

12.00hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM ON LANGUAGE ISSUE

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up Calling Attention Motion—Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsî.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, as you know, in Assam, the students had called off the strike day before yesterday. Since yesterday, there is normalcy. A discussion at this stage may create complications. In view of that, I appeal to the good sense of the House and good sense of the Members not to press for a discussion at this stage. I am not saying that there should not be any discussion. We may discuss it when the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is discussed. Today, when the normalcy has returned in Assam, I request the Members not to press for a discussion at this stage.

Secondly, on this Calling Attention Motion, no name from amongst Members of Assam has come in the ballot. If the questions are asked, may I request you that at least one Member from Assam may also be permitted to ask a couple of questions?

MR. SPEAKER: When I was about to admit this Calling Attention Motion, I had the same doubts in my mind. But we have to go by the rules. I know some Members from Assam were very much interested in it. The ballot has not favoured them. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You can make an exception if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: Once an exception is made, it will be treated as a precedent. We are having a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for which we have allotted hours.

If Mr. Goswami's appeal is accepted by you, that will be better. When everything is coming to normalcy, even a little mis-handling which I do not think will be happening may sometimes incite some trouble. I hope, all of you will keep this factor in view.

Mr. Goswami, I know Members from Assam could not be accommodated by ballot. I am helpless in that matter. Balot throws us out from this House also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There seem to be two contradictory points raised by Mr. Goswami. I can understand Mr. Goswami's appeal though I need not agree with it that this discussion should be postponed. But in the same breath, he says, if it is permitted, then a Member from Assam should be allowed to ask questions as if that will solve the problem. That is not the point at all.

MR. SPEAKER: May I take it that in the broader interest we postpone it for some future date?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsî.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Recent disturbances in Assam on language issue."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): It is a matter of serious concern to Government that there has been controversy, tension and violence in Assam over the issue of medium of instruction at the University stage. The districts mainly affected were Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sib Sagar and Dibrugarh. According to the information available, 31

persons were killed. Of these, 3 are reported to have died as a result of police firing and 18 due to riots and arson. In respect of remaining 10, the precise circumstances of death are being ascertained. 760 persons received injuries including 126 police and other personnel on duty.

The State authorities took all possible steps to deal with the incidents of violence and lawlessness in Assam. Curfew was imposed at a number of places. The number of persons arrested was 5690 including 88 detentions under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. The Central Government have been in close touch with the State Government and all necessary assistance by way of deployment of Central forces was made available. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Shri R. N. Mirgha visited Assam to assess the situation and assist in the restoration of normalcy. During her recent visit to Shillong, the Prime Minister also met different sections of the people and impressed upon them the need for restoring peace. It is a matter of satisfaction that the students of Assam have, in response to the efforts of the Chief Minister, suspended their agitation.

There has now been a perceptible improvement in the situation and there has been no incident during the last 2 days. Any solution of such complex issues can be found only in an atmosphere of peace and therefore, Government seek the co-operation of all sections of the House and of the people of Assam to bring to bear on this subject a spirit of understanding and accommodation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
Before I put any question to the Minister, I wish to express my thanks on my behalf and on behalf of the Youth Congress to the students and youth community of Assam who called off the agitation to bring normalcy in Assam. I am also grateful to the matured Bengali youth who have, politically, avoided the provocation not to be trapped in the hands of foreign agents to make the situation more dangerous. Today when Mr. Goswami put you the question, Sir, to request you not to put this motion, I understood his senti-

ment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Parliamentary democracy it is the Parliament which can guide the people better and not the agent provocateurs. I think, are responsible Members of Parliament should not take this issue in such a way as if the people of Assam would face another danger. I rather believe that today is the great day of the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was the maker of modern India, who dedicated himself entirely for national integration, and we should not, just on the minor issue of language and others, create a situation where we shall lose ourselves for the future. So far as I understand, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is no more today with us and many more leading Members of Parliament and responsible leaders of different political parties would be no more with us in future; the students and youth in Assam, the students and youth in Bengal and all over the country would be the leading pioneers of the country and they are the considerable partners in today's game; and if they are understood, the things should be over.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to analyse the situation from a broader point of view. The tragic and unfortunate incidents which have shaken the social and political life of Assam have to be once again understood from the national point of view. I myself, as a fellow comrade of the youth community of Assam, directly close to them, know this; I have, ten or twelve times, visited Assam; the Bengalis can speak fluently Assamese and the Assamese can speak fluently Bengali; and I could not understand this difference, why these shouts and agitations came. Mr. Speaker, the basic reason is this. Parliament and all the political parties should dedicate themselves entirely to bring a national language of the country, I mean Hindi; if we have the trouble of regional languages and of linguistic minorities, if you go on adding these things, the entire integration would not be reached. I say this not because I am opposing any language but because of this. In the Soviet Union, after the Revolution, in spite of having many different languages like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, they have the Russian language, the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

Russian language; the Soviets used to speak boldly that the great revolutionary, Lenin, used to speak in this language and it was their national heritage; the Russian language is the language for unity.

Why cannot the Indian people even after 25 years of our independence, consider that Hindi must be accepted as one of the basic language for which all of us should dedicate ourselves and know what is Hindi? I feel ashamed myself to speak in English on the floor of the House and I dream of the day when I will be able to speak fluently in Hindi. We should root out the linguistic prejudices, the conservative outlook of society. It is a fact that attempts have been made to malign the Assam Government. When I rise to speak on this occasion, many Members may have an idea that I belong to Bengal. No, Sir, I represent the people of India, as a Member of Parliament, on behalf of the people of India, I do not consider my identification would be as a Bengalee. I like to dedicate myself in the modern India's making as an Indian citizen. It is not that the Assam Government is opposing Bengalee. If that is so, what happened in the dark days of Bangladesh movement? The Assam Government, the Meghalaya Government, the Tripura Government, the Bengal Government all stood unitedly for India, for the revolution of Bangladesh. So, I do not consider, it is because the Assam Government failed.

But I find, Sir, there are attempts made, there are conspiracies within the administration partially, within the Assam Government, to let down Assam Government and pollute the image of the ruling party. They attempt to divert people's attention from the economic struggle to the struggle of the linguistic problems and others. This is what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, I have been listening since yesterday to the hon. Members from the opposition, particularly the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra party, who were trying to provoke the House by saying, CIA, CIA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can give a little bit of a story. A doctor was examining a patient. The patient put a question to

the doctor. He asked; "Doctor, you tell me that I am suffering from typhoid. Can you show me what is typhoid?" "The Doctor replied, "Patient, you are simply trying to make a joke with me. I cannot show you typhoid; I cannot show you malaria; I cannot show you T.B. It is only by certain symptoms by which we calculate that it is typhoid, it is malaria." Mr. Piloo Mody and others are simply disturbing the House. If they ask what is CIA, I can simply say, I cannot show you who is CIA, but I can show you the symptoms. I have no doubt whatsoever about this. In the disturbances in Assam, in the disturbances in Aligarh, in the disturbances all over the border States of India, what do we find? We find, these are piloted by the CIA. These are piloted by the deeprooted agents of the CIA, who, taking advantage of Indian democracy, are deliberately doing it. My question before the hon. Minister is this. Firstly, I want to know whether it is a fact that the whole administration of the Assam Government has miserably failed to inform the Central Government or even the Chief Minister to assess the situation properly with regard to the linguistic minorities. This is my first question. My second question is this. Is it a fact that a section of the Assam Government official of the administration non-cooperated,—not only 'non-cooperated', with the Chief Minister, but also directly or indirectly participated in such agitation to provoke the agents there?

Thirdly, Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
Thirdly, Sir, with regard to the tragic situation of Assam, what we find? I am assured by the Prime Minister. We have seen this in the newspapers. During her stay and immediately after her visit the situation is coming to normalcy. We should not provoke the situation to take a serious turn. My only submission, Through you, to the youth and to the students is this. Let us forget about Bengalee and Assamese; let us forget whether one is a Tamilian or Mysorean. Let us under-

stand, India is in our hands, and we shall be able to solve the problem, and this problem, can be settled by the Linguistic Minorities Commission.

Sir, today it is in Assam; tomorrow it may be in U.P. Day-after-tomorrow it may be in Bengal. With these submission, Sir, I once again congratulate the students and the youth of Assam who have withdrawn the movement in order to bring the situation to normalcy. I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to reply to these questions. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am frankly surprised at the interruption from the Benches opposite, because I think that my hon. friend....

AN HON. MEMBER: The problem is there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But he put the problem before us in a perspective which I admire....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): That was not according to the Rules of Procedure of the House. He had made a speech.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would have thought that any Indian who sees this problem, or who would like to see this problem in the broader perspective would, I am sure, appreciate the spirit in which he had made the statement. I fully endorse the sentiments which he had expressed about national integration and the crucial role of youth in promoting national integration and the responsibility of Parliament in giving a lead in this matter.

I also agree with him that the question of national language is one which is linked with up this broader question, and the strengthening of the national language is certainly one of the importance aspects of this whole matter of the medium of instruction in all parts of the country; that is coming; we have to see ahead.

So far as his question regarding the Assam Government is concerned, namely whether the Chief Minister was informed of the linguistic trouble, I would like to inform my hon. friend that the Chief Minister was very much alive to this problem and did not require to be informed by his officers. He was fully in touch with all sections of the people in Assam. He had been taking a very active interest in finding a way out of these difficulties and in trying to prevent any kind of outburst in Assam. He had been doing it for months, and he had been in continuous consultation with the different sections of the people in Assam, and wherever there has been failure on the part of the administrative machinery in Assam in dealing with the law and order situation, the Assam Government has taken action and it has suspended certain officers. So, I shall not say that there has been absolutely no failure, but I would say that the Assam Government has taken prompt action against these officers in case where these failures have come to light.

The Prime Minister's visit was certainly followed by an improvement in the situation, and I have already said in my statement that at present the situation is very much better and there have been no incidents in the last few days. Finally, I endorse my hon. friend's appeal, particularly because he is connected with youth organisations, to the youth of Assam to see this problem in the all-India perspective and not be lost in the minor issues but try to get over the heat and emotion of the moment.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Before I proceed, I would like to reassure our colleagues from Assam that we have not the least little chauvinist intention in trying to put across the language difficulty; on the contrary, a parliamentary airing of views in regard to Assam might help a solution of the situation. I would like to ask you also, Sir, if you do not mind, if you have withdrawn a direction, which as far as I know, used to be observed, that replies by Ministers to calling-attention-notice would be made available to those who had asked for them earlier; we never had anything of that sort.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

As far as I know, I made enquiries at about a quarter to twelve, and we did not get a copy of such replies.

This is the sixth time when ostensibly over the language problem serious riots have erupted in Assam, 1960 is very fresh in our minds, because it had necessitated a visit by a parliamentary delegation. So, for all of us, it is a shame that looting, arson and killing even takes place against innocent people on the ground only of their belonging to one particular linguistic unit or the other.

It goes without saying that unless a bold, effective and imaginative policy is pursued, our strategic frontier in the east which is Assam, which is for many historic reasons, rather vulnerable, would become a happy hunting ground for foreign agents and reactionaries who are proliferating in this country. This is bound to happen unless we take some really serious steps in this matter.

I was very surprised when I noticed from the papers—I think it was yesterday—that the Governor of Assam, who happens also to be the Governor of the four other contiguous States, Shri B. K. Nehru, had decided, surely with a clearance from the Prime Minister, that this was the time for him to go to New York. I do not know if the intention is to beard the CIA in its own den and I also do not know if Shri B. K. Nehru is the right person to do that job. But it does seem very peculiar when the agitation has been suspended, and not withdrawn, that the Governor of the State, who is also the Governor of four other contiguous States, which would be in trouble if there is trouble in that region, goes off on a spree of whatever sort it might be. May be he is joining our delegation to the UN. Possibly the Government is in search of capable people to be in the delegation, I do not know; but it does seem entirely peculiar and extraordinary that at this point of time the Governor

of all these States in that region pops off to somewhere and says in Calcutta to interviewers at the airport that every thing is lovely in the Assamese garden. A little too much when curfew seems to continue even in some places now. If the Governor goes off, if this is exactly what has happened, that makes us feel that the Government being neither effective nor realistic nor being imaginately engaged in tackling this problem.

I do not blame the poor Assam Government nor the Chief Minister who seems to have good intentions, who seems to have made some effort, from what we have learnt, to stop the deprivations. But I do blame the powers that be in this country. The Central Government is run by the same party which runs the administration in Assam and it should do something in this regard, because as Shri Das Munshi also hinted in whatever observations he made—compliment him in that part of his statement where he stressed the idea of Indian integration, but there were other parts—there was difficulty in the Congress ranks, there are disrupters, deviationists, saboteurs and reactionaries of the crudest colour inside the Congress camp who have brought about this situation in Assam (*Interruptions*). I would like to ask Shri Pant he has the power of attorney from the Prime Minister in regard to answering this question—if he is aware of the existence of an organisation called the World University Service, which, as all Assamese know, is a tainted organisation full of foreign mercenaries of various sorts as well equipped as they can be to do all sorts of subversive operations in this country. This World University Service has its tentacles principally in every college in Assam and it has distorted and diverted the student movement of that State and it has lent a bad name to the Assamese students who are in the All Assam Students Organisation. I know that where there is a real organisation, as in Gauhati, the Assamese students have come forward to prevent the kinds of thing that have

happened in certain other areas. But it is because of the crude work done with impunity by these foreign agents and their native collaborators who are in plenty in this country, it is on account of these people that in Assam this sort of situation could go on.

I would also like Shri Pant to explain to us how it was that when early in October the Congress along with my party, the CPI, had tried to jointly organise big anti-price rise *morchas* the All Assam Students Organisation suddenly gave a call for an Assam *Bandh* and nearly a million copies of circulars were printed and distributed in a place like Assam where logistics of distribution and the mechanism of printing are extremely primitive in comparison with other areas of the country. But this could be done because of the assistance which had come from certain foreign sources whose champions appearing to be running all over our apparatus in the different areas of our society.

I would, therefore, like to know from Government what exactly is being done by Government to do something to implement the 10-party appeal issued on the 17th October, 1972, an appeal which was signed by Shri Lalit Kumar Telay, President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee along with leaders of other parties, the CPI, CPM, PSP, and I do not know, what others. There are so many other parties—10 parties, but including the Congress, CPI, CPM, PSP, who are the only parties that matter; they had come together and given a statement. On the basis of that something had to be done, and I am told—I do not know that Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha, the Chief Minister, had agreed to do something in regard to this matter, but nothing could be done because of certain internal squabbles of the uglier quarter in so far as the Assam Congress party is concerned.

I would like very much the Government to come forward and say, as the agency responsible for the integration of this country, what they have done. But their own party which is represented there ridd-

ed with faction, is walking into the net which is blessed by the CIA and other saboteur, foreign reactionaries coming and manoeuvring—the agencies which they had set up there. That is why the Assam troubles have taken place.

Therefore, I would like to know, since the movement has not been suspended, and in spite of the appeal and the personal presence and magnetism of the Prime Minister,—what the students did the next day was to call off the *bandh* or something like that, mass satyagraha or something like that,—they did not immediately act according to her desire. Therefore, something must be brewing, and so we cannot leave it to those people. I know this means that so far as the serious political parties are concerned, including mine, whether it is the Congress or the other parties concerned, it is a confession of failure on our part, that sundry students or young people can come forward and join together with the most mischievous elements and bring about a disaster of this sort to the whole country. It is a confession of failure on our part, but Government have the first responsibility, and the Government have to come forward and see to it that something is done for that purpose. The 10-party appeal of the 17th October is something on the basis of which we can have short term solution of the problem to make sure that there is no repetition of the kind of calamitous situation that has taken place recently for the last few weeks, and a long term solution which would make something of the job in regard to the Assam picture in this regard.

I would like also to know if the North Eastern Council, about which we heard a great deal when there was a provision in the Statute-Book in that regard, is being sought to be brought into play so that when the long term solutions of language and other problems appertaining to minorities are attempted, the North Eastern Council would fit into the picture and certain guarantees may be put in which could satisfy all the minorities who are there, who are very much in the picture in so far as Assam is concerned.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I wish, therefore, the Government to come forward and give us something which would be satisfying not only to Parliament but to those people in Assam, particularly the linguistic minorities who are in great trouble and who are seething in insecurity. We receive letters, telegrams and all sorts of other things which show how appalling the conditions are, to which they have been reduced by the depredations of a handful of people who are foreign reactionaries and other kinds of reactionaries who are supposed to have brought about this kind of situation in Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Everyone in this House will condemn the looting and arson which were in evidence in Assam, and the sufferings of innocent people.

Sir, my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee wanted us to have a more imaginative policy for Assam. I would welcome any concrete suggestions from him as to how we could solve this problem. I would welcome concrete suggestions as to how the emotions that had been raised could be cooled down, because there is a certain history to this problem to which he himself referred. When emotions are involved, it is a delicate question and any help we can get from senior Members like him will be most welcome.

The burden of solving these problems rest on the elected members of the legislatures, and the governments of Assam and the other States in that region and not on the Governor, and so, the Governor's absence should not come in the way of the governments there being actually effective in finding a solution to these problems. Actually the other Governments are not at all concerned; it is luckily a matter which is confined to Assam and the Assam Government is engaged in the task of finding a solution.

Shri Mukerjee said that the Chief Minister of Assam had been trying to curb violence in Assam and the Centre should have helped him. I can assure him that the Centre has been trying to help in any way possible; it is a problem which the people of Assam and the Government of

Assam will have primarily to tackle because it involves the universities, medium of instruction and so in which are State subjects; the law and order is also a State subject. But to the extent that we can help, certainly we shall try to help in every way possible.

As to the different parties in Assam pulling together, I entirely agree with him; it is a matter in which all parties in Assam will have to pull together and solve the problem. I am sure that all the parties in Assam just now are engaged in the task of finding a solution to the problem. He suggested that the North-eastern Council might be called to consider this matter. I shall suggest that even if these ideas were to be considered, this perhaps is not the stage at which to consider it in the wider context because it might widen the area of controversy; at this stage perhaps if we concentrated on the problem as it is before us, it might be better to find a solution in the context of Assam, bearing in mind the wider implications of the solution because it will have wider implications, I agree.

It is a delicate question but from the way in which there has been an effort on the part of all concerned to restore peace and normalcy and find a solution and from the nature of the questions that have been put here, it is evident that there is goodwill and there is a sincere attempt to find a peaceful solution to the problem. Given this goodwill and understanding, we hope that this question will be solved primarily, as I said, by the people of Assam and the Chief Minister, and with our assistance; I hope, with the assistance of Parliament, if that becomes necessary.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): While appreciating the hon. Minister's statement, showing a good gesture and concern at what has happened in Assam, I must say that it should be the endeavour of all of us concerned to bring about happy relations and to mitigate all unhappy incidents and to act as Indians first. The situation in Assam is

very complex, not only delicate. The incidents that have been happening even today, though temporarily that has been suspended, each has its long history since the partition of the country. It is not the occasion to make a detailed account of all these developments. Since 1947, what has been happening in Assam in regard to language, from time to time, is highly deplorable. It is the intention of all of us concerned to come to a happy compromise solution so that all people living in that part of the country may live as happily as possible. But certain instances must be raised and focussed in order to understand this complex situation prevailing in Assam. It is known that this sort of violence and trouble had happened in Assam in a similar fashion in 1948, it was there in 1949, 1950, 1954, 1960 and thereafter, and it is there even today.

I would first of all appeal to the Government of India, by asking if they will consider finding a durable and lasting solution so that this sort of trouble may not recur in future? Here I am not in a position to put forward a solution straightforwardly. It is a vexing problem. It is a fact that this has been menacing, shocking and it had been happening in a most clandestine way since the partition of the country. And, how?

If we see the census figures (unfortunately we cannot have any census figures for 1941 because of War) from 1931 to 1951, the number of Assamese speaking people in Assam had increased by 150 per cent. In the course of two decades, from 1931 to 1951, it is impossible that the population of that particular region could increase by leaps and bounds, by 150 per cent.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): At the time of partition of India, Sylhet, a big Bengali-speaking district, had been taken away from Assam. Perhaps, it was not taken into account.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: You are absolutely correct. The figures I am quoting are minus the Sylhet district. In 1931, the Assamese speaking people number 19,92,291. I have the figure certified by the reference section of the Parliament. In 1951, it had gone up to 49,71,220. This figure is minus that Sylhet district. In 1931 the percentage was 32.32. In 1951 it had gone up to 56 per cent. This is a biological miracle. In a decade, for each ten year period, the increase can be 10 to 15 per cent. So, in the course of 20 years, it could have increased from 19 lakhs to say, 27 or 28 or even 30 lakhs. But I cannot understand how it has gone up to 49 or 50 lakhs. In 1931, the percentage of Bengali speaking population, minus the Sylhet district, was 27.56. But in 1951 it came down to 16.94 per cent. The total population of Assam in 1931, 1951 and 1961, has increased by 10 to 15 per cent in ten years. Now where have the other linguistic minorities gone? They must have been included in Assamese speaking people. Anyway, I am not going into that detail. As I said, it seems to be a biological miracle. It is impossible, whatever way you consider it. Because one can never cheat arithmetic for ever, although Census figures could.

What was the attempt? The attempt was that the State of Assam should only belong to the Assamese speaking people. This desire of certain sections of people living in Assam is highly deplorable. I will simply appeal at this stage that the gentlemen who are thinking on that line should reconsider their views, Assam or Bengal or Bihar or any part of this country should be the place to live in for every Indian. Now, even with this jugglery of census figures, according to the 1951 census figure the percentage of Assamese speaking people was 56. In 1961, it was 57.14. Can we come to this understanding that only because 57 per cent of the population of a particular State speak in one language, that State should be unilingual? The Home Minister knows that on the basis of the S.R.C. Report, in 1966, a memorandum known as the Government of India Memorandum, 1956, was adopted

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

in constitution with all the Chief Ministers. There has been specifically stated that if, in any State, the percentage of population speaking a particular language is 70 per cent or more, that State only can be regarded as unilingual State. If it is less than 70 per cent, the languages of the other linguistic groups have to be recognised as the State languages; it may be the second language, third language or the fourth language but it will be one of the State languages. The complex situation in Assam is that there are so many languages.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): May I submit for the information of the House that the figures furnished by the hon. Member are wrong? We are not compelling the non-Assamese speaking people to take up Assamese in the schools. They took to Assamese voluntarily.

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to all of you, including Shri Daschowdhury, that we should not enter into the controversial field? By bringing up these figures you are raking up the same issue which we are trying to avoid, and the whole effect of that appeal would be lost. I think your predecessors were very careful about it. I would request you also not to enter that controversial field but come to the question straight.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am very thankful to you, Sir. I am not going into the details in such a way as to raise a controversy. I am bringing to the notice of the government that there are many other telling facts, and, in view of that situation, we must resolve this problem. There are instances where certain linguistic minorities have been denied their legitimate rights. I am not repeating the old past stories now. How can we come to a solution under the circumstances? I only want to point out that before arriving at a solution, all such facts must be made known to the government. The Government of India is in a position to know the facts much more than an ordinary Member of Parliament.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: We are not ordinary members. I am representing that part of the State have in Parliament for more than 20 years.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not referring to you.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The facts and statistical position should be correctly mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you think that he is referring to you?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is the whole crux of the problem. Let the Government of India consider how to solve the problem, because all these figures have been manipulated. The Government of India must have to ensure that all the linguistic minorities now living in Assam will be given adequate protection under the provisions of articles 29, 30 and 350A of the Constitution of India. Of course, the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner is there and his report will be discussed in this House, but I want the Government to pay special attention to this problem, because the linguistic minorities in Assam are being liquidated in a stage-manner way.

Coming to the present incident, I would point out that the hon. Home Minister in his statement has not mentioned the incidents in the district of Goalpara. I ask him whether there were any incidents between 3rd October to 6th October last in the Dhubre sub-division, which is a part of Goalpara district? The hon. Minister mentioned only Kamrup, Lakhmipur Sibsagar Nowgote and Darang. What about Dhubri sub-division of Goalpara district? The place is very close to my constituency. I have visited that area and I have come to know about the serious situation that was prevailing there during the period 3rd to 6th October. Not only arson, loot, killings and murders, womenfolk have been molested like anything and there were ghastly incidents every where in the town which I do not like to mention in detail.

(Interruptions) Let the hon. Minister consider what had happened during the period 3rd October to 6th October.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question instead of raising any controversy.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: My questions are very simple. Will the hon. Minister agree to a proper judicial inquiry, covering every aspect of the incidents in Assam, with proper terms of reference, as this has been started by the Government of Assam in a limited way? (Interruption). That inquiry should cover whatever has happened in Assam during the last six months. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will agree to this. Secondly, I want to know, Sir, whether you will kindly agree to send a parliamentary delegation for an on the spot study in Assam, in order to find out the damage caused to minorities. Thirdly, I want to know what protection has been given to the linguistic minorities who are now living in Assam and what sort of compensation has been given to the victims who have been seriously affected. Because we know that the wounds of victims of the 1960 riots in Assam have not yet been healed up and now they have been made the target for a second time. Further I want to know what immediate arrangements the Government of India will make or have made for the protection of the linguistic minorities living in Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend began his statement by expressing the hope that a happy solution would be found. Thereafter, he went on to make statements, which I am afraid may not help in finding a happy solution. (Interruption). There is a time or everything, whether you want to provoke a situation at a particular moment or whether you want a situation to return to a state of peace and normalcy so that all issues can be considered. There is no attempt to avoid issues. But, certainly, at a point of time, when things are getting the normalcy, I would appeal to all sections of the House, without questioning the facts and figures, without underrating the emotions

that have been roused, to help in the normalising of the situation at this particular stage. I know, the emotions have been roused. These are not merely matters of statistics. In matters like language, the emotions come into play, the feelings come into play, certain attitudes come into play, and, ultimately, we have to see that the spirit of harmony is restored amongst various sections of people in Assam. That alone can lead to a real meeting of minds on this question. I would appeal to every section of the House to help in bringing about a meeting of minds and the feeling of harmony in Assam. It is in that spirit that I would request my hon. friends not to insist on me to reply to his question.

On the matter of relief, I can tell him that the State Government has given relief and has made arrangements for relief and rehabilitation. They have opened camps or those who have suffered in the recent riots.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनंदगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आरम्भ में ही एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न की पृष्ठभूमि में मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। असम की तरफ जब दृष्टि जाती है तो वह एक सुन्दर प्रदेश है, बंगाल की तरफ जब दृष्टि जाती है तो वह एक प्रतिभा से भरा हुआ प्रदेश है सुन्दर प्रदेश है। इन दोनों प्रदेशों के समन्वय की आकांक्षा आज मुझ को जरूर है। एक वह प्रदेश है जहाँ बड़े बड़े क्रान्तिकारी पैदा हुए, बड़े बड़े विद्वान पैदा हुए और एक वह प्रदेश है जो इतना सुन्दर है कि उसको कामरूप और कामाक्ष्या कहते हैं। सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से यदि इस सौन्दर्य और प्रतिभा का विवाह हो गया होता तो हमारे देश में इंटिग्रेशन पैदा होता।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

आज अगर हम लोग इस सौन्दर्य की बात को न समझें इस प्रतिभा की बात को न समझें तो मैं एक जरूरी तत्व, प्रधान मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे चिन्ता होनी स्वाभाविक है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहते हैं उस समय कुछ बाहरी शक्तियाँ हैं जो हमारी शान्ति में कोई गतिरोध पैदा करने में दिलचस्पी रखती हैं। संभव है कि उनका अभिप्राय सी आई ए से हो। अगर उनका अभिप्राय सी आई ए से न भी हो तो भी हमारा अभिप्राय जरूर है। सदन का मन्तव्य अवश्य है कि बाहरी शक्तियों में सी आई ए प्रधान है। बाहरी शक्तियों के साथ-साथ सम्भव है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी इधर उधर के लोग, जासूसी करने वाले, हमारे समाज और जीवन में एक प्रकार का गतिरोध पैदा करते हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न न तो असम का है और न आसामी भाषा का है, यह प्रश्न न बंगाल का है न बंगला भाषा का है। इस प्रश्न के पीछे जो मौलिक तत्व है वह है रोटी का प्रश्न। रोटी के प्रश्न की तरफ से डाइवर्शन करने के लिए बाहरी शक्तियाँ जब हमारे जीवन को झकझोरती हैं तो उससे दुःख होता है। पच्चीस वर्षों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भाषा के नाम पर, संस्कृति और धर्म के नाम पर जब हमारे समाज का अक्षुण्ण स्थायित्व डगमगाता है तो चिन्ता होती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पच्चीस वर्षों की इस आत्म-चेतना के बाद भी भाषा के नाम पर कोई संघर्ष होता है धर्म के नाम पर संघर्ष होता है तो चिन्ता होती है। हमारे यहाँ धर्म के पाखण्डी भी बहुत से भरे हुए हैं। जब वह भाषा के नाम पर नेता बन जाते हैं तो यह हमारे जीवन को झकझोरता है। लचेत सेना जैसी

जो सेनाएं हैं या साहित्य सभा बनी है इनका उद्देश्य अच्छा हो सकता है लेकिन इनके पीछे जो तत्व हैं या जिनके हाथों में इनका नेतृत्व आया है वे हमारे जीवन को झकझोरते हैं, हमें आपस में लड़ाते हैं और आखिर में जो मरते हैं उनकी चिता पर रोटी सेंकते हैं। अपने निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति आज के नेता धर्म के नाम पर करते हैं। क्या पच्चीस वर्ष बाद भी यह हो सकता था कि बाल योगेश्वर पांच सात लाख रुपये का माल लाते और वह पकड़ा गया और तीस हजार आदमी उनका स्वागत करने के लिए गए, धर्म के नाम पर या भाषा के नाम पर? रोटी के प्रश्न को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। यदि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस रोटी के प्रश्न का हम समाधान कर लेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब प्रश्न ठीक हो जाएंगे।

अब मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ। क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इन तत्वों के बारे में कोई जांच की है और इसको देखा है कि भाषा आदि के जितने विवाद हैं वे शहरों में ही क्यों पैदा होते हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई में था। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का तब झगड़ा चला। गांवों में कहीं भी उसका पता नहीं था। आसाम में आठ नगरों में ही झगड़े हुए हैं और वे हैं गोहाटी, मंगलदोई, खारीपतिया, डूमरी, नौगांव, होनई, डिब्रुगढ़ और दुलिमानान। ये सभी नगर हैं जहाँ झगड़े हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि गांवों में झगड़े नहीं होते हैं, शहरों में ही होते हैं, क्या इसकी जांच गृह मंत्रालय ने की है फिर चाहे धर्म के हों या भाषा के हों? गांवों में सौ में से 72 या 80 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ क्यों नहीं होते हैं, नगरों में ही क्यों होते हैं। क्या गांवों में भाषा नहीं बोली जाती है, वहाँ लीष नहीं रहती है। उबका सरल व्यक्तित्व होता है और वहाँ इस प्रकार के तत्व नहीं हैं जो नगरों में हैं क्या यह सच नहीं है और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि नगरों

में फारेन पावर्ड के इन तत्वों का कंसिडेशन होता है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेनाएँ आदि बनती हैं या संस्थाएँ बनती हैं साहित्य के नाम से या भाषा के नाम से या नौकरी दिलाने के नाम से उन पर भी आप निगरानी रखते हैं ? क्या ये जो प्रदेश हैं ये विशेष भाषा भाषियों के लिए हैं दूसरों के लिए नहीं हैं और जो तब इस तरह की भावनाएँ फैलती हैं उन पर आप निगरानी रखते हैं । हम असम से भी उतना ही प्यार करते हैं जितना बंगाल से । यह बंगाल या असम का प्रश्न नहीं है । अर्वाञ्छनीय तत्वों द्वारा जो भावनाएँ उभारी जाती हैं और जिसकी वजह से संघर्ष होते हैं, उससे चिन्ता होती है । यह रोटी का प्रश्न है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री वृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं । साहित्यिक भाषा में उन्होंने बहुत सी और बातें हमें बताई हैं । एक प्रश्न यह पूछा कि भाषा का विवाद शहरों में ही क्यों होता है । इस वक्त तो हमारे सामने एक सवाल है जिसको काफी दिनों से वहाँ मुलझाने की कोशिश हो रही है । उनका सुझाव प्रायः के लिए अध्ययन करने का सुझाव है । इसको मैंने नोट कर लिया है ।

देश में जो सेनाएँ बनी हैं उन पर निगरानी रखी जाती है क्या यह भी आपने पूछा है । जो भी सेना ऐसी हो जिसका कार्यक्रम ऐसा हो कि उससे देश को मुकसान होता हो तो जरूर निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My Party's stand is quite clear on this that the Assamese language should be the medium of instruction and administration. We also fully support the Assamese language speaking people's aspirations in this regard. We equally strongly support the cause of the linguistic minorities

ties there that they must get their education through their mother-tongue in primary, secondary and university levels. This is a principle which has already been accepted by Central and State Governments upto secondary level even if there are ten students demanding education in the secondary level in a particular class. For primary education, it is a 'must'. The resolutions of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities in denying the rights of linguistic minorities (bora and beng) to get education at the university levels in their own mother tongue is, I beg to submit, improper and wrong. We oppose it. All right-thinking believers of democracy will oppose it. Even if only a section of the people wanted to get their education in English, it should be allowed. The Assembly resolution for a separate Cachar university does not solve the problem of linguistic minorities in the Brahmaputra valley. These prolonged disturbances, these rioting news, are very disturbing. Our image, I should say, has been considerably tarnished. It is a most shameful thing. Sir Are these thinking in terms of 'modern India' anywhere near the reality? So intense is the fight that the Minister Mohitosh Purkayastha had not been allowed to go and visit the affected areas. He was made to go on a fast. The people of Assam are misled and this sort of thing creates tensions. This sort of disturbance needs planning and money. This is being engineered by vested interests.

A British tea buying, blending and packing monopoly firm has been in league with a reactionary section of the ruling party. A section of the civil service administration officials and of the Police Education Institute were assisted and provoked in all these things by the foreign agents. This is the worst outburst of factional fight of the ruling party. I say, this is a hold-all party. The Cachar faction of the ruling party wanted Mr. Mahitosh Purkayastha to step down and make room for Suranjan Nandi and for Assam valley another faction, led by Mr. Probin Choudhury and Mr. Girin Choudhury has been playing the game to discredit Prime Minister's nominated

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I seek your protection, Sir. I would like to know whether Government have any policy on this matter.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government's educational policy....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the Government's policy?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not like that these interruptions should go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the Ministers could go on evading the replies.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members should have the patience to listen also. The hon. Member had said so many things. But now he does not have the patience to listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him reply to the points. We are not here to listen to cock-and-bull stories.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no question of evading the question of educational policy. It has been enunciated and it has been put before the House several times. When the discussion over the linguistic minorities comes up again, there will be a full-fledged discussion; so, there is no question of evading this question.

I was rather ashamed to hear my hon. friend say that there was no modern India and that it did not exist. I was ashamed to hear that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Do something about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would remind him, though I do not want to name any country, this question of language is a question which arouses emotions, and even in other countries we have seen this causing a lot of controversy, sometimes causing violence, even in a small country like Belgium, though I did not want to any particular country. Therefore, he should understand this and view the problem in its proper perspective.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Doctor, heal thyself! He is preaching sermons. I am not here to be sermonised.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend had attempted to analyse the reasons for the controversy in Assam and for the riots. He had ascribed it to some British tea interests, to some foreign agents; he ascribed it to some quarrels within the Congress Party, and he gave his grounds and he said that the Central Government was trying to shift attention from the price rise and so on. I do not know what really is the reason....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He mentioned a few others also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Riots are taking place without any reason!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who is financing them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has referred to outside agencies. Certain suspicious facts and circumstances have come to our notice, but, as the House knows, it is not in public interest to disclose them. The Prime Minister made a statement, to which he appears to have referred—I do not know. But the central point that should not be forgotten is this. I do not accuse all who have been involved in these acts of rioting of also being involved with any foreign agency. I do not do that, because this is an emotional question in which many people may have been involved. I do not also want to create an impression that we want to paper over our weaknesses. There are certain weaknesses within us, and I think we should acknowledge and accept those weaknesses. Unless we do that, it is difficult to remove them and solve problems like this.

13.06 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377, I have to raise point. On the 13th October 1972 in the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry, an assurance was given by the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BOSU: ... that the case of Shri Bansi Lal will be disposed of within a month, that is 13th November.... So I have given notice... **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. There is no provision for that. He is speaking without permission. This rule is not meant for that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What prevents Government from saying whether it wants to act according to what the Prime Minister said?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody will resume his seat. Yesterday all of us indicated that it was not very proper for him to wear that pendant. He wanted to give some explanation. I am very happy to say that I received a letter this morning; it was not signed by him but it was on his behalf. I am very happy that I received another letter just now. The only thing is this. I do not prevent any explanation from him. This House is open. This is Parliament. He can as vehemently explain his conduct or explain anything. But for that explanation, it is not very much essential that he should have that pendant also worn by him. He is quite an effective speaker and with that he does not become much more lame. The House does not approve of it. He will kindly remove it. It will not mitigate his eloquence at all. If he does so, I will allow him to offer an explanation; otherwise not.—

He might come over here. I can remove it from him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would present it to you, if you will kindly allow me....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no, remove it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly remove it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will—as soon as you sit down.

As I have been asked by you....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): How can he wear that miserable pendant? Is Parliament to be disregarded in this fashion by this ridiculous man who puts the whole House to shame?

SHRI PILOO MODY: As you have asked me to remove it... (Interruptions)—if they will listen. Some people have their consciences so heavily laden that it becomes difficult to convince them. Since you want me to do it, I will certainly remove it because I have no intention of going against the instructions of the Chair (Interruptions)..

The hon Member then removed the pendant.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have also offered to present it to you. Will you let me know later on?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow me to burn it later on?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: I will just burn it outside Parliament.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I thought you were discouraging burning things here. First of all, I would like to make it clear that I do not live at the behest or the bidding of the communist party of India, nor do I accept their code of conduct. You, Sir, and the Deputy-Speaker, yesterday, in your proverbial wisdom, have passed certain remarks from the Chair. I will not comment on them, because I do not want to become overwise prematurely—

Issue (CA)

MR. SPEAKER: What was that remark? I just want to listen.

SHRI PILOO MODY: From the book, you will find it. The communists are notorious for their lack of humour and they do not like being hoist by their own petard. There are certain fundamental rights in this country which have not, to the best of my knowledge, so far been removed. I know that the Constitution has been tampered with, but it has not been abolished. Sir, I know we have passed the 24th amendment—

MR. SPEAKER: This is no explanation for wearing the CIA badge. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. If you are speaking of other things, and if I allow you to make another speech, that is not a healthy practice. I am sorry. (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: But I thought that under the law, it was necessary that Parliament should pass an Act, which asks me to remove this. (*Interruption*) Unless you want to abrogate to yourself certain dictatorial powers which you are also entitled to do.

Of late, with total irresponsibility, we have been reading in the press all manner of statements made by the President of the Congress Party and later blessed by the Prime Minister, which has accused all opposition parties of being CIA agents—(*Interruption*).

Except the CPI, of course which is understandable; (*Interruption*). Students fighting for their own rights, by expressing their grievances, have been called CIA agents; labour on strike wanting a living wage has been called CIA agents.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Buses burn because of inefficient service, has been because of CIA instigation! Asia 72, which was not completed on time because of CIA interference! The drought has come this year because of CIA interference! Prices are rising because of what the CIA has done? And even the Nehru Forum has been dubbed on one occasion as a CIA-sponsored organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me finish. It would not take two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I just wanted to tell you, if something was said or had happened in this House, you can give an explanation on that. But if heads of the various political parties fight their battles outside, it is much better you fight it outside; you are welcome to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am explaining my conduct. You yourself have heard in this very House on innumerable occasions the Members of the communist party, hurling abuses at other Members of the House, calling us CIA agents and all manner of things, foreign agents, lackeys of so-and-so and otherwise. I know that apart from my protests there was very little that you could do to protect the rest of the Members of the House from this sort of abuse. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Make him the Marshal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, when I flaunt it in their own face, they do not like this, because it has been flaunted in their own face.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: * * *

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have just heard another remark of that kind. * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; this will not go on record—the remark which both of you have made. I am so sorry. You must be very cautious in your observations.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): There is a very important question before the House which concerns the decorum of the House. Yesterday, you passed a remark regarding him, that the decorum of the House must be maintained. If any person calling himself, projecting himself to be the agent of the CIA came here, naturally you were concerned about the decorum of the House and you said: please remove it; I shall permit you to speak later on. He goes on saying CIA, CIA, drought, this and that. (Interruptions). It is non-sense on the part of Mr. Piloo Mody to talk this. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Certainly I am aware of the fact that CIA exists in this country, and so does the KGB. But an intelligent analysis of the situation lead us to try and find out what is it that is of interest to the American in this country. Are they interested in our politics? Are they interested in our economics? Are they interested in subverting our country? Or is it that they want to find out what the Russians are doing in India? Because from the point of America global strategy, that is all that Americans are really interested in to find out what the Russians are doing in India. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In the name of humour, he goes on saying dastardly things. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no humour in this; I am dead serious.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You asked him to explain his conduct; he goes on saying dastardly things. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You may contradict each other outside this House. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: My suspicion is that the CIA is hot on the trail of the KGB and the KGB is telling their friends both inside the Congress and outside the Congress to get the CIA off their backs. That is why you find that Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma has raised the CIA balloon

and the Prime Minister has finally blessed it.

In conclusion, I can only say this. I call upon every youth and student in this country to wear a badge such as I have been wearing to expose the subversion of Indian democracy. . . . (Interruptions).

13.19 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you did not allow the matter about Bansi Lal. . . . (Interruptions). As assurance was given on the floor of the House on 13 October by the hon. Prime Minister. . . .**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling upon you to speak. You are speaking without my permission. I have not allowed him to speak; what he says will not go on record.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): So Bansi Lal is protected.

MR. SPEAKER: He is protected by the rules.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): The situation in Tamil Nadu is taking a serious turn. It should be the concern of all political parties to find a democratic solution for the situation in which Tamil Nadu is placed. My party has demanded a commission of inquiry into the charges against the ministry there. . . . (Interruption). . . . Tomorrow there is a big band in the whole State. I want to know what recommendation the Government has made to the President and what action has been taken on the petition that I have submitted to the President. . . . (Interruptions). . . . I am not referring to the Assembly proceedings. I have myself presented a petition to the President. What action has been taken on it?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Kalyanasundaram can submit a hundred petitions. But why should he refer to it here? I can also present a petition against all the ministries in the

various States and ask for their dismissal. There should be an end to this insanity.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Nobody has demanded the dismissal of the ministry. Our demand is that a commission of inquiry should be appointed.... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: They want to create a law and order problem in Tamilnadu. He is engineering it. He is leading the unsocial elements there.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Is MGR an unsocial element.... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We know what the CPI is.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: We know what the DMK is. (Interruptions). I want to know from the Home Minister why they should send the CRP to Tamilnadu.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. This is a very big country and a very big democracy. Something is going on all the time in one corner or the other. The poor man who has to listen to everything is the Speaker. After all, I have to pacify them.

श्री इशाम नन्दन सिन्धु (बेगूसराय) :

जब बंसी लाल के लिये कहा गया तो उस तरफ़ आपका ध्यान नहीं गया, इतनी देर तक शोरमूल होता रहा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बंसी लाल का मामला आया, करुणानिधि का मामला आया, कल को कोई और आयेगा

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this double standard? On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are shielding the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am very sorry I have to ask you to move out of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can; it makes no difference.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very irresponsible remark.... (Interruptions)... in the noise I could not listen to what Shri Kalyanasundaram was saying. I did not know what point he was raising.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have been saying....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. As I explained to you earlier, so much happens in all the States in their own internal politics, in the internal working of the party. Everything cannot come up in this Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): At least corruption cases should be allowed to be brought here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult to allow such issues to be raised here. One member may come with something against the Chief Minister of Bengal and another about what is happening in Tamil Nadu or Haryana.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: In Tamil Nadu there is difference..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody to raise these points. We will take up the next item.... (Interruptions) Order, order. May I request hon. Members to move apart from each other? (Interruptions).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: May I submit....

MR. SPEAKER: I said these are all State matters.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: If anything happens in Tamil Nadu, the Central Government will be held responsible for their indifference.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to raise a point of order, seeking guidance from you. We are anxious that your image remains before us as impartial.

MR. SPEAKER: If you to judge me. I can never be impartial.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are others also; in fact the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not take you as representing the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I not part of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: You are sometimes not a part of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is an indictment which can invite a motion of privilege. I am here sent by the electorate of West Bengal; not by your nomination. Let us come back to the business. I have written to you day before yesterday, asking for a clarification from the Prime Minister, to draw the attention of the House to the fact that an assurance was given in the Consultative Committee for the Home Ministry. . . . (Interruptions) Sir, you do not allow me to speak. But you allowed Shri Kalyansundaram to speak because the ruling party was not against it. Now you want to shut me out. You cannot have double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to withdraw those words? Every time you make such remarks. . . . (Interruptions). I am sorry, I am not going to allow it this time. You will have to withdraw it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time he casts aspersions on the Chair. I am not going to tolerate it any more. Either he is going to withdraw those remarks or he will have to withdraw himself from the House. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you do not like those words, you can expunge those words. You can do that, although it is not proper to expunge those words. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, either you withdraw those words or you withdraw from the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order unless he withdraws.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will obey your orders. But I will not withdraw those words. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to put it on record that. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I have taken objection to the words which I heard and which the whole House heard. Either you withdraw those words or you withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me a hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to hear you unless you withdraw those words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it unless he withdraws. . . . (Interruptions). Order, order. Everytime he does it.

I cannot be cowed down like that. I cannot tolerate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Can you deny me the right to raise a point of order? I want to raise a point of order. Please hear me and then you give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Please hear me first.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the right to ask you, on what matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Please hear me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Everytime, he supports him....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You allow me to raise a point of order. Otherwise, it is autocracy...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please keep calm? Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mishra wants to make a submission on "double standards". I want to hear him before I go out. We all will go out....(Interruptions).

श्री जगन्नि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
मिश्रा जी हमेशा गलत बात को सपोर्ट करते हैं ।
(अवधान)

श्री इशामन्दन मिश्र : इममें गलत सही की बात नहीं है, प्रोसीजर की बात है ।
(अवधान)

श्री जांबवंत घंटे (नागपुर) : श्याम-
नन्दन मिश्र जी का प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर ले
निया गया है, पहले उनको बोलने दीजिये और
फिर मुझ को बोलने दीजिये ।
(अवधान)

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah):
The language that my hon. friend has
used is not good. He must withdraw it.
My request to him is that he must with-
draw those words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
My humble submission is that, in the
matter of use of words in this House, there
are certain well-laid conventions and rules.
We have to go by those conventions and
rules; otherwise, it would be difficult to
regulate the proceedings of the House. In
the past whenever such words—and I
must make it clear that so far as we are
concerned we do not want any harsh or
impolitic words to be used against the
Chair, although it has been our great re-
gret that the Chair has not been that de-
ferential to the members...(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: You should with-
draw those words....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am very sorry,
I am not going to allow a debate on this.
You are on a point of order....(Interruptions).

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : आप प्रोटैक्ट नहीं
करते हैं । हम कितनी सीधी सी बात
कहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे करें ।
(अवधान)

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) :
यह क्या आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का
दफ्तर है ? . . . (अवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
My humble submission is that, although
we do not want any harsh words to be
used against the Chair, we would like the
Chair....(Interruption).

श्री जांबवंत घंटे : यहां पर जगन्नि भूषण
जी ने शमीम साहब को एक बात कही कि
आपको शर्म नहीं आती है तो क्या "शर्म"
शब्द पार्लेमेन्टरी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से सुनी है ।
इम शोर्गुल में मैं कुछ नहीं मुन सका ।
. . . . (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो सुना ही नहीं कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम ने एक विषय को रखने की कोशिश की । बजाय इस के कि आप उन को रोकें दूसरे सदस्य खड़े हुए और उन को बड़ी बुरी तरह से रोका, हाथ धुमा कर रोका । उस समय आप ने उन को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं किया । (अध्यक्षानि) किसी को बोलने से रोकने का और सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने का अधिकार आप को है । हम सब यहां पर स्पीकर बन कर नहीं बैठे हुए हैं : इस लिये आप को ही अपना अधिकार इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, सदन के और सदस्यों को नहीं । जब यहां पर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु बोल रहे थे या श्री कल्याण सुंदरम् बोल रहे थे तब बजाय इस के कि आप उन को रोकें हम सबों ने उन को रोकना शुरू कर दिया । आप ने उन को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया । आप को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उन के अनुसार आप को हम लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन करना चाहिए । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की बात हुई, श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् की बात हुई । उन की हो गई, हमारी होगी, श्री शशि भूषण की होगी । उन को प्रोटेक्ट करने का अधिकार आप को प्राप्त है । आप उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते और सदस्यों को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते, बल्कि सदस्यों की आवाज से गुमराह हो जाते हैं । जैसा सदस्य कहते हैं वैसा डिजीजन देते हैं, डिजीजन को बार-बार बदलते हैं, यह भी हम देखते हैं । जो अधिकार आप को प्राप्त है उस पर आप को कायम रहना चाहिए । आप एक रूलिंग देते हैं, फिर बदल देते हैं और इसी तरह से चलता रहता है । आखिर यह पार्लियामेंट है या तमिल नाडु असैम्बली है ? आप अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते और हाउस को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करते, यह भी आप के ऊपर मेरा आरोप है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of any point of order. The Member has been persistently defying the Chair. He has been persistently very aspersive. On a few occasions I had been ignoring it. But it is becoming very difficult; I cannot ignore it this time. So, all that I said was that either he should withdraw from the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not.

MR. SPEAKER: Either he should withdraw from the House, or if he is not prepared, I shall leave it to the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to withdraw from the House...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): He being a Member of my party, may I make one submission? It is unfortunate that you, Sir, have taken such an extreme view and decision, without entering into the merit of the issues....

MR. SPEAKER: Does he mean that when there is an aspersion, I should consider the merits about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Keep on suppressing us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This House should reflect the issues, the obfficts and the controversies outside and inside the House through the Members. Naturally, today, a situation is developing outside in such a way that what is created outside finds an expression in some of the word used by the Members. They may be strong words, but in today's situation, if this becomes the interpretation of the Speaker and this view is taken by the speaker, I am sorry to say that I do not know what will happen in this House in the future or in the days to come. (Interruptions) I say it here that if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is forced to go out, I declare in protest to the order of the Speaker that we shall all go out along with him....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: May I make a submission? Let us stick to the Rules of Procedure, and let us not leave it to the mercy of JYOTIRMOY BOSU or that of anybody else. The point is that you, Sir, are authorised to conduct the business of the House under certain rules. If you do not like a certain expression, you have the powers to expunge it, and that is exactly what you have been doing....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The hon. Member must express regret for it. I can expunge it in the case of certain mild things, but not in the case of persistent habits; I cannot do it. I am very sorry; I am so sorry. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If you are going to be guided by the noise that the ruling party is going to make, of course, we are at the mercy of the brute majority.

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the way of the minority, then God help it. If this is the way the minority goes about and blames the majority for it, then God help it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: No such precedent should be allowed to be created.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I cannot agree.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He is guilty of disrespect to the Chair.

श्री शंकर दशज सिंघ (बलरघु)
बार-बार माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्भर वसु ने इसी तरह का परिचय दिया है और उन्होंने बार-बार इस तरह की बातें करके सदन की मर्यादा को भंग किया है। इसलिए मैं सदन के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने शब्द कहे हैं या तो उनको वह वापिस ले नहीं तो उन्हें दो दिन के लिए सदन से बाहर निकाल दिया जाये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मेरा भी कुछ कहना है। जिन अलफाज का इस्तेमाल उन्होंने किया है, उनको अगर आप बुरा मानते हैं, हालांकि एक खास परिस्थिति में... (इंटरप्शन) आप विचार करें कि आपने उनके बारे में कहा कि उनका एक शब्द भी नहीं जायेगा रिकार्ड में। लेकिन आप ने वही चीज श्री कल्याण मुन्दरम के बारे में नहीं कही... (इंटरप्शन) जब आपने सुन लिया और सुनने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं कहा तो मेरा बहुत ही विनम्र निवेदन है कि हम लोगों को भी यह जरा अखरा।

अक्षय महोदय : श्री कल्याण मुन्दरम के बोलने से पहले ही इतना शोर मच गया डी एम के की तरफ से कि मुझ तक कोई बात नहीं पहुंची। लेकिन मैंने रूलिंग दिया हुआ है कि स्टेट मैटर्ज जो हैं,

within the Assemblies or within the purview of the Chief Ministers, they can not come in this House. I am not prepared to listen to such far-fetched arguments.

श्री इशामनन्दन मिश्र : उनको बिना जाने हुए आपने कैसे अनुमति दे दी ?

MR. SPEAKER: It told him he could raise this question. You could ask him.

श्री इशामनन्दन मिश्र : बिना जाने हुए ।

Have you done that in the past?

MR. SPEAKER: Even earlier, he was told that he could not raise this question.

श्री छटस बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) :

मेरा निवेदन है कि तृथ्यों के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं होना चाहिए । जब श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम खड़े हुए तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह आपकी इजाजत से खड़े हो रहे हैं । उन्होंने आपकी पहले चिट्ठी लिख कर भेजी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि मैंने फिर भी रोज करना है । मैंने कहा कि मेरा फिर भी यही लिग होया कि यह स्टेट मँटर है ।

श्री छटस बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपकी इजाजत से वह बोले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इजाजत का मौका ही नहीं थाया ।

श्री छटस बिहारी वाजपेयी : बोलने की इजाजत दी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे इनको सुना कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं इन्होंने भी यही प्वाइन्ट रोज किया जिसकी मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी ।

That does not mean that he could asperse on the Chair. You can bring up a matter by submisaion but not be aspersive on the Chair. I am not prepared to tolerate it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): May I make a submission?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Shri Kalyanasundaram, Deputy Leader of our Group, is involved in this matter. I am afraid I was absent for a short while when this matter came up, because I had some other work. What I have understood is this. Shri Kalyanasundaram had himself told me that he had been to see you in your Chamber and you had told him that you were not going to give him permission to raise this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is open to you and having learnt that you are not willing to give him permission, to raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER: He did the same.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . to insist on raising it or trying to raise it. That is happening every day here. But I do not know if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had also done the same. He had also written to you. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On two days.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In both cases, of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Kalyanasundaram, if I understood you aright, you told them that you were not prepared to allow them to raise the matter. Now it is being alleged here by some friends on this side that you had yourself allowed Shri Kalyanasundaram to get up and speak. (Interruptions). I wanted to seek a clarification from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Even in spite of that, whatever be the merits of this, this can be brought to my notice by a regular submission, not by an aspersion on me. That is very bad. Shri Vajpayee had come to me. I said 'You cannot bring a State matter'. He said the position is that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had said there were certain charges against Shri Bansi Lal which were submitted to the President....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And an assurance was given by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kalyanasundaram said that the Assembly in Tamil Nadu is made defunct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I told him this is not the forum to discuss any Speaker's conduct or whatever happens in any State. Shri Vajpayee was also there. He said he was raising the issue in Tamil Nadu on a different stand, that there is failure of the constitutional procedure or Constitution there. Now there is a tremendous difference between the two. My ruling was that in regard to day-to-day administration of Assemblies or Governments or Chief Ministers, we are not competent, according to the Constitution and the rules, to discuss these matters in this House. But so far as the failure of the Constitution is concerned, I can consider it. On that I can allow a discussion only after I am convinced that there has been a failure of the Constitution.

This is what Shri Vajpayee told me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you did not allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to interconnect all these and ask why Shri Jyotirmoy was not allowed in regard to the Bansi Lal matter and why Shri Kalyanasundaram was allowed, I am not in agreement with these observations. I take the observation made against me as a direct

aspersion, a planned, coercive movement. I am not prepared to stand it any more. I stood it last session.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Why not stand it now also?

MR. SPEAKER: I have been witnessing it earlier. I was patient. But now my patience is also exhausted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now there is Motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He must withdraw his words or withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Allow me to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: No explanation now. I have heard him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I know certain things tend to rub people the wrong way round. All of us are guilty of it. All of us are guilty of using language which perhaps in better days would not have been used in this House. But as the Prime Minister was fond of saying, things are happening today all over the world including in this country which require a certain revision of thinking not only in the procedures of the House but also.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he on a point of order?

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no point of order. I do not want him to ask, because he is not in the Chair.

Therefore, I entreat you to please overlook this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not entreat him?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will.

He is not in the Chair. I cannot entreat him. If he is outside, I will entreat him also.

14.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to go outside.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I entreat you to take a broadminded view of this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken a broadminded view in two sessions. This is the third session. He has fallen into a habit like this. (*Interruption*).

Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: By interrupting me, you have deprived me of telling you what I wanted to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you had finished.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wanted to entreat with you to take a broadminded view of this, in view of the overall picture of the country and the nation and Parliament....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, he can go on abusing him every day?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because, Sir, Indian democracy is perilously perched....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Part of the trouble is that the interruptions are made by yourself, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are sermonising and admonishing at the same time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not possible for me to say....

MR. SPEAKER: You have said enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not finished what I wanted to say, Indian democracy is perilously perched because of the fact that there is a vast majority of people here, all belonging to one party.... (*Interruption*).... and because the Opposition is so miniscule and be-

cause it does not have the opportunity to raise issues as and when it wants to. It is for this reason that tempers are likely to get frayed and it is for this reason that I have said that you should take a broadminded view on this subject, instead of allowing a brute majority to have its sway in a House like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is advising me that whatever be the insults and intimidations, in view of the broader interests of democracy, I should go on swallowing. What is this? This is your advice. I would swallow it once, twice, but not in all the sessions.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, may I say a few words? We are confronted with a situation where the Chair has been accused of double standards; I think we all agree that the Chair cannot function properly unless and until its prestige and dignity and impartiality are acknowledged on all hands. I am sure my friends in the Opposition will bear with me that we cannot accuse the Chair of double standards. We cannot call the Chair like that. We cannot be a party to it; we cannot tolerate it. If it was the first occasion when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has behaved as he has done today, we could have taken the advice of a broad-bodied member, for taking a broadminded view. But it so happens that the hon. Member has repeated it. You, Sir, have already asked him either to withdraw his words or to withdraw from the House. This is the minimum with which he has to comply. Otherwise, we shall be forced, much against our will, to request you to name him. I would still appeal to my hon. friends in the Opposition to kindly appreciate this. If democracy has to be run in an orderly manner, it can be run only if you give due respect and due consideration to the wishes, the opinions, the views, the decisions and the rulings of the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise to oppose this.

श्री जर्बुवंत घोडे : संसद् कार्य मंत्री मदन की हालत और बिगाड़ रहे हैं। वह कल सब को निकाल देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ऐसा भोजन आता है, तो नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In view of the practices followed consistently in the House, and the departure in this particular case....

MR. SPEAKER: There was never a departure. When the Chair was insulted, there was never a departure. (*Interruption*). In the case of one unparliamentary word, it has been expunged. But in the case of intimidation, so far as I have been in the Chair, they have never been expunged.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have not made any motion. I appeal to him that he should withdraw his remarks in the interests of our democracy and the dignity of the Chair. I only appeal to him. I have not made a motion naming Mr. Bosu. I appeal to Mr. Bosu to withdraw his words and not to accuse the Chair of double standards. I appeal to Mr. Samar Mukerjee and all the gentlemen there to help us in maintaining the dignity of the Chair and decorum in the House.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मदन का हर एक मेम्बर यह महसूस करता है कि यहां पर कोई ऐसा शब्द इस्तेमाल न किया जाये, जिस से आप का अपमान हो और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी मेम्बर का ऐसा ह्रादा भी नहीं है। मैं आप से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज नेहरू जी का जन्म-दिन है, आज वाल-दिवस है, इस लिए अगर आज हम लोगों ने कोई ऐसी बेसी गलती भी हो जाये, तो आप बालक समझ कर माफ़ कर दीजिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to make one submission to you. Our lunch time is over by an hour, and may I request you to adjourn the House? Let us take up.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am on a procedural point and it is not related only to what Shri Bosu has said. In this House certain events have been taking place and one such incident was this—Shri Pilloo Mody was putting a pendant.... (*Interruptions*). All problems are related—anticipating that such protests would be recorded in the House. That is one way in which he wanted to record his protest. Some of us who are sympathetic neither to CIA nor the KGB feel very much perturbed by statement made on the floor of the House and outside and we had given call attention notices. I myself had given a call attention notice demanding a threadbare discussion of allegations made in connection with the CIA. Some other persons had given notices about Shri Bansi Lal.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of allowing or disallowing motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you say. I do not want to listen to you, I shall resume my seat. On a number of occasions tempers were lost.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that; it is a persistent and deliberate attitude he is adopting. I have been all the time requesting him not to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY. BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I complete my statement. We also feel on the side of the Opposition that no remark should be passed that would mean aspersion. What really Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and many of us feel is that uniform standards should be followed. We are not

casting aspersions; we only demand that there should be uniform standards.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there no uniform standard? I have already explained it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: How can he say that there is lack of uniform standard? Should they be treated in one way and should we be treated in a different way and then it would be a uniform standard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am the subject-matter of the dispute here and kindly allow me to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me whether you are prepared to withdraw or not. Do not divert the issue. Are you going to accept my request that you should withdraw from the House or withdraw those words?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is like asking the question. When did you stop beating your wife? I cannot reply to that. I can make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

He is repeatedly doing it. Do you accept my request to withdraw those words?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not, because that reflects my mind. I do not hide it. Because Mr. Bansi Lal's case is before the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Daily a number of motions come to me. I accept some and I do not accept some. Is the member whose motion I do not accept at liberty to say anything he likes? So far as this practice is concerned. I am very sorry some members are encouraging it. He could meet me in my chamber and convince me or he can raise it in the House but not cast aspersion on the Chair. I have been ignoring it on a number of occasions, but there is a limit to my patience. He does not withdraw from

2379 L.S.—9.

the House. May I request you to kindly persuade him to withdraw?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please ask your Secretariat to find out how many times these words "double standards" have been used in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I also know what you mean.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन में आज जो कुछ कार्यवाही हो रही है, वह अखबार में जायगी, उस से कोई गलतफहमी पैदा न हो, इस लिये आप इस बात को साफ कर दें कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को आप ने श्री बंसी लाल का मामला उठाने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी। मैं उस समय आप के कमरे में था और मुझे मालूम है कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . देखिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं . . . आज यह धारणा पैदा हो रही है कि आप ने डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सामने बात हुई थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आज यह धारणा पैदा हो रही है कि आप ने डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ अष्टाचार के आरोपों का उल्लेख होने दिया, लेकिन बंसी लाल के खिलाफ नहीं होने दिया। अष्टाचार अष्टाचार है, चाहे किसी के खिलाफ हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जब आप ने श्री कल्याण सुन्दरम् को इजाजत दी तो उन्होंने डी० एम० के० सरकार का मामला उठाया . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You were there and I made it very clear that so far as anything internal is concerned, it cannot be raised. But you said it is a constitutional failure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मेरा मामला धलस था, लेकिन आप ने उन को भी इजाजत दी। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को इस लिये इजाजत नहीं दी, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने मोशन का आधार बनाया था—कांग्रेस पालियामेन्ट्री पार्टी की मीटिंग, प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा कही गई किसी बात को लेकर। अध्यक्ष जी, आप कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई सार्वजनिक बक्तव्य नहीं दिया था, प्रेस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आप मामले को नहीं उठा सकते—लेकिन ऐसा आप ने नहीं कहा। इस से यह धारणा पैदा हुई कि बंसी लाल जी की रक्षा की जा रही है और डी० एम० के० के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों को आगे रखने दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप यह नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन (श्वबधान) . .

श्री राज बहादुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंसी लाल जी के मामले के बारे में यदि वह विधिवत कोई प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं तो उसे आप अवश्य कन्सीडर करें, हम लोग उस में बाधक नहीं हैं और उस से डरते नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस समय यह सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है, असल सवाल को दूसरी तरफ़ ले जाया जा रहा है। डवल-स्टैण्डर्ड की जो बात कही गई है—वह ठीक है या नहीं है, ऐसे एसपर्शन की जो बात है, उस के बारे में विचार होना चाहिए। बंसी लाल जी का मामला आप जब चाहें लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं श्री डवल स्टैण्डर्ड की बात कह रहा था

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it be, you can bring it to my notice. But you have no right to be aspersive on the chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई एसपर्शन की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आप ने अभी देखा कि श्री दण्डवते जी ने "यूनीफार्म स्टैण्डर्ड" की बात कही है। इसी लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई एसपर्शन है तो उसे वापस ले सकते हैं और अगर न लें तो कार्यवाही में से निकाल सकते हैं। मैं एक तीसरा रास्ता सुझा रहा हूँ—जरा सी बात को तूल मत दीजिये। वह पहले क्या करते रहे हैं, आगे क्या करते रहेंगे—ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप इस को कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिये।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We do not agree with him.

MR. SPEAKER: If it were an unparliamentary expression, I have the power to expunge it. But if it is an intimidation or aspersion against the Chair, how can I expunge what is against myself? How can I do it?

कल्याण सुन्दरम् जी और आप की जो बात है और बंसी लाल जी का जो मामला है, मैंने (श्वबधान)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Since my name has been used several times by Shri Vajpayee, I want to clarify one point. When we discussed this question in your chamber, Shri Vajpayee was there. When I raised the general situation in Tamilnadu, Shri Vajpayee raised the issue of the Assembly being adjourned indefinitely. When you said "how can we discuss a ruling given by the Speaker of an Assembly?" he said that it is a constitutional crisis which can be raised. But you expressly told us that the general situation in Tamilnadu cannot be raised; you did not give us permission to do that. But when I found Shri Vajpayee standing up today I thought he was going to raise that point about the adjournment of the Assembly; otherwise, I would not have stood up and raised this issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make a submission....(Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want lunch.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he withdrawing his words?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you going to have a debate. Are you going to have a debate on double standards? Please do not fall into the trap.

14.20 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: My persistent requests and appeals to the hon. Member have not had any effect on him. I am very sorry. I have already named him; I have already asked him either to withdraw those words or to withdraw from the House.

श्री जांबुवंत घाटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने में असमर्थ हो रहे हैं। किसी की भी तकरीर आप नहीं सुन रहे हैं .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो तीन दफा बना चुके हैं।

श्री जांबुवंत घाटे : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पांच मिनट के लिए सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित करें और अपने चेम्बर में हर पार्टी के लीडर को बुला लें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

I have already named him; I have already asked him either to withdraw those words or to withdraw from the House. Is he doing it or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not withdraw my words because I maintain I have reasons to say what I have said. This is a very serious matter. The Home Minister has given a categorical assurance on the Bansi Lal corruption case.. (Interruptions) Therefore, I have no intention of withdrawing my words.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he not withdrawing from the House also?(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you insist, all will withdraw.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, in view of the fact that you have named the hon. Member, and we are extremely sorry and I appeal to my friends to find a way out.. (Interruptions) I still appeal that he should be persuaded. It is a question of the dignity and the decorum of the Chair and the whole House. It is a question of their own respect also. Much against our will we are compelled to move the motion. Since you have already named him, I move this motion that he should be suspended for at least two days.