

Mr. Speaker: No, please. Next question.

Pak Immigration

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*632. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Shree Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint civil squads to trace illegal Pakistani immigrants in Assam and other bordering States in view of the increasing complaints of Police harassment and extortion of illegal gratification from *bona fide* citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: On the one hand, there is a complaint that large-scale immigration of Pakistanis into Assam is taking place; on the other local people complain that they are being harassed on account of this by the police and illegal gratification is extorted from them. What are Government going to do to check both these?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: To check this complaint, we set up judicial tribunals, and these judicial tribunals go into each case very carefully, and see that no genuine Indian citizen is thrown out, and no person is unnecessarily harassed.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know whether it will be possible to introduce identity cards—especially in the border areas between Pakistan and Assam all along the border to ensure that no illegal traffic from Pakistan to Assam takes place?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question was examined, and it was dropped because it was considered impractical.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Some time back there was a discussion in the Assam Legislative Assembly to the effect that in the name of finding out illegal immigrants entering Assam or staying in Assam there is a lot of harassment, and in the course of the discussion in the Assembly it was admitted by the Assam Government that some such cases had taken place, but in spite of that no step has been taken. This judicial tribunal goes into the question of illegal immigration, it does not go into the question of the harassment of Indian citizens who are Muslims, living in India. May I know, therefore, whether besides this tribunal, any active step has been taken to stop police extortion and police harassment of the innocent Muslim citizens of India?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I explained earlier these tribunals were set up precisely for this purpose for stopping the harassment, because in the earlier procedure there was some possibility of police harassment. So, after the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan met in 1964, a new procedure was devised and in this procedure the scope of harassment is reduced to the minimum, and if there is any harassment even after that, the local Government, Assam Government, takes care and tries to see that no such harassment is occasioned.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: A few years ago it was stated in this House that nearly four lakhs Pakistanis had infiltrated into Assam. Out of this, may I know how many were evicted or sent back to Pakistan, and how many were declared to be Indian citizens here?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After the tribunals started functioning, till the end of March, 1967, 41,313 cases of Pakistani infiltrants were referred to them. In 35,861 cases the persons concerned were held to be Pakistani infiltrants, and in 1,363 cases the persons concerned were held not to be infiltrants; 5,089 cases are still pending with the tribunals at present.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मैं जम्मू कश्मीर के बारे में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। असम एंड अदर बौरडरिंग स्टेट्स में जम्मू कश्मीर शामिल है। क्या यह सच है कि भारत, पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के दिनों में जो व्यक्ति बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वे अब वापस आ रहे हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि उन की तादाद 60,000 के करीब है? श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने संसद में आशवासन दिया था कि ऐसे लोगों को वापिस नहीं आने दिया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस आशवासन का क्या हुआ? क्या सरकार इस बात को देख रही है कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी जम्मू कश्मीर के हमारे सीमा प्रदेश में बसेंगे तो फिर से हमारे लिए संकट पैदा नहीं होगा?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is the other class, those who are Indian citizens, who temporarily crossed over to Pakistan and again came back. This question really refers to Pakistanis or Pakistani citizens who come into India in a surreptitious manner. We are dealing with that kind of infiltrants in this question.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: During the aftermath of the last India-Pakistan conflict there were stray cases in non-border States where *bona fide* Indian citizens have been treated as Pakistani nationals and forced to migrate. Do the Government propose to sympathetically review at least those cases where Indian citizens are involved?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question really does not arise out of this.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रश्न उठाना चाहूँगा। मंत्री महोदय इस आधार पर उत्तर देने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि वह प्रश्न असम से संबंधित नहीं है और वह जम्मू कश्मीर का है क्योंकि बौरडरिंग स्टेट्स में

जम्मू कश्मीर शामिल है। जम्मू कश्मीर में भी ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक आ रहे हैं जोकि भारत से नहीं गये थे बल्कि वह भारत से गये हुये नागरिकों के साथ साथ आकर जम्मू कश्मीर में जा रहे हैं। इस प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने से कैसे इन्कार कर सकते हैं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: मैंने तो यही कहा था कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था पहले जो लोग युद्ध के समय पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और बाद में युद्ध विराम होने पर यहां हिन्दुस्तान आये तो उस के बारे में हम प्रश्नोत्तर नहीं कर रहे हैं बाकी ऐसे लोग जोकि हमदम पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं और वह युद्धविराम के बाद यदि भारत में आये हैं तो उन की संख्या के बारे में यदि आप हमें भ्रमण से नोटिस दें तो मैं आप को उस का पूर्ण विवरण दे दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि पिछले युद्ध के समय कुछ हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और युद्धविराम होने पर वापिस आये तो उन लोगों के साथ कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भी आ गये हैं और इस के बारे में हम ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया था। इसलिए उन के इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए। इस के लिए भ्रमण नोटिस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: उस के लिए सैप्रेट नोटिस दिया जाये तो मैं अवश्य उत्तर दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए मंत्री जी भ्रमण नोटिस क्यों मांग रहे हैं? यह तो इसी में आता है।

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, he has no information now with him. The question is relevant.

श्री मधु लिंगे : मंत्री महोदय तैयारी कर के नहीं आते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है और फिर जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उन का मतलब क्या रहता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इंकार करते हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर में बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बस रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा इस के बारे में अगर भ्रम से नोटिस मिले तो मैं पूर्ण रूप से उस का उत्तर दूंगा। . . . (ब्यवधान)

श्री हुसम चन्व कछवः : 2 महीने पहले सूचना दी है अब और कितनी सूचना चाहते हो ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : और जोर से चिल्लाओ।

Mr. Speaker: The question put is relevant. But he has no information now with him. That is the point.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: When he knows that such questions might be put, he should have the information to the specific question. That is what we want.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My supplementary arises out of the main question. It has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Please put the question.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I have put the question. During the last Indo-Pakistan conflict and during the aftermath, there have been stray cases of bona fide Indian Muslim citizens being treated as Pakistani Muslims and forcibly being subjected to eviction. Do the Government sympathetically propose to review those cases?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We shall certainly consider that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In view of the fact that there have been continual allegations of Pakistani illegal immigration into Assam and also allegations that there has been harassments of Indian citizens, some of which were justified even by the High Court judgments, and in view further of the fact that a register was made as early as 1953 or 1954 of all bona fide citizens of Assam, what are the objections of the Government to give identity cards to all the citizens in the border areas?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question was considered in consultation with the Assam Government and as I said, there were some practical difficulties in this, and that is why this proposal was dropped.

Shri Ranga: The question appears to be eminently reasonable.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance. Now, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not talk about Assam nor about Jammu and Kashmir. I talk about something which is nearer home. May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that there is a large scale Muslim infiltration into the city of Delhi and may I know from the hon. Minister and the Minister of State whether they have any agency to check up this infiltration into this metropolitan city?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Well, both Hindus and Muslims are honourable citizens of this country; if they come into this city, it is not our concern; we do not mind that.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to a question, the hon. Home Minister has said that no Indian Muslim has been sent out of this country to Pakistan. In that context, may I know if it is not a fact that Gen. Cariappa who visited East Pakistan and also visited certain refugee camps in East Pakistan has submitted a report to the Government, to the Prime Minister, in which he has said that he came across Indian Muslims being thrown out of this country and who are now cooling their heels in East Pakistan and, if so, whether

the Government have made any enquiry into this report submitted by Gen. Cariappa so as to see that there is no harassment of the Indian Muslims in the name of sending out Pakistani infiltrants? We want the Pakistani infiltrants to be sent out lock, stock and barrel. But that does not mean that Indian Muslims are to be harassed, as is happening today in Assam.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said earlier, we have not sent out any Indian Muslim knowingly. We have taken all the care to find out whether a person being sent out is an Indian citizen or not. A legal process has been prescribed for it.

Mr. Speaker: What about Gen. Cariappa's report?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I will find out about it.

Shri Hem Bahua: Gen. Cariappa has submitted a report, Sir. The Minister does not know it. Why should he come not prepared to reply to our questions?

Shri Ranga: Has it come to the notice of Government—in recent months reports have appeared in the press also—that quite a large number of Pakistani nationals have been surreptitiously coming into Kashmir and trying to pass on as Kashmiris. Has any effort been made by the Government to check it up and to see that these people are not allowed to come?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There are two aspects. One is that a large number of people went across the border during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. That a large number of them are coming back is also a fact. I cannot be exact about their number, but it is quite a large number—possibly up to 50,000 or even 80,000 as Mr. Vajpayee mentioned. That is one aspect. The Home Minister had then mentioned in the House that they were not allowed to come back. But when normal relations were established and when a

large number of Indian citizens—women and children—wanted to come back, it was rather very difficult for our security forces to resist and stop them. A large number of them are coming back and at the same time we are screening them to see that any Pakistani as such is not coming back and particularly to see that some dangerous element, which has been indoctrinated on the other side is not coming back. Such people are put under arrest.

श्री विनूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि भारत के जो लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वह फिर वापस आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के जमाने में वह पाकिस्तान के साथ प्रेम होने के कारण चले गये या किन्हीं और कारणों से चले गये? जब वह चले गये तो क्या उनकी लायल्टी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति थी? यदि नहीं थी तब फिर क्यों भारत सरकार उन को फिर से ला रही है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly what I have said. When they are coming back, we are trying to screen them and find out exactly what is what. It was quite possible that some people might have gone there for all the reasons. Some might have gone out of a fear complex, some because it was difficult for them to live here and some people might have gone because they had their relations across the border and they would be safer there. When such a large number have moved from one place to another, it cannot be explained by one reason. When they are coming back, we are trying to screen them to find out whether there are any anti-Indian people.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Who is screening them?

Shri Ranga: Local Government or Central Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Both.

श्री ब्रह्मचारीद-शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सत्य है कि जम्मु

श्रीर काश्मीर तथा असम के भ्रालावा राजस्थान के बाइमेर, जैसेलमेर श्रीर गंगानगर से लगे इलाकों में तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल से लगे क्षेत्रों में भी भारी मात्रा में लोग पाकिस्तान से आकर बस गये हैं और भारत के कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व हैं जो उन्हें यहां बसने में मदद दे रहे हैं। यदि यह गृह मंत्रालय की जानकारी में है तो इस के निराकरण के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some infiltrants have also come into Tripura and West Bengal. Almost all of them have been evicted from Tripura. From West Bengal also, we have evicted a good many of them. Some remain and action is being taken against them.

श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री: राजस्थान के बारे में ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Such reports were also received from Rajasthan and due action is being taken.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, as a result of sending back thousands of Muslims who are suspected as Pakistani citizens, these Muslims after going back to East Pakistan have forcibly occupied many houses of the minorities in the districts of Rangpur, Meimansingh, Sylhet, Tipara, Hill Tipara and Chittagong. As a result of this, thousands of minorities have been evicted. Not only so many houses have been forcibly occupied but many educational institutions like, one of the very well known institutions, Mahesh Pathshala, which includes a library and a museum, have also been forcibly occupied by these Muslims who have been pushed back from Assam, with the result that a serious problem has been created in East Pakistan for the minorities there. I want to know how the Government thinks that as a result of the eviction of these illegal Pakistani citizens any reaction is not created for the minorities in East

Pakistan? Secondly, I want to know how many people have been evicted from East Pakistan as a result of forcible occupation of their houses by these people who have been evicted from there during the last five years and who have crossed back into Assam.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, this is a complex question. What effect this matter has in East Pakistan when Pakistani citizens are evicted from Bengal or from Assam it is very difficult to say. But it really may be having some effect and some Hindus may have been deported or evicted from there. But here our anxiety is to see that we do not allow any foreign national to stay in our soil without proper documents and without proper authorisation. If we find anybody of that kind we just send him back to his country.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know exactly the number of Hindus, Buddhists, and Christians who have crossed during the last five years from East Pakistan into Assam as a result of the harassment by those people.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is very difficult to give those figures now.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: There have been innumerable cases where the Muslim citizens of Assam whose citizenship has been established by the High Courts and Tribunals have been evicted and pushed out to Pakistan. May I know whether the Government has come to know of these things; if so, what action has the Government of India taken to bring back those citizens to this country?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some complaints of this nature were received earlier than 1964. That is why these judicial tribunals were set up. After these tribunals have been set up such cases have very steeply gone down.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. In reply to a previous

question the hon. Minister said that no Indian Muslim was pushed out of this country to Pakistan. Now he admits that some people were pushed out. How does he reconcile these two statements made by the Minister in the same breath?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He has not followed what I said.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt: I would like to know the number of such cases.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Such complaints were received before 1944. If a separate notice is given I will give the figures.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, it has created a serious problem for the minorities in East Pakistan. I want the Home Minister to make a statement.

श्री राम किशन : क्या गवर्नमेंट की जानकारी में यह बात है कि पाकिस्तानी एग्जेशन से पहले और एग्जेशन के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने काफी तादाद में पाकिस्तानी मुस्लिम पुजारियों, साधुओं और ग्रंथियों के रूप में पंजाब के मुब्तलिफ हिस्सों में भेजे जिन्होंने यहां स्पाईज का काम किया और स्ट्रैटिजिक लाइन्स को उखाड़ने की कोशिश की, इस के साथ साथ बम्बई और पूना में भी भारी तादाद में स्पाईज भेजे गये? मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आया वह सारा गैंग लिक्विडेंट कर दिया गया है? और अगर नहीं, तो आगे के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या इन्तजामात किये हैं?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some cases did happen, and we have been able to deal with this matter very effectively.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा इस 633 प्रश्न पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के बारे में है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह मेरा सवाल है श्रीर...

Mr. Speaker: He is raising a point of order. I will hear that first.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी इस पर दो किस्म की आपत्तियां ह। एक तो जिस को मैं बुनियादी कहूंगा वह है श्रीर दूसरी शब्दावली को ले कर है। पहले जो शब्दावली को ले कर है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ। इस में यह कहा गया है :

"whether it is a fact that the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, before resigning from his post, had expressed his desire to some political party chiefs that he would like to contest the Presidential Election;"

इससे ज्यादा सफेद झूठ भ्रष्टाचार महोदय, कोई और हो नहीं सकता है। जो चीफ जस्टिस साहब हैं उन्होंने कभी भी किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के नेता के पास ऐसी इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की है... इंटरव्यू

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : आप से जवाब नहीं मांगा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हल्ला क्यों करने लगे हैं। क्या इनको किसी सांप ने काटा है?

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : बिच्छू काट रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये: यह शब्दावली बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ। आप नियम 43(1) देखिये। उस में आपको यह अधिकार इस सदन ने दिया है।

"The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules."

यह आपका अधिकार है। अब आप देखिये कि इस शब्दावली में एक आरोप चीफ

जस्टिस जैसे बड़े पद पर आसीन आदमी पर किया गया है। अगर ये सवाल पूछते कि क्या यह बात सही है कि राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने उनके पास जा कर उन से विनती की है तो इस शब्दावली पर मुझे एतराज नहीं होता। तो यह मेरा एतराज इस शब्दावली के बारे में है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 43(1) के मातहत....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It has been admitted by the Speaker.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Your shouting is not going to help me. Let us get the point of order. I will see whether there is a point of order or not. Why do you not allow the Speaker to decide it, instead of shouting like this? Shouting will result only in counter-shouts. So, leave it to the Speaker.

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, he is sitting in judgment on your powers. How can you allow that?

Mr. Speaker: I would request all hon. Members to sit down. Let us hear the point of order.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं कहां प्रतिक्रमण कर रहा हूँ। मैं विनती कर रहा हूँ। चूंकि यह शब्दावली अपारिचित है, इसलिए 43(1) के मातहत जो आपको अधिकार दिया गया है उसका इस्तेमाल करके इस शब्दावली को आप बदलिये। अब जो मेरा बुनियादी आक्षेप है वह एक संविधान की धारा को ले कर है और एक नियम के ऊपर भी आधारित है। संविधान की धारा जो 121 है वह इस प्रकार है :

Restriction on discussion in Parliament

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court...."

An hon. Member: He has resigned.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इस में सवाल जवाब भी आ जाते हैं।

"...in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President...."

Mr. Speaker: But the wording is "in the discharge of his duties."

The article says:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties."

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप नियम देखिये। यह तो संविधान की व्यवस्था हुई : नियम 41(2)(9) इस प्रकार है :

"It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion"

मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इनको कोई सबस्टैंटिव मोशन लाना है तो जरूर लायें, हम लोग कभी भी चर्चा से भागने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि चर्चा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे जो सवाल संबंधी नियम हैं उनके तहत यह सवाल नहीं आ सकता है, कम से कम इसकी शब्दावली को तो बदलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is questioning the conduct of any judge, much less of the former Chief Justice. Here it is a question only asking information. He may say "No" or "Yes". It is a matter of information only; nobody is questioning his conduct in the discharge of his duties. Now let us be very careful about it.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कौन आफ कंफट लिखा हुआ है। "बी" पढ़िये।

Shri Hem Barua: Part (b) of the question is specifically about the code of conduct.

राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव

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* 633. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र देने से पहले कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों से अपनी यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि वह राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के लिये आचार संहिता के अनुसार अनुकूल समझी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में भविष्य में मार्गदर्शन के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I think, we will go to the next question because he has no information.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Now you have to be careful.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he has absolutely no information and he has nothing to say.... (Interruption). Now that he has said that he has absolutely no information your putting any number of questions is not going to elicit any extra information. I am very much sure about it. However, Shri Bibhuti Mishra can ask for information without making any insinuations.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तारीख को इन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया और किस तारीख को इन्होंने अध्यक्षारों में प्रकाशित करवाया कि इन्होंने निर्णय ले लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के पद पर यह खड़े होंगे ? अध्यक्षारों में जो यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेता जाकर उन से मिले हैं, वे कब जाकर मिले हैं, क्या इसके बारे में कोई इनफार्मेशन सरकार को है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the exact date as to when he actually resigned because I did not think that this would be relevant in answering this question. I think we will have to be a little restrained in this matter. As a matter of fact, in a press report of 21st April 1967 when pressmen persisted in asking whether political parties had consulted him prior to suggesting his name, Shri Subba Rao said that for the first time at a party reception he heard from somebody that his name had been announced over the radio as a unanimous candidate of the Opposition for the Presidential election and that it was a surprise for him. I think, we must accept his word.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : किस तारीख को इन्होंने त्यागपत्र दिया और किस तारीख को नामिनेशन पेपर्स फाइल किए ?

श्री मधु लिमये: कुछ तो ब्याल करिये जज लोगों को आप नौकरियां दे रहे हैं। उसकी तो चर्चा कभी करते नहीं हैं। एक जज बिल्कुल संविधान के अनुसार इस्तीफा दे कर चुनाव लड़ता है तो बड़ा गुस्ता घाता है इनको।

श्री पहाड़िया : आप तो ज्यूडिशरी को कुरए करते हैं

श्री मधु लिमये: आप राजवत बनाते हैं मंत्री बनाते हैं, नौकरियां देते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है ? वह तो चुनाव लड़े हैं संविधान के प्राधार पर।