा रहा है, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है कि उनका मामला चीफ कमिश्नर साहब के यहां भेजा गया था, और उन्होंने एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को इस बात के लिये नियुक्त किया है कि वह इसकी एन्क्वायरी करे। चूंकि वह एन्क्वायरी चल रही है इसलिये माननीय सदस्य को इस बात को कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, अगर एन्क्वायरी चल रही है तो मेम्बर साहब को इन्तजार करना चाहिये, और वह इसका जिक्र इस वक्त न करे।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The SHO assaulted him so seriously.....
(Interruptions.)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह एन्क्वायरी चल रही है किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब के यहां, तो जरूरी है कि उसका जिक्र न किया जाय।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to put before you a grievance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That grievance is according to the hon. Member or according to the aggrieved party. It is to be enquired into what the real facts are. How can we suppose things? If he says these are the facts, he would be publicising throughout the country that these are the facts, and that enquiry would be prejudiced.

If it is a pending enquiry, he should not mention that case.

An Hon. Member: The enquiry is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the enquiry is over, what is the finding?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The decision is not yet out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has now finished his fifteen minutes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to satisfy you now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Member should take more than ten minutes now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Twelve minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member would be elbowed out if I allow more than ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall confine myself to my cut motions Nos. 1050 and 1951. In this very House, in 1957, two additional clauses were incorporated in the Government Servants' Conduct rules. I am requesting the hon. Minister for the withdrawal or repeal of clauses 4(a) and 4(b). The other day we were told in this House that the Government would not use these clauses against the genuine trade union workers. In reply to an unstarred question, I was given the figure of 320 Central Government employees under various Ministries who were punished in the year 1958 and also upto July, 1959 under these two clauses. Since 1957, when the strike notice was withdrawn by the P. and T. employees, no major strike has taken place in any of the Central Government undertakings and I do not know why clauses 4(a) and 4(b) have not yet been withdrawn. In the public undertakings, whether under the Defence Ministry or other Ministries, if the code of discipline is

adopted by the public undertakings also, I do not think there is any necessity for these two clauses. There is industrial peace and naturally with these clauses, it is impossible for some of the recognised trade unions to function. If they go wrong, their recognition can be withdrawn. There is an instance in the Auditor-General's office and one Mr. Joseph was voluntarily retired. I must thank the hon. Minister for he was reinstated but the recognition also was withdrawn. I would submit that today when we want co-operation from all quarters, it is necessary that these clauses should be withdrawn or repealed.

My second cut motion is about the non-classification of members of the opposition parties and other individuals who are in jail after being arrested in connection with various movements. I was arrested several times before 1947 but never in the history of that regime I was classified as an ordinary prisoner. I was, along with the others also, classified as political prisoner. But after that, after Independence, nobody is considered a political prisoner. During the food agitation and during the other recent incident, many people were arrested and there are some responsible political leaders who are facing all sorts of humiliations in jail because they have not been classified as political prisoners. The hon. Minister was the pivot of our national struggle and he will remember those days. Let him not try to please the bureaucracy of this country and let him classify those prisoners as political prisoners. Nothing will be lost. We must give proper status and dignity to those who are still fighting for some cause. Maybe, the cause may be wrong according to the present Government policy. But after all, it will be realised that they have also sacrificed for this country but still they feel that there are some ills which should be rectified and for that they are fighting. They should be classified as political prisoners.

I was surprised to know that so many people are examined by the

UPSC every year. I shall give figures about Assistants. In 1955, the number of candidates who were examined was about 9,000 of whom 1,100 qualified and 900 were appointed. In 1957, the respective figures were 14,000, 2,000 and 530. In 1959, the respective figures were: 24,000, 1,020 and 154. 24,000 candidates were called and only 154 people had been appointed. It is a serious joke on these unemployed people who spend Rs. 30 by way of fees and have to go to distant places and sit for the examination. Even when they get 60 per cent marks, they are in the waiting list and are not being provided with jobs. I came to know that in May, 1960, another examination is going to be held. There is no use of creating an illusion in the country in the minds of the unemployed. If there are no vacancies, why should the UPSC advertise? With all respect to the UPSC we are supposed to be like Caesar's wife, I should say they are minting money out of these unemployed people.

I have no grouse against the members of the UPSC; they are really very honest people and men of integrity! But the experts from the various Ministries are there in the interview bodies and my information is that some favouritism is done through these experts. Is it absolutely essential to keep these experts from these Ministries? This matter is to be seriously considered by the Ministry.

Something was said in this House about promotions. I was surprised to learn that in the Central Secretariat alone, there are 2,000 assistants still temporary and they have 10-15 years service to their credit. Most or at least some of them are on the verge of retirement. The percentage, he gave was, is this: fifty per cent for those who qualified after having been examined the U.P.S.C. and 50 per cent for the existing employees.

About corruption also, something was said. It is true that it is a Himalayan or Herculean job to uproot it. My attention was drawn to a sensational news today. A man went on

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

hunger-strike and he was kept alive in jail by forcible feeding. It says:

"A 65-Year-old man has been on hunger-strike for the last five months in Tehar Jail."

14 hrs.

It is in Delhi. Then the news says:

"He has been kept alive by forcible feeding through 'nasal tubes'. All that he wants is a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister that he will look into his grievances.

Mr. Harbir Singh Goli, who was arrested on October last on a charge of resorting to hunger-strike, does not nurse any grievance of a personal nature."

The man only wanted to meet the Prime Minister and say something, point out some cases of corruption in Himachal Pradesh, some illegal gratification and other things. A case is going on against that man. Going on hunger-strike may be wrong, I do not support that, but he is on hunger-strike and that 65-year-old man who is on hunger-strike for the last five months is brought in a stretcher to attend the court. He is going to be punished under some rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member anticipate the decision of the court and say that he is going to be punished?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He had been on hunger-strike in jail. He can be punished for attempting to commit suicide. I wanted to say that he may be punished.

What I want to say is, cases of corruption are there. I was very happy when the Opposition leaders said something about corruption. I was happy to know that the President of the Congress also wanted that even the Ministers should declare their

assets. There is some Central Government circular also that all the Government employees are supposed to inform their respective officers the value of their moveable and immovable properties. I want to know whether the Home Ministry is in possession of any definite information about people who are in Government employment and who have huge bank accounts and moveable and immovable property worth more than Rs. 50,000.

About courts and police, much has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Yajnik, and I certainly feel that something should be done in this regard.

Then I come to my last point. 22 Staff Welfare Officers have been appointed under the various ministries. Out of these 22 Labour Officers only three are qualified, having a diploma in social work etc. There are 170 people in the pool, qualified Labour Officers working in various ministries. But these 22 people have been taken after giving departmental promotions. When the Staff Councils have passed resolutions against these Labour Officers, I want to know why qualified Labour Officers have not been appointed.

Finally, Sir, about the appointment of honorary magistrates. I was surprised to know that in Delhi there are about five or six honorary magistrates, not dealing with taxi and bus cases but dealing with cases under Sections 323 and 324. My information is that not a single man is even a lawyer. Sir, Section 324 is relating to offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment for two to three years. In Delhi, honorary magistrates having no qualification pass judgments on those cases. I wish that something should be done about this.

Sir, before I sit down I would once again request—I am not threatening. I am only making a request—that he may consider my submission in respect of 4(a) and 4(b) and also about

classification of prisoners. I appeal to him, as a national leader he should kindly consider this question even today, that those who are fighting for a cause should not be kept as ordinary prisoners.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subjects incorporated under the head 'Home Affairs' are so many that barring two or three it is very difficult to touch upon them, and I propose to confine myself to a few salient features.

Sir, while we are aware of the fact that the States Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill is coming up, may I request the hon. Minister to bear this fact in mind, that so far as border disputes are concerned they are assuming, particularly in the Belgaum area, such vast and bitter proportions that there is grave danger of the States Reorganisation not being launched in harmonious conditions.

I would, therefore, appeal, Sir, to the hon. Minister to accept a very useful suggestion which has been thrown out here, namely, that in the settlement of border disputes, whether in the north of Bombay or in the south, certain principles must be laid down. We have understood the objection which the hon. Minister has urged, that in this particular case the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Bombay States do not see eye to eye. What does it matter? If there are certain principles which are reasonable and sensible, my submission is that those principles must be accepted and they must be enforced upon everybody irrespective of the fact whether they are Chief Ministers or otherwise.

I do hope that the suggestion for a Boundary Commission which will implement those principles would be accepted. We also hope that the bifurcation of Bombay State will see the end of bitter hostilities which are at present raging in those parts of the country.

The second point that I desire to dwell upon is the affairs of the New

Delhi Municipal Committee. I am sure many hon. Members of this House have got bitter experience of how shabbily they have been treated, but I speak on behalf of the people of Delhi. Thousands of complaints have been made against the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, the hon. Speaker ruled out the cut motions that were tabled by the hon. Member and others regarding the New Delhi Municipal Committee. So, could the same subject be taken up in speeches about which the motions have been ruled out?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I may point out that my object is to make out a case, that it is high time the New Delhi Municipal Committee should be superseded and that supersession can only take place....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I heard the hon. Speaker to say was, a case could be made out, not in the debate on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs but it could be done by way of a separate motion or something that may be deemed advisable. The observation of the hon. Speaker was, from what I could hear, that a case could be made out for the supersession or removal of a corporation or any other independent body, but that could be done by some other motion which may be thought advisable and not in the debate on Demands. He ruled out the cut motions also, but he did promise that he would give an opportunity to the hon. Member to speak on the Demands and not on the same thing which he ruled out.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I shall abide by your ruling and I shall take another opportunity. In that case, I should like to know whether the hon. Home Minister has got any authority whatsoever on the New Delhi Municipal Committee and whether it is within his power to supersede it or not if a case is made out. If he feels that he has got the power of super-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

session, I should like to know why he has closed his eyes and ears to the numerous complaints—whatever those complaints may be, we will not go into them.

Shri G. B. Pant: Have those complaints been sent to me by the hon. Member?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir; I did send them to him, the Home Minister did write to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and thereafter I got one reply. But still my grievances remain un-redressed. That is my point. I am not carrying on indefinite correspondence with the Home Ministry or with the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The point that I am making is, if it is the duty of the Home Minister to see that the people in Delhi City are well satisfied and that they are provided with the most required necessities of life such as electricity and water without being harassed, which I presume is his duty....

Shri G. B. Pant: I said I would go out of my way, whether I have any legal powers or not, to comply with the wishes of Members of Parliament and even of a common man to the maximum extent I can.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Therefore, I am making out this point and drawing his attention that if he simply enquires how many thousand complaints have been received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and whether they have been replied to or not, he will understand what an amount of mal-administration is there.

Shri G. B. Pant: Let him submit his motion on the Report if it is admissible, and if it is admitted I will try to obtain an answer. But we cannot carry on a talk about these matters here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may move on to his next point.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am only submitting that the people of Delhi City have been harassed by denial of these necessities of life.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): May I know whether the hon. Member is mentioning about complaints when there was no full-time President? Are the complaints recent ones or old ones?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ever since I have come here I have been carrying on correspondence without any answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, this is the only grievance he has got against the Home Ministry!

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no. I am going to compliment the Ministry on the next item which I am going to refer to.

Shri G. B. Pant: Let us compromise that you have this grievance and there we agree, and you do not speak about anything else!

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I may say that so far as the language issue is concerned, I do hope that it is a settled fact; and, as my hon friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman mentioned, we are going to treat Hindi as an official language but English will continue as an associate language side by side. Here, I would like to know whether that decision and the formula—a very wise and statesmanlike formula evolved by the Prime Minister—have been accepted as final and irrevocable now.

I then mention about the orders of the President, issued in connection with Jammu and Kashmir. We very much welcome the extension of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Jammu and Kashmir by which provision has now been made enabling the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from the judgments and decisions of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court. I am also very

happy that the jurisdiction of the Election Commission has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. My only appeal to the hon. Home Minister is that he should find out how far consistent with the instruments of accession, it would be possible for us to extend our jurisdiction over Jammu and Kashmir State. I fail to see, when Pakistan is consolidating her illegally-acquired territory there, why we should hesitate to carry on with measures for the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with this country.

One more point and I have done. My hon. friend Shri Gaikwad has referred rather feelingly to the treatment given to the untouchables. I am very sorry that in my own constituency I have found that not only the available cultivable land is denied to the untouchables but wherever they have gone and cultivated the land, offering to pay the land revenue, they have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. I would like to know what, after all, is the policy of this Government so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Has this Government any definite programme, a five-year programme, so to say, for distribution of all available cultivable land to the Scheduled Castes and others? If there is a programme, I think the hon. Minister should announce it so that the Scheduled Caste members can understand their rights properly.

I may add one more point and that is with regard to the Neo-Buddhists. So far as these Neo-Buddhists are concerned, we are told that they are not Scheduled Castes though in fact no change has come over in their economic condition. The fact that people have changed their religion is really a stigma on us; but it is because they felt so much frustrated that they would not call themselves Scheduled Castes. The mere fact that a change of label to another religion is made does not alter the intrinsic and inherent economic condition of this class. That fact, I plead, should be taken into account, and the privileges and

amenities which so far have been given to the Scheduled Castes must be extended to the Neo-Buddhists.

श्री रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर-रहित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह स्वीकार करने में प्रसन्नता होती है कि गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो प्रयास हरिजनों को उठाने के लिये, उनके अपलिफ्ट के लिये, किया जा रहा है वह सन्तोषजनक है। इस हाउस में माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषणों में जो कुछ कहा है उससे भी यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार जो कुछ प्रयास कर रही है वह उचित है। मुझे बहुत खुशी होती है यह कहने में कि हरिजनों की भलाई के लिये जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं उनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के रुख में बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हुआ है और वह पहले से अधिक अच्छा है। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि शायद वह परिवर्तन हमारे गृह मंत्री माननीय पन्त जी की वजह से हुआ है। जब सन् १९५२ में मैं यहां आया था तब यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर डा० काटजू थे। उस वक्त हम लोग कई डेपुटेशन लेकर गये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि अब तो अनटचेबल नहीं है। अब हरिजन हैं ही नहीं, आप हरिजन हरिजन क्यों चिल्लाते हैं? लेकिन दरअसल बात ऐसी नहीं थी। पन्त जी के आने से चारों तरफ लोगों में काफी सन्तोष हुआ है। बहुत सी कमेटियां बनीं, हम लोग काफी आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस का एक और प्रमाण है कि जब कोई काम होता है और उसमें हम सफल होते हैं तो कुछ लोग क्रिटिसाइज भी करते हैं, कुछ आलोचना भी करते हैं। हरिजनों की कुछ तरक्की हुई है, उनमें कुछ कांशसनेस आई है। इसको देख कर लोगों के अन्दर कदुता बढ़ती है। यह बड़े खेद की बात है, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जब हरिजन कुछ आगे बढ़ते हैं तो कुछ लोग उसको नापसन्द करते हैं। विरोध की भावना कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है। हम लोग अब आगे बढ़ने लगे हैं, जब हमको उठाया जाता है तो यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे साथ सदियों से बहुत बुरा व्यवहार किया गया है। हर एक व्यक्ति इसको मानता है कि हम लोग काफी

[श्री रूप नारायण]

गिरी हुई हालत में हैं, लेकिन फिर भी अगर हरिजनों के लिये कुछ काम किया जाता है तो उनके हृदय में विरोध की भावना उठती है। अभी रिजर्वेशन का सवाल आया था। आप ने देखा कि जब यह कहा गया कि दस वर्ष के लिये रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा दिया जाय तो बहुत से लोगों ने इसका बहुत विरोध किया और सब जगह एक बड़ा भारी बावला मच गया और हरिजनों को भी बड़ी परेशानी हुई। लेकिन मुझे गृह मंत्री माननीय पन्त जी को धन्यवाद देते हुये बड़ी खुशी होती है कि उन्होंने इस मसले को बड़ी अच्छी तरह हल किया। चूंकि उन के दिल में हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति थी इस लिये लोगों के विरोध करने पर भी वे बिल को यहां पर लाये और उस को पास कराया।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब रेलवे मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तो कुछ भाइयों ने कुछ अपने दिल की कटुता और रोष प्रकट किया था। वह रोष शायद इतनी बुरी तरह से प्रकट किया गया था कि हमारे देश के हरिजनों में कुछ परेशानी सी फैल गई। वह रोष और कटुता शायद इस लिये प्रकट की गई राज्य सभा में और यहां पर कि हमारे रेलवे मंत्री एक हरिजन हैं और इसी लिये, यह कहा गया, वे हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं इस के लिये कुछ लोगों ने उन को क्रिटिसाइज किया। हमारे सिंहासन सिंह जी बैठे हैं, उन्होंने कहा और राज्य सभा में भी कहा गया।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री रूप नारायण: कहा गया कि हरिजनों को रेलवे में ज्यादा स्थान दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं इस बात को सँ किया जाता। मैं गृह मंत्री

जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्यों नहीं एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाता, या कमेटी आफ एन्क्वायरी नियुक्त की जाती, जो इस को देख। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कमिशन में हरिजनों को न रक्खा जाय, ब्राह्मणों को रक्खा जाय या दूसरी ऊंची जातियों के लोगों को रक्खा जाय, और यह देखा जाय कि क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ में जो जगहें हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्व हैं, उन में हरिजनों को क्यों नहीं रक्खा गया। जो नियुक्त करने वाले अधिकारी हों वह देखें कि दूसरी जाति के कितने लोगों को रिजर्व सीट्स पर रक्खा गया है।

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं अपने जिले का। साल भर पहले मुझे मालूम हुआ कि सरकार ने एक आदेश जारी किया कि ब्लाकों में और प्लैनिंग आफिस में कितने चपरासी रक्खे जायें वे हरिजन रक्खे जायें। जब मैंने इसके बारे में जिलाधीश को लिखा कि मुझे बतलाया जा कि बनारस जिले में कितने चपरासी प्लैनिंग विभाग में रक्खे गये हैं और उन में से कितने हरिजन हैं। तीन महीने बाद जवाब आया जिलाधीश का भी और अतिरिक्त जिलाधीश का भी तो दोनों में बहुत अन्तर था। मैंने फिर लिखा कि तीन महीने बाद तो आप ने जवाब दिया कि जिले में कितने चपरासी हरिजन हैं, लेकिन दो उत्तरों में बहुत अन्तर है। मैं किस को सही मानूं। फिर मेरे पास जवाब आया। जिले में १२ ब्लाक हैं, कुल स्थान ६५ हैं इनमें १९ हरिजन हैं। जब आदेश यह है कि सभी चपरासी हरिजन होंगे, तो ६५ में से कुल १९ चपरासी हरिजन हैं। इस के लिये कई माननीय सदस्य क्यों नहीं यहां कहते? जब रेलवे मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तो कहते थे कि एफ। एन्सो घट रही है। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने इस चीज को क्रिटिसाइज किया था, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों उन जगहों पर जो कि

हरिजनों के लिये हैं, दूसरी जातियों के लोगों को लिया जाता है? चंपरासियों की नियुक्ति से तो ऐंफिशिएन्सी नहीं घटती।

एक माननीय सवस्य : जगहें कितनी हैं।

श्री रूप नारायण : सब मिला कर ६५ आदमियों की स्ट्रेंथ है, और उन में से केवल १६ हरिजन हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (बदायूं) : वह पहले के रखे हुए होंगे।

श्री रूप नारायण : जब से ग्लाक बने हैं, तब की मैं बात कर रहा हूं। वैसे आदेश पहले से हैं और जब से आदेश हुआ कि चंपरासी हरिजन रखें जायें, तभी की बात मैं कह रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरे लोगों की बातों को जाने दीजिये, वक्त बहुत कम है।

श्री रूप नारायण : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस तरह की गलत प्रवृत्ति होती जा रही है और जो सही बात है उस को इग्नोर कर के गलत चीज को यहां कहना, कितसाइज करना, ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। भ्रष्टाचार के विषय में बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत तरह की बातें कहीं। हमारे देशमुख साहब ने तो इस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिये ट्राइब्यूनल की बात कही थी, विरोधी सदस्यों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा। मैं स्पष्ट पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी ट्राइब्यूनल से कहीं कोई भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकता है? ला कोर्टस में डिजीजन्स हो रहे हैं। क्या आप मानते हैं कि ला कोर्टस में हमेशा सही डिजीजन हो सकते हैं? कमी नहीं हो सकते। हर एक मानता है कि ला का इंटरप्रेंटेशन दूसरा हो जाता है और घसली

कल्पिट छूट जाता है। ट्राइब्यूनल भी तो ला प्वाइंट्स को ही देख सकेगी। इस के लिये मेरा एक सुझाव है और मैं चाहता हूं कि अपोजीशन के लोग भी इस पर विचार करें और इस से सहमत हों। हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों पर विश्वास किया जाय। प्रधान मंत्री पर, होम मिनिस्टर पर, किसी पर भी विश्वास किया जाय। और वह करना ही होगा क्योंकि बिना विश्वास किये हुए हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। साथ ही सरकार को भी विश्वास हो, प्रधान मंत्री जी जानते हैं, होम मिनिस्टर जानते हैं कि कौन आदमी कैसा है। जो अधिकारी भ्रष्ट है उन्हें फौरन निकाल दें बिना किसी जांच के कराये।

एक माननीय सवस्य : मगर वह यह करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री रूप नारायण : आप मेरी बात सुन सीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम होता है कि आप के पास बहुत फासल वक्त है, क्योंकि आप बहस भी करते हैं।

श्री रूप नारायण : अगर इसके लिये संविधान को बदलने की जरूरत हो तो उसे बदला जा सकता है। इस के सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि देश में से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाय। मैं मानता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा स्टेप है जो कि बहुत बड़ा स्टेप है, लेकिन इस से ही भ्रष्टाचार बन्द हो सकता है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs occupies a pride of place in the Government of India. Besides other matters, some of the most important matters which this Ministry deals with are the regulation of relations between the Centre

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

and the States, internal security, recruitment of suitable personnel for the services, the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the backward classes. By and large, the achievements of the Ministry during the year under review are remarkable and the Ministry deserves the commendation of the House. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister on his statesmanship wisdom and the tact with which he pilots the affairs of the Ministry.

Much has been said yesterday about the prevalence of corruption in the administrative services. Nobody says there is no corruption. My friend, Shri Goray, suggested the appointment of a tribunal to tackle corruption. The existing laws and the legal machinery today are sufficient and adequate enough to meet such cases. The report of the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Government gives us the number of complaints, the number of cases that have been decided and the action taken.

I do not see any reason or logic in the demand for a special tribunal. I have myself conducted several cases as public prosecutor and defended some cases. The existing machinery is quite sufficient. But the difficulty is people who have information do not come forward and give information against public servants. If they do not want to go to the court, let them give the information to the police, so that the police can start the case. It is not in the interests of the country, much less of democracy, that people should go about shouting that there is corruption everywhere.

I have here the report of the Administrative Vigilance Division. I take this opportunity to express my sense of appreciation for the efficient administrative service which we have in our country. My hon. friend, Shri Pattabhi Raman, said yesterday that our administrative service is the best in the whole of Asia. I would go a little further and say that our

administrative service compares favourably with the service in any part of the world. But here and there there are some lapses. Human nature being what it is, there are bound to be lapses.

The report of the Vigilance Division gives us some instances. We are told that there are some salutary principles and rules laid down for the conduct of the Government servants. But the report does not give us the action taken by Government in regard to the breach of such rules. One or two rules are to the effect that the Government servants are required to obtain previous permission of Government to acquire or dispose of immovable property worth more than Rs. 1,000; that the Government servants should not seek employment in a private firm or a firm connected with Government within two years of their retirement; that previous sanction is necessary for any son, daughter or dependant of a Class I officer is appointed in a private firm, etc. But I fail to see whether any such instances have come to the Government during the year under review. I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten the House if there are such instances.

Much has been said about the border areas. Shri Goray and Shri Mahanty referred to boundary disputes. I quite agree that boundary disputes should be settled. But how? Should we settle it by force? We lose sight of the fact that we stand for peaceful negotiations of all disputes; that is one of the basic principles of our foreign policy. We cannot discard this salutary principle when we come to affairs in our own country and resort to force.

If a boundary commission is appointed, there is bound to be communal feelings and communal turmoil. So, the best way would be to see that the disputes are settled by mutual negotiation. The Chief Ministers of the States concerned should sit together and come to an agreement. If not, the matter can be left to the hon.

Home Minister. The whole country has confidence in his wisdom and integrity. Only the other day I read in the newspapers that the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Bombay have agreed to abide by the decision of the Home Minister. If they do not agree, it can be referred to arbitration. The boundary question between Madras and Serai Kella and Andhra was settled by arbitration.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The principles enunciated should be applicable all over India.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am referring to the disputes all over India. My friend, Shri Basappa need not get worried. I also refer to areas like Karswan to which my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, referred. I also feel that they should go to Orissa.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Why?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How to settle it? The two Chief Ministers should come to an agreement. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They cannot be taken away by the mere speech.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not say here and now a settlement should take place. When times are propitious, the issue can be taken up.

I want to say something about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Several hon. Members have expressed concern. I entirely agree with them, but when we discuss the demand relating to this item, we should not lose sight of the fact that the progress achieved in one year cannot be phenomenal. We should compare their position what is in 1959 and in 1960. There has been considerable progress. Not that the progress has been satisfactory; much still remains to be done. Moneys are being given, but the difficulty is the distribution, etc. lies with the State Governments. The public have to co-operate because it is question of social change. To bring about

political consciousness, these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes require the assistance of the general public and the majority community. The double-member constituencies are a way in which the majority community can go to the help of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am glad that members of the Scheduled Castes have been declared elected to the general seats in the last elections. I am proud of that. I visualize a day when members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will also be elected to the general constituencies, because they are also one among us.

One word more and I am done. There are some tribes in Orissa which have been wrongly notified as Scheduled Tribes in 1956. I have raised this question in my speeches on the Demands of this Ministry in 1957 and 1958. I have also written to the Home Ministry and the Ministry concerned in the State Government. My information is that the Orissa Government have agreed on enquiries that these tribes should be de-notified because, by no stretch of imagination can be they called Scheduled Tribes. Their manners and customs of living are quite like that of the general people of the majority community. Therefore, unless these tribes are de-notified there will be hardship to the tribal people as well as to the general public.

As I have no time, I end by supporting the Demands of the Ministry.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मैं केवल संक्षेप में दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है श्रीर जो कि इस मंत्रालय पर हुए वादविवाद से साधारणतया आवश्यक प्रतीत होती है वह है हमारे प्रशासन में सुधार। आज हमारे प्रशासन में ऐसे अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता है जो कि जनतंत्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। इसकी आवश्यकता अनुभव करते हुए मन्त्री

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

मैं एक नेशनल ऐकैडमी आफ इंडियन ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन स्कूल खोला गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि १३ वर्ष देश को आजाद हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन इस १३ वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी योग्यता होने के साथ साथ जो आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि अधिकारी अपने विवेक का प्रयोग केवल इस कार्य के लिए न करें, शक्ति और अधिकार के लिए प्रयोग न करें बल्कि वे मानवीय मूल्यों के साथ साथ जनता से अपने को मेल-खिलाते हुए करें, यह खेद का विषय है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति अभी तक देश में पैदा नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में जनता का इस तरह का दीक्षा देते का जो प्रश्न है वह तो ठीक ही है लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ ऐसे नियम और कानून जो कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद द्वारा इस देश में लागू किये गये थे और जिनके चलते हुए आज भी देश में अन्याय हो रहा है उनका भी बदला जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले १३ सालों में हमारे देश में भीड़ पर जिस तरह से गोली चली उस के कोई आकड़े रेफ़रेंस संवधान में मांगने से नहीं मिले लेकिन अंदाज यह है कि शान्तिमय भीड़ पर जो गोली चलाई गई और उसके फल-स्वरूप जो लोग मारे गये उनकी संख्या २००० और २५०० के बीच में होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वह समय आ गया है जब कि गृह-मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। पुलिस किस सीमा तक गोली चलाये इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को साफ तौर पर अपना एक फैसला लेना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी नीति का प्रश्न है और इस नीति के सवाल को १३ साल की आजादी के बाद यूँही छोड़ न देना चाहिये। मेरे ऐसे लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि केवल दो ही हालतों में पुलिस द्वारा शान्तिमय भीड़ पर गोली

चलाई जानी चाहिए। एक तो पुलिस को गोली तब चलाना चाहिए जब भीड़ हिंसा पर उतर आये और कत्लेआम करने लगी हो या जिस समय कि भीड़ हथियारों से लैस होकर आम्बड बलवा करके चूनी हुई सरकार को बदलने का प्रयत्न करे। केवल इन्हीं दो हालतों में पुलिस को भीड़ पर गोली चलानी चाहिए। दूसरी हालतों में डेले-बाजी के नाम पर, धक्केबाजी के नाम पर या और किसी इसी तरह की चीज के वास्ते शान्तिमय भीड़ पर पुलिस को गोली कदापि नहीं चलानी चाहिए और आज जो देश में पुलिस द्वारा इन चीजों के वास्ते गोली चलाई जाती है वह बन्द होना चाहिए। हम अपने देश के नागरिकों के जीवन के महत्व को अच्युत तरह से महसूस करें और हमें और हमारे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को इस बात का आभास होना चाहिए कि इस तरह से गोली चला कर एक भी नागरिक का जीवन लेना अनुचित है और ऐसा करके हम जनतंत्र की हत्या करते हैं। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि अब इस मसले पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जिन्होंने कि बहुत उतार चढ़ाव देखे हैं, जिन्होंने कि अंग्रेजी सलतनत का जमाना भी देखा और अपने जमाने को भी देख रहे हैं, गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे भी मुझ से इसमें सहमत होंगे कि आज के युग में पुलिस और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों का वही पुराना रवैया नहीं होना चाहिए जो कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के जमाने में उनका हुआ करता था। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सोच विचार करके अनुकूल परिवर्तन करेगा।

एलेक्शन कमिशन का दायरा जो जम्मू और काश्मीर स्टेट तक बढ़ा दिया गया है वह एक अच्छी बात हुई है लेकिन उसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि भारतीय संविधान की

दूसरी धाराएं जो कि अभी तक उस राज्य पर लागू नहीं हैं वे भी जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू हों। उन धाराओं को भी जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया जाना चाहिए। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इंस्ट्रुमेंट आफ एक्सेशन की वजह से इसके करने में थोड़ी सी दिक्कत है लेकिन वहाँ की प्रसेम्बली को परसुएड करें कि वह इसके लिए डिमांड करे कि पूरे का पूरा संविधान जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया जाय।

फंडामेंटल राइट्स के सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहाँ उसको काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया गया है उसमें रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस का एक प्राविजो बढ़ा दिया गया है। रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस सिक्पोरिटी आफ दी स्टेट के नाम पर फंडामेंटल राइट्स पर उस राज्य के लिए लगाये जा सकते हैं। रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस की चीज को पूरे का पूरा वहाँ की प्रसेम्बली के मातहत कर दिया गया है अर्थात् प्रसेम्बली जिसे रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शन समझेगी वही रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शन समझा जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स में इस तरह का रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस का प्राविजन लगा कर जहाँ तक शहरी भ्राजादी का सवाल है सिविल लिबर-टीज का सवाल है, काश्मीर में उस पर ठीक तरह से प्रमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। ठीक से उसकी वकिंग नहीं हो रही है। इसकी शिकायतें समय समय पर आती रहती हैं। . . .

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : वहाँ पर उतनी ही भ्राजादी है जितनी यहाँ पर है।

شہری اے - ایم - طوق : وہاں پر اتنی ہی آزادی ہے جتنی کہ یہاں پر ہے۔

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : मैं तो यही कह रहा है कि वहाँ पर शहरी भ्राजादी के सिलसिले में यदि कोई शिकायत आती है उस के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को पूरे तीर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरे माननीय मित्र जिन्होंने कि

अभी मुझे टोका वे हमारे बहुत योग्य साथी हैं। वे यहाँ पर नामिनेट होकर आये हैं। वे बहुत अच्छे हैं और उन से तो कभी कोई शिकायत हो ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि वे बड़े खुशमिजाज व्यक्ति हैं और स्वयं हंसते और लोगों को हंसाते रहते हैं लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अब यह नामिनेशन की चीज खत्म होनी चाहिए और अब हमारे माननीय मित्रों को वहाँ की जनता के द्वारा अपने को चुनाव कर इस देश की सर्वोच्च पार्लियामेंट में भ्राना चाहिए

श्री बजराज सिंह : फिर हमारे तारिक साहब कैसे आयेंगे? वे फिर यहाँ नहीं आ पायेंगे।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : इस सिलसिले में मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की धारा २२२ में एक हाईकोर्ट के जज का दूसरे हाईकोर्ट में तबादला करने के लिए यह दिया हुआ है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को उसके बारे में कंसल्ट किया जायगा लेकिन जहाँ तक काश्मीर राज्य का सवाल है वहाँ के लिए चीफ जस्टिस आफ दी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय नहीं ली जायगी, उसको तबादले के बारे में कंसल्ट नहीं किया जायगा बल्कि काश्मीर के सदरे रियासत की राय ली जायगी और सदरे रियासत से कंसल्टेशन के आधार पर ही वहाँ के हाईकोर्ट के किसी न्यायाधीश का तबादला दूसरी जगहों पर हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज को जैसा कि सब राज्यों के लिए है वहाँ के लिए भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से कंसल्टेशन करके ही करना चाहिए और न्यायाधीशों का तबादला करना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही गृह मंत्री महोदय को यह देखना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सवाल है वहाँ काश्मीर में रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस के नाम पर जो पाबन्दी लगाई जा रही है और लोगों को यह शिकायत है कि हमारे साथ जगह जगह ज्यादा होती है। इस-

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पूरे तौर से जुरिस्टिडक्शन का जो मामला है उसको ठीक तरीके से वहां पर चलाना का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट का सवाल है माननीय गृह मंत्री इस बात को मानेंगे कि इस समय देश के अन्दर कोई भी ऐसी गड़बड़ी नहीं है जिसकी वजह से प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट की यहां पर कोई आवश्यकता हो। यहां की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी जो कि पहले वाएलेंस में विश्वास करती थी और प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों में विश्वास नहीं करती थी आज उस पार्टी ने भी यह ऐलान कर दिया है कि वह प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों में विश्वास करती है और शान्तिपूर्ण प्रजातांत्रिक तरीकों को अपना कर सरकार को बदलने की चेष्टा करती है। जब देश में एक साधारण अवस्था हो, पूरे तौर से साधारण अवस्था हो तब इस प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट को चलाते रहना उचित नहीं मालूम होता है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में रेफ़ेंस सिकशन से जो आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके अनुसार ३ जून १९५९ तक ७७ आदमी प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में थे और ३१ दिसम्बर १९५९ को ९६ आदमी इसके मातहत नजरबंद थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानें। जहां तक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और हम लोगों का सवाल है हम कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की बहुत सी चीजों को पसन्द नहीं करते लेकिन एक शिकायत जरूर कर्हंगा कि जब बंगाल में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से फूड एजिटेशन शुरू किया गया तो १७ असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को इस प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट के मातहत गिरफ्तार किया गया जो कि किसी तरह उचित नहीं था। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आज जब पुलिस के द्वारा इस देश के अन्दर राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को दबाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है तो इस बात का

ध्यान रक्खा जाय कि राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को उसी सीमा तक दबाने की बात होनी चाहिए जितनी कि कानून की मर्यादा में सम्भव हो। शान्तिमय आन्दोलन को कानून की मर्यादाओं को तोड़ कर कुचला जाना प्रजातंत्र के युग में शोभा नहीं देता है और यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या करना है। मैं तो इस मामले की केरल की कम्यूनिस्ट रैजिम को अच्छा समझता हूँ कि जिस ने एक भी आदमी को उस आन्दोलन के मिलसिले में जो कि उसका तस्त्ता पलटने के लिए किया जा रहा था, प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जब कि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि तमाम कांग्रेसी सरकारों द्वारा शासित राज्यों में प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट पर अमल हो रहा था और आज भी हो रहा है। यह भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि केरल में जो कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार को पलटने का आन्दोलन चला था वह कोई बहुत शान्तिमय आन्दोलन नहीं था और यह चीज कोर्ट्स के फैसलों से जाहिर होती है। वह तो सरकार बदलने का आन्दोलन था और वहां पर सरकार बदल भी गयी लेकिन वहां जो कोर्ट्स से सजाये हुई वे बहुत मामूली सजाएं की गईं जब कि ठीकइसके विपरीत हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी की सरकारों द्वारा छोटी छोटी दफाओं के मातहत भी एक एक साल, डेढ़ डेढ़ साल और दो, दो साल तक की सजाएं दी गई हैं। अब पीसफुल असेम्बली के मातहत १३ महीने की सजा हो सकती है, कोई जा रहा है उसको इसके अन्दर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और इस तरह से उसको तेरह महीने की सजा सुना दी गई है। गृह मंत्रालय को अपना इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण बनाना चाहिए कि सारे देश के अन्दर जो राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों को दबाने का सिलसिला है वह अन्याय का सिलसिला नहीं होना चाहिए। अन्याय का रास्ता नहीं होना चाहिए। भय का रास्ता नहीं पैदा करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से यह कर्हंगा कि जो दफा १०७-११७ का प्रयोग राजनीतिक कारवाइसों में हो

रहा है उसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिए । जब सरकार और जनता में मतभेद हो और जनता का आन्दोलन हो उस समय सरकार को दफा १०७, ११७ में लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना उचित नहीं है । इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आशा करूंगा कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट का इस देश से जल्द से जल्द ख़ात्मा किया जाए ।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): May I crave the indulgence of the House for only two minutes to refer to a recent activity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already exceeded the time by ten minutes.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I want only two minutes to speak about civil defence which has recently been taken up by the Home Ministry. It ought to have been taken up by both the Home and Defence Ministries as is being done in England under the 1948 Act. We have to congratulate the Home Ministry at least on having taken it up recently and on having started it in this country. I want to express through this House only one thing and that is that the whole country should accept the present home defence scheme and try to work it.

Secondly, I would appeal to the Home Ministry itself to see that it is organised on modern lines with co-ordination with the Home Guards, Police guards, the Police force, the military forces and particularly the intelligence departments, the check-posts and other things which have been referred to. If that is done, the country will be very happy because our defences are now at stake in view of things happening in Defence Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further details he can pass on to the hon. Home Minister afterwards. Now the hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, I am thankful to the House for the approval it has accorded to the services that are being rendered and which it is a privilege for Home Ministry to render. I am also grateful to the hon. Members for their kind consideration for me and for the year generous terms in which some of them have referred to the humble part that I am playing in the Home Ministry.

In the course of the last more than eight hours' debate a large number of my colleagues have spoken. I will benefit by what they have said. It will, however, obviously be impossible for me to refer to everyone, or even to the major part, of the observations that have been made. It will be my endeavour to look into the suggestions and the criticisms that have been made and to see how far we can remedy the defects that may have been revealed in the course of the debate. I hope hon. Members will pardon me if I am not able to cover most of the ground.

14.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Home Ministry's responsibilities cover a wide range which it is not only variegated but also extensive. Shri Nagi Reddy started the ball but it remained standstill and it did not move beyond his own court. He has been able to go all over the country in search of something which he could use as a handle for criticism. He could not find anything in Delhi nor in Andhra, where he lives. But he was able to....

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I congratulated you.

Shri G. B. Pant: Thank you for that.

But he was able to unearth a shabby slip somewhere from Bengal. Well, he does not seem to be peeping pace with the progress of events in the

[Shri G. B. Pant]

country. He seems to be enclosed in his own theory where, apart from his researches, no light can penetrate. He has told us that the rules that are now in force at the Centre are only a carbon copy of the rules that were in force before Independence. He has only seen a carbon copy, I think. He has not seen the real copy. That is really the difference between him and us. We see the reality while they are enwrapped in carbons. So I would like him rather to take a more realistic view of things.

He claims that he belong to perhaps the most forward party in the country. I do not like to call anyone backward. I am all the more afraid of doing so when Shri Anthony is here after hearing what he said yesterday. But I can tell him that if there are shortcomings, and defects it is nevertheless our constant endeavour to make such improvements as we can. We must also see the other side, the brighter side of the picture. All our neighbouring States, or most of them, have passed through convulsions which have engulfed democracy. Democracy has been swallowed up in the sea but India alone stands as an island—secure, progressive, advancing and firmly anchored to the principles she is not likely to give up. He should have noticed that if we have today the goodwill and the respect of the world, it is due to our Prime Minister but also to some extent to the stability of administration in the country, to the maintenance of peace in the midst of adversities and to cohesion secured in the midst of varieties of religions and cultures and to the continuous progress that we have been making in economic, cultural and other fields. So let us not condemn ourselves, our people, our Ministries if I may be permitted to submit and much less our services and those who have been bearing the brunt of all that has happened. We sitting here have the privilege of evolving policies, of looking at things, if possible, from all points of view and reaching sound conclusions. But ultimately those

decisions of ours have to be translated into action by our services and security has to be maintained by our often criticised and sometimes maligned police force. We should remember that we have had many shocks to bear, many ordeals to face but through the agency which we have been trying to shape according to the new circumstances and which has been showing a vitality of its own we have been able to get through all the enormous and stupendous difficulties.

I do not say that there is no corruption—I shall have a little more to say about it later—but let us not vitiate the atmosphere by too much of talk of corruption, let not other people think that corruption is the paramount feature of social, political and administrative life in this country.

An Hon. Member: It is so, Sir.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is what I say, those who think of that and nothing else see nothing but corruption. They can think of nothing which is not corrupt and their minds are always steeped up in the atmosphere of corruption. From there I want them to move into cleaner atmosphere so that they may be able to see the light and to judge things in their proper prospectives.

Well, Shri Goray and also I think Shri Nagi Reddy laid emphasis on the streamlining of our administration. We realised the need for it long before they talked about it. We have been making attempts in that direction. There was first the Report of Shri Gopaldaswami Ayyangar. We have consulted Dr. Appleby and other experts and we have made imperceptible changes which have resulted in almost a revolution in the working of our administrative machine so that if one who had worked in this country 30 years ago were to go to our secretariat or to go to one of our districts he would find that he had to remain under training here or there for more than a year before he could in any way appreciate the spirit of the pre-

sent administration. It is through the administrative apparatus that things have to be put into shape and that administrative apparatus has to be equal to the various tasks it is called upon to undertake. We have had our First Five Year Plan; we have our Second Five Year Plan. Well, the success of the Plans is admitted by all, and I might remind my hon. friends opposite of the various speeches that were delivered by Mr. Khrushchev during his visits to our country about the progress that has been made which he considered marvellous. They may if they so like make a tour round the country and see things for themselves not with their jaundiced or plastered eye but with a desire even at this stage to learn and see things. They have been left behind in the back-waters. They consider themselves to be forward but they will never unlearn or learn. Any party, any individual whose mind is closed and who can never shed all the prejudices and look at things squarely cannot improve or set things right. In all have been following a course which is based on fundamental and basic principles but which also takes account of the realities. It is thus that we are able to move forward to take this big country with 400 millions of people onward to the achievement of the goals of welfare and to the accomplishment of the change in social order.

Our methods of work have changed. In our own Ministry there are now very simple ways of doing the work. The disposals have increased. We are trying even to reduce the strength of the staff though the work is increasing. We have made a series of suggestions which are under consideration today. The question of the proper formation of the services and of improvement of training and of the inculcation of the right spirit, of the assimilation of the basic fundamentals which should guide our services has been constantly engaging our attention. It is in pursuance of those aims that we have also established now an academy of public administration in

which not only the I.A.S. officers, but the officers from the States who are promoted to the I.A.S., and all those persons who are selected for the All-India and the Central Services will receive training. The Academy conducts seminars, discussions, etc. and gives instruction not only in what are called the skills of administrative art but also in Gandhian philosophy, in the basic principles of our ideology, and the social order that we have in view. All that will give them that outlook and that approach which is absolutely necessary in the context of our social objectives.

15 hrs.

In the course of these last ten years our services have been adapting themselves to the needs of the times. I do not say that every one has fully assimilated the principles for which we stand, but I do say that there has been a marked change in many of them. After all, but for their loyal and zealous pursuit of the aims which are before us and their real effort and industry to put through our schemes, we would not have succeeded. So let us give them their due, as we give even to that one unknown person whom one would not like to mention in this House? Give them their due, and let them go forward in their task uplifted by the encouragement that they receive from any kind word that is said by an hon. Member of Parliament even if it be occasionally. I hope they have the goodwill of this House. They can go forward and perform their duties, relying on its impartiality and on its desire to assist them in the arduous tasks that lies ahead of us and of them.

Sir, it has been said that the services are not very responsive. Well, I am prepared to say, as I have often done before, that there is need of their adopting a positive attitude towards work. Every paper should be disposed of in the minimum time. Every one who occupies a position should discharge his responsibility.

[Shri G. B. Pant]

To pass on things from one to the other is wrong. The people have to be treated with courtesy, with respect, because they are our masters. They are my masters and they are the masters of every one who is under me. An their suggestions, their requests have to be met with the utmost sympathy and, to the extent possible, they should be carried out. All these should be the guiding principles. And we should encourage those who do so, while we may try to correct those who still have their failings.

Sir, in this Academy we have now introduced many lines of training, which we hope, will produce a new type of civil servant. We have also appointed the Director of this Academy as the Director of Training, so that he may co-ordinate the training that is being imparted in various institutions with which the Central Government is connected.

Similarly, we have remodelled the entire programme of training in the Alu Police Training College, and we have placed also the Secretariat Training School under the Director of Training so that there will be complete co-ordination. We would like to have the advice of the hon. Members about the improvements that can be made. Ultimately, it is the training that is imparted in the beginning which determines the future course and conduct that a public servant follows during his career.

Some friends here said that in our country crime has greatly increased and there is at times—whether he said “at times” or not I do not know—even a sense of security lacking. (An Hon. Member: None said so). If none said so, then so far so good. Well, Sir, I may say that though law and order is a State subject, so far as the Centre is concerned, it does its best to see that peace is maintained in the land. And I must say that we all have to give credit to our people, to our services and also to the res-

possible Members of the Legislatures for their co-operation in this task.

The crime position in the country has remained almost stationary. The figures for cognizable crime for the year 1959 are almost the same as for 1958. But during the last two years the figures of dacoity have gone down by about more than 35 per cent. Similarly, other serious offences like burglary, robbery and so on have also diminished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dr. Katju is not giving any statement except about dacoities in Madhya Pradesh. I want to know the position, whether it has improved.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, considerably. And I hope Mr. Banerjee will be glad to know about it. He ought to have known about it as his range of knowledge is wide enough but it seems, he has been in ignorance of this particular matter so far. Well, Sir, there has been considerable improvement in that. The average figure of cognizable crime for our country is 162 today, and it is somewhat above what it was some years ago, while, in the most advanced countries which I need not name, as everybody knows which are the most advanced, it is not less than 1,200 per lakh, so that in those countries cognizable crime is six times more than in our country. So, we can find some consolation.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it because of the quality of the people, or because of the quality of the police?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is the quality of the people that, in spite of those who incite them to commit offences, sometimes political and sometimes non-political, they remain peaceful. So, the credit is due to the people, and also to those who are in charge of security.

Something was said about the nomination of the Anglo-Indian member in Kerala. My hon. friend Shri Anthony always speaks with eloquence and vigour, but yesterday he

spoke with vehemence and anger. That was something which did not quite agree with my expectations. I do not know if he had really much ground for being so indignant. He is a great lawyer, and he was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He knows what an Anglo-Indian under our Constitution means. Article 366(2) gives the definition, and I will read it out. I am dealing with this matter to allay his resentment if I can succeed in doing so, because I do not want him to be angry. He may not like what we do, but he should not feel on that account that we deliberately want to do anything which would offend him. As I said, every man should have his due, and let that section of Anglo-Indians whom he may not like, also have what may be due to them.

Article 366(2) as Shri Anthony certainly knows—as I said, he was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, and a prominent Member too—runs thus:

“ an Anglo-Indian” means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only;”

I think he will concede that Shri Pereira who, I think, has been nominated by the Governor, is an Anglo-Indian. The Governor had the discretion to do so, and I did not put my finger into the pie because I have had my experience last time and I thought I had better let him exercise his discretion. So, he nominated this gentleman, Shri Pereira, who is a senior retired engineer, and suppose to be much superior to Shri De Cruz who was recommended by me last time at the instance of my hon. friend Shri Anthony. He cannot deny, I think he

will not dispute, that Shri Pereira is himself domiciled in India, that he himself is a resident of India and that one of his progenitors was a European.

The difficulty is this. Shri Anthony seems to think that only persons of British descent can be called Anglo-Indians.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I explain?

Shri G. B. Pant: You may explain after I have finished.

Mr. Speaker: Later on.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation. I should know my community better than Pantji.

Shri G. B. Pant: Oh yes.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not want to enter into these personalities. The only thing is that this gentleman says he is a Feringi. The Feringis for 200 years have not been called Anglo-Indians. The definition will not help. The Feringis have not been called Anglo-Indians by the Backward Classes Commission. You suddenly make Feringis into Anglo-Indians. The day after tomorrow you will make some Hindus of Greek descent into Anglo-Indians. That is what I said.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not a personal explanation, it is an argument...

Shri Frank Anthony: Shri Pereira is not an Anglo-Indian. I did not want to mention, but he is not an Anglo-Indian.

Shri G. B. Pant:an argument which I do not think is really very sound, because in Kerala there are many persons of Dutch or Portuguese descent.

Shri Frank Anthony: Whose mother tongue is Malayalam, and that is precisely my objection.

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is no reason why they should be excluded.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is highly objectionable.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): You also have your mother tongue as Hindi.

Shri G. B. Pant: There is no condition here that if a person speaks Malayalam, then he will not be an Anglo-Indian. Let me repeat there is no such condition here.

Shri Frank Anthony: The Anglo-Indian community was not recognized in 1950. It has been recognized for 200 years. For 200 years the Feringis have been fishermen and potters.

Some Hon. Members: What of that?

Shri Frank Anthony: You suddenly make them into Anglo-Indians.

Shri G. B. Pant: My hon. friend would not accept a potter or a fisherman....

Shri Frank Anthony: Certainly not.

Shri G. B. Pant: ...as an Anglo-Indian.

Shri Frank Anthony: For 200 years they have not been.

Shri G. B. Pant: He also says that Anglo-Indians should be determined on the ground of religion and so on.

An Hon. Member: No question of religion.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the Christian religion asks people to be humble and meek, not to despise those who may be backward. We also feel row that we did great injustice to the Scheduled Castes because they worked with hand, they laboured and we had the benefit of their labour, and they did not share the fruits of their labours with us fully.

In fact, so far as the legal position goes, there can be absolutely no doubt. So far as suitability goes, the Governor has made the choice, but I may

remind Shri Anthony of one thing, if he will permit me. Shri De Cruze is of Portuguese descent, I think, and not of British descent.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes.

Shri G. B. Pant: And last time, when he was nominated, I got a representation to the effect that he was a Feringi. I do not very much like the word "Feringi", but whether one calls a rose by one name or the other, that does not make any difference, it smells equally sweet. So, I referred the matter to Shri Anthony and asked him if he was or if he was not. I did not get any reply from him. He is a busy man, perhaps he had no time. But I have only to say that this nomination was made because, under the rules, under the law, it was perfectly open to the Governor to nominate any one. One may not like him; one may not agree with his views; yet, the Governor has to nominate a person whom he considers to be suitable for that purpose. So, I shall not cause any further annoyance to my hon. friend by telling....

Shri Frank Anthony: I cannot let this position go unchallenged. Pantji has not studied this position. I cannot accept what he says. His own Backward Classes Commission has said that these people are not Anglo-Indians; they are imposters; now, you suddenly make them into Anglo-Indians.

Shri G. B. Pant: The Backward Classes Commission cannot override the provisions of the Constitution, nor can I or any other Member of this House. The Constitution is binding on all of us.

Here, I close this chapter.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is wrongly closed, because it is great indignity and injustice that you are doing to my community. You cannot impose on my community people who for two hundred years have not been Anglo-Indians. The British people did not know who the Feringis were.

I am sorry to say that the Home Minister cannot go round creating members of my community. Tomorrow, he will say that some Hindus are of Greek descent, and, therefore, they are Anglo-Indians.

Shri Panigrahi: Is Shri Frank Anthony the dictator of the Anglo-Indian community that whosoever is suggested by him should represent the Anglo-Indians?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he not resign from the House? Let him resign.

Mr. Speaker: The chapter is closed.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not want to give any answer because I had to refer to it only if possible to soothe Shri Frank Anthony, not with a view to irritate him further. But, in a state of anger, reason does not act very vigorously.

Shri Frank Anthony: You are enforcing something which is absolutely illegal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: If it is illegal, the hon. Member can go to courts.

Shri G. B. Pant: There are constitutional ways of questioning things which are illegal. I am sorry that I have not been able to give any satisfaction.

Shri Frank Anthony: You are adding insult to injury.

Shri G. B. Pant: If this statement of a truth is an insult or an injury, then, one has sometimes to put up with it.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is a perversion of the actual position, I am sorry it is absolute perversion.

Shri Panigrahi: This can be settled outside the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: Arguments are not met simply by using language of a kind which I am not capable of using myself.

There were many other points raised in the debate. Shri Goray referred to the insult that was done to Shivaji's picture. Well, it would be unpardonable for anyone to do so. I would be the first man to protest against it. The moment, I heard about it, I made enquiries, and I shall just read out what I have got in reply. I had other correspondence also, but I am just reading out the telegram which I got, because I wanted a telegraphic reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Reply from whom?

Shri G. B. Pant: Reply from the Government of Mysore.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are a party to it.

Shri G. P. Pant: I do not think so. Otherwise, every Government can be supposed to be a party to everything that another man does not like.

The telegram reads thus:

"Story that police removed and destroyed picture frames of Shivaji from peasants hut in Yellur village is false. Deputy Commissioner visited Yellur with superintendent police and revenue officers eleventh February for revenue collection work. Party of press representatives had also been invited. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti leaders including three M.L.A.'s from Bombay were also present. Press correspondents were asked to go round and make enquiries to verify for themselves the truth behind allegations. Press correspondents talks to villages in groups and individually and were convinced that the allegation of removal and tearing down Shivaji's picture were false."

I have read it out because it is something, which I consider to be, as I said, unforgivable, and if it were true, I would have followed it to the bitter end. But I am satisfied that the report was based on some sort of misrepresentation or misconception.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): It is worthwhile to find not how that photo came into existence and how it was brought into this House.

Shri G. B. Pant: No, it was not that photo which came here. It could not possibly have come, if it had been torn. I think he meant to say that something like this had been torn.

Shri Basappa (Tipteer): It is part of their false propaganda.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not concerned with that. I have just placed the report.

Shri Nagi Reddy made some enquiries, I think, about the Kerala Bills. He said that these Bills are being deliberately withheld, because we do not want any land reforms and that is why we are keeping them back. As I said just now, they are so much shut up in their shells that they do not know even the facts which are known to everybody else. U.P. had the first Zamindari Abolition Committee, and the Government with which I was associated at a time passed a Land Reforms and Zamindari Abolition Act which has not been in its revolutionary character surpassed by any other Act in the country, including the Bill that was passed by the Kerala Legislature during the communist regime.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Please send it back immediately, or accept it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I shall tell you why it is being held back. Well, there are these four Bills. He said, why do you not send them back to the Legislature. If I send them back to the Legislature for reconsideration, then it will take months and months to get these Bills through. So, I have asked the Government there to let me know exactly what changes they want, so that we may confine our attention to those changes alone, and then see which of them are worth accepting and suggest such changes to be made in those Bills, so that the Bills may get through the Legislature within the minimum time; or if they

so agree, such Bills as can be sanctioned or as can be given assent to by the President today may receive such assent. I think his misgivings will be removed.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I hope it will be done soon.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, I hope it will be done soon, and I hope he would agree that the course that I have adopted is better than that suggested by him.

There have been a number of references to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is but natural that this subject should have received the attention of the House. I wish more Members of the House could interest themselves in this vital subject because we want in our country not only peace of the ordinary type but we want that emotional integration and cohesion which is needed for the functioning of sound democracy. I may state here—whether one be an officer or a Minister or a Member of Parliament or any other individual—that there are three things which have to be remembered. First of all, one owes a duty to man as man. The dignity of man has to be recognised. There can be no difference between man and man. Whatever be the calling, whatever be the position, the supremacy of manhood in humanity has to be recognised by every one. That is the first thing that we have to remember. The second is that we are all citizens of a common motherland, an ancient land which has very hoary traditions and which has been known for its spiritual nobility for ages all over the world. So let us discharge our duties first as man and secondly as citizen. Thirdly, comes the social position, occupation. Whatever be my vocation, whether I am a cultivator, whether I am following some profession, whether I am a lawyer or whether I am a Member of Parliament, the third also imposes certain obligations. But the first two are very important and the third pales into insignificance if the first two receive due attention.

So I say that it is the duty of every one of us to do our utmost for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have heard the criticisms of some of the hon. Members. I do not blame them. They can be impatient. They can even question our motives. But that should not come in the way of our doing the best that we can for them, for it is only thus that every link in our chain can be made strong and our society revitalised in a manner which will give it its due place in the comity of nations in the international world in all matters.

So it is not a question of politics for me. It is something which stands on a much higher and bigger plane. Members have been saying that the grants that have been made have not been fully utilised. I agree. I have been doing my best to see that they are utilised, and I have held conferences of Ministers. I have spoken to the Chief Ministers only recently. I have been raising the amounts and I hope that by the end of this year, nearly 90 per cent. of the grants will have been fully utilised. So I want them all to make a gigantic effort so that the maximum that we can do may be done consistently with our resources. So I beseech the co-operation of hon. Members in that task. Do not set your back against the movement that is meant for the good of all of us through your community. I do not want to say that they have reason to be grateful. But even where one is not grateful, one can still be graceful and gracious. So I would request hon. Members to look at these things from that angle.

For me to go more into details at this stage is hardly possible. But let us join hands and see that this blot of untouchability is wiped out completely and also that the maximum progress that we can make in the minimum time is made, so that all of us may be able, as self-respecting citizens, to stand on our own legs in this country.

There is, again, some reference to corruption. It is the fashion of the

day and I am really sorry that such a fashion should have grown. So far as the efforts of Government go, they are well known. We have tightened the law.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What are the results?

Shri G. B. Pant: The result is—very little of corruption as compared to what it was sometime ago.

An Hon. Member: Little corruption?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not say that it does not exist. But I do not accept that there has not been improvement. After all, the total number of complaints that we received, when collected together in the Vigilance Division, came to 10,000. Many of them were found to be unfounded or false. But taking the 10,000 as if they were genuine, it would come to one in a hundred. When there is no complaint against 99 in a 100, can you condemn that class? Can any class show that there is not one black sheep in the fold of 100? So let us not talk as though the whole country is seething with corruption. I will tell you that nothing will corrupt more than a talk of that nature, because when we talk of cleanliness, we become clean; when we talk of God, we become godly....

Shri Rajendra Singh: The more you excuse corruption, the more corruption there will be.

Shri G. B. Pant: ...when we talk of some evil person, then we are drawn into the satanic fold.

So let us do our best. I do not mean that we have not done anything. As I have said, the law has been tightened.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Your duty is to defend and excuse them on the floor of the House!

Shri G. B. Pant: Those who are convicted of corruption are sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of one year. It is all prescribed. There are special courts appointed for the purpose. Besides that, the

law has also now made a person who gives illegal gratification a culprit—which he was not formerly. Again, there is a provision for treating one as an approver in a case against a government servant for corruption. Besides this, we have set up in the Vigilance Division special squads of various types. The Vigilance Division's report has probably been seen by hon. Members. The report of the Special Police Establishment must have also come to their notice. I cannot, again, go into details. But they will find that hundreds of government servants—I mean it may be a thousand, not more—were dismissed, several were removed, several were punished in courts and sentenced and many were given disciplinary punishment and had to face disciplinary proceedings. The figures are with me, but I do not want to tire the House by referring to them.

There was some reference made to a Boundary Commission and to the need for having principles for boundary demarcation purposes. May I say that the principles were settled by the States Reorganisation Commission, a dispassionate body consisting of persons of the highest eminence? They evolved certain principles. Now, those who ask for principles do not want to abide by them. What is the guarantee that if I were to place another set of principles here, it will be accepted by another set of people?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Even after the States reorganisation there have been adjustment of boundaries between Andhra and Madras.

Shri G. B. Pant: So, reference has been made to Andhra and Madras. The basic principles according to which we should work were observed there too. That arrangement should be made with the agreement of the parties was the basic principle. And, according to that basic principle, the two States agreed that the village should form the unit. (*Interruption*). It is known as the Pataskar formula. Good Pataskar has become immortal thereby. He has only put on borrow-

ed clothes and thus taken immortality for himself. (*Interruption*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Extend it to other States.

Shri G. B. Pant: For the other States too the basic principle stands. Let them agree and we will try to expedite it. (*Interruption*). That is the basic principle; because what does it matter whether a clod of earth is included in this State or in that so long as it forms part of this great land of India of which you and I are equally proud? But regional frenzy and fanaticism sometimes overwhelm us; and we are not able to look at things from the correct stand point.

I have been trying to bring about agreement wherever differences have existed. But, even here, I have not come across anyone speaking in favour of the other State than that in which he himself lives. Everyone supports the claims of his own State and opposes the claims of the other States. Even in External Affairs where we have had no dangers in the past we are not today as care-free as we used to be. In these circumstances, little petty things in a way eclipse our minds and we are not able to look at these problems in the right perspective.

Shri Mahanty spoke of the difficulties that the people of Seraikela were having in the matter of their language. I see he did not specifically raise that question. When he wrote to me and when he raised it I wrote to the Chief Minister and I also asked the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities to go to the spot and study the situation, and to request Shri Mahanty to be there to enlighten. The Commissioner did so but Shri Mahanty did not go there. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mahanty: I would say why I did not go there. (*Interruptions*.) Why should you laugh? It is not a market place. Sir, I should say a word of personal explanation. I wrote to the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner that the date he had fixed could not suit me because of my preoccupations in Delhi. I have written to him to fix another date and I will go there. (*Interruptions*.)

Shri G. B. Pant: I was saying I have done my best. The Commissioner reported to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister told me that none of the Oriya schools had been closed, that their number had gone up and that he is determined to do everything to respect the rights of the minorities according to the Linguistic Minorities Code.

So, wherever any complaint has come to me I have tried to secure the help of those who are in a position to help me and, I think, I have, to some extent succeeded.

Shri Nagl Reddy: I think, also referred to the question of Urdu. He seems to have forgotten that a statement was issued by the Central Government about Urdu some time ago which was considered satisfactory by all those who are interested in Urdu. And that statement is also attached to the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language Commission Report.

Shri Nagl Reddy: My complaint was against U. P. and other States which have not accepted it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am coming to that. So far as U. P. is concerned, they have issued orders in accordance with the directions contained in that statement and they have also declared certain areas as being areas where the rules and regulations and such like things should be published in Urdu. He can, I hope, have at least some sort of satisfaction when he comes to know that his wishes have been fulfilled in advance. Such has been the case in Bihar too except that they have not been able to work out the details, according to my view, in certain matters.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that sufficient progress has not been made in the field of Hindi in recent years. I do not consider it necessary to give a very detailed account. But I can say this that lakhs of terms have been translated into Hindi and an Encyclo-
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paedia is being prepared and 2 volumes are to be published shortly. Thousands have been given training in Hindi and many other steps have been taken. Now that the report of the Commission has been considered and the Committee has also considered that and the matter has been discussed in Parliament, I hope decisions will be taken which will be helpful in giving further momentum to this matter. So, he need not feel in any way depressed or disappointed.

Shri Mukerjee referred again . . .

An Hon. Member: No; Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banejee: Both are Brahmins.

Shri G. B. Pant: Shri Banerjee—but there is not much difference so far as they are concerned. He referred again to 4A and 4B. So far as 4A and 4B are concerned, the two rules were discussed even last year and he had his full say. I tried to show him the path of reason. But he does not like to follow that. (*Interruption*).

I may say it is not only in our country alone but in many of the most advanced countries that government servants are not allowed—civil servants—to go on strike or to make demonstrations in order to compel Government to carry out their wishes. Of course, government servants and the members of the Government form one family and there must be complete understanding between them. Both are servants of the people and they have to see that they render true service, that neither of them fails in rendering service. It is not a profiteering concern. Government is serving the people and so are government servants. Why should there be any gulf separating the two; and why should there be any occasion for any strike or for any demonstration? Coercion must be ruled out where understanding is necessary and good-will must prevail. (*Interruption.*)

[Shri G. B. Pant]

Then, the other thing relates to the recognition of Unions. About that the rule is that the office-bearers should, as a rule, belong to the service to which the Union belongs. There should also be community of interests within the members forming the union. I do not see why there should be any objection about that...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I interrupt?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not hope to be able to satisfy you. If you can assume me that my answer to your question would remove all your doubts, I would seek the indulgence of the Speaker but I know it will not. So, there is no point in pursuing the matter further.

As I said, many points were raised and I have perhaps taken a few minutes more than my allotted time. I only hope that we will all move forward and there will be greater understanding and more of good-will. What we need above all is some charity of judgment without which our faults loom large and whatever little we may do is ignored. Thank you.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I say.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. After such a lengthy explanation, if still points persist, they may be reserved for the next year. Now, shall I put the cut motions together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to press my cut motion Nos. 1050 and 1051.

Mr. Speaker: I shall first put cut motion No. 1050. The question is:

"That the demands under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1" (Failure to repeal Rules 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules). (1050)

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want the House to divide on my second cut motion and I want to have a voice vote on the first one.

Mr. Speaker: The voice vote was already taken. If he had been satisfied with the voice vote, it is already there. Anyhow, I will see if I can put it again for a voice vote. When once a division is called, I do not think there can be any voice vote. Let me see—I find that I can take a voice vote. Now, I will put the question to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (Failure to repeal Rules 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules). (1050)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the next cut motion standing in his name to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (Need for classification of arrested representatives of various opposition parties as political prisoners in jails). (1051)

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 28, Noes 100.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[16:01 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Deb, Shri P. G.
Gajkwad, Shri B.K.
Ghoshal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga
Kodiyan, Shri

Mahanty, Shri
Matera, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayanankurty
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mullik, Shri B.C.
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Panigrahi, Shri
Patil, Shri Nema
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt

Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sampath, Shri
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri Rejendra
Siva Raj, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Supakar, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Ambalam, Shri Sobbiah
Anjanappa, Shri
Banerji, Dr. R.
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Bengshi Thakur, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Brajewar Prasad, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramasathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Dr. M.M.
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Jain, Shri M.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Kishna, Shri M. R.
Kishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.C.
Mufida Ahmed, Shrimati

Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mallik, Shri D.C.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Methur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M.D.
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mitra, Shri R.R.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Munisamy, Shri N.R.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Padam Dev, Shri
Pande, Shri C.D.
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thannu
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Ramsul, Shri S.N.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Raut, Shri Bhole
Reddy, Shri Bali
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri R.L.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rup Narain, Shri

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Sambandam, Shri
Sardar, Shri Bhoif
Sarhadai, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Sayanarayana, Shri
Sikku, Shri
Srivastava, Shri Vairavan
Shankutla Devi, Shrimati
Shobha Ram, Shri
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Singh, Sardar Hukam
Singh, Sardar Iqbal
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Bupal
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shri Lachman
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhaen Singh, Shri
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Snatak, Shri Nardoo
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Thakore, Shri M.B.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ramesh Bhai
Wadiwa, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I want to press my cut motion No. 988.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100 (Stultification of the constitutional guarantees in respect of the Anglo-Indian Community.)" (988)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the other cut motions together.

The remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order

paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 45 to 59 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Cabinet.'"

DEMAND NO. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Zonal Councils.'"

DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Police.'"

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Census.'"

DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,07,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Statistics.'"

DEMAND NO. 52—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.'"

DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,48,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi.'

DEMAND NO. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,02,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh.'

DEMAND No. 55—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,07,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands.'

DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,17,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Manipur.'

DEMAND NO. 57—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tripura.'

DEMAND NO. 58—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.'

DEMAND NO. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,89,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs.'

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.'

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. We must have started at 3:30. It is now 4:05. We shall continue till 6:35.

16:05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1960."