

13.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The time allotted for this Ministry is eight hours. The usual limit of 15 minutes for each hon. Member will be there. Those hon. Members who desire to move their cut motions will indicate the number of the cut motions within 15 minutes.

DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1962, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 50—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,70,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 52—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,32,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Statistics'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

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, 1962, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.'

DELHI No. 54—DELHI

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,59,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,17,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 58—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,61,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,89,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,63,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is a key Ministry of the Government. We are sorry that at the time when we are discussing the grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs, we miss the presence of that astute politician, Shri G. B. Pant, whose Ministry we shall be discussing today. We know that so far as our new Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, is concerned, he has got all our good wishes and we hope that he will listen to our criticisms and will not try to reply simply with a view to score a debating point and that he will give full consideration to the points that we make. I would also ask him not to have party consideration, as the predominant thing in his reply.

While dealing with the Home Ministry, the main or the first point that I want to make, and which is also the first point in the report about the activities of the Home Ministry, is about public services. While dealing with the public services, the oft-discussed question regarding the Central Government employees' strike, which also forms the first item in the Home Ministry's report, may be referred to. We have discussed this matter elaborately no doubt. The assurance that was given on the floor of this House—and that has been repeated in the report also—was that it was never the desire of the Government to victimise any of their employees or to act in too severe a manner against those who had participated in the strike. Yet, roughly, 700 employees have been dismissed. It was stated that only against those who are connected with the act of sabotage, action would be taken. But against the persons who have been victimised, there has been no charge of sabotage. Most of them have been victimised for their trade union activities. That is, participation in the strike. Although the report says that it is the desire of the Government not to take severe action against the employees who had participated in the strike, I do not know

what the Home Ministry has got to say further. If they simply assert what they have stated earlier, namely, that none will be victimised for the participation in the strike, what is the explanation for the 700 dismissals that have taken place? The cases of sabotage were few and in these cases also, there have been very few cases of conviction.

Another important subject with which the Home Ministry is connected, or is in charge of, is the appointment of judges. It is expected and it is admitted that the judgment of the judiciary will be respected. Rule 4B has been declared *ultra vires*—I mean rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules—by the Bombay High Court. If the Ministry which is in charge of administration, fails to respect the judgement of the high court and continues to have this rule, what do they expect of the people of this country and how do they expect the people to have respect for the judiciary? The judgement, declaring the rule as *ultra vires*, has been given and the rule therefore should have gone out of existence, as a result of the judgement. But because the Government is anxious to curb the trade union activities of the Government employees,—a fundamental right which is guaranteed by the Constitution—it is still continuing this rule. At certain times, when the question of the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of the betterment of the service conditions comes up, and when a change in the recommendation is referred to, the Government say that it is an award and it cannot be interfered with, because that will suit the purposes of Government. But when the judgment of the high court declares rules 4B as *ultra vires*, the Government fail to give it the same importance as they give to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The judgment of the high court is much more important than the report of the Pay Commission in

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this context. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to give immediate effect to the judgement of the high court.

I would then refer to the other aspect regarding the Government employees, namely, the Whitley Councils. It is high time that this also was expedited and the matter pursued so that the employees could get the opportunity to discuss matters relating to them and get their grievances redressed. In respect of Orissa, it is another glaring example of the failure of the Home Ministry. It is a sordid story. The Law Ministry is no doubt responsible for giving wrong legal advice, but it was said that the Law Ministry failed to give the information and advice in time because the Home Ministry at that time did not give their opinion. This type of thing is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Home Ministry.

We just now heard the announcement of the Home Minister that the general election is to take place in the month of June in Orissa and it is against the wishes of all non-Congress political parties there, and even against the party which was functioning as part of the Government with whom the Congress Party was in coalition during these months. That party is also against it. Without taking the opinions of the other parties into consideration, an announcement has been made today that the election will take place in the month of June. Not only has the opinion of the political parties not been taken into consideration, but the difficulties of the people have also not been taken into consideration. It is a period of harvest; and rains also come during that period. Every year, there is flood at that time. These are the difficulties of the population there. All these things have been given the go by with a view to have political advantage. I do not know what else is the advantage. At the same time, there is also the question of expenditure that will have to be incurred as

a result of two elections: first, the Assembly election in the month of June and second, elections to Parliament in the month of February or March, next year. With the same machinery, the same electorate, and with the same number of polling booths, the expenditure will be doubled, but all these considerations did not weigh with the Home Ministry, and the Minister announced today that the elections in Orissa will take place in the month of June.

There are two other items which fall within the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Home Ministry, namely, linguistic minorities and religious minorities. The incident in Assam is a slur on the people, on the Constitution and on the Government. We have discussed it elaborately and I do not want to add to it. But the assurance that was given that there would be at a later stage an inquiry into the matter to find out exactly who were the persons who were responsible for it has not been implemented. The inquiry has not been done and today it is found that it is being stalled. Rather I would say the persons against whom allegations have been made are being patronised. The I.G. of Police and the Chief Secretary were pushed out simply for the reason that they were Bengalis in Assam.

Another incident is about religious minorities. The things that have happened in Jabalpur go beyond one's conception. We fail to conceive how such incidents can occur when a Government exists with all its mighty power. I would say that no action has been taken in the sense that the persons belonging to that religious minority there are still feeling that their lives and property are not safe in this area. All of us know that Government are trying to safeguard the rights of every citizen of the country, irrespective of religion, but the Jabalpur incident is a blot on the Government. Up till now steps have not been taken against the persons who were responsible for it. I do not

know what the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing and what steps the Central Government are taking, because this type of thing will be taken advantage of by the enemy of this Government. Naturally, Pakistan which is trying all the time to hurl attacks against India will take advantage of it

It is high time we gave more assurance and more rights to the religious minority. The persons who were responsible for the Jabalpur incident should be brought to book. We sent one of the leaders of our Party to Jabalpur. He has written articles on this and given certain instances. I do not know; no steps are being taken about it. I do not know whether this type of thing was foreseen by the ruling party. Today we have got news that Muslim League candidates have won in the Bombay Corporation elections on their own ticket. Again, we are allowing Muslim League activities to be revived in the country. This type of activity is against the interests of the common man in the country. This is a matter which the Government should take cognizance of.

About scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I would not say much. The only point I want to make is carrying of night soil as head load is still continuing. It is a strange thing that in 1961 this is continuing. On 21st November, 1960, Unstarred Question No. 440 was asked, viz.,

"Whether Government have since received the Report of the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head-load?"

The reply was 'no' and therefore, consideration does not arise. It is a strange thing that this should be continued. Immediately steps should be taken to discontinue it.

Coming to the policy of Government about grants, we find that while the grants given to political sufferers and their children are reduced, the privy purse given to ex-rulers and prices continues and it increases. The pension given to the descendant of Rani of Jhansi, which was meagre, has been stopped. In spite of best efforts till now, he has been pushed from pillar to post and nothing has been done. The same thing happened in the case of Seva Singh Thikriwala. They have not been provided for, but we see a completely opposite picture in regard to privy purse given, for instance, to the successor to the ex-ruler of Bhopal. If we put the two together, it is manifest that Government are more anxious to give money to the ex-rulers . . .

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): May I know from the hon. Member in which case the privy purse has been increased?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I said, it is maintained.

Dr. Malkote (Raichur): May I know whether the hon. Member is pleading for the privy purse of somebody here?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not pleading for the privy purpose of anybody. While they are not paying adequate compensation to the political sufferers, they are maintaining the status of the ex-rulers who have been exploiting the country for all these years. That is what your Party is doing and that is my grouse.

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

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am sorry. These are the two pictures which do not speak well of the policy of Government.

With regard to the question of removal of statues of foreign rulers, it was stated that place could not be found and so they have not yet been removed; they will be removed when a suitable place for housing them is

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available. I do not know why in a big country like ours, at least within a wall or even to open space these statues which glorify the activities of the British rule cannot be put, after being removed from the public places. After thirteen years of independence, these should not be allowed to be demonstrated in big cities. They can easily be removed and put inside a wall, even if a house could not be built.

Coming to portraits in Government offices, today there are many leaders whose portraits are not allowed to be hung in Government offices. Permission is given only in the case of portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. No permission is given so far as Netaji and other leaders are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hanging of the portraits where?

Shri Prabhat Kar: In Government offices. In private houses, the question does not arise. Anybody can hang anybody's portrait. There are so many national leaders and their portraits should be hung in public places. It should not be restricted to one or two portraits.

Coming to one of the centrally administered areas—Delhi, the capital of this country—we know exactly what the policy of the Central Government is, because it is directly under the Home Ministry. Section 144 is continuing in Delhi for the last six years. It is imposed on any procession by any political party or trade union. But for no other purpose is it imposed. I do not know how in a city section 144 is allowed to continue for more than six years. Is it not curtailment of the democratic right of the people of this place, a right which has been granted to them? Still, in spite of our representation no steps have been taken and it is going on.

So far as education in this State is concerned, if you visit any school you

will find that students are sitting in camps and during both the hot summer months and cold winter months a majority of the students are studying under a canvas because there is no school building or anything of that kind. This is the state of affairs obtaining in the capital.

Coming to slums, Delhi is a beautiful city, so far as New Delhi is concerned. But if you cross the Ajmeri Gate or Delhi Gate you will see what the actual Delhi is. If you simply take the visitor and put him in Janpath or Rajpath he will think everything is fine here. But if he crosses the wall of New Delhi and sees old Delhi he will know the position obtaining here. Still, no steps are being taken to improve the situation.

Coming to crimes, broad day light robberies and murders are taking place in areas like Connaught Circus and I do not know whether I have to compliment the Home Ministry for this type of thing. Here we must remember that it is in the capital city of India that such things are taking place. Recently, in the evidence of a magistrate before a Tribunal, it was found that the *ilaga* magistrates are at the beck and call of the employers. He said "whenever the Manager used to give a ring I used to go to his office". When he was asked whether there was a strike or some incident, he said "No, nobody was arrested". All the same the *ilaga* magistrate visits the place at the beck and call of the manager because there was a strike. But when a dagger was shown on the workers of the *Times of India*, in spite of the representations made to the D.C. and others, not a single policeman was sent. But you will find a number of policemen attending the peaceful meetings of the trade unions of workers. The police is completely inefficient and incapable of finding out the culprits who commit broad day-light murders and robbery in Delhi. Neither are they able to

save the life and property of the people. They are only utilized for listening to the speeches at the trade meetings so that there may not be any trouble.

Coming to the Intelligence Branch, I am surprised at the way they are functioning. Whenever I go from place to place in railway, I reserve my berth. Whenever I go from Delhi to Calcutta or return from Calcutta to Delhi I find that 4 or 5 C.I.D. men are watching me, and at every station they see whether I am in the train. This is how the Intelligence Branch is working. When robberies and crimes are taking place, nothing is being done but they take every care to see that I am shadowed. Is this the purpose for which the police and the Intelligence Bureau are being maintained? I can understand their attending meetings where highly inflammable speeches are being made, according to the view of the Home Ministry, against the party in power. But I do not understand why the police should be there in the railway station to see whether I am boarding a train or not. I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To help the hon. Member, if there is some difficulty.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir. That is not so. If that is so, it would have been very much better. When my portfolio was actually pinched from the railway compartment, these people were not there to help me.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Kar is much more important than the portfolio.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It may be more important. But why should the public exchequer be drained to see whether I am travelling in a train. I do not know why these things happen, so far as opposition parties are concerned. Why should the public exchequer be drained to see whether a particular person has booked his berth and is travelling in that compartment? Still, this is going on, so far as the Home

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Ministry is concerned. So, I would point out that the expenditure sanctioned for police is being misused in this manner for shadowing persons because they belong to the opposition party. I can understand the police spending more money for catching murderers or stopping crimes, but not for this purpose. This is the position, so far as police is concerned.

Lastly, I will come to the Central Government employees. Here is an assurance given to them which is mentioned in the report itself. So far as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is concerned, I know that he will consider this matter, particularly after the High Court has declared that rule 4-B is *ultra vires* the Constitution. It should immediately be taken out of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, with a view to create at least confidence in the minds of the people that judicial orders are respected not simply by the common men but also by the Government. That should be done immediately.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we welcome Shastriji to this new responsibility of the Home Ministry, because this is a Ministry which has a very great and important role to play in the working of democracy in this country. Very much depends upon how far this Ministry by its work is able to create respect for law, for Constitution and for the Government of the country and how far the motto "that Government is best which governs the least" is properly worked out by this Ministry. We hope Shastriji, with his long experience not only in public life but also in the Government, with his balanced-temperament would bring a new outlook to this Ministry, as also to the Government as a whole. Therefore, I would not go into the details of the working of the Ministry in the past but would refer to some of the disturbing trends in this country which, I feel, are likely to hamper our progress and may ultimately threaten the very fabric of our democratic government.

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The Constitution was adopted at a time when probably we were not very clear about the aims and objectives before us and it is just possible that the new elements that have developed during the present period were not thought of. Therefore, we find that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the country and also the emergence of forces which no democrat would ever appreciate. In this connection, I would not like to go into details but I would like to refer particularly to the emergence of communal forces in political field. Who is to blame? Probably, every political party—in fact, all of us—is to blame for that. But it is a fact that communal forces are very active, in this country, and instead of confining their activities to the particular problems which are social, economic, etc. to the minorities, for which I do not think there should be any objection, they are coming to the political field to create a feeling of division in this country.

Is it not time that we think seriously about it? It is Jabalpur today. It may appear in another part of the country tomorrow; I do not know. But it is time that we devised some means to prevent this. Is it not proper that this Parliament or this Ministry also gives some thought to whether we should not amend the Constitution or provide some measures under which no communal party would be permitted to enter into the political arena? I think some such measure is necessary for the healthy development of democracy in this country.

Along with it there are other problems also—the problem of linguistic minorities and of disputes between States. These are problems which may appear to be very minor, but they have a connection and implications which may affect the entire country. We have not been able to solve them to the satisfaction of anybody. Even this report which makes a mention of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's Report, of the functions of

zonal councils or of border disputes does not indicate how far they have succeeded in ironing out differences and in bringing about reconciliation between these parties, or if they have so far failed to do so what they propose to do in future.

So far as the zonal councils are concerned, I feel they have utterly failed to tackle any of the problems that were expected to be solved by them. When the States Reorganisation Act was passed it was expected that once for all this dispute is settled and that the zonal councils should be the forum in which these disputing parties would sit together and resolve their differences. The hon. Home Minister was to preside over such meeting of the zonal council. We have seen in Assam it could not do anything. We have seen that in the Eastern Zonal Council the dispute between Orissa and Bihar has not even once been raised during the course of the last four years. We are told that some time back the Congress President suggested vesting of more powers in the zonal councils. I do not know how far it is justified and what the Government's view is about it. If the zonal councils are expected to discharge their function effectively, some policy should be laid down by the Government itself as has been advocated very many times in this House, namely, that so far as the border disputes between States are concerned, let us take the village of the linguistic area as the unit, take the opinion of the people and demarcate the areas, to which I do not think there will be much objection by any disputing party.

So far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, the reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities give us a very disturbing reading. I would say, in the sense that he points out difficulties and says that the State Governments do not want to do anything and he is helpless in the matter. What are you going to do? What does the Central Government and the Home Ministry propose

to do? Is it not necessary again that we vest more powers in the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, like, for example, the Election Commissioner or something like that, so that he may have the right to correct the wrong? These are some of the problems, I think, to which the Home Ministry should devote its serious attention.

Along with these I would also raise the question of privy purses and succession to the rulers. In the Constitution these things were provided. For the peaceful integration of these areas the rulers were given certain recognition and in the Constitution certain guarantees were given. From that period till today we have marched quite far and we are talking of a socialist pattern of society. I want to ask whether in such a pattern of society it is proper to have a privileged section and the other section. The rulers are a privileged section of society who enjoy certain very constitutional privileges, rights etc. Yet, they come to the political field and enjoy all the rights of a common citizen.

An Hon. Member: And join the Swatantra Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They may join the Swatantra Party. They joined the Congress previously and they are forming parties for themselves.

An Hon. Member: Most of them are in the Congress today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is really, I would say, a contradiction in the sense that there should not be any privileged society or privileges guaranteed under the Constitution. In the State of Orissa, it is known to everybody, giving of these allowances to ex-rulers' families etc. was used for a political purpose. Again, we find what has happened in Baster. I have no sympathy for that man. Some action was taken and the reasons advanced are really startling. If the person concerned was really abusing

his authority and privileges long, long since, why is it that action was taken only recently? Some people are accused of political motives. What I propose to suggest is this. Let us have a code of conduct and decide how far we will permit this privileged section to continue in this fashion in our society and whether we should also amend the Constitution to tell them that they will not have both the things together. This is a matter to which, I think, serious attention should be given.

Coming to another point, I would refer to the administration of justice because that also is the responsibility of this Ministry. In this connection I will say that we often hear complaints in this House regarding delay in disposing of cases by High Courts etc., still, there are High Courts in which permanent appointments have been delayed or are not being made. I would particularly refer to the case of the Orissa High Court where, I am told, a permanent vacancy has occurred but it is not being filled up. I hope the hon. Home Minister will look into the matter.

The next point I want to refer to is about the IAS cadre. In this IAS cadre we have two sections, so to say: one is the promoted IAS, the other is the direct recruit. It seems there is a lot of dissatisfaction and heart-burning, because the rules are made in such a manner as not to permit the promoted IAS officers to occupy senior posts which, according to their experience and long period of service, normally would go to them. It is said the rules are such that so far as the promoted IAS officers is concerned, no confirmation is necessary for him. So far as the direct recruit is concerned he remains for about four years as officiating or under the probation period till he is confirmed. And the promoted IAS officer, although he has qualified for the senior post, is given a post which is below that of the officiating IAS officer who is a direct recruit. And these officers are liable to reversion even after promotion. So what happens is that the

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promoted IAS officer is not able to go to the senior posts and probably he may have to retire before he ever reaches that position. I think the rules, if they really create this disparity, should be so changed as to remove this difficulty.

I am told that during the old ICS period there were 'listed posts' and the holders of these posts were entitled not only to more pay but were eligible to all senior posts also. In this matter I would suggest, let the seniority be assigned to the promoted officer below the last confirmed man in the IAS in the State cadre. If that is done, then justice would be done.

In this connection, it has come to my notice that in Orisa specially the pay that a promoted IAS officer gets is much below what a person of his rank gets in the State judicial service. There is a difference on account of certain rules prevailing there, and if it has not come to the notice of the Ministry, I hope they will correct it and make it rational and remove this difficulty.

I would next come to the question of prohibition. In this matter we are not sure as to what the Central Government wants. Are they really serious about implementing the Directive Principles of the Constitution? If they are, then what is the directive that they have given to the States?

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Datar had said that really it is not possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is not possible, let us know. Let there not be any contradiction between the States and the Centre in this respect. I was told that in one State, anticipating that they would scrap prohibition they have provided some money in the budget. These things are happening. I would therefore like to know what is the definite policy of the Ministry in this matter.

On the question of the removal of untouchability, of course, the Central

Governments comes by way of helping and promoting such activities and we find in this report that grants are being given to many non-official organisations. I do not know whether the Ministry has any machinery to check us to whether this money is being utilised for the purpose for which it is meant or not. There have been some organisations which were formed just with the expectation that they would receive some money. I have seen it myself in Orissa. There is what is called the Depressed Classes League or a body by some such name.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): It is an all-India body.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This organisation was formed in Orissa only when they know that grants would be made available to them. I would like to know whether this organisation has any other fund excepting what they get from the Government of Orissa and the Government of India, and whether it is not a fact that this organisation has built up huge property in the shape of buildings, cars, etc. and very little is done towards the real work of removal of untouchability. There were also some allegations against this organisation in the Orissa Assembly. The previous Ministry promised to go into the matter. I would like the Home Ministry to follow that and see that there are proper accounts for this body and that they are audited and made known.

The other thing that I want to refer to is about Kashmir. I find from this report that in 1960-61 we had provided Rs. 62.347 lakhs for development schemes in Kashmir. This is a very good thing. We should go to their help much more than that in order to see that the economic difficulties of the people in that State are removed. But the Ministry has not given us any idea about the very disconcerting reports that we receive often. It is said—these things have been published in certain books and people have given affidavits in the

Court that they are tortured, harassed and inhuman treatment has been given to them by Indian officers.

Shri A. M. Tariq: (Jammu and Kashmir): Question. That is not correct.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Ministry can contradict me.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I can contradict my friend.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My hon'ble friend may be an interested party. I would like to know from the minutes if it is not true.

Again, there are cases which are continuing in the courts for more than three years now. And in some cases even the committal stage has not been reached. There is long delay going on and we are told that fabulous amounts are being paid to the lawyers and others. I want to know whether the Government of India is bearing any part of the expenditure in connection with these cases. This is a matter about which I want clarification from the Home Ministry.

And the last point, before I conclude, is regarding Delhi itself. In Delhi, the report says, there are about 11,000 police officers. But I am told that among this number there are about 200 officers such as sub-inspectors and inspectors who are officiating for the last eight to ten years, and direct recruitment is made for these appointments, whereas these persons are not being confirmed. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will look into the matter.

14 hrs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): The Ministry of Home Affairs occupies a pride of place in the Government of India. It deals, amongst other things, with the relations between the Centre and the States, internal security, the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the recruitment to the

civil services, and the other branches of administration.

I have had the privilege of congratulating the Home Minister, the late Shri G. B. Pant, last year while speaking on the Demands of this Ministry. He is no more with us today. He used to pilot the affairs of this Ministry with wisdom and statesmanship, but today he is not with us. But it gives me satisfaction that the responsibilities have fallen on the worthy shoulders of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who, according to a statement of the journalists, which I remember to have read recently, is an expression not so much of ambition or of views as of character. He is a very humble person, who is worthy of the post that has been assigned to him, and I wish him all success and we hope that this Ministry under his wise guidance and leadership will achieve wonderful results.

Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the Central Government employees' strike which occurred last year, and he said that about seven hundred cases were still pending. Is it possible to see that all these cases are looked into immediately? The cases have to be reviewed, and it takes some time necessarily. To remember having written to our late Home Minister about some cases which related to the State of Orissa, about eleven cases pertaining to the employees of the office of the Accountant-General, in Orissa, and he was good enough to reply to me stating that he had looked into those things, and seven cases had been dropped, and four cases were pending enquiry. When I complained to him that the Accountant-General, Orissa was biased against these employees, he transferred these cases for enquiry to the Accountant-General, West Bengal. So, it clearly shows that Government are alive and responsive to any complaint that is brought to their notice. I am sure that whatever cases are pending against these employees, provided they do not come within the three

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

categories, namely cases which are guilty of gross violence, cases which are guilty of gross misbehaviour and cases of sabotage, will be leniently and justly dealt with.

My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has also referred to the State of Orissa and the way in which the President's rule was imposed. I need not refer to it again in detail, since we had a full discussion in this House on an earlier occasion.

He referred also to the mid-term elections. Everybody in this House has complained that the imposition of President's rule put an end to the democratic set-up, and every Member was anxious that this democratic set-up should be revived as early as possible. So, what had to be done, has been done. The mid-term elections have been announced just an hour ago. So, we are happy that the State of Orissa goes to the polls in mid-June, and very soon, we hope that the democratic set-up will be restored. At the same time, he complained that June was not congenial for holding elections, because the summer would be severe and there was the likelihood of the outbreak of monsoon. Of course, there are seasons all over the year. This coalition came to an end not at the convenient time, but elections have to be held within six months; otherwise, the time has to be extended. The anxiety of hon. Members has to be respected by Government, and if Government have to order early elections, they have to be ordered in June and not later. So, I do not see how any hon. Member could question the wisdom of Government in ordering early elections in Orissa in the month of June.

My hon. friend also referred to the position of the linguistic minorities and referred in this connection to the disturbances in Assam and the communal riots in Jabalpur. They are really disquieting. But these are

matters which fall within the ambit of the States' authority. It is for the respective States to look to the welfare of the linguistic minorities and see that they enjoy all the rights and privileges just like the members of the majority community. But in Assam, as had been evident from the full discussion that we had in this House, we find that the State Government failed to meet with the situation. One reason which emerged in the course of the discussion was that the officers of the State were not diligent in the discharge of their duties. I consider that in these border areas or areas where linguistic or religious minorities reside, the officers not of that State but of some other States should be put in charge, so that they can discharge their functions and duties with diligence and without fear or favour. I think the Government of India, especially the Home Ministry, is alive to this problem, and am sure that steps will be taken to see that these unfortunate incidents do not recur in any part of the country.

I have had a word of praise for the civil services of our Government. Our civil services compare very favourably with those in any part of the world. We have a civil service here which is on a par with that in England. Here and there, there may be some lapses, and human nature being what it is, there are bound to be lapses, and Government are taking special steps to see that these lapses do not occur.

From the *Sixth Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division*, we find that several steps have been taken to see that these corrupt practices and irregularities do not occur, and steps have been taken in all the Ministries to see that wherever such irregularities or malpractices occur, they have been put to an end to.

I have a word of praise for the Special Police Establishment also,

which is functioning under the supervision of this Ministry, for the various steps that it has taken in the year under review.

I find that there are disputes between States and States. Recently, we have found that there are disputes between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore regarding the distribution of the waters of the rivers Godavari and Krishna. Similarly, there are disputes regarding the border areas between State and State. The zonal councils are functioning under the supervision of the Home Ministry, but I feel that the zonal councils should be vested with more powers and they should be more effective in the settlement of these disputes and see that these do not magnify into disputes and the respective States come to a mutual understanding and agreement on all points of dispute.

My hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referred to the border areas of Seraikela and Kharaswan which lie in Bihar, and he has stressed the claims of Orissa State to these areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Pali): It is a hardy annual.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I entirely agree with him, and I support him, but I say that it is an old thing which has been hanging fire for several years and decades, but it can be settled only by mutual agreement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What attempt has been made?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I look forward to the day when this matter would be settled amicably between the two States.

My hon. friend has also referred to the administration of justice and the delay in disposal of cases. Steps have been taken not only by the Supreme Court but also by the High Courts, and they have implemented various recommendations of the Law Com-

mission to avert the delays in the disposal of cases. Being a lawyer myself, I find that of late, in recent years, there is not much pendency of cases in the courts, in the High Courts as also in the mofussil courts. I also feel that Government should implement the other recommendations, regarding administration of justice, made by the Law Commission as early as possible. I do not know what difficulties Government find in the way of the implementation of the recommendations; nevertheless, attempts should be made to see that these recommendations are implemented as early as possible.

I find that the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is under the jurisdiction of this Ministry, has been well looked after, but much remains to be done. It cannot be done in a day; it is not the money that Government gives that would solve the problem. It is a socio-economic problem, and it is the duty of the majority community and the persons belonging to the higher castes to see that the down trodden and the low-caste people come up to their level. It is also a socio-economic problem. So this is a problem which bristles with several difficulties. But I am sure in course of time if we keep up this tempo of activity, there is sure to be improvement. There is a marked change in regard to the improvement of the condition of scheduled castes, but not so much as regards the scheduled tribes. This is quite understandable. I come from a place where 40 per cent of the population are scheduled tribes. They are still in an undeveloped condition as they used to be some years ago. Still, there is some improvement by way of opening of schools and roads, soil conservation measures and other developmental activities, which have imbibed in them a spirit of development, and they are slowly coming up. But this is a matter which can be achieved only in our long period. We cannot expect outstanding results in a year or two.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referred to the privy purses given to the ex-rulers. It is a matter of high policy. The right to privy purses of these rulers has been enshrined in the Constitution. The question is whether they should be deprived of these privy purses. I personally see no reason why they should be deprived of these privy purses, because they voluntarily agreed to integrate with the rest of India. We have abolished zamindaris and are paying them compensation. These rulers have given up their rights over their States and they have to get some compensation. This is given on an annual basis. It is, I think, too early to think of abrogating this provision. In course of time, the House may think of abrogating the privy purses that the rulers are entitled to under the Constitution now.

My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, also referred to Prohibition. This policy of Prohibition has been embarked upon by a number of States. But we see that this policy is not effective. The Government are losing revenue. But in some cases, when Prohibition is extended in several districts, there is an increase in revenue. This is a paradox. Dr. Katju, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, is reported to have said that it is a paradox that with the extension of Prohibition to several districts, in his State there is an increase in revenue also. It is paradoxically increasing. This is a matter which rests with the people. Social education is the primary requisite to which attention should be paid. Unless people are educated on the benefits of Prohibition, it is not possible for any law or any measure of the Government to put an end to this evil of drink.

By and large, the achievements of the Ministry during the year under review are creditable and I support the Demands.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
(Kumbakonam): I rise to support the

Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The discussions on this Ministry are overshadowed by the great loss suffered by the nation in the demise of our leader Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who was a doyen among Indian statesmen. It will be difficult to replace him in public life. Of him it can be truly said that he died in harness and the way in which he died really proves the extent and width of the services rendered by him to the nation. He was an unrivalled parliamentarian and a great statesman.

In our new Home Minister, we have one of the most respected men in the country. He has got a great record of national service. I have had occasions elsewhere to proclaim that he is one of the most respected men in India. I pray that he should be given good health and cheer to carry on his onerous duties in the years to come.

We in India today are now in a very proud position. We have got a settled democratic way of life. We are living under a Government dedicated to justice and equal treatment for all. In the whole of the Asian land mass, two other countries used to be compared to ours, Turkey and Japan. After the recent history in Turkey, our pre-eminent position is really noteworthy.

But while saying this, that we can pat ourselves in the back so far as internal security is concerned, the gift of an orderly government, I notice that among the registered foreigners in India, the Chinese number 12,000 and odd, second only to the Tibetans, who are mostly refugees. This is not a frightening thing by itself, but if you will permit me, I will repeat the old cliché that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I am sure the Home Ministry will watch the activities and movements of these foreigners.

While saying this, I also want to plead for extension of the activities

of National Rifle Association and the Home Guards organisation. Not that the one is connected with the other, but it is very essential that we do everything in our power to see to it that our internal security is assured.

A nation owes much to its public services and its armed forces so far as good government is concerned. We have been fortunate in having really excellent public services, who have lived up to the great traditions of the past and who are, if I may say so, improving day by day.

I am glad to notice that there is a dynamism so far as this Ministry is concerned. The record of arrears has dropped in the last five years from 34.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent, in spite of the great increase in the volume of business of the Ministry by about 25 per cent during this period. I am referring to the last five years. I am glad also that the Ministry has been able to abolish 56 posts, and keep unfilled 44, throughout 1960-61. Unless a check is placed on the constant tendency of government departments to expand continuously, the well-known Parkison's Law will start to function. In placing a ban on the creation of all posts excepting those required for Plan schemes and security purposes, the Ministry has made a commendable beginning. Direct recruitment to the posts of upper division clerks has been stopped, in keeping with the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and the vacancies are to be filled by promotion of lower division clerks who will now be able to appear and pass competitive examinations in certain proportions in so far as the upper ranks are concerned.

In so far as the training of our services is concerned, it is not merely necessary to streamline their education is keeping with modern enquirements, but also to inject into every one of our officers an all-India outlook. It is particularly so as regards the police officers, and I hope that the

training given at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu will be able to attract junior police officers in the various States. I now find that these officers are coming to this College.

I pleaded with our late Home Minister for the restoration of the half holiday on Saturdays, and I repeat that now. It will be a great benefit to our employees. Not only must our workers be efficient but they must also be healthy. Without proper exercise and change in their daily routine, good health cannot be enjoyed by our service personnel. Very few of them are taking exercise now. They have got only one day off in the week. I am glad that excursions and holiday trips are being arranged for them and I hope this will be made compulsory for all cadres. There is no use comparing conditions in the west with the tropical conditions in India. In cold countries, the whole problem is a very different one.

The welfare of backward classes and scheduled tribes, to which reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, is a matter on which it is noteworthy that a tentative allocation of nearly Rs. 100 crores has been made for the Third Plan period. In so far as the allocations for 1960-61 are concerned, they were larger than during the first four years of the Second Plan. In the central sector, 97 per cent—if I am not mistaken—of the allocations has been utilised in the Delhi Administration and other areas. It is very gratifying to note that the members of the backward classes and Scheduled Tribes are doing well in competitive examinations, which is very important, and are trying to take their rightful place in the administration of the country.

We have increasingly to realise that India is becoming a world centre. So far as international conferences are concerned, as many as twelve conferences were held. Recently we had the ECAFE conference. Last year nine foreign delegations visited India.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

I am glad to be able to congratulate the Home Ministry on the lead given by the Delhi Administration so far as legislation is concerned. Bills passed here in Parliament have to be the model for the rest of India. I am glad that lead has been given so far as land reforms and primary education are concerned. I hope this will be followed by the rest of India.

In so far as the judiciary is concerned, I will permit myself with your leave, to say a word or two. We feel proud of the highest traditions that are being maintained by the judiciary in India. The Judges in the Supreme Court and various other courts are really very hard worked. It may not be realised that many Judges fall ill even while in office, and that very few of them live long enough to enjoy a life of retirement. Such is the strain of the work. The law being a continuous process of learning . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is looking towards the Member speaking, and the Member is addressing the hon. Minister. I am out of the picture altogether.

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): He should address the Chair.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have appreciation from him when he nods. I hope he agrees with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it should not be only his nod that should be sought.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I was saying, law being a continuous process of learning, persons connected with law have to keep themselves abreast not only of the various trends in law, but also of the changing social conditions. They have to be familiar with the legal learning also. I am glad Shri Jaganatha Rao referred to the fact that many of the recommendations, very good recommendations, of the Law Commission have

not yet been given priority for implementation by the Union Government. It is very essential to strive for a complete integration in all aspects of life in India. The knowledge and experience of the learned Attorney-General, Shri M. C. Setalwad and his colleagues should be fully utilised and the recommendation that they have unanimously made that a portion of the Judges in each court should be from outside the State is worth pondering over.

I take every possible opportunity in this House to impress on the hon. Members that the judiciary not only occupies a very important place in the public life of India, but is also perhaps the most popular institution in India. Judges have, no doubt, to be above all controversy, and they have to keep aloof. And they are doing it, and they are living up to the highest traditions so far as the judiciary is concerned. Every endeavour, I would suggest, should be made to see that the Legal Practitioners Bill becomes a law soon. I was connected with it as Chairman of the Select Committee. It is now going to be called the Indian Advocates Bill. I hope it will become law very soon.

Shri Datar: That is the Law Minister's work.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Recently there was a meeting of the Chief Justices—that is connected with this Ministry—and I believe they have recommended that an all-India Judiciary should also be set up.

Shri Datar: That is a different question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The one is not directly connected with the other, but just as it is important to have an all-India Judicial Service, you must also have an all-India Bar, and I hope sooner than later this will be given effect to.

Then, with your leave, I wish to urge upon the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, to bring the northernmost State in India completely within the Indian Union, and as far as possible, to make all the laws applicable to that State. I know a beginning has been made. Many laws are being applied, but I think it is very essential to hurry up that process of integrating that State completely with India.

With great statesmanship, our Prime Minister was able, by a significant utterance in the House to allay the suspicions in so far as the language controversy is concerned. Many people in South India were agitating against the imposition of Hindi and the elimination of English as the language for the various purposes of the Union. The Prime Minister's recent statement that there was going to be no imposition of Hindi, that English would continue as an additional or associate language for all-India purposes and that English would continue indefinitely till such time as the non-Hindi people want, is being followed up by a proposal to give legislative sanction to it. I hope it will be done very soon. By reaffirming this stand, the Home Ministry has changed the situation, as it were in most parts of India. I envisage that sooner than later the language controversy will die a natural death.

I wish this Ministry another year of great and useful work, not only in the uplift of the backward classes and in the preservation of law and order in the country, but also in so far as the emotional integration of India, and complete integration, is concerned. It is very essential that the zones are made more and more important. The Ministry should exert itself in this direction. I am amused whenever references are made to rivers as if they are rivers only of a particular State. Especially perennial rivers belong to the whole of India. It is really amusing to come across disputes

so far as rivers are concerned, one State fighting another State in regard to its rights. It is not merely riparian rights. What will happen if this takes place in respect of coal, for instance, which belongs to one or two States? If a State says it will not send it outside the State, it will be tragic, and I cannot even envisage what will happen in such circumstances. Therefore, it is very important that some of these points are looked at from the national point of view, and I have no doubt that this Ministry will endeavour to bring about the fruition of integrated India in every respect.

Shrimati Benukay Ray (Malda): Before I say anything about the Ministry's Demands, I should like to say a word about something which every one is feeling here today, the void that has been created by the death of our beloved Pantji, who was one of the most distinguished leaders of this country. I know that the present Home Minister, along with every one else, is feeling this, and as this is uppermost in our minds when we start discussing these Demands, we cannot help referring to it.

One thing that is exercising our minds today is the need for resources for the Third Plan, which is just beginning. However vital the need for resources be, it is equally vital and necessary that the machinery through which we implement these plans comes up to the standards required. Although it is a welcome move on the part of the planners to have laid some emphasis this time on the machinery of administration, I do have to say with all respect that I do not feel that this stress has been equal to the needs, for the most important thing is that we overhaul this entire machinery. If we want a machinery which is fitted and geared to the needs of a Welfare State, then the patchwork method that we have been going through, repairing the machinery here and other, and trying to adjust it in some manner to the new needs is not, I claim, a complete

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

answer to our needs in a proper fashion.

14.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is required is a complete overhaul, so that we can really get what we want from the machinery of administration. And here, I would like to distinguish between the personnel and the machinery. The personnel might be very good—I do not deny that some are good—but many require further training, and I shall lay emphasis on this particular point later. I feel that it is not only a question of the personnel, but the procedures and the machinery. I do not want to go into a great deal of detail on this one subject, because there are other points on which I want to speak. But I have to bring to notice one or two points which, I think, are of over-all importance.

For instance, in the top levels of administration we find that still there is the inevitable shift from the district to the State level, and once people come to the State or the Centre, they stick there. This is going on in spite of all that has been said in this House. How can people who have been removed for long long years from the actual field of administration, who are out of touch with the current things, lay down the principles and policies that are to be followed—not only the policies but even the details—in some outlying district? I have said it before—and other hon. Members of the House has suggested also—that the District Magistrates who is the pivot of the district administration must be of the highest calibre. If we are to really get the quality that is required there—I do not say the quality is not good, but it should be better—there should be some kind of interplay between the State level and the district level. A man who is fit to hold district charge should also be fit to hold a good position in the

State Secretariat. It should not be felt that once a person has come to the Secretariat, he is too important to go back to district level if he is a good officer. It is even more important from the Centre to the State. This tendency to stick on for years and years—for 20 years sometimes—without knowing what is happening in the State has been one of the causes of orders being sent which are completely out of touch with the realities as they happen in the State Administration.

One word about co-ordination. The last speaker referred to Parkinson's law. And, I want to speak about commitology, which Parkinson has mentioned. Commitology has become the fashion today. When we want co-ordination we have more committees on co-ordination, at the State level, at the Central level and at all kinds of levels except the field level where the implementation takes place, where co-ordination is lacking completely, where each authority is treading on the other's toes. The Block administrations are going wrong are going wrong because there is no proper co-ordination. But, commitology goes on and we have co-ordinating committees of all kinds. I do not decry co-ordinating committees. But, I say that the co-ordinating committee must be able to bring about results at the field level. That is something which has got to be seen both by the Central Ministry as well as by their State counterparts.

We have been trying hoarse about the need for synchronising of resources. When resources are required they do not come. I am not talking of resources in money alone but in kind also. When a multipurpose Block is started, the expectant Tribal people find buildings come up but they do not find anything being done there; or they find officers are posted there but seeds do not come. As in the Tribal areas it is in other areas also. But it is vitally necessary in the

Tribal areas, that we should have proper synchronisation.

Before I go into details about welfare schemes for the Backward Classes, there is one point which I want to mention which is of a vastly different nature. That is a subject to which our minds are attuned today.

We are talking about lack of national integration in this country. It is true that what has happened in Assam, what has happened in Jabalpur are things which bring us up against some of the most vital problems of today. And yet, I do feel that not sufficient is being done regarding overhauling the administrative machinery.

One of the speakers today mentioned something about this. I would like to repeat that it is essential that such communal passions that have been coming up recently must be kept down with a firm hand; and, here, the Central Ministry has to take a hand. I cannot but mention here that when that great man, the late Home Minister went to Assam, he made certain suggestions. But these suggestions were completely disregarded. If the suggestions of even such a great leader of our country were to be disregarded, in this manner, it is something to think over. Unless we overcome these passions we are likely to go astray, and our nation doomed.

I should also like to bring to the notice of this House that it was stated in this House that an overall judicial inquiry into what is happening in Assam would be made at the appropriate time. Is the time not yet appropriate for such a judicial inquiry? I would like to have a reply on that point.

During the remaining little time at my disposal I would like to lay some particular emphasis on the schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes. In the Third Five Year Plan there are Rs. 100 crores for this purpose. And, I understand, additional

resources, if necessary, will be provided. So, here, it is not a question of lack of funds, as in the case of some other social welfare schemes. Here if we are to achieve the results that we want, if we are to go ahead and bring about the integration of the Backward Classes in such a manner that they get equal educational and social opportunities that they can feel that they are like all other citizens, then, there are certain things that have to be done which are now not being done.

I should like to say that, on, this matter, committees have met and made recommendations. The Social Welfare Team on Backward Classes has made many recommendations on particular points, especially in the Tribal areas. The Home Ministry set up a committee under the famous expert on Tribal Affairs, Mr. Elwin. That committee has endorsed the social welfare team's recommendations, on many counts; and they have also made detailed recommendations. I should like to know from this Ministry what is being done.

A question was asked about these recommendations in the Rajya Sabha. In reply to that question, the Ministry of Home Affairs agreed on principle right through on almost every point. I want to know if those recommendations are accepted, why they are not being executed.

In saying this, I want to lay particular emphasis on one or two points which, I think, are of vital consequence. First of all, I would like to lay stress on the fact that we have been talking about the welfare of the Tribals; but we should also be aware of the fact that there has been a progressive extinction of tribal rights on land due to the fact of their ignorance. A committee should be appointed as recommended, to see how there can be some restoration of lands to the Tribals, the lands of which they have been deprived due to sheer ignorance not only by individuals, but by the State itself on many counts?

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

We have the multi-purpose blocks. We have set up some training centres. But, as yet, we do not think it as of great importance that those who are going to look after these blocks should have a proper approach to the Tribals to understand what they need and to fulfil them. Far from having any special training for the purpose, which, I think, is required, we find that invariably those who have not done well in other places are posted to the remote Tribal areas. Surely, this should be reserved; and it must be men who have done well and singularly well in other places that should be sent, not as a punishment but as a reward, to the remote areas of the country, the outlying areas where they can do distinguished service. That is the first thing. Then, there should be some allowances. This has been recommended by the two committees—that there should be special allowances paid to the officers posted to these areas to make up for the many disadvantages from which they suffer. They have to send their children to far off places for education. All these things have to be taken into account. If we are really sincere, if we are really serious that we want the success of the schemes for which large amounts have been given, then we must have the wherewithal and trained personnel to start with.

The standardisation of training is required not only for the officials who take part in these schemes but also the people in the many non-official organisations who get grants for this purpose. Sir, if this is to be continued, the personnel who carry out the work there also need training and that training must also be given. It is no use just having sympathy. It may be that the non-official organisations have sympathy. They must also have the knowledge through which they can help the schemes. Apart from that, whether it is tribal people, harijans or people belonging to other backward classes, these things are true for all. I have mentioned tribals

in particular because in their case success or failure completely depends on the approach with which we face their problems.

Sir, I do not want to go into any more details, but there are many other points here which I hope the Home Ministry will take into account and implement as soon as possible. I will now turn to a very important point on which I will just say a few words and then conclude, and that is about the need for proper personnel for our public enterprises. We have to expand the public sector in this country.

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise in the Home Ministry's Demands?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It arises in this sense that those who are to man the public enterprises must also have a particular kind of training that is required for such enterprises. It is true that in the Ministry's report we find that they have set up a business management pool and they have drawn some people into it. But I think, in view of the fact that the public sector is going to expand much more we should face it with a far more determined effort. It is the Home Ministry which undertakes the training of personnel on all India level, I suppose, on these various accounts. That is why I bring it to the notice particularly of the Home Minister—he is not in his seat at the moment, but I hope his Deputy will convey to him—that it is very essential if we are to succeed in expanding our public sector that the personnel that is to man that sector must have adequate knowledge and understanding of it. I welcome the setting up of this pool. But I think if that industrial management pool itself is to come up to satisfy our requirements many more persons will have to have adequate practical training, not merely theoretical training, so that they can understand the things and carry out the work in the public sector.

Before I conclude, I welcome the fact that the Home Ministry has in certain ways gone ahead and has tried to bring in a few of the reforms. But, as I said in the beginning, it is no use tinkering with this machinery. If we want to bring in a socialistic pattern of society that we are speaking about, if we want to have even a welfare State, then the personnel through whom we implement our plans must be fully trained in adequate numbers.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

Shrimati Vijya Raje (Chatra):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the very beginning I would like to thank you for according me this opportunity today to express my views here in this House.

In participating in the Home Ministry's Demands discussion, first of all I would like to compliment the Ministry for their laudable effort in carrying out the tremendous task of looking after the country's welfare which as we all know is no joke, and it is like a parental body looking after the general welfare of the whole country. Not only that, in a way it is to co-ordinate the work of the other ministries as well. So, considering the very heavy burden of responsibilities and that too of such varying nature, which this Ministry has to shoulder, I feel there is no doubt that they have done their job pretty well. Nevertheless, I would like to humbly put forward a few points for the consideration of this House.

I would like to stress the seriousness of the situation in regard to pornographic literature and books on the bookstalls, streets and by-lanes of big cities in this land. The danger first started with the English publications and now it is well spread in the other Indian languages too, thus almost completing the circle. A quiet visit to any bookstall in out-of-way places

and shuffling of magazines and books here and there will reveal to us the enormity of this problem. Our young boys and girls are nursed in the privacy of the homes and brought up with great care to be good boys and girls or are educated in the schools and boarding houses under the powerful influence of good teachers. But a casual journey by anyone of them across a train or even walking on one of the crowded streets of the large cities will easily get them into contact with undesirable literature. Under the cover of attractive and otherwise pleasant reading, objectionable printed literature consisting of obscene stories and stories on crime and horror is kept underneath for these impressionable young minds for them to purchase and peruse. It is time that each bookstall holder keeps a list of books and magazines which he sells, penalising for any objectionable literature that is not within the purview of this list. It is time that police officers who are not only sympathetic but really earnest in the cause of stamping out this evil, pay periodical visit to these stalls—whether they be railway or any other stall in the cities. They will have to keep a vigilant eye on the local presses too which indulge in printing such harmful and objectionable literature. The work of suppression has to be done also at the very source at the customs or at the ports. Whole loads of literature are imported day in and day out, and there I think the Commerce Ministry should not be lax in granting licences.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should also step in by undertaking to prepare a whole list of informative, instructive, good and interesting literature, books and magazines for the perusal of our youngsters. Thus, altogether a concerted and joint action by all these various ministries concerned is sorely needed.

The care of our youngsters is one of our vital responsibilities. If we neglect on this front we are sure to

[Shrimati Vijya Raje]

perish. We cannot afford to neglect this aspect longer. If we do so we shall not be able to build a strong and healthy nation—healthy in mind and body. Character impaired at the very foundation is hard to repair later on. If the foundation is spoiled at the very source, how can it throw out pure water—pure water of nationalism, vitality and strength of our nation? Good reading makes a perfect man and foul reading ultimately damages the mind and the soul of not only an individual but that of the nation as well.

Speaking of democracy, Sir, there are still one or two grave dangers facing us—those from casteism and communalism. The Home Ministry, more than any other Ministry, has a profound duty of waging a battle royal against these evils. It can make itself felt by putting first things first and all other unimportant things afterwards. We have not secured independence to fritter it away on casteism and communalism. Casteism is threatening the very foundations of our democracy and communalism is even worse. Even after 13 years of independence, not only have we been unable to wipe out these evils but we find that they are now trying to lift their heads triumphantly over us. New forces are seen on the stage and there are new dangers coming ahead. Whatever happened in my own State of Madhya Pradesh during the last few weeks was indeed most tragic and disturbing. It is indeed a matter of shame and humiliation that we seem to be sinking into the mire killing each other, laying hands on each other, whether belonging to this or that community. Security of life and property, both are ingredients of democracy. We must be able to guarantee complete sense of law and order to every individual in this land. It is the permanent duty of the Home Ministry to see that in every State of India these principles are respected not only by letter but by the spirit of the law. Law and order will have to

be ruthlessly administered so that nothing can endanger the safety of the individual as well as his property.

The Ministry may also take note of another danger that is cropping up rather surreptitiously. For a democracy to function effectively, it is necessary that the bureaucracy is not only efficient but is impartial and above party politics. In my humble opinion, I feel that probably it may be due to our own weaknesses and shortcomings that the bureaucracy today are gradually crossing their limit and are wielding their influence more than is desirable which, I am afraid, cuts at the very root of our democratic principles. Unless we reform and improve in this direction, our democracy is in danger. The Home Ministry is not merely in charge of the entire official machinery but will also have to play a correcting role of maintaining a proper balance between the leaders of public opinion and officials.

In conclusion, I would like to stress once again the urgency and importance of my first two points: the eradication of pornographic literature and casteism and communalism from the country. I know these days most of our minds are preoccupied with many issues of vital importance, both in the international and in the home front, such as the near-explosive Congo situation, the Laos situation and the inhuman and most out-of-date sort of Apartheid and segregation policy of the Verwoerd Government in South Africa and the ambitious colonial policy of Portugal in our very home Goa, in India. Why go so far? What about the danger at our own borders? We certainly cannot tolerate infringement of our territory even by an inch. I realise this, and I feel that all these and many others are bound to agitate and engage our minds. But still, in spite of all this I maintain we cannot afford to neglect the most important aspect of our nation-building programme and that is the

strengthening of our national character. To be able to meet our external enemies, we have first to win over our internal enemies, without which all of our efforts to rebuild our country may go in vain, and all the big structures which we have already built and are going to build may all crumble down like a house of cards. Therefore, I humbly appeal to this House to try and find out some ways and means to eradicate these evils which cut at the very foundation of our newly-won freedom and democracy.

Shri Manaan (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs, I feel constrained to bring forward a matter which is of great importance for the people of my area, viz. the question in regard to the Nepali language. I will discuss this question against the background of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, and the statement recently made in the West Bengal legislature. At the outset, I will take up the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I admit that I could have waited until the Report itself came for discussion in the House, but the question of language is so seriously agitating the minds of the people of my area that I feel this hon. House should be seized of this problem so that some constructive solution is found out.

We had hoped that the Second Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities would be more realistic in its approach and human in its understanding of the problems of linguistic minorities, but we were utterly disappointed. The first report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was far from satisfactory. It had given a lot of erroneous and misleading informations. The Second Report seems to have gone one step ahead and has given information which are absolutely confusing and wrong.

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At page 18 of paragraph 50 of the Report, it is stated as follows:

"The Nepali speaking minority form 0.66 p.c. of the total population of the State. Their main concentration is in Darjeeling (25 p.c.)...." etc.

On what data did the Commissioner base his calculation that the Nepalis form only 25 per cent of the population of the Darjeeling district? Is this the product of his distorted imagination or did he base his calculation on the information of some responsible officer? I personally feel, whatever the case, the Commissioner can be said to be guilty of what can be called a form of genocide. In genocide, mass massacre takes place and the number of the victimised in the community or race is reduced, if not exterminated, by mass killing. The form of genocide of which the Commissioner, Shri Malik, can be said to be guilty of is one where deliberate attempts have been made to reduce the number of a community by jugglery of figures. At page XXXIX of the Handbook of the District of Darjeeling, in the introductory chapter, it is said as follows:

"The following is the account of persons originating in the hills. The first to be discussed are the Nepalese of whom there are over 2,90,000."

This is from the Census Report, 1951. The total population of the district is 4,45,241. From the pattern of population and its language texture, as shown at page 72 and 76 of the chapter on population tables in the handbook on Darjeeling district, it will become abundantly clear that the population of the Nepali speaking people in Darjeeling is over three lakhs. Thus the percentage of Nepali-speaking people will be comfortably over 70.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their memorandum on the safeguards

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for linguistic minorities, in paragraph 8, have stated:

"if 70 per cent or more of the total population of a district consists of a group which is minority in the State as a whole, the language of the minority group and not the State language should be the official language in that district".

Paragraph 9 says that "the Government of India are in agreement with these proposals and propose to advise the State Governments to adopt them." This Memorandum is reproduced on page 63 of the Report.

Article 350B of the Constitution enjoins on the Commissioner to investigate into the matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and to submit a report to the President. This article of the Constitution can be reasonably stretched and one can argue that if the report is proved to be incomplete and improper, there ought to be a fresh investigation and a fresh report ought to be submitted. The Commissioner seems to have spent four days in Calcutta, obviously, in order to study the problems of Linguistic Minorities. He did not even care to go and see or study the problems in Darjeeling where there is a concentration of Nepali speaking people, nor did he care to interview any representative of the Nepali speaking people. As a matter of fact, he does not even seem to have studied the census report in the way that he should have done. He should have looked into this question with more caution, particularly when the question of Nepali language was referred to in this House when his First Report was discussed in September, 1959. I had on that occasion endeavoured to make out a case for the Nepali language. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is an eminent jurist and he might have in his wisdom chosen to ignore the statement made by a humble Member like me. But certainly he should have attached some

importance to what the hon. Home Minister was pleased to state in this connection. In answer to my Starred Question 2290 on 7th May 1959, the hon. Home Minister had been pleased to state that Nepalis did form a linguistic minority in the State of West Bengal. How is it that in the face of such statement, rightful claim of Nepali language be dismissed like this?

15 hrs.

The statements made recently in the West Bengal Legislature are also very much divorced from the truth. I was astonished at the statement made by Dr. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, in the Legislative Council. He is reported to have said, "According to the census of 1951, the Nepali language was spoken by only 19.98 per cent in the hill district while in the district it was spoken by only 25.9 per cent of the people."

Again, in March, 1960, Dr. Roy is reported to have said in the West Bengal Assembly during Question Hour that the population of Nepalese-speaking people is only 88,958. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 18th March, 1961 reports his speech as follows:

"Referring to the acceptance of the Nepalese language in Darjeeling, Dr. Roy said that the procedure for this was that the President of the Union was to be satisfied in respect of this need for a particular area or district. But even then he had to depend on the Census report. The last census report unfortunately was not helpful but he hoped the present census would be. But even though the last census was not helpful, the State educational department had made adequate arrangement for the teaching of Nepalese in primary schools for boys whose mother tongue was Nepalese. Besides, that the administration was doing all that

was possible to make its policy or legislation intelligible to the Nepalese by having them done through the Nepalese language. Even the *Kishalay* which was prescribed for schools had its Nepalese edition. For recruitment Nepalese was the compulsory language for those whose mother tongue it was."

Would these measures have been necessary if Nepalese-speaking people formed only 20 per cent of the population in Darjeeling?

Further more, I do not deny what Dr. Roy said about the teaching of Nepali language to children in primary schools whose mother tongue it was. As a matter of fact, if the number of children going to primary schools and learning the Nepalese language is to be taken into account, any doubt that one might have with regard to the number of Nepalese-speaking people in Darjeeling would be dispelled like the morning mist. I dare not pit my logic against that of Dr. Roy, but I do not see how the 1951 census report was not helpful. It does not have to be helpful one way or the other. Stark facts cannot be challenged in any way. All that is required is the study of the census report with proper understanding and a little bit of sympathy.

The trouble is, 88,958 is as a matter of fact, mentioned in the 1951 census report. On this figure alone the entire calculation seems to have been made. If what has been stated in the *Darjeeling District Handbook* for 1951 is taken into account, there are over 2,90,000 Nepalese in Darjeeling. I would like to unravel the mystery of 88,958. In the *District Handbook*, under the chapter "General population tables" the figure 88,958 is mentioned under the heading 'Nepalis'. But immediately below it on the same page, the other castes of Nepalis are given with separate population figures. They are as follows:

Nepalis 88,958, Rai 64,730, Tanang
49,780, Limbu 20,092, Mangar

19,374, Gurung 17,841, Newari 14,813, Sunwar 4,782 and Thami 457. These are all the castes of Nepalis. Then, there are Sherpas 8,989 and Kagatay 350. These are the tribes of Nepal and their mother-tongue is Nepalese, although they speak dialects. Others are Lepcha 13,394, Bhotia 7,063, Tibetan 1,436 and Dukpa 1,121. The common lingua for these people is also Nepali. If all these figures are taken into account, we shall certainly have altogether a different picture.

In the West Bengal Assembly, there are two Nepali members: Sir D. P. Rai, an independent member and Shri N. B. Gurung, Deputy Labour Minister. Would Dr. Roy not call them Nepalis, because one is a Rai and the other is a Gurung and yet the figure of Rais is over 64,000 and that of Gurungs over 17,000? There is another member in the Council whose name is Shri L. M. Pradhan, who is a Newari. Would he not be accepted as a Nepali because he is a Newari and yet the figure of Newaris in the district of Darjeeling is over 14,000.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask you a very small question, and I hope you will pardon me for that. If I were to put the figures of Chatterjis, Mukerjees, Boses, Sens, e'c. separately and then put a certain figure under the heading Bengali and then take the figure under the heading Bengali as the population of Bengali-speaking people, would that be acceptable? I do not think so.

It will not be out of place I mention here the resolution passed in the 66th session of the Indian National Congress. The resolution on election manifesto lays down clearly in para 20 that:

"The manifesto should reiterate and clarify the policy of the Congress in regard to the language to be used in the fields of education and administration."

I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to look into this question and

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to review the whole question. I appeal to him to direct the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go into the whole matter and to submit a fresh report.

I take this opportunity also to appeal to Dr. Roy that he should give us justice. I expect a fair deal at the hands of Dr. Roy. He need not wait for the 1961 census report. A careful and unbiased study of the 1951 report itself will reveal the truth. In the district of Cachar, as hon. Members know, there are over 70 per cent people who speak Bengali language and Bengalis considered to be a linguistic minority in the State. Therefore, it is only in the fitness of things that Bengali language has been accepted as an official language in the district.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the principal that the minority language should be accepted as the official language?

Shri Manaen: It is there in the memorandum submitted by the Government of India to the States, which says that wherever the people speaking a particular language in a district is over 70 per cent, the official language will be that particular language and not the State language.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): That is the recommendation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Mr. Speaker: If it is over 70 per cent, it is all right.

Shri Manaen: If it is introduced in Assam, I do not see any reason why it should not be implemented in the State of West Bengal.

It is very unfortunate that a leading paper like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes like this in its editorial column on 22nd February, 1961:

"... unless a miracle happens— as it did in Assam in 1951— Nepali and Urdu cannot conceivably have gone up in the

course of the last ten years to the level necessary for their recognition as a minority language in any part of the State."

I do not think a miracle has to happen to visualise the truth. The truth is there; one must only have the willingness to see it. I do not want to dilate on this point any further. With or without a miracle, truth will be revealed to this leading paper one day.

Mr. Speaker: What is the position in this census?

Shri Manaen: Obviously the Nepalis will not lag behind in their prolific disposition; I am confident their number will have gone up fairly high.

I must take this opportunity to clarify one point—an insinuation made against me by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. He is reported to have stated on the floor of the House sometime back that I, as a Congressman, have supported the demand of the Communist Party for regional autonomy for Darjeeling. I have great admiration for the erudition of Professor Mukerjee. As a matter of fact, I am enamoured of his amiable disposition outside the House. But, I am very sorry that an eminent Member like Professor Mukerjee had taken recourse to make such false and absolutely unfounded statements. What intrigues me is the fact that although this demand for regional autonomy for Darjeeling is there for nearly ten years now, it is only recently that it has assumed newer shape and even the Communist leaders from Calcutta are very enthusiastic about it. I do not know how the hon. Members who exercise their mind on the question of border security will view this, but I am simply confused by the recent developments in this direction. Apart from what Professor Mukerjee said, the basic question is: how is it possible, or how is a situation created where the Communist Party or, for that matter,

any other political party, can confuse the people with fissiparous moves and fruitless agitation, and people are also sometimes carried away by such fruitless agitations. We will have to go deeper into this question. •

Broadly speaking, I think it is the deep-seated and unredressed grievances which give rise to demands which are sometimes fantastic and, more often, unreasonable. Somehow, Government also seem to have got into the habit of attending to the small malady only when it takes a bad turn. They turn round and talk to the people when there is an agitation, when people threaten to come out in procession or actually come out in procession. Why do the people in this country have to take recourse to demonstrations of hate and anger in order to make themselves heard? The fact of the matter, of which I want this also to be seized of, is that the district of Darjeeling is peculiar in so many ways and is very backward. Till before independence, and also for some years after independence, Darjeeling was treated as an excluded area. With this background in view, and in response to the persistent demand of the Darjeeling District Congress Committee, an enquiry committee was formed to go into the various problems of the hill district of Darjeeling. Formed in 1955, this committee did go into the various problems relating to the people in the hill districts and a report was submitted to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Unfortunately, this is 1961 and the report has not yet been published. I can only appeal to the Government that the report should be published in the near future. •

I am of the opinion, therefore, that in view of these linguistic difficulties, backwardness of the district and its peculiar position in the State, and formation of a district council for Darjeeling. If necessary, the relevant portion of the article may have to be amended to do this. This

demand was placed before the State Government as far back as 1954 and is hanging fire since then. I see my hon. friend, Shri Ghosal, chuckling. Let him not compare the demand made by me with those of other political parties, who are demanding to go out of West Bengal, who are demanding that Darjeeling should be Centrally administered, or so many different things. We know that our lot is cast with West Bengal. All that we want is a fair deal. Development committees for hilly areas have been formed in the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. But, unfortunately, such a development committee has not been formed for the district of Darjeeling, which is in West Bengal. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that Darjeeling is very much a hilly area, and, what is more, it is a very important border district in the north eastern frontier.

Before I resume my seat—I will just take another two minutes—I would like once again to reiterate on behalf of the people of Darjeeling that Nepali language be recognized as official language at least in the hill district of Darjeeling and that steps be taken to constitute a district council with statutory powers. This is the forum where I can voice the feelings and sentiments of my people. I am a junior Member, I stand in very great awe of the veterans of this House, and I feel I have to learn very many things. But, then, I fail to understand one thing, and it is this, why the top-ranking hon. Members of this House, and also the Government, have failed to grapple with small issues until they have become serious problems. Real awareness and far-sightedness on the part of Government and hon. Members of this House would have averted a number of problems, which have become serious headaches for us today, and if, as a result of continued negligence of the grievances of the people and the wooden-headed attitude of the Government, the situation takes a bad turn, let the hon. Members not say

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that I had not spoken a word of counsel.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is a word of concession.

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री के पद पर श्री शास्त्री जी की नियुक्ति का स्वागत करता हूँ। मराठी में एक कहावत है, "मूर्ति लहान पण कृति मोठी" जिसका अर्थ यह है कि यद्यपि उन की मूर्ति छोटी है किन्तु उनका कृतित्व बड़ा है, और हमें आशा करनी चाहिये कि सरदार पटेल और पंडित पन्त की पदम्परा में शास्त्री जी देश के आन्तरिक प्रबन्ध को भलीभांति चलाने में समर्थ होंगे।

गृह मंत्रालय के ऊपर विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाये रखने का, राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्य की अभिवृद्धि का भार पड़ता है। आज राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये अनेक संकट खड़े हो रहे हैं। मैं उनकी चर्चा बाद में करूँगा। उससे पहले केन्द्र के अधीन जो केन्द्र-प्रशासित प्रदेश हैं : दिल्ली, हिमाचल, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर, मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय पर इतना भार है कि वह केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाता। इन प्रदेशों में राज्य सरकारें नहीं हैं। विधान सभायें भी नहीं हैं। केवल संसद् को ही उन के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना है, उन का संरक्षण करना है। किन्तु संसद् के सामने भी राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें इतनी विपुल मात्रा में रहती हैं कि इन छोटे प्रदेशों के हित उसकी दृष्टि से ओझल हो जाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, मणिपुर में वहाँ की जनता आज के प्रशासन के ढाँचे से पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट नहीं है। स्वर्गीय पन्त जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके प्रशासनिक अधिकार बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा। किन्तु अभी तक कोई ठोस योजना सरकार की ओर से

उपस्थित नहीं की गई। यदि हम दिल्ली का विचार करें तो हमें और भी निराशा होती है। केन्द्रीय शासन दिल्ली में अवस्थित है। संसद् भी दिल्ली में काम करती है। मगर दिल्ली के हितों की उपेक्षा की जाती है, और दिया तले अंधरा वाली कहावत चरितार्थ होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र में एक राज्य मंत्री या उपमंत्री केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की अलग से देखभाल का भार अपने ऊपर सम्भाले और इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा न होने पाये।

दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है किन्तु जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये शासन ने कुछ समितियों का निर्माण किया है, जो अपने कर्तव्य का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं कर रही हैं। कुछ सलाहकार समितियाँ हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल ऐडवायज़री बोर्ड है, पब्लिक रिलेशन्स कमेटी है, किन्तु उनका निर्माण ऐसे ढंग से किया गया है कि उस में जनमत का ठीक तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता दिल्ली का कारपोरेशन है, जनता के मताधिकार से चुना हुआ है। यदि हम कोई सलाहकार समितियाँ निर्मित करते हैं तो उनमें उन सभी दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए जो कारपोरेशन में बड़ी मात्रा में जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित करके भेजे गए हैं, और यदि शासन इस प्रकार की समितियाँ निर्माण नहीं कर सकता तो अच्छा हो दिखावे के लिए ये जो समितियाँ बनायी गयी हैं, जिनके पीछे जनता का समर्थन नहीं है, उन्हें भंग कर दिया जाए।

मैं यह भी समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि अभी तक नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को लोकतांत्रिक स्वरूप क्यों प्रदान नहीं किया गया। जो मेम्बर काम कर रहे हैं

सरकार द्वारा नामजद है। वे कितने उत्तर-दायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से काम करते हैं इसका परिचय उस दिन मिला जब नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में बजट पेश किया जाने वाला था और कमेटी की मीटिंग में कौरम नहीं था। टेलेफोन खटकते रहे, बजट के कागज भ्रफसरो को बांट दिये गये, मगर मेम्बर नदारद। इसलिए बैठक स्थगित कर दी गयी। नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की यह स्थिति लज्जाजनक है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि इस म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को भंग करे।

जब दिल्ली से राज्य-सभा में एक प्रतिनिधि चुना जाना था तब इलेक्टोरल कालिज के लिए प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव निर्वाचन हुआ था, और उस समय गृह मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे जो सदस्य निर्वाचित हुए हैं इलेक्टोरल कालिज के लिए इन को नई दिल्ली की म्युनिसिपैलिटी के रूप में काम करने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। किन्तु वे निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचन तक काम करते रहे, बाद में घर भेज दिये गये और नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में सरकार द्वारा नामजद लोग बैठे हैं। यह लोकतंत्र के अनुकूल नहीं है।

दिल्ली में मकानों की बड़ी कमी है। शासन ने ३४ हजार एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया है मगर उस में मकानों के निर्माण का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। अब स्थिति यह है कि न तो सरकार खुद मकान बनाती है और न दूसरों को मकान बनाने देती है, और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अनधिकृत रूप से मकान खड़े हो रहे हैं जिस से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है, कानून को भंग करने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। उस दिन हमारे एक मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की कि सरकार ने जो भूमि अपने हाथ में ली है उसका सरकार विकास

करेगी और फिर उसको नीलाम कर देगी। मगर भूमि नीलाम की जाएगी तो जिन्हें मकानों का अभाव है, जिन्हें महीने में बंधी बंधाई तनखाह मिलती है वे तो नीलाम में ऊंची बोली बोल कर जमीन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार जमीन का अधिग्रहण करे, जनता के धन से उसका विकास करे और फिर उसको नीलाम कर दे ऊंची बोली पर। होना तो यह चाहिए कि सरकार सस्ते मकान बनाए जो नीचे के वर्ग के लिए और मध्य वर्ग के लिए दिए जाएं जिससे उनके रहने की कठिनाइयों का हल हो सके।

अभी ३६ हजार केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली में मकान नहीं मिले हैं। मिंटो रोड पर कुछ मकान लिए गए हैं, चार साल पहले कह दिया गया है कि ये मकान रहने लायक नहीं हैं किन्तु अब कहा जाता है कि नहीं ये मकान रहने लायक हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्रालय किस नीति के अनुसार काम करता है।

दिल्ली में इस प्रकार का एक निर्णय हुआ था कि नया दफ्तर नहीं खोला जाएगा। दिल्ली की भीड़-भाड़ को कम किया जाएगा और जो दफ्तर दिल्ली में रखना आवश्यक नहीं है उनको दिल्ली से बाहर भेज दिया जाएगा। मगर अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया गया है और दिल्ली की भीड़ बढ़ती जा रही है और भीड़ के साथ उत्पन्न होने वाली ग्यास की, शान्ति की, ला एंड ऑर्डर की समस्याएं भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय का प्रबन्ध, कम से कम दिल्ली के संबंध में, अच्छा नहीं है।

पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ रही है किन्तु अपराधों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है, दोनों दिशाओं में बढ़ते-तकती हो रही है।

[श्री बाजपेयी]

अभी तक अपराधों का वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से पता चलाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं की गयी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, गृह मंत्री इस बात का उत्तर दें कि भारत की राजधानी में पिछले साल दो सालसे लगातार बम विस्फोट की घटनाएं हो रही हैं मगर अभी तक किसी अपराधी को पकड़ा नहीं गया। किसी को सजा नहीं दी गयी। इन बम विस्फोट की घटनाओं के पीछे कोई सुनियोजित षडयंत्र मालूम पड़ता है। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रमंडल के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने जाते हैं तब बम विस्फोट की घटनाएं होती हैं। जब ब्रिटेन की महारानी भारत में आयीं उस समय भी ये घटनायें हुईं। ऐसा लगता है कि देश की राजधानी में कुछ तत्व सक्रिय हैं जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भारत को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को गिराना चाहते हैं। अगर शासन बम विस्फोट करने वालों का पता नहीं लगा सकता तो मैं नहीं समझता शासन का इंटेलीजेंस विभाग किस लिए है। लेकिन कभी-कभी मझे शक होता है कि सरकार पता तो लगा लेती है मगर बताती नहीं है। शायद इसलिए नहीं बताती है कि बताना "जनहित" में नहीं है। यह तो एक रटा रटाया उत्तर है जो दे दिया जाता है। मगर शायद यह सत्तारूढ़ दल के ही हित में नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के तथ्य बाहर आने दिए जाएं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की नीति से देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आन्तरिक रूप से जो संकट पैदा हो गया है उसका निबटारा नहीं किया जा सकता।

भारत में आज विदेशी जासूस बड़ी संख्या में सक्रिय हैं। केवल रूस और चीन के जासूस ही नहीं पाकिस्तान के जासूस भी बड़ी संख्या में भारत में हैं। अभी प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि विदेश मंत्रालय के, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के, योजना आयोग के कुछ रहस्यों को और राष्ट्रों को देने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे कर्मचारी पकड़े गए हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय कौन सा कदम उठा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। विदेशी दूतावासों में जो भारतीय कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्या उनके लिए हम यह नियम नहीं बना सकते कि विदेशी दूतावास अपने कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार की राय से भरती करे। आज वे जिसे चाहें भरती कर सकते हैं वे चाहे जिसे प्रेस में छपाई का काम करा सकते हैं। छपाई का काम कम होता है लेकिन उस के लिए दाम ज्यादा दिए जाते हैं। वह जितना बड़ा विज्ञापन चाहें दे सकते हैं। क्या वह गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में प्रकाशन का काम नहीं करा सकते हैं। क्या उनके विज्ञापन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के माध्यम से नहीं दिए जा सकते? हमें यह मानना चाहिये कि अभी हमने देश में वह धिनि पैदा नहीं की है कि भारत की भूमि में उत्पन्न होने वाला प्रत्येक नागरिक देश-भक्त होगा और कोई भी उसे किसी भी कीमत पर खरीद नहीं सकेगा। अभी वह दिन आना दूर है और इसलिए आवश्यक होना चाहिए कि हम पंचमांगी तत्वों पर नजर रखें। साथ ही सरकार के विदेश एवं सुरक्षा मंत्रालयों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और जिन्हें गुप्त रहस्यों से परिचित होना पड़ता है, उनके मित्र-सम्बंधियों पर भी दृष्टि रखी जानी चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के साथ भी अभी तक न्याय नहीं कर सका है। कुछ सदस्यों ने बताया कि सात सौ से अधिक कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो अभी तक नौकरी पर वापस नहीं लिये गये हैं। और एक बिल लाने

की बात हो रही है जिससे हड़ताल के अधिकार को प्रतिबन्धित किया जायेगी। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषयक को लाने के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करें। हड़ताल का अधिकार एक लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार है और काम के अधिकार के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर आप काम का अधिकार स्वीकार करते हैं तो काम बन्द करने का अधिकार भी आपको स्वीकार करना होगा। ७।१०। हम परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी ंदा करें कि जिनमें हड़ताल करने की नौबत ही न आये।

विहटले काउंसिल्स बनाने की घोषणा की गयी थी मगर अभी तक उनकी रूपरेखा सामने नहीं आयी। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों और मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए कोई "नेगोशिएटिंग मशिनरी" नहीं है। इस स्थिति में ऐसे लोगों को जो कर्मचारियों की मांगों का अनुचित लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए, उनको बल मिलता है। हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि विहटले काउंसिलों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता से धाड़गा की जायेगी और उनको अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को विश्वास में लिया जायेगा।

जहां तक देश में विघटनकारी शक्तियों के सिर उठाने का सवाल है कोई इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हम धीरे-धीरे उसी साम्प्रदायिकता के वातावरण की ओर खींचे जा रहे हैं जिस पर हमने विजय प्राप्त की थी और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, राष्ट्र के निर्माण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया था। लेकिन जैसा मैंने एक विवाद में कहा था, केवल साम्प्रदायिकता की निन्दा करना पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। हम इस बात का विचार करें कि जिस "टू नेशन थ्योरी" के अन्तर्गत, जिस दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत, देश का विभाजन हुआ था, क्या हमने देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद उस स्थिति की समाप्ति के लिये कोई रचनात्मक, विधायक कदम उठाने ?।

सभी सम्प्रदाय सामाजिक क्षेत्र में एक सा जीवन व्यतीत करें और समान त्योहार मनायें, क्या हमने इसके लिये प्रयत्न किया है ? अगर हम साम्प्रदायिकता को नापने के लिये दो गज भ्रपनायेगे तो साम्प्रदायिकता का निराकरण नहीं हो सकेगा।

अभी कांग्रेस की एक महिला सदस्या शिकायत कर रही थीं कि असम में जो उपद्रव हुए उनकी अभी तक भ्रदालती जांच नहीं की गई। गृह मंत्री जी को और गृह मंत्रालय को इसका जवाब देना चाहिये। जबलपुर कांड की जांच की जा रही है और वह होनी चाहिये। मगर असम के उपद्रवों की जांच न कराने का कारण क्या है ? यदि हम समझते हैं कि परदा डाल कर सच्चाई को छिपाया जायेगा तो यह साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने का तरीका नहीं है। हमें इस पर भी विचार करना है कि अल्पसंख्यक और बहु-संख्यक वाली जो बात है वह हम कब तक देश में चलने देना चाहते हैं ? देश में कौन बहु-संख्यक हैं और कौन अल्पसंख्यक हैं ? जब तक हम राजनीति के क्षेत्र में यह अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक की भावना को जिन्दा रखेंगे, राष्ट्रीय एकता कभी पैदा नहीं होगी। हिन्दुओं में भी तो उपासना की अनेक पद्धतियों हैं। आर्यसमाजी हैं, जैन हैं, सिक्ख हैं, दान्त हैं, शैव हैं और सनातनधर्मी हैं। आज की कलौटी पर क्या वे अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं अभी पंजाब में कुछ लोग शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि जालंधर डिबिषन में हिन्दु अल्पसंख्यक हैं और उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है। एक बड़े नेता से मैं मिला। मैंने उनके सामने पंजाब के हिन्दुओं की कठिनाइयाँ रखीं तो वह कहने लगे कि आप चिन्ता मत करिये। पंजाबी सूबा बन जायेगा तो आपकी मारी कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो जायेंगी। मैंने कहा कि यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई तो वह कहने लगे कि पंजाबी सूबा बन जायेगा तो उस पंजाबी सूबे में हिन्दु माइनरिटी में रह जायेंगे और अगर हिन्दु माइनरिटी में रह जायेंगे तो सरकार उनकी

[श्री बाजपेयी]

चिन्ता करेगी। जब तक वह मेजारिटी में है तब तक उनकी चिन्ता नहीं होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर रिलीजस माइनारिटी का क्या मतलब है? मैं भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों को समझ सकता हूँ। यदि महाराष्ट्र में कोई कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हों और उन्हें प्राइमरी स्कूल में भी अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार न हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। किसी को अपना मजहब मानने में यदि कोई कठिनाई हो तो उसे दूर किया जाये मगर यह रिलीजस माइनारिटी की परिकल्पना और वह भी राजनीति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आती और अगर हम इसको बनाये रखना चाहते हैं तो हम राष्ट्रीय एकता की बातें कितनी भी करें हम दरअसल राष्ट्रीय एकता पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहते। हम भूल जायें कि कौन मेजारिटी में है और कौन माइनारिटी में है। हम सब भारत की संतान हैं। हमने देश में एक साम्प्रदायिक राज्य कायम करने का निर्णय लिया हुआ है। मजहब एक व्यक्तिगत चीज है। उसका कौमियत के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मगर आज माइनारिटी के नाम पर, माइनारिटी की भाषा के नाम पर एक प्रथकता की मनोवृत्ति को पैदा किया जा रहा है और यह प्रथकता की मनोवृत्ति अगर हम समय रहते दबायेंगे नहीं तो यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय क्लेवर को जर्जर कर देगी और राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने के हमारे प्रयत्न कभी सफल नहीं होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रचनात्मक और विधायक नीति अपनाये। पुलिस की कार्यवाहियों से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। यह समस्या दिमागों को, दिलों को ठीक करने की है। देश में एक संस्कृति के विकास करने की है। किसी सम्प्रदाय को दोष देने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा। हाँ अगर कोई दंगे होते हैं, साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को ज्वाला जाता है तो उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए।

जो ऐसा काम करते हैं उनको बंद दिया जाना चाहिए।

जबलपुर कांड के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के "भ्रलजमंयत" और "नई दुनिया" ने क्या-क्या लिखा? क्या गृह मंत्रालय की नजर दिल्ली के इन सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों पर भी जाती है? दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव नहीं हुए तो इसके लिए दिल्ली की जनता बघाई की पात्र है, यह गृह मंत्रालय नहीं। उर्दू के कुछ सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों ने जबलपुर की आग को दिल्ली में भी फैलाने में कोई कोर कसर उठा नहीं रखी। मेरे पास उनकी कॉटिगज मौजूद है लेकिन समय न होने के कारण मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी के पत्रों ने भी किया है।

श्री बाजपेयी : दिल्ली के किसी हिन्दी पत्र ने नहीं किया अगर हिन्दी के पत्रों ने भी किया है तो उसकी भी निन्दा होनी चाहिए। उसकी निन्दा हो भी रही है। जबलपुर के एक हिन्दी समाचारपत्र "युगधर्म" जिझने कि एक छोटी सी खबर छापी थी उसको लेकर 'कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी' उसके पीछे पड़ी हुई है। मगर मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में, बम्बई में मुस्लिम सम्प्रदायवादी पत्रों ने जबलपुर के दंगों को जिस तरह से चित्रित किया क्या किसी ने उसकी आज तक निन्दा की है? उनकी कोई निन्दा नहीं करता। सब दलों में एक सम्प्रदाय को खुश करने की होड़ लगी हुई है। सभी प्रजासमाजवादी दल के एक प्रवक्ता कह रहे थे कि सम्प्रदायवादी पाठियों पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए। मैं इस रोक का समर्थन करता हूँ मगर आप केरल में सम्प्रदायवादियों के साथ गठबंधन करते हैं और संसद् में खड़े होकर सम्प्रदायवादियों पर रोक लगाने की मांग करते हैं यह दोनों चीजें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। अगर साम्प्रदायिकता के साथ लड़ना है तो फिर इस तरह कबनी और करनी में

अन्तर नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर आप वास्तव में सम्प्रदायवाद को पनपाने नहीं देनी चाहते तो साम्प्रदायिकता फिर किसी की भी हो उससे आपको लड़ने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। अन्यथा साम्प्रदायिकता का निर्मूलन नहीं हो सकता।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनूसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी ने जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम जानकारी रखते हैं उन्होंने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। मैं उनका उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट जो यहीं संसद् में हमको मिली उसके अनुसार मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मई सन् १९५८-५९ में जहाँ ६९ थे वे १९५९-६० में ६३ रह गये। यह शायद आपकी नजर में नहीं गुजरा होगा। इसी तरह डकैतियों की संख्या जो कि सन् १९५८-५९ में ३८ थीं वे १९५९-६० में घट कर २७ रह गयीं। रायट्स का यह जो आपसी झगड़े फिसाद हुए वे सन् १९५८-५९ में ७० थे लेकिन सन् १९५९-६० के अन्दर ६७ रह गये। इसी तरीके से मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक्साइज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत सन् १९५८-५९ में जहाँ २१५२ केस हुए वहाँ सन् १९५९-६० में १०२९ रह गये। ओपियम ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत १९५८-५९ में २९८ केस थे जबकि १९५९-६० में २१८ रह गये। अब इन तमाम आंकड़ों से इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि श्री वाजपेयी ने जो यह कहा कि दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं तो शायद उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी होगी।

उन्होंने एक बात और कही है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में कई कमेटियाँ बनी हुई हैं और उन्होंने पब्लिक रिलेशंस कमिटी के जन सम्पर्क समिति के बारे में कहा लेकिन सम्भवतः उनको मासूम नहीं कि उसमें कारपोरेशन के

सदस्य भी हैं वे भी उसके सदस्य हैं, जनता के प्रतिनिधि जिनको कि वे कहते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञान है उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य सभे मौजूद हैं जनसंघ के लोग उसमें हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी : यह आपका ज्ञान ठीक नहीं है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बिल्कुल ठीक है। श्री हरिश्चन्द्र वहाँ पर हैं जो कि आपकी पार्टी के ही हैं। वह जनसम्पर्क समिति के सदस्य हैं। अगर आप उनको इन्कार करते हैं तो कर दीजिये। इसी तरह से दिल्ली की और बहुत सारी कमेटियाँ हैं उन्होंने औद्योगिक समिति का नाम लिया। औद्योगिक समिति में भी इसी तरीके से कुछ कारपोरेशन के सदस्य हैं, कुछ औद्योगिक लोग हैं और कुछ मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि उसमें मौजूद हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई बात कही जाये, तो उसको सोच समझ कर ही कहना उपयुक्त और उचित होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि अनधिकृत मकानों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का जिम्मेदार दिल्ली प्रशासन नहीं, अपितु वे पार्टियाँ हैं, जो सस्ती लोक प्रियता हासिल करना चाहती हैं। वे लोगों को बहकावे में डालती हैं। उनमें, मैं बिल्कुल सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि, श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी के लोग भी हैं, जो लोगों को यह कहते हैं कि मकान बनाओ, हम बचावेंगे। मैं उन पर यह आरोप लगा रहा हूँ।

श्री वाजपेयी : मैं इस आरोप का खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य पार्टी का नाम ले कर यह बात कहेंगे, तो उनको प्रमाणित करना होगा, अन्यथा वह अपना आरोप वापस लें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य मुहूर्तों में जा कर लोगों से ऐसी

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

बातें कहते हैं। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन मुहल्लों से वे चुने गये हैं, उन मुहल्लों में बने अतिशुद्ध मकानों की तादाद को देखा जाये—यह देखा जाये कि वहां पहले कितने ऐसे मकान थे और उनके चुने जाने के बाद कितने बने हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी : दिल्ली में जनसंघ का शासन नहीं है। कांग्रेस का शासन है और अगर जनसंघ के सदस्य ऐसा कहते हैं—यद्यपि मैं उनके इस आरोप का खंडन करता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई उदाहरण नहीं दिया है—कि मकान बनाओ, तो क्या सरकार इसको रोकने वाली नहीं है ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जब कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाता है, तो उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य, उनकी पार्टी के लोग उस में बाधा डालते हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी : और आप मान जाते हैं ! बड़े लोकतंत्रवादी और बड़े उदार हैं आप !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों का आपस में बात-चीत नहीं करनी चाहिये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : ये बातें मैं ने आप को बताई हैं। इसी तरह से और पार्टियों के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं ने कहा है। अब मैं अपनी बात पर आता हूँ।

दिल्ली में भूमि सुधार हुआ, जो कि यहां के गांवों में लागू हुआ, किन्तु उस से ग्रामीण किसानों को जितना संतोष प्राप्त होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। जो ३४ हजार एकड़ जमीन अधिगृहीत की जा रही है, उसमें वे लोग भी हैं, जिन को अभी थोड़े दिन पहले एक संशोधन कर के भूमिधर अधिकार दिये

गये थे लेकिन आज अवस्था यह है कि उन्हीं गांवों को फिर एक्वायर किया जा रहा है। सालों के प्रयत्न के बाद आज उनको भूमिधर अधिकार प्राप्त हुए हैं और आने वाले बीस वर्षों में भी वह जगह डेवलप नहीं होने वाली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन गांवों को, जिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, अधिगृहीत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन लोगों को, जिनको अभी भूमिधर बनाया गया है, आने वाले बीस वर्ष तक कायम करने की आज्ञा दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के लिये १७.८ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको बढ़ा कर ८१.८ करोड़ रुपया होने वाला है। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के सुधार और उद्धार के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १७ लाख रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई, जबकि दिल्ली के-हरिजन कल्याण मंडल ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १.२३ करोड़ रुपये स्वीकार किये और उसके लिये उन्होंने वाक्यावदा अपनी प्रोपोजल्स प्रस्तुत कीं। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया और जिस ढंग से उसकी वकालत होनी चाहिए थी योजना आयोग के सामने, वह उसने नहीं की। मुझे सख्सेद कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आपस में ही बैठ कर उस राशि को घटा कर ३८ लाख रुपये कर दिया। जब एक तरफ दिल्ली में १७ करोड़ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ८१ करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, तो उसी अनुपात से हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये रखी जाने वाली राशि भी बढ़नी चाहिए थी। किन्तु

१७ लाख रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर केवल २१ लाख कर दिया गया और अब मालूम हुआ है कि उसको रिवाइज कर के २३ लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। मैंने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कीई राशि नहीं देखी है, जो दुगनी या दुगनी से ज्यादा न हुई हो। इसलिये जब हरिजनों के कल्याण की बात आती है, तो और नहीं तो दुगनी राशि रखी जाती है, तो उचित होता। जब हम देखते हैं कि १७ करोड़ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाकर ८१ करोड़ कर दिया गया है अर्थात् लगभग पांच गुना कर दिया गया है, तो उसके अनुसार ही हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये रखी जाने वाली राशि भी बढ़नी चाहिए थी। लेकिन वह नहीं बढ़ पाई है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से विनीत प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें और इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि यह राशि और बढ़ई जाये, नहीं तो, मैं समझता हूँ कि हरिजन कल्याण केन्द्र मंडल ने हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये जो योजनायें बनाई हैं, वे बिल्कुल अधूरी रह जायेंगी।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि दिल्ली का चर्म उद्योग बहुत पुराना है, लेकिन आज वह मृतप्राय होता जा रहा है। आज से बीस साल पहले चर्म उद्योग के लगभग सौ डेढ़ सौ कारखाने थे, जो आज घट कर तीस चालीस रह गये हैं। लोग यहां पर यह काम करना चाहते हैं, यह कारोबार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को कार्पोरेशन के लाइसेन्स प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं जगह प्राप्त नहीं होती है हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना बनाई और सर्व-सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे यह बताया गया कि कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है और कोई

प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किया गया। मैं भी हरिजन कल्याण मंडल का सदस्य हूँ। मैंने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि एक चर्म-औद्योगिक बस्ती बनाई जाये और वहां पर चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोगों को बसाया जाये। वहां वे काम करें और चमड़े से संबंधित और कारोबार करें। किन्तु यह उत्तर दिया गया कि कोई योजना नहीं बनी, इसलिये प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता। मैं पुनः गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह योजना बड़ी आवश्यक है और जरूरी है। हरिजनों की अवस्था बहुत दयनीय है। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत गिरती जा रही है। दिल्ली में दूसरी जगहों से, कानपुर, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, से चमड़ा यहां आता है और लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की मात्रा में खपता है। क्या वजह है कि दिल्ली के उन लोगों को, जो यह काम करना चाहते हैं, इस बारे में प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है? मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक और करेंगे।

जहां तक बाढ़ की समस्या का प्रश्न है, इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उस के लिये एक उच्चाधिकार समिति बनाई गई है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री० रणबीर सिंह ने कहा था कि बाढ़ का पानी यहां आता है और दिल्ली वाले उसको रोक लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब से जो पानी आता है, वह दिल्ली में तबाही लाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो उच्चाधिकार समिति बनाई गई है, जिसकी लगभग चार छः महीने में एक मीटिंग होती है, वह किसी मसले को तय नहीं कर पाई है। जो डूब बने हुए हैं और जो पंजाब का पानी वहां लाते हैं, उनके बारे में कोई ऐसा सुविधाजनक हल निकालना चाहिये जिससे दिल्ली

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

के गांव बचे रहें और साथ ही साथ पंजाब में जो पानी इकट्ठा होता है, वह भी निकल जाए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब का पानी आप वहीं रोक रखें और वहाँ के गांवों को तबाह और बरबाद करें। लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूँ कि वह पानी यहां आ कर हमारे गांवों को तबाह और बरबाद करे। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोई न कोई कार्यकारी कदम इस बारे में उठाया जाना चाहिये जिससे दिल्ली के ग्रामों की रक्षा हो सके, दिल्ली के ग्रामीण समाज को कुछ राहत मिल सके। मैं जब भी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ तो लोग मुझे खेतों को पानी में ही डूबा हुआ दिखाते हैं

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : आप के यहां का पानी मेरे लिये जिले के अन्दर भी टकराता है और बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचाता है।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : कोई हल बताइये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : हल यही है कि जिस हाई पावर कमेटी की स्थापना की गई है उसमें जो विशेषज्ञ हैं वे जायें और जा कर के उस इलाके को देखें और साथ ही साथ दूसरे इलाकों को देखें और देख कर के सुझाव दें और जो सुझाव वे दें, उनको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित आप करें। मैंने देखा है कि एक नाला खुदता है और बनते-बनते खत्म भी नहीं हो पाता है कि पीछे से भरना शुरू हो जाता है। यह बहुत जटिल समस्या है और इसको तुरन्त हल किया जाना चाहिये। कोई योजना आप बनायें तो उसको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित कराने की आप कोशिश करें। नफजगढ़ नाले की बात हम प्रायः सुनते रहते हैं। यहां पर कितना विनाश नहीं हुआ

कितनी बीमारियां नहीं आई, यमुना का पानी भी बिल्कुल खराब हो गया। इस वास्ते नफजगढ़ नाला खुदना शुरू हुआ और खुदता चला गया लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो रास्ते में पुल पड़ते थे, उनको चौड़ा करने से मना कर दिया जिससे इस काम में काफी देरी लग गई है। नाला इधर से भी खुद गया है, उधर से भी खुद गया है, लोकन बीच में वैसे का वैसे रह गया है। आज देखने में आता है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बीच में कोऑर्डिनेशन का अभाव है। उनमें कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा होता है तो सारा काम एक साथ हो सकता है। आज तो मैं यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आठ साल बाढ़ आती है और उसके आने से जो नुकसान होता है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिये। आपने जो हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई है, उसको इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये और आपको भी इस काम को टाप प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये और इसका कोई हल निकालना चाहिये।

यह सही है कि देश का विभाजन हुआ और उसके फलस्वरूप सिंध के कुछ भाई आ कर दिल्ली में बस गये। उनकी अपनी संस्कृति हैं, उनकी अपनी भाषा है। यहां दिल्ली में और भी कई भाषाभाषी लोग हैं जिनमें सिंधी आधकांश रूप में रहते हैं। उनकी इच्छा है कि उनके बच्चों को नागरी लिपि के अन्दर सिंधी पढ़ाई जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से उनको इस विषय में सभी सम्भव सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका आभार मानता हूँ और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry of Home Affairs has always been considered to be of prime importance. Even in the days of British

rule, a special importance was attached to this Ministry. Of course, at that time, the content and purpose of this Ministry was different. Then its content of importance was to keep the country under subjugation for an alien Power. Also it wielded a lot of political influence because it controlled the Princes in the country. But it is hardly appreciated that since independence, the importance of this Ministry has considerably increased, very much increased, because it is only of this Ministry—which we can consider as the Ministry for internal strength—that everything connected with our internal strength hinges. Apart from internal strength, keeping the law and order situation, there is the question of giving social security to the masses, the various communities and various sections of people. Then there is the question of giving good health to the administration. The special importance of this Ministry is also increasing because we have taken a decision to enlarge our public sector. Industrial development in a major way is going into the public sector.

When we think of the public sector, we cannot ignore this Ministry because it is the administration which is enlarging in a considerable manner. Therefore, the responsibility of this Ministry increases very much now that we are launched upon ambitious plans. Hence, very correctly great emphasis has been laid even in our Plan reports on the fact that the success of the Plans depends upon how the administration conducts itself. Considerable importance therefore attaches to the efficient working of this Ministry.

Apart from this, there are these new changes, and the expansion of the public sector into new fields poses new problems. I think we have not taken note of these radical problems which have been posed before the country. The hon. Prime Minister has thrown many valuable suggestions and ideas, but I find that they have been raised only in wilderness. He makes them and that is the end; they remain in thin air. Nobody pursues them to

their logical conclusion and gives shape to them.

Only yesterday while talking to the Federation he said that these slogans, old slogans of the capitalists as well as the Communists, are a hundred years old. But do we not stand also accused of the same charge in regard to our administrative machinery, that our outlook and work methods also remain completely outmoded, and they are not only 100 years old but 200 years old? Have we taken note of this?

The two most important and basic problems which have been raised are these: with the enlargement of the public sector, most of the intelligentsia in this country, particularly in the urban areas, are now absorbed in the service of the public sector. It was therefore that the other day I asked a question about the political rights of the public sector employees. I do not say that I want to advocate a particular line of action, but here is a problem which poses itself. In England, where they have not launched upon a very strong programme of nationalisation and enlargement of public sector enterprises, they also felt called upon to appoint a Committee, the Masterman Committee, which made a thorough study of this subject and made very relevant observations. I want to read a few lines from the report of that Committee. Even in regard to U.K., the Masterman Committee pointed out:

"The fact that the civil service contains a larger proportion of the population than ever before and that it includes a highly educated and intelligent section of the community makes it obvious that the civil servants should not be excluded from the full citizenship rights, except in so far as the overriding considerations of public interest under these is unavoidable".

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This is a Report which is worth study. It applies much more in our context. In the Third Plan, we are enlarging the public sector considerably. The estimate has been made that in certain urban areas, 38 per cent of the people who are above the matriculation standard are above the matriculation standards. Are we debarring all these people from their full political rights? I do not come to any conclusion, but I do wish to suggest that this is a matter which must be thoroughly examined. To what limit are we going to give them political rights, the right of expression, the right of contesting elections in certain bodies, and to what class of public servants are we going to extend it? This is an important question which poses itself. Are we going to make this intelligentsia, these people who have special knowledge and ability and learning, keep away from public administration at the higher levels? This is one problem.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Is he suggesting that when they are public servants, they must be taking interest in politics, stand as Members of the Legislature, being Secretary on the one side and Minister himself on the other? Now, the Minister is ruling the Secretary. Then, the Secretary being the Minister, he will be both the right hand and the left hand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not so simple as that. This question has been examined by the Masterman Committee very thoroughly, and they have come to certain conclusions, that this class of public servants could be permitted for election to certain bodies, that this class of public servants must be restrained. I am asking now that you are enlarging your public sector, what happens? Those countries which have an enlarged public sector are the Communist or Socialist countries. What is the position there? The position is entirely different. And this question definitely stares us in the fact, and has got to be examined. That is my only contention. I do not

say we come to this or that conclusion. I say, even in the country like the U.K., this problem has posed itself. It is likely to pose itself in a greater measure in our country in future, and we definitely have to give some thinking to this matter, and have got to examine this problem. That is all that I say at this stage.

The hon. Prime Minister, while speaking to the Institute of Public Administration said that he wanted a lot of de-officialisation of our official machinery. I do not know what he means. Let us understand what he means. What are the steps we are going to take in this matter?

Again, the other day he said that the top public servants must have a mental outlook. We are having so many national policies now, and I wish to ask whether our top public servants, who are in charge of the execution of these policies, have a basic faith in those policies. If they have not got basic faith in those policies, they will be loyal to you, you can expect this much from them, but how can you expect a dynamic approach from them, how can you expect that they will bring about dynamism into the execution of those policies? I will exactly quote what the Prime Minister says. He says that he wants a sense of function, something connected with your life's outlook. He wants that those people who are executing these policies must have that life's outlook in the execution of the policies. Can a public servant at the top always say that this is his life's outlook. If he says this, and if tomorrow the Government changes, will he go and advocate another policy? What would happen in a case like Kerala? He comes and says that this is his mental outlook on life, that this is the right and correct policy. Tomorrow when there is another Government, is he supposed to do it? The Prime Minister wants that the top executive must have the right outlook in the execution of national

policies. We definitely have to give certain thinking to this matter.

Even in the Communist countries, it is the party which formulates the policies, and they fill the top executive jobs with people who have that mental outlook. It is only through that approach and through that system that they have been able to make progress. It is not confined only to the Communist countries. As you know, Sir, in the USA, which is a capitalist country the top executives are all people who have the same mental outlook as the party in power, and it is only through such people who have the proper mental outlook and a real faith in the policies, a pulsating faith and a crusading spirit, that you can execute your plans. So, we have definitely to think about it. If we want to develop in a dynamic manner, if we want to go about in a revolutionary manner, we have got to tackle these basic problems, and we have to adopt a change in policy. It is not the Deputy Secretaries and others that matter. It is only the top executive that matter. You have to decide whether you are going to have the top executive from the particular party or not. If what the Prime Minister wants has to be executed, if he wants it to be put into practice, this question has definitely to be faced, and has got to be examined.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Top executives means Secretaries or the Ministers?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It means Secretaries and Departmental heads. I am citing both examples. Here on the one hand you have Communist countries and on the other there is a capitalist country. When you want to launch on a revolutionary, dynamic programme of progress, you have definitely got to see that the top executives have the necessary outlook.

Now I will pass on to another important matter. I have been stressing here on the floor of this House that

we want a complete reorientation in our administration, and I had suggested that we must have a strong committee for the improvement of administrative matters. I get a hint now from the Planning Commission's latest report that the Government is thinking on those lines, but if I am correctly informed, they propose to have a committee with the Cabinet Secretary and two or three other important Secretaries to be called a Committee on Administration. I wish to say on the floor of this House that such a committee would be more than useless, it is better not constituted. Those people who are fully engaged, and who are wholetime civil servants, will never be able to bring about that healthy outlook and healthy change which I want from that committee. Even if such a committee is to be formed, I would recommend that at least two non-officials be associated with it, two persons from Parliament. They will bring about a new outlook. All these Secretaries are all the time there. I want a radical change in the structure.

As a matter of fact, I would suggest another change. Now what happens is that all the important portfolios are held by senior Ministers. It is very natural, and very correct, but they are so busy that they hardly get any thinking time, and what happens is that these important matters do not receive any consideration. We must have one or two senior Ministers of Cabinet rank without portfolio, who get time to think and who are able to attend to these matters.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): And interfere with every portfolio?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They will not interfere with every portfolio? This is nothing very new. This is the practice which was followed in the UK all the time.

Dr. Krishnaswami: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is so. Here what happens is that the over-all administration is in the charge

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of the Prime Minister. It is the Prime Minister and may be one of his deputies who is also of the Cabinet rank, who can bring this about. But he is so busy with so many things. Can he settle down to administrative matters? Nobody else can pull that weight as he can. He must bring about that co-ordination.

We have seen the very sorry spectacle as to how co-ordination is brought about. The Railway Minister says: I have done everything, whatever is necessary has been done; nobody to blame the railways. The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel says: nobody to blame me, all that is necessary has been done by me. As I told you, the people are not concerned with the Railway Minister saying this or the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel saying this. They are saying he Government is to blame. Who is to blame? Somebody is to blame. We therefore definitely want a strong machinery for co-ordination. What is that machinery for co-ordination? If it is not possible to implement this idea, then the other way is this. Let the Home Minister have one Minister of State who will exclusively devote himself to bring about administrative improvements. That will be his entire job. He should have no other work to do, but to bring about administrative improvements, making out proposals. This committee can work under him, and two Members of Parliament could be associated with the committee. That committee could function, and the Home Minister should be able to pull his weight in the Cabinet, and this Minister of State should bring about co-ordination.

If we examine how our administration has been proceeding if we examine the report of the Planning Commission, if we see what is happening all over, we will feel the need for another committee. I do not want a permanent team to be established, but I want a committee to be appointed to go into five or six specific things that I shall enumerate, and submit its report within six months. It should not

confine itself to the Central Government but should cover the State Governments also. It should examine these things: improvement of Government processes, simplifying certain procedures and cutting down cost, serving the public with the maximum of speed and courtesy, eliminating superfluous departments and stations, co-ordination between different units and institutions, and eliminating duplication of work and overlapping of units.

We can give these specific terms to the committee. This should be a high-power committee headed by a non-official because he alone would be able to pull that weight and would be able to bring about that outlook.

I will suggest only a few improvements which could be brought about straightaway by the hon. Home Minister. What happens is that the Secretaries are getting strengthened every day. If you read the Planning Commission Report, you will find that the complaint is that there is a tendency for concentration of powers by the Secretaries, that they are taking over also the functions of the functioning departments. Why is it so? Because, departmental heads are very weak, because the departmental heads are not senior enough, because the departmental heads are not mature enough. Today, you will be surprised to know that we have got departmental heads who have put in hardly 8 years in the district. I am sure the Home Minister will confirm it. We have in the districts, Collectors and District Magistrates who have not even put in 6 years of service. At least I know a few who have hardly put in 4 or 5 years. What can you expect from them? This concentration of senior people in the Secretary is responsible. They want cosy jobs. They do not want to do hard work in the field. Their tenure of service is not respected. I say that the institution of Joint Secretaries should be abolished straightaway. No Joint Secretary is needed in any Ministry. I am clear in my mind about it.

You want a senior Secretary in every Ministry to advise the Ministry on policy matters. I understand that you must have a senior man to assist the Minister in his policy matters. Then the noting should be done by Deputy Secretaries and others. Those people who are Joint Secretaries and of that status should go out into the field with delegated powers.

We are all the time talking of delegation of powers. To whom are the powers to be delegated? Are these powers to be delegated to people with 4 or 5 years' experience? All this people with Joint Secretary's status should be pushed out of the Secretariat. They should be made departmental heads and they should go to the field. After considerable experience is gained by these senior men, they would not be interfered with by the Secretariat. In the field, they will surely gain real experience. They will know the pulsating mind of the people; and they can come again as Secretaries. They will be much more useful Secretaries than the Secretaries who have spent 20 years of their life in Delhi. I would suggest that at least this reform should be taken up immediately.

I will say a word about training. I am not at all satisfied on two scores again. There is very weak research programme of administration. There is hardly anything so far as the Home Ministry is concerned except that they have a little thing in the Planning Wing about which we know little or nothing. Training is most deficient. As a matter of fact, training should be strengthened very much. In training, it is not only the training of the junior officer which is necessary. I very strongly urge upon the Home Minister that the training of the superior officers, the top men, the top executives, is most essential.

What do they do in business? Just think of it. Even in the G.E.C. a world-known company their area managers who are getting Rs. 8,000 and more also go for 3 months training

They collect together; they spend 3 months—16 to 18 hours a day. I was just the other day in Bombay and I saw a camp going on of the Burmah Shell. There the senior officers are spending about 15 to 16 hours and training people getting Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 in our own country. But, here, if you ask a Deputy Secretary to get training, he will think possibly it is below his dignity and position. The Secretary will say 'Who is going to give the training?' They will train each other. There will be a number of them coming together and they will think for themselves. This training must be strengthened also for the middle level people and there should be training for professionals also like engineers. The engineers used to do hard work; now they are coming into contact with the masses. You must give them a sort of managerial training. You must train them in details. It is very necessary. Our programme is absolutely deficient; it must be enlarged.

I have got a few points more to urge. If you can give me another 5 minutes I will deal with one or two points.

Mr. Speaker: Can he not find some other occasion to make these suggestions?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I will deal only with two points and leave the others. I will in passing say that the zones must be strengthened. You must have a Governor for 4 States comprising one zone. I do not want to go into details. It is not necessary to have separate Governors.

About administration, the separation of the judiciary and the executive has been going on for the last 13 years. I do not know whether they can justify themselves about this constitutional obligation. Why could it not be done?

About arrears, I have got here a statement of the cases that are pending in High Courts, the chief of them being the Allahabad High Court. We have got large arrears; and we are all

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the time talking of clearing the arrears. In 1956, it was 38,000 and it is 46,000 now. If you have got 46,000 cases in a High Court, you cannot expect any hearing before 4 years. It is easy calculation. That would be denying people of justice. In Kerala the number of cases has gone up from 6,400 to 14,000, from 1956 to June 1960. In my State of Rajasthan also unfortunately it has gone up from 5,000 to 8,000. With this state of affairs how do you think people will have any respect for judicial administration?

What are the courts in Delhi? You know, outside the courts in Delhi there is intrigue and corruption. Within the premises of the courts all sorts of perjuries and other things are going on. The Home Minister must take very strong steps to root it out.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will notice that there are three organs of State, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. If the judiciary is tarnished like this—that there is corruption all over, everywhere around the courts, instead of having respect for the courts the people would begin to lose respect. General observations of this kind are wrong.

Of course, the courts are autonomous in the sense that there is the Judges and he is entitled to command some independence. If such remarks are made then the respect for the judges will disappear.

I allowed a question regarding arrears because it is a matter affecting the masses and it is a hint that they should be disposed of. But to say like this of them—I do not know whether it is true or false—or to make a statement against judges and say that all around the courts there is corruption and intrigue is not proper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will correct myself. I am sorry. I did not mean that at all so far as the High Court Judges are concerned. I

only stated that the cases were in arrears. I was saying about the lower courts. I did not say that the judges are corrupt. I did not mean it. I want to make it clear on the floor of this House that I do not mean to say anything. What I said was about what is happening within the premises, outside the court room. If you go to the courts here in Delhi you will find all sorts of funny things happening there. The whole atmosphere is so vitiated. It is only that that I was.....

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean that there are touts and that there are intrigues and sorts of things going on there?

An Hon. Member: What can the Home Minister do?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All sorts of things. It creates contempt for the administration. I was saying nothing against the judges in this context.

Then the last word is about prohibition. I feel very strongly that you must have—I mean the Administration must have—a clear mind about prohibition. I have tried to say it at all levels in the Advisory Committees.

What is the policy which is being followed at present? It is neither here nor there. It creates more administrative difficulties. This prohibition has only been responsible for so many ancillary industries everywhere. In Bombay itself, which is in the forefront so far as prohibition is concerned, we expected the best things to happen. According to their own records there are 300 cases of, challan every day under the Prohibition Act. The top man of the police in Bombay told me that he was challanning 300 persons every day, and that should make it clear that at least 700 others go undetected. If that is the state of affairs in Bombay which is in the forefront, what about the other places? That is why, Sir, I wanted to say that before

we launch on any national policy the administrative implications of that national policy must be examined and must be judged. It is really unfortunate that we are confining so much on the economic side. The total economic incidence must be examined. I wish that the Home Minister is also a member of the Planning Commission. It is really strange that the Home Minister is not a member of the Planning Commission. As a member of the Planning Commission whenever any national policy is put forward the first thing to be examined is as to what are the administrative implications of that policy.

Have you examined the various implications of the various policies? We are seeing today that everybody is talking very well about the co-operative farms. I can understand it. But have you examined the administrative implications of it, how to bring it about? If you talk to the people in the rural areas they will give you a hundred ideas. I was in their midst. They told me that we had created so many difficulties for them. Because we have not examined the administrative implications, the administrative difficulties that are going to come up, our policies are ridiculed. People say that we sit here and do not understand their difficulties and that is why we frame such policies.

So, Sir, regarding prohibition I feel that the Government should come to a definite conclusion. These half-hearted measures are not sufficient. By having one district dry and another district wet we are creating nothing but corruption, we are creating more administrative problems and our revenues are being frittered away. Thereby we are also creating a sort of contempt for the administration. I would like to make one suggestion in right earnest to the hon. Home Minister. At least make this a disqualification for the services. If the hon. Minister is serious and earnest about it, let him say that nobody will be qualified for public service if he is not an abstainer. Let him make a rule like that.

Mr. Speaker: If after appointment the individual begins to drink?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then dismiss him, because he does not remain qualified. I know this will not be done. I do not know why this cannot be done. It is a simple matter. I was going a step further and saying that we should also make this rule applicable for legislators. I am an abstainer for three generations though I am a Mathur and have a birthright to drink, but I thought that it was likely to be open to so many abuses in the elections—if somebody is standing from a constituency, I can give a petition saying that such and such a man drinks and therefore he is disqualified. Therefore, it is not so simple as in the case of public servants. But I am sure if it is done in the case of public services he can do away with a lot of trouble and corruption in this respect.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Sir, I wish to enter a fervent plea on a matter which affects the Anglo-Indian community and I sincerely hope that the Government as a whole will consider my plea favourably. I led a deputation on the 24th October last year to the Prime Minister which consisted of the representatives in Parliament, the Anglo-Indian community representatives in the State legislatures and over 40 heads of schools in every part of the country. Sir, there I had stated the case, and I believe that it was an unanswerable case, for the extension of the provisions in article 336 and 337 of the Constitution which deal with the former education grants for the benefit of Anglo-India education and for employment in certain services such as in railways, telegraphs and customs. A measure of how urgent and even desperate this need is, particularly with regard to education, can be found in the fact that after I secured an appointment with the Prime Minister—I had barely 70 hours in which to summon the heads of schools throughout the country—almost 50 of them from every part

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and corner in the country came here. I believe that the Prime Minister, after I stated the case—I hope so too—was extremely sympathetic. I am deeply grateful to Government for having agreed to extend the provisions of articles 331 and 333 which, as the Minister will remember, deal with nomination to the Lok Sabha and to the State legislatures. I would submit with the greatest respect that while it was a gesture of generosity, in the final analysis, these provisions will have little meaning—they will have little content—without these other provisions in respect of education and the services which really represent the real needs of my community.

I was largely responsible for getting these provisions into the Constitution originally. It was a long, grim and bitter fight. The minorities advisory committee turned down my plea unanimously but ultimately over a period of three and a half years I was able to get these four provisions into the Constitution through the help of some very good friends of mine, particularly of Sardar Patel. But these four provisions represented a complementary and integrated pattern. It was recognised by that sub-committee which finalised these provisions—it was presided over by the late Shri G. B. Pant—that the two dominant needs of the community, because of circumstances beyond its control, are in respect of education and the service needs. Nomination to the legislatures was merely provided as an auxiliary provision to enable the representatives of the community to ensure that these needs in respect of education and the services are implemented. I know that there was opposition in this House by certain senior Members of the Congress Party to the extension of these provisions with respect to nomination. Two of the persons spear-headed the Opposition were old friends of mine, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava and Shri Tyagi, and they made it clear that they were

opposing not because of any personal reason—on the other hand they paid me a personal tribute and said that I could come from a general seat, that is a different matter—but because they were opposed to nomination because nomination was repugnant to the elective principles in a democratic pattern. When I approached them with regard to these two other provisions, in respect of educational grants and quotas for the services,—neither of them is here—both of them told me that they would not only support me but they would sincerely sponsor my case, because they said that these two other provisions represented the real needs.

In reply to a resolution of mine in respect of our English language—it was in a different context—the Prime Minister—because I had written to him—had replied on the floor of this House—it was on the 7th August, 1959—and among other things, he went out of his way to give me an assurance in the Lok Sabha that the facilities for Anglo-Indian schools should not only be maintained but if necessary added to. I want to underline the position that the only facilities that these schools have enjoyed were in respect of these educational grants. And the position when analysed is this. Quite rightly, between 1936-37 and 1956-57—during this period of 20 years—the State Governments have increased their expenditure on primary and secondary education from a little over Rs. 15 crores to over Rs. 115 crores. Quite rightly, the State Governments have in this period of 20 years increased their expenditure on primary and secondary education by over 700 per cent. On the other hand, I might mention this too, that not one naya paisa of this money, in this increase of 700 per cent, ensures to the benefit of Anglo-Indian schools, because except for West Bengal which subsidises two Anglo-Indian schools, no State Government runs a single Anglo-Indian school.

That means, in this huge amount of expenditure on education including this huge 700 per cent increase, not one naya paisa ensures to the benefit of what are known as Anglo-Indian schools.

The grants to Anglo-Indian schools were fixed in about 1935. The amount then was approximately Rs. 41 lakhs. The hon. Minister and the Government will appreciate that that amount was fixed in the context of the rupee in 1935, which probably was 400 per cent more in terms of purchasing power. Between 1935 and 1956, there has been a progressive reduction in the grant. While the grants to education generally have increased 700 per cent, this amount which was fixed in 1935 has been severely reduced till today it is about Rs. 36 lakhs. That is, there has been a reduction of 10%.

I want to make this position very clear that only a part of this grant ensures to the benefit of the Anglo-Indian children, a very small part known as the indigent grant. That was Rs. 9 lakhs. It has been progressively reduced and it came down to Rs. 8½ lakhs. What happens is, only this Rs. 8½ lakhs of this sum of Rs. 36 lakhs accrues to the benefit of the Anglo-Indian child. All the other money accrues goes to the benefit of all the children. These schools today are rendering unequalled service not only to education generally, but they are rendering unequalled service to the country, because two-thirds of the children at least belong to all communities. So, except for this microscopically small proportion of Rs. 8½ lakhs, the much larger amount ensures to the benefit of the children of all communities. This indigent grant is a desperate need and it varies; it did vary. In the case of day scholars it ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per month. In the case of boarders, it ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per month.

The hon. Minister will recognise that in the context of the cost of living today, even with Rs. 18 you can-

not afford to feed a child. But at any rate, it subsidised the poor children and the schools put in from their side enough money, because these poor children are not only educated free, but they are clothed and fed free. If you take away this Rs. 8½ lakhs, you will immediately throw into the streets about 10,000 children. What will happen to them? They would become a liability not only to a particular community, but they would become a liability to the country. I am making a very earnest plea to Government to extend this provision, because it is a provision which ensures to the benefit of schools which are rendering a tremendous service to the larger cause of Indian education.

May I say this that I have the privilege of being the Chairman of two education boards? In my capacity as Chairman of the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian schools, we look after approximately 300 schools throughout the country and we have co-ordinated the system of education, with the result that it is the vanguard of Indian education; it is the only system of education that provides uniform education to the children of all communities. It is a unique boon; particularly to persons not only in the Government services but all persons who are liable to be transferred from one part of India to another. Whether they go from Kashmir to Quilon, or Bombay to Shillong, in these schools alone the parents find the only guarantee of continuity of education of their children.

There is another consideration which I would urge before Government. There is this article 30 in the Constitution. Now, the Minister may be aware of what it signifies. Under clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution, a right has been given to minorities—linguistic minorities included, such as mine—to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The more important clause, so far as this particular subject is concerned, is clause (2). That clause says that in giving

[Shri Frank Anthony]

aid Government shall not discriminate against educational institutions run by minorities. Now, my clear reading of it is this. In clause (1) you give a right to minorities to establish institutions of their choice. In clause (2) Governments are inhibited from discriminating in the matter of aid. But what is happening to our schools? Many State Governments say "No, you cannot run institutions of your choice; you must subscribe to this particular code". As soon as we subscribe to a particular code, we must necessarily abandon our choice, and we do not choose to abandon our choice because in many ways we run schools which are difficult to equal in this country. So, in effect, these schools are the only schools which are being singled out by State Governments for not giving one naya paisa. The Maharashtra Government is not giving us one naya paisa of aid. All the aid has been discontinued; not only the indigent grant but all the aid. The Uttar Pradesh Government says "We will give you aid, but we cannot give you any indigent grant". But it is in respect of the indigent grant that my need is most acute. The Punjab Government says "We are extremely well-disposed towards you, but we cannot give you aid". That is their interpretation. The Mysore Government have stated "We are not very certain of what the constitutional position is." Sir, I have been making this plea with the State Governments. Some of them have taken up the position "we want to give you aid, but we cannot give you the aid unless you have a constitutional guarantee, to which you get the Centre agree; we will then very gladly give you aid". This is the position which has been categorically taken by the Mysore and Punjab Governments.

I want, in conclusion, to underline the other plea with regard to employment difficulties. In the memorandum which I submitted to the Prime Minister, I have set out the case very clearly. But let me say this.

I know that there is some kind of a general reluctance to have constitutional guarantees, but I would ask the Government to consider the context. And it is because of this peculiar context that I was able to persuade the Constituent Assembly to have those guarantees there. What is the position with regard to employment? Because of circumstances beyond the control of the community over a period of two hundred years or even more, the community was canalised into certain services like railways, posts and telegraphs and customs. I do not say it is a good thing; perhaps, it was a bad thing, an unhealthy thing, because the economy of the community became unhealthy dependent upon the employment in certain services. But the result was this, that up till a few years ago half of my community was employed in the railways. It was a bad thing from the point of view of its economy, but there it is, and we cannot do away with a pattern which has emerged from the matrix of history overnight.

16-39 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

We try to do it, diverting people into other avenues of employment. And I am asking for quotas not for the better educated members. We have not asked for them. They compete, and compete successfully, in all walks of life. I have asked for this for the lesser educated members of my community. Where are they to go? Even with this constitutional guarantee, there was acute and bitter unemployment. Large number of my community had to migrate, because their children faced unemployment and consequent degradation.

They could not even get into the railways, even with these constitutional guarantees. The hon. Railway Minister is not here, but I had to write to him and say that even with these Railway Service Commissions charged with the constitutional duty of giving

us guarantees these people are applying but they do not get in. The hon. Minister intervened. We helped me to get in 200 people extra in a particular year. Without a constitutional guarantee they cannot get in at all.

I want to say that they have developed certain service traditional aptitudes. A railwayman whom I met the other day and who is going away told me, "Sir, I cannot get my son into the railways. Yet if you cut his veins, steam engines will come out of them, and he says, "I cannot get him in, but I cannot also let him be degraded. So, because of him I am leaving the country." That is happening to a whole lot of families, particularly in the railways. So, I say this to Government.

What does it mean? What am I asking for? All that it means in real terms is the guaranteeing of about 300 to 400 posts in Class III in one year. That is all it means. The community does not compete for posts in other services. They have not the aptitude for them. They do not compete for them. It is only in the railways that I ask for 300 or 400 posts in the whole year. It does not make a noticeable dent in the overall intake even so far as railway employment is concerned.

I want to end on this note. These nominations have been given. They will end after ten years. There is no doubt about it. But they were tied up with the provision for the Scheduled Castes. All our special guarantee are going. So I say that since you have given us the nomination—the provisions are dominant provisions—why mar the grave or generosity of this gesture? These are my real needs.

There is also this thing. My hon. friends. Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, say that they will sponsor the continuance of this provision. But there is in these guarantees themselves the provision that they shall come to an end. The provisions are so phased as to postulate a graduated reduction. Under article 336 at intervals of two years,

there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. in the quotas. Already in the first ten years the quotas have come down because of this graduated reduction. In the next ten years they will automatically waste out.

There is the same graduated reduction in the grants. It is a bad thing because I believe that every section of the people has a right to get educational aid. All right, if you do not want to give me any educational aid, I am taking steps to ensure that I will be able to get this aid from my own resources, but give me a little more time. Today I am living from year to year from hand to mouth. I know certain State Governments have continued the education grants, but three Governments that I have mentioned have not. They also have made it clear that they have done it *ad hoc*. They say, "It will be subject to review next year." What is going to happen in the Madras State? The total amount is Rs. 9 lakhs and half that amount is by way of indigent grant. If the Madras Government suddenly decides, as it may well decide next year, not to continue the grant, 4,000 children will be in the streets.

So I say, give me a constitutional guarantee. Why should I, for the next ten years at any rate, be dependent on the charity or the whims of a particular government? Today the Congress Party is there. It may be all right. The amazing thing is that it is not all right. Pantji with whom I fought sometimes, immediately after the President had addressed us, came up to me and mentioned, "I am very sorry that though I have written to all the State Governments to continue your grants, still some of them do not." When a man of the stature of Pantji intercedes on my behalf and the State Governments do not give me a grant, what kind of an uncertain charity am I going to live on? Tomorrow some other party, not as well-disposed towards me as the Congress Party is, may get into power. So, I say that it is a real desperate need. Give me this guarantee. Make it co-terminus with the nomination provision. As I say, the

[Shri Frank Anthony]

guarantee contains in itself the provision for an automatic wasting out. I sincerely hope that when the Minister replies he will give me some hope. I intend to see the Prime Minister again, but I hope that with some assistance from the Home Ministry ultimately a favourable decision will be taken.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Chairman, this House was used to the presence of the late venerable Home Minister year after year on such a debate. He often used to sit without counting the hours. There is a void today. That void is filled by one who has the same genial approach and who is convincing in his arguments and is forthright.

In the debate from this morning comprehensive comments have been made on all the subjects concerning the Home Ministry. As some hon. Member said, it is the parent Ministry. It was the late venerable Home Minister who laughingly said that it is the refuse ministry sometimes, because so many problems were taken over by him. Nevertheless, this is the residuary Ministry and the main Ministry that must look after not only the welfare of the country but also build up the nation into a new entity and to a nationhood.

I shall come to the points because I want to be very brief. Shri Prabhat Kar mentioned the sweepers' lot, along with other important points made in his speech this morning as the debate was opened. This subject has come before this honourable House many times, and it has been taken up by many right-thinking Members that this indignity heaped on human beings has to be tackled. It looks very small, and when you talk of the judiciary and the Zonal Councils and of other big and important subjects, the sweepers' lot fades away into insignificance. But it is not so. We have been giving adequate attention, and especially Pantji used to give it, and Rs. 32 lakhs were assigned for mechanising the work what looks as very brutal and inhuman for human beings to work at. How-

ever, Rs. 1 lakh was surrendered, and under the Third Plan the allotment is greater, and greater effort is being made.

Some of the speakers thought, well, this thing should now be taken in hand with greater dynamism." But who is to lend the dynamism? They turn to the civil servants, and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur reflected on them. It was his own opinion. Nevertheless, the dynamism has to come by public opinion, especially in the field of social welfare. We appointed even a committee in this connection, the Malkani Committee, and the report is being examined. We from the Centre want to take it up with greater force and greater co-ordination. We hope that the States will come forward, especially the local authorities, so that we could speak with greater satisfaction in the years to come.

Then it was Shrimati Renuka Ray who referred to this era of "committeeology" referring to Parkinson's law. But she forgot to talk of "reportology". She also has produced a report. She also has recommended many good things. Of course, she as well as others are rather uneasy because we are not able to implement these programmes in the field of social welfare for the backward classes. But when we talk of implementation, it is difficult, for, in the main, the implementation remains in the hands of the State Governments and in the Administrations of the Union Territories. Nevertheless, in the Third Plan, the picture will look better, and I am quite confident to state it in the House that the picture will improve, because from the cut motions here on our files, I find that there is a greater enquiry in these subjects. Many more Members have thought of the welfare of the backward classes, and if you take the whole lot of the cut motions, quite a large number, may I say almost half, deals with the problem of welfare in the Union Territories and in the field of backward classes. Therefore, we should now go ahead, for, I find that the conscious-

ness is growing and the subjects are also focussed better. So, we should be able to gather the driving force to work and implement the programmes that we have.

Then, an hon. Member talked of the tented schools in Delhi. Delhi has grown beyond conception, as one who had seen Delhi about fifteen years ago would realise. Naturally, the schools also have grown, and the students have to sit out, and work in tents or sometimes under trees, for the simple reason that everything has not grown adequately enough to give them shelter and good education. But I may here give you the position as it obtains today. It is getting better and better.

Today, the position is, briefly, that 15 tented schools have already been shifted to pre-fabricated structures during the current year, and 15 new higher secondary schools have been opened, and 167 new sections were added to the existing schools. Then, high schools and middle schools have increased in large numbers. I need not give you the statistics here, but that is the position, and those schools that still remain in tented accommodation will by and by get their own buildings and will be able to accommodate their children.

Then, I come to slum clearance. In the field of slum clearance, the Prime Minister said the other day that it is not the palaces but the slums which are an indication of our progress. Therefore, slum clearance sits on our conscience. Shri Harish Chandra Mather talked of the dynamic manner in which we must achieve the goal of eradicating all these evils, and said that still the evils remained and persisted. That is because the task of constructing is far more difficult than even destroying slums. Therefore, unless we can put up houses, pre-fabricated structures or huts or whatever you call them, slums will remain. Nevertheless, everything is being done, and the whole subject has been handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. About 3,225 houses have already been built. Nevertheless, this

ugly sight persists wherever we go and I do not think that I should gloss over and say that improvement is taking place as one would like. Here also, we need public co-operation. We need public consciousness, not the consciousness only from those who are working for the slum-dwellers, but the consciousness of the slum-dwellers themselves, who should like to eradicate their present surroundings and conditions and learn to live in better surroundings and conditions.

Therefore, there are many schemes that are in hand with the municipal corporation, and they are systematically going ahead. Even for sanitation, public projects are undertaken in the Territory of Delhi, and the programme is going through as we have planned.

Then, it was mentioned that crime was going up. I do not know where the hon. Member got his figures from to show that crime was going up in Delhi. I do not want to take the time of the House by narrating the figures from year to year. Nevertheless, I must give the facts and point out that the incidence of crime per lakh of population was lower than in the previous years with a noticeable fall in heinous crime. There has also been a decrease in non-heinous crime. There has been also a noticeable fall under the heads 'Murder', and 'Attempt to Murder', 'Robbery' and 'Riots'. With the growing new colonies in Delhi and an increasing population which is of a floating nature, the figure in regard to crimes may rise and fall, but the overall picture is that crime has not increased. I want the House to realise that crime is not increasing though, of course, from the manner in which it is reported or the manner in which perhaps the lapses of police officers are brought to light, it may look to some that crime is increasing. However, if hon. Members bring to our notice any particular case or anything that they notice, which should be put right, so far as this Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, it would always be welcomed, examined carefully and attended to.

[Shrimati Alva]

There are so many cut motions on the subject of welfare of backward classes. This subject forms a debate by itself when there is a discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes when it is placed on the Table. As per the suggestion of the hon. Speaker made last year, within a fortnight a Committee of the House is to meet and discuss it in a preliminary way so that we could try and focus attention on certain things rather than make the debate a rambling one. Therefore, this is really a matter to be discussed in the other debate which should come sometime perhaps in this session or the next session.

There is one cut motion which suggests that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given executive authority for implementing his own recommendations. That would be against the spirit of the provision in the Constitution. He is there to make his suggestions and recommendations and present the Report through the Ministry of Home Affairs to the President. If we give him executive power, it would be very wrong. I do not think it would be proper for the Commissioner to become the implementing authority in respect of his own recommendations. Therefore, that cut motion does not carry any weighty argument in it.

A number of cut motions deals with the welfare projects that are not implemented satisfactorily in the Union Territories, looked after by the Centre. A number of cut motions refer to the Andamans and Nicobars. I am speaking far too early in the debate because those who would follow me would speak on these; nevertheless, for want of time later, I want to touch on them and be as brief as possible. The main thing when we think of those islands is the forest wealth. What is happening about that forest wealth? Are we able to utilise that

forest wealth? I may say here that the forest wealth will be worked out on a very planned basis of 100 years rotation in the Andamans. We have worked out that 14 odd square miles will yield about 1,00,000 tons of commercial timber.

Then there is a suggestion that there should be a match factory there. It is not possible to have another match factory in the Andamans for the simple reason that for the last 20 years, WIMCO is operating there, and the rest of the surplus *papita* logs available for making matches is transported to Calcutta where there is a factory. Even so, we have now given permission to one party to find out whether a plywood factory could be set up in the Andamans and Nicobars.

When we come to the Nicobar Islands, it is still more difficult because the forest wealth has still to be examined and assessed. The plywood industry that is there in Nicobars has to be developed. There 300 tons ply logs per month are turned out. With better transport from the mainland to the island, things will look brighter and brighter. We have two ships now and we are now going to order more. Then transport would be easier and greater interest would be taken in the islands.

There was another suggestion in a cut motion that these islands should be opened up for the tourists. Yes, it should be, but unless there are ports, it would not be a good thing. I do not think many Members have been to Andamans and Nicobars. Those who have been there know that it is very dangerous beyond Port Blair to land on any shore. You could even fall into the sea, because there were no jetties, but since then the jetties have been built, and we are making it as safe and attractive for people to go and visit these islands.

17 hrs.

For the development of the small ports Rs. 42 lakhs were given in the

Second Plan, and Rs. 66 lakhs have been assigned in the Third Plan.

Now, the main thing in the island is the fishing industry and the shell industry. In respect of the shell industry, the licence was with the Japanese during war time. Since then, this licence is no more with them. The fishing industry should develop but for the non-availability of personnel. It is very difficult to get the right type of personnel there, and therefore, the time-lag is very much noticeable. However, the Third Plan provides Rs. 14 lakhs and odd for the fishing industry.

Then there was a question asked in this House and the other House about the cellular jail in Andamans. With the patriotic sense we do possess, we want to preserve it. It is in a bad way, and will fall down. In any case, it has to be demolished because of its present condition; nevertheless—this has been mentioned by a Member in one of his cut motions—we have decided that the jail tower will be preserved, and a plaque containing the names of all our revolutionaries who were once sheltered in that jail will be kept there as a memorial, on that tower.

Now, I go on to the next Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. Members from that part of India no wonder are very interested in knowing how fruit preserving and other industries would expand there. Twenty per cent. of the fruit produced is wasted in Himachal Pradesh because of disease, insects and so on, and, therefore, we are looking in that direction. Attempts are made to preserve fruit better, and in greater quantity, and courses are opened for local people, so that home preservation of fruit is made possible. Transport is also being made more easy, which brings me to the other suggestions made about roads.

Roads are taking shape in every Territory, and even the village roads are coming up very well. In

the Third Plan greater allocations are made for roads, which is the prior necessity of any territory in hilly area, and that is being looked into, and is progressing extremely satisfactorily. There also, bridges would take second importance. In Himachal Pradesh alone, 14 bridges are proposed to be completed in the Third Plan. When that comes about, with 2,700 miles of roads and 14 bridges, I think Himachal Pradesh would be able to look up in its own right, and look at the rest of India as a developed territory. Eight crores of rupees are set aside only for Himachal Pradesh roads. Tourist traffic should also increase, because the territory has four interesting districts. For the tourist traffic to increase, the Third Plan has allotted Rs. 800 lakhs, and already the P.W.D. has got comfortable all-foam cushion buses. All this is the subject of a cut motion moved by Members from the different parts, and perhaps by those who come from these parts. Each district there has been authorised to have its own jeeps and cabs, so that tourists are not left in the lurch, but are able to move about with greater facility.

Then we come to Tripura, and there, the first cut motion is on the need to increase the pay scales. The pay scales in Tripura, comparatively, were lower than the West Bengal scales, and the cost of living had gone up at the same time. The Tripura Administration has now set up a pay committee and the question is being examined. It will be looked into, and whatever benefits are possible will be given to the people.

By another cut motion, they charge the Government with failure to enforce the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act of 1960. It is not so. To enforce an Act takes time, especially in the hilly terrain, and especially where there have never been consolidated holdings, or proper records of rights in the Territory. It is very difficult also to enforce laws. However, the Act will be enforced in April, which is not very far off. After

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that, eviction of tenants will not take place. One or two Members here emphasized that. I think it was Shrimati Renuka Ray who talked of the eviction of the tribals. It is indeed a sad tale. I feel it as much as any Tribal. A man who has nothing, when he is evicted out of the soil, he has nothing left on this earth. Therefore, it is a very hard thing. We have to find ways and means by which we can arrest and stop eviction of tenants, especially of the Tribals from their lands. This is being done, as I have said; and the law will come into force in April, that is, next month.

In another motion it is said, not to enforce the Mahani Act. There is no Mahani Act as far as I can find out. I think what is meant was the Mahajani Act of Bombay, that is the Money lenders Act. Now, we need not talk of the old Mahani Act or the Mahajani Act because the Bombay Act has been extended to Tribal areas. The Tribal Administration Reports that it is carrying on very well and there is no dissatisfaction amongst the public.

Then there is motion about the calamity that came there over Tripura last year, the destruction of food. Sixty per cent of the total production of the jhum crops were destroyed and that created a great calamity. Sixty per cent of the produce was eaten up by rats. It is tragic. Nevertheless, under the guidance of the late venerable Home Minister relief measures were undertaken speedily and all possible help was given. Food was rushed from the Centre and also money was spent. Over a lakh was distributed as agricultural loans and so on. Rs. 8,000 was spent for the free distribution of seeds for producing the next jhum crop. Fifty-seven projects were started. Rs. 340,000 was spent. The affected jhums were permitted to register themselves in various forest areas and so on. All these relief measures brought them great relief.

The next thing is about water supply in Agartala. There are several

motions that motion about water supply. Water supply in Agartala has been delayed unfortunately. Now, Rs. 879,000 have been sanctioned in 1960 and the total sum of Rs. 18 lakhs which has been sanctioned for the water supply scheme would fall into two phases. The first relates to the rising mains and the second to the distribution. For the first, the plans are ready and will be taken in hand. And, for the second phase, it is to be examined and it will be taken in hand as the first is getting ready.

Then, about roads in Tripura. In Tripura, in the Third Plan, for development the amount has been fixed at Rs. 480 lakhs. And, it has been increased by Rs. 130 lakhs. I just want those Members who have moved these cut motions to assure themselves that every possible help is being given in the Third Plan to the Union territories and it is for them and for me to see that this money is utilised and does not lapse. They will have to give the driving force in the different districts and territories so that we do not come here either to blame our officers or ourselves or Government or the Administration. Very much depends upon ourselves. I think we who represent the people have a greater responsibility than even the officers because it is we who are in the field all the time. Nevertheless, the suggestion is giving that the officers too should keep themselves in the grip of realities, of what is happening because India is changing very fast every day and, therefore, it is very necessary that we all consider ourselves as public servants and set out to work for the people.

There is another one and that is about the failure to settle disputes between tribal people and displaced persons. That is tabled by Shri Dasarahta Deb. He himself concurred in the agreement reached between the tribals and displaced persons according to which some land of about 224 acres was left with the tribals and they relinquished their claim on the

rest of the land. I therefore do not understand as to what he means when he actually moves this cut motion because he was there when the agreement was reached and it was done to his satisfaction. Therefore, this cut motion does not carry any argument.

Emphasis is laid on girls' hostels. I would also lay greater emphasis on women's education and girls' hostels. I hope more and more hon. Members would lay emphasis on the education of women, because if India is to advance it will advance in the path of women much more. There is some truth in the old hackneyed phrase: if you educate a woman you educate a family, if you educate a man you educate individuals. How can you march without the women? The whole trouble we feel is that only men have marched and the women have been left behind.

An Hon. Member: We are double marching.

Shrimati Alva: I think we are double marching more than what you are. There is a provision for construction of 40 wings of a boarding house but whether the hostel for tribal girls has already been provided or not I am unable to say. Regarding economic rehabilitation of displaced persons, loans have been allotted and lands given for agricultural purposes. Of course, something goes wrong here sometimes, but that is not because we are weak or because the administration is weak. Sometimes it goes beyond control and certain things happen as a result of which we are not able to fulfil our plans. However, I think with the experience that we have gained of the First Plan and the Second Plan the Third Plan should be easy to run and the Third Plan should be able to show us the canvas in its proper perspective.

Another grievance was that in Manipur there are not enough local officers employed in the administration. But to that argument I would

say that they are not available. However, out of the 15 heads of departments four are local officers and we are always waiting for the availability of local people. I want to assure the House that we are waiting for the availability of local tribals to take over the job. The only point is that they have to be forthcoming. There also I think we should help them to come forward and take over the responsibility.

There was also this agitation in Manipur about the demand of *Vidhan Sauda*. To that of course it was the late Home Minister who answered the question and the House is aware of the information given. Nevertheless, now the position is that all the prisoners and detenus involved at that time in violence have been released excepting one Mr. Bira Singh and five others who have been prosecuted for violence. The cut motion has no argument again, because it is not our intention to withdraw any criminal case which arises out of violence.

About the need for enforcement of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, it has not been so easy. Nevertheless, the Land Reforms Act of 1960 covers the entire field of revenue administration. Necessary rules are being framed under that and it extends to the valley areas of Manipur. A survey and settlement of this area is now in progress and very soon it will be put into execution. In Manipur a Judicial Commissioner was appointed. The hilly area has been now divided and everything is peaceful and getting on well as far as the welfare goes.

Now we come to the health projects and the question of hospitals. The Plan provision for hospitals in Manipur is Rs. 25,000. There will be ambulance service. So it will go a long way for relief.

About the question of reduction in fare and air freight, there was a slight rise in the air freight and in the air fare. It was the late Home Minister who had taken up this matter with the Transport Minister. We expect a reply suggesting a reduc-

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tion in the new rates. I hope it will come off when it is worked out.

Then, by another cut motion, it has been said that there is a neglect of industrial development in Manipur. But how can industrial development take place when there is such a poor endowment of natural resources, scanty means of communication, limited size of the market and lack of technical skill and apathy of the local people to take up new things? It is rather premature to talk about industrialising that territory. But small scale industries have been undertaken. Rs. 2 lakhs have already been allotted chiefly for small scale industries and for women's uplift. Though the territory does not produce cotton, cotton is sent there. Rs. 50 lakhs worth of yarn is being subsidised annually for that territory. The financial target is Rs. 13 lakhs for the village and small scale industries which will come in the Third Plan.

There is a suggestion that paper should be manufactured in Andamans and Manipur. But paper manufacture is not so easy, because it needs a special kind of wood and it needs special pulp. In Manipur there is abundance of raw material. It is not so in Andamans and Nicobar. For the manufacture of paper, the development of road transport will have to be attained before paper is manufactured. The manufacture of paper is to be undertaken in the Third Plan; it has been included, and, with all going well, it will come into operation.

Then about backward classes, well, the backward classes are with us. Of course, generally everybody rises here and says this is not done and that is not done. This is one of the most baffling problems, namely, the rehabilitation of backward classes. As for the definition of backwardness, we have not yet found the criteria. It may be that most will agree that socio-economic criteria would be the best to apply, and in this direction, some of

the States, especially the State of Maharashtra, has gone ahead and applied the economic criteria for backwardness and has undertaken to help those who fall as backward under that category.

Shri Balmiki: What about the most backward?

Shrimati Alva: If you give an example of it, I will be able to give you an answer. But since you have not given me an example of what is most backward, I am unable to give a reply. It is difficult to define it or even to present any 'most backward human being to you'. I think 'backwardness' is enough, because nobody is most backward. What we have is backwardness, for many reasons, and it can be eradicated only if we work with our hearts as well as with our heads.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move their selected cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to withdraw rule 4B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules even after the decision of the Bombay High Court

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1047).

Failure to withdraw rule 4A of the Government Servants Conduct Rules affecting trade union right of the Government employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1048).

Failure to establish Whitley Councils for the Central Government employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1049).

Failure of the Intelligence Bureau in the study of situation in Assam before the last Assam disturbances there

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (110).

Failure of the Intelligence Bureau in the study of the situation in Jabalpur before the recent disturbances there

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (111).

Failure of the Union Government to send police and military personnel as a precautionary measure before the disturbances that took place in Assam

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (112).

Need to give more powers to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (113).

Need for recruitment of personnel for all services through the Union Public Service Commission

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (116).

Need for jail reforms in Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (629).

Need to confirm the services of all temporary Government employees who have put in more than one year's service

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (966).

Need to re-instate all the employees suspended and dismissed after the last general strike of the Government employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1967).

Need to restore the positions of the Central Government employees demoted or reverted after the last general strike of the Central Government employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (968).

Need to withdraw orders for stopping promotions of the Central Government employees who participated in the last general strike

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (969).

Need to enlarge the jurisdiction of High Courts as recommended by the Law Commission.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1031).

Need for a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court for disposing of appeals from Industrial Tribunals

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1032).

Failure of the Government to classify the representatives of the various political parties as political prisoners when they are in jail

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1040).

Failure to provide adequate assistance to the political sufferers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1098).

Need to increase the allocation of funds for award of scholarships to children of political sufferers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1099).

Need to enforce scrupulously the policy of reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1100).

Failure to safeguard the interests of the linguistic groups in Sareikella and Kharswan under Bihar Administration

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1101).

Need to reinstate the employees of the A. G. Offices who participated in the Central Government employees strike

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1102).

Holding of interim elections to the State Legislative Assembly in Orissa

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1106).

Attitude towards the unanimous demand of all non-Congress parties of Orissa State for not holding the interim elections to the State Legislature held in the month of June

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1107).

Need for consolidating the Zonal Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (22).

Need to adopt integrated schemes for development through Zonal Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

Need for more coordination amongst the member States of each Zonal Council

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

Need to circulate the proceedings of the Zonal Councils to Members of Parliament

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (549).

Failure of the Eastern Zonal Council to deal with the interests of the linguistic minorities in the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (550).

Need to include representatives in the Eastern Zonal Council from the linguistic minorities of the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (557).

Need for representation of Members of Parliament in the Eastern Zonal Council from the States concerned

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (552).

Delay in carrying out the decisions of the Zonal Councils

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100." (1109).

Need for constituting a Special Bench of Supreme Court and High Courts for speedy disposal of industrial appeals

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Need for speedy disposal of appeals pending before the Supreme Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Need to reduce the arrears of cases pending in the different High Courts and Supreme Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (947).

Need to modify the procedure for speedy disposal of cases

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (948).

Need to fix the maximum and minimum ceiling of lawyers' fees in High Courts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (949).

Need to disqualify a lawyer for charging higher than the scheduled rate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (950).

Need to make provisions for arbitration between two State Governments on disputed matters

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (951).

Need to discard the usage of addressing Courts, by words "Hazur, Your Honour, Your Lordship"

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (952).

Need to merge the original and appellate sections of the High Court at Bombay and Calcutta High Court

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (953).

Need to abolish the solicitorship system in Calcutta High Court and High Court at Bombay

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100." (954).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Kashmir

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Sikkim

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

Need for transport facilities between border check-posts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (29).

Need for stricter surveillance of foreigners

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (30).

Need for more police check-posts on Indo-Pakistan Border

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Need to enlarge police check-posts on Indo-Pakistan border to check smuggling

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Need to render service free of cost to the public by the Central Finger Print Bureau

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (52).

Failure to check unauthorised migration of Pakistanis through Kutch Desert on the Indo-Pakistan border

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

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (218).

Failure to arrest Pakistanis who stealthily enter India through Indo-Pakistan border in North Gujarat

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

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (219).

Failure to check smuggling in and out of India on the Indo-Pakistan border in North Gujarat

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

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (220).

Failure to curb the recurrence of offences of thefts, riot, assault, burglary and dacoity in Delhi

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

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (221).

Need to revise the Police Code

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (630).

Need for police firing in cases of armed insurrection and widespread mob violence

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100." (631).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Bengali to the Bengalee populated areas of Bihar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (53).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Oriya to Oriya populated areas of Bihar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (54).

Failure to supply adequate number of forms in Bengali to the Bengalee populated areas of Assam

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (54).

Need to increase the allowance of census operators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (56).

Need for Speedy tabulation of census statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (57).

Need to set up an exclusively separate machinery for census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (553).

Failure to supply forms in Bengali in the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar for census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (554).

Failure to supervise and control the work of the Census Operators in the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (555).

Failure to depute special officers in the non-Hindi speaking areas of Bihar for supervision and control of the census operations

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (556).

Failure to implement the instructions of the Central Government regarding census operations in the State of Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (557).

Need to survey and investigate the census operations in the States of Bihar and Assam regarding linguistic minorities

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (558).

Need to reduce the areas of Zones for Sample Survey

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (58).

Need for more correct statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (59).

Need for reflecting the real condition through statistics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100." (60).

Need for more hospitals in Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (61).

Need to close down the private Blood Banks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (62).

Need to stop begging in the streets of Old Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (63).

Need to check sub-soil water of Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (64).

Need to reducing the taxi charges

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (65).

Need to expedite land reforms in Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

Need to scrap prohibition

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

Need to expedite slum clearance

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

Need to reduce the high rate of school fees and educational expenses of public and private schools of Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

Need to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of Delhi in the out-skirts of the city

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

Need for more liberal help to the low-income group people for constructing houses

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (71).

Need to build Government hostels for low-income group people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

Need to regulate the charges of private hotels

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100." (222).

Need to develop the fruit processing industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

Need to rear trout fish to attract tourists

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

Need to develop roads in Himachal Pradesh

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

Need to provide weather-proof transport in snow-bound areas during the winter

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100." (74).

Need to develop transport facilities to the tourists spots

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced Rs. 100." (75).

Need for survey and conservation of forests

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

Need for having a regular steamer service in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (36).

Need to set up a paper mill

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Island be reduced by Rs. 100." (37).

Need to set up a match factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (38).

Need to develop the plywood industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (39).

Need to develop small ports in each island

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (40).

Need for speedy implementation of colonisation scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (41).

Need to develop fish industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (42).

Need to preserve the Tower of the Calcutta Jail as martyrs' memorial

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (43).

Need to change the names of the islands into Swadesh and Swaraj

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100." (44).

Need to set up a research centre for Manipur art and culture in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (45).

Need for improvement in the hospitals in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (46).

Need to open more health centres in rural areas in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (47).

Need to develop the sericulture industry in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (48).

Need to establish a responsible Government in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (166).

Need to grant more powers to the Territorial Councils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (167).

Need to announce a clear and definite policy regarding the future political set up of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (507).

Need to replace the heads of departments of the Manipur Administration by local men

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (508).

Need to appoint a public man as Chief Commissioner for the Union Territory

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (509).

Failure to check the Naga hostile activities in the Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (510).

Need to check effectively the infiltration of Naga hostiles into Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (511).

Failure to control the tribal feuds among different tribes in Manipur hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (512).

Failure of administrative machinery in Tamenglong, Ukhrul sub-divisions and Maomaram Circle in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (513).

Need for more lac cultivation and mulberry plantations in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (514).

Need for introduction of double crop system in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (515).

Need for development of Eri and Muga Silk Industry in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (516).

Need to start a paper pulp industry in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (517).

Need for expansion of the Manipur State Transport fleet

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (518).

Method of issuing of permits by the State Transport Authority in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (519).

Lack of employment opportunities in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (520).

Non-implementation of labour laws

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (521).

Need to enforce the Village Authorities Act in the hills of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (522).

Delay in the introduction of Gram Panchayat system in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (523).

Need to establish a technical college in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (524).

Need to establish an Industrial Estate in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (525).

Need to establish a separate University for Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (526).

Need to set up a Medical College in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (527)

Non-implementation of recommendations of the Manipur Industrial Tribunal.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (528)

Lack of internal and external communication facilities hindering economic development of Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (533)

Law per capita income in Manipur on account of price depression of agricultural produce.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (534)

Shortfall in the physical and financial targets of the Public Works Department of the Manipur Administration during the current year and within the present Plan period.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (535)

Failure to implement fishery development schemes in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (536)

Postponement of the civic election of the Imphal Municipality

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (537)

Police firings on unarmed people in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (538)

Repeated promulgation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Imphal in early 1980

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (539)

Political discrimination in the allotment of development of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (540)

Lack of clear-cut policy for industrial development of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (541)

Need for development of the handloom industry for larger production of textiles and to provide more employment

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (542)

Failure to guarantee economic price for agriculture products

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (543)

Defective policy of procurement and distribution of foodgrains

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (544)

Need to develop roads in Tripura

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura Administration be reduced by Rs. 100." (49)

Need for an aerodrome in Tripura

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura Administration be reduced by Rs. 100." (50)

Need to set up small-scale industries in the Tribal areas for economic rehabilitation of people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (51)

Need to finalise the list of backward classes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (168)

Need to ensure proper utilisation of the funds allotted to States for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (169)

Need to stop eviction of Scheduled Tribes from land for want of records

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (170)

Need to grant more stipends to Scheduled Tribe holders of literary titles.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (171)

Need to finalise the list of Backward Classes on the basis of economic and cultural conditions

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

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (223)

Need to construct tenements or houses for displaced Scheduled Caste people residing in Delhi

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

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (224)

Failure of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to submit a proper report.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (559)

Working of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (560)

Need for effective co-operation of the States with the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (561)

Need to establish the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities as an effective body

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced Rs. 100." (562)

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी हड़ताल हुई थी और वह हड़ताल भी इस प्रकार की थी जिसने सारे देश के वातावरण को हिला दिया। हड़ताल में जनता के सहयोग से और शासन की सतर्कता से सफलता प्राप्त हुई लेकिन सफलता प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् शासन के सामने एक यह प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न आया कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हड़तालों न हों और देश के अन्दर जो आनवायें केन्द्रीय सेवाएँ हैं उन को हर

समय बराबर जारी रखा जाय। इसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक विधेयक उपस्थित करने का आश्वासन दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस प्रकार की अनिवायें सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार एक विधेयक लाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है वहाँ इस बात का ध्यान भ्रमशय रखा जाय कि जितने भी कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनिवायें सेवाओं में हैं उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उदारता से विचार किया जाय और समय-समय पर उनकी कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान भी दिया जाय परन्तु जहाँ इस बात के मैं समर्थन में हूँ। वहाँ इस प्रकार की भी व्यवस्था कोई भ्रमशय होनी चाहिए कि जो अनिवायें केन्द्रीय सेवाएँ हैं उनको किसी भी समय इतने संवे समय तक के लिए स्थगित न किया जा सके। फ्रांस में भी इस प्रकार की हड़तालों होती हैं, किन्तु मेरी जानकारी है कि अनिवायें केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के कर्मचारी जब हड़ताल करते हैं, तो वह हड़ताल चौबीस घंटे की एक टोकन हड़ताल होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस देश में इतनी लम्बी हड़तालों की जायेंगी, तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि एक और तो देश की शासन-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त होगी और दूसरी ओर नागरिकों के सामान्य जीवन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिये जहाँ यह आवश्यक और उचित है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उदारता और गम्भीरता से निर्णय लिये जायें, वहाँ यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस विषय में सावधानी और सतर्कता बरती जायें, ताकि देश में इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

मंत्रालय की गत वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में यह प्रकट किया गया है कि शासन की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को धीरे धीरे हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस विषय में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि पच्चीस हजार कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और

[श्री रक्षाशरीर शास्त्री]

पंद्रह हजार और कर्मचारियों को यह प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है। इस का मतलब यह है कि चाचीस हजार कर्मचारियों को एक वर्ष में हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने का सरकार का विचार है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण लेते हैं, उन को अभ्यास का अवसर देने और अपने ज्ञान को व्यवहार में लाने का मार्ग खोजने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए अभी तक सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि वे छोटे छोटे नोट हिन्दी में लिखना शुरू कर दें और थोड़ा थोड़ा काम हिन्दी में करना शुरू कर दें। यदि वे प्रशिक्षित हो जायें, और बाद में उनको काम बराबर अंग्रेजी में ही करना पड़े और उन को कोई व्यावहारिक ज्ञान एवं अभ्यास न हो, तो इस योजना से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा।

गत वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में इस आशय के आंकड़े भी दिये गये हैं कि हमारे देश में किस किस देश के कितने नागरिक रह रहे हैं। उस में यह बताया गया है कि हमारे देश में ईरान, इटली और तिब्बत आदि देशों के इतने-इतने नागरिक रह रहे हैं, लेकिन आदि से अन्त तक इस रिपोर्ट को देखने के पश्चात् भी मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों के विषय में कोई आंकड़े इसमें नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस से मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जिस समय इस प्रकार के तथ्य सदन के सामने लाये जायें, तो प्रत्येक देश के नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिये जाने चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए गृह मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ जी पन्त, ने इस सदन को बताया था कि १९५८ के अन्त में लगभग ५७,१०० पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारत में हैं, जो कि पारपत्र ले कर यहां आये

हैं। मैं ने पूछा था कि इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन के पारपत्रों की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है और फिर भी भारत में रह रहे हैं। इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि पंजाब प्रदेश के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, किन्तु बाकी सारे भारतवर्ष में पीने छः हजार के लगभग पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बिना पारपत्र के रह रहे हैं।

इस प्रश्न की ओर मैं शासन का ध्यान इस कारण भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में अभी पीछे स्थान-स्थान पर जो दंगे हुए हैं, जिन के कारण यहां के लोगों में आपस में मन-मुटाव की स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने विश्वस्त सूत्रों के द्वारा इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि उन के पीछे किसी का छिपा हुआ हाथ है, जो कि इस देश के बाहर का ही है। मेरा स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारत में अपने रिश्तेदारों को मिलने आते हैं, वे भारतवर्ष के शान्त वातावरण को दूषित करते हैं। आज तक देश में जितने भी कांड हुए हैं—फ़िरोजाबाद, मुबारकपुर, जबलपुर और कल परसों मुरादाबाद में जो घटना हो चुकी है,— उन सब के पीछे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का हाथ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पाकिस्तान से आने वाले नागरिकों को पारपत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में अपने नियमों में कुछ कड़ाई बरते, जिस से वे यहां आ कर हमारे राष्ट्र के आन्तरिक जीवन में किसी प्रकार का विक्षोभ पैदा न कर सकें।

इस प्रतिवेदन में एक विशेष बात यह दी गई है कि अनुसूचित जातियों को और सुविधायें देने के अतिरिक्त अगले वर्ष से अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिये कुछ पृथक छात्रावासों की स्थापना भी की जायगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि

अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिए पृथक छात्रावास बनाने की अपेक्षा यह कहीं अधिक उचित और व्यावहारिक होगा कि जो छात्रावास अभी हैं, उन्हीं में उन के रहने की व्यवस्था की जाये और वहां ही उन को आवश्यक सुविधायें दी जायें, जिस से अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्र अन्य छात्रों के साथ रह कर अपने रहन-सहन का स्तर उन के अनुरूप बना सकें। अगर उन के लिये पृथक छात्रावास बनाये जायेंगे, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि पृथकत्व की जिस भावना को हम अपने देश और समाज में समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, वह बनी रहेगी। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समय जो छात्रावास हैं, उन को बढ़ाया जाये और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को उचित सुविधायें दी जायें।

संक्षिप्त रूप से और नपी-तुली भाषा में मैं जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वह राज्य हमारे सीमा-प्रदेश पर स्थित है। चूंकि वहां के नागरिक बड़ी कठिनाइयों से गुजर चुके हैं, इस लिये उन को जितनी अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें, वह हमारे और साथ ही साथ उस राज्य के हित में भी होगा, लेकिन चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां वहां हैं और जितनी मात्रा में रुपया हम उ राज्य को दे रहे हैं जिसका वहां के नागरिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सावधानी के साथ इस बात का निरीक्षण करती रहे कि जो पैसा वह जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लिये दे रही है, उस का यथोचित व्यय हो रहा है, या नहीं। मैं इन शब्दों को गम्भीरता के साथ और नपी-तुली भाषा में जान-बूझ कर कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की हैं कि इस बात की अधिक व्याख्या करना उचित नहीं है। मैं प्राशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से विचार कर के निर्णय लेंगे।

इस प्रतिवेदन के अन्त में राजभाषा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर राजभाषा सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति की रिपोर्ट और माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के २७ अप्रैल १९६० को प्रकाशित आदेश का उल्लेख करते हुए यह लिखा है कि गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में यह कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और ये सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के पद पर आसीन करने का व्रत ११ वर्ष पूर्व लिया था। पर ग्यारह वर्षों के बाद भी वह अपने पद पर आसीन नहीं हो सकी है, यह हमारे लिये कोई गौरव की बात नहीं है। हम को अपने पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों के इतिहास का सिंहावलोकन करना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि हमारे कार्यक्रमों में कहां किस प्रकार की न्यूनता रही। हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के पद तक पहुंचाने के लिये जो कठिनाइयां बताई जाती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यदि इस विषय में अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी प्रान्तों की ओर से उत्सुकता और आसुरता प्रकट की जायगी, तो कहीं ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा। इस दलील में मुझे कोई गम्भीरता नजर न आती हो, यह बात नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कथन है कि अहिन्दी-भाषाभाषी प्रान्तों में जो यह आरोप लगाया जाता है, जो यह भय प्रकट किया जाता है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के पद पर बिठाने का परिणाम यह न हो कि सरकारी सचिवालय पर बे सोग ही अपना अधिकार कर लें, जिन की मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी है मैं समझता हूं कि इस भय का निराकरण करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सरकारी सचिवालय के विषय में सब प्रान्तों का अनुपात निर्धारित कर दिया जाय कि इस प्रान्त का इतना अनुपात होगा और उस प्रान्त का इतना अनुपात होगा। यदि इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित किया जायगा, तो उस के पश्चात् अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी प्रान्तों को इस प्रकार की कठिनाई उपस्थित करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा और संविधान

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में हम ने जो व्रत लिया था, हम उस को पूरा करने में समर्थ होंगे और नियत अवधि के अन्दर ही अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सकेंगे और देश हम को साधुवाद देगा।

मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश में दी गई और बातों को तो शासन ने कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया, लेकिन उस की अन्तिम बात को, अर्थात् यह कि सरकारी प्रकाशनों में एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों का प्रयोग किया जाय, कार्यान्वित करने में उस ने बड़ी आतुरता दिखाई। मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि इस से सरकार के मार्ग में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई है और वह यह है कि जो विश्व-कोष नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा में तैयार हो रहा है, उस के अधिकारियों ने उन अंकों को ले कर उस को तैयार करने में अपनी असहमति प्रकट की है।

इस के अलावा मैं इस सम्बन्ध में भारतवर्ष के पुराने इतिहास का छोटा सा परिचय देना चाहता हूँ कि एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज क्या हैं। अरब जगत का इतिहास कहता है कि जिन को यहां पर एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंक, कहा जाता है, अरब में उन को कहा जाता है इल्मे हिन्दसा—वह ज्ञान, जो हम को हिन्द से प्राप्त हुआ है। दूसरे जिस को इल्मे-हिन्दसा कहते हैं, हम उस को एरेबिक न्यूमरल्ज कहते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं, क्या यह हंसी की बात नहीं है? दूसरे हमारे अंकों को ले कर गौरव अनुभव करें और हम उन के विषय में आत्म-हीनता की स्थिति में हों, यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करे और उदारता से कुछ निर्णय ले।

गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुए मैं एक बात विजिलेंस

डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश का विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट देश के जन-साधारण तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, उस को केवल नागरिकों की गति-विधियों पर ही नजर नहीं रखनी चाहिए, अब समय आ गया है कि वह हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों और स्टेट मिनिस्ट्रों पर भी विशेष ध्यान दे। आप ने कल परसों की घटना समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ी होगी कि एक महानुभाव ने, जो पंजाब असेम्बली के सदस्य हैं, एक टेप-रिकार्ड उपस्थित किया, जिसे समाचारपत्रों के संवाददाताओं को भी सुनवाया गया। मुझे पता नहीं कि उस में जो चर्चा की गई है, उस में सत्यांश कितना है। हो सकता है कि वह झूठो हो। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीज समाचारपत्रों में आती है, वह एक आन्दोलन पैदा करती है। इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जन-साधारण के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, बल्कि मिनिस्ट्रों के सम्बन्ध में जो इस प्रकार के अपवाद फैलते हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में सचार्ड से जानकारी प्राप्त करे, क्योंकि एक करप्ट मिनिस्टर न केवल अपने प्रान्त के वातावरण को दूषित करेगा, बल्कि प्रशासन को भी दूषित करेगा। इसलिये विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारों को आपको थोड़ा आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि उसका कार्यक्षेत्र सिमट कर ही न रह जाय।

एक बात और मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी यहां पर दिल्ली में चीफ मिनिस्टर की एक कान्फेंस हुई थी और उसमें आपने निश्चय किया था कि न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से प्रयत्न कर दिया जाए। कुछ प्रश्नों ने इस सुझाव को व्यावहारिक रूप भी दिया है और इसके परिणाम बड़े ही शुभ रहे हैं। वहां पर न्याय विभाग बड़ी ही सन्तुलित स्थिति में चल रहा है। लेकिन कुछ प्रान्त अभी भी इस प्रकार के हैं कि जहां न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से जुड़ कर नहीं किया गया है

और न ही वे इसको करना चाहते हैं। उसमें एक पंजाब प्रान्त भी है जिसका मैं यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। उन्होंने अभी तक प्रबन्ध विभाग से न्याय विभाग को पृथक् नहीं किया। इसका परिणाम यह है कि पंजाब की न्याय व्यवस्था दूषित हो चुकी है। पंजाब का ग्राम आदमी इस बारे में आज शंकाशील हो उठा है, आज उसके हृदय में सन्देह पैदा हो चुका है कि उसके मुकदमे का न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से क्या निर्णय हो सकेगा या नहीं? प्रेवाल का केस आपके सामने है, पटियाला के कमिश्नर श्री कपूर का केस आपके सामने है। यह मैं उदाहरण स्वरूप ही बता रहा हूं। और भी इस प्रकारकी बहुत बातें हैं। तो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने जो निर्णय किया था उसके बारे में आप आदेश दीजिये कि सब प्रान्तों में न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से पृथक् कर दिया जाए।

पंजाब के एक मिनिस्टर पंडित मोहत लाल ने विधान सभा में भाषण देते हुए कहा कि हमारा सैट अप इस प्रकार का है कि हमें न्याय विभाग को प्रबन्ध विभाग से इसलिए अलग करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती क्योंकि हमें कोई कठिनाई मालूम नहीं हुई है। मिनिस्टर्स को कठिनाई नहीं हो रही है लेकिन पंजाब के लोग तो कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मन्त्री इस और ध्यान दें और इस बारे में पंजाब सरकार के प्रबन्ध विभाग से न्याय विभाग को पृथक् करने के लिए कहें।

स्वर्गीय सरदार वल्लभ भाई पेल को इस बात का श्रेय प्राप्त है कि भारतवर्ष की ६५० रियासतों को भारतवर्ष में विलय करके उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के खंडित स्वरूप को समाप्त करके एक ऐसा महान् स्वरूप देने की चेष्टा की थी जिससे भारत एक हो सके। उसी दिशा में हमारे गृह मन्त्री स्वर्गीय गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त ने एक श्रृंखला जोड़नी चाही थी और वह क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के द्वारा जुड़ी थी।

उन्होंने भारतवर्ष को पांच भागों में बांट करके पांच क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की स्थापना की थी और इन पांचों क्षेत्रीय परिषदों का वह धीरे-धीरे विकास कर रहे थे और साथ ही साथ इनके अधिकारों का विकास भी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता पुष्ट हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जबकि पंडित पन्त इस दुनिया में नहीं रहे तो उनके मुख्य उत्तराधिकारी शास्त्री जी जिनके नाम में "बहादुर" शब्द उनके माता पिता ने लगाया है वह कम से कम इतनी बहादुरी का परिचय अवश्य दें कि पन्त जी जिस परम्परा का श्रीगणेश कर गए हैं उन क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अधिकारों को बढ़ाएं और उन का विकास करें। राष्ट्र की एकता जो छोटे-छोटे भाषावार प्रान्त बनने से टूटी जा रही है, क्षेत्रीय परिषदों को और अधिक शक्तिशाली बना करके राष्ट्र की एकता को सुरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में वह प्रयत्न करें।

अन्त में दो बातें कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त कर दूंगा। कुछ समय हुआ हमारे सामने एक दो इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी थीं जिन को देख कर हमें दुःख हुआ था। आपको पता होगा कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी एक बात पर दुःख व्यक्त किया था। १५ अगस्त १९६० को जब वह दिल्ली में लाल किने पर राष्ट्रीय झण्डा फहरा रहे थे और देश की स्वाधीनता का दिवस मनाया जा रहा था उस समय हमारे देश का एक प्रान्त इस प्रकार का था जहां पर कि मातम मनाया जा रहा था। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि उसके ऊपर कठिनाई नहीं आई थी और उसका दुःख व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहिये था। लेकिन एक ऐसी सरकार द्वारा जिनकी पार्टी की हकूमत केन्द्र में भी है और उन राज्य में भी ऐसी मनोवृत्ति का परिचय देना बड़ा प्राश्न-जनक था। ऐसे अवसरों पर शांति मनाया और मातम का मा वानावरण तैयार करना ऐसी घटना है जो कि समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। मुझे कनकता जाने का अपना अवसर मिला था और मुझे बताया गया वहां

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के नागरिकों द्वारा कि १५ अगस्त को जिन दूकानों पर तिरंगे झण्डे फहरा भी रहे थे, उनको भी पुलिस आई और उतार कर ले गई। इस प्रकार की स्थिति चिन्ता उत्पन्न किये बिना नहीं रहती है। ऐसी ही एक भूल बम्बई के अन्दर भी हुई थी और जो दंगे हुए थे, उनको शान्त करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश से पुलिस भेजनी पड़ी थी। इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें हो जाती हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि और कुछ हो या न हो, इतना तो अवश्य होना चाहिये कि हर प्रांत में एक चौथाई पुलिस दूसरे प्रांतों की होनी चाहिये ताकि विपत्ति काल में कम से कम इस प्रकार की अप्रत्या-गित घटनाओं का सामना किया जा सके और वह उस प्रांत की स्थिति को सम्भाले रख सके। मैं पंजाब की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि जितने भी प्रांत हैं उन सभी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ कि वहां पर एक चौथाई पुलिस दूसरे प्रांतों की होनी चाहिये जो वहां की व्यवस्था को, वहां के शासन को ढ़ता के साथ सम्भाले रख सके।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को विकसित करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, कुछ इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक तत्व भी धीरे धीरे विकसित हो रहे हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता के मार्ग में बहुत दड़ी बाधा पैदा कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता को तोड़ने वाले तत्व चाहे हिन्दुओं में हों, चाहे मुसलमानों में, चाहे ईसाइयों में और चाहे किसी और धर्म के मानने वालों में, उन को हमें धिक्कारना चाहिये हमें अपने मुल्क में एक इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार करना चाहिये कि हमारे पूर्वजों ने जिस त्याग और तपस्या के बाद हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतन्त्र कराया है उस को हम अपने हाथ से न जाने दें। हमारे स्वतन्त्र होने के तेरह वर्ष बाद भी अगर कोई इस तरह की बातें करता है जिस से हमारी स्वतन्त्रता ही खतरे में पड़े

या यहां पर कोई अप्रिय घटनायें घटे, तो हम उस को किसी तरह से भी सहन नहीं कर सकते। जबलपुर में जो भीमत्त कांड हुआ, मैं ने पहले भी उस को धिक्कारा था और जिन्होंने इस प्रकार के काण्ड में भाग बढ़ कर राष्ट्र में विक्षोभ की स्थिति पैदा की, उन की भी मैं ने निन्दा की थी। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र में जो इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक समाचारपत्र हैं जो राष्ट्र के वातावरण को बिगाड़ते हैं, देश के शान्त वातावरण को दूषित करते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस प्रकार के समाचारपत्रों पर दृता से प्रतिबन्ध लगाये। दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय पार्टी है जिस का नाम है जमीयत उल उलेमा और उस का एक पत्र निकलता है जिनस का नाम है "अलजमीयत"। इस पत्र से कुछ उद्धरण पढ़ कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि स्थिति क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का सी०आई०डी० डिपार्टमेंट समाचारपत्रों में इस प्रकार के सम्पादकीय विचारों के बारे में आप को क्यों सूचना नहीं देता है। इस में जबलपुर की घटनाओं को ले कर १३ फरवरी को एक अग्र लेख लिखा गया और उस अग्रलेख का शीर्षक था "जबलपुर श्मशान भूमि" उस लेख में मूस्लिम अकलियत को सम्बोधित करते हुए उस ने लिखा है :—

"इस मौके पर क्या हम मुस्लिम अकलियत से भी कुछ कहने का हक रखते हैं अगर हमें इस का हक तो है हम मुसलमान से अर्ज करेंगे कि कानून व अखलाक ने हर मजलूम को अपने दफाउ का जो हक दिया है वह उस से फायदा उठाये और अपनी जान माल और आबरू की हिफाजत के लिये वह तमाम तरीके अख्यार करे जो ऐसे मौके पर मजबुरन अख्यार किये जाते हैं अगर उन्हें बरबाद ही होना है तो दिलों की हसरत निकाल कर बरबाद

हों और हमलावरों को पूरी सजा दे कर अपने आप को भ्रजाम के हवाले कर दें।”

इस प्रकार के सम्पादकीय लेख जब निकलते हैं तो आप सहज ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि क्या ये हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुरक्षित रखने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा हो रही है, जो गृह मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा तो इस बात पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को भंग करने वाले व्यक्तियों और संगठनों को अथवा समाचारपत्रों को चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म से सम्बन्धित हों, क्या दृढ़ता के साथ दबाया नहीं जाना चाहिये।

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I cannot deal with all the points I have raised in my cut motion. This Ministry deals with so many subjects that I cannot dilate on them. I am directly concerned with the administration of the Union Territories, and I shall therefore deal only with a subject with which I am directly concerned.

First of all, I would like to submit that I have been a subject, rather a victim, of discrimination and injustice at the hands of the Home Ministry. I was deported from my own State to Nowgong special jail and was put under preventive detention for seven months. We were given one year's detention along with six others. That was in connection with the last Assembly movement. The Advisory Board advised that two of those who had been detained should be released forthwith, but the administration did not pay any heed to that advice and they were continued to be detained for seven months along with me.

The House is aware of the obnoxious and arbitrary provisions of the Preventive Detention Act. Naturally, all the charges against me and my comrades were baseless, and they were vague also. The Manipur administration played a hide-and-seek policy with the provisions of the Act itself. They have actually violated some pro-

visions of the Act. The administration is supposed to be the custodian of law and order in the Union Territories, and when they play with our lives, the matter must be considered to be a very serious one. I was astounded to find that some two Naga gentlemen were put under preventive detention in the same jail along with me, and consecutively for three years without being given any fresh grounds. I submit that the administration is guilty of illegal detention of these people. These people cannot go to the court, they are poor people, and Government is taking advantage of their position.

The House is also aware that my friend Shri P. N. Singh was acquitted by the Allahabad High Court as the Government failed to comply with certain provisions of that Act. In my case also, the Manipur Administration failed to comply with that very same section, namely sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act. The Administration was supposed to give their approval to the order of detention within twelve days of the passing of the order by the district magistrate for our detention, but that was not complied with. After thirteen days, when I was arrested, I was not given any copy of the order of approval of the Manipur Administration. I filed a petition before the Supreme Court, and the show-cause-notice was issued, but I am sorry they summarily dismissed my case without looking into the records of the case. Before I had any time to file a revision petition, I was, however, released.

I am sorry to say that I was also given a very shabby treatment in jail. I submitted several representations to Government through the so-called proper channel, but they were never forwarded to Government; they were all held up by the Chief Commissioner, and when I applied for a transfer to Delhi for facilities for interview with my family members and for legal defence, that was also turned down, and that request was straightway refused.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

The House may not know that we were taken to a distance of about 200 miles from Imphal and through the firing range of the disturbed Naga Hills, and in that state of our captivity, Government perhaps did not mind even if we had been killed there because that was a very risky job. When we were in captivity, we were taken for such a long distance through the disturbed area. Not only myself, but several others also were taken to Gauhati and the Nowgong Special Jail. That was the punishment meted out to us for our movement. We wanted a responsible form of Government, and we launched our movement also in a very peaceful way. The 'end was also right, and the means that we adopted were also quite right. I submit that the movement was a very popular one, and more than two lakhs of people participated through the demonstrations and meetings in that movement. If the Home Minister were here I am sure he would not have advised such ruthless repression of the movement. I should say that there was no damage done to any public property, there was no loss of life, and there was no burning of the buses as is done in the big towns in any other part of India. The nature of the repression was that section 144 was continually in force for a period of four months, and even though the High Court intervened, the order was in force for four months with some modifications. Then, meetings, processions, theatrical shows, and *jatra* performances were all banned. Movement was also banned without any reasonable grounds. And those people who violated section 144 were given seven to eight months' imprisonment. That was the most rigorous kind of imprisonment, and that was not a simple kind of imprisonment. Then, drunken police were set upon the women demonstrators; that was a sorry state of affairs, and the heads of these women were shattered. That was a very dastardly scene, and that was done by the Manipur Police with the help of the West Bengal Armed Police and the Bihar military police. These

women volunteers were imprisoned in the Gauhati jail, 300 miles away from their native town. All this repression and suppression was the outcome of the nervous tension and frightened attitude of the local administration.

On the 21st April, the Chief Commissioner received a delegation of about 20,000 women. They were quite peaceful. The Chief Commissioner agreed that he would send a wireless message to the Home Minister, but later on he denied that any such message was sent. The demonstrators withdrew peacefully. But vengeance took the form of lathi charges and firing. These people are still facing trial. That is the difficulty. The firing was quite unjustified. To my knowledge, it was illegal too because only the Deputy Superintendent of Police was on the spot and issued orders to fire. The Magistrate was not there. So the Deputy Superintendent himself opened fire. I would still urge upon the Minister to institute a judicial inquiry into this so that we may know the truth. Otherwise, the people of this area will only resent such high-handed action on the part of the administration there.

If such repression and suppression is the reply to our demand for responsible Government, I submit the Government are rather putting a premium on violent methods. Indeed, you will find all over India there have been agitations and agitations. The Government never realise these things until there has been violence and bloodshed and bitterness, until enough of bitterness is created. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, in the case of Maharashtra and even in the case of neighbouring Nagaland, we find that the Government accede to the demands of the people only when enough of lives have been lost and enough of bitterness created. I just fail to understand why the Government are not at all alive to the situation before it is too late. They should decide what to do with the situation.

I submit that in the case of Union Territories, the Government have been rather too slow in coming to a definite decision regarding their future set-up. I urge on Government to make an announcement—a solemn declamation—regarding the future set-up of these Union Territories, specially Manipur. The situation in our frontier is very delicate and also very explosive. The whole frontier between Burma and India was very peaceful. So far, we found that the Burmese were quite friendly with us. But very recently they have come to an agreement with China. Pakistan and Nepal also came to an agreement with China. But our eastern frontier has now become a live border, because you will find that the problems of the Nagas have not been solved. It is there in the northern area. Then come the Manipuris, and next the Mizos in the south. These people want a buffer State between India and Burma. They started even removing the boundary stones. The Government are remaining complacent with regard to the demand of the Mizos. These people have also been agitating for separation from Assam.

That is why I submit that this frontier is becoming very active and Government should find out a way how to keep the people of this frontier peaceful and contented. They should find out a practical solution.

There has been some Naga infiltration in Manipur also, and Government have not been able to control it, to find out the culprits who have committed murder, looting and killing. The Manipur Naga Council is a local organisation, and that organisation is also affiliated to the Naga National Council of Kohima of Negaland. Some of these leaders have been alleged to have been collecting arms and subscriptions. I want to know what our intelligence people were doing in connection with the control of the disturbances in our parts, because these people have been also guilty and they have been operating from Imphal itself, the headquarters of Manipur Territory. I want the police and the intelligence people to be more active.

Then, the situation can be easily brought under control.

The development schemes in Manipur have not been quite successful. During the Second Plan, a lot of major schemes have not been implemented. For example, the Imphal-Tamenglong Road is only 74 miles. The construction of this road was started during the First Plan, and only 46 miles have been completed, and 28 miles are still under construction. That means, the construction of these 74 miles will take ten years. This is the horrible progress the Administration is making in road construction. Even in the New Cachar Road, only 25 miles have been constructed out of 134 miles.

The Imphal water supply scheme has also fallen through, and other schemes, likewise, have not been implemented during the five-year period. Recently, the National Council of Applied Economic Research published a report, and there it is stated that the economy of Manipur has remained stagnant during all these years. Agriculture and industry have not been properly attended to, and the power supply scheme has also not been implemented fully. The power consumption there is only two units, whereas the all-India average is 30 units. That is the position there. For the proper implementation of the schemes, the co-operation of the public is necessary. There is a lot of duplication in the administrative machinery in Manipur. There is the Territorial Council, the Tribal Welfare Board, the Scheduled Castes Welfare Board, and then the Administration. The Administration, of course, has the major part in the implementation of the programme, but the people are quite confused. They do not know where to go for the removal of certain grievances, and so, a lot of chaos and confusion prevails there.

The only solution is to have responsible Government, and in that case, we will have the full co-operation of the people. I do not mean that we should have a full-fledged Assembly, just like Assam and West Bengal. We do not want to have a top-heavy

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

system. We can have a common High Court and a Common Governor with neighbouring Naga Land. I submit that is the only solution.

Regarding the Plan outlay for the Third Plan, we have been given only Rs. 12.87 crores. That is quite inadequate for the development of this Territory, because the *per capita* income there is only Rs. 171 (in 1956), whereas the all-India figure is Rs. 261. So, the area is quite undeveloped, and we should have some medium industries, and also some mineral processing industries. Some valuable minerals have been discovered. So that we may have successful exploitation of the mineral resources there, a proper survey has to be undertaken, and some medium industries will have to be started, if we want to raise the standard of living of the people.

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब आज सुबह जब ऐवान में वजारत दाखिला के मतालबात पर बहस शुरू हुई तो मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं था इस वजारत के बारे में अपने ख्यालात के इजहार करने का ...

श्री बजरान सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : तो फिर दूसरों को बोलने का क्यों नहीं मौका देते ।

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : लेकिन मूखालिफ पार्टी के कुछ मेम्बरान ने जिस तरीके से काश्मीर का जिक्र किया उस से मूझ पर यह फर्ज आयद होता है कि मैं अपनी मालुमात के मूताबिक उन का जवाब इस ऐवान में अर्ज करूँ ।

मूखालिफत के बहुत से तरीके हैं, उन में से एक तरीका यह भी है कि मूखालिफत न करते हुए भी किसी बुनियादी चीज की मूखालिफत की जाये । इस ऐवान में मूखालिफ पार्टी के किसी मेम्बर ने इस बात का तजकिरा नहीं किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत स्टेट्स में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन सिर्फ काश्मीर के लिये इस बात का

यहाँ बार-बार मतालबा किया कि साहब इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाये इस बात को देखा जाये कि काश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है ।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर का ताल्लूक है वह हिन्दुस्तान का ऐसा ही एक हिस्सा है, ऐसी ही एक रियासत है जैसी और रियासतें हैं, और चूँकि काश्मीर में वह तमाम हालात हैं जो कि और रियासतों में नहीं हैं, और मैं दुआ करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की और रियासतें उन हालात से न गुजरने पायें, इस बात का ख्याल करना चाहिये कि काश्मीर की हुकुमत ने चाहे वह मौजूद हुकुमत हो या इस से पहली हुकुमत हो, किन हालात में काश्मीर के निजाम सम्भालना । हम ने उन हालात में जब हमारी सरहदों पर पाकिस्तानी हमलावर थे और अन्दर रियासत के फिरकापररत जमातों ने खुन की होली खेलना शुरू कर दिया था, हुकुमत को संभाला, और आज इस ऐवान में मैं निहायत दयानतदारी से इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि जिस शान से, जिस अन्धे ढंग से, जिस नेकनियती से हम ने हुकुमत को संभाला शायद कहीं और अगर ऐसे हालात होते तो कोई रोक संभाल न पाता । यह काश्मीर की तारीख है कि उन तमाम हालात में जो कि उस वक्त वहाँ रूनामा थे काश्मीर में कोई फिरकावाराना फिसाद उस हुकुमत के आने के बाद नहीं हो पाया और अकलियत फिरकों को वहाँ मौजूदा हुकुमत के बरसरे इक्तदार आते ही इस बात की जमानत मिल गयी कि अक्सरियत के होते हुए उन का हाल और उन का मस्तकबिल रोशन है । और इस बात का तजकिरा इस मुल्क के सब से बड़े आदमी, इस मुल्क के सब से बड़े सियासी गुरू और मौजूदा दुनिया के सब से बड़े शहीद महात्मा गांधी ने किया जब उन्होंने अपने जर्नी अल्फाज में कहा कि इस अंधेरे में जो मेरे हिन्दुस्तान पर छाया हुआ है अगर मुझे रोशनी की किरण कहीं दिखायी देती है तो वह काश्मीर में । इस ऐवान के भी इज्जत

मेम्बरान को मौजूदा हालात को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए जब कि एक तरफ पाकिस्तान है, दूसरी तरफ चीन भी आया है और फिर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी सियासी जमाअतें हैं जो वहां के हालात का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं, कुछ फिरकेदाराना पार्टियां हैं और कुछ जमाअतें ऐसी हैं, उनका चाहे बाहर के मूलकों से ताल्लूक हो या न हो, लेकिन जो यूकीनन बाहर के उन मूलकों को जोड़े इस मुल्क के सोशलिस्ट को और इस मुल्क की मौजूदा हुकूमत को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, फायदा पहुंचा रही है।

काश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च होता है इसका अगर आपकी अन्दाजा करना है तो आप काश्मीर की मौजूदा तरक्की को देखिए, काश्मीर में जो प्लान बने हैं उनको देखिए, काश्मीर में जो आज तालीम का हाल है उसको देखिए। उस रियासत में हर मजहब के, हर फिरके के हर फर्द बशर के लिए, चाहे उसका मजहब कुछ भी हो, चाहे उसका खानदान कुछ भी हो, चाहे वह किसी जगह का रहने वाला हो, देहात का रहने वाला हो या शहर का रहने वाला हो तालीम का इन्तिजाम है, और मेरे ख्याल में उतनी ही अच्छी तालीम का इन्तिजाम है जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान की और रियासतों के तरक्कीयाफता शहरों में। वहां एम० ए० तक बराबर मूप्त तालीम दी जाती है। लड़कियों को वजाइफ दिए जाते हैं, लड़कियों की सेहत का ख्याल किया जाता है।

काश्मीर सियासत के अलावा इस लिहाज से भी मशहूर है कि वह सियाहों का मरकज है। आप वहां जा कर देखिए कि टुरिज्म को कैसे प्रोत्सहे बंग से, नए तरीके से और कितनी कलील मूहत में आरगोनाइज किया है और काश्मीर को इस काबिल बनाया है कि वहां जहां पहले चन्द सौ सियाह आते थे आज काश्मीर में हजारों सियाह आते हैं और इनमें गैरमुल्की लोग भी शामिल हैं जो काश्मीर के नाते से हिन्दुस्तान को फारिन एक्सचेंज लाकर देते हैं।

इसके अलावा हमारी इंडस्ट्री को देखिए। मौजूदा काश्मीरी की हालत को देखिए। यह हकीकत है कि काश्मीरी कौम दानिशमन्द है, दानिशवर है, वह मसायब का मुकाबला कर सकती है और यह हकीकत है कि हिन्दुस्तान के और शहरी, खास तौर पर हमारे सरहद के शहरी हमको अहसास कमतरी में मूबतला कराकर हमारे नामों की तजहीफ उड़ते थे। हमें हातो कहा जाता था और हमारा मजाक उड़ाया जाता था लेकिन यह आज दावा है और इस बात के लिए आप को काश्मीर की मौजूदा हुकूमत को, काश्मीर के मौजूदा नेताओं को मूबारकबाद देनी चाहिए कि काश्मीर के काश्मीरी अपने आप को किसी हिन्दुस्तानी से कम नहीं समझते।

जहां तक तरक्की का ताल्लूक है, चाहे वह इल्मी तरक्की हो, चाहे वह सनअत की तरक्की हो चाहे वह मूलाजमत की तरक्की हो, अपनी वसात के मूताबिक अपनी दानिशमंदी के मूताबिक, हमने अपनी दानिशवरी के लिए मुकाबलों में आकर जिस मुकाबले में तमाम रियासतों के लोग हिस्सा लेते हैं अपने आप को इस काबिल पाया है, अपने आप को ऐसा काबिल करके दिखाया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के और सूबों के रहने वालों से कम नहीं हैं। लेकिन बार बार यह कहना कि साहब काश्मीर में पैसा कैसे खर्च किया जाता है। यह कोई मानी नहीं रखती है। अब पैसे के खर्च करने का एक ही ढंग है कि आप जब से पैसा निकालिये और उसे खर्च करिए और उसका फायदा देखिये। आप हमारे ट्रान्सपोर्ट को देखिए। आप देखिए कि काश्मीरियों को किन किन मसायब का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। एक ही रास्ता है काश्मीर जाने के लिए। उसको तमाम साल के लिए काम के लिए खुला रखना यह कोई मजाक नहीं है। बच-किस्मती यह है कि हमारे बहुत से जीइज्जत मेम्बर्स खुद अपने मुल्क की जूगराफिया से वाकिफ नहीं हैं। वह आकर देखें कि काश्मीर कहाँ कहाँ है। किन दुषवारगुजार पहाड़ों पर है? काश्मीर के देह ती कहाँ कहाँ और किस

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

बुलन्दी पर रहते हैं? वहाँ की आबहवा क्या है वहाँ का मौसम क्या है? इन चंद सालों में बावजूद इन तमाम मुश्किलों के इन तमाम मसायब के इन तमाम हालात के जो हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहे और जिनका कि सामना काश्मीरियों को काश्मीर के मौजूदा लीडरों को करना पड़ता है, यकीनन वह हमारी इमदाद के मूस्तहक हैं। वह इस बात का मतालबा करती हैं कि काश्मीर को और रियासतों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इमदाद दी जाय। माली इमदादा दी जाय, इल्मी इमदाद दी जाय और फौजी इमदाद दी जाय। अब काश्मीर के लिए यह कहा जाय कि साहब पैसा कैसे खर्च करना है तो इसके लिए आपके सामने काश्मीर का बजट है, काश्मीर की तरक्की है और काश्मीर के मौजूदा हालात हैं। आप काश्मीर इम्पोरियम को देखिये। पहले काश्मीर का एक काश्मीरी एक शाल कंधे पर लेकर साइकिल पर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान का चक्कर काटता था लेकिन काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने एक कसीर रकम खर्च करके अपने इम्पोरियम बनाये हैं और उन इम्पोरियम का न सिर्फ काश्मीर को ही फायदा पहुंचता है बल्कि उनका फायदा फौरन एकसर्जेंज की शकल में तमाम हिन्दुस्तान को मिल रहा है। यही नहीं आज काश्मीर में मजदूरों की हालत यह है इसके मानी यह न समझे जायें कि मैं यह कहना नहीं चाहता कि तमाम रियासतों में और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान ने ऐसी तरक्की न हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी तरक्की इस सनभती इनकलाब की वजह से काश्मीर ने की है वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में भी हो जाय और हिन्दुस्तान भी वैसी तरक्की करे। हमारे यहाँ आज एक मामूली मजदूर की मजदूरी जो बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है दस्तयाब होता है है, ५ रुपया है। ५ रुपये से कम पर आज काश्मीर में कहीं मजदूर नहीं मिलता। इसके मानी है एक सबूत है इस चीज का कि काश्मीर

तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। काश्मीर में अगर आज आपको किसी मकान के बनाने का काम शुरू करना है तो आप को उसके लिए कम से कम ८ महीने पहले प्लान करना पड़ता है, मजदूर ढूँढने पड़ते हैं कारीगर ढूँढने पड़ते हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं आप हजरात की खिदमत में अर्ज करूँ कि काश्मीर को एक खास रकम खर्च करनी पड़ती है उन हालात के पेशेनजर जिन का कि उस को सामना करना पड़ता है। हमारे पास काफी पुलिस है और हमें उस पुलिस को खास ढंग से और दूसरे तरीकों से अपनी सरहदों की हिफाजत करने के लिये रखना है। इस के अलावा मौजूदा हिन्दुस्तान में जो तरक्की हो रही है उस के साथ ही साथ हमें भी आगे बढ़ना है।

जनाबवाला, जहाँ तक और बातों का ताल्लुक है मैं वजीर दाखिला की तवज्जह इस अग्र की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा गया है कि साहब चन्द मुकद्दमे पिछले कई सालों से पड़े हुए हैं। यह हकीकत नहीं है और यह कह कर अपने मुल्क को किसी और के सामने मजहकाखेज बनाने के लिये मौका न बनाया जाय। उस मुकद्दमे नौअयत हर रोज आप के अखबारों में आती है। मुलजिमों के वकील कभी हाजिर होते हैं और कभी हाजिर नहीं होते हैं। कुछ मुलजिम उनमें से ऐसे हैं जो चन्द और मुकदमों में वाबस्ता हैं कभी उन की पेशी वहाँ होती है और कभी यहाँ। लेकिन इस से यह कहना कि वहाँ की अदालत, वहाँ का कानून या वहाँ का इंसफ जिम्मेदार है यह हकीकत नहीं है। जहाँ तक इस मुकद्दमे की नौअयत का ताल्लुक है चूँकि वह अदालत में है और उस के बारे में मैं किसी राय का इजहार करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन यह एक उस मुकद्दमे के चलाने वालों का या उस मुकद्दमे से जो लोग वाबस्ता हैं या जिन लोगों ने उस मुकद्दमे के हक में कोई फैसला

देना है अभी से उन की नीयतों पर झुक किया जाय या कोई ऐसी बात की जाय, यकीनन् हिन्दुस्तान के मौजूदा हालात के पेशानजर हिन्दुस्तान के हक में नहीं जायेगा ।

जहां तक सियासी बातों का ताल्लुक है उन की आपं मुखालफत कीजिये, आप को हक है । लेकिन चन्द ऐसे नुक्तों को ले कर जिन से आप कुछ गैर मुल्की ताफतों को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं, मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा और मुखालिफ मेम्बरों से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह इस की तरफ तवज्जह दें ।

जनाबवाला, मैं इस तरफ भी वजीर साहब की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और उन से हमें उम्मीद ई कि वह खास तौर पर इस ढंग की तरफ तवज्जह देंगे । जहां तक इव ईवान का ताल्लुक है इस ऐवान ने इस मुल्क को यह एक निहायत ही आला किस्म का आईन दिया है । उस आईन की हिफाजत करना उस आईन में जो कहा गया है उस से इस मुल्क के तमाम लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना इस वजात का काम है । इस वजारत का यह काम है कि इस मुल्क के तमाम रहने वालों को बिला लिहाज मजहब और मिल्लत बगैर किसी फिरकापरस्ती के बगैर किसी फिरकाबंदी के इस मुल्क में तनाम मराभात हासिल हों चाहे वह मुलाजिमत की हों, चाहे वह शहरियत की हों, चाहे वह अखबारनवीसी की हों और चाहे वह तिजारत की हों । इस वजारत का यह फर्ज है कि वह उन चीजों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान रखे ।

जनाबवाला, जहां तक फिरकेदाराना फसादात का ताल्लुक है यह खुद ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है, रियासती ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है और रियासतों को इस के बारे में देखना चाहिये । सेंटर को भरकजी हकूमत की इस की निगरानी करनी चाहिये ।

हमारे सामने चन्द वाकयात हुए । मिसाल की तौर पर पंजाब की अकाली तहरीक । वह तहरीक निहायत ही एक अतर्नाक तहरीक थी । पंजाब, मध्यभारत

और असम जहां यह तीन मुस्लिफ सूबे हैं, तीन मुस्लिफ सूबों के तीन मुस्लिफ लोग हैं जिन के कि तीन मुस्लिफ मिजाज हैं । पंजाबी आदमी बिलकुल एक लट्ठ है । यह हकीकत है चाहे वह पंजाबी हिन्दू हो, पंजाबी मुसलमान हो या सिक्ख हो, पंजाब का सब से निहायत जो दबा हुआ इंसान हो वह भी एक लमहे में मुत्तैल हो जाता है । अगर और सूबों के लोगों को मुत्तैल होने के लिये एक आघ घंटा चाहिय तो पंजाबी के आघा सकेड चाहिये ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : वेधरमेन साहब, यह बात सही नहीं है ।

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : अब यह खडे हो गये यह खुद इस बात का सबूत है जोकि मैं कह रहा हूं ।

जहां तक पंजाब के मौजूदा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है यकीनन् वह काबिले मुबारकवाद है । पंजाब की हुकूमत ने जिस भजबूती से जिस ढंग से और जिस बहादुरी से अकाली तहरीक का और मजहबी फिरकेदाराना फसादात का मुकाबला किया उस के लिये उस की तारीफ की जानी चाहिये ।

मैं वजीर साहब की तवज्जह एक निहायत ही गैर अहम और एक छोटे वाकय की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और खुद वजीर साहब को भी उस का खयाल होना चाहिये और वह यह है कि जोर हमारे अफसर हैं चाहे वह दयानतदार हों और यकीनन् हमारे अफसरों की जहां तक काबिलियत का ताल्लुक है और ख्यानतदारी का ताल्लुक है उस पर हम शक नहीं कर सकते लेकिन हम सब के बारे में एक राय नहीं रख सकते

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात खत्म करें ।

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : मैं एक लमहे के बाद अपनी तफरीर खत्म करूंगा ।

जहां अफसरान में अब यह आदत पड़ गई है कि टेप रिकार्ड जेब में नियो फिरते हैं, तो इस में खुद शास्त्री जी को भी खयाल

[श्री अ० म० तारिक]

रखना चाहिये कि कहीं उन के प्राइवट सेक्रेटरी साहब या दूसरे सेक्रेटरी साहब यह टेप रेकार्ड इस्तेमाल न करने लगे। यह एक निहायत खतरनाक बात है। यह ठीक है कि अगर हम ने किसी वजीर को इलजाम लगाना है तो इस टेप रेकार्ड के जरिये सबूत पेश किया जा सकता है लेकिन हमारे वजीर जो कुछ हम से बातचीत करते हैं तो कई हमारे अपने मामलात होते हैं जोकि हम अपने वजीरों से करते हैं। जहां तक सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों का ताल्लुक है, वह कांग्रेसी हैं और उन का टेप रेकार्ड उन की कांस्टिट्यू-ऐसी है, जिन लोगों ने उन को चुन कर भेजा है वे क्या सोचेंगे? जब अफसरों का इस तरह का रवैया हो तो यह चीज खतरनाक बन जाती है। आज जो लोग पंजाब में रहते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ उन को इस तरह की बातों का खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिये।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : तुम कोई परवाह न करो।

श्री अ० म० तारिक : मेरे पास भी एक टेप रेकार्ड है, जो बोल रहा है।

अब मैं गुण्डा गद्दी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता या कोई और बड़ा शहर हो, हम ने देखा है कि पिछले चन्द सालों में गुण्डागद्दी काफी हद तक बढ़ी है। शहरों में ही नहीं देहातों में भी बढ़ी है। इस तरफ वजीर साहब की खास तौर से तबज्जह जानी चाहिये।

अखबारात की तरफ भी वजीर साहब की मैं तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वज्जारत का फुर्ज है कि जो फिरका-परस्त अखबारात हैं, उन पर पाबंदियां आयद की जायें और अगर पाबंदियों के बावजूद भी वे बाण नहीं आते हैं तो कानून का सहारा ले कर उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाय।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं काश्मीर वर्नमेंट को उस के तरक्की के कामों के

लिय मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ और वज्जारत दाखिला ने जो डिमांड्स पेश की हैं, उन की हिमायत करता हूँ।

[جناب چيئر ميمڻ صاحب آج صبح جب ايوان ميں وزارت داخله کے مطالبات زر پر بحث شروع ہوئی تو ميہرا کوئی ارادہ نہيں تھا اس وزارت کے بارے ميں ايلے خيالات کے اظہار کرنے کا -

شری برج راج سنگھ - تو پھر دوسروں کو کہوں نہيں بولنے کا موقع ديتے شری ع - م طارق - لیکن مخالف پارٹی کے کچھ مسبدان نے جس طریقے سے کشمیر کا ذکر کیا اس سے متجہ پر یہہ فرض آند ہوتا ہے کہ ميں ايلی معلومات کے مطابق ان کا جواب اس ايوان ميں عرض کروں -

مخالفت کے بہت سے طریقے ہيں - ان ميں سے ايک طریقہ یہ بھی ہے کہ مخالفت نہ کرتے ہوئے کسی بلھادی چیز کی مخالفت کی جائے اس ايوان ميں مخالف پارٹی کے کسی مسبد نے اس بات کا تذکرہ نہيں کیا کہ ہندوستان کی بہت استھيں ميں پيسے کہسے خرچ کوا جاتا ہے - لیکن صرف کشمیر کے لئے اس بات کا ميہاں بار بار مطالبہ کیا کہ صاحب اس بات کا خيال رکھا جائے اس بات کو ديکھا جائے

کہ کشمیر میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ
کھا جاتا ہے -

جہاں تک کشمیر کا تعلق ہے
وہ ہندوستان کا ایسا ہی ایک حصہ
ہے - ایسی ہی ایک ریاست ہے جیسی
اور ریاستیں ہیں - اور چونکہ کشمیر
میں وہ تمام حالات ہیں جو کہ
اور ریاستوں میں نہیں ہیں - اور
میں دعا کرتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان
کی اور ریاستیں ان حالات سے
نہ گزرنے پائیں - اس بات کا خیال
کرنا چاہیئے کہ کشمیر کی حکومت
نے - چاہے وہ موجودہ حکومت ہو
یا اس سے پہلی حکومت ہو
کن حالات میں کشمیر نے نظام کو
سلہلا - ہم نے ان حالات میں
جب ہماری سرحدوں پر پاکستانی
حملہ آرز تھے اور اندر ریاستوں کے فرقہ
پرست جماعتوں نے خون کی ہولی
کھیلنا شروع کر دیا تھا - حکومت
کو سلہلا - اور آج اس ایوان میں
میں نہایت دیانتداری سے اس بات
کو کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جس شان
سے - جس اچھے تھلگ سے اور جس
تھک نہتی سے ہم نے حکومت کو
سلہلا - شاید کہیں اور اگر ایسے
حالات ہوتے تو کوئی روک سلہلا نہ
پاتا - یہ کشمیر کی تاریخ ہے کہ ان
تمام حالات میں جو کہ اس وقت
وہاں رونما تھے - کشمیر میں کوئی
فرقہ دارانہ فساد اس حکومت کے
آنے کے بعد نہیں ہو پایا اور اقلیت

فولوں کو وہاں موجودہ حکومت کے
برسوالدار آتے ہی اس بات کی
ضمانت مل گئی کہ اکثریت ہوتے
ہوئے ان کا حال اور ان کا مستقبل
روشن ہے - اور اس بات کا تذکرہ
اس ملک کے سب سے بڑے آدمی
اس ملک کے سب سے بڑے سیاسی
گورو اور موجودہ دنہا کے سب سے
بڑے شہید مہاتما گاندھی نے کیا جب
انہوں نے اپنے ذہن الفاظ میں کہا
کہ اس اندھیرے میں جو میچ
ہندوستان پر چھایا ہوا ہے - اگر
مجھے روشنی کی کرن کہیں دکھائی
دیتی ہے تو وہ کشمیر میں - اس
ایوان کے ذی عزت ممبران کو موجودہ
حالات کو مدنظر رکھنا چاہیئے جب
کہ ایک طرف پاکستان ہے - اور
دوسری طرف چین بھی آیا ہے -
اور پھر ہندوستان میں ایسی سیاسی
جماعتیں ہیں جو وہاں کے حالات
کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھانا چاہتی ہیں -
کچھ فرقہ دارانہ پارٹیاں ہیں - اور
کچھ جماعتیں ایسی ہیں - ان کا
چاہے باہر کے ملکوں سے تعلق ہو
یا نہ ہو - لیکن جو یقیناً باہر کے
ان ملکوں کو جو اس ملک کے
سولہ نصف نظام کو اور اس ملک
کی موجودہ حکومت کو کمزور کرنا
چاہتے ہیں - فائدہ پہنچا رہی ہیں -

کشمیر میں پیسہ کیسے خرچ
ہوتا ہے اس کا اگر آپ کو اندازہ

(شہری ع۔ م۔ طارق)

کرنا ہے تو آپ کشمیر کی موجودہ ترقی کو دیکھئے۔ کشمیر میں جو پلان بنائے ہیں ان کو دیکھئے۔ کشمیر میں جو آج تعلیم کا حال ہے اس کو دیکھئے۔ اس ریاست میں ہر مذہب کے۔ ہر فرقہ کے ہر فرد بشر کے لئے۔ چاہے اس کا مذہب کچھ بھی ہو۔ چاہے اس کا خاندان کچھ بھی ہو۔ چاہے وہ کسی جگہ کا رہنے والا ہو۔ دیہات کا رہنے والا ہو یا شہر کا رہنے والا ہو۔ تعلیم کا انتظام ہے۔ اور میرے خیال میں اتنی ہی اچھی تعلیم ہے کا انتظام ہے جیسا کہ ہندوستان کی اور ریاستوں کے ترقی یافتہ شہروں میں۔ وہاں ایم۔ اے۔ تک برابر مدت تعلیم دی جاتی ہے۔ لڑکیوں کو وظائف دئے جاتے ہیں۔ لڑکیوں کی صحت کا خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔

کشمیر سیاست کے علاوہ اس لحاظ سے بھی مشہور ہے کہ وہ سیاحوں کا مرکز ہے۔ آپ وہاں جا کر دیکھئے کہ ٹورزم کو کھسے اچھے ڈھنگ سے نئے طریقے سے اور اتنی قلیل مدت میں آرگنائز کیا ہے۔ اور کشمیر کو اس قابل بنایا ہے کہ وہاں جہاں پہلے چند سو سیاح آتے تھے آج کشمیر میں ہزاروں سیاح آتے ہیں۔ اور ان میں فہر ملکی لوگ بھی شامل ہیں جو کشمیر کے ناتے سے ہندوستان کو فارن ایکسچینج لاکر دیتے ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ ہماری انڈسٹری کو دیکھئے۔ موجودہ کشمیر ہی کی حالت کو دیکھئے۔ یہہ حقہنت ہے کہ کشمیری قوم دانشمند ہے۔ دانشور ہے۔ وہ مصائب کا مقابلہ کر سکتی ہے۔ اور یہہ حقہنت ہے کہ ہندوستان کے اور شہری۔ خاص طور پر ہمارے سرحد کے شہری۔ ہم کو احساس امتری میں مبتلا کرنا ہمارے ناموں کی تضحیق اڑاتے تھے۔ ہمیں ہاتو کہا جاتا تھا اور ہمارا مذاق اڑایا جاتا تھا لیکن یہ آج دعویٰ ہے اور اس بات کے لئے آپ کو کشمیر کی موجودہ حکومت کو۔ کشمیر کے موجودہ نیتاؤں کو مبارکباد دینی چاہئے کہ کشمیر کے کشمیری ایلے آپ کو کسی ہندوستانی سے کم نہیں سمجھتے۔

جہاں تک ترقی کا تعلق ہے چاہے وہ علمی ترقی ہو چاہے وہ صنعت کی ترقی ہو چاہے وہ ملازمت کی ترقی ہو ہم اپنی بساط کے مطابق اپنی دانشمندی کے مطابق اپنی دانشوری کے لئے ہم نئے مقابلوں میں آ کر جس مقابلہ میں تمام ریاستوں کے لوگ حصہ لیتے ہیں ایلے آپ کو اس قابل پایا ہے۔ ایلے آپ کو ایسا قابل کر کے دیکھایا ہے کہ ہم ہندوستان کے اور صوبوں کے رہنے والوں سے کم نہیں ہیں۔ لیکن بار بار یہ کہا کہ صاحب کشمیر میں پیسے کھسے خرچ کیا جاتا ہے یہ کوئی معلیٰ نہیں رکھتا ہے۔ اب

پہسے کے خرچ کرنے کا ایک ہی تھلگ ہے کہ آپ جھوپ سے پھیسے نکالنے اور اسے خرچ کریں اور اس کا فائدہ دیکھئے۔ آپ ہمارے ٹرانسپورٹ کو دیکھئے۔ آپ دیکھئے کہ کشمیریوں کو کن کن مصائب کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ایک ہی راستہ ہے کشمیر جانے کے لئے۔ اس کو تمام سال کے لئے کام کے لئے کھلا رکھنا یہ کوئی مذاق نہیں ہے۔ بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ ہمارے بہت سے فنی عزت مندوں کو اپنے ملک کی جغرافیہ سے واقف نہیں ہوں۔ وہ آکر دیکھیں کہ کشمیر کہاں کہاں ہے۔ کن دشوار گزار پہاڑوں پر ہے۔ کشمیر کے دیہاتی کہاں کہاں اور کس بلندی پر رہتے ہیں۔ وہاں کی آب و ہوا کیا ہے وہاں کا موسم کیا ہے۔ ان چند سالوں میں باوجود ان تمام مشکلوں کے ان تمام مصائب کے ان تمام حالات کے جو ہندوستان کے اندر اور ہندوستان کے باہر رہے اور جن کا کہ سامنا کشمیریوں کو کشمیر کے موجودہ لیڈروں کو کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یقیناً وہ ہماری امداد کے مستحق ہیں۔ وہ اس بات کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کو اور ریاستوں کے مقابلہ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ امداد دی جائے۔ اب کشمیر کے لئے یہ کہا جائے کہ صاحب پھیسے کھسے خرچ کرنا ہے تو اس کے لئے آپ کے سامنے کشمیر کا بھرت ہے۔ کشمیر کی ترقی ہے اور کشمیر کے موجودہ حالات ہیں۔ آپ کشمیر ایمپوریم کو دیکھئے۔ پہلے کشمیر کا ایک کشمیری ایک سال کو کدھے

پر لہکر سائیکل پر تمام ہندوستان کا چکر لگاتا تھا لیکن کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے ایک کٹھن رقم خرچ کر کے اپنے ایمپوریمس بنائے ہیں اور ان ایمپوریمس کا نہ صرف کشمیر کو ہی فائدہ پہنچتا ہے بلکہ ان کا فائدہ فارین ایکسچینج کی شکل میں تمام ہندوستان کو مل رہا ہے۔ یہی نہیں آج کشمیر میں مزدوروں کی حالت یہ ہے اس کے یہ معلیٰ نہ سچہ جائیں کہ میں یہ کہتا ہوں چاہتا کہ تمام ریاستوں میں اور تمام ہندوستان میں ایسی ترقی نہ ہو۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنی ترقی اس صلعے انقلاب کی وجہ سے کشمیر نے کی ہے وہ تمام ہندوستان میں بھی ہو جائے اور ہندوستان بھی ویسی ترقی کرے۔ ہمارے یہاں آج ایک معمولی مزدور کو مزدوری جو بڑی مشکل سے ملتا ہے دستہاب ہونا ہے ۵ روپیہ ہے۔ ۵ روپیہ سے کم پر آج کشمیر میں کہیں مزدور نہیں ملتا۔ اس کے معلیٰ ہوں ایک ثبوت ہے اس چیز کا کہ کشمیر ترقی کی طرف جا رہا ہے۔ کشمیر میں اگر آج آپ کو کس مکان کے بنانے کا کام شروع کرنا ہے تو آپ کو اس کے لئے کم از کم ۸ مہینے پہلے پلان کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ مزدور ٹھونڈے پڑتے ہیں کارپور تمونڈھے پڑتے ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ میں آپ حضرات کی خدمت میں عرض کروں کہ کشمیر کو

[شری ع-م- طارق]

ایک خاص رقم خرچ کرنی پڑتی ہے ان حالات کے پھس نظر جن کا کہ اس کو ساملا کرنا پڑتا ہے - ہمارے پاس کافی پولیس ہے اور ہمیں اس پولیس کو خاص ڈھنگ سے اور دوسرے طریقوں سے اپنی سرحدوں کی حفاظت کرنے کے لئے رکھنا ہے - اس کے علاوہ موجودہ ہندوستان میں جو ترقی ہو رہی ہے اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ ہمیں بھی اُنکے پڑھنا ہے -

جنا ب والا - جہاں تک اور باتوں کا تعلق ہے میں وزیر داخلہ کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ صاحب چند مقدمہ وہاں پچھلے کئی سالوں سے پڑے ہوئے ہیں - یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے اور یہ کہہ کر اپنے ملک کو کسی اور کے سامنے مضحکہ خیز بنانے کے لئے موقع نہ بنایا جائے - اس مقدمہ کی نوعیت ہر روز آپ کے اخباروں میں آتی ہے - ملزموں کے وکیل کبھی حاضر ہوتے ہوتے ہوں اور کبھی حاضر نہیں ہوتے ہیں - کچھ ملزم ان میں سے ایسے ہیں جو جلد اور مقدموں میں وابستہ ہیں - کبھی ان کی پیشی وہاں ہوتی ہے اور کبھی یہاں - لیکن اس سے یہ کہنا کہ وہاں کی عدالت وہاں کا قانون یا وہاں کا انصاف ذمہ دار ہے یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے - جہاں تک اس مقدمہ کی نوعیت کا تعلق ہے چونکہ

وہ عدالت میں ہے اور اس کے بارے میں میں کسی رائے کا اظہار کرنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن یہ ایک اس مقدمہ کے چلانے والوں کا اس مقدمہ سے جو لوگ وابستہ ہیں یا جن لوگوں نے اس مقدمہ کے حق میں کوئی فیصلہ دینا ہے ابھی سے ان کی نیتوں پر شک کہا جائے یا کوئی ایسی بات کی جائے پتلاً ہندوستان کے موجودہ حالات کے پھس نظر ہندوستان کے حق میں نہیں چاہیگا -

جہاں تک سیاسی باتوں کا تعلق ہے ان کی آپ مخالفت کیجئے آپ کو حق ہے - لیکن جلد ایسے نکتوں کو لے کر جن سے آپ کچھ غیر ملکی طاقتوں کو فائدہ پہنچا سکتے ہیں - میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگا اور مخالف ممبروں سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اس کی طرف توجہ دیں -

جنا ب والا - میں اس طرف بھی وزیر صاحب کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور ان سے ہمیں امید ہے کہ وہ خاص طور پر اس ڈھنگ کی طرف توجہ دیں گے - جہاں تک اس ایوان کا تعلق ہے اس ایوان نے اس ملک کو یہ ایک نہایت ہی آلہ قسم کا آئین دیا ہے - اس آئین کی حفاظت کرنا اور اس آئین میں جو کہا گیا ہے اس سے ملک کے تمام لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانا

اس وزارت کا کام ہے - اس وزارت کا یہ کام ہے کہ اس ملک کے تمام دھلے والوں کو بلا لحاظ مذہب اور ملت بغیر کسی فرقہ پرستی کے بغور کسی فرقہ بندی کے اس ملک میں تمام مراتب حاصل ہوں چاہے وہ ملازمت کی ہوں چاہے وہ شہریت کی ہوں چاہے وہ اخبار نویس کی ہوں اور چاہے وہ تجارت کی ہوں - اس وزارت کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ ان چیزوں کی طرف خاص طور سے دھیان رکھے -

جواب والا - جہاں تک فرقہ دارانہ فسادات کا تعلق ہے یہ خود ایڈمنسٹریٹیشن کا معاملہ ہے - اور ریاستی ایڈمنسٹریٹیشن کا معاملہ ہے اور ریاستوں کو اس کے بارے میں دیکھنا چاہئے - سینٹر کو مرکزی حکومت کو اس کی نگرانی کرنی چاہئے -

ہمارے سامنے چند واقعات ہوئے - مثال کے طور پر پنجاب کی اگلی تحریک - وہ تحریک نہایت ہی ایک خطرناک تحریک تھی - پنجاب - مدھیہ بھارت اور آسام جہاں یہ تین مختلف صوبے ہیں تین مختلف صوبوں کے تین مختلف لوگ ہیں جن کے کہ تین مختلف مزاج ہیں - پنجابی آدمی بالکل ایک لقمہ ہے - یہ حقیقت ہے چاہے وہ صاحب پنجابی و ہندو ہو پنجابی مسلمان ہو سکھ ہو پنجاب کا سب سے نہایت جو دبا ہوا انسان ہو وہ بھی ایک

لمحہ میں مشغول ہو جاتا ہے - اگر اور صوبوں کو مشغول ہونے کے لئے ایک آدھا گھنٹہ چاہئے تو پنجابی کو آٹھ سینکڑے چاہوے

شری قتی - سی - فرما: (گورداسپور) - چیمبرمن صاحب - یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے -

شری ع - م - طارق: اب یہ کہوے ہو گئے یہ خود اس بات کا ثبوت ہے چونکہ میں کہہ رہا ہوں -

جہاں تک پنجاب کے موجودہ ایڈمنسٹریٹیشن کا تعلق ہے پتھلہ وہ قابل مبارکباد ہے - پنجاب کی حکومت نے جس مضبوطی سے جس قہر سے اور جس بہادری سے اگلی تحریک کا اور مذہبی فرقہ دارانہ فسادات کا مقابلہ کیا اس کے لئے اس کی تعریف کی جانی چاہئے -

میں وزیر صاحب کی توجہ ایک نہایت ہی فہم اہم اور ایک چھوٹے واقعہ کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور خود وزیر صاحب کو بھی اس کا خیال ہونا چاہئے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جو ہمارے افسر ہوں چاہے وہ کتلی دیانتدار ہوں اور پتھلہ ہمارے افسروں کی جہاں تک قابلیت کا تعلق ہے اور دیانتداری کا تعلق ہے اس پر ہم شک نہیں کر سکتے لیکن ہم سب کے بارے میں ایک رائے نہیں رکھ سکتے

مسٹر چیمبرمن: اب ملن نہہ سدسٹے اپنی بات ختم کریں -

شری ع - م - طارق - میں ایک لمحہ کے بعد اپنی تقریر ختم کروں گا -

(شری ع - م - طارق)

یہ افسران - میں یہ عادت پو گئی ہے کہ ٹیپ ریکارڈ چھب میں لئے پھرتے ہیں تو اس میں خود شاستری جی کو یہی خیال رکھنا چاہئے کہ کہیں ان کے پرائیویٹ سیکریٹری صاحب یا دوسرے سیکریٹری صاحب یہ ٹیپ ریکارڈ استعمال نہ کرنے لگیں۔ یہ ایک نہایت خطرناک بات ہے۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ اگر ہم نے کسی وزیر کو الزام لگانا ہے تو اس ٹیپ ریکارڈ کے ذریعہ ثبوت پھریں کیا جتا سکتا ہے لیکن ہمارے وزیر جو کچھ ہم سے بات چیت کرتے ہیں تو کئی ہمارے اہلے معاملات ہوتے ہیں چونکہ ہم اہلے وزیروں سے کرتے ہیں - جہاں تک سودار پرتاپ سنگھ کیروں کا تعلق ہے وہ کانگریسی ہیں اور ان کا ٹیپ ریکارڈ انکی کیسٹڈیونسی ہے اور جن لوگوں نے ان کو چن کر بھیجا ہے وہ کیا سوچوں کے - جب انیسروں کا اس طرح کا رویہ ہو تو یہ چیز خطرناک بن جاتی ہے - آج جو لوگ پلصبا میں دھتے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں ان کو اس طرح کی باتوں کا خاص طور پر خیال رکھنا چاہئے -

شری سی - چن - شرما - نم
کوئی پروا نہ کرو -

شری ع - م - طارق - مہرے پاس
بھی ٹیپ ریکارڈ ایک ہے جو ہول رہا
ہے -

اب میں فلڈاگرگو کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - دلی - بمبئی - کلکتہ یا کوئی اور بوا شہر ہو ہم نے ذیکھا ہے کہ پچھلے چلد سالوں میں فلڈاگردی کافی حد تک بڑھی ہے - شہروں میں بھی نہیں دیہاتوں میں بھی بڑھی ہے - اس طرف وزیر صاحب کی خاص طور سے توجہ جانی چاہئے -

اخبارات کی طرف بھی وزیر صاحب کی میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس وزارت کا قبض ہے کہ جو فرقہ پرست اخبارات ہیں ان پر پابندیاں عائد کی جائیں - اور اگر پابندیوں کے باوجود بھی وہ باز نہیں آتے ہیں تو قانون کا سہارا لے کر ان کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں کشمیر گورنمنٹ کو اس کے ترقی کے کاموں کے لئے مبارکباد پھس کرتا ہوں اور وزارت داخلہ نے جو قمانڈرز پھس کی ہیں ان کی حمایت کرتا ہوں -

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883 (Saka).