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Monday, April 13, 1964
Chaitra 24, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually a *ked* on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 13, 1964 | Chaitra 24,
1886 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Question No. 1009.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I would suggest that Question No. 1024 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Is it on a connected subject? If so, it may be answered if it is convenient to the Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): All right, Sir.

Plan Publicity Study Team

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*1009. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Plan Publicity Study Team has submitted any interim report; and

(b) if not, whether the Team has indicated any time for submission of its final report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

10634

(b) The Study Team expects to submit its report by the end of June, 1964.

Plan Publicity

*1024. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advertising Agencies Association has offered its services for advertising on topics of national importance such as promotion of Plan consciousness and national integration;

(b) if so, on what conditions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At a recent meeting in New Delhi, the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the Advertising Agencies Association of India offered to continue co-operation, which they extended to Government shortly after the Emergency was declared. They said that this co-operation should cover other national themes as well, such as National Preparedness, Plan Consciousness and National Integration. Details are under consideration.

(c) The assistance rendered by advertising agencies relates mainly to creative suggestions for advertisement layouts, designs etc. for National Campaigns. The Government appreciates the Association's offer of continued co-operation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस दल के मेम्बरों के नाम क्या हैं और इनके ऊपर कितना खर्च हो रहा है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : स्टडी टीम के पांच
मेम्बर हैं और उनके नाम ये हैं :

१. श्री अनन्ताय विद्यालंकार
२. श्री राधा नाथ राठ
३. श्री पी० रंगा रेड्डी
४. श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी
५. श्री एस० एन० जोशी

इनके प्रतिरिक्त डा० ए० आर० बाजी मेम्बर
सेक्रेटरी हैं, जो कि रिसर्च आर रेकॉर्ड
डिविजन के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारी राष्ट्रीय
एकता के भुनाल्लिक पाकिस्तान यह कहती है
प्रोपेगेंडा कर रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अल्प-
संख्यक सुरक्षित नहीं है । इसका निराकरण के
लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : यह सवाल तो इससे
मुब्तलफ है । हमने जो यह स्टडी टीम
एम्पाईट की थी इसका मकसद यह था कि
प्लान के सिलसिले में जो प्रबलिसिटी हो रही
है उसके बारे में देखें कि उनका लोगों पर
कितना इम्पैक्ट हुआ है और उसकी कितनी
यूटिलिटी अब तक हुई है, और किस तरीके
से कदम उठा कर हम उसको और ज्यादा
इफेक्टिव बना सकते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know
whether it is a fact that during the
visit of the study team to the various
parts of the country many failings and
shortcomings in the Plan were brought
to their notice by various representa-
tives and, if so, whether those facts
will be taken into consideration when
they submit a report?

The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
Certainly, the entire report will be
reviewed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For example,
the evidence that has been placed be-
fore the team on behalf of the workers
regarding the failure of the Plan, will
it be made available in the report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We
have not received the report yet; only
an interim report has been received.
Only when the whole report is re-
ceived we will be in a position to say
what we are going to do with it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My
hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, was
asking a question about national
integration, which is governed by the
other question, Question No. 1024. So,
it is in order.

Mr. Speaker: I did not rule it out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know whether the Plan publicity is
carried on both by the Central
agencies in the States at various levels
as also by the State Governments by
their own independent agencies and
there is complete lack of co-ordination
between the two? May I know what
steps have been taken in this matter?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not
correct to say that there is complete
lack of co-ordination; only the co-
ordination is not as satisfactory as it
should be. We have brought it to the
notice of the States concerned and
we are trying to improve the matter.
But it is absolutely wrong to say that
there is no co-ordination at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But
what is that co-ordination?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know
whether this Plan publicity will, be-
sides giving publicity to what is being
done with regard to plans, invite
suggestions even with regard to draw-
backs, if any, in the presentation of
the Plan to the country? Will that
also form a part of Plan publicity?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Cer-
tainly; it is a good suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
what efforts have been made by this
team to ascertain the views of the
representatives of the public, such as
MPs, MLAs, presidents of jilla pari-
shads and others, so far as publicity is

concerned? Have they received any concrete suggestions from them?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The jilla parishads have been contacted. About MPs and MLAs, we do not know what the study team has done, of which the Chairman is a Member of Parliament. I would certainly draw his attention to that so that he will contact these people also; it would be a very nice thing.

Shri Daji: If I heard the Deputy Minister right, there is no interim report. The hon. Minister has stated that an interim report has been received. If the interim report has been received, what are the main recommendations in that report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The interim report is not in writing. The Chairman met me and gave his impressions; nothing in writing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not an interim report.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained that this report was not in writing.

Shri Daji: What are his impressions? May we know that at least?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot say that at present. When the whole report is before us, we will be in a position to say something. It is not fair to say anything before that.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is one more evaluation committee of this nature? If so, what is the difference between that committee and this committee?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That committee is absolutely independent. It has also started functioning.

Shri Basappa: Why can't that work also be entrusted to this Committee?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No, it is not possible.

श्री तन सिंह : इस एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी ऐसोसिएशन ने विज्ञापनों के लिए अपनी

सेवाएं किन शर्तों पर भ्रपित की हैं, इन को हमारी ओर से क्या दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : जहां तक इन की मदद का ताल्लुक है, इन्होंने अब तक जो मदद दी है उसके लिए सिर्फ आउट ग्राफ पाकेट एक्सपेंस चार्ज किया है, वरना इनका सब वालंटरी कांट्रीब्यूशन रहा है ।

C-119 Transport Planes

*1010. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C-119 transport planes received from U.S. Government are giving successful performance;

(b) whether Government propose to acquire a few more such planes; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब अब यू० एस० ए० जायेंगे तो इस बात का मशविरा करेंगे कि इससे सस्ते प्लेन हम किस तरीके से ले सकते हैं ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I do not think we want to project our requirements, particularly in regard to this type of planes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि एक प्लेन के लिए हम को कितना पैसा देना पड़ा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These we have got from the United States of America under the Aid Programme.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Since the C-130 planes which were loaned to us by the Government of United States proved in a very large number of cases as life-givers to our

forces in Ladakh, may we know whether there is any proposal to acquire them on a permanent basis?

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to some other type of plane.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: C-119 and C-130 are allied planes.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They are not allied planes.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : उन्होंने हम को सी०-११९ किस्म के कितने प्लेन दिये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : २४ ।

Sale of Heavy Water

- +
- *1011. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Maheswar Naik;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made to sell the heavy water manufactured in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory;

(b) who are the purchasers of this heavy water in our country; and

(c) whether any price has been fixed or negotiated for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes. Heavy water produced in the Nangal Plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is being sold to the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay.

(c) The price is under negotiation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how much of heavy water is produced in the Nangal Fertilizer and how much of it is consumed by the fertilizer factory itself?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have been producing heavy water at the rate of 235 kilograms per week and the total production so far is 16,945 kilograms.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the heavy water from the Nangal Fertilizer Factory is sold to the atomic energy establishment, I would like to know whether it is sufficient for the requirements of the atomic energy establishment or it has some other source of supply.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not sufficient. We will need much more and if the Rajasthan reactor is to function we will need as much as 200 tonnes of heavy water. At the moment we are not self-sufficient.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the heavy water that is available at Nangal Fertilizer Factory is downgraded and we have to upgrade it by a small-scale electroliser assembly in our Atomic Energy Establishment? If so, will the electroliser assembly not be set up in the Nangal factory itself?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The heavy water produced in Nangal is much better than the heavy water produced elsewhere; therefore, the hon. Member's assumption is wrong.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that when the prices which are under negotiation will be settled, the Nangal factory will be able to produce more heavy water by expanding its capacity?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is a phased programme of production of heavy water. Regarding the price, we are not negotiating with anybody. There is an international price. For instance, the US sells heavy water at \$ 28 per lb. The price has come down to \$ 24.15. Norway charges a higher price. The price that we will have to charge will be comparable to the existing prices.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether the quality and the price of this heavy water are quite comparable to those of the imported one?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The quality, as I pointed out, is much better and the price will be comparable.

Air Crash

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- *1012. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three flying officers were killed in a flying accident on the 14th February, 1964 in the Eastern Sector;

(b) whether a Court of Enquiry was appointed to go into the cause of the accident; and

(c) the findings of the court?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A flying accident involving an I.A.F. aircraft occurred on the 10th of February and not on the 14th of February. Our Flying Officer along with two porters belonging to the Survey of India was killed in this accident.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the cause of the accident and the loss will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the two earlier tragic experiences resulting in the death of so many able officers, what steps have been taken by the Government to avert these catastrophes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Normal precautions are always taken; but if there are any deficiencies in the matter, as I mentioned on the floor of the House, we have appointed a committee to go into the entire matter.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Earlier Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave specific indication of his mind that superior officers should not travel by the same plane; if so, is Government now carrying it out strictly in compliance thereof?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There were not many officers in this particular plane. There was only one Flying Officer.

Aircraft Production

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- *1013. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether all components required for aircraft production by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited are produced indigenously at present;

(b) if not, the percentage of components imported at present; ,

(c) the percentage of the components produced by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited itself at present; and

(d) the manner in which ancillary industries for the supply of components and parts are going to be encouraged?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The percentage of components in terms of number at present imported varies from 5 per cent to 25 per cent depending on the type of aircraft. The remaining 75 to 95 per cent are manufactured at HAL itself.

(d) Steps are being taken to develop facilities for indigenous manufacture of aircraft accessories, instruments, components, parts and raw materials.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the total requirement of accessories for the manufacture of various types of aircraft and how the HAL is going to meet these requirements?

Shri Raghuramalah: I have already given the percentage. It varies from time to time. There is the Gnat, the Pushpak, the HF-24 and various other items.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: How the cost of production of components required for aircraft production which are manufactured by the HAL compare with the cost of imported components?

Shri Raghuramalah: So far as the components which are being manufactured at H.A.L. are concerned, I am glad to say that they compare very favourably with those imported.

Shri Joachim Alva: You have had a run of nearly a quarter of a century in regard to the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. I want to know what special efforts you have taken to expedite the indigenous production of the various parts.

Shri Raghuramalah: As I said, nearly 75 per cent are already being manufactured in terms of numbers and for the remainder, for instance, in regard to castings and forgings, we have entered into a licensed agreement with M/s High Duty Alloys Ltd. in U.K. and in regard to air starters, we have taken the design and similarly in regard to magnesium alloys we are entering into a licensed agreement with M/s Magnesium Elektron Ltd. For various other equipments also we are entering into various collaboration agreements.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that they are depending upon foreign countries to the extent varying from 5 per cent to 25 per cent so far as the manufacture of aircraft is concerned. May I know if 5 per cent represents the total value of the aircraft or it represents the equipment that is required.

Shri Raghuramalah: I was careful enough to point out in my answer that it relates to the number of components. But, if you take the value of components, and because they are very costly things, like, electronic equipment and parts of engine, it varies from 35 per cent in one case to 55 per cent in another case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know what progress has been made

regarding the manufacture of supersonic jets in H.A.L. and whether these are likely to be manufactured during this Plan period?

Shri Raghuramalah: HF 24 is a supersonic jet. It has gone through armament tests satisfactorily and it is most likely to go into Air Force Squadron Service within next month.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what special care has been taken to see that we are not stuck up for want of these imported parts in the light of our past sad experience?

Shri Raghuramalah: That is exactly the reason why we are entering into various collaboration agreements for manufacture of those very vital parts.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the progress made in the manufacture of Aero engines?

Shri Raghuramalah: We are already manufacturing engines of Orphaus 703. We are also developing engines for the jet trainer aircraft and so on. We are progressively manufacturing certain other types of engines also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the production plans are being run within the scheduled period and within the scheduled targets? May I also know which are lagging behind?

Shri Raghuramalah: Some of them are within schedule and some of them are not because of certain developmental difficulties.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह सरकार इस इमरजेंसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए ऐयर्क्राफ्ट प्रोडक्शन के मामले में कब तक सैफ सिक्योरिटी हो जायेगी ।

Shri Raghuramalah: If I may say so, in regard to aircraft production there is nothing like absolute self-sufficiency in any part of the world. But to the maximum extent that is possible, we are endeavouring to do our best as quickly as possible and

that is why we are entering into various collaboration agreements.

Concentration of Pak Forces on J. & K. Border

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*1014. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent press reports about fresh massing of troops and intensive Pak military activities including movement of tanks and armoured vehicles along the cease-fire line and the international border in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of late, Pakistani activities along the cease-fire line and the international border in J. & K. have been on the increase. Government have taken all necessary precautionary steps in this regard.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have tried to ascertain and establish the fact that the arms and ammunitions used by the Pakistani troops across the cease-fire line are American arms and ammunitions, and if so, whether Government have tried to remind the US Government of the assurance that they gave to us through their Ambassador in New Delhi, and if we have reminded them, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): We have not got any definite proof that they were American arms and ammunitions. If that is proved, then, certainly we shall bring it to the notice of the American Government.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. On a previous occasion when this very question was asked in the House, we were assured that the hon. Defence Minister would make an enquiry into it, because I was very categorical about the use of American arms and ammunitions. Even now, we find that the hon. Minister has not made any enquiries. Does it not reflect upon.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not to give that opinion. But have Government made any enquiries and found such a thing?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Any enquiry can only be made on the basis of some of the material that is left behind; on the basis of the inspection of that material, one can make enquiries, and that does not give any definite information. That was what I said.

Shri Hem Barua: We are not satisfied with the reply.....

Mr. Speaker: Then, the hon. Member can ask his second supplementary question.

Shri Hem Barua: The so-called Azad Kashmir has held out the threat of invasion of Kashmir and the latest in the series of threats has come from Mr. Bhutto himself. In that context, may I know whether Government or rather the hon. Prime Minister is in a position to categorically assure this House that he is psychologically and militarily prepared to face any eventuality in Kashmir whether it is internal trouble or it is invasion by Pakistan?

Shri Tyagi: Why not? It is obvious.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody can give such an assurance during the Question Hour. But if the hon. Member wants to elicit some facts, he may do so.

Shri Hem Barua: I just want to know whether the hon. Prime Minister is psychologically prepared

Mr. Speaker: Assurances cannot be asked for during the Question Hour. The hon. Member can only elicit facts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what steps Government have taken to meet the situation militarily and psychologically also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we have taken every step to meet the situation militarily in the Kashmir Valley. I can say that very emphatically.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether there are indications that these Army concentrations have acquired any fresh significance in the context of the latest developments on the Kashmir scene?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This answer need not give a wrong impression; I said that there was increasing activity, but that does not mean that there is heavy concentration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government any information that Pakistan is being incited in the field of this military build-up by China directly as well as indirectly and that there is a secret military pact between China and Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It may be that there is a secret pact, but I have no information on that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Taking into account the repeated incursions and depredations into Indian territory by Pakistan, may I know how many more cases are being examined by the U.N. representatives stationed in Kashmir in addition to the one where Pakistan has been found guilty?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that there are continuous complaints lodged, and they continue to examine them; there are a number of them like this.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister agree or is there still any confusion, that this new build-up on the cease-fire line, the gradual appearance of so-called unidentified planes in Jammu which we know are Pakistani planes, plus the refusal of the Home Ministers to reach any agreement regarding ten-

sions in the two countries are an indication of Pakistan's effort to prepare a fait accompli for the ensuing meeting of the Security Council? And if so, since there is a threat to peace, what is Government of India's reaction to it, apart from saying that we are vigilant?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very involved question.

Mr. Speaker: It is involved. But if he can answer it, he can do so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as we are concerned, we are taking note of whatever activities they are doing, and taking precautionary steps about it. I can say this much.

Shri Nath Pai: Part of my question is that there seems to be a pattern about this regular build-up, the planes coming.....

Mr. Speaker: If a straight question is asked only to elicit information, then, of course, I can compel the hon. Minister to come out straight with the information asked for, if it can be given.

Shri Nath Pai: When national security is involved, may we not seek an assurance?

Mr. Speaker: National security may be involved. But that does not mean that the hon. Member should bring in opinions and policies etc.

Shri Nath Pai: We have to connect them, because otherwise they do not see the connection.

Mr. Speaker: If the questions are not straight, therefore, the answers also are not clear.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nath Pai's question was very straight. May I submit this that.....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai can defend himself. Now, Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri Hem Barua: I had put a similar question on a previous occasion.....

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Has the Defence Ministry made any effort through military intelligence to find out what kind of American weapons they have?

Mr. Speaker: Again the same thing.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have some information, but I do not think it is necessary for me to disclose all that information.

श्री म० सा० त्रिवेदी : जम्मू-काश्मीर पर कुछ अजीब किस्म के हवाई जहाज चक्कर काटते हुए पाये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमारे देश का प्रतिरक्षा का इन्तजाम अच्छा है, तो क्या कारण है कि हम उन हवाई जहाजों के बारे में यह जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं कर सके कि वे पाकिस्तान के हैं या अन्य किस देश के हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am supposed to make a statement on this very question on the floor of the House immediately afterwards or whenever you tell me about it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that it involves a very serious issue and it is not enough for the hon. Minister to say that 'I have received no information because no arms have been left behind to find out whether the arms are of US manufacture', is it not possible for our Government to derive information through our military intelligence? Or have they failed to get this information?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered just now that they have some information, but it is not to be disclosed.

श्री बड़े : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री हेम बरुआ, को जवाब देते हुए कहा कि अभी यह पता नहीं चला कि वे शस्त्र कौन से हैं, लेकिन अभी कुछ रोज पहले कुछ पाकिस्तानी जम्मू-काश्मीर के बार्डर पर मारे गये और कुछ शस्त्र पकड़े गये। क्या इस बात की कुछ चौकसी की गई कि वे शस्त्र किस के थे और कहाँ के बने हुए थे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I gave information only on that point, that we certainly got some arms and ammunition left behind, but on examination they do not give us any information.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact, as reported in the papers recently, that the Pakistan forces had violated the cease-fire agreement and the line as well and the UN representatives have given their verdict definitely against the Pakistan forces? May I know what was the loss of the police officers who were recently ambushed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the Karen ambush, the verdict is in our favour and against Pakistan.

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्र

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*१०१५ { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये श्री दिवाकर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं, और उसके निर्देश-पद क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) और (ख). यह निश्चय हुआ है कि श्री आर० आर० दिवाकर, ससद-सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक सलाहकार समिति बनाई जाये जो देश में छोटे और देशी भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की वर्तमान दशा की जांच करे और इन पत्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार को अपने सुझाव दे। इस समिति की रचना की जा रही है।

[(a) and (b). It has been decided to constitute an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. R. Diwakar, M.P., to enquire into the

present conditions of small and language newspapers and periodicals in the country, and to make recommendations on the steps to be taken by Government for the development of such newspapers. The composition of the Committee is being finalised.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति स्थायी होगी या अस्थायी; यदि अस्थायी होगी, तो यह और किन किन बातों पर विचार करेगी।

श्री शाम नाथ : इस कमेटी को जो काम सुपुर्द किया गया है, जब यह उस के बारे में अपना सिफारिशें दे देगी तो खत्म हो आयेगी। जहाँ तक इस के काम का ताल्लुक है, वह यह है कि जो दिक्कों छोटे न्यूजपेपर्स को पेश आती हैं, उन पर शोर करे और गवर्नमेंट को सिफारिश करे कि उन छोटे अखबारों की मदद के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या क्या कदम उठा सकती है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : छोटे छोटे समाचार-पत्रों की कठिनाइयों में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि बड़े अखबार छोटे अखबारों को पनपने नहीं देते हैं। क्या यह समिति इस पर भी विचार करेगी और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इसको कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : जब कमेटी के सामने यह मामला जाता है और वह अपनी सिफारिशों में इस बारे में कोई रास्ता बताती है, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि बड़े अखबारों को दबाने से छोटे अखबार उठेंगे। वे बता सकते हैं। हम ने कहा है कि छोटे अखबारों या लैंग्वेज न्यूजपेपर्स की जो दिक्कतें और कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको किस तरह दूर किया जा सकता है और उन की हालत कंसे दुरुस्त हो, इस बारे में वह कमेटी सिफारिश करे। इन सिफारिशों में अगर वह समझते हैं कि नहीं बड़े अखबारों को दबाने से ही छोटे अखबार उठ सकते हैं, तो मैं नहीं जानता कि वह क्या सिफारिशें करेंगे, लेकिन कुछ कर सकते हैं।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In view of the fact that Indian language newspapers satisfy the demands of the largest number of people, what special facilities are being made available to these papers to fight against those, big moneyed papers, which are in a position to devour all these small papers?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have taken many steps. The recent step about this newsprint, the hon. Member must have seen. When we announced the cut, we have completely exempted at least those newspapers which were consuming only 500 tons. We have taken certain other steps also with regard to advertisement and other things, and we have tried to help them as far as possible, but not being fully satisfied, we have appointed this committee to suggest further in detail what improvements can be effected, so that the condition of these small and language newspapers can be improved.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the composition of the committee was being finalised, but so far as the terms of reference were concerned, he has not made any mention. What are the terms of reference? Have they been finalised, and if so, what are they?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The terms of reference have made clear in the reply itself. What else?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से जो दैनिक साप्ताहिक और पाक्षिक समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं उनके प्रति अंग्रेजी भाषा में निरुलने वाले दैनिक पत्रों और मैनजीनों की अनेका अधिक उदासीनता का व्यवहार सरकार करती है। यदि हाँ, तो इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं कबूल नहीं करता कि सरकार उनके प्रति उदासीन है।

असल में हम अपनी तरफ से उदासीन नहीं हैं। लेकिन कोई आदमी अपना जज नहीं हो सकता। हमने इसके लिये यह कमेटी बनाई है कि अगर कोई दिक्कतें हों तो वह बतलाये। अगर कमेटी ने हमारी तरफ नजर उठाई और समझा कि हम उदासीन हैं, तो हम इस पर संतुष्ट होंगे।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भारतीय भाषाओं का जिक्र हमारे संविधान में है, चूँकि उनके अलावा भी अन्य भारतीय भाषा में समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं, जैसे कि भोजपुरी में, तो उनके बारे में भी कमेटी विचार करेगी या नहीं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर ऐसे कोई अखबार होंगे तो उनके बारे में भी सोचा जायेगा। लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि डाय-लेक्शन में कोई अखबार निकलते हैं या नहीं। लेकिन अगर लंग्वेज पेंचर में वे आ जाते हैं और कमेटी उन पर विचार करना चाहती है तो हम रोकथाम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि सालों से सुन रहे हैं कि एक कमेटी स्थापित की जायेगी, आज भी यही बात है कि समिति स्थापित होगी। जब इसके निर्णय करने में इतनी देर लग गई तो उसके फंक्शन करने में कितनी देर लगेगी। क्या कोई समय सरकार बतला सकती है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मालूम होना चाहिये कि कमेटी बनाई गई है। लेकिन कुछ फर्मेलिटी होती है। जो जो मेम्बर बने हैं उनके पास पत्र लिखे गये हैं। उनकी अनुमति आ जानी चाहिये। दो चार रोज की बात है। देर की बात नहीं है, आप तसल्ली रखें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबार हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दी के हों या दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के, वे इसलिये नहीं चल पा रहे हैं कि

देशी भाषाओं के दूरमुद्रक नहीं हैं। जब तक अंग्रेजी दूरमुद्रक समाप्त करके देशी भाषाओं के दूरमुद्रक नहीं बन जाते तब तक देशी समाचारपत्रों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सकेगा। क्या इस पर भी मन्त्रालय विचार कर रहा है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पूर्णमुद्रक क्या है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : टेलिप्रिटर।

Shri Kapur Singh: Does he not know a simple word like *durmudrak*?

Mr. Speaker: It is not known to every one. I also did not know.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कभी कभी अंग्रेजी शब्द जल्दी से समझ में आते हैं, उनकी हिन्दी...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शब्द तो बहुत आसान है, भले ही मन्त्री महोदय न समझें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं कहता कि आसान नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि मुझे उसका पता नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मन्त्री महोदय का न समझना मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय का न समझना, जरा मुझे कह लेने दीजिये, मुझे थोड़ी सी उस पर प्राप्ति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं समझा तो मैं छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हूँ, और क्या कहूँ।
डा० सरोजिनी महिषी :

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जवाब रावाल में ही है।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether this Committee will also

consider the inconvenience caused to the language newspapers due to shortage of newsprint and also due to want of a uniform policy in the allotment of newspaper quota to the different States?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On that also, the Committee has been asked to submit its report.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: सूचना मन्त्रालय की जितनी विज्ञप्तियाँ होती हैं, हैंड आउट्स होते हैं, वे सब अंग्रेजी माध्यम के द्वारा छोटे पत्रों को दिये जाते हैं। इस लिये जो अशुद्धित समाचार होते हैं वे जन्म तक उतनी अच्छी तरह नहीं पहुँच पाते जितनी अच्छी तरह पहुँचने चाहियें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सूचना मन्त्रालय के द्वारा मन्त्री माधव द्विवेदी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से समाचार-पत्रों को समाचार आदि दिये जाने का प्रवर्धन करेंगे।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: हम सोचेंगे कि इसके लिये क्या किया जा सकता है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाखन: जिला स्तर पर जो अखबार चलते हैं वे ठीक रीति से चलें इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक क्या क्या सहूलियतें दी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी तो सवाल यह है कि यह कमेटी क्या करेगी।

Peace keeping Operations of U.N.

*1016. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 704 on the 23rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) the financial contribution made by India to the United Nations towards peace keeping operations in the Congo and Gaza strip, the figure for each being given separately;

(b) the names of member-States of the U.N. who have defaulted payment of such financial dues; and

(c) whether any estimate, has been made of the total annual cost to the U.N. for permanent peace keeping force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2699/64].

(c) No, Sir. So far no permanent peace-keeping force has been constituted by the United Nations nor are there firm and agreed proposals about the number of troops in such a force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement shows the contribution by India in dollars and not in rupees. India's contribution is 2 million and odd dollars in respect of the UNEF for Gaza strip and 3 million and odd dollars for the Congo operations. The number of defaulting States is 63 in respect of the Gaza strip operations and nearly 72 for the Congo operations. May I know on what basis this contribution is computed and is it a fact that this matter of contribution to the peace-keeping operations in the Congo and Gaza strip was referred at one stage to the World Court at The Hague and in spite of their verdict recognising the obligations of members to pay up their contribution to the peace-keeping operations, several countries including the big powers like the Soviet Union and France have refused to contribute to the operations, and if so, when the matter was raised in the United Nations, what reasons were given by the Governments of those countries, including Soviet Union and France for not contributing to the peace-keeping operations? Are they not interested in keeping peace in the world?

Mr. Speaker: If all of them are to be answered, it will take at least three minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is simple, Sir. Was the matter referred to the Hague Court and in spite of

its verdict that some States have refused to pay, and what are the reasons for non-payment?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The reasons are many. For instance, USSR refused to pay on the basis that any decision with regard to such expenditure must be with the consent of the Security Council and as you know, Sir, Security Council decisions, in order to be valid, must have the concurrence of all the five permanent members. France refused to pay on the basis that nothing is binding unless the member concerned agrees to it. Since France has not individually agreed to the decision, France is not paying. UAR refused to pay because it said the operations in Gaza strip should be paid for by the aggressors. Other States did not pay because of financial difficulties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is our country one of the few countries which have recognised the obligations in full and paid up the contributions full with no arrears outstanding? Is it not a fact, with regard to part (c) of the question, that there is a proposal in the United Nations for a permanent peace-keeping force, for which the Scandinavian countries have already constituted a nucleus?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: What is his question? He has made a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact.....

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a fact that some of the Scandinavian countries, Netherlands and Canada have stand-by forces to be given to the UN whenever it is needed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should we continue to pay in full when so many richer countries are not paying at all?

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons, when so many richer countries and more powerful countries

have not paid the contributions, why we only should pay in full though we are a poor country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Under article 17(2) of the United Nations Charter the expenses of the organisation shall be borne by the members of the organisation. We feel that the peace-keeping operations undertaken by the U.N. is a collective responsibility of all the members, and therefore we pay our share.

Shri Daji: May I know how many countries in all have refused to pay or have not paid?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is given in the statement. 63 countries have not paid.

Shri Nath Pal: We have very faithfully and loyally discharged our obligations to the United Nations including the payment of these dues which we can hardly afford. May I know, since we have been contributing to this peace-making effort of the United Nations, in view of the failure of the United Nations to secure the vacation of Pakistani aggression in Kashmir and in view of the Security Council being used as a platform for anti-Indian calumnies and slanderous attack by Pakistan, whether the Government is thinking of telling the Security Council that unless it succeeds in meeting our main complaint of vacating aggression in Kashmir and prevents the use of the Security Council as a body for anti-Indian propaganda, we may have to think about our own payment?

Mr. Speaker: It is a long statement.

Shri Nath Pal: It is a question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is a long statement, and Shri Nath Pal will realise.....

Shri Nath Pal: When we go on paying money to a body which does not remove our grievances.....

Mr. Speaker: But not all these things can be put together.

Shri Nath Pal: What is the peace-making mission then?

Mr. Speaker: That can be argued, but not put as a supplementary.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is the U.N. Observers Team on the Kashmir front. Has Government striven to persuade the U.N. by which we can make payment in rupees to the U.N. Observers Team here and thus save dollars on the other end?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I cannot answer that question, when I do not understand what the question is.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a possibility that we make payments in rupees instead of paying in dollars.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is an agreement by which a certain portion of payment is in rupees.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion it was stated that by trying to paralyse the UNO by means of financial veto the Soviet Union was trying to strike a political bargain and press for the admission of Red China into the U.N. Now, Sir, because these conditions do not exist and the Soviet Union is no more interested in Red China, may I know whether our Government have tried to ascertain from the U.N. Headquarters or directly from Soviet Russia why she has not so far tried to withdraw from the original rigid position?

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with the present question?

Shri Hem Barua: It is connected with it.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; that connection should not be carried so far. I am sorry I have to refuse that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the U.N. Secretariat is taking any steps or action to persuade the defaulting countries to pay and has addressed the communication to our Government also in this connection; if so, what are the proposals and what is our reaction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have pointed out earlier in the answer,

we have always maintained that the peace-keeping operations undertaken by the UNO is a collective responsibility and that stand remains.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether they have received any communication from the U.N. Secretariat in this connection to persuade or to take action against the defaulting countries; if so, what is the reaction that we have indicated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This matter is constantly before the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary General is aware of it. These countries are constantly asked to pay back the arrears.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that we are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange, why is it that the Government has not thought it proper to ask the United Nations' permission to make these payments up to five million dollars only in terms of rupees and then be exempted from the operation of that particular clause which insists upon a particular proportion of whatever we have to pay to be paid in foreign exchange?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether we have made any attempts to make that payment in rupees expressing our inability to make all that huge payments in dollars?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Payment is not only made in dollars but in various other currencies also. According to the needs of the United Nations and according to our capacity to handle it we pay.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri R. G. Dubey.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Question No. 1017.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I suggest that Question No. 1027 may also be answered along with this?

Mr. Speaker: Is it on the same subject? Is the hon. Minister willing to answer them together?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): Yes, Sir; they can be answered together.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then Question 1017 and 1027 may be answered together.

Raid by Pakistani Razakars

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- *1017. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 25th March, 1964 regarding the penetration of Pakistan Armed Razakars from across the Cease-fire Line near Uri into Kashmir and reported clash with the Indian patrol; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the night of 23rd/24th March, 1964, a large party of Pakistan Razakars crossed the cease-fire line about 4 miles south-east of Uri and intruded about 2000 yards into our territory. An Army patrol engaged this party for about half an hour. The Pakistan raiders, thereafter, fled across the cease-fire line, leaving behind 24 dead. Some arms and ammunition and one green flag with symbols were recovered from the place of the incident. There were no casualties on our side. A cease-fire violation complaint has been lodged with the U.N. Military Observers; their verdict is awaited.

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Violation of cease-fire line by Pakistanis

*1027. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani armed personnel recently trespassed into an Indian village called Deong near the cease-fire line in Jammu;

(b) if so, whether they killed and decapitated some Indian citizens; and

(c) the broad outlines of the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):
(a) to (c). On the morning of 24th March 1964, a resident of Sehri, Police Station Nowshera, was murdered by Pakistan Occupied Kashmir miscreants, at village Ding where he had gone to cut grass. The miscreants took away the head of the victim. The place of occurrence of the incident is about a mile inside the cease-fire line and 8 miles south-east of Police Station Nowshera. The local police are investigating the case.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know how far this place Uri is located from the cease-fire line, whether any Razakars were captured and whether any important information was made available in the course of interrogation?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is on our side of the cease-fire line. The distance may be about 5 to 6 miles. The incident that took place has been stated in the answer. The place where the incident took place has also been stated in the answer.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I wanted to know whether any of the Razakars were captured alive, whether they were interrogated and whether any useful information was made available by them?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No Razakars were captured.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether this is a regular strategy of the Pakistan army authorities to send Razakars in branches here to probe any weak points in our defence; if so.

whether adequate action has been taken by this Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): This appears to be their pattern of movement from that side, and this seems to be the pattern of our reply to them also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has been the response to our request for increase in the number of United Nations Military Observers on the cease-fire line, and may I know what has happened in those cases where the Observers gave the verdict in our favour, and Pakistan was held to be guilty? I want to know what further action has been taken on those cases?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about our request for additional number of Observers. This is being taken through the External Affairs Ministry. I have no information on that point about additional number of Observers. Normally, these decisions are brought to the U.N. Observers and they are supposed to take action on them.

Mr. Speaker: What happened to our complaint which we had made last time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Military Observers found Pakistan guilty in certain cases. I want to know what happened after that. Have the papers been filed or any action has been taken on them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the number of Observers to be increased, we have taken up the matter with them and, I am told, they have agreed for the increase in the number of Observers. That was one part of the question. About what happens to the decisions when given, I think, personally I cannot say about what happens after decisions are taken. But, certainly, it is a case in our favour about breach of cease-fire.

Shri Nath Pal: This is a question which should be answered by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given before. The Minister answered it earlier that there is a record of everyday's happenings, such happenings are entered there and ultimately filed.

Shri Nath Pal: You will remember, Sir, that this has happened quite frequently during the past. Even today's papers carry the news item that UN Observers have found Pakistan guilty of violating the cease-fire line. In three incidents that took place Pakistan's guilt has been very clearly established. May I know whether after the findings of the UN Observers are received we sit quietly over them and no further action is taken regarding the aggression? I can understand the difficulty of the Defence Minister. Let the Minister of External Affairs reply to that.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already answered this question here. The position is that the reports of the UN observers are filed and no action is taken on them.

Mr. Speaker: Was it ever used for any purpose or not?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Not that I know of.

Shri Nath Pal: Then why do we have it at all?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to reports that Pakistani military personnel are receiving military training in the United States as well as in China and also there is an arms aid pact, or secret military pact between Pakistan and China and, if so, does the Government, rather the Prime Minister, proposes to bring these facts as well as Pakistan's increasing bellicosity on the cease-fire line to the notice of the member-States of the Commonwealth, of which India and Pakistan also are supposed to be members? Is the Prime Minister attending the Commonwealth Conference?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। बिन

विभाग के माननीय मन्त्री को इस प्रकार के प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने नज़ीर पेश कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे तो इतिफ़ाक़ नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि जब विद्‌आउट पोर्टफ़ोलियो के मिनिस्टर बनाये गये उसमें प्रेसीडेंट की तरफ़ से यह कहा गया था कि जो काम प्राइम मिनिस्टर देंगे वह काम वह मन्त्री जो करेंगे। अब इसका जवाब प्राइम मिनिस्टर उन्हें देने को कहते हैं तो वह उसका जवाब देंगे। उसमें व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह उठता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसमें नहीं उठता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि जो कुछ आपको फ़ैसला देना हो वह मेरी पूरी बात सुन कर ही आप दें। आखिर उन चीज़ों के करने का कोई एक तरीका है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब बात यह है कि कुछ चीज़ें ऐसी एग्जिडेंट होती हैं कि पहले के दो, तीन शब्द कह देने से यह पता चल जाता है कि अब आगे आप क्या आगुमेंट देंगे। इसलिये आप जो इसको डेवलप करना चाहते हैं तो आप चाहे इसे किन्नाही डेवलप करते चले जाइये, आखिर में इस बात पर आइयेगा कि इन का प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सवालों का जवाब देने का अधिकार है या नहीं। आखिर में इसी पर आइयेगा। इसके लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो नॉटिफ़िकेशन हुआ था वह यही हुआ था कि जो काम प्राइम मिनिस्टर देंगे वह यह करेंगे। इस वास्ते यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप केवल मेरा नतीजा जानते हैं। मैं खुद नहीं जानता था इन सब चीज़ों के बारे

में जब तक कि मैंने जैनिंग्स की काबीना सरकार की किताब नहीं पढ़ी। सब चीज़ों की या ऐसी चीज़ों की नक़ल हम अंग्रेज़ों की करते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेज़ों ने उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नज़ीरें पेश की हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बहुत बड़ा है। जब हम मिनिस्टरी की डिमाण्ड्स आयें या फ़ाइनेंस बिल आयें उस वक़्त यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य उठा सकते हैं लेकिन क्वेश्चन ओवर में सप्लीमेंटरीज़ में यह चीज़ कैसे उठाई जा सकती है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय क्या अपनी मनमानी चला सकते हैं? क्या वह किसी भी मुहकमे का किसी भी आदमी को दे सकते हैं? है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चीज़ क्वेश्चन ओवर में फ़ैसल नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं... (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपके कहने से रुकता हूँ लेकिन आखिर अधर से यह हो क्या रहा है? आपका कहना है कि मैं उनके लिए झुंड का शब्द इस्तेमाल न करूँ लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आपके कहने से रुकता हूँ लेकिन अगर मुझे वह झुंड इस तरह से दबाता रहेगा तो कैसे बहस हो पायेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी बहुत माननीय सदस्य क्वेश्चन ओवर में नहीं उठा सकते। अगर आप बहस उठाना चाहते हैं तो कोई और मौका तलाश करिये। इस वक़्त तो सप्ली-मेंटरीज़ पुट किये जा रहे हैं इसलिए इस वक़्त कोई मंतर ओफ़ पालिसी नहीं आ सकता, कोई ऐसा डिमिशन नहीं आ सकता। इसलिए इस बात पर बहस करने के लिये यह मौका नहीं है। अगर इस पर उन्हें बहस चलानी हो

तो वे उसके लिए श्रीर मौका तलाश करें।
श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब सदन को सुनने दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मन्त्री अपनी मनमानी नहीं चला सकते हैं, किसी काबिना सरकार की किताब की मातहत में रहते हुए ही वह चल सकते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इस वक्त व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shall I repeat my question?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I remember the two points raised by the hon. Member. Firstly, he asked whether we have kept the Commonwealth countries and others in touch or informed of the developments on the cease-fire line and the Pakistan's bellicosity in that matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And also the Pakistan military personnel being trained in China and the United States and the reported secret military pact between Pakistan and China.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as the latter part is concerned Government may know something about it but it is difficult to communicate that to other governments purely on the basis of guess work or some confidential information. In regard to other matters, we have kept in touch with the other countries and informed them about these matters. Our Ambassadors give definite or specific information in this regard to the Heads of States and other Ministers of those governments. Then, on the question how the reports are utilised, as far as I know, they are registered and recorded. It may be that if there is any specific discussion of this matter in the United Nations or the Security Council, the record of

the UN Observers will be of help to us. I think that is the only purpose; nothing beyond that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the reaction of the other member-countries of the Commonwealth?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the repeated violations of the cease-fire line by the Razakars and also by armed Pakistanis may I know whether the United Nations observers stationed in Kashmir have drawn the attention of the Security Council to this fact?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think they are expected to do it. I presume they must have taken it up with the United Nations as such.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is very unfortunate that we have not received any satisfactory answer. Somebody should know the position either the Minister of External Affairs or the Minister of Defence. Now every answer is given hypothetically.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रजाकार पाकिस्तान की एक गैर-सरकारी आर्गनाइजेशन है तो इस तरह की एक गैर-सरकारी आर्गनाइजेशन से भिड़ने की यह सरकार स्वयं क्यों तालीफ़ गवारा करती है, यह काम वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ को क्यों नहीं सौंपती है ?

श्री बड़े : हम तैयार हैं।

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

श्री बड़े : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि केवल रजाकार पाकिस्तान से भेजे गये थे, पाकिस्तान से जो उनको शस्त्रास्त्र मिले हैं वह पाकिस्तान निर्मित दिये जा रहे हैं या वह किस देश के शस्त्रास्त्र थे ? क्या इसकी आपने कोई तलाश की है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir. Certainly, we have gone into the types of ammunitions and arms that we have found. In some cases, we have found that those are arms which Pakistan

received at the time of partition. Some of the grenades etc. were found to be Pakistan manufactured ones.

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Mr. Speaker: I think Shri Nath Pai had been given a chance. Shri Pandey.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether any enquiries were made about the make of the weapons and ammunition that were captured?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given this information only just now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know the information at the disposal of government. There were raids from Pakistan in 1947. Now there are raids by Razakars. Is there any connection between the two? The hon. Minister has said that only the patterns are different.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sometimes they are raiders; sometimes they are Razakars; sometimes they are the local people and sometimes people trained by POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir).

Shri Tyagi: As far as I know, and the world also knows, a number of verdicts have gone against Pakistan with regard to their aggression on the cease-fire line. May I know why the Government did not move the Security Council on the question of raids or give an ultimatum that if these things go on we shall march our army and occupy our part of Kashmir?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry that this question should be put to us directly, because in all humility I would suggest to the House that these are matters on which much could be said on both sides. Therefore, I would beg of the House not to press this matter. Whatever is considered essential, we will certainly take up and we will try to do whatever is best in the circumstances.

12.00 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw your attention to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in reply to a

question earlier when he said that if necessary we would cross the cease-fire line? The hon. Minister without Portfolio is now trying to whittle down that statement . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: He said, Sir, that much can be said on both sides. By this, I suppose he did not mean to equate the aggressor and the victim of aggression and that India and Pakistan are on the same level. We know that is not what he meant: we are not on the same level and Pakistan cannot say what we can say regarding Kashmir . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no doubt about it that Pakistan has been definitely more aggressive.....

Shri Nath Pai: More aggressive? . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The word 'more' should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should resume their seats.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore City): More aggressive than was the case formerly.

Shri Ranga: You are an ex-Chief Minister; you should be able to understand things better.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनती करता हूँ कि दो प्रधान मंत्री होने का नतीजा तो आप ने देख लिया और उसके साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा बुलवा कर आप माननीय शास्त्री जी पर जुल्म कर रहे हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I request that I be allowed to complete what I wanted to say? It was more aggressive and in fact much more aggressive than before . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must hear the answer. How can we anticipate things? Question Hour is over. We shall take next business.

Regarding Starred Question No. 1018

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request, Sir, that Question No. 1018 be allowed to be taken up? In fact you allowed the other day, on the last occasion, this very question after the Question Hour was over—minorities in East Pakistan. It was allowed by you after the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You say that you did not allow it that day, Sir or you are not allowing it today?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it today.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्व पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू लड़कियों का अपहरण

*१०१८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री पूर्व पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू लड़कियों के अपहरण के बारे में २० मार्च, १९६४ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय उप-उच्चायुक्त से कोई उत्तर मिल गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं अन्य स्रोतों से भी जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार किस निश्चय पर पहुंची है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। ढाका-स्थित हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर ने लिखा है कि यह खबर सही नहीं है।

इसके अलावा हिन्दी के जिस समाचार-पत्र में यह खबर छपी थी, उससे पूछा गया किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई और जानकारी प्राप्त न हो सकी।

(ग) इस खबर में कोई मचाई नहीं मालूम होती।

Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

*1019. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 171 on the 25th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of appointment of a Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Disarmament

{ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
*1020. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kachhavaia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) which nation States have expressed their willingness to co-operate with others in bringing about general and universal disarmament;

(b) which have categorically refused to do so; and

(c) on what grounds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) All States have declared themselves in favour of the goal of general and complete disarmament. However, there might perhaps have been more effective co-operation among

States had it not been for the considerable divergence of views on the manner and means of attaining the goal of total disarmament.

- (b) None.
- (c) Does not arise.

Central Tea Wage Board

*1021. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 180 on the 25th November, 1963 and state:

- (a) whether the Central Tea Wage Board has since submitted its final report;
- (b) if so, the main recommendations of the Board; and
- (c) if not, the stage at which their study stands at present and when the report is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Board has completed public hearings and is now holding meetings to finalise its conclusions. It is not possible at this stage to say when the final report would be submitted by the Board.

Employment Potential of Industries

*1022. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a survey of the employment potential of various industries in the country was made by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges recently; and
- (b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.

Chinese Arms Aid to Pakistan

*1023. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made in New York on the 20th March, 1964 by Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, indicating that Pakistan Government would accept China's arms aid, if necessary, to repel India's aggression across the Kashmir Cease-fire Line;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the same has been conveyed to the prominent members of the United Nations, specially the members of Pakistan in NATO, SEATO and CENTO?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The statement of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has been reported variously by newspapers in India, Pakistan and abroad. It was vaguely worded and perhaps intended to mean differently to different people. It is clear, however, that he refrained from saying that Pakistan would not accept China's help against India. Government have taken note of the statement.

- (c) No, Sir.

Technical Aid from West Germany

*1025. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Gahmari:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany Government have decided to initiate a programme for India on the lines of the American Peace Corps, for rendering technical aid for Indian industry and agriculture; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the aid programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken so far.

Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations

*1026. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the Ambassadors-level conference of 25 non-aligned countries held in March, 1964 in Colombo for drawing out plans for a non-aligned summit meet; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2700/64].

(b) Government welcomes the decisions taken.

भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों का अग्रहरण

२०७१. श्री तन सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १६ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को पाकिस्तानी लोग राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले जैसलमेर के गांव, डिगा से दो भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों और कुछ मवेशियों को उठा कर ले गये थे ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों और मवेशियों को वापस लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

प्रधान मंत्री, वंशेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) :

(क) जी हाँ ; यह वाक्या १० दिसम्बर, १९६३ को हुआ था ।

(ख) सम्बद्ध पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों से इस मामले में लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है ।

(ग) भविष्य में इस तरह की बारदातें न होने पायें, इसके लिए एहतियाती कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सैनिक, नाविक तथा वायु-सैनिक बोर्ड

२०७२. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सैनिक, नाविक तथा वायु-सैनिक बोर्ड स्थायी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस-किस जिले में ; और

(ग) किन-किन बोर्डों को टेलिफोन उपलब्ध किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) किसी भी बोर्ड को टेलीफोन नहीं दिया गया है । जिले के सैनिक, नाविक तथा वायु-सैनिक बोर्डों के सभापति जिले के मजिस्ट्रेट भी हैं और उनके पास टेलीफोन हैं ।

House Building Society, Ambala Cantt.

2073. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1631 on the 25th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Ambala Cantt. Mata Kasturba Co-operative House Building Society has been given the required land for promoting the cooperation movements in the Cantt. Board's; and

(b) if not, when the land is likely to be allotted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A decision has been taken to lease the land to the Society and the form of lease is under examination. The land will be allotted to the Society shortly.

Ambala Cantt. Sweepers

2074. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the sweepers employed under the Cantonment Board, Ambala regarding non-payment of the arrears of increment; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No representation has been received in the matter from the sweepers employed under the Cantonment Board, Ambala. The local Balmik Sabha has, however, represented that the additional dearness allowance admissible to the Ambala Cantonment Board from 1st April, 1961 should be paid to them in cash and not in the form of National Plan Savings Certificates. The additional dearness allowance is being paid to the employees of the Cantonment Board in the form of National Plan Savings Certificates, on the basis of the position obtaining in the case of employees of the Punjab Government. This is also in accordance with the National Industrial Tribunal's Award.

I.A.F. Grounded Aircraft

2075. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grounded aircraft with the I.A.F. at present;

(b) since when they have been grounded; and

(c) the number of them which are beyond repairs?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Nil. But some aircraft are always on periodical maintenance or temporarily unserviceable.

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

Indians in East African Countries

2076. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 457 on the 26th November, 1963 and state Government's response to the representations made by representatives of the persons of Indian origin, including Goans in East Africa to the Deputy Minister of External Affairs during his visit to those countries?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government have carefully considered all the representations received and have taken the following action:—

(1) Customs facilities, baggage rules and import trade control have been relaxed to a very liberal extent in favour of persons of Indian origin from East Africa who wish to migrate to India for permanent resettlement.

(2) Ministry of External Affairs are in touch with other Ministries of the Government of India and with State Governments in the matter of extending to such repatriates facilities in the matter of their rehabilitation and re-employment in India.

(3) Clarifications asked for by members of the Goan community in the matter of acquisition of Indian passports were given to them by the High Commission in Dar-es-Salaam. Indian passports to Goans are being issued liberally.

Scheduled Castes on Employment Exchange Registers of U.P.

2077. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes registered in various employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the number of such candidates as were provided with employment assistance during 1962 and from January, 1963 to December, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 63,199.

(b) The information is given below:

Year	Number of Scheduled Castes placed in employment
1	2
1962 .	14,420
1963 .	15,084

Trespassing by Pakistanis

2078. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 armed Pakistanis trespassed into Indian territory near Puran Rajbari in Beloniya sub-division in Tripura and attacked the Indians on the 6th February, 1964;

(b) whether the intruders were challenged by the Indian patrol party;

(c) if so, the number arrested; and

(d) whether this is the second time within a month that the raiders came inside the Indian territory in this area?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) None, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

चीनी दूतावास द्वारा 'समाचार' का प्रकाशन

२०७९. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कृष्णाय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित चीनी दूतावास ने 'चीन समाचार' नामक एक समाचार का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन प्रारम्भ किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यह प्रकाशन कितने दिन बाद निकलता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा प्रणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह साप्ताहिक पत्रिका है जिसका पहला अंक १६ जनवरी, १९६४ को निकला था ।

गोआ में गिरजाघरों की मरम्मत

२०४०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोआ में पुराने गिरजाघरों की मरम्मत अथवा उन्हीं से सम्बन्धित किन्हीं अन्य कार्यों के लिये कुछ आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) इसके लिये क्या वर्तमान गोआ सरकार को भी कुछ संकेत अथवा सहयोग दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यह सहयोग किस रूप में और किन शर्तों के साथ रहेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा धनुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने १९६३-६४ के दौरान १७ चुने हुए स्मारकों (मोनूमेंट्स) की मरम्मत के लिये एक लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी ; और १९६४-६५ में दक्षिण-पश्चिम सकिल में इस काम के लिये कुल ५.७३ लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं जिसमें से गोध्रा के स्मारकों के लिए जितने धन की जरूरत होगी उतना उनके लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग गोध्रा, दमन और दीव सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त पुरातत्व समिति को विशेषज्ञ के रूप में सलाह देता है तथा इस विभाग ने पुराने गोध्रा में एक सब-सकिल भी स्थापित किया है । पुराने चुनिन्दा स्मारक जब केन्द्र सरकार के संरक्षण में घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे तब उनकी देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की होगी । केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली आर्थिक प्रयत्न तकनीकी सहायता के साथ कोई शर्त नहीं जुड़ी है ।

505 E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi Cantt.

2081. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inspection team headed by the Commandant, 505 Central Workshop, Delhi Cantt. visited Machinery Sub-Depot (C.O.D.), Delhi Cantt. some time back for inspection of W.3 Machinery;

(b) if so, whether serviceable machinery worth Rs. 50,000 was condemned and the same has been sent to the Salvage Depot; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any enquiry committee to find

out the reason for this loss caused to the State?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. A "Surplus Machinery Screening Board" headed by the Commandant, 505 Central EME Workshop, Delhi Cantonment, has, however, been constituted by Army Headquarters to examine the stock of pre-War W.3 machinery for which there have been no demands for a long time from the users, with a view to:—

(i) explore the possibility of using the machinery against the outstanding demands and future requirements of the Army; and

(ii) make recommendations for the disposal of the machinery for which there may be no requirement.

The Board has not yet completed its work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

China-Pakistan Secret Pact

2082. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that there is an unwritten or secret military pact between China and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the implications and consequences have been or are being studied; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) While there has been increasing evidence of collusion between China and Pakistan in various fields, there is no information of any military pact having been concluded between the two countries.

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

Employment Officers in Delhi Administration

2083. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Employment Officers in Delhi Administration are held by persons drawn on deputation from outside;

(b) the maximum period for which such Officers are allowed to be on deputation;

(c) whether the Officers are allowed to continue even after the expiry of the fixed period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes; some posts of Employment Officers are held by officers drawn on deputation from corresponding cadres of State Employment Services and others from Provincial Civil Services and others.

(b) Normal period of deputation is 4 years.

(c) and (d). Yes; each case is considered on merits.

Employment Exchange for Handicapped Persons

2084. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) when the Employment Exchange for handicapped persons in Delhi was opened;

(b) the staff sanctioned for that Exchange;

(c) the average monthly expenditure of the Exchange for the last one year; and

(d) the number of blind persons offered employment through the Exchange so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 1-3-1961.

(b) Sub-Regional Employment Officer .. One
Stenographer .. One
Upper Division Clerk .. One
Peon .. One
Sweeper .. One

(c) Rs. 2,700/-.

(d) 101.

Employment Officers Going Abroad

2085. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employment Officers under the Delhi Administration were sent to America under T.C.M.;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for selection of the officers; and

(c) whether it is a fact that only officers drawn on deputation from outside were selected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The officers were selected for training abroad on the basis of their relative suitability-cum-merit, taking into account their experience in the Employment Service, work on which actually engaged and the field of training.

(c) Yes. The selections are however, based solely on the criteria mentioned above without regard to States from which the officers hailed.

Employment Exchanges

2086. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges proposed to be opened in

various States (State-wise) during 1964-65; and

(b) the names of places where they will be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2701/64.]

लखनऊ हवाई अड्डा

२०८७. श्री सूरज लाल वर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ में बख्शी का तालाब पर जो हवाई अड्डा बना है उसके लिये कितना क्षेत्र सरकार ने धोर लेने का विचार किया है;

(ख) अजित की जाने वाली भूमि में कौन-कौन से गांव पड़ रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उन गांवों के किसानों को कब मुआवजा देगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) इस बात का अन्तिम-रूप में अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है कि ठीक ठीक कितनी जमीन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी; किन्तु ऐसा विचार किया जाता है कि हवाई अड्डे पर जिन निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है उनके लिये प्रायः ५०० एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता के मुकाबले में ४११ एकड़ जमीन अधिगृहीत की जा चुकी है और उसे प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इसका प्रभाव भोवी, पाचिम गांव, परंजपुर, रुधर, विश्रामपुर तथा मसरिया गांवों पर पड़ेगा।

(ग) पूरा तथा अन्तिम मुआवजा भूमि-अधिग्रहण कलक्टर, लखनऊ द्वारा

घन-राशि का निर्णय करने के बाद कौरन दे दिया जायेगा। इसी बीच में १,३०,२१६ रुपये अन्तरिम मुआवजा अधिगृहीत जमीन के लिये दे दिया गया है।

Cantonment Board, Ambala

2088. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of house and water tax, amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs are still to be realised by the Cantonment Board, Ambala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the post of Tax Superintendent is lying vacant for about 3 years; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to get the arrears realised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The arrears amount to about Rs. 5.50 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 1,66,076 due from evacuee properties.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken by the Cantonment Board to recover the arrears from the owners/occupiers of properties, under the provisions of Cantonments Act, 1924. The question of filling the post of Tax Superintendent will also be pursued with the Cantonment Board.

Military Nursing Schools

{ Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
2089. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Military Nursing Schools in the country and their locations;

(b) whether Government propose to start a new school at Poona; and

(c) if so, when and the estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There are 5 such Schools. They are located at Military Hospitals Delhi Cantonment, Poona, Lucknow and Jullundur and at I.N.H. S. Asvini (Bombay).

(b) No; but it has been decided to convert the existing Probationer Nurses School at Poona into a Nursing College and establish another Probationer Nurses School at No. 8 Air Force Hospital, Secunderabad.

(c) The expenditure in respect of the Nursing College which will be established at Poona is estimated at Rs. 55,470 (initial) and Rs. 77,500 per annum (recurring).

Indians in Mozambique

2090. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the latest steps taken to safeguard the rights of Indian in Mozambique; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of Mexico, who have been looking after our interests in Portugal and her overseas colonies, have been requested to depute a representative of theirs to Mozambique to look into the problems resulting from the action taken by the Portuguese authorities against Indian nationals residing there. The Government of India understand that the Mexican Government are actively considering this matter and that final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Film on Removal of Untouchability

2091. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the production of a film on the removal of untouchability; and

(b) when it is likely to be released?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) The producer has, in March 1964, submitted a revised script which is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) The date of release cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Pak. Protest against Delhi Mayor's Speech

2092. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Kachhavalaya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has lodged a protest with India against the speech delivered by Delhi Mayor at the civic reception to the Iraqi President in Delhi;

(b) if so, what objections were raised by her; and

(c) Government's reply thereto?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The protest note alleged that the Mayor had indulged in unwarranted and malicious attacks against Pakistan in the presence of the Head of a State, with whose country Pakistan has friendly relations. It also speaks of discourtesy and violation of diplomatic etiquette.

(c) The Pakistan Note is under examination and a suitable reply will be sent.

Civil Administration in NEFA

2093. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether our civil administration has now been completely extended into NEFA even into the areas occupied by China during her 1962 attack on that part of the territory?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic

Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. All administrative centres which were functioning in NEFA immediately before the Chinese attack of 1962 have been re-established.

Employment in Steel Processing Industries

2094. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of labour employed in steel processing and steel fabricating industries;

(b) whether the employment in the above industries during the last six months is on the increase or decrease; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full employment in these industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) to (c). Information is not available.

Social Security Schemes

2095. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

— (a) whether it has been decided to utilize the services of voluntary agencies for the administration of the social security schemes; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for the selection of the voluntary agency?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Relief and Assistance Fund Scheme circulated to State Governments for implementation on a pilot basis, provides for grant of assistance to handicapped persons through Social Assistance Bureaux to be set up by Civil Bodies. Under the Scheme, the State Governments who will be responsible for its overall control, may also ask well-established voluntary organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Rama Krishna Mission and the Red Cross Society, through the Civic Bodies, to undertake the work of social assistance on a similar basis.

It is expected that only such agencies as are well-established and organised and have a standing and reputation recognised all over the country or in a particular State should be entrusted with the implementation of the scheme.

Beacon Project

2096. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 442 on the 25th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any irregularities or malpractices have been alleged against the Beacon Project and found correct;

(b) whether any inquiry is in progress; and

(c) if so, by whom?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Some allegations of corruption on the part of some officials of Western Base Workshop are being investigated by the S.P.E. The investigation is in progress.

परमवीर चक्र

२०६७. श्री तन सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में प्रदत्त तीन परमवीर चक्रों के अतिरिक्त स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद अब तक और कितने परमवीर चक्र प्रदान किये गये हैं;

(ख) ये किम्-किम् को प्रदान किये गये और कब किये गये ; और

(ग) उनके परिवारों को क्या-क्या ऋण अथवा आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में पुरस्कार दिये गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) छ: ।

(ख) जिन लोगों को यह दिये गये हैं तथा जिन तारीखों को इनकी अधिसूचना हो गई है वह निम्नांकित है :—

नाम	तारीख जिसको यह प्रदान गजट में अधिसूचित किया गया
१. मेजर सोमनाथ शर्मा (ग्राई सी-५२१) बुमायू (मरणोप- रान्त)	२६-१-१९५०
२. नं० २२३५६ लांस नायक करम सिंह एम एम सिंह रेजी- मेंट	२६-१-१९५०
३. मविण्ड लेफ्टि० आर० आर० राने (एस एस १४२४६) इंजीनियर्स	२१-६-१९५०
४. नं० २७३७३ नायक जदुनाथ सिंह राज- पूत रेजीमेंट (मरणोपरान्त)	११-१२-१९५०
५. नं० २५३१५६२ सी० एच० एम० पीरू सिंह राज० राइ० (मरणोपरान्त)	२६-१-१९५२
६. कप्तान जी० एस० मलारिया (ग्राई सी०-४६७) गोरखा राइ० (मरणोपरान्त)	२४-१-१९६२

(ग) इस विषय में वित्तन सूचन आसानी से प्राप्त नहीं है कि पदक मिलने वाले लोगों या उनके निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को वास्तव में कतनी धन-राशि पुरस्कार के रूप में या

आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दी गई है। वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक परमवीर चक्र पाने वाले को (कमीशनड ऑफिसरों को छोड़ कर) या मरणोपरान्त दिये जाने वाले के निकटतम सम्बन्धी को भारत सरकार ५० रुपये प्रति मास आर्थिक भत्ता देती है। जब परमवीर चक्र पाये हुए को फिर दूसरी बार पदक मिलता है तो उसे वास्तविक परमवीर चक्र के स्थान पर परमवीर चक्र या फीता मिलता है। इस प्रकार पाये गए प्रत्येक फीते के लिये उसे २० रुपये प्रति मास और मिलता है। ये भत्ते दो जन्मदिवसों तक मिलते हैं अर्थात् पाने वाले की जन्मदिनी तक और उसके मरने के बाद उसकी विधवा को। इसके अतिरिक्त परमवीर चक्र पाने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसके पद के विषय में बिना कोई भेदभाव दिये ही कुछ नगद धन दिया जाता है या वह प्रदेश सरकार कुछ जमीन देती है जहाँ या वह रहने वाला होता है। इस प्रकार नगद दी जाने वाली धन राशि या जमीन प्रत्येक प्रदेश में भिन्न भिन्न है।

Social Assistance to Aged and the Destitute Persons

2098. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the amount Government propose to spend on social assistance to aged, destitute and the handicapped persons during 1964-65?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): A provision of Rs. 2 crores is available for grant of relief and assistance to handicapped persons during the remaining period of the Third Plan. The State Governments have been requested to introduce the Scheme on a pilot basis. The actual expenditure in 1964-65 will depend on the progress made by the State Governments in setting up pilot projects and the implementation of the Scheme thereafter.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवाद

२०६६. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादक के काम के लिये पर्याप्त कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत के गजट, भाग १ में उनके मंत्रालय की सभी अधिसूचनाओं के हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ प्रकाशित न होने का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस बात का क्या और कब से प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि गजट के भाग १ के सेक्शन ३ और ४ की सभी अधिसूचनाएँ हिन्दी रूपांतर के साथ छपें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) हिन्दी अनुवाद करने के लिये कोई विश्व कर्मचारी नहीं है। सामान्य कर्मचारी जो हिन्दी में योग्यता प्राप्त कर लेते हैं वे ही अनुवाद का काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या अभी भी पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जो भी थोड़े हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनकी सहायता से अधिक से अधिक अधिसूचनाओं को हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान रखने वाले और अधिक कर्मचारियों को अनुवाद कार्य में लगाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। और ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि धीरे धीरे भाग १ के अनुभाग ३ तथा ४ में अधिक से अधिक अधिसूचनाओं को हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ प्रकाशित किया जा सकेगा।

12-04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FLIGHTS OF UNIDENTIFIED PLANES OVER JAMMU

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported flights of unidentified planes over Jammu on the 9th, 11th and 12th April, 1964."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, Government has received a report from Air Headquarters that, on the 9th April 1964, at 10.10 hours, twin trails of a twin-engine jet aircraft were observed over Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir. The trails were seen from North to South and then disappeared into the clouds. The aircraft was flying at a height of about 32,500 feet at a speed of 300 knots per hour. The penetration into Indian territory by the aircraft was about 30 nautical miles. Again on the same day, one single-engine jet aircraft was seen flying over Jammu at 10.13 hours. The aircraft rapidly climbed from 7000 to 30,000 feet. Both the aircraft were Pakistan Air Force aircraft. Flying of aircraft over those areas constitutes a violation of the cease-fire agreement. Cease-fire violation complaints have been lodged with the UN Military Observer in Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

A twin-engined jet reconnaissance aircraft violated Indian air space over Jammu area at 09.24 hours on the 11th April 1964. The penetration was 2 to 3 miles into our territory, west of Jammu. The aircraft was flying at a height of 10,000 to 15,000 feet at a speed of 350 knots per hour. Immediately the aircraft was seen flying over the Indian territory The Indian

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Air Force fighters were directed towards it. The hostile aircraft apparently sighted our fighters and withdrew back to Pakistan territory. A cease-fire violation complaint will be lodged with the UN Military Observer in accordance with the usual procedure.

Certain reports have appeared in the press today about the flights of some aircraft over Jammu on the 12th April, 1964. These aircraft were the Indian Air Force aircraft and there was no violation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the unceasing intrusions by Pakistani aircraft into our air space, may I know whether the Government have given any instructions to pursue these offending aircraft and make more effective arrangements for bringing them down; if so, what are the details, such as can be given to the House by the hon. Minister?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have narrated the instance of the 11th where we asked our fighters to pursue those aircraft. As a result of that they withdrew. Those instructions persist and will persist.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only the signatories.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We have signed.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling him.

Shri Nath Pai: On the previous occasion the hon. Defence Minister told the House that since the penetration by the offending aircraft was only 3 nautical miles we could not punish them. This time it has been admitted that one of the offending aircraft was flying at a low height of 10,000 to 15,000 feet and the other at a height of 32,000 feet or so but the latter had penetrated to the depth of 30 nautical miles. May I know as to how it is that even on this occasion

we failed in pursuing or bringing down the aircraft?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It was not a question of two or three miles—whatever the distance that they come in, certainly it is a violation—but it is a question of our fighters being ready flying in the air to receive them for a hot reception. Really speaking, it is a question of making those arrangements. Arrangements are now made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Does the hon. Defence Minister subscribe to the hon. Prime Minister's somewhat apologetic presumption made on the last occasion that this intrusion into our territory also might have been or was due to a visual error on the part of the pilots of those planes and has he reason to believe that those planes were there over our territory really to take aerial photographs of our military installations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, when the hon. Prime Minister said about the visual mistake, it was only a minor thing and sometimes it is likely to happen that way. That was really what the hon. Prime Minister had in mind and certainly I subscribe to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the second part? Has he reasons to believe that they were there to take aerial photographs of our military installations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When these reconnaissance aircraft were in Jammu and Udhampur certainly they were in our territory for some sort of mischief, like taking photographs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered it.

Mr. Speaker: Were they there to take photographs? Has Government any information about that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In case of intrusions of the 9th, they were recon-

naissance flights; they were for taking photographs.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the successful performance of these flights, repeatedly performed and going back again without any difficulty whatsoever, does the Government feel that it is a prelude to something more dangerous?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have to assess everything and make an overall assessment of the situation. I cannot say about one particular thing.

श्री दड़े (खारगोन) : क्या यह सच है कि जहां जहां हमारी मिलिटरी कन्सन्ट्रेशन है, जहां जहां हमारी मिलिटरी है, पाकिस्तान के यरोप्लेन्ज वहां ही आते हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण: वे तो कोशिश करेंगे वहां आने की, लेकिन उनके मन में क्या है, इस बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After these repeated air violations by Pakistani aircraft have clear instructions been issued to the Air Force personnel to try and shoot the Pakistani aircraft whenever they find them in our territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have explained once on the floor of the House, as far as military aircraft are concerned there are standing instructions to shoot them down; but it cannot be applied to civil aircraft. If by mistake or even by design civil aircraft make an intrusion, they cannot be shot down like this . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि कितनी देर के बाद सरकार को पता लगा कि विदेशी विमान हमारे ऊपर उड़े हैं और कितनी देर तक वे उड़ते रहे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They were for about 4 to 5 minutes. We knew immediately afterwards.

Shri Daji (Indore): In the former case we could pursue them back. But in the latter case, we could not do that. Why was it so? Were you not prepared in the latter case?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It takes time. In the second instance rather we were prepared because we were anticipating such things.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): A few years back, when the Chinese aircraft were violating our air space, the hon. Prime Minister said that there are instructions to shoot them down and the two months back the hon. Defence Minister also said, when there was violation in Tripura, that there were specific instructions to shoot them down. Now, Pakistan's bellicosity has rather increased in this particular area—as far as I know it was a military aircraft on the 9th—and may I know why is it that the Government did not try to translate its instructions into action. Now, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question has been put.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On the 9th, no action could be taken because the aircraft possibly entered our territory at a very high level. Sometimes it is rather difficult to locate them. It was not possible to take any action on that. But about the second . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You have been giving this argument for a long time.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am giving the information. I am not giving the argument. This is the correct thing.

Shri Hem Barua: He is always saying, the aircraft is flying at a great height and we cannot see them and we cannot shoot them . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can give only the factual information. I cannot argue.

Shri Hem Barua: Shoot them down. That will give you some national prestige.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Now that we have fighters to go up may I know whether they can be only within our territory or are there any instructions to chase them outside our territory because when they come here and intrude our territory are we not supposed to take them outside?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They will be within our own territory.

Shri Hem Barua: Shoot them down and that will give you some national prestige. Will you please ask the Defence Minister to shoot them down? That will give him national prestige.

Mr. Speaker: I am not here to ask any question.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the hon. Defence Minister is in a position to assure this House and through this House the nation that the Pakistani aircraft with particular reference to this sector is not so big as to present the problem to the aircraft of this country which is insurmountable?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only give facts. The portents of such activities can certainly be dangerous also. We can assess it from time to time and take action about it.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia. Does he want to put any question? No other signatories. Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL) 1964

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Audit Report (Commercial) 1964 under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2695|64].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? Would you please advise the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the recent Indo-Pakistan talks?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member have patience. That is coming.

NAVY (PENSION) REGULATIONS, 1964

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Regulations, 1964, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 74 dated the 7th March, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2696|64].

STATEMENTS BY MEMBER AND MINISTER RE. APPOINTMENT TO U.P.S.C.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं सदन के पटल पर अपना बयान रखता हूँ जो माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा द्वारा लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की नियुक्ति के बारे में है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय श्री भगत ने यहां बयान दिया था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2697|64].

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a statement in reply to the statement made by the Member. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2698|64].

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister to make the statement.

INDO-PAKISTAN HOME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In the middle of January 1964 the Government of India felt a 1964 the President of India communal disturbances which swept across East Pakistan and parts of West Bengal. On the 16th of January 1964 the President of India communicated a message to the President of Pakistan through our High Commissioner in which he said "It is my sincere belief that the time has come when our Governments should put their heads together and devise ways and means of bringing to an end the recurring cycle of such incidents and disturbances in both countries. . . . As a first step I propose that you and I join in an immediate appeal to the people of our two countries for communal peace and harmony. If you are agreeable, my High Commissioner will submit to you a draft of such a joint appeal for Your Excellency's consideration." The High Commissioner of India in Pakistan was also instructed while handing over the President's message to say that he had been instructed by the Government of India to make a further suggestion for the consideration of the President of Pakistan that the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan accompanied by the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and East Pakistan meet urgently to impress upon the people of both countries the earnest desire of the Governments of India and Pakistan to establish harmony and peace amongst all communities in their respective territories and to take all measures necessary to that end. He was further instructed to say that such a high level meeting following an appeal by the two Presidents would be most effective in securing communal harmony and peace amongst all communities in both countries. The Home Minister of India and the Chief Minister of West Bengal would be prepared to participate in this high level meeting at Dacca or Calcutta, at short notice. On the 24th of January the Pakistan Foreign Office communi-

cated their reply verbally to the Indian High Commissioner rejecting the proposals for a joint appeal by the Presidents of the two countries, but stating "Once law and order have been fully restored, Ministers of two Governments may meet initially in Rawalpindi/Delhi to discuss measures necessary to ensure that the refugees of recent disturbances as also those evicted from Assam, Tripura, and West Bengal during some two years prior to these disturbances, return to their homes."

On the 19th of March the Prime Minister of India wrote to the President of Pakistan reviving the proposal for a Minister-level meeting between the two countries. The President of Pakistan replied to the Prime Minister of India on March 23 agreeing to a meeting of the Ministers of the two countries and suggesting that the meeting might be held in Delhi.

A Conference between a Delegation from Pakistan led by the Home Minister Khan Habibullah Khan and including Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rahman, Finance Minister of East Pakistan and an Indian Delegation led by me including the Chief Ministers of Assam and West Bengal met in Delhi from the 7th April to the 11th April 1964. At an early stage of the Conference it became clear that the problems confronting the two countries which called for discussion fell under three heads:

- (i) Restoration of communal harmony and the establishment of conditions of security and confidence for the minorities of the two countries,
- (ii) The problem of migration and the movement of refugees from one country to another;
- (iii) Eviction of persons from Assam and Tripura described by Pakistan as Indian Muslims and regarded by India as illegal infiltrators from Pakistan.

[Shri Nanda]

A preliminary discussion of the problems as viewed by India and as viewed by Pakistan took place on the opening day at a plenary session. Later the three issues were remitted for examination to two Committees of officials. Finally discussions were carried on in a more informal atmosphere between the Home Minister of Pakistan and the Finance Minister of East Bengal on the one side and myself and the Chief Ministers of Assam and West Bengal on the other. A number of proposals for the promotion of communal harmony and the establishment of conditions of security and confidence for the minorities in the two countries including the problem of rehabilitation of persons affected by disturbances in each country were considered. A measure of agreement was reached on a number of these points. There were also discussions on the question of the facilities to be afforded to the refugees migrating from one country to another. On this subject, too, a fair measure of agreement was reached on a few points. A considerable part of the discussion was devoted to the problem of evictions. The Pakistan Delegation proposed that the Government of India should immediately suspend all further evictions and that they should set up a Tribunal consisting of an Indian Judge and a Pakistani Judge and a Judge from a neutral country to go into the general question of the propriety of the action taken by the Government of India so far. They further proposed that similar Tribunal should be established later to deal with cases of individual persons already evicted or those who may have to be evicted in the future. The proposal of the Pakistan Delegation for the establishment of these Tribunals was found totally unacceptable. The Indian Delegation, however, offered to consider any suggestions which Pakistan may have to make with regard to modifications and improvements in the procedures preceding the issue of quit notices. In order to enable such a review of the

procedures to be made and further if the Pakistan Government would be prepared to agree to the grant of certain facilities to refugees coming from East Pakistan to India and if they would further agree to certain other measures proposed for the establishment of communal peace and harmony, the Indian Delegation indicated that the Government of India would be prepared not to issue quit notices on any persons for a period of two months. During this period of two months, however, the other legal processes would continue. The Pakistan Delegation, however, laid great insistence on their proposal for the establishment of Joint Tribunals for examining the whole question of evictions. As this proposal was not acceptable to the Indian Delegation and as the discussion of the many other outstanding matters raised at the Conference would require still further time, it was agreed that discussions between the two Home Ministers would be resumed either at Karachi or at Rawalpindi in the near future.

I lay on the table of the House a copy of the Joint Communique and brief heads of the proposals made by us to the Pakistan Delegation relating to the three issues which were the subject matter of discussion. I also place on the table of the House the proposals of the Government of Pakistan on the two issues of the facilities to be granted to refugees from one country to another and on the question of eviction. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2694/64].

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We would like to discuss this statement because the hon. Minister from Pakistan, when he reached Karachi on his return, gave a press conference at which he said that the attitude of India was very very unreasonable. We desire that the whole question should be discussed on the floor of the House so that our country's position is not misunderstood.

Mr. Speaker: We are going to discuss it now. It was a long statement I would have permitted it to be laid on the Table only. But I agreed to its being read because we are taking up the Demands of the Home Ministry today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It should be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There are some statements placed on the Table along with this statement. Therefore, hon. Members may just go through those statements.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We can seek a clarification even without seeing those statements, because the matter is so well known to us.

Mr. Speaker: That would be off the mark.

I will get the statement circulated to all Members.

Shri Hem Barua: May we seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: During the debate that we are going to have. The hon. Member should realise that we are going to discuss it today.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and the cut motions moved thereon.

The hon. Prime Minister to reply.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I speak sitting, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, I am glad of this debate on External Affairs and I have specially

welcomed the criticisms made by the Opposition.

Apart from the criticisms of administration, there has, however, hardly been much said constructively about the present policies pursued. My hon. colleague, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has dealt with many of these criticisms. I propose to refer only to some major policy matters.

We have to face today difficult questions. Many new problems have arisen in the international sphere: The more difficult the problems we face, the more it is necessary that we should view them calmly and dispassionately and arrive at specific conclusions. It does not help much merely to get excited about them, and to deal with them in an agitated way.

Acharya Kripalani's speech showed that he is still tied up with the old happenings about Chinese attack on Tibet and our attitude to it. These matters have been repeatedly discussed here, and I do not wish to go back to them at this stage. The position in the world has changed considerably in recent months, and we have to face the situation as it is.

Acharya Kripalani's chief proposal appears to have been aimed at our giving up non-alignment. Non-alignment is not a basic policy of ours or of any country. It is our reaction to events, and more particularly, our desire to maintain our independence of thought and action. It arose chiefly because of the two Power blocs headed by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and our desire not to get entangled with them. To some extent that continues, but many changes have taken place in these alignments.

The USA and the Soviet Union are not so bitterly opposed to each other as they were, and they are growing closer to each other. Among the two Power blocs, internal differences have arisen, and in some cases they amount almost to a split. Thus, the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Soviet Union and China, the two Communist Powers, have practically separated from each other, and are bitterly opposed to each other. In the Western bloc, some differences have also arisen. Meanwhile a large number of newly independent countries have come into existence, and most of them adhere to the policy of non-alignment.

From any point of view, it would appear that non-alignment has not only succeeded in the past, but is even more desirable today. It surprises me, therefore, that Acharya Kripalani should at this stage oppose it.

Non-alignment is not merely not joining a military bloc, but it affects economic and other policies. It is especially psychological. We are on friendly terms with the leaders of these blocs, and are receiving substantial aid from them. To align ourselves would be to tie ourselves with many of their policies, with which we may not agree. It would mean also some kind of a break with our relations with the other group. That would be utterly wrong.

In addition, we have to remember that a large number of new countries as well as old ones are tied to this policy of non-alignment. It would mean our cutting ourselves adrift from the main trends of world opinion.

As the House knows, it has been decided to hold a conference of non-aligned countries later this year. This is a desirable development, and we are wholly associated with it.

Recently, the rift between the Soviet Union and China has grown greatly, and the Soviets have criticised the Chinese invasion of India and China's policies.

Shri Nath Pai has spoken vehemently against our foreign policy, but his vehemence has been directed more

to our administration and other matters. He has spoken like a prima donna. I might add that he has criticised the Annual Report of our Ministry. I must confess that this Report leaves much to be desired. Shri Nath Pai has laid great stress on the Report referring to the visit of our hockey team to Kabul. I may inform him that the visit of the hockey team at the Jashan time in Afghanistan was greatly appreciated by the Afghans, and has therefore considerable importance.

We are always concerned with the progress or otherwise of the conference on disarmament, as this is of vital consequence to the world. For the present, however, our chief concern is about our two neighbours China and Pakistan. Some Members of the Opposition have accused us frequently of surrender and appeasement both to China and Pakistan. I am most surprised to hear these charges. Strength does not lie in strong language and shouting, but in other matters. It is perfectly true that we want peaceful settlements of our troubles with China and Pakistan, and we shall endeavour to realise them, however difficult they may seem today. Taking a long distance view it is essential that we should exist peacefully with these two neighbours of ours, more particularly with Pakistan. We can not live in conflict for a long time to come. I hope a time may come when India and Pakistan might draw closer to each other; there is no other way. To talk of exchange of population is, I think, utterly wrong. Not only would it be an extraordinarily difficult undertaking but it will not solve our problems. The two countries would face each other as bitter enemies, threatening each other's existence. I do not know what the leaders of Pakistan have in view apart from their present aims. I have a feeling that both Pakistan and China have larger objectives in view in regard to India. I do not think that either of them will be able

to achieve these objectives and we shall have to be prepared for all attempts on their part and to gain them. It is clear that peaceful settlements of these conflicts would be desirable but such settlements must be in keeping with the honour and integrity of India. That is an essential aspects to be borne in mind always. Keeping that in mind we should always strive for peaceful settlements.

In regard to China we have made it clear—and Parliament has approved of it—that if the Colombo proposals are accepted by China, we shall be prepared to discuss with them our conflict and disputes. In this matter I should like to make clear one development which took place some time ago. This was referred to by Mrs. Bandaranaike; in one of her recent letters to us we are asked that if the Chinese vacated all their posts in the demilitarised area in Ladak would we consider this a fulfilment of the Colombo proposals. This was first mentioned to me by two representatives of Lord Russell who came to me last summer. To them, I answered that we might be prepared consider this proposal if China made it. Since then no such proposal has been made by China. In the Colombo proposals it was stated that in this demilitarised area of Ladak both parties should have by agreement an equal number of posts. It was possible to consider that this was satisfied if both parties by agreement decided to have no posts at all in this area. I had clearly stated to Lord Russell's representatives and later to Mrs. Bandaranaike that this could be considered by us if a proper approach was made to us by China. No such approach has been made and, therefore, the position remains the same as before.

In regard to Jakarta Conference which is now being held, Acharya Ranga has taken strong objection to our participation in this Conference because China would also be there. I am wholly unable to accept this

argument. It would mean cutting ourselves away from important international conferences because China may happen to be there. It would mean some kind of discourtesy to the many other nations that went there and took part in it. Shri Nath Pai, has, I think, said that we had decided not to go to it and at the last moment sent one of our Ministers to it. That is quite untrue. I do not think that at any time I had said that we would not attend the conference. What I had probably said was that I personally would not go there. It was our intention to send our team under the leadership of Deputy Minister of External Affairs. A few days before the Conference, we decided to send the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Sardar Swaran Singh, as the leader of our team, and I am glad that he agreed to go. There was thus no question of our not going there, but only as to who should go. The Jakarta Conference is being attended by a large number of representatives of countries, and Sardar Swaran Singh is taking a leading part in it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You told Parliament many times and last time also you said that you did not think that it would be useful for us to go or that any purpose would be served by our attending that Conference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the words I used. I may have said at that time that it was not decided to hold it. It was decided long after that. When it was decided recently to hold that conference and we knew a large number countries will go, we had no choice. We felt we ought to go and put forward our point of view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Prime Minister has often said that he prefers a Belgrade type of conference to a Bandung type of conference. He has never favoured a Bandung type of conference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is one thing not to favour it; but it is another thing to boycott it.

There was no question, thus, of our not going there. We should go there and Sardar Swaran Singh is taking a leading part in it. Not to go there for us would have been to miss an important opportunity to put forth our view and to some extent influence the conference.

In regard to Pakistan, it has been a big grief to me that ill-will and conflict should continue between India and Pakistan, in spite of our efforts. We had hoped that this background will gradually disappear and we would be able to live at peace with each other. Unfortunately, it has continued all these years and I do not know when we shall be able to live normal and peaceful lives. Kashmir has been one of the causes. But I am convinced the causes must lie deeper, and probably this conflict will continue unless we can succeed in somehow removing that hatred and fear complex.

With the coming of China as more or less an ally of Pakistan, Pakistan has become even more aggressive. I do now know what secret understanding they have come to with each other, but such understanding cannot be of advantage to India. It is extraordinary that even in these circumstances, some of the western powers incline towards Pakistan and help it in regard to Kashmir. The Kashmir issue would have been solved long ago but for this western help to Pakistan.

So far as we are concerned, our position in regard to Kashmir has been repeatedly and clearly stated recently in the Security Council by my colleague, the Minister of Education. We stand by that position.

Sheikh Abdullah, who has recently been released, has made some statements, which I consider, are unfortunate. I am told that some of the Press reports of these statements are

not correct. However, I will not deal with these Press reports, as I hope to see him soon and discuss these matters.

I think Shri Mukerjee was very angry at the fact that President Aref of Iraq came here in a Pakistani plane. I might tell him that this made us unhappy too, but we could not help it. That is to say, we offered him our plane to come here. A reply came from him that he has already accepted Pakistan's offer to bring him here in their plane and he could not get behind it. We still pressed him to come in our plane, which we offered to send, but he said he could not go behind his promise to Pakistan.

Shri Nath Pai: Your offer must have gone so late that by that time he had accepted Pakistan's offer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is true; that is what he said. Our offer went several days before he was to come here. He was in Pakistan before he came to India, as you know and we and could not offer him our plane long before in Iraq itself; the question did not arise. As soon as he got there, apparently he fixed it up.

Kripalaniji said the other day that the Colombo proposals are absolutely dishonourable to India. How they are so is more than I can understand. Acharya Kripalani seems to think that we cannot deal with China by ourselves and therefore, we must allow other countries to deal with her, in other words, give up our independence of action. I do not wish to discuss our capacity to deal with China, but I think Acharya Kripalani is underestimating it very much when he thinks that we must hand over the defence of India to somebody else; and, certainly, handing over means giving up our independence, in so far as that is concerned. It is apparently more honourable to him than any other method of settling the matter ourselves. If Acharya Kripalani has read some of the comments on our

Sino-Indian conflict in America and England he would probably think differently.

There is one thing I would like to mention. There has been an account in the press about the Seventh Fleet of the United States coming into the Indian Ocean. This was referred to in this House in answer to questions previously and we had said that we have not been told or it has not been referred to us. Anyhow, they are not coming to any of our territorial waters or ports. This time it appears that they are coming nowhere near India, not to any of our ports or territorial waters but probably going to Africa. I can only express my regret that a cruiser which is equipped with nuclear weapons went about the Indian Ocean.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a previous occasion he gave us the impression that whenever the Seventh Fleet of the United States wants to enter the Indian Ocean our Government shall be informed. In this particular case, we are not informed but they are coming with nuclear weapons.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is so that we are not informed. But, according to the report in the press, they are not coming anywhere near India.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Are we sending any protest against it?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why should we?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question of sending a protest will arise...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If they are here, according to the press reports, and they are carrying nuclear weapons, what are you going to do about it? They might be in the Indian Ocean somewhere.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Indian Ocean is a very big thing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even so, are we reconciled to the nuclear weapons floating all over the place, somewhere near India, within the reach of India?

Shri Ranga: They are coming here as friends. Is it not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not coming here at all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is only three miles of territorial water and it does not matter in this instance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Territorial water, it may not be important, but they are not coming, so far as I know within hundreds of miles of India. We do not like nuclear weapons coming anywhere near India. We have said so.

Now, we have to face a terrible problem of the exodus from East Bengal. We must receive all those who come here and try to rehabilitate them. I hope that soon we shall put up a special Ministry to deal with this problem. May I, in this matter, repeat that terribly bad as this problem is, all kinds of stories are sometimes given publicity in the press, which have little basis in fact, and they do much harm? The other day there was some story of some girls from East Bengal being carried to Arab countries for sale there. On the face of it, it was an absurd and fantastic story. Yet, I suppose some people believed it because it appeared in print. We have received information from our representatives that they can find no trace of any truth in it, it is foreign to them and it is utterly baseless.

But I should like to point out the effect of these things. Somehow this story reached some of the Arab countries and there has been great indignation in the Arab countries that any one in India should presume or should say that abducted girls are being sent there for sale. So, the House will notice how these stories spread and create impressions which are not good for us.

Shri Nath Pai: It is because the Government functions slowly and haltingly. If only the Government had promptly issued a contradiction after it was repeated and reproduced in two or three papers, this rumour could have been stopped once and for all. Yet, Government failed to act promptly in this very delicate and explosive matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Even though it was in the newspapers, it took government sixteen days to enquire into the matter. That is how you function.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will realise that just because a news item has appeared in the press.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इससे जाहिर होता है कि सरकार ने खुद इसको हवा देने की कोशिश की, वरना वह पहले ही इस खबर की तरदीद कर देती ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Why should the Arab countries feel disheartened by this news item? Even if such things take place, these activities are carried on by nefarious people and not at governmental level.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The thing is so absurd, absurd in every way that it is difficult to deny even.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Your own Ministers circulate such stories. Your Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to my horror, circulated an utterly gruesome story to us. I tackled him "why do you regale us with this sort of thing?" and he was justifying it by saying "competition in barbarism". He is your chief story-teller.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Rehabilitation said "no woman or child is safe in Pakistan"—these were his exact words.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): What I said in this House was—and I will repeat it outside—that

when I went to the Garo Hills and Mana, stories of this nature were reported to me. I have never made a statement of that nature... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will bring it up later.

Shri Nath Pai: I hope the Government will show more alertness in future.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have every right to feel angered about what is happening in East Pakistan and do what we can to help the unfortunate refugees who are coming from there. But we must not forget that something very horrible has happened in India too, of which we should be thoroughly ashamed—in Orissa and Bihar and partly in Calcutta. By these things we are playing into the hands of Pakistan which wants such troubles to happen.

Shri Hem Barua: Because you failed to take precautionary measures earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the reply.

Shri Hem Barua: He has been repeating this over and over again—what has happened in India. I say it is because of Government's failure to take steps in advance this is happening.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is he saying? I am sorry, I did not catch what Shri Hem Barua said. It does not matter.

I think in this matter it is more important that we should stop all such occurrences in India than anything else. This is vital because otherwise we fall into this trap, we play into the hands of Pakistan which wants us to do all these things, which wants us to give up our secular policy, our other policies and thereby justify its policies and its position.

I have often thought these days of Gandhiji, how he would have dealt with our existing problems, specially those with Pakistan. It is difficult to say what he would have advised, possibly, in the course of the last 15 or 16 years he might have devised some method or other to deal with them. But I am sure of one thing, namely, that having regard to our ultimate aim of peace and friendship with Pakistan, he would not have advised any action on our part which should come in the way of this.

Shri Hem Barua: He would have advised more.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the hon. Prime Minister's attention to the statement made by Gandhiji on the 26th September, 1947?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We must keep this ultimate aim in view and not be led away by momentary passions. It is true that at the present moment the fate of the minorities in East Pakistan bears down upon us terribly and we must do all we can to help them; but if we do something which adds to their troubles and misfortune, that will be neither good for the present nor for the future.

I would beg the House to distinguish between two things. One is that we have to take certain steps, however undesirable they may be and however they may burden us. That we have to do. But in taking them we must not do anything to create an atmosphere which comes in the way of any future arrangement between India and Pakistan. I would have hoped that India and Pakistan would be able to come together much closer, even constitutionally closer. I do not say so because this annoys Pakistan that we are trying to upset them. I do not wish to upset them; I wish them well, but there is no other way for India and Pakistan to live except to live at peace. It may

take years to achieve that; that is a different matter. But I believe a new generation is rising up in Pakistan which looks differently at this problem than the older generation. I believe, in East Pakistan specially, there are all kinds of movements which do not like these old methods. It is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that East Pakistan is a particularly weak spot in the Pakistan chain and possibly this is one of the reasons why the Pakistan authorities have made East Pakistan the special place where these atrocities have occurred so as to get East Pakistan tied up with these atrocities and to move their thinking away from the other trends of thought in East Pakistan.

I hope that this Home Ministers' Conference which has occurred papers of which have been placed before this House by our Home Minister will resume its meeting soon and will ultimately arrive at some conclusion which will remove or lessen this great tension that exists. I am sure that our Home Minister will agree with me that the Home Minister of Pakistan who came here struck me as being very earnest about it and trying his utmost to put an end to these troubles. Of course, he was tied up by various factors and he had to go back by a certain date. But I do hope, at the next meeting they will get over these difficulties and come to some arrangement and agreement.

I hope, the House will realise that however angry we may get—and we have enough reason to get angry—anger does not solve the problem of Pakistan and India. It will never solve it, whether it is today or a year hence or 10 or 20 years hence. It has to be solved on a basis of friends who have fallen out coming together, of not agreeing with each other, of disapproving of each other occasionally but nevertheless remaining friends and co-operating. That is the only way to solve this problem.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If they will not reciprocate, what shall be? That is the difficulty.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is completely right. We have been trying to do that; they do not reciprocate. In spite of their not reciprocating we have to do it and force them to this.

Shri Hem Barua: How do you force them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Force them psychologically, by having goodwill, by showing how we function in our country, by putting an example before them and their people of good behaviour there.

Shri Hem Barua: They have refused to learn any lesson from us of good behaviour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very sorry, the hon. Member has very poor opinion of human beings and human nature.

Shri Hem Barua: But our unilateral goodness is interpreted as cowardice by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us now set a good example.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know the people of Pakistan fairly well. I have known them in the past, not now. I have great respect for them. They are very decent folk. Of course, when you excite them with religious slogans, nobody remains decent; they become brutal. Everybody becomes brutal, whether it is the Hindu or the Muslim. We have seen what has happened in Rourkela and Jamshedpur. It is scandalous in the extreme that anybody should do what our people have done there. This kind of a thing does more disservice to India than anything that might happen across our borders and elsewhere because that is put in the balance as if this is happening on both sides and they are both pretty bad. I hope that the worst of this has passed and that we shall gradually—it will take a little time—get back to more normal behaviour.

As for China, that is a very difficult thing we have to face. We have to face it by strengthening ourselves, which we are doing and which we have done to a large extent, and by relying on ourselves more and more—certainly getting help from other people but relying ultimately on ourselves. The moment we give up that reliance we are lost. I do not know how Acharya Kripalani imagines that somebody else, however great the power may be, may defend us on our borders. Nobody can defend us; not the greatest power in the world can defend our borders except ourselves. It is well to remember this always and to keep our people to remember this so that they may not become weak and think of, what is called, the Maginot line or some such thing and that others will help them.

If I may say so with all respect and humility, we must not become too self-righteous. We think that every evil is being done by Pakistan and China and that we are completely free from any wrong doing. We are not free from wrongdoing. In the Question Hour many questions were asked about intrusions of air space. There was some excitement when my colleague, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that there have been more something or other.

An Hon. Member: Aggression.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, the statement that there have been more on Pakistan side is completely correct, from the point of view of the United Nations. The United Nations have received complaints of our intrusions from Pakistan and from us about intrusions by Pakistan. They have got both and they are receiving them constantly about these intrusions. The big difference is that our intrusions into Pakistan do not give rise to questions in Parliament; the others do. The United Nations' observers give their judgment, although as far as I remember certainly the majority are in our favour, a minority is against us too.

namely, that we intruded in their territory. Those questions do not come here. Nobody is interested in them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister lay on the Table a statement giving those cases where it was against us? I can not believe it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You do not believe what?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That there are instances when the United Nations' military observers' verdict went against us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You may not believe it, but I am telling you the fact that of all the charges made on most of them the judgment was in favour and against Pakistan. But there were a good number where the judgment was against us, in favour of Pakistan. I am talking about the United Nations' observers. Whether they were true or not is for me to say. But these things . . .

13.00 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: We should have a statement about that. This is the first time that we are told about that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, we are growing very self-righteous and we imagine that we are completely in the right and others are in the wrong. That is not a good thing. We should always think of our wrong actions that we do. That is more important than the wrong actions that are committed against us. Wrong actions that we do betray our mentality, how we think, how we act, etc. They delude us. They do not delude the world. The world gets to know all these facts.

Our publicity is often criticised, and rightly so—I do not say it is good publicity—but our publicity abroad suffers very much from our self-righteous attitude. The result is that

even many of the truthful things that we say are sometimes not believed. They say, "These fellows are self-righteous."

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you put it right?

Shri Ranga: Publicity is asleep.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so, it is Mr. Hem Barua's attitude that is the worst publicity for us, for India.

Sir, that is all. I am grateful to the House for the way in which they have dealt with this matter. It is a really difficult matter.

Mr. Speaker: Any specific cut motions that I have to put separately?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I did not interrupt the Prime Minister. But there are certain personal explanations which I may be allowed to submit after he has finished.

Mr. Speaker: Any specific cut motions that I am required to put separately?

Shri Nath Pai: My cut motion No. 77.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I may be allowed to give my personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives that to me, then I will decide it. If he sends to me some statement, then alone I can decide.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Because I did not interrupt him, I should lose the right of giving personal explanation? I have to say only a few words.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I would only request the Prime Minister to read my speech a little more carefully. I said, we have made non-alignment as our principle, as our strategy, as

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

our tactics. I said that we are a belligerent nations and I also said that we are not militarily aligned with any nation. So, I really do not understand how I wanted the Prime Minister to have any military alliance with any other nation. But I do submit that he himself said, after we were at war with China, that now non-alignment had a different connotation.

Another thing is, as the Prime Minister said, that I want the defence of our country to be left to other nations. All that I said is that no nation today can defend itself without military aid from others. And I said that we must recognise that this military aid we can get more from the West than from Russia. That is all.

Division No. 19]

Mr. Speaker: Any cut motion that I am required to put separately?

Shri Nath Pai: My cut motion No. 77.

Mr. Speaker: Any other that I am required to put separately? No. Then I will put cut motion No. 77 first to the vote of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: It may kindly be read out.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of foreign policy (77)].
Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lok Sabha Divided.

[13.11 hrs]

AYES

Alvares, Shri
Bade Shri
Bagri, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri

Gounder, Shri Muthu
Jha, Shri Jogendra
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mohan Sw arup, Shri
Nath Pai Shri
Patnaik, Shri Kishan
Rajaram, Shri

Ranga, Shri
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bekhashi
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachin
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben A.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Desappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Goni. Shri Abdul Ghani

Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulahides
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyoshi, Shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Manacn, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri

Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzini, Shri David
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Naikar, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nesamony, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri
Sivappraghasan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thevar, Shri V.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tombi, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri, Ram Harkh
Yadva, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is . . .

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The machine has failed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Mine has not been recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट ग्राफ का रेकार्ड हो जायेगा लेकिन रेजल्ट जो आयेगा वही डिक्लेअर होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Probably the Members do not recollect that we have had the discussion earlier. Unless it materially affects . . .

The result of the Division is:
Ayes : 35; Noes : 193
The motion was negatived.

Shri Ranga: Acharya Kripalani did press the button and it did appear on it but, unfortunately, afterwards something happened and it is gone off. Are we to understand that his having voted for this cut motion . . .

Mr. Speaker: That statement has been recorded.

Shri Ranga: It has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: What has been brought to me that the machine did not work would be recorded here.

Shri Ranga: Shri J. B. Kripalani's vote is in favour of the cut motion.

Mr. Speaker: He says that his machine first worked and then did not work; he says that he wanted to vote for the 'Ayes'. That statement will be recorded.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I would like to have your ruling on this matter. There are two factors involved. Sometimes, the machine does not work, and sometimes it is the human error. Will the benefit of human error also go to the Member?

Shri Ranga: Why not? Whatever it is.

Mr. Speaker: I said the other day that I would not take into account all human failures but I would take into account all machine failures, and in the first instance I also added that I would not take them into account unless the result was affected by that voting. If the result is affected, certainly, I shall take human failure also into account.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has his vote been noted anywhere? He wanted to vote for the 'Ayes'. He was in favour of the cut motion.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said, that the statement will be recorded.

I shall now put all the other cut motions to vote.

All other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 15 to 18 and 115 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 15—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,54,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Arca'."

DEMAND NO. 18—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,16,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

13.12 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, for which 12 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions might send slips indicating the numbers of the cut motions which they want to move at the Table within the next fifteen minutes.

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,61,000 granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,41,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,65,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,18,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 55—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 56—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Daji:

Shri Daji (Indore): I request that I may be allowed to speak a little later.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shrimati Gayatri Devi also wanted to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call her also. Shri U. M. Trivedi had to go, and, therefore, I have called him earlier. He had made a special request.

Shri Kapur Singh: We appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call Shrimati Gayatri Devi later.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When we read the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs we find that this Ministry covers practically all the affairs in our country. It not only governs but it helps in the government of the various State Governments from beginning to end. It governs the Andamans; it governs the Nicobars; it governs the Amindives; it interferes with Himachal Pradesh; it governs Delhi; it governs Manipur, and it governs Tripura, and everywhere, the tentacles of the Home Ministry are to be found. And it spends a lot of money also. A great burden rests upon the Home Ministry.

I do not want to shower any eulogies on the present Home Minister. He has promised to root out corruption within two years. I would give him an extension of time by one year more, and let him root out corruption within three years, if he can.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): No extension.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I wish that he does it in two years' time. But the stories that we hear of the way in which the machinery works, and the way in which the brakes are applied on the working of the machinery to root out all corruption are patent facts which are not lost even upon the present Home Minister. However much

we may try, bureaucracy stands in the way and it is impossible to go through with the idea that we have in view.

About three years back, if I remember aright, some exposure was made about certain officers of the police in Rajasthan, some high-ranking officers; and many allegations were made. The net result has been that those who brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly and to the Minister concerned the facts relating to corruption at a very high level by persons of the rank of superintendent of police and deputy inspectors-general of police have been put into trouble; those poor constables have been put into trouble, and up to date, some constables are still under suspension and no results have been achieved so far. These instances can be multiplied from one place or the other. I do not know how we shall be able to progress further in the matter of rooting out corruption unless our officialdom makes up its mind to co-operate with the good wishes and objectives of the Minister. It is a very difficult task, and I wish the hon. Minister god-speed.

We have one Central Reserve Police which started with a nucleus of one battalion, and now we have run into 12 battalions. Its administration requires a complete overhauling today. When I say this, I say this from my personal experience that all is not well with the administration of the Central Reserve Police. The policy of recruitment deserves much improvement. At present, what happens is that a man who has been recruited in the Central Reserve Police, to begin with, in the Central Reserve Police Cadre, does not go high up, and in between, some youngsters are brought from outside and put on their top with the net result that those who have sacrificed their lives and careers for entering the Central Reserve Police and who deserve further prospects are checked in their career.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

A further anomaly is that one battalion is governed by the Army while another is governed by the Police. That is the wrong system which is going on. Either it should be completely governed by the Army or it should be completely governed by the Police. What it should be is no concern of mine, but at least, a single control will smoothen the way for the proper administration of this unit.

It requires also further investigation how far in this particular branch where we employ about 18 battalions with a strength of about 20,000 men a particular cadre of the Central Reserve Police as such should not be created.

At present, about 4 battalions are stationed at one place, two at another place, three in another place and so on. They are all dispersed all over; although the law says that all of them should be stationed at the headquarters at Neemuch; yet, there are some officers who for particular reasons do not want to move over to that place but want to keep themselves at particular places where they find a congenial atmosphere for their activities of a dubious nature. The inspector-general of the Central Reserve Police remains here in Delhi; he is not able to control all the spread-out that is there. Would it not be possible to have a centralised place? When the Act itself provides for such centralisation, I do not see any reason why it should be spread out at all places.

Although we are trying to help the Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment, I find that the method of recruitment that is being followed for recruitment to the Central Reserve Police is such that the Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan get no place whatsoever, and are turned out on the only ground that they do not have the proper height. If the height could be reduced in the case of the Gurkhas and others, I do not know why the height cannot be reduced in

the case of the Scheduled Tribes; it really passes my comprehension. I do not know why greater recruitment could not be made to the Central Reserve Police from among these good fighters and disciplined men who will be available in all these three States.

Then, we have got the Government Railway Police. An excuse may be given to me that that is no concern of ours, but that is the concern of the States. I would emphatically say, as I have been saying from the very beginning, that it is not a question of the State police, for, the Centre contributes for all the Government Railway Police which is employed by the States, and it is the Centre which contributes the various sums necessary for the upkeep of the Government Railway Police; we provide them with houses; we provide them with free passes and we provide them with everything. And yet, this Government Railway Police unit does not do any good work for the railways; on the other hand, we see that stealing, thieving, pilfering and destruction of railway property are being carried out systematically in the presence of the Government Railway Police, and yet nothing is being done to check those things. The Government Railway Police are not at all co-operating, but they co-operate among themselves only in one thing, and that is that they either catch hold of the thieves whom they themselves employ or extort money from the delinquent railway officers and put it in their own pockets. I have seen to my surprise that each one of the constables in the Government Railway Police, at least in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and Rajasthan, lives upon taking and carrying with him passengers without tickets and charging them and taking that money himself. This thing must stop. This has gone too far. If honest people in the railways want to obstruct this, they are not allowed to do so. Not

only that. They are harassed for any obstruction that is made. I can cite as many cases as the hon. Minister may like; I can put them in writing and send them on to him.

Shri Ranga: Five years ago, the Kripalani Committee made that recommendation. Now our friend wants us to believe that he is going to abolish all this in two years!

Shri Nanda: You won't have any trouble from me.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We know that you will not give us trouble on that account. But the whole question must be brought to your notice.

There is another factor which is very patent. There is a cry from government employees that the rules issued by the Home Ministry and the O & M department are not complied with by the various departments. For example, in the office of the Auditor General, there were certain persons, young men, who had indulged in strikes during the 1960 strike. The Home Ministry had issued orders for their reinstatement. Notwithstanding this order, some 35 or 50 of them even have even today not been reinstated. Unions which are allowed to be run by various government departments are not recognised by the Auditor General's office. I do not know how the Auditor General can escape from being subject to the orders of the Home Ministry in this respect. When all other departments obey the Home Ministry's orders in this matter, how can there be an exception in favour of the Auditor-General where government employees are concerned?

Coming to the Defence of India Rules, their administration has always been a tricky thing. There may be certain persons against whom the DIR may be used in times of emergency. But to my great surprise I find they are not being used against those who carry on sabotage in our country, against foreigners in our country who are indulging in activities against us, against those who terrorise our own

people, who carry on propaganda against us. But they are being used against those persons who are foolish enough sometimes to give expression to their thoughts in an annoyed mood or as a matter of reaction. If those people are simply put down for that, I say greater care must be taken by Government in putting behind bars only those persons, those scoundrels and rogues, who sabotage our good work. If they are necessarily to be utilised, they must be utilised against such persons.

When I say this, even then as a lawyer, I cannot forget this conception against which my whole mind revolts. No man should be put behind bars without trial. I cannot understand how long we can take shelter behind this process of putting behind bars people against whom we cannot prove our charges.

We know we are not passing through very happy times. Even then, the way in which we are taking things the way we are handling our affairs, specially foreign affairs, makes me feel that there is no justification for carrying on with this emergency to an inordinate length. There must be some introspection about this whole affair. We must not utilise the emergency for the purpose of making laws which are not to the liking of the people.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One thing more to which I would draw attention. We have been crying for a number of years now that it is not enough to have the protection of the provisions of articles 310 and 311 of the Constitution. We have now watered down even that little protection which was there. Is it not high time for the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this fact that after all, justice has got to be done even to government employees? It is not that simply on suspicion you can drive him out of employment and give him absolutely no opportunity of showing cause, showing that some bungling has been done by his officers. I remember a case where on inquiry a

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man was not found guilty, but the expression that was used was that the case against him is 'made up'. The inquiring officer did not understand the language he was using. He was saying in the whole paragraph that the case is fabricated, that it is false and so on; then he said that the case against him is 'made up'. After four years some wiseacre of a clerk found it out and wrote a note saying 'Here is a case where the man has been found guilty but has not been punished.' The officer concerned did not look into the case but said, 'All right; then dismiss him.' The man concerned wanted to show cause why he should not be dismissed. By that time, the man is dismissed. The poor man was removed from service without his being able to give his explanation. Even today he is out of employment.

These are things which must be guarded against. Such bunglings by officers do take place. Therefore, I would suggest our having a machinery on the same lines as the *droit administratif* in France, so that the rule of law may be applied even to government employees and they may also get an opportunity of clearing themselves and getting an independent hearing about the allegations made against them. In doing this, I think Government will be doing a great service to the class III employees, upon whom generally officers pounce and ruin their careers. They are deprived of their bread and butter simply because of some whimsical things that enter into the heads of the officers.

I wish the Home Minister well in the progress in the direction of rooting out corruption. He should go as strongly as he thinks he should in this effort.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has charge of so

many important departments that I find it difficult to know which to speak about.

To my mind, this Ministry is the most vital of all because it is the foundation on which all other Ministries are based. If the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs is smooth, clean and efficient, then we shall be strong within our country and capable of facing problems from outside. To be strong from within, we must have a clean and efficient administration.

The fact that he appointed the Santhanam Committee is proof that the Home Minister was sincere when he pledged to eradicate corruption in this country within two years.

The Santhanam Committee deserves congratulations on a report on the subject of ministerial corruption, a subject which the ruling party has hitherto treated with resentment and silence. On a previous occasion, I said in this House that corruption in this country has reached a magnitude which in its peril seriously competes with the Chinese aggression. In my recent contacts in different parts of the country, I found a deep-seated resentment to this kind of corruption. I mention this to contradict the cynical assertions that sometimes are made that corruption would not be so widespread if the people did not want it.

The question that this House must ask itself is—does it really wish to eradicate this evil at all levels, even the highest? Because unless you eradicate this evil at all levels, you are not going to eradicate it at the lower levels, on the simple principle that the tone of an organisation is set at its highest and not at its lower, or lowest, levels. On this principle alone, the leadership has failed this country. No amount of reports or recommendations will wipe out this evil unless this House sets about it in a determined manner.

Ministerial corruption cannot be easy to unearth, much less to prove, though sometimes it is practised quite blatantly. It is most necessary, therefore, that the definition of corruption must be made so wide as to include the various ways in which a Minister's favour is sought. It must include the use by the Minister of the apparatus and machinery of administration for his or his party's purposes. For instance, last November, when the Congress Party held its session at Jaipur, Government money and personnel were openly utilised, which is against all law and convention.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Shame.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: At this point, I should also like to add that it is a wrong practice on the part of the ruling party to allow institutions such as the Bharat Sevak Samaj to undertake public works, which is the responsibility of the Government departments, but the Government often gives them work to provide them with some sort of remuneration. I mention this because it has been brought to my notice that the maintenance of part of the road between Jaipur and Agra, which is National Highway No. 11, and other roads in Rajasthan, has been allotted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and they have not been able to do their work properly. It seems the public have to suffer because of the ruling party supporting their own social organisations.

I should also like to mention that it is often found in constituencies which have not voted for the Congress, that the poorer members of the society are not allowed their normal rights, and that, basking under the protection of the Congress, Ministers and other officials openly tell them, "you cannot have this, you cannot have that, as you did not vote for us." I have many proofs of this, but I do not propose to elaborate on this now, but the Home Ministry must be

very firm about eradicating this evil. This tendency to identify Government officials from the highest level to the Panchayats with the ruling party is a serious challenge to democracy, besides which it is another form of extreme corruption.

This House will also have to consider how far the conditions about the grant of licences and permits and Government contracts have produced corrupt practices. It is clear that the distribution of licences, permits, quotas should rest in an independent organisation, which objectively considers such applications in the light of our national planning, and there should be periodical reviews of such grants and the implementation of these grants. But this is an independent matter which I shall refer to on another occasion.

At present I am asking the House to define corruption to include any attempts at influence-peddling or goodwill-buying. This influence-peddling or goodwill-buying has taken many forms in this country. It does not always take the form of money, nor is it always for immediate returns. Similarly, the gift is not always made to the Minister, but often to some other person such as a son, nephew, daughter etc. In the Companies Act, a provision has been incorporated to penalise Directors who show any undue favour to their relatives, and the term "relatives" includes a list of 49 persons, ranging from parents, daughters-in-law, mother's brother's wife, father's sister's husband and numerous others, and such relationship that may arise by adoption, whether by full blood or half blood, and whether by legitimate or illegitimate descent or ascent. What is sauce for the business goose must be sauce for the Ministerial gander.

One of the finest Prime Ministers of England, Lord Asquith, had to reply to the House of Commons on a completely unfounded charge, that he took part in the appointment of a

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son-in-law as Chairman of the Sudan Cotton Corporation. I would, therefore, earnestly suggest that once the Minister or his relative is proved to have amassed wealth, excessive or disproportionate to his circumstances, then by law the onus should be placed upon the Minister to prove that this wealth was legitimately acquired. There is no reason why a distinction has been made between officers and Ministers whereby the officers' properties are subject to periodical declaration, even to a dressing table or stool, and the Minister is not subject to the slightest obligation to reveal his property.

In the latest Budget proposals, there is a provision by which the Finance Ministry proposes to take away the secrecy which attaches to the income-tax assessee's returns to the Income-tax Department. I think personally that this is wrong, but if the Government submits an ordinary citizen to this form of complete disclosure of his manner of earning to everybody, surely the Government cannot object to the disclosure by the highest of public servants, the Ministers, of their earnings. All such returns should be made available to the tribunal, which may be constituted under the Santhanam Committee proposals. Unless the proposed tribunal is permitted to obtain all material available in all departments, the particular matter referred to a tribunal will not yield satisfactory results.

It may be pertinent to consider the suggestion of the Committee as regards the body to be appointed to inquire into the allegations against Ministers. The aim should be to simplify the proceedings as much as possible, and to reach a conclusion as soon as possible. It would be better to leave the appointment of the tribunal to the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India at the Centre, and in the States to the Governor in

consultation with the State Chief Justice.

At this point, I should like to deviate a bit and to suggest that, as far as possible, State Governors should not have any party or political affiliations, so as to inspire confidence in justice to all sections of the public.

To come back to the point, I suggest that the House, on a fuller consideration, decide that the tribunal may perhaps consist only of one rather than three members suggested, and it is better that this one member should be a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of anyone of the High Courts.

The Santhanam Committee deserves to be particularly congratulated for that part of their recommendations where they lay down the conditions under which inquiry into allegations against Ministers are to be ordered. It is natural to assume that they are dissatisfied with the manner in which in the past even serious allegations, such as those which had been made by no less a person than our former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, had been cavalierly treated.

There is one more matter which I would like to raise here, and that concerns penalty. Once a Minister is found to be guilty of corruption, the mere loss of Ministership, or ineligibility for any elective post, is not going to be a deterrent to a person of this kind. The penalty must involve confiscation of property unaccounted for, and he should be treated like the lowest type of criminal and deprived of all civil rights. This may sound rather drastic, but I would like you to consider that unless this House sets about this reform in a ruthless manner, the country will go down rapidly in spite of all its plans and its administration.

The Committee has pointed out that there is a widespread impression of failure of integrity among ministers

in the country. That, I might say, is understatement of the century. Indeed, there is hardly a man outside the Congress ranks who does not hold the view that the failure of integrity is due to the unwillingness of the Government to take the matter in hand....

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Even within the Congress itself.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi:.....under the belief that the image of the Congress will be tarnished in the eyes of the common man. I would like this House to consider seriously that the image likely to be tarnished is not merely that of the Congressman but of everyone of us, of every person who takes to political life, even in all sincerity.

Twenty years ago, a politician was regarded as an unselfish fighter for our freedom. Gandhiji, the first among them, regarded political freedom as only a means to the end of social regeneration. How is it that within a couple of decades the fair name of a legislator, a politician, has become a synonym for a dacoit and a humbug?

It is high time we all of us act so ruthlessly towards the corrupt and the contemptible among us, that the dacoit no longer is attracted to political and civic life, and the name of the politician is regarded as another term for an earnest social reformer. Lord Morley used to say that the highest virtue in a modern man was public service: it is for us to restore the esteem in which the public servant should be held.

Shri Nath Pai: May I very gratefully acknowledge the many kind things the lady has so graciously said, the charming spokesman regarding the Santhanam Committee of which I am a humble Member.

Shri Daji: They were not meant for you but for the whole committee.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Maharani Gayatri Devi's well-written manuscript on the eradication of corruption will be appreciated by many. But I wish to remind her that this subject has been taken up by many of us sitting on this side much earlier than she came. (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Then why has nothing happened in all these years?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It was only as a consequence of the attitude taken by us here that the Santhanam Committee was appointed before the Maharani Saheba could even think of it.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I never claimed any credit for that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am also happy that the Santhanam Committee is headed by a Congressman.

Home, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, has always been a key portfolio and it is of special public importance. It has assumed a very special importance in the context of the Chinese aggression and the unending trouble from Pakistan. I would like to warn the Home Minister that he has to prepare himself for worse times ahead. We must get prepared for much more trouble from the Chinese and Pakistan side. We have got to have a blueprint which could be switched on at a moment's notice to deal with any situation which might arise in the near future. If he has to discharge this terrific responsibility which he has got to shoulder, he must have the counsel and the support of this House and of the people in this country. He will not get that support merely by asking for it or by preaching or by empty appeals. He will be able to get the support of the people in abundance only if he fulfils essential

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things, only if he strikes a sympathetic chord in the minds of the people and if he takes note of the decisions arrived at in this House. There is no doubt so far as the sincerity of purpose is concerned. But sincerity of purpose does not go very far. What is more necessary is to have clarity of thought and decisions and a further determination to carry the will of the people and to give the impression that they will go to their full length in carrying the will of the people. Then the support of this House and of the people will be spontaneous.

We have at the present moment a very difficult situation and as indicated by the Prime Minister we must put our house in perfect order. But let us also realise that trouble arises here and its roots are in East Pakistan. In spite of the best efforts that we may make, we must make those efforts to streamline our administration and to give a sense of security to the minorities here and also a sense of dignity, we must realise that it could not be one way traffic. Whatever the hon. Home Minister may say or whatever be the wishes of the Prime Minister, stern action will hardly bear any fruit until and unless we can have put sense in the head of the Pakistan people and Pakistan Government. Unfortunately the irresponsible Government of Pakistan does not understand that the real trouble lies in East Pakistan and the trouble arises out of the behaviour meted out to the minorities during the last fifteen years; it is not only now; it has assumed a special magnitude at the present moment. While we take all these steps and see what we can do, we have to see that this House and the people are assured that there would absolutely be no slackening on our part in throwing out the infiltrators from Assam, and that there would be no brake applied there. We have appreciated the appointment of tribunals so that no Indian Muslim could have a sense of grievance that a fair

treatment is not given to them. Everybody must be given the fullest opportunity to put his case. There could be absolutely no compromise on fundamentals and basic principles. The basic principles must be made clear; otherwise you will never be able to get the support of the people. We have unfortunately been doing a lot of patch work and most of our troubles are because there has not been clarity of thought, not going to the full length out of fear. Public opinion here or there will be with you if you are right and correct in your position. Once correct decisions are taken, they must be implemented.

The Government of India must take the responsibility for releasing Sheikh Abdullah. It is obviously a political decision. The entire responsibility does not lie with the State Government. I am neither jubilant nor depressed because of the release of Sheikh Abdullah. It would have been much better if the case had been tried and disposed of quickly. But if there was no end to the case being decided, I do not mind if the Government had taken a political decision to release him. It is good that you have given him an opportunity. People have been more than generous to him and reclaimed him. But if he does not see sense, it is for him to decide whether he should go with the people or again in wilderness. Our mind should be very clear and firm in this matter. We give him an opportunity, but if he does not behave and does not know where he stands, it is for him to decide where he goes. But our attitude should be absolutely clear in this particular matter. Let him answer whether he is an Indian or not. Let him tell us whether he had recognised and asked for assistance and whether there was aggression from Pakistan or not. It is really surprising that he has not said a word about occupied part of Kashmir and the atrocities of Pakistan. It is unfortunate also that in spite of an assurance

and promise given by him *suo motu* and unasked for that he did not know the situation and he would be able to give expression to his views only after his consultations with his friends, he has eaten his own words. Possibly the reports in the Press are not correct, but I hope he will see sense.

We have serious problems even at the present moment at hand. The communal trouble can be fanned from the other end by Pakistan at any moment. Labour trouble could start in this country at any time. Large-scale sabotage can be attempted by certain anti-social elements in this country. We have got to be prepared for each and everything and we must have a blue-print to meet any situation that might arise.

With China and Pakistan at our throat, with all these troubles brewing up in the country, we must at once think of streamlining the administration. No administration can be streamlined until and unless the Government is extremely competent, alert and vigilant. It is unfortunate that at this time there is a sort of loosening of control in Delhi. I wish the Minister reads the *Statesman* of 3rd April wherein a critical analysis has been made of the entire situation. Even *Blitz* says it finds that the pulse of Delhi is feeble and the Prime Minister is fighting fit. A year back, when I was speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Economic Coordination, I said that Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, as Minister without Portfolio—may be he is a great intellectual—would be absolutely ineffective to bring about any coordination. At that time, when the Prime Minister was in the best of health, I suggested that a Deputy Prime Minister must be appointed if better control and coordination were to be effected. I think it was highly advisable at that time and I wish the Prime Minister had taken that advice and not over-strained himself to the dismay of all of us.

My observations now are for the Prime Minister himself. We are dis-

cussing under this Ministry's demands the demands for the Cabinet Secretariat also. It is in that reference that I am speaking. It was advisable at that time; it is a necessity now. The Prime Minister, answering a question the other day, said that the question has not arisen. I wish the Prime Minister realises that the question has arisen in the mind of the entire nation. The question has not only arisen but has found expression here and abroad. It is not only necessary to appoint a Deputy Prime Minister, but we have got to strengthen and streamline the Government at the central level also. You will realise that when I said that this portfolio was not necessary, the first speech of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the Minister without Portfolio, since he assumed office oddly enough involved justification of his department's existence. He said, the Prime Minister and his colleagues had not decided to create a department for the purpose of providing a berth to him. His choice was accidental, he said, and its usefulness in the context of the huge size of the Plan would continue to grow. What happened to that necessity? It has evaporated in thin air. This is how we make appointments at the central level.

Even considering the present distribution of portfolios, the Ministry of Industry, which is a vital thing, is in a complete mess today. What have we done with agriculture on the one hand and industry and international trade on the other? We find the Ministry of Trade and Commerce is in utter jitters. If any useful productive effort has to be made, let there be a complete reorganisation at the central level. You can cut down the number of Deputy Ministers from 21 to 6 or 7. I do not think the number of Cabinet Ministers is too large. Let there be a compact Ministry. Therefore, there is urgent need for this reorganisation. It is a national need today in view of the situation which this nation has got to face.

It will not be enough to say that the Ministry should be strengthened

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here. We have got to take serious steps to give real tone and temper to the administration in various States. It would not be enough to say that these are autonomous States and we can do nothing about it. There are many things which the Centre could do. Apart from that, when one ruling party is there, you cannot get away by saying the States can go their own way. The ruling party, the Congress, is responsible to the entire nation and they must be able to bring about the Chief Ministers of various States to take certain steps, which will put the administration in the various States at a higher level. There are three or four States which are in very good shape. The trouble in Kashmir was that we permitted a Ministry, which had gone wrong to a great length, to remain till it became almost beyond repair. Another friend said something about Pondicherry. I know there are other States where the administration is being sustained by corrupting the people and nothing else. Therefore, there is necessity to take certain immediate steps, and to streamline the administration.

I would make a few concrete suggestions here. We have a tenure system in the Central secretariat under which you will have people in the secretariat only for a tenure period of four years. The senior most people having come to the centre never want to leave Delhi under any circumstances. They are strong enough to defy anybody. When one Secretary moves from one Ministry to another, even there they think there is the question of seniority and juniority. One cannot be given any portfolio as is demanded by the interests of the country. I would, therefore, suggest that the Chief Secretaries of all the States should have status equal to that of the Secretaries to the Central Government. This will inject health and maturity in the States secretariat. We must have a panel of 50 of the senior-most, select-

ed people. The State should choose from these 50 only their Chief Secretary. The Secretaries from the Central Government who will go to the States, will be able to give maturity and better health to the State administration. They will be able to understand the problems of the States. When they come back here, they will be much better to deal with the problems of the State. It will also give effect to the tenure period.

I think the same thing could be done about the Inspector General of Police. If the IGP and the Chief Secretary are selected out of the first 50 senior-most persons who may be trusted to deliver the goods,—the States will have their choice to take anybody out of the 50—then it will inject a much better health.

14.00 hrs.

Then, at the present moment the district administration has been very much weakened. I would suggest some changes just at the district level. It is not that the Home Minister will be able to run to all the various places to restore law and order. It should be the primary responsibility of the State Government and it should be the primary responsibility of the District Magistrate. Please strengthen his hands. He has been considerably weakened. You must, on the one hand, strengthen your Panchayati Raj institution so that they may be able to deliver the goods at the spot, so that they may be able to listen to the grievances of the people and give them relief and, on the other hand, you must bring the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate closer together. There is a great gap which has arisen at the present moment. They must be made responsible for the law and order situation. Before there is any trouble they must have a complete picture of the district and they should be able to take action. It should be understood by the Superintendent of

Police and the District Magistrate that if anything happens in their district and they are not able to foresee it and take proper action they will be immediately suspended. *Prima facie* it will be taken that they have failed in their work and unless they are able to explain their conduct they must be prepared for these consequences. They must go to the State Government and the Central Government and demand whatever they want to maintain peace in their district. They must be provided with whatever they want. They must be well equipped. But they must be told that it is their responsibility to maintain law and order and it must be done.

I would also like to say a word about the State Public Service Commissions. How are these public service commissions constituted? These are statutory bodies. These are independent bodies, and it is expedient that the confidence of the people is retained in these bodies. Unfortunately, there is a great deterioration. What happens is, the senior officers who gain the favour of a particular Minister get themselves appointed as members of the public service commission. It is not a very happy situation. Either we should adopt the same procedure which we have for the judges or something must be discussed and adopted whereby we might give proper health to the public service commission.

Then, a word about administrative reforms. It is accepted on all hands that we must bring about very fundamental administrative reforms both in the structure as well as in the procedures of the Government. It is really unfortunate that in spite of this recognition we have hardly taken any worthwhile step in this direction. France appointed a separate ministry. We thought that the administration there was so fine that in spite of the change in the ministry the administration was carried on well. But they felt compelled to have a special

ministry for administrative reforms and the most dynamic person was put in charge of that ministry. I am not very much in favour of a ministry for administrative reforms. Then, in England, which we are emulating, even during the last three or four years they have felt that they have not been keeping pace with the changing circumstances and they felt compelled to have a Police Commission, to have a committee for administrative tribunals and even one for higher education. But nothing is being done here. Of course, Canada had a special commission only manned by people from public life. We know about United States of America. And, here my hon. friend the Home Minister thinks that he and one of his officers in the Ministry will be able to tackle this problem. Here in this country, where we have switched over from colonial rule to democracy, where we have switched over from police raj to a welfare State, the need for administrative reforms to conform to the changing times, to conform to the social needs, to the revolution which we have brought about, to the Panchayati Raj administration which we want to usher in, is far greater and it is really regrettable that there is no proper appreciation of the situation.

After having said so much about administrative reforms I want to say a word about judicial administration. I think I will not be able to put it more strongly than what the present Chief Justice himself has been saying from place to place during the last few months. I do not know whether there is any commodity—of course, the prices are going high in respect of all the commodities and the people are worried about it—which is costlier than justice. The common man knows that. There are delays in getting justice done. Justice is almost becoming impossible within the reach of the common man. It is now 17 years after freedom, and we have not been able to take any effective steps. The Chief Justice himself has

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been saying this. It is impossible for any self-respecting person to go to a court. There has to be a complete overhaul, a complete re-orientation. I do not want to go there even as a witness, because the conditions are so humiliating that even though I go there to help you, you treat me, if not with contempt, with utmost scant courtesy. May I hope that the hon. Minister will discuss this matter with the Chief Justice and take early action to improve matters.

One last word about the administrative services. This Parliament passed the resolution much earlier, but there has been very slow progress in the constitution of the other all-India services. May I submit that these all-India services be constituted as early as possible and the Parliament taken into confidence. Much more important than the services which you are constituting are the services for industrial management, for economic management and business management. We have done nothing in this respect. We have got so many public enterprises and we have taken hardly any step in this direction. I do hope that the hon. Minister will give proper attention to this, and will realise that in the changing times training and refresher courses have assumed a very great significance. We have done very little in this respect.

May I tell him, Sir, that we are living in fast changing times—it is a trite observation—and Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, foresees the day when degrees and professional qualifications may have to be regularly re-acquired in the same way as the passports are renewed every year. It means that the world is moving so fast, scientific developments are taking place in such a manner that your refresher courses or training courses have got to be geared to them. It is really unfortunate that at present we have not done anything. Of course, we have

got exceedingly nice young officers. But still we have IAS officers who can throw out members of legislative assemblies from their office and misbehave with them. And, you call it democracy. If you want to give a real meaning to democracy, you will have to bring about a re-adjustment, a better approach and a better understanding between the democratic forces and the bureaucratic forces which are ruling the country at the present moment.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very limited I am not going into the details of the various points that I have and I will straightaway deal with the problems of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dealt with by this Ministry. To start with, Sir, I would say that it is the constitutional responsibility of the Government of India to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country, and I would hold the Government of India responsible if something has not been done for the welfare of these people.

Sir, since independence various welfare measures have been taken for the economic upliftment of these people. No doubt, if we look at the financial targets the progress is very satisfactory, but if we look at the physical targets the achievement made so far, I would say, is not as satisfactory as it should have been.

Take the case of the tribal development blocks which are specially meant for the overall development of the area as well as economic development of the tribal people in those areas. Though these tribal development blocks are not strictly under this Ministry, it has got a special responsibility in this matter because it grants huge amounts to these blocks. In the Second Plan 43 multi-purpose

blocks were taken up and the Home Ministry has spent Rs. 15 lakhs per block out of a total expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs per block. In the Third Plan, it is going to spend Rs. 12 lakhs out of Rs. 22 lakhs in each block.

But when we look at the achievements of these blocks, we find that the benefits so far achieved by the tribal people in those areas are not at all satisfactory. Though the Home Ministry is spending a lot of money in these blocks, I understand that it has no control over the development projects; neither has it any say in the working of these blocks. After the completion of the Five Year Plan, the Home Ministry appoints a committee to assess the achievements of these blocks. In the Second Plan the Elwin Committee was appointed. That Committee has stated in its report that the maximum benefit of these blocks which should have gone to the tribal people has gone to the non-tribal people. It has also given some reasons for it which are worth mentioning. It says that in all these blocks the officers were indifferent and unsympathetic towards the tribal people. If further says that the rules and regulations were so rigid that it is impossible for the tribal people to take advantage of the benefits of these blocks. The ignorance and poverty of the tribal people are other reasons why they could not get the maximum benefit out of these blocks. In the annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also there is a reference to this problem and the same reasons have been given for the tribals not being able to get the maximum benefit from these blocks. If the members of this community are to be developed, then I would suggest that all the tribal development blocks should be directly under the control of the Home Ministry, or at least it should have some officers to supervise the working of these blocks and all the welfare projects that are undertaken in all these blocks. During the Third Plan 430 blocks are going

to be opened. If no special representative of the Home Ministry is appointed in all these blocks, I do not think the tribal people will get any benefit out of them.

As I have already mentioned, the Home Ministry is spending a huge amount on these blocks. In the Second Plan the per capita expenditure was Rs. 15 per annum and the per capita expenditure during the Third Plan is probably Rs. 12½ per annum.

In spite of the opening of all these tribal development blocks, it has covered only 11 lakhs of tribal people throughout the country during the Second Plan. During the Third Plan I believe it will not be able to cover more than 7 million tribal people out of 28 millions in this country. I do not see any justification for the entire Central allocation—if not the entire allocation, at least 75 per cent of the Central allocation—being spent on a few people and the rest of the people being deprived of the benefits and privileges that should have legitimately gone to them.

Regarding the criterion for selection of tribal blocks, according to the present procedure two-thirds of the population of that block should be tribals. I think it is going to be reduced a little during the rest of the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan but yet I do not think it is going to cover even 50 per cent of the total population, because there are areas and States which cannot be covered because of this criterion.

There are areas where the tribal population is more than 80 per sq. mile, one of the criteria fixed for determining a tribal development block—in my State it is 90 per square mile; it varies from place to place; in some cases it is 200 per square mile—but it does not satisfy the other criterion, namely, two-thirds of the population because the population per square mile in our State is more than 1,000.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

So, we can never satisfy that criterion. I am not pleading or more of tribal blocks in any particular State; what I am pleading is that the Central allocation to States should be on the basis of tribal population. If only that aspect had been taken into consideration, during the Third Plan my State would have got nearly Rs. 1 crores for the development of those people. Yet, it has been denied to us. Therefore, I would suggest that during the Fourth Plan it should share the amount according to the population of each State and the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Advisory Councils which are there in every State. The Advisory Councils should scrutinise all the schemes and the amount should be spent through the Councils. If this is done, the economic benefit will go to the tribal people to the maximum extent.

Then I should like to say something on education. It is true that there is no dearth of primary schools for tribal people. I believe in every corner of the country there are schools for tribal children and people are taking advantage of them. But the same cannot be said about secondary education or post-matric education. Rather, it is very difficult for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to avail of the benefits that are granted by Government. Since the secondary schools are mostly in the cities, the poor tribal people living outside the town have to walk 6 to 7 miles to attend the schools. It is no doubt true that many hostels are put up near the schools. But, even then, it is very difficult for them to prosecute their studies as they are very poor and they cannot meet the hostel charges. With the small amount of stipend that is given by the State Government, they cannot meet the expenditure even for 15 days.

We always hear Government spokesmen saying that qualified candi-

dates belonging to these communities are not available for the services. If that is the position, it should be the responsibility of the Central Government to see that they make some arrangements so that qualified candidates may come up. For that purpose, I would suggest that Government should introduce coaching schemes in all the schools and it should bear the entire expenditure on those boys for whom the coaching scheme is to be introduced.

Having said this, I would say on scholarship that every year there is the criticism that the amounts are paid to the boys at a very late stage and the very purpose of the Government of helping these students for the prosecution of their studies is defeated if the payment is made at a very late stage, rather at the end of the school year. What I feel in this matter is that the State Governments do not receive the forms from the Central Government. These forms are changed every year and the specimen copy is sent to them. They are to print the forms. It takes a lot of time to print the forms and circulate them among the boys for inviting applications. Naturally there is delay. Therefore I should say that the Government of India should take up this thing. They should print the forms and supply them to the States according to their requirements. I hope, that will save time and will also help the students in getting scholarship in time.

Regarding the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if you look not only at the Commissioner's report but also at the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 or the amending Order of 1956, you will see that a certain tribe is recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in a particular area of a particular state and if a person belonging to that tribe settles somewhere

outside that area, he will not be recognised as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. Not only that, it happens as regards States also. For example I can quote many tribes which are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes. In Assam there are a large number of tribes, about a million, which are not recognised, but in other States they are recognised. For instance, in West Bengal the Santhals and the Mundas are recognised, but in Assam they are not recognised and they are treated as belonging to Backward Classes. I do not understand why for the last 14 years they are being denied all the privileges granted under the Constitution. It has been repeatedly said in this House that the list should be revised, that a comprehensive list should be prepared and a Bill should be brought forward, but I do not know why the Government is delaying in bringing such a Bill. I hope the Government will take note of it.

I will conclude by referring to the Central Advisory Council. The Central Advisory Council met only once in 1963. Even in the States it seldom meets. In the last meeting some problems were discussed but even today we do not know what action has been taken by the Government. In the Central Advisory Council the problems are discussed on an all-India basis and it is very difficult to discuss all the problems of all the areas. Therefore what I suggest is, if problems of these people are to be dealt with, that zonal councils should be formed. In the eastern zone the problems of the Tribal people are far more different than the problems of Tribals in northern India and in Central India also it is the same. Therefore, if local or zonal problems are to be discussed, these zonal councils should be formed. I think, that would help much in solving the problems of the Tribals.

Shri Elayaperumal (Tirkoilurse): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support of Demands for Grants of the

Ministry of Home Affairs. I congratulate the Home Minister for his able administration. I would like to put before the House only six points, not more. My first point is: who are the ruling people in India? My second point is: How our Government servants are working and their pay-scales both in the States and at the Centre. My third point is about the language problem. My fourth point is about the zonal councils and assemblies. My fifth point is about the unfortunate six crores of people in India and their conditions and my sixth point is about the census figures.

As regards my first point, the educated society, the business people and the politicians are the ruling people of this country. There is no co-ordination between the three groups. They think—each one of them is superior to the other. Unless they come to understand that they are servants of the people or the country, it is very difficult to eradicate nepotism, favouritism or corruption.

In the name of democracy we are suffering much and it is difficult for the Government to eradicate all these things. If the three groups are not willing to support the Government's policies or if they are not willing to abide by the rules and regulations which are passed by Parliament, or if they are not willing to respect our Constitution, it is the best time for the Government and for us to dissolve Parliament and Assemblies. I would like to request the Home Minister to recommend to our hon. President to take charge of the Government; otherwise, it will bring a bad result for the nation.

My second point is about our Government servants. A postman who has studied up to 7th or 8th class is drawing Rs. 120 a month; whereas a sub-inspector or an upper division clerk who has studied up to or has finished his college course is drawing only Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 for doing more

[**Shri Elayaperumal**]

work than the postman. Another example is that if a BA BT or MA BT teacher who is drawing only Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 per month whereas a postal clerk who has studied up to or has passed SSLC is drawing Rs. 150 per month for doing less work. How is it possible for a man to maintain his status with such low salary? In my State even the Police sub-inspector who has got his degree is drawing only Rs. 120 per month including all allowances. It is impossible for a man to maintain his status with that low pay. Both are working in the same country and under the same Constitution. Then what are the reasons for all this? It is very wrong. Sometimes they are forced to get something for maintaining their status. Then how is it possible for us to eradicate corruption?

Two pay commissions were appointed by our Government. They submitted their reports; but unfortunately they are not implemented in all the States. It is the best time for us to appoint a new commission to go into this problem. It is better to consider this and I request the hon. Home Minister to consider this very seriously; otherwise, anti-social elements will have an opportunity to create trouble and to jeopardise the Government. The pay-scale should be given on the cost of living condition of the place where they are working. It is better to consider the big disparities between the salaries of the employees of the States and the Centre.

In most of the places, I think, our Government servants are not happy, specially in the Police Department. For want of a house in most of the States Police officers are suffering. They have to depend upon the money-lenders, the influential people, the business people and sometimes on blackmarketers and rowdies for their house accommodation. The Police

Department is doing a very good job. But when the Police people are living in others' houses, how is it possible for them to maintain law and order? Sometimes they have to depend upon those people to get their house accommodation. So, it is better for the Government to consider this problem. I request the Government to allot a reasonable amount for the construction of houses for these people without any matching grant system.

My third point is about the language problem. Hindi was accepted by all. Even the people from south accepted it. I cannot understand why the hon. Members in this House and outside are always crying on this issue and they want to impose it as early as possible. According to our Constitution, I think, both English and Hindi are to continue for 15 years for official purposes. Within the period of 15 years itself our friends are crying and creating trouble amongst the minds of the people of the south. It is not fair on their part.

An Hon. Member: But the time has been extended.

Shri Elayaperumal: If Parliament wants, the time can be extended. But on the other hand the people who come from Hindi speaking areas, I think, want to create trouble not only in the House but also in the whole of India.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): We have already extended the time.

Shri Elayaperumal: If it is so, why should there be such a hurry.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): You should teach us your language also.

Shri Elayaperumal: You come to me and I will teach you.

Shri R. S. Pandey: English is not our language. We are willing to learn any other language. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Elayaperumal: Now, I come to my fourth point, that is, about the Zonal Councils. The Zonal Council system is better than the present system of having Assemblies which create a lot of trouble in the execution of the Plan and sometimes it is very difficult to settle matters, such as, water disputes, electric power distribution to the needy States and so on. If the political leaders or the representatives of all groups who are the Members in Parliament or in the State Assemblies are really interested for the integration of the country, then I would suggest that it is time for us to form five Zonal Councils in the country. Hindi and English should continue for official purposes. Instead of having 14 Governors, 2 Lt. Governors and 4 Commissioners, we can have only 5 Governors and 1 Commissioner. By taking this action we can save crores of rupees for the nation's reconstruction work. It will also create an emotional integration in the country. It will easily solve the language problem in our country.

Then, my next point is about these 6 crores of unfortunate people who are called untouchables. I do not know by whom the name was given and on what reason we are called untouchables. According to *Rig Veda*, those who are taking the dog's flesh or those who are keeping their mother as concubine or those who are attacked by leprosy or those who are working against *dharma* are called untouchables. We are not falling in any of these categories. I cannot understand why they call us untouchables. They worship the same God and Goddesses as we worship and if they have any faith in God they should not give such a treatment to these unfortunate people.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): We are all comrades.

Shri Elayaperumal: We are comrades in Parliament not outside.

According to our Constitution, untouchability is banned. But even today, in so many places, Harijans are not allowed to take water from the public wells. They are not allowed to sit on bicycles. They are not allowed to sit in bullock-carts. They are not allowed to take their marriage procession through the streets. It is not a communal problem. They may think that it is a communal problem. Not at all. It is a national problem. If they fail to eradicate untouchability from our country, it will create a bad scene not only for the Hindu society but also for the whole nation. So, I would request all the hon. Members on this side as well as on the other side to take it as a national problem. All our religious people and even Ramanujacharyas, Mathuvacharyas and Shankaracharyas have failed in their attempts. But it is the Father of the Nation, Maha'ma Gandhi, who took up the cause of these unfortunate people succeeded to some extent. Most of them are agricultural labourers. So many Acts have been passed by Parliament. The Minimum Wages Act and the Children's Act were passed by Parliament in 1948 and 1951. According to that Act, if any employer appoints a boy who has not completed 14 years of age as an employee in his factory, he will be punished according to that Act. But in the villages, even a boy who has not completed 10 years of age is sent to master's house to work as a cowshed boy. It is not the will of the father. But it is because they are poor Harijans who have no place of their own and who are living on their masters' land that they are obliged to send their sons to their masters' houses to work as cowshed boys. If they fail to send their children to their masters' houses to work as cowshed boys, the next day they will be evicted. It is under those conditions that they are obliged to send their boys to work as cowshed boys. These are the boys who have not completed 10 years or 11 years of age. There is no provision in the Act

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at all to check this. The Children's Act was passed by Parliament in 1951. But there is no such provision there. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948. The Act was extended thrice and it was also amended thrice but it was not implemented by all States. There is a huge quantity of waste lands in the country. There is no provision to give these lands to the poor agriculturists.

Then, about their service conditions, so many posts are reserved for them—a lot of publicity was given in the papers—but all that is not implemented. The people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not selected. What are the reasons? Sometimes they say that they are without proper qualification or they are not efficient. I am not in favour of a boy who is not efficient or who is without a qualification being selected. But before giving a job to him, how is it possible to know that the boy is inefficient? I would request the Home Minister to consider this and a suitable action should be taken in the matter and some posts should be given to them.

Lastly, I come to the census figures. The census figure is not correct. It is because these Harijans are especially illiterate and they do not know that this census is very important. But the census-taking people also do not take the figures correctly. They do not go to these Harijans, but they collect the figures from the village officers or somebody else. So, the census figures are also not correct.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Matters coming under the Ministry of Home Affairs are naturally of great importance because the Home Ministry occupies a very important position in the administration of the whole country. They are concerned with the All

India Civil Service which constitutes the main force or instrument to carry out all the policies. Therefore, recruitment to the All India Service is an important matter to which the Home Ministry should give great care and attention.

This year's report begins with an addition of three more All India Services. I welcome that. My own impression is this: If there is any greater need for anything to be looked after at present, it is for the Government of India to see that the entire services in India, whether in the States or at the Centre, are actuated or permeated with ideas of nationalism. Parochialism, regionalism, provincialism and sectarianism should be banned as far as possible out of them. No Government or State can tolerate that. But we find some tendency of these growing in the States. It is, therefore, better that at least some kind of fraction from among these services is allowed to come into the All India Service. From that point of view, I welcome the legislation taken up last year for the creation of three All India Services in the fields of engineering, forestry and health. I am sure the country will welcome that decision. But then I find one lacuna to which my attention has been drawn by many persons connected with this matter.

In the Ministry of Health, there are two wings for engineers. One kind of engineers have got the benefit of being upgraded to All India Service. The other kind of engineers—P.W.D. people, I believe—have been excluded from this. Representations from persons who are in this category have been received by the Home Ministry and by the Government of India. I want them to consider this point. Men who are equally qualified should have equal opportunities of promotion or upgrading. It is a matter for the Government of India to take into consideration and see that

the injustice which has been done to them, either unwittingly or for no reason, is removed. They should also be eligible for upgrading within the scope of the new legislation.

After that, I find that this Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Citizenship Act and the foreigners control Act. On these two, I want to say a few words.

In my opinion, the Citizenship Act should be properly administered. Many of the troubles today are probably due to the loose administration of the Indian Citizenship Act and foreigners control Act. If large numbers of persons come from foreign States and enter any one province in India, it is a national menace. It is due to the fact that there is no proper administration of the Indian Citizenship Act and foreigners control Act. That is the problem Assam has to face. Many persons from Pakistan infiltrate into Assam and we find that according to the census figures—I am told so—they have outgrown the population there and out of all proportions. All these things are taking place because there is not that close watch over the working of the Indian Citizenship Act and foreigners control Act. This is very necessary in my opinion, in view of the particular attitude of Pakistan and China. If we allow our people to be over-numbered by those people, it will affect even our integrity. It is not a question of Muslims or Hindus. It is, therefore, the duty of the Home Ministry to see that the working of these Acts is tightened.

Another point is about foreigners and foreign missionaries. I am told that if you take the number of these Christian missionaries at the time of British rule and the number of missionaries that are working today in our country, you will find a great difference. These missionaries who are supposed to be servants of God

and supposed to be doing humanitarian work, try to preach something and thus create a bias in the minds of people against their own religion and a bias in favour of Christianity. Therefore, a number of conversions take place. Conversion in India does not mean only change of faith. If there is also a change of loyalty, there is a great danger. We here in India, after having won our battle for independence, should remember that it is our duty to see that the number of persons who have loyalty to this country grows, while the activities of those who are likely to destroy our integrity as a nation are closely watched, and like weeds in a field they are to be weeded out and not allowed to grow. It is in this spirit that the Citizenship Act and the foreigners control Act should be administered. In fact, all these enactments have been made only for this purpose. So, we must see that these Acts are properly made use of for this purpose.

I know that we have talked about this matter on quite a number of occasions, but I believe that the Home Ministry is mainly responsible for the administration of these Acts, and, therefore, I am specially bringing this matter to the notice of the Home Minister. The Ministry should carefully examine whether the working of the Acts cannot be done more efficiently. If they find that some more powers are required to plug the loopholes and make the administration of these Acts more tight, they should claim those powers, and I am sure that the House would be only too willing to give them those powers.

Having said that, I shall now pass on to another thing. Now, we are living in a period of emergency. Government require a lot of money for meeting the situation. They take money in two ways for the purpose of defence; firstly, they take money from the people in the form of taxation, and secondly, they get money by way of loans and other things, and

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

also by curtailing their own expenditure on certain items. But on reading the budget papers, I find that unfortunately certain items which I have always regarded as being of the greatest importance, have been omitted, and certain items where provisions had been made during the last two years have not been provided for during this year. I shall mention one such item.

At a time when we want our country to be war-minded and defence-minded, naturally we want more and more the creation of better and better institutions for military training, and we want to give to our boys and girls more and more opportunities for military education and so on. At this time, we cannot conceive of the idea that even the opportunities which exist should also be taken away unfortunately on grounds of economy. In the case of the National Rifles Association, no provision has been made for giving grants to them in the Demands for Grants for this year. I would invite the attention of the House to page 227 of the book giving details of the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. We find that during 1962-63, a grant of Rs. 2.191 was given to this association. During 1963-64, the budget estimates did not provide for any grants, and naturally, the revised estimates also did not provide for any amount; the budget estimates for 1964-65 also indicate no grant for this association. I do not understand why Government think that there is no longer any need to make any provision in this behalf and to maintain this rifles association which has been doing a good deal of work during all these years.

I have also heard that the institution of home guards and the institution of Lok Sahayak Sena which have been giving at least some element of military bias in the minds of the people have been disbanded. I do not mind it if some other better institutions are to be created with a view to increase the military bias in the minds of the

people; in that case, the disbanding of these institutions would not be a matter for regret. But if nothing is done and they are still going to be disbanded, and even the small nucleus which has existed for giving some kind of military bias to our youngmen and some opportunity to our people to play their part in maintaining peace and order and in doing their duty to the country is going to be taken away, then I submit that it is not a very good sign. On the other hand, I insist more than anything else on this occasion that Government should try to concentrate their mind on this one point and try as far as as possible, with the limited resources that they have, to spread among the people a due desire for military training and to enlist their active service to meet the situation in the country. So, while discussing these budget estimates, this view also should be kept in mind. Merely the question of retrenchment or effecting economies is not sufficient by itself, but we must remember that we are preparing our budget for a particular period and for a particular purpose. And every item that is introduced in the budget must have this definite purpose or object before it.

There is another important thing which has struck me and which is a very useful thing in my opinion. I find that a very useful improvement has been made in regard to the Foreign Assignments Section, which deals with requests received from foreign countries for Indian experts in various fields. At page 3 of the report, in paragraph 7 it is stated that:

'A Foreign Assignments Section has been recently started to process requests received from foreign Governments through the Ministry of External Affairs for Indian experts in various fields.'

I would only emphasise that we should send only such men as will bring credit to India, and as well strengthen the image of India in the other countries and will also be in a position to

teach something useful to the other people. Otherwise, if we send men only on the basis of recommendation, men without the proper qualification and training etc., they may bring discredit to us rather than credit. We are now in a period of war when the highest technical knowledge and the highest military capacity are the two qualities which are expected of us and which alone can justify us in appealing to the other people for coming to our help also in times of difficulty. So, whenever we send some of our experts to other countries, we must realise that it is a golden opportunity that we have, but that opportunity can be used properly only if we send properly qualified and properly trained men. It is a very good arrangement that has been made in the Home Ministry to process the requests in this connection received from the other countries. I feel that this fact should be widely advertised in every university so that the students may know that these are the chances available for them, and they will have better opportunities to serve in foreign countries if they become experts in any particular field. These are some of the few points that I have placed before the House and the hon. Minister for consideration.

Let us not forget that we are living not in ordinary times but in times of difficulty. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Home Ministry is also in charge of Jammu and Kashmir, and this is the last point that I would like to make a reference to. I do not want to say anything which might cause alarm. I am not an alarmist myself. I do not want to say anything which is likely to create a sense of scepticism in the minds of the people. But I would submit that the Kashmir question has become a very serious affair now. Whoever may be responsible for it, the release of Sheikh Abdullah has created a situation where it would require the highest sagacity and the greatest prudence on the part of the Government of India

to take the next step. That is what I would like to submit. Let us not forget that Kashmir is our territory, and Kashmir is part of India which we shall preserve at all costs.

While dealing with the question of Kashmir, we have to take certain firm decisions without the consideration whether somebody will be pleased or displeased with such decisions. One of the main differences between Pakistan and India is this. Although we have allowed Pakistan to be formed with East Bengal and West Punjab, still we never subscribed to the principle of two-nation theory and that a nation can be formed on the basis of religion. It is a wrong principle to which we do not subscribe.

15.00 hrs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):
We repudiate it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: So, we must see that anything we do is likely to jeopardise this principle and our stand that this principle of two-nation theory is wrong and wholly unacceptable to us, the Indians. Recently, we have created ourselves some problems and we hear from there some voices that the people of Kashmir should be given the right of self-determination as if Kashmir is not part of India. This is running counter to the principle which we have been preaching so far. We should not at any cost retrace our steps. We must proceed from the basis that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it shall not be separated from India under any circumstances. I am sure that with the sagacity of our old leaders this problem will be solved. With their readiness to take the co-operation of all the leaders of different sections of the population, they may, if necessary, form a National Council where the steps proposed to be taken by them may get the universal support. I hope that this would be done. With these few words, I thank you.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I consider it my duty to express my gratitude and congratulations to the honourable Home Minister for waging a war against the two greatest evils of this country—I mean the communal riots and the corruption. Here, he has the gratitude not only of the Indian muslims but of every man and woman in this country for the way in which he has tackled the communal riots in Calcutta and other places. The communal riots are not the only problem of Indian muslims who constitute a big section of the population of this country. The communal riots concern every man and woman in this country because the communal riots will result in the disruption of our economic policies, in the disruption of our progress and development. Therefore, by the prompt action he has taken in this regard, I feel that he will go down in the history of our country as one of the greatest Home Ministers that this country has produced.

Pakistan day in and day out has been painting before the world that Indian Muslims are being oppressed, Indian Muslims are being suppressed, Indian Muslims are not being given that right that they should enjoy. The Constitution of India has ordained that Indian muslims enjoy the same rights which any other Indian does. My rights are the same as the rights of the Prime Minister of this country and that of the Home Minister. But these rights are not only on the paper.

Today, in this country we have one of the greatest Indian muslims, not only one of the greatest Indian muslims but one of the greatest muslims of the world, as the Vice-President of the Republic. Today, in this country, we have got one of the greatest jurists of this country, who not by the virtue of being a muslim but by being a great statesman and jurist is the Education Minister of this country. Today, we have got a great Professor, who not by the virtue of being a muslim but by the virtue of being a great Indian Professor is

Minister in charge of one of the important portfolios in the Government of India. I do not want to go farther. We have got High Court Judges; we have got Supreme Court Judges; we have got Ambassadors; we have muslims in the highest positions, which they have come to occupy not as muslims but as Indians. I want it to be on record that this complaint of hatred against India by Pakistan will always continue. As I stated while speaking on the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, till today Pakistan has not achieved nationhood. Every nation needs certain common things, common history, common culture, common language and many other things in common. East Pakistan and West Pakistan have got to continue together. They have got only one thing in common, that is the fear of India and that will continue. I want that my countrymen should not be provoked by the things that Pakistan do. The riots have taken place in Khulna and Dacca. Every Indian and every man in the world will have to hang his head in shame for the way in which they are doing things. We the Indian muslims, feel the same way. But, if five Hindus are killed there, there is no justification to kill one muslim here. I am sure that as long as this country is led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: Fir that matter, led by anybody.

Shri Ansar Harvani: If Jan Sangh comes in, it will not be there.

Shri Bade (Khargone): We would also safeguard the interests of Indian muslims.

Shri Ansar Harvani: As long as this country has the Home Minister like Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, this sort of killing will not be allowed.

श्री मुखसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर भरोसा न कर के देश
की सारी जनता के ऊपर भरोसा करें।

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

Shri Ansar Harvani: So long as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and leaders like Shri Nanda are in the helm of affairs, the honour and property of every Indian muslim is safe. I do not want to talk much on this subject. I know it well that every Indian Muslim is loyal to this country. But there are certain parties, certain sections of the population, who want to test their loyalty. I would like to declare that if at any time there is a war between Pakistan and India, although it is not likely, every Indian Muslim will lay down his life for this country.

As I stated earlier, our Home Minister has waged a war on two fronts. One front is communal riots and communal harmony and the other front is corruption. His success on this second front is yet to be seen. He has made a humble beginning. But it is a gigantic problem. Ever since the day of freedom we have been hearing stories of corruption from the highest to the lowest level. If he just succeeds only in two or three small cases, I may not congratulate him. But if he catches the big fish, he would really deserve the congratulation of this Parliament and the people of this country. Therefore, his success in this is yet to be seen.

We know that corruption is rampant in the highest quarters. We know it very well that the Home Ministry has recently decided that none of the senior officers within two years after their retirement will be allowed to hold office in big business houses without permission. We know it very well that a number of senior civil servants have been taken in big business houses and fabulous salaries are being paid to them. They have been taken in not for their efficiency but for their contact. It is apathetic to see at Udyog Bhavan these senior retired officers walking in the rooms of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and getting favours for their business houses. I hope and trust that the

Home Minister will take effective steps against these anti-social elements. These retired ICS officers who have worked as Secretaries, these retired Directors, the retired officials of the Railway Board should be completely banned entry in private business houses immediately after their retirement, and the officials should be instructed not to make any contact with them because the business houses employ them on fabulous salaries mainly for their contact in the Government. I do not want to take up much time of the House.

I once again congratulate the Home Minister and I hope and trust that he will succeed on the two fronts on which he has waged a war. I thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

(i) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को घटा कर १ रुपया कर दिया जाये।"
[शक्ति के विप्रेन्द्रीकरण में असफलता (१)]

(ii) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को घटा कर १ रुपया कर दिया जाये।"
[प्रशासन में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग रोकने में असफलता (२)]

(iii) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को घटा कर १ रुपया कर दिया जाये।"
[पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की सिफारिशों को त्रिभुजित करने में असफलता (३)]

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhbhum): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to bring politicians and Ministers within the purview of the Special Vigilance Commission. (4)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to move:

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

[Non-issue of the annual Select Lists for grade I Officers of the Central Secretariat Service since 1962. (8)].

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

[Non-issue of the Regulations under Rule 12(4) of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962. (9)].

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

[Failure to exercise effective control of the CADRE authority in approving appointments of Junior grade I officers of the Central Secretariat Service, to ex-cadre posts in other Ministries. (10)].

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

[Failure to protect the interests of the Central Secretariat Service Officers. (11)].

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

(i) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कटौती की जाये।"

[कानून तथा व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को रोकने में असफलता (१३)] ।

(ii) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कटौती की जाये।"

[अष्टाचार के कारणों का पता लगाने और उसे रोकने में असफलता (१४)] ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

[Need for higher salaries to Police constables in Union territories (23)].

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

[Need to recruit constables with higher educational qualifications in Union territories. (24)].

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

[Need to provide quarters for all Constables and also Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors at an early date in Union territories. (25)].

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

of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for recruiting graduates to the Sub-Inspector's grade in Union territories. (26)].

[Failure to reserve posts for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the Government of India Undertakings on the lines of reservation in Railways. (33)].

Shri H. C. Soy: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

(vi) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest the annual lapsing of allotted funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. (29)].

[Failure to implement the recommendations contained in mid-term reappraisal of Third Five Year Plan in respect of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. (34)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

(vii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to pay attention towards the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. (30)].

[Denial of primary education to Scheduled Tribes children in their mother tongues (35)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

(viii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Indifference to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, (31)].

[Failure to advise the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to prepare text books in tribal languages for primary education and to develop the tribal languages (36)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission Report. (32)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

(v) "That the demands under the head Other Revenue Expenditure

[Shri H. C. Soy]

[Failure to look into the demand of the Scheduled Tribes in Bihar to get their children primary education in their mother tongues (37)].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to provide a clean, efficient and incorruptible administration in the country. (43)].

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

[Failure of the intelligence service to unearth Pakistan spy and foreign agency rings functioning in the country and to curb the activities of anti-social elements in spite of emergency powers. (44)].

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

[Failure and delay in integrating fully State of Jammu and Kashmir into Indian Union. (45)].

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

[Inadequacy of the civil administration to control civil com-

motions and civil strifes. (46)].

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

[Need to appoint a commission of enquiry into Serajuddin & Co. affairs (48)].

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

[Failure to evolve a comprehensive and firm policy for protection of East Pakistan Minorities (49)].

- (vii) "That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for reduction of the size of the Cabinet (50)].

- (viii) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to transfer administration of justice from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Law (51)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

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

[Need for an All India Service for engineers in health departments (55)].

- (ii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Administration of Indian Citizenship Act (70)].

- (iii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Absence of provision for donations for charitable purposes in the Budget. (71)].

- (iv) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for a policy for deportation of foreigners (72)].

- (v) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Absence of provision for grants to National Rifle Association (73)].

- (vi) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for determined and rigorous policy of teaching Hindi to Central Government employees (74)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

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

[Abuse of Defence of India Rules in detaining Bharatiya Jansangh workers in Calcutta, Orissa and Bihar (104)].

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

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

[Official language policy (106)].

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

[Medium of U.P.S.C. examinations (107)].

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

[Need to appoint an expert committee to investigate the cause of untouchability and to suggest concrete measures for its eradication (112)].

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

[Need for creating a separate Department to attend to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward people (113)].

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

[Failure to take proper steps to improve the economic condition of the backward class (114)].

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

[Need to implement the Prime Minister's assurance to non-Hindi speaking people on the official language policy. (115)].

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

[Need to allay the fears of non-Hindi speaking people in the Government services (116)].

[Shri Sezhiyan]

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

[Need to protect the fundamental human rights of the people of India (117)].

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

[Need for ending the state of emergency (118)].

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

[Failure to remove corruption, nepotism, favouritism and red-tapism in administration (119)].

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

[Need for better administrative vigilance against foreign spy rings. (120)].

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

[Need for a separate Rehabilitation Department to attend to the rehabilitation of Indians and people of Indian origin coming from Ceylon and Burma (121)].

- (xiii) "That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give more powers to the Zonal Councils (122)].

- (xiv) "That the demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for representation in the Zonal Councils for the Members of Parliament from the respective States (123)].

- (xv) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make justice less expensive (124)].

- (xvi) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to simplify court procedures (125)].

- (xvii) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to recodify C.P.C. and I.P.C. (126)].

- (xviii) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to complete separation of Judiciary from Executive (127)].

- (xix) "That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase facilities for speedy disposal of cases (128)].

- (xx) "That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to revise Jail Manual (129)].

- (xxi) "That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for speedy tabulation of census reports (130)].

- (xxii) "That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give popular representation in the Administrative set up of the Islands (131)].

- (xxiii) "That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar

Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop indiscriminate destruction of forest wealth of the Islands (132)].

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

[Need to enforce the Indian Forest Act in the Islands (133)].

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

[Need to organise co-operative societies for exploiting the coconut and arecanut produce (134)].

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

[Need to improve the condition of labour in the Islands (135)].

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

[Need to increase the medical facilities in the Islands (136)].

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

[Need to improve the facilities of transport and communication in the Islands (137)].

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

[Need to improve the standard of education in the Islands (138)].

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

[Need to make early arrangements for imparting primary and elementary education in the mother tongues of the people in the Islands (139)].

Shri Shinkre: I want to move my cut motion Nos. 38 to 42.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

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

[Need to bring Legislators, and Ministers at Central as well as State levels under the purview of Vigilance Commission. (38)].

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

[Failure to maintain proper civil intelligence to detect or anticipate communal or political disturbances. (39)].

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

[Failure to ensure maintenance of law and order. (40)].

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

[Failure to streamline the administration in order to reduce redtape and ensure speedy disposal of administrative work. (41)].

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

[Failure to evolve a formula to check corruption, bribery and other anti-social practices. (42)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Cut Motions are now before the House.

श्री शशिरंजन (पपरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन

[श्री शशिरंजन]

करते हुए मैं श्रीमान् गृह मंत्री जी को उनके कुछ मौलिक कार्यों के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ ।

गृह मंत्री का काम इतना विस्तृत और विभिन्न पहलुओं वाला है कि गृह मंत्री को हर समय असाधारण सतर्कता बरतनी पड़ती है । खास कर ऐसे समय में, जबकि देश में अनेकानेक गुप्त धारायें बह रही हैं और लोग विभिन्न तरह के विचार फैला रहे हैं, गृह मंत्री का काम बहुत जवाबदेही और जिम्मेदारी का हो जाता है ।

गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने पद का भार सम्भालते ही यह एलान किया कि वह अष्टाचार को दो साल में खत्म कर देंगे । उनका वह एलान सराहनीय था । शासन में नये तरीकों का समावेश करने, शासन-तंत्र को नये ढंग से चलाने और शासन-पद्धति में जनता की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की उनकी चेष्टा भी सराहनीय है । शासन में से अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सैट्रल विजिलेंस कमिशन का गठन किया गया, जिस का आधार यूनिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन जैसा होगा और उसके फ़ैसले इस सदन के विचारार्थ रखे जायेंगे । यह सही है कि आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि सारे देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बने, जिस में अष्टाचार को कहीं से भी प्रश्रय न मिले । परन्तु यह काम सिर्फ गृह मंत्री के बस का नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य, श्री त्रिवेदी, ने पुलिस और अन्य विभागों में फैले अष्टाचार का उल्लेख किया है । परन्तु जो कर्मचारी अष्टाचार करते हैं, वे किसी विशेष मंत्री या किसी विशेष आफ़िसर के सम्बन्धी नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि वे जनता में के आदमी होते हैं । अतएव यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जब तक जनता का हर एक व्यक्ति इस अष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए, इस अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सजग न हो,

इस सम्बन्ध में किसी विशेष मंत्री या आफ़िसर को सफलता मिलना सम्भव नहीं है ।

गृह मंत्री जी ने संयुक्त सदाचार समिति के गठन की भी कल्पना की है । वह प्रदेशों में भी इस तरह का वातावरण और तंत्र खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, जिस से अष्टाचार का उन्मूलन हो । कार्य-सम्पादन में असाधारण देर तथा रफ़ावटों की ओर भी उनका ध्यान गया है ।

गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ॉर्म खड़ा किया गया है तथा आगंगाइजेशन एंड मैनेज्ज डिवीजन भी, जो कि पहले से कुछ काम करता आ रहा है, इस के साथ मिला दिया गया है । मैं चाहूँगा कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ॉर्म के अन्तर्गत आगंगाइजेशन एंड मैनेज्ज डिवीजन या अन्य कार्यों की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिये अलग समय निर्धारित किया जाये और सदन उस पर बहस करने के बाद आवश्यक निर्णय ले ।

एम्पलाईज ग्रॉस एम्प्लायार्ज के बीच अच्छे और सुन्दर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये गृह मंत्री जी विट्टले कौंसिल के आधार पर यहाँ भी आफ़िसर्ज और मुलाजिमों के बीच में सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । मैं उनसे अर्ज करूँगा कि वह इस निश्चय को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करें । मैं अशा करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से वर्तमान में इस व्यवस्था को सफलता मिली है, उसी प्रकार इस देश में भी इसे सफलता प्राप्त होगी ।

गृह मंत्री जी जब इस तरह के सुधारों को लाने की चेष्टा कर रहे थे, तो उल वक्त इस देश में कुछ असाधारण घटनायें भी हो गई । हजरतबाल से पवित्र बाल की चोरी को ले कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में एक कैपकुलेटिड और प्री-प्लैंड रूप से अल्पसंख्यकों की मार-काट

की गई और उन पर तरह तरह के जुल्म किये गये और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया कलकत्ता में भी हुई। लेकिन यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि गृह मंत्री ने कलकत्ते के बल्ले को बहुत हुशियारी से सम्भाला, हालांकि कलकत्ता के लोगों की शिकायत है कि मंत्री जी ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए बदनसीबों के मुकाबले में यहां के अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति ज्यादा सहानुभूति दिखाई।

फिर कुछ वाक्यात बिहार में भी हुए और मंत्री जी ने उन को भी बड़ी मस्ती के साथ सम्भाला। लेकिन गृह मंत्री का काम बहुत मिला जुला काम है और सब मंत्रालयों की गतिविधियों का असर गृह मंत्रालय पर पड़ता है। अगर उपयुक्त साधन हों, तो देश के फंटेड जंजं पर विदेशियों से मुकाबला करना तो आसान है, लेकिन अगर घर में कुछ विरोधी तत्व खड़े हो जायेंगे तो सविधान की मर्यादा को रखते हुए उनका मुकाबला करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है।

कई जल्दरी पहलुओं पर गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान नहीं गया है और इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

जात-पात की स्थिति हमारे देश में करीब करीब वही है, जोकि पहले थी। लोग एक साथ बैठ कर खाना पीना तो करते हैं, लेकिन जातीयता बढ गई है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से देखबास्त करूंगा कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि ये मसले ऐसे हैं, जिन से देश बहुत कमजोर होता है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री इलयासुल्लाह, ने यह बताया है कि हरिजनों के बारे में इतनी बातें हुई हैं, जो किचार फ्रफट किये हैं, उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जातीयता के सम्बन्ध में हमें एक ठोस कदम उठाना है और देश को मजबूत बनाना है।

बढ़ते हुए दामों के बारे में मैं चाहूंगा कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर—प्रदेशों में और जिलों में—कुछ कमेटियां बनाई जायें, जिन के द्वारा जनता से सम्पर्क बढ़ाया जाये और इस प्रकार बढ़ते हुए दामों को कुछ नीचे की ओर लाया जाये। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक दाम आठ से दस परसेंट तक बढ़े हैं, लेकिन दरहकीबत बहुत सी चीजों के दाम पचास से सौ परसेंट तक बढ़ते हुए नज़र आते हैं। इस से देश में बड़ी उदासीनता और निराशा की भावना फैल गई है और लोग ऐसा सोचने लग गये हैं कि इस देश में कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता है। लेकिन मेरी ऐसी धारणा है कि अगर जन-सम्पर्क को बढ़ावा दिया जाये और आफिसजं के साथ जनता का सम्पर्क बढ़ाया जाये, तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हम लोग प्रगति करेंगे और बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को घटाने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

जहां तक उच्च शिक्षा-प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों और डाक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, देश में उन की कमी है, लेकिन फिर भी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अन्तर्गत विभागों में इस तरह के टैक्नीशियन से फाइल का काम कराया जाता है। वे लोग जिस विषय में उच्च-शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के विदेशों से लौटे हैं, उसके बजाये कार्यालयों में उन से दूसरा काम लिया जाता है। मुझे पूर्ण जानकारी है कि हर एक मंत्रालय में ऐसे लोग हैं। हालांकि साइंटिफिक पूल बना है, लेकिन उस से कोई विशेष लाभ नज़र नहीं आता है, क्योंकि मैं देखता हूं कि रेलवेज और इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसे टैक्नीशन कई वर्षों से कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए वे विशेष शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के आये हैं। देश को उन की सेवाओं से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

उच्च पदों पर जब नियुक्तियां करने की बात हो तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह नैतिकता पर, मारेलिटो पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। इस को प्रथम स्थान दें। इसका कारण भी मैं आप को बतलाता हूं। जो

[श्री शशिरंजन]

आई० ए० एस० पास करते हैं वे एस० डी० प्रो० और कलेक्टर आदि हो कर जाते हैं और उन्हें सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि गांव के लोग भी मुखिया मानते हैं। जो मुखिया हो या जो अगुआ हो, उसको जरूरी तौर पर मारेलेस्ट होना चाहिये। जो लोग केवल मात्र परीक्षा पास कर लें लेकिन उन में मारेलेटी की कमी हो उन्हें अगुआ पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, उन पदों पर लगा कर उनको नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये। फिजिकली फिट, इंटेलिजेंट अली स्ट्रांग एंड इंट्यूशनली डिबेलेण्ड मनुष्य ही समाज के, देश के अगुआ हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। विदेश मंत्रालय पर जब बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त काश्मीर की चर्चा भी की गई थी। यह देख कर मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। काश्मीर इस देश का एक अविभाज्य अंग है। जब सभी इस बात को मानते हैं कि वह हमारे देश का एक अविभाज्य भाग है तो फिर इस मसले को विदेश मंत्रालय पर हुई बहस में क्यों लाया गया, मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं। बहस किसी वक्त भी की जा सकती है, खास कर ऐसे मौके पर जबकि

श्री इयामलाल सर्राफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : पाकिस्तान की वजह से।

श्री शशिरंजन : अगर हमारा देश मजबूत है, अगर हम इस बात में साफ हैं कि काश्मीर हमारा अविभाज्य भाग है तो हम पाकिस्तान की वजह से या किसी दूसरे की वजह से बजाय इसके कि विदेश मंत्रालय पर हुई बात में इनको उठाएँ, हमें गृह मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बहस के समय उठाना चाहिये। यही सही बात है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस में भी कर सकते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अननिसेसरी टाक से क्या लाभ ?

श्री शशिरंजन : यह सही है कि काश्मीर का विलय भारत में पूर्ण रूप से हो चुका है। अब मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि वह समय बता दें कि कब तक वह वहां पर प्रधान मंत्री के पद को बदल कर मुख्य मंत्री तथा राजप्रमुख के पद को बदल कर राज्यपाल कर देंगे।

अभी शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, जो बहकी बहकी बातें की हैं, उन से क्या प्रतिक्रिया काश्मीर में उत्पन्न हो सकती है, बाकी देश में हो सकती है तथा अन्यत्र भी हो सकती है, उस पर हमें बहुत पैनी नज़र रखनी है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह बहुत सतर्क रहे तथा लोगों को भी वह सतर्क रखें ताकि कोई प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया दूसरे प्रदेशों में न होने पाये।

न्यायालयों में या पुलिस के हाथ में जो मुकदमा जाता है, उसका फैसला होने में असाधारण देरी हो जाती है। इस असाधारण देरी के कारण लोगों में निराशा की भावना पैदा होती है और लोगों का खर्चा भी बहुत अधिक हो जाता है, आदमी बहुत कमजोर हो जाता है और सरकार पर से उसका विश्वास उठता जाता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो मुकदमा पुलिस के हाथ में जाये या न्यायालय में जाये उसको वह जल्दी से जल्दी निपटवाने की कोशिश करें।

अफसर, विधायक और जनता के बीच अलग अलग वाटर टाइट कम्पार्टमेंट्स हो गये हैं। अफसर, विधायक और जनता एक दूसरे के समीप न आने की वजह से एक दूसरे को समझ नहीं पाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो हमारी दिक्कतें हैं, उन का कोई हल नहीं निकल पाता है। यह जो वस्तुस्थिति है, इसका आप को मुकाबला करना होगा। इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वक्तन-फ़वक्शन

कुछ कैम्पस, कुछ संमेलनाञ्च आयोजित किये जायें ताकि जनता तथा अफसर एक दूसरे के समीप आ सकें और लोगों में समानता की भावना जागृत हो सके ।

अब मैं इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स के बारे में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश के मुख्यतः तीन प्रांतों में, बिहार में, असम में तथा बंगाल में पंद्रह लाख के करीब इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स आ गये हैं । इनके साथ कम्युनिस्टों की सांठगांठ हो गई है जिससे देश को बहुत बड़ा खतरा है । इन इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स का मामला इस देश का निजी मामला था । अगर मेरे घर में कोई चोर घुस आये तो मैं उस मामले को किसी बाहरी समिति या संघ में ले जाऊँ तो यह मेरे लिये कहां तक उचित हो सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि इन इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स के बारे में यही किया गया है । अभी जो गृह मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में इस मामले को रखा गया था, यह बहुत दुःखद बात है । वहां इस मामले को रखने का नतीजा क्या हुआ यह भी सामने है । किसी भी नतीजे पर वहां हम पहुंच नहीं पाये हैं । पाकिस्तान के साथ पहले भी बातचीत का सिलसिला कई बार चला है लेकिन हम लोग किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं । मुझे याद है कि जब पाकिस्तान के भले की कोई बात होती है किसी मीटिंग में तो वह मीटिंग तो सफलीभूत हो जाती है लेकिन भारत के हित की बात जिस जिस मीटिंग में हुई, वह मीटिंग सफलीभूत नहीं हुई । जहां तक इन इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स की बात है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से इसे एजेंडे पर रखने का जोर दिया गया था और तब यह रखा गया । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे मीटिंग हो या न हो, जो हमारे अपने मामले हैं, उनको हमें किसी विदेशी के साथ डिसकस नहीं करना चाहिये । इस मीटिंग का जो नतीजा निकला वह हमने देख लिया और आगे जो मीटिंगें होंगी उनके नतीजे भी हम देख लेंगे । लेकिन यह हमारा धरेख

मामला था और इसको एजेंडे पर रखना मुनासिब नहीं था ।

अन्त में मैं यही कामना करता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जिस जिस काम को हाथ में लिया है और जिस दृढ़ता के साथ तथा परिश्रम के साथ हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस में वह सफल हों ।

Shri V. K. Ramaswamy (Namakkal): While supporting the Demands of the Home Ministry, I would like to make certain suggestions.

The Constitution lays down that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are second to none, but it is a pity to see them leading a miserable life even after so many years of independence. With a heavy heart I have to report to this House that these downtrodden people as a whole are living as second-rate citizens of this country.

I do admit that the Government has helped them to some extent, but compared to their backwardness and poverty, it is nothing. They must be economically lifted. For this, I suggest that waste lands available in the country should be given to them with the required help, so that they can cultivate them and earn their living, and lead an independent life. It will also increase food production to some extent.

Reservation of posts for them is not properly utilised; the posts are filled up by others on the simple plea that there are no suitable candidates available from among them. The same thing holds good with regard to departmental promotions also. In appointments in the Panchayat administration, co-operative societies and the public sector, these people are neglected. Suitable steps should be taken in this direction. There is no need of spending money and time for removal of untouchability. I am least bothered about untouchability.

[Shri V. K. Ramaswamy]

15.30 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHESHI in the Chair]

I am sure there can be no untouchable questions when they are economically lifted to some extent and educated. After so many years of planned development it is painful to note that these down-trodden people are lying in unhealthy huts and even these are not possessed, by all of them. Yet we say that we are going towards socialist society. Government should take energetic steps to provide them with at least accommodation. Allotment of funds by Centre should reach the States in time so that they do not surrender any part of that amount.

While travelling from State to State we find policemen wearing different uniforms. It results in confusion to outsiders. There should be a single type of uniform throughout the country. I am sure this will go a long way infusing discipline among them. The pay of police constables should be increased throughout the country and their discipline in all aspects must be maintained.

I am a firm believer of prohibition but I am sorry to find that it is not strictly enforced. If the law of the country is disobeyed by the people, it loses its significance. Day after day we see reports of police arresting people for illicit distillation and drunkenness. Here too the poor people become the victims and the rich escape. For instance, on 28th January, 1964 at my own place I myself found one responsible Central Government official fully drunk and lying on the roadside. I informed the police about this and only thereafter he was arrested. Some medical certificate was given to him and on trial he was acquitted. Thirty days after that occurrence he was again found fully drunk and that too in his office itself. He was again arrested but I am told that this time also he will be acquitted. I know that

the police themselves are not free from this kind of offence.

I appreciate that the Home Ministry with all its efficiency is fighting for the eradication of corruption and yet there is corruption here and there. It is high time that serious steps were taken. At the district level an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the people should be formed to take suitable steps.

Lastly, I would like to state that my district Salem in Madras State is the biggest and is the most backward district also. Unemployment problem is very acute there. The proposed steel plant should be installed at Salem itself without any hesitation or delay. With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि अगले वर्ष जब गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो तो गोआ, डामन, ड्यू और पांडिचेरी ऐसे प्रदेश जो हमारे देश के अंग हैं वे इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हों, विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं। दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जो न्याय विभाग है वह गृह विभाग से निकाल कर विधि विभाग में लाया जाये क्योंकि जिसके हाथ में डंडा हो उसी के हाथ में न्याय रहे यह कुछ अच्छी चीज नहीं।

इसके बाद मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी बहुत बड़ी है। उस का काम है कि जमीन को हमवार करे ताकि देश की प्रगति हो सके, योजना चल सके और दूसरे काम काज हो सकें। यदि वह अपने देश की जमीन को हमवार नहीं रखता, शांति और व्यवस्था को इस तरह नहीं रखता जिस से कि देश को प्रगति की ओर चल सके, तो साफ कहा जायेगा कि मंत्रालय अपने उद्देश्यों में सफल नहीं रहा। मैं इसी कसौटी पर इस मंत्रालय को कसने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जहाँ तक कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है उसी के अन्तर्गत सम्प्रदायवाद आता है चाहे वह हिन्दू और मुसलमान का हो चाहे हिन्दू धर्म के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न जातियों में हो। जब हम इस को देखते हैं तो यह पाते हैं कि साम्प्रदायवाद, जातिवाद बढ़ा है। आये दिन हम देखते हैं कि कहीं हिन्दू मुसलमानों के झगड़े होते हैं कहीं हिन्दू हिन्दू के होते हैं। अब तो हालत यहाँ तक पहुँच चुकी है कि हिन्दुओं में भिन्न भिन्न जातियों के दंगे हो रहे हैं। अगर समय रहते इस मंत्रालय का और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं गया तो एक बहुत बड़ी और भयंकर समस्या उठ खड़ी होगी। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आप का बतला दूँ कि बिहार प्रदेश में मुजफ्फर पुर नगर में राजपूतों और अहीरों का दंगा हुआ। भले ही उस को जमीन से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया हो, जमीन के झगड़े की संज्ञा दे दी गई हो, लेकिन यह दो जातियों का झगड़ा था। यही नहीं, पटना और छपरा में भी ब्राह्मणों और राजपूतों के बीच दंगा हुआ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भूमिहारों से।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : भूमिहारों भी ब्राह्मण होते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो एक मा-जूली सा झगड़ा था।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : भूमिहार और राजपूतों के दंगे इस हद तक हुए कि लाठी सजी, बल्सम सजे, कांटे सजे और लोगों की जानें गईं। इस तरह का भयंकर रूप यह जातिवाद धारण करता जा रहा है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : एक आदमी भी नहीं मरा, न किसी के कोई चोट आई।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो लोग मरे होंगे शायद आप उन को आदमी नहीं समझते

होंगे। यहाँ तक स्थिति पहुँच चुकी है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस पर सोचे। जब हम सोचते हैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय अमन चैन केवल इस के साहरे कायम रखना चाहते हैं। यह पुराना सिद्धांत ही चला आ रहा है कि डराघा और अमन चैन कायम रखो। अगर इस के नतीजे हम देखें, अगर शुरू से आज तक के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जायें, तो जहाँ तक अमन चैन का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चोरी, डाके, रहजनी, लूट आदि की संख्या में भी और प्रतिशत में भी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है, वह घटी नहीं है। इस लिये मंत्रालय को सोचना चाहिये कि डराने को नहीं बल्कि दूसरे उपाय इस के लिये सोचे जाने चाहिये। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि जो पुरानी विधि चली आ रही है उस को बिल्कुल छोड़ देना चाहिये। आप देखें कि आज कल कौन लोग अमन कायम रखते हैं। गुंडे, बड़े और धनी लोग और पुलिस। इन तीन के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान के अमन की जिम्मेदारी है। जब यह तीन चाहते हैं कि अमन रहे तो अमन रहता है, और जब इन तीनों में से एक या दो या तीनों के हितों पर कोई कुठाराघात होता है तो ये लोग अमन को खतरे में डाल दिया करते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी आदमी के जान माल दोनों की रक्षा नहीं रह गई है। आज सारा प्रशासन और अमन इन तीन लोगों के हाथ में है। जब तक यह त्रिकोण नहीं टूटता तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यह त्रिकोण कब टूटेगा। जब इस देश के ४४ करोड़ लोगों का सहारा ढूँढा जायेगा, जब देश के ४४ करोड़ लोगों की आबादी को प्रशासन में हिस्सा मिलेगा, तभी यह सम्भव होगा। ४४ करोड़ जनता का इस देश के प्रशासन में कोई हिस्सा नहीं है, इस को भी महसूस किया गया था। संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि जो हरिजन लोग हैं, जिन को हजारों सालों से जाति प्रथा के कारण छूआछूत के कारण जिम्मेदारी की जगहों से, राज काज के कार्यों से अलग रखा गया था, उन को विशेष अवसर

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

दिया जाय। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान हरिजनों की ओर, पिछड़ी जातियों की ओर, जो कि करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं, जिनकी संख्या ५० या ६० प्रतिशत है, उन को राज काज में हिस्सा देने की ओर नहीं गया। एक कमजोर सा प्रयत्न हुआ था और वह यह कि पहले गृह मंत्री ने एक पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग कायम किया। उस आयोग ने साल दो साल का समय लगाया और काफी रुपया खर्च हुआ। उस ने एक प्रतिवेदन भी दिया। वह प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रखा गया, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करना तो दूर रहा, आज तक उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। मैंने पिछले सत्र में उस पर चर्चा की बात बार बार सदन के सामने रखी, लेकिन उस समय कहा गया कि आने वाले सत्र में उस पर बहस हो जायेगी। अब देखना है कि मंत्रालय और सरकार अपने उस वायदे को निभार्ती नहीं। इस बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि प्रशासन में देश के ४४ करोड़ लोगों को हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये, और वह हिस्सा उनको तब मिलेगा जब हरिजनों की तरह जो पिछड़ी जातियाँ हैं उन को भी प्रशासन में भाग लेने का विशेष रूप से अवसर दिया जाय। दूसरे इसके लिये स. १ का विवेकीकरण होना भी आवश्यक है। आज राज काज केन्द्रित होता चला जा रहा है। जनतन्त्र का मूल सिद्धांत है कि जनता राजकाज में अपना हिस्सा ले, लेकिन आज देश की आबादी को देखते हुए दिल्ली में या प्रांतों में जनता का राज काज में सीधा भाग ले सकना असम्भव है। अगर जनता सीधे राजकाज में भाग ले सकती है, तो वह पंचायत या जिला स्तर पर, लेकिन पंचायत का यह दास है कि उसे एक पांच रुपये के चोकरदार को हटाने या रखने का अधिकार नहीं है। ये पंचायतें डिप्टी कमिश्नरों और योजना अधिकारियों के

हाथों की कठपुतली बन कर रह गयी हैं और जहाँ तक जिला परिषदों का सवाल है उनमें चुनाव परोक्ष कर दिये गये हैं। इसलिये जनता उन में सीधा भाग नहीं ले सकती।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप कहां की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं बात कर रहा हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश की जहाँ से श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू आते हैं, जिनका देश में इतना गौरव है।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस चीज पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार देश के ४४ करोड़ लोग देश के राज-काज में हिस्सा लें।

आज शासन ऊंची जाति के कुछ अल्प संख्यकों के हाथ में है। और ऊंची जातियों में भी उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो धनी हैं या अंग्रेजी से अभिमुख हैं। और जो करोड़ों लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते उनका राज काज में कोई हिस्सा नहीं है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि देश के ४४ करोड़ लोग राजकाज में भाग ले सकें तो इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सत्ता का विवेकीकरण किया जाय, जन भाषा के द्वारा राज काज चलया जाय और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको विशेष अवसर दिया जाय। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तबतक अमन कायम नहीं हो सकेगा और इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अमन कायम रखने में और कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने में भी बड़े लोगों का हाथ है और उन्हीं को संरक्षण भी मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिये आप देखें कि नानावती को बड़े आदमी होने के कारण रिहा कर दिया गया। आज सरकार और राज काज दोनों ही बिगड़ गए हैं।

मंत्रालय ने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है जिसमें केन्द्र शाशित इकाइयों के शासन व्यवस्था का जिक्र है। गृह मंत्रालय का काम है कि वह सदन को सारे देश के बारे में जानकारी दे कि कुल कितनी हत्याएं हुईं, कितने बल्ले हुए, कितनों के; उनके लिये पकड़ा गया और कितनों को छोड़ा गया। परन्तु इस प्रतिवेदन में यह कुछ नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर पर आज अराजकता फैली हुई है। यह दशा उस बदकिस्मत इलाके में खासकर ज्यादा है जहां से मैं आता हूँ। वहां दो दो विधायकों की हत्या कर दी गयी। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब हंसते हैं। लेकिन उनके दल के एक सोशलिस्ट एम०एल०ए० की हत्या कर दी गयी। थाना फतेहपुर से चार फ्लॉग की दूरी पर एक भूतपूर्व विधायक श्री भगवती प्रसाद वर्मा को लाठियों से मारा गया और उन का पिस्तौल छीन लिया गया। सरपंचों की नाकें काटी जाती हैं। ये बड़े लोग ही हंते हैं, लेकिन जब गुंडों को एक बार छूट मिल जाती है तो वे किसी में भेद नहीं करते।

कानपुर में पांच पांच सोशलिस्टों की राजनीतिक हत्याएं हुईं। इससे भी ज्यादा दुःख की बात यह है कि इन राजनीतिक हत्याओं में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार शामिल हो जाती है। जब ऐसा होता है तो स्थिति भयानक हो जाती है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। चन्द्र-शेखर तिवारी की हत्या चुनाव के दौरान हुई। कातिल को सजा होती है। गण्ट्रपति के पास उसकी मरसी पिटीशन आती है, लेकिन वह खारिज हो जाती है। फिर उत्तर प्रदेश में शासन में परिवर्तन आता है, गुप्ता जी जाते हैं और सुचेता जी आती हैं और उनका त्रिपाठी जी से झगड़ा होता है। और फिर उन्हीं मुलजिम्हों की मरसी पिटीशन गवर्नर द्वारा मंजूर कर ली जाती है जिनकी पिटीशन पहले खारिज हो चुकी थी। इस प्रकार वहां राज काज चल रहा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें।

एक बात और कह दूँ। आज प्रशासन झूठी प्रतिष्ठा पर खड़ा है। चोरों की तलाश नहीं की जाती, डकैतों की तलाश नहीं की जाती और जो समाजिक चोर और भ्रष्टाचारी हैं उनकी तलाश नहीं की जाती। लेकिन दो बरस से ज्यादा हो गया श्री मनीराम बागड़ी पर मुकदमा चल रहा है क्यों कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के घर के सामने धरना दिया था ताकि गरीबों को रहने की जगह दी जाय। उनको पकड़ा गया। इसी बीच चीन का आक्रमण हुआ। उस समय बागड़ी जी ने अपना घरना उठा लिया और साथ ही अपनी तनख्वाह का एक हिस्सा रक्षा कोष में दिया। लेकिन उन पर दो साल से मुकदमा चल रहा है। हमने मंत्री महोदय से भी कहा, लेकिन हम से कहा गया कि यह प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है। मैं देखता हूँ कि सब चीजों पर विचार करने के बाद भी ऐसे मामलों में उदारता का दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया जाता।

साथ ही मैं भाषा का भी जिक्र कर दूँ। जब तक अंग्रेजी नहीं हटती और उसका स्थान हिन्दी नहीं लेती तब तक जनता राज काज में हिस्सा नहीं ले सकती। और जो लोग हिन्दी के ठेकेदार हैं मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी घट रही है और अंग्रेजी बढ़ रही है। आज सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से भी हो अंग्रेजी को हटाया जाय चाहे इस कारण दक्षिण के भाइयों को नौकरियों में कुछ विशेष सुविधा भी देनी पड़े। आज अंग्रेजी का हटना जरूरी बात है। जब तक अंग्रेजी नहीं हटती तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में मैं भ्रष्टाचार पर दो शब्द कह देना चाहता हूँ। आज भ्रष्टाचार बड़े जोरों से चल रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि मंत्री और विधायक स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार की बातें सुनी जाती हैं। रोज अखबारों में उनके खिलाफ आरोप निकलते रहते हैं। इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हमारे नन्दा जी भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना चाहते हैं।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

पहले उनको देखना चाहिये कि इसके कारण क्या हैं जब तक उन कारणों को दूर नहीं किया जायगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता आज भारत सेवक समाज और साधु समाज जैसी संस्थाएँ जिला स्तर से ऊपर तक भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रह बन रहे हैं और जब तक नन्दा जी भारत सेवक समाज और साधु समाज से छुटका नहीं पाते मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त नहीं हो सकता। आज सरकारी नौकरों में भ्रष्टाचार है, कचहरियों में भ्रष्टाचार है। यही नहीं आज ऊँचे स्तरों पर भ्रष्टाचार है। उसे कैसे दूर करेंगे। मंत्रियों और विधायकों में जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसे कैसे दूर करेंगे। इसको रोकने का जब तक उपाय नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक भ्रष्टाचार कैसे रुक सकता है। कलक्टर या सरकारी कर्मचारी जो भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं आज अखबारों में उसका जिक्र नहीं है, बल्कि विधायकों और मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार का जिक्र होता है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। ये लोग तो विजिलेंस कमीशन से भी ऊपर हैं। एक मंत्री हमारे बीच में थे। उनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप था। जब तक आप इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं करेंगे ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जो अखबारों में गलत खबरें छपती हैं, यह भी तो भ्रष्टाचार है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लेकिन सब से बड़े भ्रष्टाचारी तो वह हैं जो इन आरोपों का समय रहते प्रतिवाद नहीं करते और इस बीच में न जाने क्या क्या चीजें चलती रहती हैं। उसके बाद आप उस चीज को जनता के सामने रखते हैं। ये सारे लोग मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाते हैं। अगर भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना है तो इस को सब से पहले ऊँचे स्तर पर खत्म करना चाहिये। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि बड़े लोगों की ओर भी ध्यान

दिया जाय। मुझे मंत्री महोदय से यही निवेदन करना है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मुझ से कहा गया कि तीन बजे समय मिलेगा, लेकिन अब चार बजने जा रहा है लेकिन मुझे समय नहीं दिया गया, जब कि अन्य सदस्यों को समय दिया जा रहा है।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): Madam, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. In doing so, I would like to refer to two or three matters which, in my opinion, are of considerable importance in the present context. Firstly I would like to say a few words about the administration and the working of Government offices at different levels, because in a backward country like ours, where there is enormous lack of education and lack of civic sense in the country and where people are not fully conscious of their responsibilities and duties to the society and to the country, the success of our Five Year Plans and development projects depends entirely on the proper functioning of the Government's administrative machinery. No doubt, we have a very well organised and elaborate administrative machinery. But I am sorry to say that this machinery or set-up has not been pulling its weight properly and, if I may be permitted to say, it has been just jogging along in the same old leisurely fashion as it did in the pre-independence days. Apart from the allegations of corruption and dishonesty in the services about which one hears a lot nowadays and which I need not repeat here, the one thing which has been agitating the minds of the public is the extent of inefficiency that has eaten into the entrails of the government machinery. Practically all government offices nowadays are over-staffed and literally bursting at their seams; and yet the output of work both in terms of quality and quantity is hopelessly low. With your

permission, Madam, I would like to read out a few lines which I came across in a magazine the other day, which very aptly describes the working of our bureaucracy nowadays:

"What do bureaucrats do in their working hours? They implement. Implementing is what everyone in government offices is doing when he is handling paper, which is most of the time.

When two or more employees stop implementing and start talking, they are coordinating. Coordinating requires a big part of the working day. Its purpose is to find out who is implementing what!

A third consuming duty of the government worker is formulating. Formulating is producing ideas to be implemented. Usually formulating is a committee operation.

A fourth important duty of the bureaucrat is to circulate. Circulating is the passing from one office to another of the millions of pieces of paper that hold the government together.

A final activity of the government worker is referring. Referring is usually done on telephone. When someone telephones the government official for information, or help, the person receiving the call refers him to another government department, preferably in another ministry. At any moment during office hours, the telephone wires are laden with desperate men being referred from bureaucrat to bureaucrat, because of the bureaucrat's congenital uncertainty about the extent of his own authority. Their business is not deciding, but implementing, coordinating, formulating and circulating. They solve problems by referring and passing the buck to someone else in an endless variation of the same of old maid?

This is a very sorry state of affairs and if this trend is allowed to be continued, I do not think we will achieve any substantial success in any of our national ventures. I think that there is a great need for overhauling and re-vitalisation of the entire secretariat set-up, and the sooner the Home Minister takes this task in his hands the better. And, in my opinion, he should implement all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee in this regard as early as possible.

I would now like to make a few suggestions, for whatever they are worth, and if they are adopted I feel sure that they will go a long way in improving standard of administration as well as improve the morale of the government servants which, I am sorry to note, is at its lowest ebb at the moment.

My first suggestion is that we should have as many all-India services as possible in the lines of the IAS and the IPS. In addition to the existing such services we must also have all-India education service, all-India agriculture service, all-India medical service, all-India engineering service, all-India industrial service and so on. And, in the interest of national integration and efficient administration I feel that the Government should make a specific rule that no entrant to any of these services would be allowed to be posted to his home State. The present system whereby more than 50 per cent of the IAS people and practically cent per cent of the IPS personnel are posted in their own home States should be done away with immediately.

The advantages of this measure are quite obvious. First of all, by having more, all-India services we will be recruiting people on an all-India basis and in that way we are bound to get people of better mental calibre and capacity than we are getting at present through the provincial services, and

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

these people will be able to tone up the administration to a very great extent. The second advantage is that such officers will manage to keep out of local intrigues and will not succumb to the evil influences of local leaders. The third advantage is that the public at large will have more confidence in them because of their assured impartiality in all matters. Fourth, it will also be a good thing in the interest of national integration because, I feel, if officers from the north go to the south and officers from the south go to the north this intermingling will be a good thing in the interest of national integration as a whole.

My second suggestion is that promotion to higher ranks should be on merits alone. We hear a great deal nowadays that promotions in the Central Government are made on merits. But when we study this problem from closer quarters we find that whereas this particular criterion or principle is adhered to very strictly in the case of clerical staff and junior officers, I am afraid, in the higher echelons promotions still take place on political and other considerations rather than on merits. My contention is borne out by the fact that of late we have been hearing a great deal about very senior officers of the Government like Secretaries being transferred from one Ministry to another even before their normal tenure is over. I do not want to mention any names here either of the officer concerned or of the Ministry, but there is a recent case in my knowledge which I must mention here. Very recently a very senior Secretary of the Government was transferred from a Ministry when he was on the verge of retirement. He had only about six months or more of service left. The question arises as to what was the necessity of transferring this officer when he was on the verge of retirement and he had hardly six months more. This clearly in-

dicates—this incident and many more like this—that either our method of selection of officers for higher posts is wrong and we do not select them properly in the first place or else the treatment which our high officials are meted out by the ministers is not good and fair. Both the practices are bad, and I think they are having a great demoralising effect on the government servants.

My third suggestion is this. Some years back it was the practice in the Central Government offices that whenever an officer went on leave for a month or more his immediate junior officer was given a chance to officiate in his place. That rule, for some reason or other, has been changed now and the new rule is that one now has to go on leave for two months or more before an officiating chance is given to a junior officer. Perhaps this has been done with a view to saving some extra expenditure. If so, I can only say that it is a policy of penny wise and pound foolish. I think the old practice was very much better because it gave more frequent chances to junior officers to officiate, and that made them more efficient and they worked better in their own jobs when reverted to them after having seen things from a higher level. I would request the Home Minister to adopt the old practice that they had before of giving as many officiating chances to junior officers as possible to train them properly for higher responsibilities.

I would now like to say something on the subject of employment of retired government officials in private firms. The Santhanam Committee has recommended that retired government servants should not be allowed to join any private firm for a period of two years after retirement. It is difficult to find a parallel to this rule anywhere in the world. There is no other

democratic country in the world where such a rule exists or such a ban is placed on retired government servants. Basically, I do not agree with that recommendation at all. But in view of the special and peculiar conditions prevailing in our country and in view of the falling moral standards here, I suppose such a check is necessary. But I would request the Home Ministry that they should not use this rule very rigidly. In my humble opinion, what the Government should do is that whenever any request for employment is made on behalf of any retired government servant they should scrutinise the case thoroughly and if they find that the request is in order he should be allowed to join his new job without having to wait for two years as recommended by the Santhanam Committee. Madam, I am all in favour of the Government trying to stop a bad man from getting a lucrative job after retirement. But they should not come in the way of a man who has served the Government faithfully and honestly and whose past record has been singularly good from getting a gainful employment anywhere. I say this for these reasons. Firstly, there is a great dearth of good administrators in the business sector and it will be in the country's interest if such able and experienced officers are absorbed there. Secondly, an officer who has worked hard for more than 30 or 35 years becomes used to a certain routine and a certain way of life and if he is asked to wait for a period of two years and to remain in idleness and do nothing, I think, this enforced inactivity will harm his health. He might even die a premature death. So, it is very essential that he gets some sort of work to do straightway. Thirdly, no unfair curb should be placed on his individual liberty by placing such a ban without any rhyme or reason. Fourthly, the officer may be so circumstanced that he may be in need of some extra income at this crucial juncture of his life. I do not see why he should

be deprived of his right to earn this extra income by legitimate and honest means.

16.00 hrs.

I would now like to say a few words about the subject of a limited IAS examination. This question has been raised on the floor of this House a number of times during the past two years that I have been here, but unfortunately on each occasion the then Home Minister always avoided giving a clearcut reply as to whether the Government intended to implement this recommendation of the Pay Commission or not. Without actually going into the reasons in favour of holding this examination which are very clearly described in the Pay Commission's report and to which the Government agrees in principle, I would like to urge the hon. Home Minister to give his utmost thought to this matter once again and, if possible, in his reply to this debate give some sort of an indication to this House as to how long it will be before he is able to give a concrete shape to this very good proposal of the Pay Commission.

In the end I would just say this, that our country is faced with certain very important and chronic problems, problems which have defied any satisfactory solution up till now. The responsibility of solving these problems rests on the frail shoulders of Shri Nanda. I wish Shri Nanda all success in his sincere and genuine efforts to solve all those problems. He may have frail shoulders but I am sure he has a stout heart, and he can face the challenge boldly.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Abdul Ghani Goni... Absent. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : आप मुझे बता दें कि मेरा नाम है या नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के पास कोई लिस्ट है या नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. Can an hon. Member go to this extent of almost threatening the Chair?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I quite agree.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय नन्दा जी ने योजना मंत्री के रूप में इन देश को योजना दी, आर्थिक प्रगति के अदर्श दिये, विकास की रू-रेखा दी और गृह मंत्री होने के बाद कुछ ही महीनों में काश्मीर में पवित्र बाल की चर्री, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हुए भीषण दंगों और उनके प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप कलकत्ता, जमशेदपुर तथा राउरकेला में हुए उपद्रवों के मौके पर उन्होंने जिस दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया उनके लिए वह सचमुच साधुवाद के पात्र हैं। इसी तरह भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सतर्कता आयोग का गठन करके उन्होंने जिस दृढ़ता और साहस का परिचय दिया, उससे हमारी यह उम्मीद बढ़ती है कि इन गंभीर समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ने और भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने में हम बहुत हद तक सफल होंगे।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस समय हमारा देश अत्यंत विकट परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है। न केवल हमारे पड़ोसी देशों, चीन और पाकिस्तान, की भावना हमारे प्रति अच्छी नहीं है, बल्कि इसके साथ ही और भी कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हमारे सामने आ रही हैं, जिस से ऐसी आशंका होती है कि आगे आने वाले पांच छः वर्षों में हमारे सामने और भी गम्भीर सवाल उत्पन्न होंगे। मैं उन्हीं महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन चलते चलते मैं हिन्दी के प्रश्न की ओर भी थोड़ा संकेत कर देना चाहता हूँ।

अभी हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें इस बात का निर्णय लिया गया कि नितम्बर, १९६५ से अखिल भारतीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाया जायेगा। इस निर्णय का सारे देश में स्वागत किया गया है और मेरा विश्वास है कि इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने में पूरी चूस्ती बरती जायेगी और इस बारे में कुछ भी विलम्ब नहीं किया जायेगा।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिये गए आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बंध में मैं बहुत आवश्यक मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी सम्बंधी नीति को निर्धारित करने के लिए, हिन्दी सम्बंधी निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए या राजभाषा के सम्बंध में जो भी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र एक स्थायी समिति के गठन की ओर ध्यान दे।

इस सम्बंध में मैं खान और इस्पात मंत्री की पुस्तक "मेरे देखे कुछ देशों की झलक" की कुछ पंक्तियाँ सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। उस में लिखा है :—

"आम जवान की ज़रूरत मुझे एक दूपरी बजह से भी महसूस हुई। इंग्लैंड में मैं कई भारतीयों से मिला। तमिलनाडु के लोगों से मिलने पर मैं उनसे तमिल में बोल लेता। लेकिन अन्य प्रान्त वालों से बातचीत अंग्रेजी में करनी पड़ती थी। ऐसे मौकों पर मेरे साथ जो अंग्रेज मित्र थे, उनको आश्चर्य होता था। कई तो मुझ से पूछ बैठे, आप क्यों अपनी भाषा में बातचीत नहीं करते? इस से मेरे आत्मसम्मान को ज़रा धक्का सा लगता।"

मेरा ख्याल है कि गृह मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि भविष्य में हमारे जो

मंत्री विदेश जायें, अपनी कोई भाषा न होने के कारण उनका अपमानित होने अथवा आत्म-श्रानि अनुभव करने का मौका न मिले ।

इसके बाद मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान मन्तानम् समिति की मिफारिशों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । वैसे उस समिति की रिपोर्ट को मैं बहुत महत्व देता हूं, लेकिन एक बात से मेरी सहमति नहीं है और वह यह है कि उस रिपोर्ट को जो भी व्यक्ति पढ़ेगा, उसके मन में यह आशंका पैदा होगी कि हमारे देश के हर एक क्षेत्र में, हर एक महकमे में, चाहे वह न्यायालय हो, राजनीति हो, शासन हो या वाणिज्य व्यवसाय हो, सब में भ्रष्टाचार इतनी गहराई तक घुस गया है कि उसका मुकाबला करना कठिन है, असम्भव है । जब हम इस भावना से काम करेंगे, तो भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे । इससे जो निराशा उत्पन्न होती है, मनोबल में जो कमी आती है, उस के कारण भ्रष्टाचार में वस्तुतः वृद्धि होगी ।

मन्तानम् समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है कि हमारे जो प्राचीन मूल्य और मान्यताएं थीं, वे समाप्त होती जा रही हैं और उन के स्थान पर हम नये मूल्यों और मान्यताओं का निर्माण नहीं कर पाए हैं, अभी तक उनका विकास नहीं हो पाया है, इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । मेरा ख्याल है कि जिन जिन देशों ने औद्योगिक क्रांति के सहारे अपना विकास किया है, उन में—विकासशील अर्थ-व्यवस्था वाले देशों में—आरम्भ में ऐसी स्थिति थी, जिस में थोड़े बहुत असन्तुलन और कहीं न कहीं इस प्रकार की गलतियों के लिए स्थान था । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन का ध्यान सौरोकिन की पुस्तक “पावर एंड मारेलिटो”

में दी गई इन पंक्तियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं :

“Senator Kefauver's Committee, the McCarthy-Army hearings, and the hearings of Senator John L. McClellan's Committee disclosed a vast body of illegal actions, practices, and petty immorality of businessmen, officials and especially of the czars of the labour unions. These hearings have brought to light a large number of routine criminal actions practised by a number of powerful leaders of labour unions, the practices of shakedown, extortion, embezzlement, fraud, bribery, theft, threats, beating, hijacking, kidnapping, and coercing those who happen to be obstacles to the labour-bosses' enrichment and domination. When labour unions are weak and the power of their leaders greatly limited, they are practically free from graft, corruption, and other defects. As their power grows, the labour leaders assume a social position almost identical with that of the big business executive”.

इसी प्रकार से मैं इंग्लैंड के सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में जो समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है, वह समस्या कभी अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में भी थी । “पेट्रनेज इन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट” नाम की पुस्तक में ये पंक्तियां हैं :

“Appointments were secured by the most influential claimants—not the most able. Necessarily the administration of Government business was incompetent, uneconomic and sometimes corrupt. Too often the prizes went to the toadies, the hangers-on; virtue had to be its own reward. A pattern of social and political relationships flourished which satisfied the select circle of important personages; to continue, this system needed to absorb steadily a

[श्रिसिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

proportion of the nouveau riche. It had scant moral authority with which to defend itself against reform; its defences were tradition, the authority of wealth and—on occasion—the coercive power of the State.”

ये श्रिकार्ल मैरनेज 'इन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट नामक पुस्तक की है। ऐसी स्थिति विकासशील परंपराओं में उत्पन्न होती है। अगर चिन्ता की बात है तो एक ही है कि जिन देशों में प्रजातन्त्र का विकास हुआ है और भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उन देशों में भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने के लिए मजबूर भी था, दृढ़ता भी थी, जनता में सजगता भी थी और प्रजातान्त्रिक भावना बढ्ढन भी थी। मेरा ख्याल है कि गृह रक्षों जो इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे कि हमारे देश के लोग सदाचारी बनें। भ्रष्टाचार को रोक बाम करने के लिए ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न किया जाये जिससे “जनता की जनतान्त्रिक आदतों में जनतान्त्रिक सिद्धान्तों में निष्ठा उत्पन्न हो, विश्वास उत्पन्न हो। जब ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न हो जाएगा तभी हम लोग आसानी से भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। यह स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है जो आन सकती हो। निराश हो कर, मजबूत की कमी की वजह से या काफ़ी दृढ़ता अगर अभी नहीं है उस की वजह से हमें घुटने नहीं टेक देने हैं। प्रजातन्त्र में यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जनता एक एक कदम पर अपनी सजगता का परिचय दे।

इत सन्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति के बाद यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि हम अपने प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की ओर ध्यान दें। जब स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो हमारे देश के सभी नेताओं ने एक स्वर से यह मांग की थी कि सिविल सर्विस का जो तरीका है, उस का जो गठन है, उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी तक इस ओर

ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं एक सुझाव मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। वह एक उच्चस्तरीय आयोग का गठन करें जो इस बात की जांच करे कि हमारा जो अभी प्रशासन का ढाँचा है, सिविल सर्विस का जो ढाँचा है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो ढाँचा है, योजना में जो लक्ष्य हम ने अपने लिए निर्धारित किए हैं, समाजवादी समाज के निर्माण का जो आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है, वह ढाँचा इन सब के अनुरूप कहां तक सफल सिद्ध हो सका है, कहां तक उस ने समय की मांग को पूरा किया है। यह कह देना आवश्यक है कि लोक सभा से हम लोक कल्याण की जो गंगा प्रवाहित करते हैं वह प्रशासन की जटा के अन्दर उलझ कर रह गयी है, वह जनता तक नहीं पहुँच सकी है। पुराणों में ऐसी कथा आती है कि बहुत तपस्या के बाद भागीरथ ने ब्रह्मा के कमंडल से गंगा को उतारा लेकिन गंगा शिव की जटा में अटक कर रह गई। भागीरथ ने एक बार फिर तपस्या की और तब जा कर गंगा धरती पर अवतरित हो सकी। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर हम अनुभव करते हैं कि प्रशासन में चुस्ती न होने की वजह से, प्रशासन में जो देर होती है, उस की वजह से, प्रशासन में जो लोकान्मुखी भावना नहीं आई है, उस की वजह से हम लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य के सिद्धान्त को पूरी तरह से कर्पांन्तिव नहीं कर पाये हैं तो प्रशासन के ढाँचे का पुनर्गठन करने की ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

अब मैं एक दूसरे अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक 'गों को दवाने में दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया है, देश में और भी जो समाजविरोधी शक्तियाँ हैं उन को दवाने में दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया है। लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति क्या है, इस ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इन सभी बातों पर और अधिक गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी चीन और पाकिस्तान

के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं । लेकिन उस के मूल में जो बात है, वह दूसरी ही है । जब तक पाकिस्तान की सरकार को इस बात का विश्वास रहेगा कि भारतवर्ष में कोई ऐसा वर्ग है जो पाकिस्तान के प्रति सहानुभूति रखता है, भारत के प्रति सहानुभूति नहीं रखता है, तब तक वह कुछ ऐसी हरकतें जरूर करेगा जिन से भारत की शक्ति कमजोर हो, भारत की चिन्तायें बढ़ें, भारत के गृह-मंत्री तथा भारत के प्रधान मंत्री सुख की नींद न सो सकें । इसी प्रकार से जब तक चीन की सरकार को इस बात का विश्वास है कि भारत में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जो उस के साथ सहानुभूति रखता है, जो मौका आने पर सम्भव है, उस के प्रति वफादारी दिखाये, तब तक नेफा से या लद्दाख से चीन का कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री अपनी फौजों को वापिस बुलाने की कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है । उस लिए अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सचमुच में चीन और पाकिस्तान का मामला हल हो तो उस का हल भारत का विदेश मंत्रालय नहीं ढूँढ सकता है, उस का हल भारत के गृह-मंत्रालय को ढूँढना होगा और वह हल यह है कि इस देश में कोई भी ऐसा नागरिक न हो जिस की वफादारी किसी भी हद तक, किसी भी सीमा में चीन अथवा पाकिस्तान के प्रति हो । जब हम ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न करेंगे, जब ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न करेंगे तब कोई वजह नहीं है कि चीन की तथा पाकिस्तान की सरकारें हमारे सामने ऐसी उलझनें उत्पन्न करें जिन की वजह से हमारा आर्थिक विकास के मामलों से तथा विकास के जो दूसरे कार्य हैं, उन से ध्यान हटे और सीमा पर हमें अधिक खर्च करना पड़े, या दूसरी ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर ध्यान न दें जिन की तरफ हमारा ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है । यह जरूरी है कि हम लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करें और साम्प्रदायिक एकता को राष्ट्रीयता का आधार देने की कोशिश करें । जब तक हम साम्प्रदायिक समस्या का हल राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को तीव्र कर के ढूँढने

की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं, उस की जड़ों को मजबूत करने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं, तब तक हम वस्तुतः साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या का उचित समाधान खोज नहीं सकते हैं ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि अमन चैन को हम जबर्दस्ती या बलबूते पर कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं । जिस प्रकार से हम अमन चैन को जबर्दस्ती या बल बूते पर कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं, उसी तरह से साम्प्रदायिक एकता की भावना को भी हम जबर्दस्ती या बलबूते के आधार पर कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं । राष्ट्रीयता या देश प्रेम ऐसी वस्तुएं नहीं हैं जो किसी के डर से उत्पन्न हों । ये स्वतः तथा स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रत्येक नागरिक के मन में उत्पन्न होती हैं । जब इस देश का कोई भी नागरिक इस बात का मन्देह करता है कि दूसरे नागरिक के मन में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना तीव्र नहीं है या किसी दूसरे देश के प्रति उसके मन में किसी प्रकार के प्रेम की भावना है तो वैसी स्थिति में निश्चय ही खाई बढ़ती जाती है । इसलिए इस मूल प्रश्न का हमें बुनियादी समाधान ढूँढना होगा और जब ऐसी स्थिति इस देश में उत्पन्न होगी तब कोई वजह नहीं है कि चीन की आँखें भारतवर्ष पर हों या कोई ऐसी घटना हमारी सीमा पर घटे जिस की वजह से हमारा ध्यान बंटता हो तब ऐसा भी नहीं होगा कि पाकिस्तान में कोई छोटामोटा साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो या दंगे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई तो उस की तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया भारतवर्ष में हो ।

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अधिक से अधिक अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के गठन की बात हमारे सामने है । डिप्टी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस, इंडियन

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

पुलिस सर्विस, इंडियन फारेस्ट सर्विस, इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस, इंडियन हेल्थ सर्विस आदि जैसी कुछ नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की स्थापना की बात चल रही है। इसी प्रकार से मैं इस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा के गठन की ओर भी ध्यान दें। भारतीय एकता के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम छोटे छोटे गिरोहों में बंट कर सोचने की कोशिश न करें। जब जब इस देश में केन्द्र की शक्ति थोड़ी उस से कमजोर पड़ती है या इसी प्रकार से जब जब विघटन की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तब तब हम अकसर बहुत छोटे दायरों में सीमित हो कर सोचने की कोशिश करने लग जाते हैं। कभी प्रान्तीयता की भावना में हम बह जाते हैं, कभी भाषावाद की भावना में बह जाते हैं, कभी धर्म की भावना में सोचने लगते हैं, कभी जाति की बात सोचने लगते हैं। ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों से ऊपर उठ कर जब तक हम पूरे भारत की बात नहीं मोचेंगे तब तक हमारी जो मूलभूत समस्याएँ हैं उन का समाधान ढूँढने में हम सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। इसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम न केवल कल्पना में या न केवल पुस्तकों को पढ़ते समय काश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक या गुजरात से ले कर असम तक की बात सोचें बल्कि हमारे व्यवहार में, हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में, हमारे दैनिक जीवन में इस प्रकार की बात स्वभावतः आनी चाहिये जिससे अपने को हम केवल एक प्रान्त का नहीं, केवल एक भाषा का नहीं, केवल एक धर्म का नहीं, केवल एक जाति का नहीं बल्कि पूर्णतया भारतीय के रूप में समझें। जब ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, जब ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न होगी, तब हमारी राष्ट्रीयता दृढ़ हो सकेगी और तब समस्याओं का समाधान हम राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर ढूँढने की कोशिश कर सकेंगे। सीमित रूप में हमारा सोचने का जो

ढंग बन गया है, हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी के कारण जो जड़ता हम में आ गई है, जो दुर्बलता आ गई है, वह तभी दूर हो सकेगी।

गृह मंत्री जी ने जिस दृढ़ता का परिचय साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या का समाधान ढूँढने में दिया है, जिस दृढ़ता का परिचय देश का योजनाबद्ध विकास करने के लिए दिया है, जितना ध्यान देश का आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए दिया है, जिस दृढ़ता के साथ सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना की है, वैसी ही दृढ़ भावना का परिचय वंश लोगों में भारतीयता की भावना पनपाने में, मैं आशा करता हूँ, देंगे जिस से हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान आसानी से ढूँढ सकें।

श्रीमन्, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म तपस्या के पश्चात् जो सभ्य मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

गृह मंत्रालय की मांग पर जब मैं आज बोलने जा रहा हूँ तो कुछ बातों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं विशेष तौर पर इस अवसर पर माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश में साम्प्रदायिक शान्ति तथा एकता को स्थापित करने के लिए बड़ा सराहनीय काम किया। मैं इस के लिए उन की सरहना करता हूँ। आज पाकिस्तान की दुर्मानावृत्ति-पूर्ण नीति के कारण उधर अल्पसंख्यकों के विरुद्ध जो दुःखपूर्ण घटनाएँ घटी हैं और उन को जो सहना पड़ा है, जिस तरह की अमानुषिक घटनाएँ नारियों पर अत्याचार की वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों को देखनी पड़ीं, चाहे वे

हिन्दू हों या ईसाई धर्मावलम्बी हों, उन की प्रतिक्रिया किसी हद्द तक यहां भी हुई है। देश के सामने अल्पसंख्यकों का यह बड़ा विकट प्रश्न है। देश का विभाजन हुआ। जिस समय विभाजन हुआ उस के बाद जो घटनायें घटीं हम ने समझा कि वह एक टेम्पोरेरी फेज होगा, उस वक्त हमारे देश के गण्यमान्य नेताओं के मस्तिष्क में केवल यह था कि जब हम देश का विभाजन मानने जा रहे हैं उस के कारण जो कुछ भी देश को भोगना पड़ेगा वह एक टेम्पोरेरी फेज होगा और समयानुसार वह बात खत्म हो जायगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज भी वह सिरदंद बना हुआ है और उस का ठीक तरह से कोई निराकरण नहीं हुआ है। यह बात अवश्य है कि हृदय को दुःख पहुंचता है कि जो दोनों देश एक तरह के रहे हैं और समयानुसार अलग हो गये हैं उन में इस प्रकार की घटनायें घट रही हैं जिन से दोनों जातियों के अंदर वैमनस्य बढ़ रहा है और उस को घटाने के जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं उन में बहुत सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उधर कुछ भी होता हो, लेकिन हमारे देश में जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं वे हमारे देश के उसी तरह से नागरिक हैं जैसे बहुसंख्यक लोग हैं। उन की नागरिकता की रक्षा करना, उन के सम्मान की रक्षा करना, उन को सुरक्षा देना सरकार का दायित्व है। मैं जानता हूं कि उधर उन लोगों को सुरक्षा और जीवनयापन के साधन न देने के कारण उन के ऊपर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उन की यहां पर भी यदि प्रतिक्रिया होती है तो हम धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भावना से जरा दूर हो जाते हैं। मुझ को याद कर के प्रसन्नता होती है कि सन्त कबीर ने किस तरह से साम्प्रदायिक एकता और शान्ति के लिए प्रयत्न किया। मैं कबीर का एक ही दोहा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जोकि दोनों देशों के लिये सत्गुरु की आवाज है। वह कहते हैं: "मारोगे मर जाओगे, कोई न लेगा नाम, छज्जड़ जाय बसाओ, छोड़ बसन्ता गाम।"

आज यह बात अवश्य है कि यहां पर जो हम लोग बैठे हुए हैं और हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे प्रयत्न करेंगे कि हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक एकता तथा साम्प्रदायिक शान्ति हर प्रकार से कायम की जाय। मैं यह भी गारेन्टी सरकार से चाहता हूं कि वहां पर अल्पसंख्यकों पर जो भी बीतती हो, आप की तरफ से उन की सुरक्षा के लिये, प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे। यदि वे यहां पर भी आ रहे हैं तो भी उन को बसाने के लिये और पुनर्वास के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करने में किसी प्रकार की कोई ढील न होगी।

यह कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान यहां झगड़े उभारता है। देश के अन्दर उन के एजेन्ट बैठे हुए हैं। उन लोगों का यहां पर मुकाबला किया जाता है। चाहे मुसलमान हों या किसी भी दूसरी जाति के लोग हों, जो इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हों कि देश के विरोध में काम करते हैं, देश के अहित में काम करते हैं, उन को सजा देने के लिए कानून मौजूद है। इस प्रकार की जो साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ हैं जोकि देश में दुर्भावना फैलाती हैं और झगड़े पैदा करती हैं, दंगे पैदा करती हैं, उन को कड़े हाथों से रोकने की जरूरत है। मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज जबकि चीन की दुर्भावना-पूर्ण दृष्टि हमारे ऊपर है और एक पड़ोसी देश की दुर्भावनापूर्ण दृष्टि हमारे ऊपर है, तब देश के अन्दर अन्दरूनी शान्ति रहे, जातिषों में वैमनस्य न हो, आपस में एकता हो, विशेष कर साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय एकता और शान्ति की सुरक्षा हो, इस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारा गृह मंत्रालय इस के लिए प्रयत्न करेगा।

दूसरी बात जो आज विशेषकर देश के अन्दर दुःखजनक है वह भ्रष्टाचार की है। देश में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। आज का जीवन कठिन से कठिनतर होता जा रहा है, लेकिन हर जगह जीवन की नीचे की तह से ले कर

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

ऊपर तक भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है, जड़ों में बैठ गया है, कचहरियों में, पड़े लिखे लोगों में, उच्चस्तरीय लोगों में, और वह बड़ा भारी खतरा है जिस का देश के अन्दर मुकाबला करने की जरूरत है। यहां पर विजिलेन्स कमिशन बनाया गया है। यह ठीक है कि श्री सन्तानम ने जो सिफारिशों की हैं सदन में उन पर विचार होगा, लेकिन उन सिफारिशों पर कड़े ढंग से अमल करने की जरूरत है। चाहे किसी की भी रिपोर्ट आये, उस की सिफारिशों पर कड़े ढंग से अमल करने की जरूरत होती है यदि देश में प्रजातंत्र को जीवित रखना है और जनतंत्र को जीवित रखना है तो यहां ईमानदारी की भावना वाली मशीनरी होनी चाहिये। वह मशीनरी ऐसी होनी चाहिये यजोकि देश के संकट काल की स्थिति में, आपत्काल की स्थिति में और आज की स्थिति में देश की रक्षा कर सके। मैं आप का ध्यान केवल कबीर साहब की दो लाइनों पर दिलाना चाहता हूं, उस से आप सारी बात को पहचान जायेंगे। वे कहते हैं :

“को अस नगर करे कोतवरिया ।
मांस फैलाय गीध रखवरिया ॥”

उस नगर की कोतवाली को कौन मंजूर करे जहां मांस फैलाया गया हो भ्रष्टाचार का, पापाचार का, दुराचार का और अनाचार का और साथ में गिद्धों को रखवाली पर बैठा दिया गया हो। मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अफसरी ढंग पर जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है, विशेष तौर पर उच्च-स्तरीय ढंग पर जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है, चाहे वह एम० एल० ए० हो या एम० पी० हो या मंत्रिगणों के अन्दर कोई हो, अगर सरकार का कोई ऐसा आदमी प्रतीत होता है जो भ्रष्ट हो तो सरकार का, विशेष कर जनतांत्रिक सरकार का, जो उस की भावना में विश्वास करती हो, कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसे लोगों की रक्षा न करे, उन की एन्वयारी कर के अदालत

के सामने उन को लाये। इसलिये मैं देखना चाहता हूं कि सन्तानम कमिटी की सिफारिशों का कितना प्रभाव होता है।

काश्मीर की स्थिति संसार के अनुसार और अपने देश के अनुसार कंसी भी हो, मेरा विश्वास है कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है। दुनिया की पंचायत में पा यू० एन० ओ० में ही, कहीं भी कोई सवाल काश्मीर के बारे में उठता है तो वह हमारे घर का मामला है। इस मामले में किसी प्रकार की ढील नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज देशवासी यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि काश्मीर की रक्षा के लिये हम भरसक प्रयत्न करें और सही ढंग से करें। शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा गया, इसमें मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन बाहर आते ही उन्होंने जो बयान देने शुरू किये हैं वे इतने कटाक्षपूर्ण हैं, उन में इतनी कटुता की भावना है, कि देश के लोगों के मस्तिष्क में उनके प्रति एक शिकायत है और वे देखते हैं कि आप किस तरह से उनको रोकते हैं, उनको कंट्रोल करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको रोकना आज सब से बड़ी बात है जो कि देश के लिये आवश्यक है।

मैंने सम्प्रदायिकता की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया और कहा कि उसको कड़े हाथों से रोकने की जरूरत है। विशेष-कर जातिवाद और जातीयता के विरुद्ध भी युद्ध छेड़ने की जरूरत है। जहां तक अस्पृश्यता का प्रश्न है, आज भी अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न चलते हैं, सरकारी आघार पर भी और गैर सरकारी आघार पर भी। लेकिन चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों, उनके मन में कोई गुंजाइश यह नहीं दीखती कि वह इसको दूर करना चाहती हैं। सब जानते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर भी अस्पृश्यता विशेषकर विद्यमान है। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें भी इसको जानती हैं, लेकिन अभी तक

विशेषकर राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जो प्रयत्न चलते हैं वे उस रूप से नहीं चलते हैं जिस रूप में चलने चाहियें । चाहे योजना के अनुसार हो या कोई और प्रयत्न हो, कोई भी कल्याणकारी प्रयोग हो, उन के अन्दर राजनीति अधिक आ गई है, लेकिन उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है । मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अस्पृश्यता के निवारण के लिये राष्ट्रीय आधार पर जो भी कार्यक्रम बनें, उन में आप इन भाइयों को उसी प्रकार से संभालें जिस प्रकार से आप शरणार्थी भाइयों के काम को करते हैं । सारे देश में यह प्रश्न उठता है, सभी लोग चाहते हैं, कि हरिजनों और विशेषकर जो जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं उनकी उन्नति हो । आज अधिकतर लोग समझते हैं कि अस्पृश्य भाइयों की समस्या हल हो गई है, उनकी कठिनाइयों का निराकरण हो गया है, लेकिन उन लोगों के ऊपर जो बीतती है, जो घटनायें घटित होती हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि अभी उनकी समस्या हल नहीं हुई है । सब से जरूरी बात यह देखनी है कि छोटी से छोटी शिकायतों के होने पर भी जिला स्तर पर और राज्य स्तर पर उनका निराकरण नहीं होता है । वे शिकायतें ज्यों की त्यों बनी रह हैं जाती हैं । जहां तक पुलिस का ताल्लुक है पुलिस उनके मामलों में बहुत कम हिस्सा लेती है और उनको सहारा नहीं देती है । मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण का कार्य अलग चलता है, लेकिन इन लोगों के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए दो चीजों की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, एक तो उनके लिये जमीन की व्यवस्था करने की और दूसरे उनके आर्थिक उत्थान की व्यवस्था करने की । जहां तक जमीन का प्रश्न है, आप ग्रामों में आज तक हरिजनों को रहने के लिये जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े तक दिलाने में असमर्थ रहे हैं ।

आपने आंकड़े देकर जो काम उनके लिए वह दिखाने की चेष्टा की है, लेकिन यह काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है । आपने देखा कि हाल में कुछ भाई रोहतक से आये थे और उन्होंने बापू जी की समाधि पर भूख हड़ताल की थी । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, गृह मंत्रीजी ने, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने, जो पहले मंत्री रह चुके हैं, तथा पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने उनकी ओर रुचि दिखाई और उनकी समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिया । जमीन, चाहे वह कस्टोडियन की हो, या इवेक्युई प्रापर्टी हो, या बंजर हो या सरप्लस हो, हरिजनों को ठीक ढंग से मिल नहीं पाती है । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि पंजाब सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है और एक विशेष ढंग से दिया है । लेकिन जहां तक और राज्य सरकारों का ताल्लुक है, उस सवाल को बड़ी विकट स्थिति में डाल दिया गया है और उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । हरिजन के लिये यह जरूरी है कि उसकी खेती के लिये और आवास के लिये जमीन का प्रबन्ध किया जाये । और जो भी जमीन का प्रबन्ध किया जाय वह उनको या तो मुफ्त दी जाए या बहुत कम दामों पर दी जाये । और उनको मकान बनाने के लिए दूसरे साधन भी उपलब्ध किये जायें । हरिजनों के आवास के लिए कुछ योजनाएं चल रही हैं, लेकिन उनसे उनको लाभ नहीं होता । आपकी योजना का काम दूसरे तरीके से चलता है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि मंत्रालय की ओर से जो हरिजनों के आवास की योजना चले उससे केवल विशेष जाति को फायदा पहुंचे, बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि उससे हरिजनों के सभी वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचे । मैं यहां नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ कुछ इस प्रकार की कालोनीज बनी हैं जिनमें किसी एक वर्ग को लाभ पहुंचता है । एक कालोनी बनी है जिसमें ६० घर हैं । उससे केवल एक जाति को लाभ पहुंचा है । मैं आपका ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । कि

[श्री बाल्मिकी]

कालोनी में हरिजनों के सभी वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचे, केवल एक ही वर्ग को नहीं।

जहां तक आर्थिक उत्थान का प्रश्न है, उस पर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उनके लिए सही ढंग से का होना चाहिए। केवल यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हरिजनों के लिये मुर्गीपालन और सुधर पालन की योजना रखी जाये, बल्कि उनके लिए छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योग चालू करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। उनके लिए साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिए और उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, और उनके लिए धन की सहायता देनी चाहिए, खास कर उन वर्गों को जो कि सब से कमजोर वर्ग हैं जैसे भंगी या सफाई पेशा करने वाले भाई। उनके उत्थान के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

सरकार इन वर्गों की स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। मंत्रालय में बिल पर पाखाना धोने की लानत को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया है। मलकानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इन लोगों को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें मलकानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को ठीक ढंग से नहीं देखती हैं। गृह मंत्रालय का इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशें पूरी तरह से लागू की जा सकें।

अब मैं नौकरियों के बारे में आप से कुछ विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, उनमें अभी तक हमारा कोटा किसी भी स्तर पर पूरा नहीं हुआ है। चौथी श्रेणी में सफाई पेशा लोगों को रख कर उनका कोटा पूरा कर दिया है लेकिन और श्रेणियों में कोटा पूरा नहीं होता। सरविसों में परमोशन का कोटा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बावजूद, नहीं दिया जाता।

इस निर्णय को न मान कर प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वंचित किया गया है। जो सुविधाएं उनको दी जानी चाहिए थीं नहीं दी गयीं। केवल एस० डी० सीज० और यू० डी० सीज० को आप यह सुविधा देना चाहते हैं लेकिन क्लास १ और क्लास २ के कर्मचारियों को नहीं देना चाहते। ८-११-६३ के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जो सुविधा उन्हें मिल रही थी वह भी वापस ले ली गयी है और होम परीक्षाओं में उनको रिजर्वेशन मिलता था वह भी वापस ले लिया गया है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारा गृह मंत्रालय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की प्रतिभावना के विरुद्ध चलने पर कटिबद्ध है और हमारे लोगों को जो नौकरियों में स्थान मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता। जैसा कि धादव जी के कहा जब तक कि आप पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में बराबर स्थान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारा जनतंत्र और प्रजातंत्र कमजोर होगा। आपको सब लोगों को समान स्तर पर लाना चाहिए। आज सिर्फ मुट्ठी भर लोग ऊंचे स्थान प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को क्लास १ और क्लास २ की नौकरियों में बहुत कम स्थान मिलता है। जब तक आप इस वर्ग के लोगों को विशेष सहायता और साधन उपलब्ध नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनकी उन्नति नहीं होगी। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे।

अन्त में मैं मध्य निषेध के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इससे गरीबों को बहुत लाभ हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बापू जी की भावना के अनुसार मध्य निषेध की नीति पर दृढ़ रहे। माननीय मंत्री जी भी इसको चालू रखना चाहते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इस नीति को दृढ़तापूर्वक जारी रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this chance to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I congratulate the Ministry for their outstanding performance during the year. This Ministry deals with so many subjects and I would like to deal mainly with the welfare of the tribals. You know, Sir, the tribals are the poorest in the country. They have been dispossessed of everything that they had in the past. The tribals are very backward economically, socially and educationally. Most of the tribals remain in the forests and jungles as if the forests and jungles belong to them. They are hard workers. They are masters of the forests. They get everything that they wanted from the forest. Their economic condition is very pitiable. The Government has to see that their economic condition is improved. Unless their economic condition is improved, they will remain as birds and beasts of jungles and they will never come up equal to the level of the majority community.

The tribals have a habit of shifting cultivation. After cultivating some place for a year or two they go to some other place due to soil erosion or other reason. They never stick to some place and improve the cultivation there. The result is that the per acre yield is very low.

The Government have established some tribal development blocks exclusively for the welfare of the tribals. But if the tribals do not get any benefit from these tribal development blocks, what is the use of spending so much money in the name of welfare of the tribals. Actually huge amounts of money are spent in tribal development blocks but other sections of people from the majority community enjoy the benefit. Just as we eat *prasadam* in the name of God—we offer

Him so many dishes but he won't eat anything out of those dishes and we will eat everything in the name of God—huge amounts of money are being spent in the name of tribals and other sections of the people are enjoying the benefit. I will give one simple example. I have seen some adivasi hostels in my State. The adivasi hostels have been constructed purely from the welfare funds. But I see that in a tribal hostel there is not a single tribal student but students belonging to the majority community are staying.

So, I request the Government that Government should not spend huge amounts in the name of Tribals if the Tribals would not get any benefit out of these schemes and Government should formulate such schemes which would give the maximum benefit to the Tribals or other weaker sections of the people. Some funds allotted for the Tribals are being utilised for the general people of the majority community, but nothing has been spent out of the general funds for the welfare of the Tribals or the weaker sections of the people. So, I request the Government to divert some funds from the general funds exclusively for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes people.

While speaking about the welfare of the Tribals, I would like to speak about the welfare of the Tribals in my own State, Orissa, particularly in my district, Koraput. The Tribals of Koraput District are very backward, economically, socially and educationally. Some people might have been under the impression that the Tribals of Koraput District have been developed and they have come to the level of the general people of the majority community, but I can say that not even a single Tribal community of Orissa has been developed substantially and has come equal to the level of the general people.

Take the case of Koraput. In the district of Koraput there are only

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three Scheduled Tribes graduates and there will be hardly four or five matriculates among the Tribals. Then, how can we say that the Tribals have been developed sufficiently?

Take their economic condition. Except for a few Tribals having some negligible amount of land, the majority of the Tribals are landless. They are hard workers but in spite of their hard labour they get hardly twelve annas or a rupee per day which is quite insufficient for him and for his family. The Tribals never get this income daily. Sometimes they have to live on an empty stomach. By selling fuel or firewood they get only a very little amount which also is quite insufficient for the family.

Then, take the case of their housing facilities. Most of the Tribals live under the trees and on the top of the hills like the Rishis of olden days. Some Tribals have small huts. They are so poor that they are not able to construct small huts also. About a dozen and a half people live in one small hut. Fire is the biggest enemy of these Tribals. This is the case of Tribals living in the jungles and on the top of the hills.

Then, take the case of the Tribals of the plain areas. The same is the case with the Tribals of the plain areas also. Some Tribals in Koraput and Ganjam districts, namely, the Lonja Souras, are half-naked or fully naked. They do not know what the meaning of cloth is. So, how can you say that the Tribal communities of Orissa have been developed and have come equal to the level of the general people of the majority community?

Our welfare schemes have been entrusted to the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, but you must have known that the Panchayats and the Panchayat Samitis are not doing anything good for the Tribals. They do some superficial work and in order to get some award from the high officers they do some work in the urban areas.

They totally forget the rural sector, the Tribal people and the weaker sections of the people. The development programmes never go to the interior places and they do that in such a way that everybody can go there easily and give some reward.

Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis are highly represented by the general people and they do not care to see and implement the Tribal schemes properly. Hence I request that for the smooth and speedy implementation of the welfare schemes proper representation has to be given to the Tribals and Harijans in the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.

I have seen some Adivasi colonies in my own State. Government have spent some huge amounts in the Adivasi colonies but no Tribal is going to remain in the colonies. They never like to leave their original places and go to the colonies for residing. If we compel the Tribals they, will go there, remain there for one or two years and then they give up the colonies and go back to their original places. There may be provision of land in the colonies, but they never like to leave their original place. If Government really wants to provide them housing facilities, I would suggest to Government to provide suitable housing facilities and some land to them in the same place where the Tribal people originally resided. This is the only way by which we can provide some housing facilities to the tribals.

Coming to pre-matric stipends in my State, most of the tribals and Harijan students are not able to continue their studies in High School due to the fact that they get a very low rate of pre-matric stipends and that rate of stipends does not give any benefit to the tribals. There are Harijan students. They cannot depend upon their parents because their parents are very poor. So, the ultimate result is that they are bound to discontinue their studies at the High School stage. The

present rate of stipends does not benefit them. So, in order to give encouragement to these tribals and Harijan students, the Government should increase the rate of pre-matric stipends.

To improve the economic conditions of the tribals, the Government should arrange some schemes for training the tribal candidates and Harijan candidates in industries and increase the number of trainees. These tribals and Harijans do not possess any money for doing any business. So, they must be given some small loans through suitable agencies and they may be allowed to repay the amount in suitable instalments. Small scale and cottage industries should be organised exclusively for the welfare of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Coming to corruption, I may say that corruption is vitally linked with discipline. In other words, corruption is the worst form of indiscipline. Now-a-days, indiscipline is on the increase and hence corruption is also on the increase. So, in order to root out corruption, we must root out indiscipline. Today we see that our prohibition policy is not successful in many parts of the country. This is due to the fact that there is indiscipline amongst the officials in the Police and Excise departments. Some people in these departments are the supporters of this because they get some illegal gratification. I do not say that everybody who enters into this service is bad. There are some good persons also. Unless these people become strict, our prohibition policy will not be successful.

Regarding the tribal development blocks in my State, I congratulate the Ministry that they have sanctioned 62 tribal development blocks to Orissa and I am very glad to know that 8 tribal development blocks are going to be opened in the district of Koraput during the year 1964-65. There are some N.E.S. blocks in my State which are actually situated in the tribal areas. Due to the 50 per cent match-

ing contribution many development works could not be completed. Hence I request the Government to convert these N.E.S. blocks into tribal development blocks in areas where the tribal concentration is more.

Then, proper survey has to be made of unemployed graduates amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and they must be provided with suitable jobs. Proper representation has to be given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Union Public Service Commission and in the State Public Service Commissions.

In my State, the Government have organised some multi-purpose co-operative societies and forest co-operative societies. The objective of these societies is to protect the Adivasis from the exploitation of the merchants. But if the members of the cooperative societies exploit the tribals, whom are we to complaint to? During the course of my tour in my area, hundreds of tribals have come before me and complained against the activities of the societies. They told me that they are not actually very happy with the activities of the societies. The society people are cheating the tribals in the purchase of forest produce from the tribals. In this regard, I would suggest to Government that they should give every protection to the tribals and they must see that the tribal interests are not affected in any way by these societies. The tribals may be allowed to sell their forest produce independently and in the competitive market; whoever may purchase the produce, the tribals should get a reasonable price.

Regarding communications in my State, of course, some road work has been done in the rural sector. But we cannot say that since communication in the rural sector has improved, therefore, the condition of the tribals has improved. We should not measure the development of the tribals by the mileage of roads constructed. Some people might be under the impression that since communication has

[Shri Ramachandra Ulaka]

been opened from the urban place to the rural place, therefore, the condition of the tribals has improved. I may point out that whether there is a road or not, the tribal people will always find their own way to go to the villages and towns and purchase their daily needs. I do not say that communication in the rural areas should not be improved, but we should not judge the development of tribals with the yard-stick of the mileage of roads constructed.

Regarding the recognition of the All India Audit and Accounts Association, I may say that the recognition was withdrawn in 1959 on the basis of the charge that the association had given a memorandum to the Pay Commission requesting that the employees be brought under the control of a Ministry. In 1961, Government had laid down the policy regarding restoring of recognition to the de-recognised associations. In terms of that policy, particularly because of the decision of Government to introduce a consultative machinery for the employees, I would request that they may give recognition once again to this association. About 50 employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are still out of service, due to their having participated in the strike of 1960. I request that they must be reinstated immediately.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं गृह मंत्री, श्री नन्दा, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी अच्छी तरह से हमारे देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की रखवाली की। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वह कलकत्ता या जमशेदपुर या राउरकेला गये, तो उस वक्त उन्होंने वही किया, जो अगर पूज्य बापू जिन्दा होते, तो वह करते। मुझे यह देख कर खुशी हुई कि आज भी जिनके हाथों में सत्ता की बागडोर

है, उनमें कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के आदर्शों को याद रखा है। उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं एक बात की फिर याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पाकिस्तान हमारी शराफत को माजबूरी न समझ ले। उसने हमारी माताओं बहनों और हमारे भाइयों और बजुर्गों के साथ जो बर्ताव किया है, उससे हम सब वाकिफ हैं। एक तरफ़ उसके गृह मंत्री यहां पर आए और सम्मेलन में भाग लिया और दूसरी तरफ़ वहां के लोग सीज़-फ़ायर लाइन को कास कर के हमारे देश के छोटे छोटे बच्चों और बहनों को मार कर उनके सिरों को काट कर ले जा रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान में कुछ सिर-फिरे लोगों ने यह ऐलान किया है कि यदि कोई किसी हिन्दुस्तानी को मार कर उसका सिर पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत के चरणों में नज़राने के तौर पर भेंट करेगा, तो शायद सौ रुपया का-मिर उसको इनाम दिया जायगा। जब मैं पाकिस्तान की इन वैह-शियाना हरकतों की बात को सुनता हूँ, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कह सकता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की वह सरकार, जो कि अमरीका, बर्तानिया और चीन के हाथों की कठपुतली बन कर खड़ी हो गई है, तहज़ीब और तमद्दुन को भूल गई है, तहज़ीब और तमद्दुन से उसका कोई वास्ता नहीं है और वह भूल गई है कि उस देश में भी बड़े बड़े लोग पैदा हुए थे।

आज सरकार को इस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान देना होगा कि पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत ने क्या हरकतें शुरू की हैं और पाकिस्तान के स्पाईज़ किस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैल चुके हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां से साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उनमें खाली पाकिस्तान के स्पाईज़ का हाथ था। हो सकता है कि जो लोग आज भी साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा राज्य

स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, जिसकी शक्ल पाकिस्तान से मिलती-जुलती हो, उन का भी हाथ इन दंगों में हो, लेकिन फिर भी मैं गृह मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पाकिस्तान के जामूस जिस तरीके से आसाम और दूसरी जगहों में कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं, वह उसकी गहराई में जाने की कोशिश करें। जब मैं पाकिस्तान के जामूसों की बात कहता हूँ, तो मेरा मतलब केवल मुसलमानों से ही नहीं है। इस देश में मीरजापुर और जयचन्द के खानदानियों की कमी नहीं है। यह भी देखा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हिन्दुस्तानी और हिन्दू होते हुए भी पाकिस्तान की जामूसी करते हैं और ऐसी मिसालें हमारे देश में हैं।

शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब छोड़ दिये गए हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वह दस या ग्यारह साल तक नज़रबन्द रहे, तो हम सब लोग यह महसूस करते थे कि एक शख्स को दस ग्यारह साल तक नज़रबन्द रखा जाये, यह प्रजा-तांत्रिक उसूलों के मूताबिक नहीं है। वह छोड़ दिये गए, लेकिन उसके बाद वह कुछ अजीब उलूल जलूल भाषण देने लगे। मुझे अभी मालूम हुआ कि एक भाषण में उन्होंने हमारे हरदिल अजीब प्रधान मन्त्री जी के बारे में कहा है कि वह चिरागे-सहर हैं और इसलिए उनके रहते रहते अगर काश्मीर का कोई फ़ैसला हो गया, तब तो ठीक है, वरना न जाने क्या हो। हमारे देश के आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वह झूठ का एक अम्बार है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि झूठ का अम्बार क्या है।

शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब छोड़े गए और लोगों ने इस बात का स्वागत किया, क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते कि लोगों को इस तरीके से हमेशा नज़रबन्द रखा जाये। लेकिन रिहा होने के बाद अगर वह काश्मीर और उसके भविष्य के बारे में एक दफ़ा कर दिये गए फ़ैसले को बदलने और उस सैटलड क्वैट को अनसैटल

करने की, कोशिश करें, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कभी उनको माफ़ नहीं करेगी, शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को तो एहसानमन्द होना चाहिए, लेकिन इन भाषणों से प्रतीत होता है कि बजाये इसके कि उनमें एहसानमन्दी हो, वह एहसानफ़रामोशी कर रहे हैं और देश के साथ ग़दारी करने का रास्ता खोज रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं गृह मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि काश्मीर के मसले को फ़ौरन तय किया जाये और उसका फ़ुल इन्ट्रिग्रेशन होना चाहिए। यह काश्मीर का मसला नहीं है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का मसला है। जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और यह लोकसभा यह फ़ैसला कर चुकी है कि हम नेफ़ा और लद्दाख की एक इंच ज़मीन भी चीनियों को नहीं लेने देंगे, क्योंकि वह ज़मीन हमारे लिए पवित्र है, उसी तरीके से काश्मीर की एक एक इंच ज़मीन भी हमारे लिए पवित्र है और हम उस पाकिस्तान को नज़राने के तौर पर देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। शेख साहब को मालूम होना चाहिए कि अगर आज एक लाख या पचास हजार आदिमियों ने उनका स्वागत किया है, तो कहीं उनका दिमाग़ न घुम जाये। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि काश्मीर की जनता—केवल काश्मीर की जनता नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता—साफ़ तरीके से यह फ़ैसला कर चुकी है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान में है और हिन्दुस्तान में काश्मीर है। इसलिए काश्मीर के मसले को दोबारा नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। अगर शेख साहब उठावेंगे, तो चाहे सरकार उनको नज़रबन्द करे या न करे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनको नसीहत देगी। सज़ा देने के लिए उन को जनता की कचहरी में खड़ा किया जायेगा और कहा जायेगा कि यह है हिन्दुस्तान का मीरजापुर। उनको साफ़ तरीके से यह बता देना चाहिए कि वह काश्मीर के बारे में ऐसी बातें न कहें।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

आज पाकिस्तान के लोग खुश हैं कि शेख साहब छूट गए हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर का इन्टेग्रेशन करने के बाद हमारी सरकार को ग्यारह या बारह साल का मौका मिला कि वहाँ पर एक ऐसी सरकार बनाई जाती, जिस पर लोगों को विश्वास होता। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि वहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है, जिससे काश्मीर की जनता कुछ ऊब गई है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज भी लोग शेख साहब को देखने के लिए जाते हैं और उनको बातों को सुनते हैं। हालाँकि उन मीडिया में प्लेबिसाइट की डिमाण्ड होती है, लेकिन फिर भी कोई कुछ नहीं कहता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को चाहिए कि वे शेख साहब को बता दें कि अगर वह पाकिस्तान के हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए जेलखाने से बाहर आए हैं, तो पाकिस्तान के हाथ मजबूत नहीं होने दिये जायेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जाग्रत और सचेत है कि जो भी काश्मीर के मामले को सुलझाने के बजाये उलझाने की कोशिश करेगा, तो इस देश में खूरेबी होगी और जो खुन पर्वत पर चीनियों के खिलाफ बहा था, वह खून उसके खिलाफ बहेगा, जो काश्मीर के सैटलड मामले को अनसैटल करने की कोशिश करेगा।

जो दंगे कलकत्ता आदि स्थानों में हुए हैं, उनको दबाने में उन्होंने दृढ़ संकल्प का परिचय दिया है और उस में वह सफल भी हुए हैं। लेकिन एक चीज हमारी समझ में नहीं आई है। कलकत्ता के तमाम विद्यार्थी वर्ग ने, तमाम लफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज ने एक चीज की मांग की है जिसके बारे में आज तक जांच का आदेश नहीं दिया गया है। एक छोटा सा बच्चा भूदेव सेन जो पुलिस की गोली से मारा गया था, उसके बारे में उन्होंने जांच की मांग की थी जिसको मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कह कर नहीं माना कि अगर इसके

बारे में जांच करवाने की बात होगी तो जहाँ जहाँ पर भी फायरिंग हुई है, उसके बारे में भी जांच करवानी होगी। यह जो लाजिक उनका है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। अगर तमाम लोग चाहते हैं कि जांच हो, जो छोटा बच्चा मारा गया है, जिसकी हत्या कर दी गयी है, उसकी जांच हो, इक्लौता लड़का अपने मां बाप का जो मारा गया है, उसकी जांच, तो क्यों उसकी जांच का आदेश नहीं दे दिया जाता है। क्या यह इसलिए तो नहीं है कि लोगों के दिलों में जो यह शक है कि वह पुलिस का आदमी वह पुलिस का अफसर जिसकी गोली से यह नौनिहाल बच्चा मारा गया, कहीं किसी मंत्री का रिश्तेदार तो नहीं है जिसकी वजह से जांच नहीं करवाई जा रही है? अगर लोगों के दिलों में इस तरह का कोई शक या शुबह है तो उसको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ से लड़के यहाँ आए हुए हैं और वे हमारे हाथी साहब से शायद मिल भी चुके हैं और गृह मंत्री जी से मिलने की वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनको उन्होंने चिट्ठी भी भेजी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भ्रम लोगों के दिमागों में है, चाहे वह गलत है या सही, उसको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जब कि इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन कलकत्ता शहर में हो चुका है, तमाम वामपंथी तथा दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से, विद्यार्थी मंडलों की तरफ से जो मांगे की जा चुकी हैं, मैं हाथ जोड़ करके प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे नंदा जी इस कांड के बारे में जांच का आदेश दे दें ताकि लोगों के दिलों से शक दूर हो सके

17.30 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : न्यायिक जांच हो।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महींदर इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दें।

अब मैं डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब सदन में भाषण दे रहा हूँ तो खुद भूल जाता हूँ कि देश में वार्कई एमरजेंसी है, मंत्री महोदय भी शायद भूल गये होंगे कि देश में एमरजेंसी है। एमरजेंसी को लिफ्ट कर लेना चाहिये, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं रह गई है। दूसरी चीज डिफेंस बिल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इनके अन्तर्गत आज भी बहुत से लोग गिरफ्तार हैं। इसी सदन के दो माननीय सदस्य त्रिपुरा के, श्री दशरथ देव और श्री बीरेन दत्त आज भी जेल में बन्द हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी आज लोग डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल के तहत बन्द पड़े हैं। शोख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ कस्पिरेसी का चार्ज था। वह दस साल जेल में रहे और उनको आपने एक्सपेरीमेंटल बेसिस पर छोड़ दिया है। जब उनको आप छोड़ सकते हैं तो इसी सदन के जो सदस्य हैं तथा दूसरे जो कार्यकर्ता लोग बन्द हैं उनका क्यों अभी तक नहीं छोड़ा गया है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इनक बारे में भी आप सोचें और उनको छोड़ने की आप कृपा करें ताकि कम से कम देश में ऐसा एटमास्फीयर पैदा हो सके कि अगर कस्पिरेसी वाले लोग छोड़े जा सकते हैं, तो यह प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार उन लोगों को जिन को किसी शक व शुबहा में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है, भी छोड़ सकती है, बड़ी आसानी से छोड़ सकती है। उनको भी अगर छोड़ दिया जाए तो मैं नहीं समझता कोई बुरा होगा बल्कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की काफी इज्जत अफजाई ही होगी।

इन डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल का इस्तेमाल अभी हाल ही में भोपाल में किया गया है। वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे बच्चों को इसके अंतर्गत जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बिल के तहत कितने सरमायेदार लोगों को, कितने टैक्स इन्वेस्टमेंट को, कितने चोर बाजारी करने वालों को, कितने मुनाफाखोरों को, कितने खोखरा-

बाजों को आपने पकड़ा है? एक मामूली हड़ताल भोपाल में हुई और आपने इन बिल के तहत लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। इससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ताजीराते हिन्द या इंडियन पीनल कोड, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड आदि में कोई दफा थी ही नहीं जिस के तहत उनको गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता, सिर्फ यही एक बिल था या यही एक दफा थी जिसके तहत उनको गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

अब मैं ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के बारे में कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि १९६० की हड़ताल के बाद उन्होंने सांचा कि इस देश में हड़तालें नहीं होनी चाहियें। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं भी महमूस करता हूँ कि हड़तालें नहीं होनी चाहियें खास तौर से तब जबकि हम पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं, देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के बारे में कुछ शर्तें लगा दी गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि हड़ताल का हक अगर छोड़ दिया जाए तो ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के हकदार कर्मचारी हो सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हड़ताल का हक सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उसी तरह से है जैसे सरदार भाइयों को गुरुओं की तरफ से कृपाण रखने का हक मिला हुआ है। क्या वे लोग कृपाण चलाते फिरते हैं, आम लोगों को मारते फिरते हैं? जब उनके धर्म पर कोई हमला करता है, उनकी माताओं और बहनों की इज्जत लूटने की कोशिश करता है तभी वे कृपाण निकाल कर उनका मुकाबला करते हैं, कृपाण चलाते हैं। उसी तरीके से उनको इसकी दुर्बानी देने को नहीं कहा जाना चाहिये। कब वे हड़ताल करते हैं? जब कभी वे अपनी बस्ती में आग लगते देखते हैं, मजदूरों की रोटी छिनते देखते

[श्री स० मो० बार्जी]

हैं तो इस कृपाण को वे लोंग उठाते हैं, वर्ना कभी नहीं उठाते। तभी वे हड़ताल का सहारा लेंगे, वर्ना कभी नहीं लेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खतम करे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for independents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In independent India, Independents should have some time. I will take only three minutes more.

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ब्रिटले काउंसिल के बारे में दो चीजें तय हो जानी चाहियें। पहले उनको हड़ताल का हक होना चाहिये। मैं लेबर टूस के हक में हूँ। आइये, हम लेबर टूस कर लें और हड़ताल कोई न हो। दूसरे आउटसाइडर्ज के बारे में जो रेस्ट्रिक्शन रखी गई है, वह कम से कम नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं यूनियज की रिकग्निशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आल इंडिया आडिट एंड एकाउंट्स एमोशिएशन के बारे में अभी एक भाई ने जिक्र किया है। उसकी रिकग्निशन के बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आज देखा जाता है कि कोई भी होम मिनिस्ट्री या या काइनंस मिनिस्ट्री का आर्डर निकलता है या किसी और मिनिस्ट्री का निकलता है तो वह कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल पर लागू नहीं होता है और ऐसा मान्य होता है कि वह हिंदुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति से भी बड़े हैं। ब्रिटले काउंसिल की सिफारिश उस पर लागू नहीं होती है, कोई सिफारिस लागू नहीं होता है। यह बिन्कुल गलत बात है। इसको इस तरीके से नहीं होने देना चाहिये।

एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव रिफार्म्स का जिक्र हमारे माथुर साहब ने किया है। सेक्रेटिरिएट में सर्विसिस के बारे में एक अजीब सा सिलसिला चल रहा है,

एक अजीब सा समांचल रहा है। १५०० के करीब असिस्टेंट ऐसे हैं जिनकी बीस साल की या अठारह साल की नौकरी हो चुकी है और जिनकी अभी तक भी प्रोमोशन नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रोमोशन रूल्ज सीनियरिटी के आधार पर होने चाहिये। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने दो जजमेंट दिये हैं एक फरवरी में और दूसरा मार्च के महीने में। उस जजमेंट के मुताबिक होने चाहियें।

अब मैं एल० डी० सीज० और यू० डी० सीज० के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यू० डी० सी० की पोस्ट को खत्म करने की सिफारिश मैकगवेल कमेटी ने की थी लेकिन उनको आज तक भी माना नहीं गया है। माननीय मिश्र जी तथा हाथी जी जो इस मिनिस्ट्री में आए हैं मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूँ। बड़ी अच्छी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की जो टीम थी, होम मिनिस्ट्री में आ गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जिस में एल० डी० सीज० का मसला, यू० डी० सीज० का मसला, अस्मिस्टेंट्स का मसला, प्रोमोशन रूल्ज, सीनियरिटी रूल्ज आदि को फाइनलाइज किया जाय, जहाँ तर्मीम की जरूरत हो तर्मीम की जाय।

अब मैं कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में अज्र करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत अजीब अजीब बातें होती हैं। ऐसी ऐसी बातें इन में लिख दी जाती हैं, 'Mr. Banerjee is a very hard worker' लेकिन नीचे लिख दिया जाता है 'but if he chooses to work' रिलायबिलिटी के आगे लिख दिया जाता है, अनरिलायबल। कई और तरीकों से कई कुछ लिख दिया जाता है। क्या कुछ इन रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में कहा जाय। इनकी तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी पालिसी को मजबूती के साथ चलाइये, साम्प्रदायिकता को रोकिये, पाकिस्तान के हमले से मत डरिये, मारा देश आप

के साथ है और आप का साथ देगा और काश्मीर के मसले पर झुकीयेगा नहीं।

श्री बसवन्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत देर के बाद मुझे आप ने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अपने इलाक के आदिम जाति के लोगों के बारे में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले में पांच लाख के करीब आदिवासी बसते हैं। इन के जो ममले हैं, इन की जो तकलीफें हैं उन को हल करने के प्रयत्न तो कुछ किये गये हैं, उन की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के कुछ प्रयत्न तो किए गए हैं लेकिन वे प्रयत्न बहुत धीमे हैं, जल्दी से उन को सुलझाया नहीं जा रहा है। जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, आश्रम पद्धति के जो स्कूल हैं, वहाँ अच्छी पढ़ाई होती है, इस वास्ते आदिवासियों के लिए आश्रम स्कूल अधिक से अधिक खोले जाने चाहियें।

आदिवासी लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं, बहुत दूर दूर के स्थानों में रहते हैं। उनकी जंगलों में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज भी बनी रहती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जंगलों में जो मुनाफा होता है वह मुनाफा उन को मकान बनाने के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये। मकानों के लिए लकड़ी आदि की सुविधाओं का उन को दिया जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। आजकल आदिवासी लोग घास के मकानों में रहते हैं और अगर वे कभी जल जाते हैं तो उस का पता नहीं चलता। आदिवासियों का जो जीवन है वह बहुत गरीबी से बीतता है। अगर उन को अधनंगा भी कहा जाये तो वह बहुत गलत नहीं होगा, ऐसा देखने में आता है। उभ को सुधारना भारत की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। आदिवासियों की तरह के ही जो दूसरे लोग यहां रहते हैं उन को भी हम बैकवर्ड कहते हैं। जैसे कि मेरे जिले में अग्री और कुनवी नाम की जमातें हैं। उन के और आदिवासियों के रहन सहन में कोई फर्क नहीं है। उन के खाने, उन के मकान और उन के देवी देवताओं को मानने का जो तरीका रहा है वह सारा का सारा वैसा ही

है जैसाकि आदिवासियों का होता है। कल्लेकर समिति की रिपोर्ट में इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि वह मोस्ट बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी है। आज वह इंटरमीडिएट कम्युनिटी कहलाती है लेकिन आसानी से ऐसा कोई आदमी उन का देखने में नहीं आयेगा जो कि आई० सी० एस० अफसर बन गया हो या कोई लाखों का व्यापारी हो गया हो या कोई छोटे उद्योग वाला बन गया हो। इंटरमीडिएट बलास के अन्दर रखने से भी जो काम धंधों की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिये उस के न होने से वे बैकवर्ड लोगों के सदृश ही हो गये हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि बैकवर्ड बलासेज कमिशन जो कल्लेकर साहब का था उस की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इन लोगों का ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये। यह जो आदिवासियों जैसी कौम बन गई है उस के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कल्लेकर समिति की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर उस की सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि दिसम्बर सन् १९६३ में मैंने गृह मंत्रालय से प्रश्न पूछा था नगर हवेली के बारे में कि जो वहां पर ५७ हजार की जनसंख्या है उस में अलग अलग भाषा भाषियों की संख्या कितनी है। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि किस तरह से इस की संख्या को बढ़ाया जाता है। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आया कि वहां २६ भाषाओं के भाषी रहते हैं। वहां पर जितनी जातियां हैं उतने भाषा-भाषियों के नाम न ले कर उन के मसले को सुलझाया जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन उस संख्या को बढ़ाया जाता है। इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कठिनाई पैदा होती है।

नगर हवेली राज्य के भाषा भाषियों की रिपोर्ट में पुर्तगाल का हवाला दिया गया है। नगर हवेली के कागजात पेशवा के जमाने के निकाले गये। उस समय में पेशवा का जो दफ्तर

[श्री बसवन्त]

था नगर हवेली में उस के डाकुमेंटम ले कर यहां के अधिकारी हेग कोर्ट में गये। सन् १९५५ से १९६० तक केस चला। उस में पेशवा के दफ्तर के जो कागज निकले व सब मराठी और मोड़ी भाषा के निकले। पुर्तगाल के राज्य के बारे में जो डा० ब्रैनसंसा परेरा की रिपोर्ट है उस में लिखा हुआ है काल्यूम नं० २, पेज नं० १९७ पर, कि नगर हवेली की भाषा मराठी है। सन् १९५४ में नगर हवेली को लोक सेना ने मुक्ति दिलाई। उस के बाद सन् १९५४ से १९६० तक जो वहां की श्रेष्ठ पंचायत बनी उसने राज्य चलाया। डा० लवन्दे और घुरताडों ने जो कि गोआ के रहने वाले थे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का काम किया। लवन्दे साहब और घुरताडों की रिपोर्ट है कि नगर हवेली की भाषा मराठी है। जो लवन्दे साहब ६ वर्षों तक ठकूमत करते रहे उन्होंने कहा कि वहां की भाषा मराठी है लेकिन सन् १९६३ में हम क्या देखते हैं कि नगर हवेली की भाषा का २६ भाषाओं में बटवारा कर दिया गया। एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि वहां पर वारली नाम की जाति है जिस की संख्या २९ हजार है। उन लोगों की भाषा भी मराठी है। जब मैं नगर हवेली गया तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वहां पर ८० प्रतिशत लोग मराठी बोलने वाले हैं।

Shri P. R. Patel: Was there any Marathi school during Portuguese rule?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may say it when he gets his chance.

श्री बसवन्त : आप दादरा की बात छाड़ दीजिये। मैं दादरा की बात नहीं कहता। मैं सिर्फ नगर हवेली की बात कह रहा हूं कि वहां पर ८० प्रतिशत मराठी बोलने वाले लोग हैं। मुक्ति के बाद मैं सन् १९६० में वहां पर जो श्रेष्ठ पंचायत बनी उस के जो सरपंच बने वह नगर हवेली के रहने वाले नहीं थे, वह उन की जन्म भूमि नहीं थी। कभी

शायद मजराती रहे होंगे। आज भी वहां पर गुजराती अधिकारी भेजे जाते हैं। वे लोग जो नगर हवेली का मराठी भाषियों का मूल स्वरूप था उस को बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हमारे महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष नगर हवेली गये तो उन को मना किया गया और कहा गया कि वे वहां पर भाषा का झगड़ा नहीं उठाना चाहते। लेकिन जब पी० एस० पी० के सूरत जिले गुजराथराज के श्री ईश्वर भाई देसाई और उत्तम भाई पटेल सन् १९६३ के जून मास में नगर हवेली को राजधानी में गये और मीटिंग किया तो वहां पर नारे लगाये गये कि नगर हवेली को गुजरात में विलीन करना चाहिये। लेकिन वहां के अधिकारियों ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और उन को मना नहीं किया कि वे इस तरह का ऐजिटेशन वहां न करें। जब हमारे प्रान्त के अध्यक्ष वहां जाते हैं तो पाते हैं कि ८० प्रतिशत वहां पर मराठी बोलने वाले लोग रहते हैं लेकिन उन से अधिकारी कहते हैं कि व मराठी भाषा का झगड़ा वहां नहीं उठने देना चाहते। इस का मतलब यह है कि वहां पर राज्य के जो अधिकारी हैं वे गुजरात गवर्नमेंट के भेजे हुए हैं और वे गुजराती भाषा वहां की दिखलाना चाहते हैं। आज तो वे कहते हैं कि वहां पर मराठी, गुजराती और ग्रंथेजी तीन भाषाओं में काम चलते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर इन तीन भाषाओं में काम नहीं चलता है। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर जो कोम्पारेटिव सांसायटी की पाउती प्रथा वाउचर है वह गुजराती भाषा की है, पटवारी के कागजात हैं वे भी गुजराती भाषा के हैं। पुलिस के पास जब वहां के आदिवासी कम्प्लेंट लिखाने जाते हैं तो मराठी में उसे देने पर भी वह गुजराती में लिखी जाती है। इस का मतलब यह है कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि नगर हवेली को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट में मर्ज कर दिया जाये। वे कहते हैं कि ६९ साल तक नगर हवेली को सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड क्षेत्र रखा

जाये। इसका मतलब यह है कि दस साल के अन्दर वह वहाँ की भाषा को बदल देंगे और उस का पूरी तरह से गुजरातीकरण कर देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नगर हवेली के पीछे २०० साल का इतिहास है। इस के लिये मेरा एक ही सुझाव है कि नगर हवेली के जो कर्मचारी हों व न तो मराठी भाषा के हों न गुजराती भाषा-भाषी हों। वहाँ पर महाराष्ट्रियन चाहिये और न गुजराती चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारी ला कर रखिये जो कि वहाँ का सारा जरूरी कारबार चलायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो तो वहाँ पर मराठी बोलने वाले हैं उन को कन्वर्ट कर के गुजराती भाषा-भाषी बना दिया जायेगा। वहाँ के लोग बहुत कमजोर हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर गुजरात के लोग जा कर हेर फेर करते हैं। यह हमारे लिये कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि नगर हवेली को इस चीज से स्वतन्त्र रखिये यानी वहाँ पर काम करने वाले अधिकारी दूसरे प्रदेशों के रहने वाले हों। न वे महाराष्ट्र के हों और न गुजरात के हों।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ ६६ पर सेंट आदिवासी होते हैं वहाँ हम कुछ कम्युनिस्टी डेवेलपमेंट आदिवासी ब्लाक शुरू कर देते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ दूसरे आदमी रहते हैं, जैसे अग्नी और कुनबी, वहाँ ऐसा नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि इन लोगों को इंटरमीजिएट माना जाता है। लेकिन ये लोग बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं। जहाँ ऐसे लोग अधिक होते हैं वहाँ ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट का काम नहीं चलाया जाता। मैं अपनी तहसील का उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ हमारी जमात के आदमी रहते हैं। इसलिए वहाँ आदिवासी ब्लाक नहीं बना। सन् १९५६ में वहाँ पहला ब्लाक शुरू किया गया था और पांच साल बाद, अर्थात् १९६१ में वह पूरा होना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं हुआ, सन् १९६२ में पूरा नहीं हुआ, सन् १९६३ में पूरा नहीं हुआ और अब सन् १९६४

में भी उसके लिए मुहत की जरूरत होगी। जो लोग आदिवासी नहीं हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों की ओर भी ध्यान रख कर इन के रहन सहन को उन्नत करने के लिए ब्लाक का काम चलाना चाहिए।

आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद दे कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri P. R. Patel: May I request you that you will be kind enough to give me time so that whatever has been said by my hon. friend may be replied to?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I am going by that list. Shri Sumat Prasad.

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an efficient and honest administration is absolutely necessary for the success of democracy. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Shri Nandaji, as soon as he took charge of the Home Ministry, devoted himself to root out corruption and adopted certain measures in this connection. I hope, the report of the Anti-Corruption Committee will soon be distributed among Members and an opportunity will be given to the House to discuss the recommendations of the committee.

Certain extracts of the recommendations have appeared in the press and on the basis of the report it appears that the committee has directed its attention to the removal of corruption at all levels. They have pointed out that some machinery should be evolved which may deal with complaints of corruption on the part of members of legislatures and even ministers. In the past certain complaints were made against men of high responsibilities and the Government entrusted the enquiry to a special commission. A commission is busy making enquiries into the complaint against Shri Kairon. That will go a great way in restoring

[Shri Sumat Prasad]

confidence in the efficacy of responsible government.

Communal disturbances have appeared in certain places in Calcutta and Orissa. It is a matter of great shame. The Prime Minister was speaking in the voice of Gandhiji and was appealing that it was the duty of the nation to preserve peace and to give safety and a place of honour to the minorities. However, the provocation came from the atrocities committed not upon the Hindus only but upon the Christians also in East Pakistan. It appears, it was a calculated move. They first of all raised the topic of eviction of Pakistanis who had entered illegally into Assam and other parts; put when they failed in their attempt, they tried to squeeze out the minorities from East Pakistan. It has become very difficult to ensure a decent and safe living for the minorities in East Pakistan. When we accepted Partition, every sort of precaution was taken and all the three parties, the Britishers, the Congress and Mr. Jinnah guaranteed adequate protection to the minorities, in 1950 there was an exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan and both the Governments entered into the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. But now the Nehru-Liaquat Pact is scrapped to all intents and purposes by Pakistan. In the press it has appeared that the Pakistan Government wants to seal the border against persons who want to migrate to India for their own

safety. The Government should never agree to it. Having accepted Partition, it is the bounden duty of the Government and the people of this country to provide decent living to all those persons who on account of conditions of insecurity and humiliation want to migrate to this country. If the situation of minorities is not improved in East Pakistan, I am afraid, it will have its repercussions in India also. Apart from that, those people who are living in East Pakistan fought shoulder to shoulder with us in achieving freedom and it is a tragedy of life that having achieved freedom they are the worst sufferers.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the problem of Kashmir also. It is a strange thing that there was no communal trouble in West Pakistan. This leads me to an inference that practically all minorities have been wiped out from that place. They now really want to establish Islamic administration. When two sorts of citizenships are found to exist in one and the same State on the basis of religion, then there can be no security.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 14, 1964/Chaitra 27, 1886 (Saka).