

But why should the President mention only Ahmedabad and not mention Jagdalpur, Banaras and other places where communal riots took place and the dangerous lawlessness in West Bengal? Is there a political motive behind it? While mentioning draught, the President has mentioned Kutch and Saurashtra. But they are not the worst affected places. Why did he not mention Banaskantha? Is there any political motive? Even if the Government puts these things into his mouth, the President should be more careful, not to be used as a tool for political manoeuvres of the ruling groups.

that the Address of the President is most disappointing, colourless and lifeless.

17.32 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Delhi Police

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the half an hour discussion. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक बेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस पर है। प्राज्ञ नोटिस बोर्ड पर मैंने देखा कि कोई नया बैलट इस के ऊपर किया गया और नये नाम लिए गए। यह बहुत ही गैर-कानूनी काम है।... (व्यवधान) मैं इन का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ज्योतिर्मय बसु की आघे घण्टे की जो चर्चा है वह असल में परसों होने वाली थी और जिन दिन आघे घण्टे की चर्चा होती है उस दिन जिन्होंने नाम दिए हैं उन के नाम बैलट होते हैं। अब प्राज्ञ मुझे पता ही नहीं चला नया बैलट क्यों किया गया। यह जो उस दिन चर्चा नहीं हो पाई उस को मुलतवी रखा गया तो नई चर्चा तो यह नहीं है...

समापति महोदय : यह दूसरे दिन जो इस पर बहस होने की थी, वह आघा घण्टा चूकि उस रोज दूसरी बीज के लिए दे दिया गया इसलिए इस को प्राज्ञ समय दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं, उस को पोस्टपोन करने का तो आप को अधिकार है लेकिन उस के ऊपर नया बैलट लेने की क्या जरूरत है? हमारा पता खामख्वाह क्यों काट दिया? पुलिस वालों की बात में विश्वास करना ज़ी से आज करना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, your interpretation should be liberal.

Much has been said about these political manoeuvres in U.P. and Bihar. It is something about which we have to be very careful in the interest of democracy. What is the situation today? The situation is that due to political machinations there is a government in U.P. and Bihar which, God alone knows, how long it will last. There is a Government here and God alone knows how long it will last. The President has not said a word about the political instability or the problems in Andhra and other States. Then, what is the position of Harijans in this Gandhi Centenary year? Have the Government done something to remove their suffering? It is not only a question of mere reservation of seats. By all means, let them have it. But what about their socio-economic conditions, their jobs, their services which are more important? There is state persecution of Harijans. Nothing has been said about them.

Look at the position of Bundalkhand, Uttarkhand or eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. There are in a bad state. The Government of U.P. wants more money. How are they going to get more money? By reimposing the land revenue on small holdings. By liquor shops and lotteries! The poor people have to be paid a little more because the workers demand it, the peasants demand better prices for their products. But these people have formed a way of getting that money back through liquor shops so that the poor remain poor and their conditions of life never improve. This is how this government is functioning. This is their brand of socialism. Under the circumstances, I am very sorry to say

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या निर्णय है आप का ? हमें पता ही नहीं था कि आज नया बैलट होने वाला है, इसलिए हम ने नाम ही नहीं दिया । दोनों बैलट के नामों को आप जोड़िए तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं हमेशा सदस्यों के अधिकारों को बढ़ाने की बात करता हूँ ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह जितने पुलिस वाले हैं, 95 फीसदी इसमें हड़याने वाले हैं तो हमें तो अवश्य मोका मिलना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा आप शुरू करिए । हम निर्णय देते हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, we are in no mood to pick up a petty quarrel with the government. We have come with an expectation I am talking about 1,000 very distressed policemen of Delhi. We have come with the full expectation that we shall go back with some message for these policemen. We are in no mood to pick up a petty quarrel with the government.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : How is it a petty quarrel ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Petty to me.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह अच्छे वकील हैं । पेटी व्वारल इस को बता रहे हैं । हजारों कुनबे भूखों मर रहे हैं, बेचारों के पास पढ़ाई का और फीस का पंसा नहीं है, हर तरह की तकलीफ वह उठा रहे हैं और उस को ये पेटी व्वारल बता रहे हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : With the entire atmosphere around us, with talks of a better deal for the unfortunates and underdogs, for people who are less privileged, with talks of fundamental rights and the right of practising trade unionism, I am raising this debate which, I hope, will receive full consideration from the Government.

We have no bitter mouths and we have come here to appeal to Government to rethink over the whole issue fairly and

squarely. This is a year when Government is celebrating the Gandhi Centenary. This is a year which is most appropriate for dishing out a fair deal to people who have been much less privileged and monied.

This is a very big problem facing and occupying the minds of many of us. As Shri Randhir Singh said, it is not petty. I said, petty quarrel. He should understand the difference between the two. I will give you the details. 18 people were dismissed under the orders of the President of India on the advice of the Home Ministry on 14.4.1967. 61 lower subordinates, head constables and constables, had been dismissed from out of about 500 who were sent to jail in April 1967 and are on bail. They are standing trial in the court of law. They are not getting any subsistence allowance as they are dismissed. Some of them who possessed Government quarters have been made to vacate the same. How their families and these poor people are passing their days and also are facing trial in the courts of law, is a matter which can only be imagined by those who are jobless, shelterless and accused of criminal charges for no fault of theirs.

About 400 have been removed by terminating their services. Out of them, nearly 200 are those whose are also standing trial in the courts of law. Most of them are members of the Scheduled Castes and Harijans. They are not entitled to any subsistence allowance and have also to spend not only to feed themselves and their dependants but also to feed the lawyers and to pay the court charges.

65 Delhi Police personnel have been dismissed after their release on bail from jail, on the allegation that they attended public meetings held in their connection by S.S.P. at Kingsway Camp on 1.8.1967, by the Central Defence Committee for Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karamchari Sangh at N.D.M.C. Hall on 15.4.1968 and by Delhi Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers held at N.D.M.C. Hall on 2.5.1968 and for visiting their leaders on hunger strike at North Block from 16.4.1968 to 2.5.1968.

Six of them were dismissed on the allegation of misconduct of collecting donations from police personnel for the defence of Delhi policemen involved in the police

agitation in order to meet the expenditure on advocates and court matters. One was dismissed on the allegation of refusal to go on fatigue while under suspension. Three were dismissed on the allegation of misbehaviour or allegation of insubordination. Three were dismissed on the allegation of overstay on leave or absence from the place of posting for a very short time. 14 were dismissed on the allegation of refusal to accept incomplete uniform although the order was contrary to the rules.

Two of them, Shri Gurdita Mal, Constable, Delhi Armed Police, Delhi and Shri Jassu Ram, Constable, South District, Delhi, are standing trial in the case connected with the 1967 police agitation. The cases are still *sub judice*. They were drawing subsistence allowance and were passing their days miserably with their meagre allowance. They have not completed the age of 55 years but they are forced to retire from service compulsorily, using discretion on the ground that they have completed 30 years of service, despite the fact that the Allahabad High Court has upheld such retirements illegal. But poor men cannot go to the High Court because they cannot raise the funds.

Eight lady Constables had been sent to jail. One of them has died. One more has been dismissed from service on the allegation that she went to see Shri Bhagwan Dass Shastri when he was on 72 hours fast. The remaining 6 are under suspension, getting subsistence allowance, and they all including the one who has been dismissed are standing trial in the court of law.

One lady Constable Satwant Kaur who was under suspension had died because she could not get proper medical treatment after her release from jail on bail, who was arrested on 15.4.67 and was standing trial.

Shri Kanwar Pal Singh, Constable, a youngman, whose services had been terminated has also expired. He was also standing trial in the court of law and could not face the situation economically after his release from jail on bail.

The suspended personnel, nearly 800, have been directed and made to leave Police branches, to make their own arrangements for stay in or outside Delhi. The authorities have done this mainly to keep them away from the serving personnel whom they want to keep under terror and state of insecurity

of service. These suspended personnel have now to spend a lot on railway journeys from and to their places of stay in Haryana, U. P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tehri-Garhwal etc. in order to attend courts in Delhi on the dates fixed for their cases and also to collect their subsistence allowance wherever that is available.

On 15.4.67, a truck carrying police personnel in custody turned turtle at Vijay Chowk killing one Border Security Force sepoy on sentry duty and one Delhi Police Constable under custody. Several other Delhi Policemen in the truck in custody were injured and remained admitted in the Willingdon Hospital and then in Tihar Jail Hospital. The Government had announced financial aid to the tune of Rs. 500 only to those killed and injured in the accident. But none of Delhi Policemen in jail who are injured then has so far been given any financial aid. They are also standing trial in the court of law.

In April, 1967, when more than 1000 Delhi Policemen were in jail, it was announced that their families will be given financial aid. For this purpose, some officers visited their residences also and collected some details. This was also announced in newspapers and the amount so granted was given out at Rs. 50,000. But none of them has so far been given any financial aid and the entire amount is reported to have been given in reward to those who helped the then I.G.P. Delhi in arranging this operation on Delhi Police to wreck their organisation, namely, Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karamchari Sangh. All that they wanted was to survive and live as human beings.

Then, the Government appointed the Khosla Commission. There is the Khosla Commission's Report. What did they say? They say :

"All that has been said above and the observations made in the Khosla Commission's Report establish that."

(a) discontentment was the cause of the unrest of 1966 and 1967 :

"(b) discontentment was due to the inhuman/sub-human conditions of living and service in the force ;

(c) the conditions had gone so bad because of the neglect of the force by the authorities, even

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

the I.G.Ps did not take interest in the force after some time of their arrival here ;

(d) the Delhi Policemen were by and large disciplined despite the worst situation provided they were handled properly ;

(e) the authorities are avengeful and planned victimisation in 1967 through Shri B. B. Misra, because of their annoyance on the events held prior to the enforcement of the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, when the Delhi Policemen enjoyed Fundamental Rights as contained in Article 19 of the Constitution. They then did not take action against the defaulters concerned for the reasons best known to them."

They tried all the possible means to serve their purpose and to serve their Government...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : What is the page number ? From where are you quoting ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is one of their leaflets.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : You said that you were quoting from the Khosla Commission's Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will give you later on. This is a quotation ; they have published it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Are you quoting from the Khosla Commission's Report or from the leaflet ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a leaflet published by the Karamchari Sangh. But the quotation is from the Khosla Commission's Report. I will satisfy you later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to know the page number.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I cannot give now. I will give you later. I will satisfy you.

Sir, Mr. Nanda, the then Home Minister and who has now come back to the Cabinet—what did he do ? Subsequently, Shri G. L. Nanda called for representatives of the Union. In the meeting Shri Nanda was quite convinced with the difficulties and demands of the police personnel and was also found sympathetic. He agreed that the policemen should have the right to express and impress on the higher authorities or the Government to make them realise that the police personnel were in distress and that their demands were collective and genuine.

During the talks with the Union representatives, Shri B. B. Banerjee, the then I. G. P. of Delhi, who was fully aware of the depth of feeling amongst the entire non-gazetted staff of the police force of Delhi regarding their wretched conditions of service, assured to get them an organization recognised by the Government. Shri Banerjee confirmed this through his letter No. 110-TS dated 13.10.66 addressed to Shri Bhagwan Dass, the then General Secretary of the Policemen's Union. I won't quote.

Then, I should say that Mr. Chavan became the Home Minister. He was shown all the respect by the Policemen. Shri Chavan was received with flower petals when he came to address the Policemen and he was heard with all respect and patience. Inspector, Shri Siri Ram Chaudhry also visited the place and addressed the force on 15-4-1967.

About their devotion to duty, on 15.4.1967, after their arrest, a truck carrying them with Border Security Force sentries turned turtle at Vijay Chowk killing one B. S. F. sentry and one Delhi Police personnel under arrest. One Delhi Police Head Constable under arrest held safely the rifle, and ammunition of the deceased B.S.F. sentry and handed over the same to the B.S.F. Officer, who visited the spot after some time. This certainly establishes that they were throughout loyal to the Government...

In conclusion we would request the Government the whole House joins me, I have no doubt, in this regard yesterday

there were more than 50 M. Ps. coming from all the Parties knowing that this discussion was going to take place and they have joined me in this regard to say that ;

- (1) the cases be withdrawn from the courts of law ;
- (2) the dismissed/terminated Delhi Police personnel be taken back into service ;
- (3) the Khosla Commission report be implemented forthwith, specially the part concerning the wages and other amenities to the police force ; and
- (4) the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchhari Sangh be allowed to function of course in accordance with its constitution as accepted by the Government.

Nothing more reasonable could be proposed and I again request the Government through Mr. Shukla here. Let there be no kind of hatred, victimisation and taking a sort of revenge.

I will suggest to this Government and Mr. Shukla that they should take the clue from the United Front Government of West Bengal and follow the way that they have treated the policemen who had created some trouble and confusion and they have not treated them mercilessly because Government servants should be treated as members of the same family and you should be guided by that sense and spirit.

समापति महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय जवाब

श्री मधु लिमये : समापति महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय से पहले क्या हमें सवाल पूछने के लिये नहीं बुलायेंगे ।

समापति महोदय : बसु जी इस आधा घंटे की बहस में जो कुछ कहना चाहते थे, वह कह चुके हैं । उन का जवाब हो जाने के बाद आप लोग सवाल कर लीजियेगा । ता० 23 के बैलट में जिन लोगों का नाम था, उन को मैं सवाल पूछने के लिये इजाजत दे दूंगा, इस लिये आप लोग बाद में सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा ऐसा होता रहा है कि पहले सवाल पूछे जाते रहे हैं, उस के बाद जब का जवाब मन्त्री महोदय एक साथ देते रहे हैं । अगर आप वह परिपाटी नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं तब दूसरी बात है ।

समापति महोदय : पहले सवाल पूछ लीजिये । श्री मधु लिमये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमारा यह सवाल है कि यह मामला अगर सिर्फ श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के ऊपर सौंप दिया जाता तो शायद हम लोग कोई रास्ता निकालते लेकिन इनकी दिक्कत यह है कि इनसे इनके बड़े लोग, प्रधान मन्त्री जी हैं, गृह मन्त्री जी हैं वह जो कहेंगे, और उससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इनके बड़े-बड़े सेक्रेटरीज हैं वे जो कहेंगे, उन्हीं के ऊपर इनको चलना है । इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि इनसे प्रश्न पूछने से पहले अपने दोस्तों से भी कुछ कहें । इस वक्त यह सरकार अल्पमत में है ।... (अव्यवधान) हमारे कुछ दोस्तों के समर्थन के बिना यह सरकार एक सेरेम्ड भी नहीं चल सकती है । इसलिए ये अपने समर्थन की कुछ कीमत मांगें । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि पैसे के रूप में या अपने स्वार्थ के रूप में कीमत मांगें बल्कि यह सरकार कुछ दो चार अच्छे काम करे, इतनी शर्त तो हम लोगों को रखनी ही चाहिए । मैं इस वक्त दो ही चीजों की बात कर रहा हूँ । एक तो यह कि दिल्ली की पुलिस में जिन लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई है, जिनको नौकरी से निकाला गया—आजादी के बाद, आप जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों को पहले सजायें हुई थीं, फांसी तक की सजायें हुई थीं, जिनके ऊपर कत्ल तक के मुकदमें थे, उनको भी सरकार ने स्वराज्य के बाद छोड़ दिया था और अब इनका दावा है कि नये समाजवाद का जमाना आ रहा है तो इस नये समाजवाद के जमाने में जो मेहनतकश हैं, जो गरीब हैं उनके साथ भी कोई न्याय और फेयर डील हो । इसलिए मैं शुक्ल जी से कहूँगा कि दिल्ली पुलिस