

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 Amindivi 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

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

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 wisacre 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

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

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 (Marmagoa): 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

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

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

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

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

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

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

229 (A) LSD—5

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 26 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 cow-shed 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 cow-shed boys. If they fail to send their children to their masters' houses to work as cow-shed boys, the next day they will be evicted. It is under those conditions that they are obliged to send their boys to work as cow-shed boys. These are the boys who have not completed 10 years or 11 years of age. There is no provision in the Act

[Shri Elayaperumal]

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 friction 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 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: For 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 प्रहसोदक यादव (वाराणसी) :
 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 :

हूँ :

(i) "कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग को घटा कर १ रुपया कर दिया जाये।"
[शक्ति के विप्रेन्द्रिकरण 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।"
[फिट्टे वर्ग आयुक्तों की सिफारिशों को त्रि-यन्वित 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 (66)].

- (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 अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सैट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन का गठन किया गया, जिस का आधार यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन 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 फ़ैले अष्टाचार का उल्लेख किया है । परन्तु जो कर्मचारी अष्टाचार करते हैं, वे किसी विशेष मंत्री या किसी विशेष आफिसर 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 आफिसर 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 रूकावटों की ओर भी उनका ध्यान गया है ।

गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ॉर्म खड़ा किया गया है तथा अगनाइजेशन एंड मैनेज्मन्ट 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 अगनाइजेशन एंड मैनेज्मन्ट 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 ।

एम्प्लोईज ग्रॉउ एम्प्लोयार्ज के बीच अच्छे और सुन्दर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये गृह मंत्री जी विट्टले कौंसिल के आधार पर यहाँ भी आफिसर्ज 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 बर्तमान 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 गईं । हज़रतबाल से पवित्र बाल की चोरी को ले कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में एक कैम्बुलेटिड 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 हुणियारी में सम्भाला, हालांकि कलकत्ता के लोगों की शिकायत है कि मंत्री जी ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में 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 फटियज 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 हूँ।

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 देखना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि ये मसले ऐसे हैं, जिन में देश बहुत कमजोर होता है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री इलयापेरुमाल, ने यह बताया है कि हरिजनों के बारे में इनकी बातें हुई हैं, जो बिचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ 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 नजर 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 नजर नहीं आता है, क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ कि रेलवेज और इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसे टैक्नीशन कई वर्षों से कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिससे 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, मारेलेटी पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। इस को प्रथम स्थान दें। इसका कारण भी मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ। 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 चरूरी 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, इंटेलिजेंसुअली स्ट्रॉंग एंड इंट्यूशनली डिबेलेण्ड मनुष्य ही समाज के, देश के अगुआ हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। 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 हूँ। 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) : अननिसैसरी 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 हूँ कि वह समय बता दें कि कब तक वह वहाँ 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 वहकी बातों 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 कहूँगा कि वह बहुत सतर्क रहें 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 करूँगा 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 हूँ कि वक्तन-कवकतन

कुछ कैम्पस, कुछ संमीनाचं 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 धरेणू

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. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I am sure there can be no un-touchable 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। ध्याये 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 मुजफ्फरपुर 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, बल्लम सजे, काटे सजे और लोगों की जानें गईं। इस तरह का भयंकर रूप यह जातिवाद धारण करता जा रहा है।

श्री द्वा० 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 नोग 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 हरिजम लोग हैं, जिन को हजारों सालों से जाति प्रथा के कारण छूआछूत के कारण जिम्मेदारी की जगहों से, राज काज के कामों 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 उनको भी प्रशासन में भाग लेने का विशेष रूप से अवसर दिया जाय। दूसरे इसके लिये स. 1 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 सोचे 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 चौकीदार 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 जहां तक जिला परिषदों का सवाल है उनमें चुनाव परोक्ष कर दिये गये हैं। इसलिये जनता उनमें 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 जहां 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 राजकाज 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 चल जाय और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको विशेष अवसर दिया जाय। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तब तक अमन कायम नहीं हो सकता 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 ऊंची 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 वालों ही बिगड़ गए हैं।

मंत्रालय ने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है जिसमें केन्द्र शासित इकाइयों के शासन व्यवस्था का जिक्र है। गृह मंत्रालय का काम है कि वह सदन को सारे देश के बारे में जानकारी दे कि कूल कितनी हत्याएं हुईं, कितने बल्ले हुए, कितनों को; 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 घन का पिस्तौल छिन लिया गया। सर्पंचों की नाकें काटी जाती हैं। ये बड़े लोग ही हंते हैं, लेकिन जब गुंडों को एक बार छूट मिल जाता 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 भी जाते हैं और सुचेता जी आती हैं और उनका त्रिपाठी जी से झगड़ा होता है। और फिर उन्हीं मूलजिम्में 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 धरना 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 जायेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता आज भारत सेवक समाज और साधु समाज जैसी संस्थायें जिला स्तर से ऊपर तक भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रहों बन रहे हैं और जब तक नन्दा जी भारत सेवक समाज और साधु समाज से छुटकाग 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 इसको 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 करना हूँ। माननीय नन्दा जी ने योजना मंत्री के रूप में इन देश को योजना बी, आर्थिक प्रगति के अदृश दिये, विकास की रू-रेखा दी और गृह मंत्री होने के बाद कुछ ही महीनों में काश्मीर में पवित्र बाल की चारी, 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 ढूँढने 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 गंभीर 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 चुस्ती 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 सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत आवश्यक मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी सम्बन्धी नीति को निर्धारित करने के लिए, हिन्दी सम्बन्धी निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए या राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध 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 सम्बन्ध 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 जहरत मुझे एक दूपरी बजह से भी महसूस हुई। इंग्लैंड में मैं कई भारतीयों से मिला। तमिलनाड 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 होगा 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-भ्रान्ति अनुभव करने का मौका न मिले ।

इसके बाद मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान मन्तानम् समिति की मिफारिशों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । वैसे उम समिति की रिपोर्ट को मैं बहुत महत्व देता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात से मेरी सहमति नहीं है और वह यह है कि उम 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 उनका 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 मान्यताएँ 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 क्याल 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 एण्ड मारेलिटी"

में दी गई इन पंक्तियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

"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 हूँ । 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 पंक्तियाँ 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 शक्तियाँ मैट्रोजेज 'इन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट नामक पुस्तक की हैं। 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 मजबूत भी था, दृढ़ता भी थी, जनता में सजगता भी थी और प्रजातान्त्रिक भावना बढ्दूत भी थी। मेरा ख्याल है कि गृह मंत्री जो इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे कि हमारे देश के लोग सदाचारी बनें। भ्रष्टाचार को दूर धाम करने के लिए ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न किया जाये जिससे "जनता को जनतान्त्रिक आदर्शों 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, मनोबल 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 भरती सजगता का परिचय दे।

इतने सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति के बाद यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि हम अपने प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में प्रामुल 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, उनका जो गठन है, उसमें 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 हमने 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 उसने 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 पहुंच 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, उसकी वजह से, प्रशासन में जो लोकोन्मुखी भावना नहीं आई है, उसकी वजह से हम लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य के सिद्धान्त को पूरी तरह से कर्पांन्तव 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 ढाँचों को दवाने में दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया है, देश में और भी जो समाजविरोधी शक्तियाँ हैं उनको 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 मिलने 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 मन्द्हे 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 वुनियारी 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 स अधिक अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के गठन की बात हमारे सामने है। डिप्टी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सचिव, इंडियन

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

पुलिस सर्विस, इंडियन फारेस्ट सर्विस, इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस, इंडियन हेल्थ सर्विस आदि जैसी कुछ नई मखिल 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 मखिल 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 प्रांतीयता 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 दुबलता 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 सरहाना करता हूँ। आज पाकिस्तान की दुर्मनोवृत्ति-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 हूँ 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 हूँ 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 हूँ जोकि दोनों देशों के लिये सत्गुरु की भ्रावज 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 गारान्टी सरकार से चाहता हूँ 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 संस्थायें 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 हूँ कि आज जबकि चीन की दुर्भावनापूर्ण 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 हूँ 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 कीमते 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, श्रीर 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 एन्ववायरी 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 कौसी 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। शोध अन्दरूला 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 और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण का कार्य चलन 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 पहुंचा, 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 ने 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 स्थान 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 और 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

[Shri Ramachandra Ulaka]

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 cooperative societies and forest cooperative 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 मजबूरी न समझ ले। उसने हमारी माताओं बहनों और हमारे भाइयों और बजुर्गों के साथ जो बर्ताव किया है, उससे हम सब वाकिफ हैं। एक तरफ उसके गृह मंत्री यहां पर आए और सम्मेलन में भाग लिया और दूसरी तरफ 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 फ़ा-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 तरफ 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 शकल 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 जासूस जिस तरीके से आसाम और दूसरी जगहों में कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं, वह उसकी गहराई में जाने की कोशिश करें। जब मैं पाकिस्तान के जासूसों 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 जासूसी 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 नजरबन्द रहे, तो हम सब लोग यह महसूस करते थे कि एक शख्स को दस ग्यारह साल तक नजरबन्द रखा जाये, यह प्रजा-तांत्रिक उमूलों के मूताविक 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-संहर 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 आलइंडिया 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 नजरबन्द 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 फ़ैक्ट 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 फ़रमाऊँ कि काश्मीर के मसले को फ़ौरन तथः 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 उठायेंगे, तो चाहे सरकार उनको नजरबन्द करे या न करे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनको नसीहत देगी। सज़ा देने के लिए उनको 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]

भाज 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 का 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 खूरेजी 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 लफिटस्ट 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 महीदय इस और 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 वाकई 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 वेसिस 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। इनके 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 खेतीवा-

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 व्हिटले काउंसिल के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि १९६० की हड़ताल के बाद उन्होंने साँचा 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 व्हिटले काउंसिल के बारे में कुछ शर्तें लगा दी गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि हड़ताल का हक अगर छोड़ दिया जाए तो व्हिटले 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 दुबानी 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 लंग उठाते हैं, वर्ना कभी नहीं उठाते। तभी वे हड़ताल का सहारा लेंगे, वर्ना कभी नहीं लेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खतप 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 व्हिटले काउंसिल के बारे में दो चीजें नय 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 रिक्वागनिशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आल इंडिया आडिट एंड एकाउंट्स एमोशिएशन के बारे में अभी एक भाई ने जिक्र किया है। उसकी रिक्वागनिशन के बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आज देखा जाता है कि कोई भी होम मिनिस्ट्री या या काइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का आर्डर निकलना है या किसी और मिनिस्ट्री का निकलना है तो वह कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल पर लागू नहीं होता है और ऐसा मामूला होता है कि वह हिंदुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति से भी बड़े हैं। व्हिटले 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। सेक्रेटेरिएट में सर्विसिस के बारे में एक अजीब सा सिलसिला चल रहा है,

एक अजीब सा समाचल रहा है। १५०० के करीब अस्मिस्टेंट 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 जिन में एल० डी० सीज० का मसला' यू० डी० सीज० का मसला, अस्मिस्टेंट्स का मसला, प्रोमोशन रूल्ज, सीनियरिटी रूल्ज आदि को फाइनलाइज किया जाय, जहाँ तरमीम की जरूरत हो तरमीम 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 रिलायविलिटी के आगे लिख दिया जाता है, अनररिलायएबल। 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 झुकियेगा 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 अज्ञेय करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले में पांच लाख के करीब आदिवासी बसते हैं। इन के जो मसले 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 कोआप्रेटिव 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 भास के मकानों में रहते हैं और अगर वे कभी जल जाते हैं तो उस का पना 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 बैंकवर्ड कहते हैं। जैसे कि मेरे जिले में अग्नी 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 बैसा ही

है जैसाकि आदिवासियों का होता है। कलेलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट में इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि वह मोस्ट बैंकवर्ड कम्युनिटी है। आज वह इंटरमीडिएट कम्युनिटी कहलाती है लेकिन आसानी से ऐसा कोई आदमी उन का देखने में नहीं आयेगा जो कि आई० सी० एम० अफसर बन गया हो या कोई लाखों का ब्यापारी हो गया हो या कोई छोटे उद्योग वाला बन गया हो। इंटरमीडिएट बलास के अन्दर रखने से भी जो काम घंटों की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिये उस के न होने से वे बैंकवर्ड लोगों के सदृश ही हो गये हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि बैंकवर्ड बलासेज कमिशन जो कालेलकर 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 कालेलकर 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 दिशम्बर सन् १९६२ 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 कटिनाई 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 डाकुमेंट ले कर यहां के अधिकाारी 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 ब्रैनसंज्ञा परेरा की रिपोर्ट है उस में लिखा हुआ है काल्युम 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 छोड़ दीजिये। मैं दादरा की बात नहीं कहता। मैं सिर्फ नगर हवेली की बात कह रहा हूँ 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 ऐजिटशन 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 भ्रंशेजी तीन भाषाओं में काम चलते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर इन तीन भाषाओं में काम नहीं चलता है। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर जो कोन्साल्टेड मांसायटी 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। व कहते हैं कि इस 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 अरबवारी 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 अधिारी 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).