

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS**

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,33,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,85,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 45 to 59 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted.

150 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

A number of hon. Members say that as they are sitting in the back benches they have been ignored and some States have not been represented and so on. I intend to give preference to those hon. Members who have not at all spoken, that is, either during the discussion on the President's Address or during the general discussion on the

General Budget. I will give them preference. I will give an opportunity to all hon. Members and not only to important hon. Members. Hon. Members who have been here long must also coach the other hon. Members who are sitting behind them. Every hon. Member is a representative of eight lakh members in a constituency. If the same person is going to be allowed an opportunity every time what are others to do? Therefore I would request those hon. Members who have been here for a longer time to stand out and give place to the other hon. Members. Let them also have an opportunity. I will give first preference to those hon. Members who have not been given an opportunity so far. So I will come from the back to the front benches.

**DEMAND No. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,16,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 46—CABINET**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND No. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,60,96,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,63,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Census'."

**DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,07,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Statistics'."

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,48,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,02,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,07,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,17,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Manipur'."

## DEMAND No. 57—TRIPURA

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,77,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Tripura'."

## DEMAND No. 58—LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

## DEMAND No. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,89,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

## DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Thimmaiah?

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi): But he is in the middle row.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he may go to the last seat.

**Shri Thimmalah** (Kolar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): **Mr. Speaker**, Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister and his Ministry for the interest shown and the efforts that they exert in uplifting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in this country. In spite of the efforts of Home Ministry and other non-official agencies in the country the bane of untouchability is still in existence. This is in spite of the fact that the country achieved independence about 12 years ago. The methods and the ways which the Government adopts for the eradication of untouchability have been appreciated. But still there is something wrong in the methods and the ways which the Government adopt for the eradication of untouchability. If the Government takes care to review the efforts made and the amount of money that they have spent for the eradication of untouchability, I think the results are not encouraging. I do not mean to say that the Government has pursued a wrong policy or the Government has not made full efforts for the eradication of untouchability, but I say there is something wrong in our policy and in our method of approach for the eradication of untouchability.

The Central Government allots lot of money to State Governments and gives funds to the non-official agencies for the eradication of untouchability but this has not made any effect on the minds of the rural masses in the country. There still exists untouchability in rural parts of the country and the people belonging to scheduled castes are suffering very much from the disability of untouchability. Therefore, I would submit to the Government that at least hereafter they must concentrate on their efforts in the rural parts of the country and see that untouchability is removed as far as possible. The Gov-

ernment gives money to the non-official agencies and I am very grateful to those non-official agencies for the work they do towards the eradication of untouchability amongst the scheduled caste people. In the meanwhile, I want to make a humble submission to the hon. Home Minister that these non-official agencies are not so active in the rural parts as they are active in the urban areas. They confine all their work and all their efforts for the eradication of untouchability only in urban areas and not in the rural areas. It is high time that the Government should see that these non-official agencies and the governmental efforts are rather focused on the rural masses and see that this disability of untouchability is removed as far as possible. In spite of the fact that we have spent a lot of money on this work and a lot of money has been given to non-official agencies also, we cannot even count the number of villages where Harijans are allowed to take water from the wells. I would submit to the hon. Home Minister that the criterion for judging whether the untouchability has vanished or is still in existence is to see in how many villages the untouchables are allowed to share the common well. I would request the hon. Minister to give us the number of wells that are actually shared between Harijans and non-Harijans. I do not mean to say that you should give separate wells to Harijans. I would be the last man to say this. Caste Hindus do not allow Harijans to share the common well. I would request the Government to make efforts in this direction. I think some of the State Governments have taken such steps but I do not know the results. Some States are doing that. But I want the hon. Home Minister to insist upon the Chief Ministers—as he insists on some other things also—about this aspect of the matter and also to see that common wells are opened both for Harijans and caste Hindus.

Some of the State Governments think that they can spend the money as they like. In the State of Mysore I have seen that they allot lot of money

to some of the news magazines which publish the photographs of the Ministers and flutter the Ministers and all that. They never carry any effect on the masses and they never use the money for the purpose for which it is given. Therefore, the Central Government should see that the money is properly spent and it directly goes to benefit the scheduled caste people. It is not enough to say that so much money has been spent. You must also see the results. You must not judge the results by the amount of money that has been spent. You must also show some results. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to see that the State Governments do not spend the money unnecessarily without showing any results. In the State of Mysore, they give money without any discretion to all sorts of magazines which only publish the photographs of the Ministers and they do not carry anything at all about the eradication of untouchability. You do not take note of it. About the money that you spend on economic development and all those things you could show some results but as far as the eradication of untouchability is concerned, you cannot show the results. But still I want the hon. Minister to see that State Governments do effective propaganda about the eradication of untouchability and make effective use of the funds placed at their disposal and see that the results are obtained.

Now I come to the Central Advisory Board. I am very happy to say that there is an Advisory Board at the Centre. Similarly, I learnt a few days ago that the hon. Home Minister had advised the Chief Ministers to have similar boards at the State level. It is all right. But I want to submit to the Home Minister that the Central Advisory Board should be proportionately represented by each of the State MPs. Today some States are represented by two or three MPs, while some States are not represented. Similarly, it should be done in the States also. In the State welfare boards I have seen that only scheduled caste MLAs are included and caste MLAs are not included. This is so in the

[Shri Thimmaiah]

case of Mysore. We want to see that other caste Hindus are also with us; we want their cooperation; we want their ideas; we want to impress upon them our grievances. Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that in the welfare board at the State level caste Hindus are also included, one-third of the total number. In addition to that at least one M.P. of the concerned State—not all MPs—may also be associated with the State welfare board. I make all these suggestions for the eradication of untouchability and also for the upliftment of Harijans.

Now I come to services. In the Home Ministry's report it is stated that the number of scheduled caste candidates getting into service has increased. Though there is an upward trend, but still the number is very meagre and it is a negligible number. The hon. Home Minister is very kind—I have no doubt about that—but I want him to be kind in all the things. He is very kind so far as smaller jobs are concerned, but as far as bigger jobs are concerned, he is not very kind. For example, when the Emergency I.A.S. Examination was held, the Home Minister was kind enough to announce that 12½ per cent of the posts will be given to scheduled caste people. But unfortunately he did not give 12½ per cent. He only said that he increased the number of candidates to be interviewed but the Union Public Service Commission could not appoint 12½ per cent of the scheduled caste candidates. That is a very unfortunate thing. I also submitted to him that in the written examination many candidates had passed the Emergency IAS Examination. The Home Minister on the floor of the House—if I remember correctly—stated that *viva voce* cannot be taken as the only criterion to judge the merits of the candidates. But unfortunately, as far as scheduled caste candidates are concerned, *viva voce* had neutralised their merit that they exhibited in the

written examination. I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister that at least now he must try to increase the number of IAS officers from amongst the scheduled castes and tribes.

There is another point which I would bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that he must be a model as far as the upliftment of scheduled castes and tribes is concerned. No doubt he is a model—I do not complain about it—but there is an omission which I feel it is my duty to bring to his notice. If you who are in charge of the Home Ministry and Harijan and tribal welfare cannot give the 12½ per cent quota as prescribed by your own Ministry, how can you expect the State Governments to give the quota?

13 hrs.

For example three or four years back, the posts of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were advertised by the Public Service Commission, carrying a salary of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. Eight candidates were selected, out of whom five or six were Scheduled Caste people, but when it came to the question of posting them, they were not at all posted by the Home Ministry under the plea of economy measures. Is it not a great injustice to us? As he knows, it is difficult for the Scheduled Caste people to get jobs with this salary, and it is very regrettable that when they were selected, they were not posted. I appeal to him even now to revise his decision, and not to apply the economy measure only to the Scheduled Caste people. Because of economy, is the recruitment to IAS and IPS stopped? I agree he has to follow some economy measures, but why should that rule apply only to the Scheduled Caste people? The hon. Minister must exert his influence to see that orders are issued to the candidates selected.

Recently, the Home Ministry passed an order that reservation would apply to promotions also in the case of the Scheduled Castes. Unfortunately, when the order was being implemented by the Railway Ministry, the High Court gave a ruling that it was *ultra vires* and against the provisions of the Constitution. I do not know how the Home Ministry is going to implement its order giving proper representation to the Scheduled Castes. At this rate I am sure for another 100 years this 12½ per cent quota will not be fulfilled. The Home Minister knows it better than I because he is a better judge of the situation than I. Therefore, I submit that he will have to translate his sympathy into action and see that the 12½ per cent quota is fulfilled at every stage and that more Scheduled Caste candidates are recruited to the Government services. I am very happy about their instructions to the State Governments and all that, but the instructions will only remain on paper when it comes to actual implementation. Therefore, I appeal to him to see that as far as possible candidates are recruited, and that State officers are also taken for senior posts. Shri Datar was kind enough to say that he had spoken to the Chief Ministers, and we are grateful to him, but we want him to see that every State follows it so that more candidates are given chances in the services.

As for improving the economic position of the Scheduled Castes, I request the Ministry to have a scheme of training candidates in some industries, and to increase the number of trainees, since Harijan boys, unless they are trained in greater numbers cannot be employed in the industries being created under the Second and Third Plans. That is the only way of helping these people to get some jobs in industries. I do not say this should be only for the Scheduled Caste people, it should be open to other backward classes also. Of course, you

are giving some training now, but it is no good training 50 people this year and another 50 people next year. You must give training to at least 1,000 people every year and see that they are employed in the industries that are coming up.

Under the land reforms, land is given to the Harijans and other landless people, but merely giving a piece of land does not solve their economic problem. Of course, subject to the funds available, the Minister should have a scheme to see that loans are given for the purchase of bullocks and implements for ploughing. Otherwise, tomorrow another landlord comes and purchases the land from the poor man for a small sum, and the Harijan again becomes landless. So, I request the Minister to draw up a scheme in consultation with the State Governments. No doubt, now a pair of bullocks is made available for three or four people, but I want the scheme to be on a larger scale so that the people can settle on the land and have a definite, concrete means of living and solve their economic problem.

The Scheduled Castes and tribal people are not able to engage in trade and business due to lack of capital, because they are not born rich. There is the Industrial Finance Corporation to give loans of large sums to big people. We do not want Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs 20 lakhs. You may have some agency which can give small loans to Scheduled Caste people wishing to start some business allowing them to repay it in suitable instalments. In course of time, they may also become big businessmen.

I request the hon. Minister to consider all these things in their proper perspective and, in the same way as he has been pleased to give an extension in the matter of reservation, exert his sympathy to help us in other directions also.

**Shri J. E. Mehta (Jodhpur):** Before I congratulate the Home Ministry, I wish to congratulate myself for having got this opportunity to take part in this debate so early. As you have been kind enough to say, this is a backbenchers' day, and I claim to be a backbencher par excellence.

I should like to begin by congratulating the Home Ministry for its excellent work in streamlining the administration and improving its moral tone and efficiency. Having said this, I should like to say a few words about the Organisation and Methods Division.

Casually I went through the reports of this Division for the last few years, and I came across certain items which set me thinking. I should like to enumerate a few typical items and to share my impressions about them with the hon Members here.

Firstly, I should like to invite the attention of hon. Members to para 27 at page 13 of the *Fourth Annual Report (1957-58) of Organisation and Methods Division*. This is how it reads:

*"New Design of form of file cover. The lay-out of the existing form of file cover was found to be defective in many ways. The new form which was designed after a careful study makes provision for certain additional entries. In the older form of file cover the space provided for entering the subject matter of the file used to be covered up by the centre flap. In the new form this space has shifted towards the top of the file cover and anyone handling the file can read its subject without having to untie the flaps."*

As I read this item, I could not help wondering what kind of careful study was involved in making this great innovation, namely shifting the space provided for entering the subject-

matter from the centre to the top of the file-cover, and whether at any rate, this is an item for which credit should have been taken in the annual report submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and placed on the Table of the House.

Somewhat similar remarks would apply to some of the items at page 16 of the same report. One of the items there is:

*"A list of essential reference books which every section and officer should keep was standardised and circulated to all concerned. Section Officers and P.As. attached to the respective officers have been made responsible to see that all the books included in the list are properly maintained."*

The next item reads thus:

*"A booklet listing the subjects dealt with in each section with the name and telephone number of the officers in charge was prepared and supplied to all."*

There is another item on the same page, which reads thus:

*"Special arrangements have been made for the supply of 500 reference books to officers and Sections together with correction slips issued up to date."*

I wonder if this is the type of work which the Organisation and Methods Division should have taken credit for and incorporated in this report. Then there is something wrong somewhere.

Then, there is another very interesting item to which I must refer, before I pass on to another subject. And that is to be found in the next year's report. At page 15 of the report for the year 1958-59, this is what we find:

*"It was decided to introduce a form of handing over note to be completed by an officer of the rank of Joint Director and Director of the Railway Board when handing/taking over charge on*

transfer, or when proceeding on or returning from leave etc.”.

Out of curiosity, I got a copy of this so-called handing-over note, and I am surprised that there is nothing in it for which any credit could be taken. It is just the normal handing-over note, containing the following particulars: Name of the relieved officer, name of relieving officer, date of handing/taking over charge, particulars of files etc. handed/taken over, total number of top secret, secret and important papers etc., files, etc. pending action on table, list of secret boxes, steel cupboards, cabinets, etc. and their keys handed/taken over, No. and description of metal pass handed/taken over to/from Under Secretary (G). I ask whether this is a sort of item which cannot be left to the normal care of the officers who deal with these matters.

There is another type of cases to which I would like to draw the attention of this House. These are also from the report for 1957-58. They appear at pages 9, 10 and 17. There are three sets of cases here. The first one is 'Delay in the fulfilment of assurances given in Parliament'. The second subject relates to 'Prompt Supply of information to the Public Accounts Committee'. The third one relates to quick disposal of references which are indicated by the Minister or Deputy Minister. No, all these cases are identical, the object in view being to avoid delays, and yet, the remedy which they have suggested is not uniform. The responsibility to keep a watch over them is not on the same class of officers in all the three types of cases.

So far as fulfilment of assurances is concerned, the work is entrusted to the O & M Officer in each Ministry. So also is the case of references indicated by the Minister or the Deputy Minister. But in the case of matters concerning the Public Accounts Committee, it is the senior officer in the Ministry who is held responsible. I do not see why there should be this

divergence. In any case, I feel that in so far as the O & M. Officers taken upon themselves the duty to follow up individual cases of delay, they are trying to take up work which had better be left to others who in the normal discharge of their duties are better placed and better qualified to look after that work.

It is my humble conviction, and I say so without presumption, that the best person in such set of cases is the Secretariat officers whose function it may be to finally dispose of the cases concerned. In other words, I consider that any interference in the day-to-day administration of offices is a retrogressive and not a progressive step. If our secretariat people, and particularly the senior among them, and those responsible for the final disposal of cases are worth their salt and work with their eyes open, they will automatically see why and where a file has been delayed and how to prevent such delays. If we shift this responsibility or fasten this responsibility on any other agency or officer, then we are taking away the initiative or responsibility from where it should properly lie.

Now, two things emerge out of what I have said. The first is that there is a limit to change in methods and procedure and organisation; a permanent O & M. Division has a tendency to create work and make petty changes, change for the sake of change. The second is that there is a tendency to over-step the limit of legitimate functions, leading to what may be taken to the interference in the normal day-to-day administration of offices and taking away the initiative from those responsible for the efficient functioning of those offices. If things go on like this, I am afraid a time may come when the O & M Officers may even try to take up files and start nothing on them, and I do not know whether this would be desirable.

Hon. Members are aware—and I am sure everybody in this House knows it—of the way our own Lok Sabha



[Shri J. R. Mehta]

Secretariat has been functioning. Everybody, knows that every session, almost every day, there are so many innovations introduced, and yet it does not require an O & M Team to come and advise them here, because here we have people who are alive to their responsibilities and have initiative and exercise that initiative. If any outside agency interferes, then there would be a great discouragement of this initiative.

In this context, I would like also to stress a more fundamental point. I venture to say that a constant change in methods and procedure is neither the way of good methods nor of good administration or organisation. We must certainly review our methods and procedure periodically, but that ought to be a sufficiently and reasonably long period. Constant change always means lessening of efficiency, for the simple reason that the staff concerned have always to spend some time and energy in the attempt to adjust and readjust themselves to the constant changes in methods and procedure. The best mechanic will not be able to do justice to himself if he changes his tools or machines or parts of his machines every day. I trust that this aspect of the matter will be appreciated by the hon. the Home Minister, and that a more realistic and practical approach would be adopted so far as changes in methods and procedures are concerned.

Lest I should be misunderstood, I should like to state that I have my deep appreciation of the very excellent and commendable work that the O & M Division has been doing in the matter of assessment of workloads and in effecting economies. That is their legitimate work. But here again, I daresay that frequent changes will not be desirable.

Lastly, so far as the O & M Division is concerned, I should like to say a few words about Appendix II in their Report. This purports to give the number of primary receipts re-

ceived and the percentage disposed of in each Ministry every month. So much of importance has been given to this Appendix that out of 51 pages of the Report, 30 pages are devoted to this. Yet I wonder whether hon. Members can appreciate what is the significance and value of this long Appendix. At least, I fail to make any head or tail out of it. To my mind, it is an entirely wrong and misleading approach. Here the disposal is never less than 90 per cent., and in many cases it is more than 100 per cent. I worked out the monthly average so far as the first Department listed in that is concerned, namely, the Atomic Energy Department. It comes to more than 100 per cent. throughout the year. Taken at its face value, it means that the disposal is perfect and that there have been no delays. Yet everybody knows that red-tapism reigns supreme though things may be improving and that delay in the transaction of government business is a widespread complaint all round. What is really relevant is not the disposal of primary receipts but the final disposal of the cases, that is, the grant of the relief asked for or its final rejection. I believe there are cases within the experience of everybody where it takes not months but years to be disposed of. Even assurances given by Ministers on the floor of this House sometimes take a long time to be fulfilled.

So my humble submission is that this approach, as indicated in Appendix II, is an absolutely wrong approach. It is, if I may say so with due deference, something like judging the performance of Members of this House by the number of times they come and go out of this House! After all, what matters is how much time they devote in this House and what is the actual contribution they make in this House. So we want statistics which will give the correct picture from the point of view of the final disposal. I have rather a feeling that the way we are treating the matter of disposal of primary receipts is apt to retard the

final disposal in so far as it leads people to make unnecessary queries or references just to get the primary receipts out of the list of pending papers. My submission is that the O. & M. Division might usefully do away with Appendix II and take up the question of devising a method of examining the files with a view to find out how many avoidable references or queries were made, and how much extra time was wasted in consequence. Those who habitually do so should be dealt with and brought to book.

I crave the indulgence of the House to pass to another subject. I do not want to get involved in the controversy going at the highest level as to whether there should or should not be a high-power tribunal to deal with corruption or misuse of authority by those in power. What I do wish to stress is the fact—if the fact needs stressing at all—that the present situation is not all satisfactory either from the point of view of the public or from the point of view of the services. This is a paradox. It does not satisfy either side. One feels that far too little is being done. That is the public feeling. The other side feels that too much is being done—too much of unnecessary shadowing and harassment. I feel we owe it to the public to do something which will satisfy them that the Government are doing their very best. Yet we must do it in such a manner that the officers do not feel that they are unnecessarily harassed or shadowed. Therein lies the path of statesmanship.

I have no doubt in my mind that the Home Ministry and the Vigilance Division under it have done very good work in the direction of effecting some useful changes in law and procedure. Hon. Members are aware of this. It is not necessary for me to go into details. But there are certain wider aspects of the problem of corruption which I should like to stress.

Firstly, my submission is that the problem of corruption is vitally linked

with that of discipline. Corruption is, so to say, the worst form of indiscipline. Unfortunately, indiscipline is on the increase. My submission in this regard is that we must take effective measures to root out indiscipline if we are to combat corruption effectively.

My Next submission is that in order to enforce discipline, we must restore the natural relationship between the officer and his subordinates in the matter of discipline. The officer should have the requisite authority to enforce discipline among his subordinates. From this point of view, may I say that I do not like a recent circular of the Vigilance Division which says that all acts of indiscipline should be referred to them instead of being dealt with by the normal officers who look after the work of the office?

Then I suggest that the procedure prescribed for dealing with cases of indiscipline should be simplified. At present, they are too tardy and also not realistic. Even in the most trivial cases, a formal charge has to be framed in writing, evidence has to be recorded and there are long procedures. Even in criminal cases, there is a summary procedure prescribed for certain types of offences. I do not see why, if we are anxious to check corruption and indiscipline, we should not simplify this procedure. At the same time, there should be no interference from extraneous quarters. Article 311 of the Constitution lays down that 'reasonable opportunity' should be given to each officer before any action is taken against him. But then the question is what is reasonable opportunity. Here again, I submit that the matter needs to be looked into and we should simplify our procedures and methods so that we may be able to take speedy action in the matter of discipline.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Under article 311 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has got well-defined

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

rules regarding what is reasonable opportunity.

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** That is exactly my point. If the rules which have been laid down by the courts stand in our way, they should be simplified. We can amend the Constitution so far as that is concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Chuni Lal.—He is absent. He had written to me that he has not spoken at all so far.

**Shri Ramaul—**He is also absent. I will call upon Shri M. R. Krishna to speak.

I am really surprised that even those Members who have not spoken so far and who are anxious to speak are not in the House when they are called. Shri Chuni Lal says he has not spoken at all. Shri Ramaul is from Himachal Pradesh.

What I propose doing is this. I have noted down the names of representatives of the Opposition Groups. Most of those Members who have not spoken will be given an opportunity, 16 minutes each. Today we started at about 1 o'clock. We have 5 hours if we sit till 6 p.m. as we have been doing. Then there will be 3 more hours left. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** I do not know. So far as I am concerned, it will depend a great deal on the trend of discussion in the House as to how long I will take. If hon. Members do not want to speak, I will take not a minute. I am not fond of hearing my own voice. But Shri Datar will speak sometime today. I will speak tomorrow, if you permit me.

**Mr. Speaker:** So for both the hon. Ministers I will give 1½ hours.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I cannot say.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not rigid. If the hon. Minister wants, certainly more time will be given.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I am not anxious to speak long.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know; it is not so. But let me not be misunderstood.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I do not want to tire the Members in any way or to impose a strain on the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker:** As far as I am aware, hon. Members are anxious to hear the hon. Home Minister.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** Whenever time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, there should be separate time allotted for Members and for the Ministers. That will facilitate matters.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is always taken into consideration.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** We try to be guided by the advice of hon. Members. If they do not want us to speak, we will not do so.

**Mr. Speaker:** May we not sit till 6-30 today?

**An Hon. Member:** Why not 7?

**Mr. Speaker:** We will sit for half an hour more today so that some more hon. Members may be accommodated. If each Member confines himself to 10 or 12 minutes, then I can accommodate still more.

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** Now, there are only few Members to participate and so we can take 15 minutes.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** If there are only few Members to participate, why sit longer?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got 35 names already. Shri M. R. Krishna.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I

would like to speak about the police forces, both at the Centre and in the States. Without going into details, I would like to point out a few things, especially about the increase in the police forces.

Every day during the Question Hour we hear about the youth movement, the N.C.C. the Auxiliary Corps and various other discipline schemes. All these schemes and the training that is being given to the people must be of use to the States in some way or other, not only during an emergency but even during peace time. The country seems to be feeling that only through the police force many of the evils could be curbed and that it is an essential institution.

In most of the States there are various types of evils and ills prevalent. They are all there because the police forces are not enthusiastic enough to remove them. For instance, the colossal failure of the prohibition policy in various States or the failure to check gambling and other things is mainly due to the fact that some people from the Police Department are enthusiastic supporters of these because they get some illegal gratification. There may be some good people in the Police Department. I cannot say that everyone who joins the Police Department is a corrupt man. But, still this corruption and other things which are prevalent now can be rooted out if we can only think of certain other measures.

In many places the police are entrusted with various responsibilities like the patrolling of streets or regulating traffic and various other things. If the States could reduce their present number to half and if the other half could be made up by recruiting people on a stipend basis—it may be students of colleges or schools or even from outside these institutions—who could be trained and whose services could be utilised for this kind of thing, I think, it will go a long way in improving the very morale of the police forces because, then, the chances of corruption will not be much. This

is just a suggestion; and, I think, the Home Ministry would be able to find some way out for making the best use of these people and bringing down the strength of the police force at the Centre and in the States.

Coming to the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, I would like to say in the beginning that the programmes relating to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been taken up seriously only since the present Home Minister has taken charge of these communities. Before that, Government was definitely spending money, almost the same amount, but the seriousness and the interest were not there. And, it is only after the present Home Minister took over, not only in the States but also at the Centre, they have started thinking about the various programmes and also of spending money to a larger extent and giving real thought to these problems.

There are many things about the non-utilisation of funds in the various States. In the recent Chief Ministers' conference, I understand the Home Minister was stressing this point. He was kind enough to ask them, whenever he visited the States, to properly utilise the grants. It was the usual practice of the Chief Ministers of States to say that to implement the programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they had no money. Even in those cases, the Home Ministry was kind enough to extend enormous help to the States. But, if there are still some States which have not properly utilised the Central Government grants, it may not be just because the Home Ministry at the Centre is not interested but it may be due to the various conditions prevalent at the State level.

13-37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, I understand the Home Ministry is thinking of setting up a machinery for liaison between the

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

States and the Centre. I think if it is done quickly most of the programmes and schemes would be implemented soon. At present the Assistant Commissioners just find out certain defects in the State schemes as well as the Central schemes and report to the Central Government through the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes. They do not have any executive power; nor could they prevail upon the State authorities to implement the schemes. If the present machinery or agency which the Home Ministry contemplates is set up to see that the programmes which are sponsored by the Centre are implemented correctly, it will go a long way to improve their condition.

By article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished. The Home Ministry has had to find many non-official agencies to actually implement this and to see that the practice of untouchability is given up in the States. For that they have selected some of the organisations which have been in the field for long, like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and others. Some of these organisations have done very good work. There may be some other organisations which might not have been able to properly utilise the money for the purpose for which it was intended.

I would like to suggest one thing here. Hitherto, probably, the Home Ministry wanted the organisations in a hurry to take the monetary assistance from the Central Government and start work such as propaganda against untouchability. For that, organisations like the Harijan Sevak Sangh which was already dealing with certain constructive programmes, it was an advantage to get Central Government assistance to carry out mere propaganda against untouchability. But there are various other organisations which have also received this kind of assistance. If they continue the propaganda against untouchability, speaking in Seminars and holding other kinds of meetings, these are not really suitable things.

It may be good for one or two years but continuous speaking against untouchability by getting Central assistance was somewhat disliked by some members of these organisations because they thought that unless there was some constructive programme attached to the propaganda against untouchability, mere propaganda will not be of much good. Therefore, these organisations feel that common hostels, common schools which take up children's programmes and where all kinds of children can mix and where they are fed without calling them inter-caste dining or anything like that, will definitely help these organisations to boldly speak against untouchability at the same time doing something really constructive and creative. I therefore request the Home Ministry to see whether they can modify the rules because the Ministry's intention is not only to remove untouchability but to help these people with education and other facilities. Therefore, if the associations come forward to take up certain constructive schemes like running of the hostels and so on, the Home Ministry should not hesitate to provide them with assistance that they can possibly give.

The present day educational system is very well known to the Members. I have read in a recent report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner that some of the State Governments like Rajasthan and Kerala have said that these people should not be given very costly education in the public schools and so on and the Commissioner said, rightly perhaps, that for competing with other students for admission into the military college, sainik schools and other institutions under the Defence Ministry, they required that kind of education. From that we can understand that the present educational system is such that only a man who has got enough wealth can give the best education to his child and a man who is not having enough money has to admit his child in a school

where education is such that the child is not able to compete with the student coming from the other institutions. Therefore, the Home Ministry should not hesitate to see that these children are given the right type of education. After some years, when these concessions are withdrawn with the present type of education, I am sure the Scheduled Caste students will not go too far because they will still remain in the same position and the Government at that time will have to think of reviving their policy or leave these people permanently in a state which will not be very healthy.

There were questions this morning about the work among the scavengers in this country. It is a very important problem and I am glad that the Home Ministry is very keen to find some way out to help these people. There is a committee constituted under the Central Advisory Board and it has gone all round the country to find out ways and means to remove certain things and prevent the people from using all kinds of primitive means to clean the lavatories and so on. Its report is still awaited. It could have submitted its report long ago because it is not necessary that it should go round every State to find out things. If three or four States are visited to see the way in which these people do the job, it would be enough; it is almost the same in all other States. The committee should have submitted a report long ago so that the Government could have given some thought to it and some remedy could have been found out. These organisations should be entrusted with this job because the Home Ministry is providing funds for producing films and so on. These organisations should become the agencies to educate the scavenging community regarding the way in which they should do their job. In Jaipur or some other place, it has been said that they would be giving Rs. 150 to every family to see that flushing system is fitted into every house. This may be a very good thing but in many places I think the

very community may resent this because it has to earn its living. They think they have to continue doing this job. It is good to have flush-latrines and this may completely deprive them of their employment. I know when this committee visited some places, the people represented to it that the municipality should be asked to provide some facilities for them to do the job a little more cleanly. I also understand that the money which has been provided by the Central Government to some of the municipalities has not been properly used and even if it is used in purchasing some buckets and so on, have not been put into use by these people. I do not know whether they have given it to them or the municipalities are still having it with them. The Home Minister will have to be a little stiff with the State Governments and the municipalities as far as it is concerned when he is keen to see that these people do their job in a clean manner. The Ministry is providing them enormous funds and why should not the State Governments or municipalities use that money and help these people?

Any amount of freedom will not be of much use to these people unless they are economically alleviated. Under article 46, it has been specifically stated that special steps should be taken to see that they are helped educationally and economically. I do not see the reason why the Home Ministry has failed in the field of economic uplift of this community. The other day the Deputy Minister of Community Development said that in the matter of co-operative societies no encouragement was being given to the Scheduled Castes. This is not really encouraging. We have failed even in the matter of lands. Most of the Scheduled Castes who received lands got the Vinobha Bhava type of land. Only those lands are given which are neglected and unwanted by the people..... (Interruptions). I may not be correct fully but I say this about some parts about which I know. The lands given to these people are not good lands and they have to

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

spend a lot of money on them. The hon. Member who spoke before me also explained much about that. They have to spend enormous amounts of money on the lands they get and they cannot easily get that much money. I do not want the Ministry to spend a lot of money on them. What I am saying is this. The hon. Home Minister is greatly emphasising on the State Governments as well as the Central Government that the welfare of these people should not be only from the funds available with the Home Ministry; even from the general funds they are entitled to some benefits. Where there are river valley projects or in other places with perennial irrigation facilities, certain quota should be fixed for these people to cultivate.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Home Ministry has such huge powers in its hands and in such directions that it is very difficult to review its activities in a short debate like this. Yet, I wish to take up a few important points to bring home certain changes that are essential for the progress of our country in the democratic way in which we have decided to progress.

The first and foremost, which comes to my mind, is that after the country has decided that the executive and judiciary should be separate and should be divorced from each other for the judiciary to function in an independent way, I think it is incongruous on the part of the Home Ministry to hold the portfolio of appointment of judges in its hands. It is but essential that the appointment of judges be in independent hands, and when there is a Law Ministry functioning side by side in the Cabinet, I think it is very essential that the Home Ministry should of its own accord, in the interests of democracy and democratic functioning, give up the job of appointment of judges or have any hand so far as the judiciary is concerned.

Sir, judges are to be appointed in consultation with the High Courts and Supreme Court, and I think under no circumstances there should be any hand of political personalities, be they Chief Ministers or the Ministers in the Centre. Therefore, I think the first and foremost duty to do is to see that this is separated.

The second thing that I would like to mention is, I am sometimes surprised to find that after about ten or twelve years of independent regime some of the obnoxious creations of British Imperialism in our country continue to exist. We have, of course, the law courts, courts where generally every kind of case is capable of being judged; yet, today, we are in a peculiar situation with special courts and tribunals functioning in our country to judge political activities and political life.

I am sure the Home Minister knows that one of the Members of Parliament is today being judged not by an ordinary court but by a tribunal, a special court in Bengal. We are not against being judged. Let him be judged by an ordinary court. After all, our criminal courts are capable of doing these things quite properly. My only question is, is the Home Ministry yet in such a situation that what was created by the British Imperialists to suppress the national movement in those days of 1920 and even earlier is yet to be kept on to suppress a political movement in our country? Let me be very frank when I tell him that by special courts and tribunals no political movement in the country can ever be suppressed. Therefore, to cling to an authority, which has been created under very adverse circumstances by a force which was not ours, is not at all in keeping with the democratic traditions which the Government professes that it wants to create and generate. Therefore, I think, the Home Minister at least now should re-think as to what is happening in our country in its own sphere.

Before I go to the other subjects which I want to deal, let me make an appeal to the Home Minister. It is yet in his hands.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Is it suggested that the Home Minister has established any special courts?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** It is suggested that the Home Ministry can suggest to those concerned that a museum piece which ought to have been in a museum should be removed from the active life in our country. That is possible for the Home Ministry to do. I do suggest that the Home Ministry think about it and take action if it can possibly take—I think it can—to remove this incongruous situation which has been in existence in our country even after so many years of our independence.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is only in very exceptional cases that it has been resorted to, not generally.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** True, true; all the same, it has been resorted to, and my contention is that it can be done even by an ordinary criminal court. When it is possible, I do not know why we should resort to a method which has been resorted to by people who wanted to suppress a political movement. Well, it is an opinion expressed, which can either be accepted or rejected. Of course, it is always in the hands of the Government to reject any suggestion and every suggestion that goes from here. My duty is to give a suggestion with all good intentions, and I would say that at such a time when political life in our country is a bit calm and practically there is no untoward movement happening anywhere such an incongruous situation, such a false situation should not be created.

Then, Sir, there is another point to which I would like to refer. Last year, in January, 1959, 74 Members of Parliament of both Houses had appealed to the Home Minister to use his good offices to get some political

prisoners released, who have been in prison for the past ten years and so on. Conditions have changed, and yet we find that our appeals have not yet been acceded to in this respect, except in the case of Andhra Government to which we are very grateful. I am very glad it was the one State which accepted that the political situation has changed and, therefore, today there is political calm in our country. It has released almost, I should say, all political prisoners in its own State, but in Bengal and Madras there are yet political prisoners who were sentenced somewhere in 1950, who have been in prison for the last so many years. I would request the Home Minister to use his good offices to get those political prisoners released. We know that political prisoners are being released in quite a number of cases; for various reasons it may be. We have known that political prisoners of the liberation struggle have been released in Kerala—of course there was no objection for that, so far as the Home Ministry is concerned, it is a liberation struggle, it has liberated the State and the State has been made into a democratic State from a dictatorial State in which it had existed. But I would only appeal, here are prisoners in Bengal and Tamilnad who have been there in the jails for the past ten years, conditions have changed from the days when they were put in jails and sentenced, a new situation has arisen in our country and we have seen it in practice from 1952 to 1960, and it is time, I think, that we do not resort to continue to keep them in prison.

There is another question which I would like to deal, and that is the question of Bills that have been passed by the Kerala State Legislature. We were told that the new Government will come and it will look into them. So far we have not heard anything about them at all. Why is it that the Home Ministry, the Cabinet is so very keen on postponing this issue? Whenever it happens to be the interest of a landlord or the land-



[Shri Nagi Reddy]

lord class or a vested interest, it is very well safeguarded by the Home Ministry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would it not be now for the State Government?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** It has not yet been sent to the State Government. It has to be sent before they consider it. That is what I am appealing to him. I would like to know what the Home Ministry thinks of those Bills, where it thinks the lacuna lies. After all, it had been considering those Bills for the last one year. Is it not sufficient time for them to say what they think about those Bills, give their opinion about those Bills, and send them back to the State Government to see what they think about them? Why should it be delayed? Delays in these matters give only the impression that the Central Government is not interested in getting a land reform Bill passed into an Act and seeing that land is actually distributed to people who are landless and helpless.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** We have just now passed the Delhi Land Holding (Ceiling) Bill.

14 hrs.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Land reforms Bills are not only passed here, land reform Bills are passed even in my own State, and I know how much land has been distributed in Andhra State. The review is not done by me, the review is done by the Planning Commission itself in its Land Reforms Panel's Report which has been handed over to Members of Parliament. Let me not be diverted into the question as to how far the Government have tried to implement its own land reform Bills and how many acres have been distributed to the people who have no land. That is not within the purview of my discussion now. Here is a Bill which has been in your hands for the past one year nearly and the country was informed that the committee that was formed out of

the Members of Parliament and which went into the question just before the elections decided that it was not going to take the burden of decision on its own heads and on its own shoulders and that therefore, it would be sent back to the State Assembly to be discussed and decided as to what should be done about it. My question is, why the Home Ministry is still keeping it in its own shelves without seeing that it is given a bit of life, that a bit of life is pumped into it and passed on to the State Assembly for its decision? If you want to do a particular thing, do it quickly. Do not go on postponing the issue. Postponement of an issue creates only demoralisation and dejection amongst the people who have been expecting that if this Government cannot pass a land reform Bill at least the next State Government that comes there would be allowed to implement it. If these land reforms are not implemented by the Government,—they have been accepted by all political parties in the country—that will be a bad day for democracy in the country.

I would now mention one important aspect. This morning we had during the Question Hour the subject of Hindi coming up. Now, the question of Hindi is again cropping up in different forms. I am not going into the question as to whether Hindi should be the medium of instruction all over the country or not. That is not my point. But my question is: why is it that Urdu is not being given its proper place in the country. I am proud of my State again. Even though it is governed by the Congress Government, I am proud of a Government which does the right thing. My State has given Urdu equal opportunity and chance along with Telugu.

**Shri Tyagi:** Hindi includes Urdu.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** It does not. Hindustani includes Urdu, and you have rejected Hindustani which created the national movement; but you have created a new specimen which

is called Hindi. I am now talking of Urdu.

श्री सिद्धन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :  
माननीय सदस्य हिन्दुस्तानी बोले ।

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I do not know Hindustani. But my daughter is learning it. I am at least careful enough to see that the future generation should know the *lingua franca* of my country. I have no doubt about it. I would like to appeal to the Home Minister in this connection. When we are talking so much about Hindi with such fanaticism and enthusiasm, I would like to know as to what those people who have been shouting about it have been doing in their own States in the north. Are not the people here in the know of things about Urdu? Do they not know that Urdu is an important language in this part of the country? What have you done about it? Why do they not implement measures regarding Urdu in Uttar Pradesh? We in Andhra have done it. At least you can take a lesson from us, who have been opposing the immediate implementation of Hindi as an oppressive thing because of certain troubles that we would be facing. But we are not against it. Remember that we are not only not against Hindi but we are for Urdu too. We want Urdu to exist and flourish in this country just as a language of our own nation. I think the Home Ministry which is in charge of this linguistic business should look into this matter and arrange things in such a way that the minorities should not face a trouble of this sort.

Then I come to the most important point which I wanted to deal with today. Of late, especially after the Bangalore session of the Congress, there has been a good amount of talk about the streamlining of our administration, to get things done quickly for the implementation of our five year plans. But then I am unhappy, and I am surprised to find that nothing is being done by the Home Ministry in that direction. When I say 'nothing', I am saying it

with all the responsibility of a person speaking from a platform like this. Why do I say that? The first thing that should be done, when we get the administration into our hands—at least after so many years of sitting under an alien rule—is to change the rules that have been in existence for the past 100 years probably.

I have got a copy of the rules that have been published as late as in 1958 by the West Bengal Government. It is printed in 1958 by the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, West Bengal. I am surprised to find that the very first sentence of these Government Servants' Conduct Rules runs like this:

"Government servant means any person in the civil service or the Crown in India, whether for the time being on foreign service or not, etc."

Here is a museum piece. I should say it ought to have gone to the museum by this time. Or, should I take it that this Ministry itself is a museum piece which keeps all these things running about in our country at random without being changed? This shows that our Home Ministry is a Ministry which is living not in the 20th century and not in an independent India, either in thought or in action, but is living and acting as per the existence of things which had happened long ago. How is it that such things happen? Are we not ashamed that in 1960, after so many years of our Independence, we yet talk of a civil servant as one who is living under the Crown? Something unimaginable has happened.

**An Hon. Member:** It is a misprint!

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** It is not a misprint. Let me quote rule 20 from this book.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If there is no crown, why should we be afraid of a shadow?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I am coming to rule 20. It says about the relationship between "His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council and any foreign country or the ruler of any State of India" and goes on to point out that "in talking about the relations between our country and any foreign country", the civil servants' attitude towards our country and relations with other countries should be such and such and so on. I can go on quoting chapter and verse. I would like to ask the Home Ministry whether it has cared to go into these civil service rules at all and whether it has tried to change even a comma in what has been appearing for the past so many years. We talk of administrative reforms and we talk of streamlining our administration in the interests of democratic progress in a planned way. Where is your Plan? Is there any plan to streamline your administration to change the rules of your civil servants? I am afraid here is a Ministry, one amongst the many, which, while it wants the other Ministries to show progress, it refuses to show any progress so far as its own work is concerned!

**Shri Tyagi:** To what year does that publication pertain?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** 1958. It is published by the West Bengal Government. I do not want to go into that question any more.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram):** This is the 11th year of the Republic.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** On the other hand, let us see what the Constitution says. The Constitution itself, in article 309, has referred to recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State. In the proviso to this article it has been prescribed:

"...it shall be competent for the President or such person as he may direct.... and for the

Governor of a State or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, to make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed to such services and posts until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under this article, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any such Act".

Why is it that we have not cared, after so many years, to see that such rules are passed and to see that the relevant rules are passed by the States according to the Constitution? Why is it that you have not taken it seriously so as to try to bring our administration up-to-date? We cannot build a planned economy and we cannot run a democratic society under conditions of service and under the services which have been created by a foreign agency whose only interest was to suppress the people in the people's effort to develop the country. Are we going to build up our national strength on the basis of a structure which was not for any development? It is impossible. Nobody can do it. Even if the Gods were to rule from the other side, with these rules in their present form progress in the democratic way and direction is an impossibility. I am sure that our Home Minister must be thinking, "Yes, this must be changed." I hope so. I hope he will give it that much of consideration and see that some immediate action is taken to discuss these problems properly in Parliament. I hope he will come forward with his own suggestions, so that Parliament may discuss it thoroughly and give a proper direction for streamlining our administration to implement smoothly the democratic planning that we are thinking of implementing, especially in the coming third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun):** About those rules, it is for the Mem-

bers of the Bengal Legislative Assembly to raise that point.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** The Home Ministry has got its own finger in the pie. Let me be told by the Home Minister that all the rules have been streamlined. If every Member of Parliament is given a copy of the rules which the British Government had when they were ruling and a copy of the rules which this Government has today implemented, then we will know as to how things have been changed and have not been changed. It is my contention that not a single rule has been changed in the interests of the country for implementing democratic progress. We have the same rules framed at the time of the British imperialism.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** So far as the central services are concerned, there are the Interpretation Act, General Clauses Act, etc. and *mutatis mutandis* all these words would be changed into suitable words. They have been changed already.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** The Home Ministry has got a very bad advocate in this case!

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In most cases, adaptations have been made. When objection is taken, he is not citing any instances of central rules or regulations. He is only quoting the rules of the State Government.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** May I know if the attention of the West Bengal Government was drawn by any Member of the opposition or any other party there to the way these rules have been drafted?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Rarely do we get into the knowledge of things of the administration. Rarely do we get the chance to discuss these things.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member would appreciate that since these rules he is citing are of a State, it is just and proper that the attention of that State Government also

must have been attracted towards such a thing, which he now says is an anomaly, and really it is. But the attention of that Government must have been invited. There are so many members there, as alert and vigilant as the hon. Member himself. They must have referred to it there before we could criticise the Central Government. If he could cite any central rules, we would have appreciated it.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I am coming to the central rules.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am going to ring the bell.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** If there had not been so many disruptions this way, I would have completed my speech.

**An Hon. Member:** Don't think of disruptions.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I mean discussions across.

I come to my last point. Last year, in the discussions here, Shri Dwivedy and Shri Braj Raj Singh had brought an important point to the notice of the Home Ministry, viz., that the promotion of Class III employees to Class II employees has been going on, I should say, without any rhyme or reason. Examples after examples were quoted wherein they had shown that senior-most Class III employees were not being given a chance to be promoted to Class II. After the discussions, some questions have been put to the Home Ministry asking whether such and such a thing had happened or not. The answer of the Home Ministry was a categorical 'no'. I was surprised to find it, because either Shri Dwivedy and other Members must be wrong or the Home Ministry must be wrong, because the two cannot be right, both going on parallel lines.

Here is a question asked by Shri Braj Raj Singh:

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

"What is the minimum period of service a Section Officer has to put in Grade III before becoming eligible to Grade II in the Central Secretariat? What was the provision regarding minimum service in the original constitution of the Central Secretariat Service?"

He also asked how many have been promoted without fulfilling the condition of minimum service. A very evading answer was given, which the hon. Home Minister is always capable of. He said:

"Promotions are made on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission who make the selections, on the basis of merit, according to their standards of suitability."

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Whenever convenient.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Another question, probably on the basis of the one that was answered, was asked by Shri Mukherjee, viz.,

"whether it is a fact that in the case of promotions made on the 28th February, 1959, the claims of many senior Grade III officers had not even been placed before the U.P.S.C. for examination?"

The answer is a categorical 'no'. I am afraid the answer does not give us the complete truth, because of late, there has been a continuous agitation amongst Grade III officers that even people who have been serving in Grade III posts from 1955 have not been given an equal opportunity for promotion, although people who have come to the service in 1956 have been given the chance to be promoted. That is because there is a peculiar type of list that is being followed for promotion and seniority, which puts a senior officer who has been working from 1955 in the seniority list as No. 666, whereas one who has joined

service one year after him is put as No. 12 in the seniority list. How did it happen? Did the person who prepared this seniority list not know even that much of arithmetic that one who has been in service longer should naturally come above and one who has been in service much shorter should naturally come below? If this sort of people who do not know even simple arithmetic are to be in charge of promotions, I am afraid the organisational set-up of our Ministry will not be trim and proper.

Lastly, I have heard that on 12th January, 1960, there has been a letter addressed to the Home Ministry by the Finance Ministry asking them to look into this matter and set things right. It says that the Finance Ministry feels that the procedure adopted by the Home Ministry,

"is not correct and just and that the representations of the Assistant Superintendents appointed by seniority has weight and justice on its side . . . , that the procedure adopted is not quite correct and that it should be reconsidered . . . No matter in what manner a person is selected for initial appointment to the Assistant Superintendent's grade, once he has been put in that grade, promotion to a higher grade should be according to the date of appointment."

Even if the representations made by the Members of Parliament have not had any effect on the Home Ministry, I am sure at least this representation which has been made by the Finance Ministry to the Home Ministry will have its effect and due justice will be done.

**Shri Subodh Hansda** (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak on these demands. I welcome the steps taken by the hon.

Home Minister for recruiting Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes as well as from general sectors. From the Report I find that in the general recruitment to the services in several categories the essential qualification has been reduced. Mention has to be made in regard to the middle group of services, that is, class III non-clerical and also upper division clerks and other clerks for whom the requisite educational qualification, which was a degree of any university, has now been reduced to Intermediate (Junior), Senior Cambridge, higher secondary or equivalent qualification. I am glad that by this order a number of young people will get a chance to sit for the recruitment examination. But, at the same time, I could not heartily accept the condition which is mentioned in the same order that the maximum age-limit has been reduced to 19-23 from 25 years in the case of Class III non-clerical services and for upper division clerical service from 25 to 21 years. I apprehend by this order a large number of people will be declared ineligible to sit in the competitive examination. I submit that the upper age limit, which has now been reduced to 23 or 21, as the case may be, should be changed so that we will have the *status quo*. I am glad that by this order the concessions given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be affected, as also recruitment to technical, professional and specialised services.

I would like to say something about the regular temporary establishment of assistants. They are the most unfortunate people who are serving in the Government for a long time. A list was prepared in the year 1958 and some 620 assistants were included in that list. From the Report I find that out of this only 460 have been confirmed up till now. I could not understand why the remaining assistants have not been confirmed up till now. In the mean time, a third list has been prepared consisting of 1,445 names. Even in this Report informa-

tion has not been given as to how many assistants have been confirmed up till now. Even no date has been fixed by which they will be confirmed. I would like to suggest in this respect that every year, along with the number of permanent assistants that are recruited through the Union Public Service Commission, if a certain percentage of the regular temporary establishment assistants are also given a chance, the problem could be solved.

I am glad that under article 339 of the Constitution a Commission is going to be appointed to report to the Government on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. I would like to say that such a Commission should have been appointed just after the First Plan. If it was not appointed just after the First Plan, it should have been appointed at least in the middle of the Second Plan, so that the recommendations of this Commission can be included in the Third Plan. Now the Third Plan is under preparation and the draft report will be prepared very soon. Unless the Commission's report is obtained, I could not understand on what basis the schemes for inclusion in the Third Plan will be prepared for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in this country. I do not think the Commission has been appointed so far.

I would like to say in this regard that the members who are going to be appointed in this Commission should be chosen very carefully. I am saying this because the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a very complicated matter. Government should see that the members who are to be appointed in this Commission have a broad idea of the Scheduled Areas and the people of this community. They should at least know their culture, language, customs and also their financial position so that when this Commission will go to the Scheduled Areas they can collect full data from

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

these people. Unless the members of the Commission know all these things, I do not think that a comprehensive picture of the Scheduled Areas, or the welfare of these people, will be obtained. I would request the Minister that the Commission should be requested to visit all the tribal villages and all the tribal areas and examine the people of these communities so that they are not misguided by the official records of the States. I say this because the official records are so impressive that the Commission may be diverted from their deliberations.

Then I want to say something about the multi-purpose blocks. During the Second Plan there are 43 multi-purpose blocks functioning in different parts of the country. These blocks have been established in areas where the tribal population is very high. I cannot understand the policy of the Government in choosing these blocks. From the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes I find that in the State of Bihar in a block the population is 82,770 where the tribal concentration is 52 per cent. In the same State, there is another block where the total population is 24,120 and there the tribal population is 3,522, that is, about 13 per cent. You will remember that in such blocks Government has to spend about Rs. 27 lakhs. In the Rotta block in Sahabad where the local population is 24,120 the tribal population is only 3,522. Still, that has been chosen. You will be surprised to know that in my State of West Bengal you could not find such a block. I could not understand why this mismanagement is there.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram):** In the district of Sahabad it is a hilly area. It is on the top of the hills.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** That is right. In my State also there is a block where the tribal concentration is about 40 per cent, particularly in my

constituency. That is also a hilly area, jungle area. It is an undeveloped area and it has no communications. But in that area there is no such block, that is my contention. Therefore, I want to appeal to the Minister that at least in such areas the multi-purpose blocks should be established, and I hope the Minister will take note of this appeal.

I welcome the Government's proposal to appoint a committee to examine the achievements of the multi-purpose blocks. The committee will surely give good recommendations and good suggestions. I will request the hon. Minister to take into consideration the report of this committee while framing the Third Five Year Plan.

I have one request to make in this regard also. The committee will do its work according to the directions of the Ministry and will examine all the multi-purpose blocks that are functioning in the country. But I would request the hon. Minister to give a direction to this committee to at least go to those N.E.S. blocks that are functioning other than the multi-purpose blocks where the Tribal concentration is more than 20 per cent. I say this because if this committee goes through the work of both types of blocks, a comparative figure as to how the people of both the blocks have developed will be obtained. That is what I want to say.

I would like to say one more thing. I have said last time also in this House that the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not do justice to all equally. Due to that a substantial portion of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are deprived of all facilities that they are entitled to enjoy under the Constitution. I would like to cite one example here. In a particular area a tribe is recognised as a Scheduled Tribe but the moment a person of that tribe goes out of that area in

search of work and settles down somewhere else he is not recognised there as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. It is sheer injustice to those people. The moment they go out of their place they are not recognised as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

I will give a particular instance. You know, Sir, that the Santhals, the community to which I belong, are recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in the States of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa but not in Assam. Their culture, customs and language are so akin to each other that no one can say, if one goes out of one State to another, that he is not a Santhal. In Assam there are lakhs of Santhals who had gone there in search of work in the tea gardens some ten years or more back. They have settled down there. But they are not recognised as a Scheduled Tribe. I do not understand why this sort of policy has been adopted by the Government. So I want to say that the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, whatever it may be, should be revised and if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is recognised as such in a particular area it should be recognised as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe on an all-India level so that this disparity could be removed.

From the Report I find that the hon. Minister is taking special interest as regards the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the Central Services. I find that the figure is very impressive but still I fear that the full quota has not been filled up. I hope the hon. Minister will make efforts to fill up all these things.

In this regard I want to say one more thing and that is about promotion. The hon. Minister was pleased to give an order as regards the promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher services that a certain quota should be reserved for departmental promotion. But I find that this order has not been

carried out. I know about this an order was issued in 1955 by the Railway Board to all the Railways but up till now that order has not been implemented. I do not know why that order has not been implemented.

In this regard I want to remind the hon. Minister—he is perhaps aware—of the judgment issued by the Madras High Court in September, 1959 about the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A specific issue was raised in the Madras High Court whether the order for communal representation would apply to promotions as well. Delivering the judgment, the Madras High Court held that the reservation in the case of promotion from one post to another is unconstitutional as it offends the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under article 16(2) of the Constitution and is not saved by article 16(4) of the Constitution. If this is the case may I know from the hon. Minister whether these orders issued by the Ministry about the promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will be nullified by this judgment?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** One minute more, Sir.

Last of all I would like to say that a number of resolutions have been passed by the Central Tribal Welfare Council as also by the Central Harijan Welfare Council, but I do not find from this Report whether a single recommendation has been implemented up till now. I know in the States these recommendations are not taken into account. If this is the case, what is the use of these Central Advisory Councils? The very purpose of having these Councils, if I may say so, will be meaningless if the recommendations of these Councils are not accepted.

श्री शि० न० रामील (महाम्) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं अपनी सरकार को इसीए तय्यार देना चाहता



## [श्री शि० न० रामील]

हूँ कि उसने इस पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के लिए इतनी बड़ी धनराशि प्रदान की है। पता चलना है कि तकरीबन चार गुना पैसा उसके मुकामले में जो इस पहाड़ी प्रदेश की आय है इस प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिए इस को दिया गया है और इस तरह से कोशिश की जा रही है कि यह प्रदेश तरक्की करे और याता-यात इत्यादी सभी चीजों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। जहां तक पैसे का सवाल है, पैसा माकूल दिया गया है लेकिन जहां तक डिवेलोपमेंट की स्कीम्स के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का सम्बंध है वह संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। यह इस प्रदेश की बदकिस्मती है कि जहां आजादी के बाद इस प्रदेश को पार्ट सी स्टेट करार दिया गया था और वहां पर मिनिस्ट्री कायम की गयी थी, लैजिस्लेचर वहां थी लेकिन अब वह चीज इससे छीन ली गई है। जब वहां पर लैजिस्लेचर थी तो लोगों को यह एहसास था कि यहां पर प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य है और लोगों का सहयोग उसको मिलता था और लोग समझते थे कि सहयोग प्रदान करके ही इस इलाके की तरक्की की जा सकती है। लेकिन अब मौजूदा हालत में, इसको नए तरीके से पुनर्गठित कर देने की वजह से, उसको एक टैरिटरी की शकल दे दी गई है और अब जो हकूमत वहां पर स्थापित है और जो उसका स्वरूप है उसमें कुदरती तौर पर लोगों को संतोष नहीं हो सकता है और यही कारण है कि डिवेलोपमेंट के काम में अच्छी खासी प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। यही प्वाइंट है जो मैं स्ट्रेस करना चाहता हूँ इस वक्त अगर कोई कमी डिवेलोपमेंट के काम में और इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के काम में है तो वह यही है कि अनडैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम होने की वजह से लोगों का पूरा सहयोग और कान-फिडेन्स उन स्कीम्स में लिए जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है। यही वजह है कि जितना पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसके अनुरूप तरक्की होती हुई वहां नजर नहीं आ रही है।

इस हाउस में कई बार कहा गया है कि वहां पर सेंटर की जो उत्तम से उत्तम स्कीम्स हैं, वे प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचते पहुंचते कमजोर पड़ जाती हैं, उनकी ताकत कुछ कम हो जाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रदेश से आगे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स की तरफ जब वे जाती हैं तो उनकी ताकत और भी कम हो जाती है। यह नक्शा आज हिमाचल प्रदेश का भी है। वहां पर प्रजातांत्रिक हकूमत न होने की वजह से कार्यों में और भी ज्यादा शिथिलता आ जाती है विकास की करेंट में और भी अधिक शिथिलता आ जाती है।

इस वक्त हम लोग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हम अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना भी बना रहे हैं और उसमें एथिकलचर को फ्रस्ट प्रायोरिटी देने का विचार भी हो रहा है और इसके साथ ही साथ पंचायतों और कोओप्रेटिव्स को हम अपनी स्कीम्स को पूरा करने का साधन बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं जिसका मतलब है कि पावर को डिसेंट्रलाइज किया जाएगा, सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाएगा। पंचायतों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वे वहां पर अभी शुरू ही हुई हैं लेकिन कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज काफ़ी असें से काम कर रही हैं। जहां तक कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का ताल्लुक है वे संतोषजनक ढंग से आगे नहीं बढ़ रही हैं, काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में एक कमेटी इसके बारे में बिठाई गई थी और वह काफ़ी असें तक चली और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी पेश की और उससे भी यह माफ़ जाहिर हुआ कि ठीक ढंग से इन सोसाइटीज का काम वहां नहीं हुआ, ठीक ढंग से यह चली नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई आखिरी निर्णय उनमें सुधार लाने के बारे में नहीं हुआ है। इस और ध्यान देने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि इम्प्लेमेंट करने की यह जो मशीनरी है, यह जो साधन है,

तथा दूसरे और जो माघन हैं, उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाए। इसका यह भी कारण है कि वहां पर अस्मिन्बली न होने के कारण लोगों के हाथ में तो कुछ भी नहीं है। इस इलाके के डायरेक्टरी सैंटर के मातहत होने के कारण और खास तौर से होम मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत होने के कारण, इस मिनिस्ट्री पर एक खास तौर से ज़िम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि वह इन की और खास ध्यान दे। उसका यह कर्तव्य होजाता है कि वह देखे कि जो डिप्लोमेट के काम हैं, वे भली प्रकार आगे बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं और अगर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, तो उनका आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे।

अब मैं सड़कों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वैसे तो हर जगह लेकिन खास तौर पर पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो जब तक सड़कें नहीं बनाई जाती हैं, तब तक किसी भी प्रकार की तरक्की किसी भी इलाके में नहीं हो सकती है, उसका होना ना-मुम्किन है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में इस सिलसिले में अच्छी प्रगति हुई थी और कहीं कहीं कहा भी गया है कि कायदे कानून के बाहर जा कर के भी इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाया गया। लेकिन अब कुछ दिनों से नई सड़कों का आगे खोलना बन्द कर दिया गया है, इसको स्थगित कर दिया गया है और यह कहा गया है कि सरकार की नीति इस मामले में कुछ बदल गई है और सरकार चाहती है कि जब तक १८ फुट या २४ फुट चौड़ी सड़कें नहीं हो जाती और पूरी तरह से मेटेल्ड नहीं हो जाती उस वक्त तक के लिए नई सड़कों का खोलना बन्द रखा जाये। इसको आधार बना कर अब चला जा रहा है। जो सड़कें उस वक्त आगे गई थीं, वे जहां की तहां पड़ी हुई हैं जिस की वजह से लोगों में भारी असन्तोष है। कहा जाता है कि कच्ची सड़कों पर गाड़ियों का वीयर एंड टायर अधिक होता है, धूल उड़ती है और दूसरी बातें हैं। लेकिन जैसी वहां के लोगों की समस्यायें हैं, जैसी उनकी

आर्थिक स्थिति है, उसको हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि कच्ची सड़कों का होना भी उनके लिए एक बड़ी नेमत साबित होती है। जहां तक कच्ची सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, पहाड़ी इलाकों में उनको मेटेल्ड बनाते के लिए कम से कम तीन चार साल का समय तो चाहिये, इससे कम बात नहीं लगता है। इसका कारण यह है कि अक्सर ज़मीन वर्षा के कारण और बरसात के दिनों में दबती रहती है, लैंड स्लाइड्स होते रहते हैं और यही कारण है कि उनको मेटेल्ड करने के काम में तीन चार साल का समय लग जाता है। ऐसी सूरत में यह मुनासिब होगा कि एक तो उनको मेटेल्ड किया जाये, उनको ठीक ठाक किया जाये और इस दौरान में नई सड़कें बनाई जायें, सड़कों को आगे ले जाया जाये। यह निहायत ज़रूरी चीज है और मैं सरकार से नम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इस प्रश्न पर दुबारा गौर करे और जो पहले पालिसी थी कि जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्ची सड़कें हो सकें, बनाई जायें क्योंकि जितनी ज्यादा सड़कें वहां होंगी, उतना ही ज्यादा लाभ लोगों को वहां पर होगा।

अब मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसको आप खुशकिस्मती कहें या बद-किस्मती, हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रांसपोर्ट को नैशनलाइज किया जा चुका है। कांग्रेस की भी यह पालिसी है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट को नैशनलाइज किया जाये। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने इसके बारे में एक और कदम आगे रखा है। अभी किसी और स्टेट में गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट को नैशनलाइज नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन वहां पर पैसेंजर ट्रांसपोर्ट और गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट दोनों को एक साथ ही नैशनलाइज कर दिया गया है जिस का पब्लिक के ऊपर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट जो वहां के लोगों की ज़रूरतें हैं, उनको पूरा करने में बहुत हद तक असमर्थ रहा है। खास तौर पर गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, लोगों को उस में बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ पहुंच

[ श्री शि० शं० रामौल ]

रही है। एक जगह से दूसरी जगह हम जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि किराये का बड़ा भारी अन्तर है। यह कहा जाता है कि नेशनलाइज्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट में मुकर्रा किराया होता है जो देने वाले के लिए और ट्रांसपोर्ट के महकमे के लिए भी मुनासिब होता है, उसमें मुनाफाखोरी नहीं होती है। लेकिन मानोपत्नी होने की वजह से गुडस का ट्रांसपोर्ट ठीक नहीं चलता है और इस वजह से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ है असन्तोष भी। और ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट का जो काम चला हुआ है वह इतना काफी नहीं है कि लोगों को सन्तोषजनक सहूलियतें पहुंचा सके। मिसाल के तरीके पर मैं इस सदन की सूचना के लिए बतलाऊं कि जहां हमारा नेशनलाइज्ड गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट अम्बाला से नाहन के लिए एक मन का किराया १ रु० ३ आ० लेता है वहां प्राइवेट ट्रूस ६ आ० और ७ आ० मन में ले जाती हैं। इतना भागी अन्तर होना, यह भली प्रकार समझा जा सकता है कि कहां तक लोगों को सन्तुष्ट कर सकता है।

ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट का काम काफी हो रहा है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों को शिकायत है, और असली मानों में यह शिकायत उचित भी है कि हमारा पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से तमाम प्रदेश का यह हाल है कि सड़कें बहुत ही कम बनी हैं अतः वहां पर अन्दर पहुंचने के माधन भी कम हैं। डेवेलपमेंट के लोगों के पास जीप हैं। जहां तक जीप जा सकती है, महज उसी इलाके में वह अपना डेवेलप करने का कारोबार करते हैं या कारोबार करने का फंसला करते हैं। जो इलाका सिर्फ पैदल चलने के काबिल है उसे छुआ भी नहीं जाता। जिस का मतलब यह होता है कि अन्दर के जो बहुत पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, उन में अभी तक कोई तरकी नहीं हुई है। मुझे और अन्य लोगों को यह मालूम कर के बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारे ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट ने यह चीजें देखते हुए स्पेशली ऐंडीशनल ब्लाक्स उन इलाकों के लिए खोलने

का निश्चय किया है जहां पिछले ब्लाक्स के जमाने में उनकी पहुंच नहीं हो सकी और जहां पर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। इस की तरफ भी मैं चाहूंगा कि ध्यान दिया जाय कि इस प्रकार के लोग इस डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में रखे जायें जो मिशनरी स्पिरिट के साथ काम कर सकें और पहाड़ों में पैदल चलने का भी थोड़ा बहुत कष्ट उठा सकें। जहां तक ग्रामसेवकों का ताल्लुक है, मैट्रिकुलेट नौजवान लड़कों को भरती करना कोई ज्यादा फायदेमन्द साबित नहीं हो रहा है। मैं तो इस के बारे में यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि इलाके के उन्नतसीदा और तजुबेकार लोगों को ही जिन का इलाके में प्रभाव हो, जिन की नसीहत इलाके के लोग मान सकें, इस काम के लिए लिया जाय। यह बात दूसरी है कि एजुकेशनल व्वालिफिकेशन उन के पास न हों, दफ्तरी कार्रवाई शायद वह कम कर सकें लेकिन जहां तक असली काम का ताल्लुक है, अपने प्रभाव से, अपने तजुबे से वे काफी कर सकते हैं। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक कंस्ट्रिक्टव तरीके से काम नहीं चला सकेंगे।

इस के बाद एक्साइज ड्यूटी का मामला है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहले काफी अफीम पैदा होती थी। वह किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते के मातहत बन्द कर दी गई। इसलिए जरूरत है कि एक तो सड़कें खोली जायें और दूसरे फलों के उत्पादन की तरफ लोगों की ज्यादा तवज्जह दिलाई जाय। एक तम्बाकू का टैक्स हमारे इलाके में लगा हुआ है। जिस के बारे में मुझे निवेदन करना है कि लोगों का बहुत ज्यादा हैरसमेंट हो रहा है। जो एक्साइज अथारिटीज हैं टैक्स असेस करने वाले लोग हैं, कायदे से यह जरूरी है कि वे मौके पर पहुंचें, फसलों को देखें और फसलों के लिहाज से जितनी पैदावार हो उस के मुताबिक टैक्स लगायें। लेकिन आज ग्राम शिकायत है कि न तो पैदावार की उन को इतला होती है और न मौके पर वह देखी जाती है। पटवारी

के कागजात में अगर ८ बीघा है, जितनी की जमाबन्दी में दर्ज है, उस के लिहाज से प्रसेसमेंट कर के वे टैक्स लगाते हैं। एसी भी मिसालें सामने आई हैं कि लोगों ने कतई भी तम्बाकू नहीं बोई, लेकिन ५० या ६० रु० एम्साइज टैक्स उस पर लगा दिये गये हैं।

यह चीजें हैं जिन के लिए मैं खास तौर पर निवेदन करूंगा। हमारा इलाका एक यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी है और उस की जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्ट्री पर है। हमारे जो कारबार हैं उन की तरफ आप ध्यान दें और जो वहां के डेवलपमेंट के काम हैं उन की प्रगति की तरफ तबज्जह दें।

**Shri Goray:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today the House is called upon to discuss the Demands of another key Ministry of the Government, on the satisfactory functioning of which depends the maintenance of law and order in this country, which in its turn is a *sine qua non* of our ordered progress.

This Ministry deals with so many subjects that it will not be possible for me, within the limited time at my disposal, to deal all the aspects of the administration which is in charge of this Ministry. From the Minicoy Islands to Manipur its chit runs, and I think it will not be possible for any one of us to deal with all the subjects that come under its jurisdiction. Therefore, I would only confine myself to two or three aspects.

One aspect is the way we are developing the areas in which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes live. Even this subject I will not deal with fully, because there are other representatives, my colleagues here who are in a better position to do justice to that subject. But I would like to say that due to the new danger on our northern frontier, this particular subject of the development of these areas where the Scheduled Tribes and the backward

classes live has assumed altogether a different significance. Just now my colleague from Himachal Pradesh said that the Government is providing very liberally for the development of these areas. But I am afraid that it is not only the finances we release for the development of these areas but the type of officers whom we appoint that will decide the future of these particular tracts.

When I had an occasion to visit Manipur and the Naga Hills areas I was told by the military personnel, who had been there for a long time, that in many places the Tribal people had higher standards of morality than we had. So, if our officers go from here, that is from Delhi or places like Calcutta or Bombay or Madras, with a superior air and try to, sort of, proselytise them, I think they will be doing more harm to those areas than good. It is with humility and with an attitude of understanding that we will have to go there. I will define that attitude as the Father Elwin attitude or the Hivala attitude, where these people have tried to merge themselves with the sentiments of those people, where they have tried to understand them and, through understanding, have tried to move and work with them.

The approach of the Chinese Government or the Chinese forces across the border is not going to be only military; it is going to be an economic approach, it is going to be an ideological approach. Therefore I would like to emphasise this point that only by extending your jurisdiction to these areas you will not be safeguarding them against encroachment by any foreign power; but it is the wisdom and the understanding that you bring to bear on these problems that will give you the maximum protection.

About the next question regarding the streamlining of our Central Secretariat, my colleague just now had made certain very salient points. Last year my colleague Shri Surendranath Dwivedy also had dealt

[Shri Goray]

with these points. I do not want to repeat them, but I would like to request the hon. the Deputy Minister.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** (Ferozabad): He is a Minister of State.

**Shri Goray:** Excuse me, the Minister of State—that he would devote some of his energies, which he has in abundance, to streamlining the Services and removing the grievances which are there for the last so many years. These people, it seems, are suffering because they think that the seniority list is not prepared on merit, there is a lot of underhand dealing or some machinations, and those who deserve to be upgraded have to remain in category III because they have been pushed down in the category.

Coming to the next point which deals with the law and order situation, I would first of all like to draw your attention to the apparatus that is under the control of the Ministry. In their report, on page 24, they have given a list of all the States and they have shown against the names of the States the huge police force that is at their command. You will find that the total is quite imposing. It comes to 4,55,000 of whom 1,95,000 are armed police. In the next paragraph the figures given appear to me almost fantastic. Uttar Pradesh has under the category of Home Guards and analogous forces 99,688 personnel and Bombay has the unbelievable figure of 11,32,775. With this big force at their command one would expect that the law and order in this country would be to the satisfaction of all. But strangely enough, we find that nobody is satisfied with the law and order in the country as it prevails today.

15 hrs.

It is not only the police force, there are other instruments at the command of this Ministry. They have made a

reference to the Vigilance Division and the Intelligence Bureau, but we find that the report of the Vigilance Division says that in spite of their attempts to root out corruption, they have failed. The other day you will remember there was a reference made to the Defence Ministry, and the Defence Minister was in a huff and said that whatever the Auditor-General had said was a mischievous statement or something like that, and then he withdrew it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why should we repeat it? If he wants those words, I can remind him. It was "malicious over-statement"!

**Shri Goray:** I am only pointing out that the Defence Ministry is not the only Ministry in that category. Here you find that they have listed the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport and Communications etc., and the paragraph they have written in their review is worth reading in this House:

"Scrutiny of reports of parliamentary committees like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee is undertaken in the Administrative Vigilance Division to find out which of the irregularities reported by such committees to Parliament conceal elements of lack of integrity. During the year under report, 53 items reported by the Public Accounts Committee in their reports received during the year 1959 have been brought to the notice of the various Ministries requesting them to look into these items with a view to find out whether there has been any element of corruption involved... A review of the irregularities so brought to the notice of the Ministries indicates that irregularities of the nature mentioned below exist and continue to exist in spite of the repeated caution to the contrary

administered by the Public Accounts Committee."

And then they go on listing the various Ministries.

What I want to ask the Minister is this. Why is it not possible to go to the root of these irregularities? Is it because they lead up to a certain individual after whom all the traces are lost, or the traces are given up? I feel personally that this happens, that after pursuing a particular irregularity or corruption or nepotism or whatever the case may be, up to a point, you come to a deadwall, after which it becomes impossible to pursue the matter further. That is exactly why this question of appointing a tribunal has come up.

When I tried to follow the whole matter, I found that after all Shri Deshmukh suggested a tribunal after this thing was deliberated in the Ooty Seminar of the Congress. I found that in the Ooty Seminar there was a paper presented by the Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and he had pointed out that there was a lot of corruption in the public services which ought to be eradicated. Following the cue, the former Finance Minister, in his Srinivasa Sastri Memorial Lectures, said that something ought to be done to give more confidence to the people. This is what he has said:

"An uneasy public hears of nepotism, highhandedness, gerrymandering, feathering of nests through progeny and a dozen other things of commission and omission, and yet is helpless for lack of precise data, facts, figures, evidence and proof. The informants are nearly in every case timid and fearful lest they should come to trouble by testifying the alleged facts. It is in order to deal with such a situation that a high-level impartial standing judicial tribunal is called for to investigate and report on com-

plaints or laying of information. If such a commission is established, I shall be happy to make a beginning by lodging half a dozen informations myself."

Then he goes on to point out why he is making the suggestion. He says:

"This is not the occasion to labour the point, but suffice it to say that it is my belief that in the seats of power, no matter of whichever party, there is not enough tolerance or the necessary fanatical hatred of anything in the nature of a shoddy or corrupt practice and there is too ready a making of terms with evil out of political expediency and for saving face. But these unnoticed and unchecked erosions of moral law do harm on a more rapid and extensive scale than is the case with the erosion of land surfaces in the absence of conservation measures."

So, this is the noble idea behind his suggestion for a tribunal, but whenever this question is taken up in this House, we find that certain people are very allergic to this. I would like to say that nothing will be lost if this idea, which is not Shri Deshmukh's own but has come from the Congress side itself, is taken up and something done to restore confidence amongst the people.

I may be told that this police force is under the State Governments, so why should we discuss it, its doings and its shortcomings. I would only say that the Home Ministry which is administering the whole of India from Delhi, really ought to look into the matter and go deeper into it and see to it that the police force in the various States is given a new orientation

After all, either you use this huge force well, or it goes amuck and you cannot control it; and that is exactly what is happening. Right from

[Shri Goray]

Jammu and Kashmir down to Kanya Kumari, you will find that our police are behaving in a very strange way. There are other countries in the world, but I have never come across a police force which is so trigger-happy. Whether it is a student demonstration, whether it is a kisan demonstration or whether it is a labour demonstration, you will always find that something happens; there is a little stone-throwing and at once the bullets begin to fly. About the mikir hills when we asked the other day, they said that it was usual to use elephants where the evictions took place. The other day in Kanpur we found that something happened and there was firing. Then in Mysore, when the students had some demonstration, there was firing too.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the time has not come when we should really take serious note of these things and see to it that early steps are taken to instruct the police force as to the limits to which they can go. It seems there are no limits at all to what they can do and the way they can behave.

I would like to draw your attention to the recent happenings in Belgaum and round about Belgaum. I am not at all worried as to whether the Home Ministry decides, or the Government of India decides, that Belgaum goes to Maharashtra or it remains in Mysore. I am not worried about that. This is not the platform for it. I will agitate for what I want here and outside on other occasions, but what I want to ask is this, whether the police really is acting on behalf of the Mysore Government, whether the Mysore Government is giving them correct instructions, whether they are not, by their behaviour, creating a problem, which ultimately will be very difficult for you to solve.

To say that the State Government is the master in the respective States, is not the whole answer, because the State Government may do things which will ultimately create such a situation that you will not be able to control it. That is exactly what happened in Kerala, where we found that there was such a mass upsurge that though the Kerala Government was the first to deal with it, it was not possible for the Kerala Government to deal with it any more, and therefore the Government had to be taken over.

I suggest that the House may appoint a committee of three or four members, who need not be from Mysore or Maharashtra, they may be from other States; let them go and see what the situation is. The question is that the people have refused to pay taxes. Whether the people can refuse to pay taxes or not is quite a different thing, you can decide on it. I say let the law take its course. But here people refuse to pay taxes . . .

**Shri Basappa:** Who instigated them not to pay?

**Shri Goray:** Let us say we instigated them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No instigation here!

**Shri Goray:** Let us, for argument sake. . . .

**Shri Khadilkar:** I would like to correct one statement. It has not been decided not to pay taxes, but not to pay taxes to the Mysore Government only. They are ready to pay to the Centre.

**Shri Goray:** Whatever it is.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, they would not pay to one to whom it is due but to some other authority.

**Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar):** Still, it is in dispute.

**Shri Tyagi:** They could pay to the U.P. Government also, if they choose to.

**Shri Khadilkar:** May I tell my hon. friend that it has been decided to pay it to the Centre?

**Shri Goray:** My argument is altogether different. Let us accept this fact that they refused to pay taxes. The point is that though Government are entitled to collect taxes—there is no question about that—by what procedure should they collect?

**An Hon. Member:** They can accept instalments.

**Shri Goray:** I say that the procedure that is being followed is doing more harm to the Mysore Government and to the whole of India, than good. The point is. . . .

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh):** It is a totally illegal procedure.

**Shri Goray:** First of all, they went to one village called Hanchanal, and there they cut down the tobacco crop. I am not going into the legalities of it. . . .

**Shri Achar (Mangalore):** I would like to raise a point of order.

**Shri Goray:** I do not yield.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A point of order is being raised.

**Shri Achar:** My hon. friend is really going into the question of law and order in a State.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** No, no, that is not the point.

**Shri Goray:** He has already stated it. Of course, that is a point. . . . (*Interruptions*). I am sorry that my hon. friend. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At least the Chair has to be addressed and not some other authority.

**Shri Achar:** I did not address him. I said that some other hon. Member is trying to give a ruling; he is encroaching upon your jurisdiction.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, let him state the point of order.

**Shri Achar:** My point of order is this. They have admitted that they are having an agitation, saying that they would not pay the taxes. The Mysore Government are adopting certain methods to keep up law and order in that area, and for that purpose, they are taking certain steps. It is that method of administration and it is the steps that they are taking, that my hon. friend is criticising. That is practically an attack on the administration of that State and also the method in which they are enforcing law and order there. I would submit that any criticism of that will come within the point of order, and the hon. Member is not entitled to do that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The point of order is quite correct; so far as the discussion of law and order position in the State is concerned, that might be avoided.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** May I make a submission. . . .

**Shri Khadilkar:** On a point of order.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I would like to point out why. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only one at a time.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Whom are you calling now?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Khadilkar.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Just now, a point of order has been raised whether a question pertaining to law and order, and particularly, within the sphere of a State, could be referred to in this connection. But that does not apply here for specific reasons. When the



[Shri Khadilkar]

States Reorganisation Bill was debated upon here, the hon. Home Minister said, and he repeated it, and again he repeated it, that so far as this border area was concerned, it was still in dispute. When a border area between two States is in dispute, the ultimate authority to settle that dispute is the Home Ministry. So long as the Home Ministry fails to settle it by all the methods of persuasion that could prevail, we are entitled to criticise them. So far as the direct action there is concerned, it is not directed against any particular State or against the Mysore State; it is against this Home Ministry, and, therefore, whatever my hon. friend refers to is quite in order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have followed it. Now, Shri Naushir Bharucha.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I shall only mention this thing. It is not as if it has got no connection with State police. May I point out that in the Summary of the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1959-60, it has been pointed out that financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 9 crores has been given to the States as loan for implementation of their police housing schemes? Here, actually. . . .

**An Hon. Member:** As loan.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** It is open to me to say that in view of the conduct of the Mysore police, not a single pic should be advanced to them at all. It is open to me to say that I can discuss the conduct of the police, if they ask money for their housing scheme. Surely, I am entitled to do that.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar):** May I submit a word?

**Shri Basappa:** The Deputy Commissioner and the DSP were fired at by the Samiti people, and the people have taken law into their own hands. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I could appreciate that there is great intensity of feeling, so far as this border question is concerned.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I submit a word?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think I need any assistance at this moment. . . .

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** There is article 355 of the Constitution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am very clear in my mind.

**Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli):** The question is this. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not asking for further assistance. I have already made up my mind.

**Shri Goray:** Would you not allow me to say something on this? The point of order that has been raised is, I submit, against me. So, should you not hear me? Primarily, it concerns me. Should you not give me an opportunity to say something on it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, he may say what he wants to say.

**Shri Goray:** I say that while you give your ruling you should also take note of the fact that so far as this particular area is concerned, the Zonal Council which is under the Central Government has off and on discussed this matter. The Chief Minister of Bombay has written to the Home Minister saying that the time has come when he should arbitrate or take some steps to prevent the situation from deteriorating further. There is a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Bombay as well as of Mysore stating what their point of view is, so far as this particular border is concerned. When two States do not agree, where should that question come up? So far as the federal structure of this country is concerned, it is quite likely that two States will not agree on a particular

point. When they do not agree and there is a difference of opinion, where should this question be taken up? I say that it should be taken up here. Again, I would like to make it clear that I am not justifying their no-tax campaign just now. What I am saying is. . . .

**Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore):** But they have started a no-tax campaign. The procedure is laid down in the States Reorganisation Act, so far as the zonal matter is concerned. That procedure has to be followed and not the procedure of satyagraha and injuring the police officers while discharging their duty.

**Shri Basappa:** He is putting a premium on violent agitation. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should I retire and allow hon. Members to settle amongst themselves?

**Shri C. D. Pande:** It is between Maharashtra and Mysore.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am listening to one hon. Member. Let him conclude now.

**Shri Goray:** My submission, therefore, is that these things. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have followed it, I suppose.

**Shri Achar:** I would like to say a word.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not need any further assistance. I have already said that it is not needed. I do not require any further assistance, so far as this point is concerned.

**Shri Achar:** I raised a point of order, and Shri Goray has replied to it. I want to say a word now. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has raised the point of order, Shri Goray has replied to it, and now, I have to decide. That is very clear. This is the procedure that is normally followed.

Now, the point of order is that reference is being made to the law and order position in a State, that is the concern of the State, and the Centre should not be criticised on that account, and, therefore, this question cannot be agitated here.

I agree with the hon. Member who has raised this point of order. Two objections have been taken against this point of order. One is by Shri Naushir Bharucha. He says that because a certain amount is being advanced as assistance by the Central Government to the State Government. . . .

**An Hon. Member:** It is as loan.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it as loan or as assistance?

**An Hon. Member:** It is as loan.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is a loan for the implementation of their schemes in the State.

**Shri Tyagi:** Then, the USA also might criticise us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Whether they do it or not is a different thing. The USA criticising us may be a different affair altogether.

Even here, if some loan is being advanced, we might say that the loan may not be given or that the Centre is not in a position to give or that the money might be spent elsewhere, not that the internal administration of police can be discussed simply on that account, saying that because the Centre is advancing a loan, therefore, we become entitled to discuss all the administrative details in that State. That was one objection.

The second objection that is being taken here is that there are certain areas that are in dispute, and the Home Minister has sometimes observed that the Centre would see and would adjudicate or would get it decided some time in the future. The objection is that so long as that point

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

is not decided, it is the concern of the Centre, and, therefore, they can criticise. There is another point also raised by Shri Goray, namely that the Zonal Council has been discussing it, and, therefore also, this is the concern of the Centre. Irrespective of whether the Zonal Council has discussed it or whether the areas are in dispute and it is to be settled afterwards as to the State to which any particular area is to be given, so long as no adjudication is made, certainly, those areas are within the jurisdiction of the particular State. So long as a settlement is not made, and they do not go to any other State, they are in the jurisdiction of that particular State, and it would remain with the State Government to administer them, and it is the concern of that State alone and not that of any other State.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** I want to raise a point of order. The point in this connection, namely, in connection with the firing by the police, is in what circumstances firing should be resorted to. So far as the rule-making or law-making powers are concerned, that is the concern of the State Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not discussing that now. The general question as to when and under what circumstances firing should be resorted to has been agitated here. But we are not taking it up just now. We are taking up the question of the conduct of the police in a particular State.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** Shri Goray also referred to the limit and the extent to which firing should be resorted to.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is a wider question. It has been agitated here. It can be taken up again but not during this debate.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I draw your attention to article 355 of the Constitution which says that the Union Government are responsible for internal peace and protection

against external aggression? Therefore, the Union Government must see that the administration of the States is carried on in accordance with the Constitution. If there is a complaint that as a matter of fact certain conditions are arising under which internal peace will not be kept and a State is not proceeding in accordance with the Constitution, then certainly this matter can be brought up here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It would be again disputing the decision I have given. I do not think any hon. Member has got the right to again agitate a matter once I have given my ruling. Whether my ruling is right or wrong, it must be accepted at least for the present.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** We are not disputing your ruling. We are only drawing your attention to certain things.

**Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon):** I have got a point of order to raise.

**Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North)**  
rose—

**Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav:** The linguistic minorities in that area are having some trouble. They are agitating the question of safeguarding the interests of the linguistic minorities which is within the purview of the Central Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am clear in my mind that it is not the rights of the linguistic minorities that are being discussed here. It is the conduct of the police that is discussed. Whether it be in regard to linguistic minorities or otherwise, that is the concern of the State and not of the Centre. The rights or obligations of the linguistic minorities may be considered by the Centre, but so far as the conduct of the police is concerned, whether it be in regard to the minorities or the majority, it is really the concern of the State and not of the Centre.

**Shri Goray:** I am not disputing your ruling. I started by saying that when in this Report they say that this is the police force—so much armed force, so much unarmed force and so much force belonging to the category analogous to the Home Guards and other categories—I say that this is a big force and unless they have a certain ideology and a certain attitude of mind while dealing with such a situation, it will not be possible for them to really administer law and order throughout this country. I am not at all disputing the rights of the Mysore Government; what I am saying is that while doing all these things, precaution should be taken to see that the police do not exceed their limits.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In general terms, he might say so, but not refer to specific instances.

**Shri Goray:** I am not saying that with particular reference to the Mysore police.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Goray:** My time has been taken away by these interruptions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The interruptions also are part of the game. When an hon. Member makes a speech and there are interruptions, he invites those interruptions. The time taken by interruptions is to be debited to his time.

There is another thing. I have the names of 12 hon. Members from the Opposition side representing different Groups. If every hon. Member desires that he must be given half an hour, it means 6 hours must go to them and with 2 hours for the Ministers, no time is left for any other hon. Member to speak. I would make a request to hon. Members: if all the Opposition groups want to be represented in the debate on this Ministry, they should confine and condense their remarks to a shorter period.

**Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav:** He is the only speaker from our Party. There are 8 hours allotted for the

discussion. I suggest that two Members from our Party may be given chance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then some other hon. Member will have to be pushed out. If one hon. Member wants to take half an hour, how could I accommodate all those hon. Members who want to speak?

**Shri Tyagi:** May I point out that there are many back benchers whose names are not on your list?

**Shri Muhammed Imam** (Chitaldrug): Mysore has also to put forward its views.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. I am taking note of all the front benches and back benches. Now we should proceed.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—  
रक्षित प्रनुसूचित जातियां) : मध्य प्रदेश को  
भी मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is already a complaint that the hon. lady Member is interrupting too much.

**Shri Goray:** I would repeat what I was saying. It is not at all a question whether the Mysore Government is within the limit of the legal powers sanctioned to it in recovering the revenues which the people are refusing to pay. I am saying that there must be some Central guidance to the police throughout the country saying that these are the limits beyond which they should not go.

I will just show you one thing. This is a portrait of Chatrapati Shivaji: I do not know what sort of reverence the other people in the country have for him. But I know that the Prime Minister is unveiling statues of Chatrapati Shivaji everywhere. Now, this is the portrait from a sarvodaya leader's house. The police officer goes there, pulls down the portrait, kicks it and tears it up... (Interruptions).

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** May I point out. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Goray:** If this is what is going to happen, then the country's fabric will be shaken up.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member is persisting in referring to the police again. I have already ruled that the conduct of the police should not be discussed. But he is continuing in the same behaviour. That is not good.

Then again, I said the other day that this House is meant for deliberation and discussion and not for demonstration. Why should those things be shown here? There might be a dispute over that also. So that is not fair. He might go advancing his arguments without that.

**Shri Shankaraiya:** Let me assure my hon. friend on behalf of Mysore that we have great respect for Shivaji.

**Shri Tyagi:** Everyone has.

**Shri Muhammed Imam:** What the hon. Member has said is without foundation.

**Shri Goray:** I am trying to point out that that is the area of the Maharashtra Infantry Training School. We have got letters from those people about these things. Now, do you want. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have asked the hon. Member not to refer to it.

**Shri Goray:** If the Army is affected and there is some sort of disturbance, do you mean to say that the Home Ministry will sit silent?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have given my ruling—whether the Home Ministry sits silent or not. He should not refer to it.

**Shri Goray:** When I talked of the Ministry and the police, I thought I

was within my powers to point out these dangers. I am saying this: let the dispute be confined to the limits to which it should really be confined; let it not be allowed to exceed those limits. Otherwise, the fabric of this country will be shaken up. That is the suggestion I want to make. Because of your ruling, I cannot cite instances. But I would only warn the Home Ministry to take note of this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Abdul Lateef.

**Shri Tyagi rose**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Tyagi should not rise in his seat so early because the hon. Speaker has ruled that those hon. Members who had not been given a chance so far would be given preference.

**श्री अब्दुल लतीफ (बिजनौर) :** जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझ को वक्त दिया।

मैं पहले एक कानफरेंस के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। ये कानफरेंस श्रीखला में हुई थी जिसकी सदारत गोपीनाथ अमन साहब ने की थी और उस में हमारे मिनिस्टर दातार साहब ने भी शिरकत की थी। उसके मुताल्लिक मुझे कुछ अर्ज करना है। उस कानफरेंस में यह तजावीज पेश हुई थी कि इन दो गांवों के काश्तकारों को जो कि चर्च मिशन और दूसरे जमींदारों के काश्तकार हैं, भूमि-धरी का हक दिया जाये और इसका वायदा मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया था। ये दोनों मवाजियात मार्च सन् १९५४ से म्युनिसिपैलिटी एरिया में आ गये हैं इसलिए इनको भूमिदारी के हकूक नहीं मिले हैं। यहां के काश्तकार इससे पहले के बीस बीस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बरस के काश्तकार हैं। अब सूरत यह है कि जमींदार उन को बेदखल कराना चाहते हैं और इसी सिलसिले में यह कानफरेंस हुई थी। ये हरिजन हैं और कुछ और भी कौमें हैं और इनकी तादाद करीब डेढ़ सौ है। मैं ने इसके

सिलसिले में पन्त जी को भी बराहरास्त खत लिखा था जिसके जवाब में मुझ को लिखा गया कि आप को इसका जवाब दिया जायगा, लेकिन आज तक मेरे पास उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। मिनिस्टर साहब तशरीफ ले गये थे और उन्होंने भी वायदा किया था लेकिन उसका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ दिनों में इन हरिजनों को मसीहगढ़ से मिशन निकाल देगा और बेदखल करा देगा। आज भी उनको खुली धमकियां दी जा रही हैं और जमीन तो जमीन, वह अपने मकान तक छोड़ने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। मैं आपकी तबज्जह इस तरफ मजबूल कराना चाहता हूँ कि ये पुराने काश्तकार हैं जिनको यहाँ जमाना हो गया है। यहाँ बड़े बड़े खंड थे जिनको इन्होंने दुरुस्त किया और काबिल काश्त बनाया पर आज ऐसा वक्त आने वाला है कि इनको वहाँ से हटना पड़ेगा। तो इसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ये काश्तकारान सिर्फ तरकारी बोते हैं और देहली की बड़ी जरूरत को पूरा करते हैं।

अब मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में ला एंड आर्डर की क्या हालत है। मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि आज कानून का बकार खतरे में है। खुली हुई डकैतियां हो रही हैं, कल और चोरियां आम हो रही हैं। रेलों में सफर करना नामुमकिन हो गया है, खुसूसन औरतों का, और आज हालत यह है कि किसी एक मुकाम पर अपनी जान की सेपटी नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज जो सब से ज्यादा अहम हो गयी है वह है हमारी यूनीवरसिटीज का हाल। यूनीवरसिटीज का आलम यह है कि तुलबा बेराहरवी हो रहे हैं और उस्ताद बेकार हैं, न वह कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं और न वह कंट्रोल में रह सकते हैं। यह हमारा आयन्दा हिन्दुस्तान है जहाँ पर हम जवाहरलाल पैदा करना चाहते हैं और दूसरे लोग पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन

वह लोग इन यूनीवरसिटीज में पैदा नहीं हो सकते।

रो के इन आंखों ने राजे इस्क अफ़शां कर दिया, कम्बस्त खुद भी गारत हो गयीं, मुझ को भी रसवा कर दिया।

आज हालत यह है कि किसी एक मुकाम पर भी ला एंड आर्डर का विकार बाकी नहीं रहा है। आज पंजाब में यह क्या हो रहा है? वहाँ फिरकावारियत का शोर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी दायरे से बाहर न चले जायें।

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ : आज पंजाब में फिरकावारियत का यह आलम है कि वह अपने पूरे शबाब पर है। और आप अखबारों को उठाकर देखें कि उसका क्या आलम है। आज पंजाब में यह हाल है जोकि हमारा सरहद्दी सूबा है।

मैं यूनीवरसिटीज के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था। हमारे पोलिटीकल बाडीज लड़कों को इस हालत में लाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इसके मुताल्लिक मैं प्रागे कुछ अर्ज करूंगा और आपकी खिदमत में कुछ सजेसशन्स रखूंगा।

आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सिवाय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हर पार्टी यह दावा कर रही है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में गांधीइज्म को कायम करेंगे। उसके मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी खुद अपनी जिन्दगी में अपने नजरियात को कामयाब नहीं बना सके। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज भी चन्द लोग हैं जो गांधीइज्म का दावा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन ज्यादातर लोग जो कि गांधीइज्म का आज दावा कर रहे हैं वह गांधीइज्म को जानते तक नहीं हैं। दुनिया जानती है कि जिस वक्त गांधी जी ने

## [श्री अन्दुल लतीफ]

मसोलिनी श्रीर हिटलर को शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए खत लिखे तो उनका मजाक उड़ाया गया था। जिस वक्त गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति की बात कर रहे थे उसी वक्त इंटर्नेमेंट से निकल कर एक जांबाज हिन्दुस्तानी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस काबुल गया श्रीर फिर वहां से बर्मा जाकर उसने अपनी फौज कायम की। उम वक्त गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति शान्ति चिल्ला रहे थे लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के वह जांबाज सिपाही मैदान जंग में पहुंच गए। तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि अपनी जिन्दगी में श्री गांधी जी शान्ति कायम करने में कामयाब नहीं हो सके, श्रीर लोग आज हिन्दुस्तान में गांधीइज्म लाने का दावा कर रहे हैं।

अब आगे आप देखें कि लखनऊ में एक मुशायरा हो रहा है, गवर्नर मौजूद है। उस वक्त वहां का शायर अजीम जिगर मुरादाबादी कहता है :

इंगलैंड की मैं शामोसहर देख रहा हूं,  
हरचंद कि हूं दूर मगर देख रहा हूं।  
सय्याद ने लूटा था अनादिल का नशेमन,  
सय्याद का जलते हुए घर देख रहा हूं।  
अहरारे वतन को मेरी जानिब से मुशादा,  
अंग्रेज को मजबूर सफर देख रहा हूं।

तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान में जिस अमन को कायम करना चाहते थे उसको कायम करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए। गांधी जी का राम राज्य क्या था यानी हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हर इन्सान के लिए, चाहे वह किसी कौम का है, किस तरह का राज चाहते थे, उसकी मैं चन्द शेरों में तशरीह कर दूं :

मसजिद को तोड़ डालिए व कलीसा को ढाड़िए,  
दिल को न तोड़िए वह खुदा का मुकाम है।  
गुरद्वारे को तोड़ डालिए मन्दिर को ढाड़िए,  
दिल को न तोड़िए वह खुदा का मुकाम है।

आ गैरियत के पदों एक बार फिर उठा दें बिछड़ों को फिर मिला दें, नक्शा दुई मिटा दें।  
सूनी पड़ी हुई है यह मुद्दत से दिल की बस्ती,  
आ एक नया शिवाला इस देश में बना दें,  
हर सुबह उठ के गाएं मंतर वह भीठे भीठे,  
सारे पुजारियों को मय प्रीत की पिला दें।  
शक्ती भी शान्ति भी भक्तों के गीत में है,  
धरती के वासियों की मुक्ति भी प्रीत में है।

तो यह था गांधीइज्म। लेकिन पाकिस्तान बना। गांधी जी ने उस वक्त अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी थी श्रीर कहा था कि पाकिस्तान नहीं बनने देंगे, लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान बन ही गया तो उन्होंने शाहनवाज को बार बार कहा कि तुम आगे चलो मैं भी आता हूं। मुल्क तकसीम हो गया है लेकिन हम दिलों को तकसीम न होने देंगे। शाहनवाज पहुंच गए लेकिन यहां यह हुआ कि एक जालिम ने गांधी जी को अपनी गोली का निशाना बना कर खत्म कर दिया। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसी सियासी जमायतें हैं, जिन के अग्राजो-मक्रासद क्या हैं, वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। कोई तो साइन-बोर्ड उखाड़ रहा है, कोई मुजस्मे तोड़ रहा है, वगैरह वगैरह। यह क्या है? वह गांधीइज्म नहीं है। लेकिन एक जमायत का मैं ने अभी तजकिरा नहीं किया है, जो कि मैं करना चाहता हूं श्रीर वह जमायत है कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी। मैं तमाम सियासी जमायतों से दरखास्त करता हूं कि इस वक्त मुल्क खतरे में है, चाइना सिर पर बैठा है, मालूम नहीं कि कल को मुल्क का क्या हश्र हो। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम सियासी जमायतों से दरखास्त करता हूं कि वे कम्यूनिस्टों के खिलाफ एक मुतहिदा महाज बनाये श्रीर अपने अखतलाफात को फिलहाल भूल जायें। अगर उन्होंने इन को बेलगाम छोड़ दिया, तो वह वह यकीन न रखें कि वे कभी मुल्क के वफादर रहेंगे। इस सिलसिले में उनके खिलाफ केराला में जो कामयाबी आपने हासिल की है, वह सब से बड़ी कामयाबी है,

लेकिन इस के मायने ये नहीं कि मुस्लिम लीग जैसी फ़िक्रवार जमायत को छाती से लगा लिया जाये और इस तरह अपने सियासी अग्रराज को पूरा किया जाये और कल को मुझ से वफ़ादारी का मुतालबा किया जाये। मेरा मारुजा यह है कि मैं ने एक तजवीज पेश की है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी सियासी जमायतें हैं, उन को अपने मुल्क के तहफ़फ़ूज के लिए मुतहिद हो जाना चाहिए और कम्प्यूनिस्टों के मुकाबले में मुतहिद हो जाना चाहिए। यह वह जमायत है कि जिस को अपने देश से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। जिस वक्त भी किसी कम्प्यूनिस्ट मुल्क से कशीदगी होगी, वह अपने मुल्क से ग़दारी करेगी। यह इस की आइडियोलोजी है, यह इस की पूरी जिन्दगी है। मैं किसी पर कोई हमला नहीं करना चाहता। मैं तो एक हकीकत ब्यान कर रहा हूँ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** यह सच्चाई है।

**श्री च० ब० पांडे :** सही बात है।

**श्री अब्दुल लतीफ :** यह हकीकत है कि जो दूसरे मुल्कों से हदायतें रूहानी और अखलाकी कुव्वत हासिल करे, उस पर कैसे इतमाद किया जा सकता है? यह बात तो मैं ने दूसरी सियासी जमायतों से अर्ज की है। हुकूमत से मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उस को हथियार भ्राम कर देने चाहिए। मैं ने अभी डकैतियों और ला एंड आर्डर का तजक़िरा किया है। हुकूमत को भ्राम हथियार देते चाहिए। उम हथियारों पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन कर दिया जाये, जिस से मुल्क के तहफ़फ़ूज को ख़तरा हो सकता हो। लेकिन आज कोई हथियार रखे तो कैसे रखे? वे आज इतने गिरा हैं कि सौ, सवा सौ रुपए सैकड़ा के हिसाब से कारतूस मिलते हैं। हम ते अपने वक्त में तीन चार रुपए सैकड़ा के हिसाब से लिए थे। पांच, छः, सात, आठ सौ से कम बन्दूक नहीं है। क्या आज कोई उन को खरीद सकता है? मेरा मारुजा यह है कि उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सस्ता कर दिया जाये और लोगों को दिया जाये।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** फिर सब चलाने लगेंगे।

**श्री अब्दुल लतीफ :** बहुत अच्छा है। आप भी चलाइये।

अब मैं इस पर आता हूँ कि गांधी जी के इत्तकाल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान ने क्या तरक्की की है, यानी गांधीइज्म कहां तक कामयाब हुआ है। यह मैं बहुत मुस्तसर मे अर्ज कर के खत्म करता हूँ। दुनिया में आज सब से बड़ी दो गिरोह हैं, जो एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम से मसल्लाह है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान पंचशील और गांधीइज्म को बीच में ले कर न आ जाता, तो आज की दुनिया तबाह-बरबाद हो जाती। पंचशील ते उस को अपनी जगह पर बरकरार रखा। और दुनिया को तबाही से बचा लिया।

आप मिडल ईस्ट में देखिए। इन्कलाब आता है इराक में, शाम में..

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य बहुत बाहर जाने लग गए हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री तो अन्दर का काम है।

**श्री अब्दुल लतीफ :** मैं महदूद कर रहा हूँ। इस का बिल्कुल इसी से ताल्लुक है। मैं बहुत मुस्तसर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन्कलाब आता है इराक और शाम में। हज़ूर सूरत यह है कि कभी तो बोलने का मौका मिलता है—

बेहतर है दिल के साथ रहे पासवाने-अवन, लेकिन कभी कभी उसे तनहा भी छोड़ दे।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि शाम, इराक और मिश्र में इन्कलाब आता है और इन्कलाब के बाद जो जलूस निकलते हैं, उन नें जवाहरनाथ की तस्वीर होती है। यह क्या है? वह हिन्दुस्तान की फ़ारेन पालिसी की कामयाबी है, गांधीइज्म की कामयाबी है।



[श्री अबदुल लतीफ]

मुमकिन है कि मैं हद्द से बाहर निकल गया हूँ। मैं उस की माफ़ी चाहता हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि मैं गांधीइज्जत की गुप्तगू में भ्रा गया था, इस लिए मैं ने यह अज्ञ किया। हुकूमत को डकैतियों वगैरह की वारदातों पर खास तबज्जह करने की जरूरत है। वह इस के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करे और रेल के सफ़र को महफूज़ बनाने की कोशिश करे। वैसे डकैतियाँ ग्राम हैं और इस सिलसिले में जो कुछ इन्तज़ाम किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाना चाहिए :

इस के साथ मैं खतम करता हूँ। मैं आप का बेहद मशकूर हूँ।

[श्री عبداللطیف (بجیلور) : جناب]

دہلی اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ کا بہت مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھکو وقت دیا - پہلے میں ایک کانفرنس کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - یہ کانفرنس اڑکھا میں ہوئی تھی جس کی صدارت گوپی ناتھ امن صاحب نے کی تھی - اور اس میں ہمارے منسٹر داتا صاحب نے بھی شرکت کی تھی اس کے متعلق مجھے عرض کرنا ہے - اس کانفرنس میں یہ تجاویز پیش ہوئی تھیں کہ ان دو گوں کے کاشتکاروں کو جو کہ چرچ میں اور دوسرے زمینداروں کے کاشتکار ہیں بھومی دھاری کا رائٹ دیا جائے اور اس کا وعدہ منسٹر صاحب نے کیا تھا - یہ دونوں موافعات مارچ سنہ ۱۹۵۳ سے مہینہ سہلٹی اپریل میں آگئے ہیں - اس لئے ان کو بھومی داری کے حقوق نہیں ملے ہیں یہاں کے کاشتکار اس سے پہلے - برس برس

اور پلندہ پلندہ برس کے کاشتکار ہیں - اب صورت یہ ہے کہ زمیندار ان کو بیدخل کرانا چاہتے ہیں اور اس سلسلہ میں یہ کانفرنس ہوئی تھی - یہ ہریجن میں اور کچھ کچھ اور بھی قوموں میں - اور ان کی تعداد قریب قریب سو ہے - میں نے اس سلسلہ میں پلٹ جی کو بھی براہراست خط لکھا تھا جس کے جواب میں مجھے کو لکھا گیا کہ آپ کو اس کا جواب دیا جائیگا لیکن آج تک میرے پاس اس کا جواب نہیں آیا - منسٹر صاحب تھریف لے گئے تھے اور انہوں نے بھی وعدہ کیا تھا لیکن اس کا ابھی کوئی نتیجہ نہیں ہوا - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ کچھ دنوں میں ان ہریجنوں کو مسیوع گڑھ سے مشن نکال دیا - اور بیدخل کرادیا آج بھی ان کو کھلی دھمکیاں دی جا رہی ہیں - اور زمین تو زمین وہ اپنے مکان تک چھوڑنے کو مجبور ہو رہے ہیں - میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ پرانے کاشتکار ہیں جن کو یہاں زمانہ ہو گیا ہے - یہاں بڑے بڑے کھلتے تھے جن کو انہوں نے درست کیا اور قابل کاشت بنایا - پر آج ایسا وقت آنے والا ہے کہ ان کو یہاں سے ہٹانا پڑے گا - تو اس کی طرف میں آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ کاشتکار ان صرف ترکاری ہوتے ہیں اور دہلی کی بڑی ضرورت کو پورا کرتے ہیں -

اب میں آپ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہلدوستان میں لا اینڈ آرڈر کی کیا حالت ہے - مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ عرض کرنا پوتا ہے کہ آج قانون کا وٹو خطرے میں ہے - کھلی ہوئی تکیٹیاں ہو رہی ہیں - قتل اور چوریاں عام ہو رہی ہیں - ریلوں میں سفر کرنا ناممکن ہو گیا ہے - خصوصاً صورتوں کا - اور آج حالت یہ ہے کسی ایک مقام پر اپنی جان کی سہنگی نہیں ہے -

دوسری چیز جو سب سے زیادہ اہم ہو گئی ہے وہ ہے ہماری یونیورسٹیوں کا حال - یونیورسٹیوں کا عالم یہ ہے کہ طلباء بے راہ رہی ہو رہے ہوں اور استاد بھگا رہیں - نہ وہ کلتورل کر سکتے ہیں اور نہ وہ کلتورل میں رہ سکتے ہیں - یہ ہمارا آئندہ ہلدوستان ہے جہاں پر ہم جواہرلال پھدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور دوسرے لوگ پھدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - لیکن وہ لوگ ان یونیورسٹیوں میں پھدا نہیں ہو سکتے -

روکے ان آنکھوں نے راز صحت افسا کر دیا - کمیضت خود بھی غارت ہو گئیں - مجھے تو بھی رسوا کر دیا -

آج حالت یہ ہے کہ کسی ایک مقام پر بھی لا اینڈ آرڈر کا وٹو باقی نہیں رہا ہے - آج پنجاب میں یہ کہا ہو رہا ہے - وہاں فرقارایت کا شور ہے -

ایادھکھن مہودے : آپ بھی دائرے سے باہر نہ چلے جائیں -

شری مہدالطہف : آج پنجاب میں فرقارایت کا یہ عالم ہے کہ وہ اپنے پورے شہاب پر ہے - اور آپ اخباروں کو اٹھا کر دیکھیں کہ اس کا کیا عالم ہے - آج پنجاب میں یہ حال ہے جو کہ ہمارا سرحدی صوبہ ہے -

میں یونیورسٹیوں کے بارے میں عرض کر رہا تھا - ہمارے پولیٹیکل باڈیز لوگوں کو اس حال میں لانے کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوں - اسکے متعلق میں آگے کچھ عرض کروں گا اور آپ کی خدمت میں کچھ سنجیشن بھی رکھوں گا -

آج میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ سوائے گھونست پارٹی کے ہر پارٹی یہ دعویٰ کر رہی ہے کہ ہم ہلدوستان میں گاندھی ازم کو قائم کریں گے - اس کے متعلق میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گاندھی جی خود اپنی زندگی میں اپنے نظریات کو کامیاب نہیں بنا سکے - میں جانتا ہوں کہ آج بھی چند لوگ ہیں جو گاندھی ازم کا دعویٰ کر سکتے ہیں - لیکن زیادہ تر لوگ جو کہ گاندھی ازم کا آج دعوے کر رہے ہیں وہ گاندھی ازم کو جانتے تک نہیں ہیں - دنیا جاتی ہے کہ جس وقت گاندھی جی نے مسولای اور ہٹلر کو شانتی قائم رکھنے کے لئے خط لکھتے تھے تو ان کا سڑق اڑایا گیا تھا - جس وقت گاندھی جی

## [شروی عبدالطیف]

ہندوستان میں شانتی کی بات کر رہے تھے۔ اسی وقت انٹرنیٹ میں سے نکل کر ایک جانناز ہندوستانی سوہاس چندر بوس کابل گیا اور پھر وہاں سے برما جا کر اسلے اپنی فوج قائم کی۔ اس وقت گاندھی جی ہندوستان میں شانتی شانتی چلا رہے تھے۔ لیکن ہندوستان کے وہ جانناز سپاہی میدان جنگ میں پہنچ گئے۔ تو میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اپنی زندگی میں ہی گاندھی جی شانتی قائم کرنے میں کامیاب نہیں ہو سکے۔ اور لوگ آج ہندوستان میں گاندھی ازم لانے کا دعویٰ کر رہے ہیں۔ اب آگے آپ دیکھیں کہ لکھنؤ میں ایک مشاعرہ ہو رہا ہے۔ گورنر موجود ہے۔ اس وقت وہاں کا شاعر عظیم جگر مراد آبادی کہتا ہے۔

انگلیڈ کی میں شام وسکر دیکھے  
وہا ہوں۔ ہر چند کہ میں دوو  
مگر دیکھے رہا ہوں۔

صہاد نے لوٹا تھا عدا دل کا نشہمن  
صہاد کا چلتے ہوئے گھر دتکھ رہا ہوں۔

اصرارے وطن کو مہری جانب سے ہو  
مؤدۃ - انگریز کو مجبور سفر  
دیکھے رہا ہوں۔

تو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
گاندھی جی ہندوستان میں جس امن  
کو قائم کرنا چاہتے تھے اس کو قائم  
کرنے میں کامیاب نہیں ہوئے۔

گاندھی جی کا رام راج کیا تھا۔ پہلی  
ہندوستان میں رھنے والے ہر انسان  
کے لئے۔ چاہے وہ کسی قوم کا ہو  
کس طرح کا راج چاہتے تھے۔ اس کی  
میں چند شعروں میں تشریح کر دوں۔

مسجد کو توڑ ڈالنے و کلہسا کو ڈھانچے۔  
دل کو نہ توڑتھے وہ خدا کا مقام ہے۔  
گوردوارے کو توڑ ڈالنے ملدز کو ڈھانچے۔  
دل کو نہ توڑتھے وہ خدا کا مقام ہے۔  
آفہرت کے پردے ایک بار پھر اٹھادیں۔  
ہچھڑوں کو پھر ملا دیں نقشِ دونی  
مٹادیں۔

سونی پڑی۔ ہوئی ہے یہ مدت سے دل  
کی بستنی۔  
آ ایک نہا شوالا اس دیش میں  
بلادیں۔

ہر صبح اٹھ کے گائیں ملتر وہ  
مہانے مہانے۔  
سارے پجاریوں کو سے پرہت کی  
پلانیں۔

شکتی بھی شانتی ہی بہکتوں کے  
کہت میں ہے۔  
بھرتی کے باسوں کی مکتی ہی  
پرہت میں ہے۔

تو یہ تھا گاندھی ازم۔ لیکن  
پاکستان بنا۔ گاندھی جی نے اس  
وقت اپنی جان کی بازی لگا دی  
تھی۔ اور کہا تھا پاکستان نہیں بلے  
دیں گے۔ لیکن جب پاکستان بن ہی  
گیا۔ تو انہوں نے شاہ نواز کو بار بار  
کہا کہ تم آگے چلو میں ہی آتا ہوں۔  
ملک تقسیم ہو گیا۔ لیکن ہم دلوں  
کو تقسیم نہ ہونے دیں گے۔ شاہ نواز  
پہنچ گئے لیکن پہل یہ ہوا کہ

ایک ظالم نے گاندھی جی کو ایلی  
 ٹولی کا نشانہ بنا کر ختم کر دیا -  
 لیکن آج ہندوستان میں کچھ ایسی  
 سیاسی جماعتیں ہیں جن کے اغراض  
 و مقاصد کیا ہیں - یہ ہماری سمجھ  
 میں نہیں آتا ہے - کوئی تو سائن  
 بورڈ اکھاڑ رہا ہے - کوئی مجسٹریٹ  
 رہا ہے وغیرہ وغیرہ - یہ کہا ہے - یہ  
 گاندھی ازم نہیں ہے - لیکن ایک  
 جماعت کا میں نے ابھی تذکرہ نہیں  
 کیا ہے جو کہ میں کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
 اور وہ جماعت ہے کمیونسٹ پارٹی -  
 میں تمام سیاسی جماعتوں سے  
 درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس وقت  
 ملک خطرے میں ہے - چائلا سر پر  
 بیٹھا ہے - معلوم نہیں کہ کل کو  
 ملک کا کیا حشر ہو - میں ہندوستان  
 کی تمام سیاسی جماعتوں سے درخواست  
 کرتا ہوں کہ وہ کمیونسٹوں کے خلاف  
 ایک متحدہ مصداق بنائیں - اور اپنے  
 اختلافات کو فی الحال بھول جائیں -  
 اگر انہوں نے ان کو بے لگام چھوڑ دیا  
 تو وہ یہ یقین نہ رکھیں کہ وہ کبھی  
 ملک کے وفادار رہیں گے - اس سلسلہ  
 میں ان کے خلاف کھولے میں جو کامیابی  
 آپ نے حاصل کی ہے وہ سب سے بڑی  
 کامیابی ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود  
 تمہیں کہ مسلم لیگ جیسی فرقہ وارانہ  
 جماعت کو چھاتی سے لٹا لیا جائے اور  
 اس طرح اپنے سیاسی اغراض کو پورا  
 کیا جائے اور کل کو مجھ سے وفاداری  
 کا مطالبہ کیا جائے - میرا مصروفہ

یہ ہے کہ میں نے ایک تجویز پیش  
 کی ہے نہ ہندوستان میں جتنی  
 سیاسی جماعتیں ہیں ان کو اپنے  
 ملک کے تحفظ کے لئے متحد ہو  
 جانا چاہئے اور کمیونسٹوں کے مقابلے  
 میں متحد ہو جانا چاہئے - یہ وہ  
 جماعت ہے کہ جس کو اپنے دیش  
 سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں ہے -

جس وقت بھی کسی کمیونسٹ  
 ملک سے کشیدگی ہوگی وہ اپنے ملک  
 سے غداری کرے گی - یہ اس کی  
 انڈیالوجی ہے - یہ اس کی پوری  
 زندگی ہے - میں کسی پر کوئی حملہ  
 نہیں کرنا چاہتا - میں تو ایک  
 حقیقت بیان کر رہا ہوں -

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सचचाई है।

धो चं० व० पांडे : सही बात है।

شری مہدالطہف : یہ حقیقت  
 ہے کہ جو دوسرے ملکوں سے ہدایات  
 روحانی اور اخلاقی قوت حاصل کرے  
 اس پر کبھی اعتماد کیا جا سکتا  
 ہے - یہ بات میں نے دوسری سیاسی  
 جماعتوں سے عرض کی ہے - حکومت  
 سے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
 کہ اس کو ہتھیار عام کو دینے  
 چاہئے - میں نے ابھی دیکھتوں اور  
 لاہند آرمر کا تذکرہ کیا ہے - حکومت  
 کو عام ہتھیار دینے چاہئے - ان  
 ہتھیاروں پر ریستریکشن کو دیا جائے  
 جس سے ملک کے تحفظ کو خطرہ ہو  
 سکتا ہو - لیکن آج کوئی ہتھیار رکھے تو  
 کبھی رکھے - وہ آج اتنے گران ہیں

[شری عبداللطیف]

کہ سو - سو سو روپے سلکڑہ کے حساب سے کارتوس ملتے ہیں - ہم نے اپنے وقت میں تین چار روپے سلکڑہ کے حساب سے لئے تھے - پانچ چھ - سات - آٹھ سو سے کم بلذوق نہیں ہے - کہا آج کوئی ان کو خرید سکتا ہے - میرا معروضہ یہ ہے کہ ان کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سستا کر دیا جائے اور لوگوں کو دیا جائے -

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर सब चलाने लगेगे ।

شری عبداللطیف : بہت اچھا ہے - آپ بھی چلائیں -

اب میں اس پر آتا ہوں کہ گاندھی جی کے انتقال کے بعد ہندوستان نے کہا ترقی کی ہے یعنی گاندھی ازم کہاں تک کامیاب ہوا ہے - وہ میں بہت مختصر میں عرض کر کے ختم کرتا ہوں - دنیا میں آج سب سے بڑی دو گروہ ہیں جو ایٹم بم اور ہائڈروجن بم سے مسلح ہیں - اگر ہندوستان پلچ شیل اور گاندھی ازم کو بھیج میں لے کر نہ آ جاتا تو آج کی دنیا تباہ و برباد ہو جاتی - پلچ شیل نے اس کو اپنی جگہ پر برقرار رکھا - اور دنیا کو تباہی سے بچا لیا - آپ مثال ایسٹ میں دیکھئے - انقلاب آتا ہے عراق میں - شام میں.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहुत बाहर जाने लग गए हैं । होम मिनिस्ट्री भन्दर का काम है ।

شری عبداللطیف - میں محدود کر رہا ہوں - اس کا بالکل اسی سے تعلق ہے - میں بہت مختصر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج انقلاب آتا ہے عراق اور شام میں - حضور صورت یہ ہے کہ کبھی تو بولنے کا موقع ملتا ہے -

بہتر ہے دل کے ساتھ دھ پاسمان عقل لہکن کبھی کبھی آئے تلبہا ہی چہر دے

میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ شام عراق اور مصر میں انقلاب آتا ہے اور انقلاب کے بعد جو جلوس نکلتے ہیں ان میں جواہرلال کی تصویر ہوتی ہے - یہ کیا ہے - یہ ہندوستان کی نازن پالیسی کی کامیابی ہے - گاندھی ازم کی کامیابی ہے -

ممکن ہے کہ میں حدود سے باہر نکل گیا ہوں - میں اسکی معافی چاہتا ہوں - لہکن چونکہ میں گاندھی ازم کی گفتگو میں آ گیا تھا اس لئے میں نے یہ عرض کیا - حکومت کو ڈکیتھوں وغیرہ کی وارداتوں پر خاص توجہ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - وہ اس کے لئے ایک کمیشن مقرر کرے اور ریل کے سفر کو محفوظ بنانے کی کوشش کرے - ویسے ڈکیتھیں عام ہیں اور اس سلسلے میں جو کچھ انتظام کیا جا سکتا ہے وہ کیا جانا چاہئے - اس کے ساتھ میں ختم کرتا ہوں - میں آپ کا بہت مد مشکور ہوں -

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Failure to repeal Rules 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules.*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (1050).

*Need for classification of arrested representatives of various opposition parties as political prisoners in Jails.*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1." (1051).

*Increase in the expenditure on secret service.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (911).

*Indifference towards the border claims of Orissa.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (912).

*Need to appoint a Tribunal to adjudicate upon the boundary dispute between Bihar and Orissa, with special reference to Seraikella and Kharwan in Singbhum District of Bihar.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (913).

*Condition of the Oriya linguistic minorities living in Singbhum District of Bihar.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (914).

*Need for speedy development of the districts of Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli bordering Tibet*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (915).

*Need to appoint a committee to go into the question of administrative reforms.*

**Shri Kadiyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100. (978)

*Stultification of the constitutional guarantees in respect of the Anglo-Indian Community.*

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (988)

*Need to direct the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities in Bihar.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (992)

*Need for a country-wide Civil Defence Organization.*

**Shri U. C. Patnalk:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (993)

*Failure to create a machinery for national service to utilise trained personnel of the Lok Sahayak Sena who have given undertakings for such service.*

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (994)

*Need for co-ordinating intelligence services under the Ministry of Home Affairs with those under the Ministry of Defence and State Governments especially those employed in border areas.*

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (995).

*Need for special training to intelligence personnel engaged in border areas.*

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (996).

*Need for popularisation of rifle-shooting on a mass scale.*

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (997).

*Failure to solve border dispute between Bombay and Mysore States*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (998).

*Need to appoint a tribunal to solve border dispute between the States of Bombay and Mysore.*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (999).

*Slow progress in implementation of Hindi as a national language*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1000).

*Need for amalgamating the outlying Oriya speaking tracts of Sareikella and Kharswan with Orissa.*

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1052).

*Desirability of transferring the subject relating to Administration of Justice to the Law Ministry.*

**Shri P. K. Kodiyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100." (979).

*Failure of the purpose of Zonal Councils*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Zonal Councils' be reduced by Rs. 100." (894).

*Failure of the Zonal Councils to solve the outstanding border disputes between Bihar and Orissa and Mysore and Bombay.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Zonal Councils' be reduced by Rs. 100." (816).

*Unconstitutional nature of the proposal for creation of a Zonal Police Force for the Northern Zone.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Zonal Councils' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1019).

*Need for special Benches in High Courts and Supreme Court for dealing with labour cases.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100." (895).

*Delay in the disposal of cases in the Supreme Court.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1001).

*Delay in the disposal of cases in High Courts*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration' be reduced by Rs 100." (1002).

*Inadequacy of the Border Check Posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Kashmir to contain Chinese aggression.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (917).

*Inadequacy of the Border Check Posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Assam to contain Chinese aggression.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (918).

*Inadequacy of the Border Check Posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Punjab to contain Chinese aggression.*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (919).

*Treatment of scheduled caste people of Delhi by the police*

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (989).

*Failure to control the "Goondas" in Delhi*

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (990).

*Need to open adequate check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Assam to contain Chinese aggression.*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1003).

*Need to open adequate check-posts on Indo-Tibetan border in Kashmir and Punjab to contain Chinese aggression.*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1004).

*Failure to stop corruption*

**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100". (1005).

*Need for including an item of agricultural unemployment in ensuing census operation in rural areas.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100". (896).



*Inadequacy of honorarium paid to the enumerators*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100." (897).

*Need for taking language census in border areas of all States*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100." (898).

*Irregularities in census operations in certain States*

**Shri Mahanty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100." (920).

*Need for more comprehensive industrial statistics*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100." (899).

*Need for a liberal constitution of the Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100." (900).

*Need to reorient the sample survey system*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100." (901).

*Need for developing communications and transport in Himachal Pradesh*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Himachal Pradesh' be reduced by Rs. 100." (881).

*Need for developing the salt water spring of Mandi*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Himachal Pradesh' be reduced by Rs. 100." (882).

*Need for mechanisation of the salt mines of Himachal Pradesh*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Himachal Pradesh' be reduced by Rs. 100." (883).

*Need for air-link between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and West Bengal.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100." (884).

*Need for integrating Andaman and Nicobar Islands with West Bengal.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100." (885).

*Need for setting up a ply-wood factory in the Andaman Islands*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100." (886).

*Need for establishing a paper mill in the Andaman Island*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100." (887).

*Need for better utilisation of Andaman forests*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100." (888).

*Need for better communications in different tribal areas of Manipur*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100." (889).

*Acute shortage of drinking water in Manipur*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100." (890).

*Need for giving more opportunities in services to Naga people in Manipur State.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100." (891).

*Need for integrating Manipur with either Assam or West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100." (892).

*Need to give more powers of Regional Council to the people and*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100." (893).

*Need for integrating Tripura neighbouring State*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100." (902).

*Need for developing the transport of Tripura*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100." (903).

*Need for giving more powers to Regional Councils*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100." (904).

*Need to implement the suggestion made by the Commissioner for Caste and Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes in their yearly reports.*

**Shri B. K. Galkwad:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (288).

*Failure to eradicate untouchability*

**Shri B. K. Galkwad:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments'

**Inadequacy**

Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced

Shri 100." (287).

move:

"To improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes people.

Need for K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (288).

To implement the policy as regards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Shri K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (289).

Progress in implementing the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Shri K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (290).

Failure in utilising fully the amount sanctioned for schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (291).

Failure in filling up the quota vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Service.

Shri K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (292).

Failure to take care of the Scheduled Caste candidates who were selected for pre-training of I.A.S. at Banaras.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (291).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point that I wanted to deal with had been dealt with by hon. friends over there, Shri Hansda and other hon. Members belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes so I would deal with some important problems concerning Assam: land problem in the frontier State of Assam for the tribals; the single-member constituency for which a Bill is likely to be introduced in this House and recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the services. As regards land, the question was put about the eviction of some refugees from certain areas in the Mikir Hills and the discussion that followed on the very subject on an adjournment motion has raised in our minds, in the minds of the tribal people, misgivings or apprehensions. At the very outset, I want to make it clear, lest I am not misunderstood or misinterpreted by my hon. friends over there, that we have very great sympathy for the refugees and we want that the Government should help them to rehabilitate

themselves and I personally feel that it is an important national problem.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he desires to go on in that pace, he may move forward; otherwise, he is not audible.

**Shri Basumatari:** Now, when a critical situation arises and the interest of some other people clash with that of the tribal people, some people, even hon. Members in the opposite do not hesitate to give up what has been guaranteed in the Constitution and what has been repeated from thousand platforms on that line.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should the speech be taken down or not?

**Shri Basumatari:** It should be taken down, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There should be no hurry.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** When the Ministers speak with notes nobody objected but when poor Members speak with the notes, everybody objects.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has read the other day, I did not object, though objection was taken. It is really not very good because the debate would lose its reality if hon. Members were to read prepared speeches. They could not take into account what has gone before or what is to come hereafter. Therefore, it is not desirable that hon. Members should read speeches with prepared notes that they bring from their homes. Therefore, I requested the hon. Member. He is in a hurry because he wants to pour out more material than can be done in fifteen minutes. Anyhow, he can consult his notes.

**Shri Basumatari:** Mikir Hill case provides specific instance of such a mentality. It is evident from what the hon. Speaker said in summarising the discussion on the adjournment motion referred to earlier and from 438(Ai) LS—7.

the statement of the Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation that the aggrieved party is the Mikir people and not the refugees.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

SSome hon. Members in the Opposition tried to put forward clever explanations that the refugees had been done some wrong. I quite understand the attitude of the hon. Members in the Opposition whose profession is to criticise the Government rightly or wrongly. But I fail to understand how my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, deliberately joined hand with the Communist friends in this particular adjournment motion in that connection. It is not only detrimental to the tribal people but to the whole of Assam. As the hon. Minister said, the refugees increased from 500 to 1700 and entered the Mikir Hill, squatted there and forcibly took possession of the land of the Mikir people. Is not this a wrong thing to be done? Whatever it may be, the Government took a lenient view and found out about 3400 bighas of land there to settle about 400-785 refugee families. The other day, when they had discussed this motion, the hon. Minister said that they were prepared to take them to some other place. If you try to accommodate all the refugees in the Mikir hill, the result will be that the Mikir Hill will cease to be a hill for the Mikirs. Can there be a greater tragedy than that? The Mikirs are the most backward of all the tribes; they are extremely poor and very mild sort of people. It is, therefore, proper that the Government takes steps to resist aggression on their lands.

The Mikir Hill incident is not an isolated instance of encroachment into the lands of the tribal people by outsiders. It is a tragic fact that many plain tribals lost their lands when a great number of East Bengal non-refugee immigrants poured into Assam

[Shri Basumatari]

during the regime of the late Sir Sadulla in the British days. The House knows, Sir, how attempts were made to annex Assam into Pakistan. The tribals are generally very poor and, more particularly, they were not very much conscious about acquiring proprietary rights on land.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may speak a bit slowly.

**Shri Basumatari:** Traditionally they believe that the land near about their villages belonged to them and they could cultivate them as they chose. But the situation entirely changed when the non-refugee immigrants from East Bengal began to pour into Assam in batches and squat on the lands near their villages. The tribals began to find that their villages were being surrounded by some other people. Thus they were pushed to the wall. As a result they had to leave those areas in search of land somewhere else. Many tribal people thus left their original district of Goalpara and had to go to the different districts of Assam in search of land, of which I am myself one of the victims. This is a matter of history now. But, then, even now, surreptitiously fresh batches of non-refugee immigrants enter Assam from East Bengal and mix with the original settlers from East Bengal. This is a situation, the seriousness of which has not yet been truly realised by the people in authority. I should like to say, whatever may be the political repercussion of such immigrants, its economic effect on the tribal areas in Assam is very great. Sometimes the simple-minded tribals, poor as they are and in need of cash money, forget their future and sell their lands at a very nominal price to solve their immediate problems. So, gradually, the tribals in the plain districts of Assam have become landless in thousands.

They have not been able to withstand the continued threat of land-hungry people from outside. This is a situation, about which the public opinion in the country has not yet been made conscious.

Therefore, on the request of the tribal people a Bill was passed by the Assam Government in 1948, viz., The Backward Belt and Block Bill, for the protection of lands from advanced sections of the people, but to no effect. When the hon. Home Minister visited Assam we brought this to his notice and requested him to devise ways and means to protect the lands from outsiders. As I said, the Bill passed by the Assam Government had no effect, because the rules were so framed that it came to no use and could not serve the purpose.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the hon. Member will speak a little more clearly before the mike without always looking into his notes, he will be more audible.

**Shri Tyagi:** Speed also may be reduced.

**Shri Basumatari:** Many people outside Assam have a wrong impression that the local people follow a "dog in the manger" policy, that they themselves cannot cultivate the lands which are lying vacant and they also do not allow other people to come in and cultivate the same. This is entirely wrong. If anybody cares to study carefully, he will find that the size of average holding in Assam is very small compared to other places, and a great percentage of the local people are landless. Yet, in no other State so many people from outside have got lands and other opportunities for employment as in Assam.

So the wrong impression that in Assam there is enough land and local people or the tribal people unnecessarily keep away others should be removed.

The real problem has not been brought to light, as there is no proper publicity about it from Assam. On the contrary, interested people carry wrong propaganda, wrong impressions outside Assam to create such wrong impressions in the minds of other people. Now, people from outside go and encroach upon lands of tribal or other local people, and when the law is going to be enforced political pressure is sought to be exercised against it through clever publicity and such other methods as the one we witnessed here in this House the other day when the question of Mikir Hill came up. This state of affairs is not only in Assam, Sir, but the same thing is happening in other places like Tripura and Manipur also.

I hope and trust that the Government will take note of the situation and take effective steps to protect the tribal people in Assam from surreptitious, calculated and organised attack on their land, that is, on their economic life, by people who are more clever and who have the power in their hands of powerful and ingenious propaganda, lest it may lead to another agitation like that of Naga.

Another point to which I would like to draw your attention is, in the Address of the President mention was made that a Bill was going to be introduced in this House to make single-member constituencies.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but his speech is not being understood by anybody, I should say. If the hon. Member will raise his head and speak, others will be able to follow him.

**Shri Basumatari:** I know, Sir, this question has been brought in this House by hon. Members with the impression that under the present Constitution and Election Rules tribals and Scheduled Castes Candidates may be returned in the unreserved seat on top of their reservation. Hon. Members in this House and

also outside are very particular only in losing seats to tribal or Scheduled Caste candidates. I am, however, afraid that they have not considered another aspect of the question.

In the last general elections only few general seats in the legislatures as well as in the Parliament had been won by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Out of a total number of 3202 seats in the Vidhan Sabhas they lost only 8 and 7 to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and in this august House, Lok Sabha, out of 500 seats they lost only 6 and 3 seats to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. But, if now a single-member constituency system is introduced, I can say from experience that the political parties will lose greater number of seats to communal organisations or influential independents. There again, by making a single-member constituency, a feeling of separatist mentality will be created.

We have given up the separate electorate system introduced by the British in our constituencies. Since then, separatist mentality which was like poison has been wiped out or lessened in our country. But we will be creating that separatist psychology again by introducing the single-member constituency for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I am sure the feeling of co-operation and mutual understanding among ourselves, which is essential to run an election in a double-member constituency, will vanish. In an election campaign where candidates for general and reserved seats contest together in the same constituency, the propaganda is bound to be of a general line. Propaganda in that case is not done on communal lines. But when the reserved seats will be in single-member constituencies, the line of propaganda will be entirely different. That is likely to be on communal lines.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

**Shri Basumatari:** I submit that this will not be good for healthy development of non-communal, national feeling. Though I support wholeheartedly the necessity for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I think that the approach in election should be such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people can feel one with other section of the people.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri Basumatari:** One more minute.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has been requested several times both by the Deputy-Speaker as well as myself not to read his speech, but in spite of that the hon. Member persists in reading out from the script. Still I did not interrupt him. I have given him full 15 minutes. Under the circumstances, I think the hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** Madam, my cut motion seeks to draw attention to the stultification of the constitutional guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian community. Quite frankly, the subject that I am going to speak of is something which to me is somewhat distasteful. I am not given to discussing subjects which savour of a sectarian or parochial character, but as the representative of a small but recognised minority it has become my duty to bring to the notice of this House, and more especially to the Home Ministry, the increasingly bitter and widespread resentment in my community against the stultification of the solemn constitutional guarantees that have been given to my community.

16 hrs.

[SHRI GORAY in the Chair]

I am not saying this in any derogatory sense—by the claims of a body of persons who have been officially recognised to be a backward

\* class of the Indian Christian community—the Feringis. Unfortunately, the Home Minister is not here, but his deputy is here. I do not know whether the Home Minister is aware of this: the extent to which the fraudulent claims of this section of those people will go—the people who have never at any time in the past been recognised by Government as being members of my community.

Today, the guarantees given to my community, the recognised corpus of persons, and a recognizable corpus of persons, are being given away to this depressed section of the Indian Christian community. One does not like in a House of this sort to talk about the history of a particular community. But I think it is necessary for the Home Minister to know why the Anglo-Indian community was recognised in spite of its microscopic size as one of the six minority communities of this country.

The Home Minister, in his capacity as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, perhaps came into contact with certain members of my community and he probably regarded them as a community essentially associated with the railways, the telegraphs and the customs and, to some extent—perhaps the memory of it is distasteful—with the police services too. But that has not been the entire history of my community. I have completed a history. It has not been easy. I have done six years of intensive research. Why it has not been easy is because I have had to rescue a large part of the history of my community right up to 1935 and for the purposes of defence, internal security and education, we were identified with the Europeans and because of that much of the history of my community has been appropriated and misappropriated by the British historians. I have sought to reappropriate it for the benefit of my community.

It is a history of which any much larger community anywhere in the world could be justly proud. You, Sir, are a Mahratta. But perhaps you

do not know this: that during the most glorious days of the Mahratta empire, a very large proportion of the officers of those fine Mahratta armies were Anglo-Indians. During the great anarchy, when the sword was the ultimate test of a man's capacity and worth, many Anglo-Indians showed their worth by carving out principalities of their own. So, it is a community with its tradition of soldiering and, because of that, it has played a part out of all proportion to its size.

The Deputy Minister probably does not know that in the World Wars I and II, 80 per cent of the available manpower of my community was fighting in the armed forces. He also does not know this: that long before members of other communities were awarded the VC, the first three VCs in World War I were won by Anglo-Indian lads from Bangalore. He also probably does not know this: that in World War II the only community from India that was fighting in the Battle of Britain were members of my community.

Why I am saying this is because I am trying to underline why the British gave special recognition to the Anglo-Indian community. It was a community which has made a memorable impress on the annals of Indian military history. Some of the finest Indian regiments today have been founded by members of my community. Skinner, Gardner, Col. Forster—their names are there. And that proud military tradition has found opportunities in the new India, I do not know whether the Deputy Minister knows. . . . .

**Shri M. E. Krishna:** He is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I beg his pardon. I tender my profuse apologies. I mean the Minister of State. All that tradition has reasserted itself the result that during the critical Kashmir campaign, the Anglo-Indian community contributed 50 per cent of

the fighter pilots to the Indian Air Force. The women of my community have played a notable part. The Minister of State has probably heard of Gloria Berry, who was killed in the *Kashmir Princess* tragedy. She was first Indian woman in independent India to be decorated for gallantry. She is in the tradition of the women of my community which has played a predominant part in the nursing services in peace and war.

I say all this so that I want the Government of India to realise that here is a community that has made a community which descended, as you know, predominantly from the British community. But of course, the members of other European communities inter-married people of Dutch, French and Portuguese descent, and they were assimilated into my community so that over a period of 250 years you got a community emerging as a distinct, linguistic, cultural community.

My hon. friend may have heard of Professor Mahalanobis. He took ten years doing an anthropological and biometrical survey of my community—a distinguished scientist—and he said that over a period of 250 years, the Anglo-Indian community has emerged as perhaps the only distinctive, racial entity in India. A very world-famous Anglo-Indian author—Cedric Dover, a scientist—has said that this is due to the well-known genetic theory that a people who were originally heterogeneous, because they were endogamous—married amongst themselves—and ultimately emerged with the characteristics of homyzygosity. Thus the community which the British recognised, is a community with a proud military history, a community which had built the greatest national assets of India, the railways, the telegraphs and the customs. They were largely built by my community.

When the British Government decided in the 1935 Act to give to this microscopic minority a distinctive position, they gave it to this community,



[Shri Frank Anthony]

a community identified by language, by history by culture. Now, in the new India, it was not easy—it was a difficult task for me to find a place of respect for this community in the new India, because we were regarded in the past as the standard-bearers of British imperialism. But that place was accorded to us. What I am asking the Home Ministry of the Government of India to do is this. Here is a body of persons. You know who they are. Why did you give us these guarantees if these guarantees are to be encroached upon, if they have to be filched by people who for 200 years have never been part of my community? The House of Commons would have been horrified if they were ever to hear that the Feringis being called Anglo-Indians! These people, in the year of grace, 1960, have suddenly become Anglo-Indians. I do not think the Central Government knows anything about them. The Backward Classes Commission have listed them as a backward class. It is unfortunate that a backward illiterate section of people are claiming representation as Anglo-Indians. Their occupation is bead-making, pottery, fishing and coir rope manufacturing. The Minister of States knows something about my community. I am certain that he will realise that never in our history have our occupations been those of bead-making or coir rope making or anything like that. We may be firemen; we may be cleaners on the railways and we may be privates in the Indian Army and the British Army, but we have never been these Feringis.

Now, what is happening suddenly? It has happened in Kerala but the effect is an effect which will flow in respect of the whole, recognised position of my community. I am going to ask the Home Minister: what is he going to do? Here is a body of persons, a depressed section of the Indian Christians who, unfortunately are illiterate and who have been ostra-

cised by every community around them—including the Anglo-Indians also, but that has been the history of India. What is going to happen to the Anglo-Indian guarantees? These Feringis were never associated with the railways. The only thing that they might have had to do with the railways is that they may have travelled in a railway compartment! What is the Home Ministry going to do when they come to the Home Ministry and say, "Yes; we are Feringis, though for 200 years we have had nothing to do with the Anglo-Indians. Now, we want the Anglo-Indian quota." What I say is this; we the Anglo-Indians have been great educators in this country. We have today almost 300 Anglo-Indian schools which are serving the country. They are serving the country. They are teaching through the recognised mother-tongue of my community, English. The Feringis, with Malayalam as their mother-tongue, have certain Malayalam schools of an extremely low order from every point of view. What is going to happen when they come to the Home Minister and say, "We want our Malayalam schools to be recognised as Anglo-Indian schools"? What are you going to do?

I am raising this because in Kerala, knowing the position the Government has nominated a Ferangi. Not only do you stultify my guarantee, but you put in a person who will do everything to destroy the recognised position of my community. Because his mother-tongue is not English, he will seek to destroy my English-medium schools.

There are poor people in my community. Which community has not? But we are a proud community. I resent the Home Minister saying to me that I am a backward class. Never in my history have I been a backward class. I feel sorry for the backward classes. Certainly I wish you do everything to uplift them. You do everything to uplift the Ferangi back-

ward people, but I resent this that in order to uplift them, you stigmatise my whole community as a backward class, a community with a proud history. That is what you are doing.

If you are so solicitous of the Ferangis, make them into a separate community, give them special provisions in the Constitution, nominate them, give them quotas in service, recognise their schools. But do not allow their fraudulent claims to be imposed on my small, but proud community. That is what I want the Home Minister to understand.

This is no communal question. It is a question which affects me vitally. A number of members of my community have left the country. Why have they left? They have left because they say, "We will not be treated with equality in India. The people of India will not forget our past and everything will be done to humiliate, to degrade and to destroy us." I say this to the Home Minister: Those members of my community who are here today are here because of me and because of the leadership I have given them, because of the assurance I have given them that, "You have a proud history; you are accepted in the new India. You will make an increasing contribution, out of all proportion to your size to the new India. The new India needs you." But if they find deliberately, advisedly, you do everything to humiliate and degrade them, what will they do? I say this to the hon. Minister of State. The first thing I want him to realise is this. I do not care if my community disappears, but I will not allow any Government to degrade or humiliate them.

I will not allow you to stigmatise my community as a backward class. I say this to you, we have never been a backward class. We are not a backward class. We may be poor. But because of your solicitude for this backward classes of Indian Christians, we do not want you to degrade and humiliate us. I do not want you to

pervert and destroy the guarantees which you have given me.

The hon. Home Minister is coming in. He knows my community. Has he ever know a body of Anglo-Indians, as I have said, to be a body of fishermen, bead-makers, coir-rope-makers and potters, for 200 years? The Backward Classes Commission have said, they are backward: they are unfortunate, because they never had the advantages of the Anglo-Indian community. Now, for some reason—I do not know what is the reason, whether it is ignorance or deliberate *mala fide*—you lump my community together with this backward class of Indian Christians. You give my guarantee to them. Worse than that, you offer me this affront of stigmatising me as a backward class. My community will not stand for it. I may be small, I may be poor, I may be microscopic; you can destroy me, but I would not allow you to humiliate me.

I ask this of the Home Minister: What can he or the Government of India get by humiliating or degrading my community? Nothing. I do not think the Home Minister understand this position. I do not think he realises the tremendous resentment of my community throughout India. From Kashmir to Quilon and from Bombay to Shillong, we are a proud community. We are not Ferangis. We are not a backward class of Indian Christians. We do not want you stigmatise us with the taint of backwardness. Still you do it. I would rather, as I said, my community disappear; I would rather my community be destroyed, but I do not want my community to be humiliated and degraded.

श्री जागड़े (बिलासपुर) : महापति महोदय, हमारा गृह मंत्रालय चाहता है कि देश की तरक्की हो, देश में जहाँ हमारे पिछड़े वर्ग हैं उनकी तरक्की हो। बहुत सी बातों के लिये यह मंत्रालय स्वयं ही शुरुआत करता है

## [श्री जांगड़े]

श्रीर बहुत से सिद्धान्तों को तै करता है । पर गृह मंत्रालय का सिद्धान्त तै करना एक बात है, पर राज्य सरकारों का उस सिद्धान्त को अमल में लाना और उसके अनुसार अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदलना दूसरी बात है । इसीलिए हम देखते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय यद्यपि सारे भारत वर्ष के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए एक सा दृष्टिकोण रखता है, लेकिन विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारें उनके बारे में अपना अलग अलग दृष्टिकोण रखती हैं । उदाहरण के लिए मद्रास, मसूर, केरल में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए शासन अत्यन्त ही ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील है । तो दूसरी ओर बंगाल का शासन हरिजनों आदि के प्रति अत्यन्त उदासीन है । इसलिए हम यहां इन चीजों के लिए चाहे कितना भी कहें, पर जब तक कि प्रान्तीय शासन इस विषय की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता, और जब तक उस की नीति और उसका दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदलता, तबतक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का सुधार होना मुश्किल है । इसलिए हम इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को किसी प्रकार का दोष नहीं दे सकते । वास्तविकता तो यह है कि हम यहां गृहमंत्रालय से अपनी शिकायतें करते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ करना चाहती है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का चाहा हुआ नहीं होता और प्रान्तीय सरकार का चाहा होकर रहता है । मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उदाहरण दे सकता हूं । हरिजनों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राथमिक स्तर से विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक देने का निश्चय हुआ है । बहुत सी सरकारें इस बात को मानती हैं पर बंगाल सरकार इस बात को नहीं मानती है । केन्द्र का वह निश्चय मालूम होता है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाये पर बंगाल सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती । हर प्रदेश की सरकार आटानामस है और शासन के बहुत से विषयों में केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता । इस कारण हमारा काम नहीं हो पाता । और हमारी मुसीबत हो रही है । हम प्रान्त की

सरकार की बात की अवहेलना करते हैं तो हमारी कठिनाई बढ़ती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे लिए करना चाहती है मगर वह प्रदेश की सरकार के काम में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती । इसके लिए मैं एक उपाय सुझाना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को हमें कानकरेंट लिस्ट में रख देना चाहिए । हम ने अपने संविधान में तीन लिस्टें बनायी हैं, एक स्टेट लिस्ट, दूसरी सेंद्रल लिस्ट और तीसरी कानकरेंट लिस्ट । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के मामले को कानकरेंट लिस्ट में नहीं रखेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता ।

मैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की छात्रवृत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और कहना चाहता हूं । पहले जब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को छात्रवृत्ति मिलती थी तो हम शिकायत करते थे कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय समय से स्कालरशिप नहीं देता था । पर अन्त में कोई अन्तर नहीं रहता था जितना भी स्कालरशिप होता था वह देर से ही सही पर उनको मिल जाता था । पर आज क्या हो रहा है जब से इस को प्रान्तीय सरकार के अधीनस्थ कर दिया गया है । वहां हाल यह है कि फरवरी के महीने तक तो किसी को यही पता नहीं है कि कौन सा मुहकमा छात्रवृत्ति का वितरण करेगा और किस मुहकमे को इसके लिए दरखास्त दी जाये । आप को मालूम होगा कि पहले विद्यार्थियों को एडहाक मनी दे दिया जाता था शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से ताकि वह अपना काम चला सके । उसे चार सौ या पांच सौ रुपया एडहाक मनी दे दिया जाता था, पर आज वह बन्द हो गया है । हम पहले केन्द्रीय शासन को दोष देते थे लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि प्रान्तीय शासन इस के सम्बन्ध ज्यादा दोषी है । इस के सम्बन्ध में हम ने कहा था, कई बार प्रोटेस्ट किया था कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय हम को जो वजीफा देता है, उस में स्टाफ़ बढ़ा दिया जाये और उस के प्रोसीड्योर को सरल बनाया जाये, परन्तु इस काम को

कभी भी प्रान्तों को डेलीगेट न किया जाये, उन के अधीनस्थ न किया जाये। हम ने यह कहा था, फिर भी ऐसा हो गया, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप सैंकड़ों विद्यार्थी अपनी पढ़ाई से हाथ धो बैठे। इसलिए, माग दोष केन्द्रीय शासन पर न हो कर राज्य शासन पर आता है। मैं केवल अपनी स्टेट की बात ही नहीं करता, बल्कि कई प्रान्तों से यही शिकायतें सुनने को मिलती हैं।

जहां तक संरक्षण का सवाल है, मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि किसी भी शासन का सुधार, जो व्यक्ति एपेक्स पर बैठता है, सब से ऊंचाई पर बैठता है, अर्थात् मंत्री के एटीच्यूड और दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर करता है। जब से वर्तमान गृह मंत्री महोदय आये हैं, तब से हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, और पिछड़ी जातियों का जो उत्थान पिछले बीस वर्षों में नहीं हो सका, वह इन तीन चार वर्षों में हो गया है। उन के आते ही सारे विभागों में कंपकपी फील गई और उस कंपकपी के कारण केन्द्रीय शासन में हर जगह सुधार होने लगा। उसी प्रकार जिन जिन राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया, वहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष सुधार हुआ, परन्तु जिन राज्यों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, वहां पर सुधार नहीं हुआ और इसी लिए नौकरियों में हरिजनों का संरक्षण जितना होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि आटो-नोमस बाडीज, सीमी-गवर्नमेंटल बाडीज और औद्योगिक संस्थाओं में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जितनी नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिलती हैं, इस के बारे में प्रश्न उठाये जाते हैं। मैं ने भिलाई के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया और मुझे उत्तर में बताया गया कि इतने इतने सौ लोग हैं। कौन लोग हैं? ब्राह्मण, मराठे, दूसरे लोग। चूंकि भांकड़े बताने थे, परसेंटज पूरा करना था, इसलिए ब्राह्मण आदि को भी हरिजनों से गिन लिया गया। कौन जाकर वहां पर देखता है? कौन बारीकी से इस की जांच करता है?

हम ने उत्तर पा लिया और हम संतुष्ट हो गये, क्योंकि हम वहां जा नहीं सकते। पब्लिक सिक्वोरिटी और आफिशियल कान्फिडेंस का प्रश्न आता है। हम जाकर फाइलों को नहीं देख सकते हैं और जैसा कि रिकार्ड दे दिया जाय, हम को संतोष मानना पड़ता है और हमें विश्वास करना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार की बातें होती हैं। जहां तक सिद्धान्त का सम्बन्ध है, हम सब कुछ ठीक करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम व्यवहार और डीटेल और विस्तृत विवरण में जाते हैं, तो वहां पर ढिलाई होती है और हम धोखा खाते हैं। संरक्षण का जहां प्रश्न है, वहां हरिजनों को धोखा होता है।

फिर कम्यूनल रोटेशन को मेनटेन करने अर्थात् साम्प्रदायिक चक्र को तैयार रखने का प्रश्न आता है। उस के सम्बन्ध में भी हम देखते हैं कि जैसे ही हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का रोटेशन का नम्बर आता है, हर प्रकार की कोशिश की जाती है कि वह नम्बर टल जाय और टल जाने के बाद दो तीन साल बीत जाते हैं और उस अवधि में न जाने कितने आदमी भर दिये जाते हैं और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का नम्बर पांच, छः सात साल के लिए टल जाता है। इसलिए सिद्धान्त में दोष न होने पर भी जहां पर कोई चीज मिलती है, वहां पर दोष साबित हो जाये और उस की कोई पकड़ न हो, तो कितना नुकसान होता है, यह वही जानते हैं, जिन लोगों का नुकसान होता है। हम ने कई बार कहा कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय में हरिजनों के लिए संरक्षण दिया जाये। इस के उत्तर में यह कहा गया कि देश की सिक्वोरिटी और एफिशिन्सी का प्रश्न आता है और इस लिए यहां पर रिजर्वेशन का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिए। क्या छः करोड़ हरिजनों, ढाई करोड़ आदिवासियों और लाखों पिछड़ी जातियों में सिपाही होने लायक, या लेफ्टिनेंट या कर्नल होने लायक आदमी नहीं मिल सकते? मिल सकते हैं। परन्तु यह तो केवल एक बहाना है। एफिशिन्सी

[श्री जांगड़े]

किसी भी जाति में हो सकती है और इसी प्रकार इन-एफिशोन्सी भी किसी भी जाति में हो सकती है। प्रश्न तो नीयत का होता है, काम करने की लगन का होता है और यह लगन जिन लोगों में है, वही सच्चा काम करते हैं और जिन्होंने लगन खो दी, वे एफिशोन्ट भी हों, तो भी वे इन-एफिशोन्ट बन जाते हैं।

होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो-चार सुझाव देने हैं। ज़िले का अध्यक्ष जिलाध्यक्ष, या कलेक्टर, या डिप्टी कमिश्नर होता है। अबसर ये लोग राजस्व अधिकारी—रेवन्यू आफिसर होते हैं और आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के आफिसर होते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स के हैड कितने ही दक्ष और एफिशोन्ट क्यों न हों, उन को कमी भी इस बात का मौका नहीं मिलता कि वे कलेक्टर बनें। इसलिए उन को अपना गुण दिखाने का अबसर नहीं मिलता है। कलेक्टर के पास ही अन्तिम निर्णय करने का अधिकार होता है, लेकिन डिपार्टमेंटल हैड्स के पास फ़ाइनलीटी फ़ाफ़ जजमेंट का अधिकार नहीं होता है, कलेक्टर के पास होता है, जिस के कारण लाल-फ़्रीताशाही बढ़ती है। कलेक्टर के पास महीनों मामला पड़ा रहता है और जजमेंट का फ़ैसला नहीं होता है। इसलिए लाल-फ़्रीताशाही होती है और उस के कारण नीचे तबके के लोग—क्लार्क, मुंशी आदि पैसा खाते हैं और कहते हैं कि पचास रुपये दो, पांच सौ रुपये दो, तो हम तुम्हारा कागज बहुत जल्दी निकाल देंगे। इसलिए यदि यह सुधार हो जाय, तो हम प्रदेश में और यहां पर कोई सुधार कर सकते हैं।

हम ने देखा है कि कई आदमी देशभक्त होते हैं, कई कर्मचारी अच्छे कार्यकर्ता होते हैं, परन्तु उन की पदोन्नति नहीं होती है। मैं ने ऐसे ग्राम-सेवक देखे हैं, जो बी० डी० प्रो०—विकास खण्ड अधिकारी—से ज्यादा दक्ष होते हैं और लोगों में लोकप्रिय होते हैं, लेकिन निरंक मैट्रिकुलेट होने की वजह से बी० डी० प्रो०

नहीं बन सकते हैं। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि जो ग्राम सेवक देश-भक्त हैं, लोगों में सहानुभूति से काम करते हैं, ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं, कम खर्चिले हैं, तो उन को पदोन्नति दी जानी चाहिए, चाहे एकडेमिक क्वालिफ़िकेशन्स उन के पास हों या न हों, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

भंगियों की बस्तियां बसाई जाती हैं और हम अच्छी नीयत से उन को बसाते हैं और इसके लिए केन्द्र का शासन अच्छी खासी रकम देता है। परन्तु उनकी बस्तियां कहां बसाई जाती हैं? वहां जहां पर डिप्रेस्ड जमीन है, निचली जमीन है, रोग वाली जमीन है, जहां पर आस-पास सूअर फिरते हैं, या दूसरी गंदी चीजें हैं। एक तो वे स्वयं गन्दे होते हैं और फिर उनकी बस्ती गंदी होती है और उसके बाद उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। इस लिए वह बस्ती दर-आस भंगी बस्ती बन जाती है। हम किसी अच्छी लोकलटी से उन लोगों को जगह नहीं देते हैं, इस लिए हमारा पैसा, बरबाद हो जाता है। हम अच्छे मकान बनाते हैं लेकिन पांच ही साल के बाद वे इतने निकम्मे हो जाते हैं जि सौ साल पुराने जैसे दीखते हैं।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हरिजनों की उन्नति तो अर्थात् हीनी चाहिए, लेकिन वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली की उन्नति से उनका कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। हमने शिक्षा का जो फ़ारखाना खोल रखा है, उस से लाखों लोग बेकार बैठे हैं और सब क्षीण नौकरी के लिए सरकार का मुंह ताकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों को थोड़ा शिक्षा न दी जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षण का जो तरीका है, उस में हेर-फेर किया जाये। उनकी टेक्निकल एजुकेशन, मेडिकल एजुकेशन और ऐसी शिक्षाएं दी जायें जिस से हरिजन और आदिवासी आत्म-निर्भर बनें और सरकार की अपेक्षा न करें। जब तक उनको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा न दी जायगी, तब तक

इन लोगों का हम जितना हित करना चाहते हैं, वह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि भ्राज-कल की एजुकेशन में जो डिफ़ेक्ट्स हैं, शिक्षा की जो कमियाँ हैं, उनका दोष हम पर भी भ्राने बाला है और वह इस लिए कि हम लोगों में भी शिक्षा बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति पर है। यदि हम बहुत संख्या में इस में गए, तो हम में बेकारी भ्रायगी, हम को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी और हम चारों तरफ़ मारे मारे फिरेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के पैटर्न और शिक्षा के तरीके में हेर-फेर किया जाये, ताकि हम हरिजनों, भ्रादिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का पूरा हित कर सकें।

जहां तक स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे स्वयं मालूम है कि मैंने रेलवे का सवा लाख का केंस दिया था। उस केंस की जांच करने के बाद दो साल के बाद मेरे पास स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट का भ्राफ़िसर भ्राता है और कहता है कि क्यों भ्राप ने रिपोर्ट दी थी। मैंने टेलीग्राम भ्राद्धा कि किस तरह केटरिंग सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को पैसा दिया गया। वह सब मैंने पकड़ा, लेकिन जैसे जैसे देर होती है, वैसे वैसे न्याय भी रुक जाता है। स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट की एन्वारी में बहुत देर होती है। हमने यह भी देखा है कि राज्यों की पुलिस से उनको सहायता नहीं मिलती है। जब तक दोनों में पूरा को-भ्रापरेशन नहीं होता है, तब तक किसी करप्शन केंस को हम नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिलेंस डिविजन का सम्बन्ध है, इस सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी तरक्की की गई है, हर महकमे में तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी सुधार की गुंजायश है। लाख तीर से सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में जब एस्टीमेशन का सवाल भ्राता है, तो भ्राफ़िसर न्योग भ्रायसर कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी काम में जितना खर्च होता है, उस से

इयोड़ा भ्रन्दाजा लगाया जाये, ताकि पहले ही पैसा निकालने का भ्ररेजमेंट कर लिया जाये। जब तक हम पूरी तरह चैक न करें, तब तक, मैं समझता हूँ, हमारे देश का जो करोड़ों रुपए का भ्रापगमन होता है, वह नहीं बचाया जा सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि टेलीफोन में किस प्रकार से टेलीफोन इयूज के बारे में गड़बड़ी होती है, भ्रापगमन होता है। टेलीफोन एन्सचेंज रायपुर में जो बलक रहता है, वह बम्बई की एन्सचेंज में जो बलक होता है, उसको जानता है। जब कोई बिजिनेस मैन बम्बई के लिए नम्बर चाहता है तो वह तीन के बजाय नौ मिनट तक बात करता है और उस से वह बलक तीन मिनट के पैसे ही वसूल करता है न कि नौ मिनट के और इस तरह से टेलीफोन इयूज का भी लीकेज होता है। भ्रागर इसके बारे में सावधानी से काम किया जाए तो बहुत सी लीकेज बन्द हो सकती है।

भ्रन्त में मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक जस्टिस का सम्बन्ध है, भ्रादालतों में भ्राष्टाचार बहुत भ्राधिक बढ़ गया है। हमने कानून बनाये हैं और ठीक बनाये हैं। लेकिन भ्राज होता है यह कि एक बलक जो दो रुपया भ्रास लेता है वह उसके बारे में सेशन कोर्ट में पहुँच जाता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह लोभ्रर कोर्ट में क्यों नहीं पहुँच सकता है। दो रुपया का मामला होता है और सेशन कोर्ट में जाता है। इसमें कई साल लग जाते हैं। जहां तक छभ्राछत के केसिस का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भ्राफ़ेंस, दूसरे भ्राफ़ेंस, और तीसरे भ्राफ़ेंस, पर भी उसको कोई सजा नहीं होती है। पहले भ्राफ़ेंस में दो रुपया जुर्माना कर दिया जाता है, दूसरी सजा उसके बाद जो होती है वह टिल रान्दविंग भ्राफ दी कोर्ट होती है, भ्रादालत के उठने तक की होती है और जब तीसरी सजा होती है तो वह एक दिन की दी जाती है। इस तरह ने ही भ्रागर सजा दी जाती रही तो जो छभ्राछत का कानून

[श्री जांगड़े]

है वह ठीक तरह से और पूरी तरह से व्यवहार में नहीं आ सकता है।

भादिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक शब्द कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। भादिवासियों के नाम पैसा तो रहता है पर भादिवासियों के क्षेत्र में हम ने किसी राष्ट्रीय राज-पथ का निर्माण नहीं किया है। जो भादिवासी क्षेत्र नहीं भी होते हैं उन में भी सरकार सड़कें, स्कूल, वाटर वर्क्स इत्यादि बनाती है लेकिन इस मामले में भादिवासियों को कोई वेटेज, कोई महत्व का स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है। जितना खर्च उन पर आप को करना चाहिये, उतना खर्च आप नहीं करते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो भादिवासी क्षेत्र होते हैं वे हमेशा पिछड़े रहते हैं। जो जनरल एलाटमेंट में से भादिवासियों के नाम से हम देते हैं, सड़कें, स्कूल इत्यादि बनाने के लिये ये तो जनरल फंड में से भी किया जा सकता है, भादिवासी क्षेत्र वे न भी होते, तो भी आप करते। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि भादिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो साधारण खर्च होना चाहिये, यह तो आप करें, उस के अलावा और अधिक रकम भादिवासियों के लिये आप दें ताकि भादिवासी क्षेत्रों की तरक्की हो सके। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तभी जा कर भादिवासी क्षेत्रों की तरक्की आप कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा नहीं।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that I am giving an out-of-turn chance because he wanted to go somewhere. He should be brief.

**श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री (गुडगांव) :** सभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप से दो तीन आवश्यक बातें गृह मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि एक समस्या है जोकि हमारे देश के लिये बहुत बड़े संकट का कारण बनी हुई है। न

जाने किन परिस्थितियों में और किस वातावरण में हम ने वह निर्णय लिया था कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना की जाय। अब यह समस्या सुरसा के मुँह की तरह इतना विस्तृत रूप धारण करती जा रही है कि एक प्रान्त के विभाजन की रेखा पूरी तरह से खिच भी नहीं पाती कि दो तीन प्रान्तों में उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन आरम्भ हो जाता है। अभी महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का विधिवत् उद्घाटन भी नहीं हुआ है कि अपने देश में और कई प्रान्तों के इसी प्रकार निर्माण की चर्चा चल पड़ी है और धीरे धीरे उस भाषा का प्रयोग भी होने लगा है जो रक्तरंजित भाषा या वातावरण किसी दिन बम्बई के क्षेत्रों में और बाजारों में हमें देखने को मिला था। मेरा अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन यह है कि अच्छा तो यह है, जैसा मैं ने सुना है कि हमारे देश के उप-प्रधान मंत्री माननीय सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा था कि देश के सामने अभी और भी बहुत सी समस्याएँ इस प्रकार की हैं जिन को हल किया जाना जरूरी है बजाय इस के कि प्रान्तों के पुनर्विभाजन और फिर से सीमा के क्रम को हम हाथ में लें। इस को थोड़ी देर के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा है। परन्तु न जाने कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ आईं जिन से विवश हो कर हमें प्रान्तों का पुनर्विभाजन करना पड़ा। अब जो स्थिति सामने आई है उस में हम महाराष्ट्र और महाराष्ट्र को बनाने जा रहे हैं परन्तु मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कहीं इस सीमा पर या इस वातावरण पर, पूर्ण विराम बिन्दु लगायें और कहें कि इस के पश्चात् देश में फिर हम किसी प्रकार का प्रान्त विभाजन सम्बन्धी कोई पग उठाने नहीं जा रहे हैं। अभी तक कुछ लोग भाषा को आधार मान कर भाषावार प्रान्तों की मांग कर रहे थे पर अब आप को जान कर कष्ट होगा कि प्रान्तों के पुनर्विभाजन की मांग साम्प्रदायिक आधारों

पर और धार्मिक वातावरण से प्रेरित हो कर भी आरम्भ हो गई है बल्कि मैं कष्ट के साथ यहां तक कहना चाहता हूं कि न केवल साम्प्रदायिक और मजहबी आधारों पर अपितु जातीय आधारों पर भी धीरे धीरे यह मांग अपने देश में सिर उठाने लगी है। उस का प्रमाण एक छोटा सा प्रान्त पंजाब है जिस के बारे में आप को भी पता होगा। उस की आबादी करीब सवा करोड़ है। वहां भी इस प्रकार की दूसरी मांग बढ़ी बसवती भाषा में धीरे धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। पुराने मध्य भारत से भी इसी प्रकार की आवाज आई है। इसी तरह से वृहत् हिमाचल प्रदेश की आवाज भी हमारे कानों में आ कर पड़ी है। मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि अगर इस प्रकार की मांगों को मंजूर करते हम चले गये और इस प्रकार के छोटे छोटे प्रान्तों की रचना करते चले गये, तो क्यों ऐसा न हो कि आगे चल कर इस देश के लोगों के लिये इस समस्या को सम्भालना कठिन हो जाय। ऐसी हालत में अच्छा तो यह होगा कि कमिशनरी-वार प्रदेश हम बना दें और इन सब को केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत संगठित कर दें, सारे देश की जो शासन सत्ता है, उस को यहीं से संचालित करें। इस से शासन का व्यय भी बहुत कम हो जायगा और बार बार विभाजन की चर्चा कानों से आ कर नहीं टकरायेगी। इसी प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तों की रचना के बारे में जो आप की नीति है, उस में परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिये। यह जो पुनर्विभाजन की मांग चल रही है, अब इस कार्य को थोड़ा सा उल्टी दिशा में चलाया जाना चाहिये। अब तक प्रान्तों को छोटा करने की दिशा में पग उठाये जाते रहे हैं, अब प्रान्तों को बड़ा बनाने की दिशा में कुछ पग उठाये जाने चाहिये और इस का आरम्भ भारत के उन प्रान्तों से जो सीमा के प्रदेश हैं और उन में भी विशेष कर उन प्रान्तों में जहां कुछ कारणों से हम को अपनी सेना रखनी पड़ती है, यह पग उठाया जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध

में मैं एक आवश्यक मुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अच्छा हो कि हम इस प्रान्तों को बड़ा बनाने का श्रीगणेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक बड़ा प्राण बना कर करें। यदि आगे ने ऐसा किया तो गैर भिन्नत्व विश्वास है कि आगे चल कर इस प्रकार को कठिनाइयों का हम को सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

अब मैं कुछ राष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों की ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। हमें पता है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कलकत्ते की एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में एक संगठन की चर्चा की थी जिस का नाम जमाते मुस्लिमी है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने ने मुस्लिम लीग ने जो केरल के चुनावों में घोषणापत्र प्रकाशित किया था, चुनाव हो जाने के बाद उस की चर्चा की थी और कहा था कि मैं ने इस घोषणापत्र को पहले नहीं देखा था, लेकिन इस को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह संस्था तो पुरानी मुस्लिम लीग का रूप है जो अपने देश में बढ़ना चाहती है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री का यह विश्वास है और गृहमंत्री भी यह जानते हैं कि यह वही पुरानी मुस्लिम लीग है जो देश में धीरे धीरे पग बढ़ाती चली जा रही है तो क्यों नहीं अपने देश को फिर से दूसरे संकट के द्वार पर जाने से बचाने के लिये इस पर रोक आप लगाते हैं। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार करती जा रही हैं जोकि बहुत खतरनाक है। इस जमाते-इस्लामी नाम की संस्था का कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में फतेहगढ़ नामक स्थान पर, फर्रुखाबाद के पास एक अधिवेशन हुआ था। इस अधिवेशन में जहां उन्होंने ने और प्रस्ताव पास किये, वहां देश के सांस्कृतिक वातावरण की ओर भी ध्यान दिया। उस की चर्चा कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर हुई बहस के दौरान में श्री



[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

मुनाई दी। उन्होंने ने अपने प्रस्ताव में यह कहा है कि हमारे बच्चे जो स्कूलों में जा कर पढ़ते हैं, उन को छोटी छोटी बातों का ज्ञान कराने के लिये इस प्रकार की कुछ पुस्तकें स्कूलों में हैं कि उन में जहां पर दिशा का ज्ञान कराया जाता है वहां पर कहा गया है कि सूर्य की ओर मुंह कर के बच्चा खड़ा है, उस ने दोनों हाथ फैलाये हुए हैं और उस के नीचे लिखा रहता है कि मुंह के सामने की दिशा पूर्व की है, पीठ के पीछे पश्चिम है, इधर दक्षिण है, उधर उत्तर है। उन्होंने ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कहा कि हम इस प्रकार की किताब अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं जिस में सूर्य की ओर मुंह कर के बच्चा खड़ा किया जाता है। इस मांग के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता की गन्ध आती है। इसी प्रकार एक और प्रस्ताव पास हुआ जिस में राष्ट्रीय गान वन्दे मातरम् के बारे में कहा गया कि क्योंकि हम मूर्ति पूजक नहीं हैं, इसलिये भारत को माता नहीं मान सकते हैं और वन्दे मातरम् को राष्ट्रीय गीत में सम्मिलित न किया जाय। इन चीजों को संकेत-स्वरूप मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि विभाजन के पश्चात् भी धीरे धीरे देश में वह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है जिस ने देश का विभाजन कराया। आप की अपनी राय यह है कि केरल की मुस्लिम लीग ने जो घोषणा-पत्र प्रकाशित किया है, वह पुरानी मुस्लिम लीग का ही एक रूप है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के पश्चात् वह धीरे धीरे फिर देश में अपने पैर फैलाती जा रही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कम से कम मुस्लिम लीग के ऊपर भारत के अन्दर भ्रमण प्रतिबन्ध लगा जाना चाहिये अन्यथा यह अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति जिस ने कुछ वर्ष पहले देश का विभाजन कराया कहीं फिर देश को उस द्वार पर ले जा कर खड़ा न कर दे जिस में फिर विभाजन की मांग अपने देश में सुनने को मिले और कानों में पड़े।

दूसरी बात मैं अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में मैंने एक बिल उपस्थित किया था और उस को उपस्थित करते हुए माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि हमारे देश में कुछ इस प्रकार की जातियाँ हैं जो जंगलों में रहती हैं या जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में रहती हैं और उन के बारे में मैंने यहां पर कुछ उदाहरण भी उपस्थित किये थे कि बाहर से, विदेशों से धन आता है जिस का दुरुपयोग उन की गरीबी, उन की जहालत और उन की कई प्रकार की न्यूनताओं का अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिये होता है। बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिये होता है। उस समय भी मैंने कहा था और आज फिर बलवती भाषा में दोहराता हूँ कि मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि यदि कोई धार्मिक या धार्मिक कारणों से प्रेरित हो कर धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो मैं इस के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, इस के लिये हमारे संविधान में छूट है लेकिन इस छूट का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि इस का अनुचित लाभ उठाया जाय। उस के पश्चात् भी विदेशों से करोड़ों रुपया आया है। उस विषयक को प्रस्तुत करने के पश्चात् मैंने गृह मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछा था अभी पांच सात दिन पूर्व ही जिस का उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने ने कहा था कि पिछले छः महीनों में और पांच करोड़ रुपया विदेशों से ईसायित के प्रचार के लिये आया है। २०२ विदेशी पादरियों को भारत प्रवेश के वीसा दिये गये हैं। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियाँ कई प्रान्तों में देखने को मिलती हैं। छोटा नागपुर में, उड़ीसा में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में यह चीज चल रही है। उस समय भी मैंने संकेत दिया था कि उन प्रदेशों में जिन की सुरक्षा के लिये आप चिन्तित हैं, जहां सेना तैनात है यह कार्य चल रहा है। असम में जहां सेना तैनात है, युष्मे पता चला है कि उस के उच्चतम सेना-अधिकारियों ने आप को लिखा है कि अगर प्रदेश की स्थिति पर नजर रखनी है तो यह

अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सेना को कुछ अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें और जब तक वहां पूर्णतः शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो जाती, तब तक वहां से क्रिश्चियन मिशनरियों को निकाल बाहर कर दिया जाय ताकि हम असम को व्यवस्थित रूप दे सकें ।

तो यह सारी चीजें इस बात का संकेत हैं और विशेष कर गृह मंत्रालय के लिये एक विशेष प्रकार की चुनौती है । मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस के लिये कोई विधेयक न पास कर सकें तो कम से कम जिस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने एक नियोगी कमिशन स्थापित किया था और उन्होंने ने अपने प्रान्त की जांच की, उसी तरह से आप अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक कमिशन नियुक्त करें । अगर आप उसे बिठलायेंगे तो मुझे निश्चित विश्वास है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जिस प्रकार की घटनायें सुनने को मिली थीं, आप को उस से भी भयंकर घटनायें दूसरे प्रदेशों में सुनने को मिलेंगी । यह बात मैं राष्ट्र की अखंडता को सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से आप के सामने निवेदन कर रहा हूँ जिस से उन को कुछ धार्मिक संरक्षण भी हो । जब आप राजनीतिक संरक्षण देते हैं, संविधान में परिवर्तन करते हैं तो राजनीतिक संरक्षण देने के साथ साथ धार्मिक संरक्षण देने के अन्दर क्या कठिनाई आ कर उपस्थित हो रही है ? मेरा विश्वास है कि इस दिशा में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और उन के धार्मिक संरक्षण की कोई उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए एक दूसरी आवश्यक बात की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश में जब संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान दिया गया था तो उस में यह धारा रक्खी गई कि १५ वर्ष के पश्चात् सन् १९५६ में इंग्लिश के स्थान पर हिन्दी आ जायेगी । लेकिन जो गति हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा की ओर ले जाते के

लिये चल रही है उस में दस वर्ष तो व्यतीत हो गये, केवल पांच वर्ष और शेष हैं । इन पांच वर्षों के अन्दर, जो शेष हैं, जिस शिथिलता की हमारी गति दस वर्षों में रही है, उस के अनुसार मेरा विश्वास है कि हम हिन्दी को वह सम्माननीय स्थान नहीं दे पायेंगे । इस के लिये मैं आप के सम्मुख एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस दिशा में कितनी शिथिलता से कार्य कर रहा है । यों तो मेरे पास बहुत विस्तृत आंकड़े हैं, जिन को अगर मैं पढ़ कर मुनाऊं तो उस के लिये पर्याप्त समय अपेक्षित होगा, लेकिन इस प्रकार की चीज है कि जब आप दूसरा राष्ट्र भाषा कमिशन नियुक्त करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं उस से पहले जो एक रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है, दोनों सदनों में प्रस्तुत हो कर स्वीकार हो चुकी है, उस के पश्चात् भी हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के स्थान पर बिठाने की गति इतनी धीमी है कि उस के लिये गृह मंत्रालय को थोड़ा सतर्क हो कर और सजग हो कर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बिया है कि हम ने कुछ लोगों को हिन्दी सिखलायी है । ६०,००० कर्मचारी अब तक हिन्दी सीख चुके हैं और इतने कर्मचारी हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं । लेकिन कितने लाख कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हैं ? उन में जो ६०,००० व्यक्ति हिन्दी सीख चुके हैं अगर उन के प्रतिशत आप लगायेंगे तो शेष पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के जितने कर्मचारी हैं वे हिन्दी सीख सकेंगे, इस में मुझे सन्देह है । अगर इसी अनुपात से हिन्दी सिखलाने की नीति हो तो कम से कम सन् १९८५ तक सब कर्मचारी हिन्दी सीख सकेंगे । हिन्दी को सिखलाने का जो अनुपात इस समय है, जो चल रहा है, उस में भी इसी प्रकार की गति है । आप के ही आंकड़े हैं जो आप ने इस सदन में बिये हैं । मैं सन् १९५६ की बात कह रहा हूँ । उस समय भारत सरकार के

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

पास कुल मिला कर ५४४२३ टाइपराइटर थे जिन में से ५३,५४८ अंग्रेजी के थे और केवल ६३६ हिन्दी के थे। इसी से आप अनुमान लगाइये कि दस वर्षों में हिन्दी के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है। पहली अगस्त, १९५८ तक भारत सरकार के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के सिर्फ २५ स्टेनो थे जबकि अंग्रेजी के १,७०० स्टेनो थे। इसी तरह फार्म स्टोर कलकत्ता से हिन्दी के १०४२ और अंग्रेजी के ८५४४ फार्म दिये जा रहे हैं। भारत सरकार की जो नियम संहितायें हैं उन में अंग्रेजी की ५६३७ मैनुअल में से ५१ का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हुआ है और इस काम के लिये अब तक सिर्फ १७ कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं। इसी तरह आप ने अपनी इस रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि हम ने कुछ हिन्दी असिस्टेंट्स की परीक्षाएँ लीं और परीक्षा ले कर ४६ आदमियों को नियुक्त किया गया। लेकिन मैं ने गृह मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र लिखा था और पत्र लिखते हुए कहा था कि हिन्दी को जब आगामी १९६४ तक उचित स्थान देना चाहते हैं उसमें अनुसूच्य व्यवहार भी करें। आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब आप अंग्रेजी के असिस्टेंट्स नियुक्त करते हैं तो जरा उन के उत्तीर्ण होने के प्रतिशत को देखिये। सन् १९५० में आप को ४०० आदमियों की आवश्यकता थी, उन में से ४० प्रतिशत अंकों के ऊपर १६४० आदमियों को लिया गया, सन् १९५१ में २०० व्यक्तियों की बेकेन्सीज थीं, उन में से ४० प्रतिशत अंकों के ऊपर १६४० आदमियों को लिया। इसी प्रकार से और भी गति उन की बढ़ती चली। लेकिन सन् १९५६ में ४० आदमियों को हिन्दी असिस्टेंट्स की जगह लेने की आवश्यकता थी। जब अंग्रेजी की परीक्षा के लिये पास होने के लिये आप ने ४० प्रतिशत अंक रखे हैं तो हिन्दी वालों का क्या दुर्भाग्य था कि उन के लिये ५२.२५ प्रतिशत अंक पास होने के लिये रखे गये? अगर ४० प्रतिशत से अंग्रेजी के असिस्टेंट्स लिये जा सकते हैं तो

फिर हिन्दी वालों के साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार क्यों ?

मेरे पास और भी बहुत कुछ कहने को है लेकिन चूंकि आपने दुबारा मेरे समय के समाप्त होने के संकेत दे दिया है इसलिये मैं अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से संक्षेप में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम संविधान को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं और संविधान की पवित्रता में हमारा विश्वास है, हम चाहते हैं कि उस को उतना उच्च स्थान दिया जाये जोकि उस को प्राप्त होना चाहिये, तो हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो शिथिलता अब तक रही है, आगामी पांच वर्षों में कम से कम उस गति में तीव्रता आनी चाहिये, उस को तीव्रता की ओर पहुँचाया जाय जिस से संविधान की मान्यता को उचित संरक्षण मिल सके।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

I would first refer to the services. It may not be realised that the services in India have a proud record and their traditions of loyalty and integrity have been unique. It may not also be realised that perhaps in the whole of Asia—except perhaps Japan and there may be one or two more countries, I do not know—in the eastern hemisphere, so far as the services in India are concerned, they have an unequalled and a great tradition of loyalty and integrity. I am sorry that some criticism has been made with regard to the services as such. I can understand an attack being made on individuals or certain sections of the services who may fall short of the standard, but to characterise the whole lot as lacking in quality is hardly doing the right thing. The great doyen in administrative and political fields, the hon. Home Minister is improving, if anything, the service conditions of the services.

Now I come to the Vigilance Section of the Home Ministry. The Vigilance Section, so far as corruption to which a reference has been made by some hon. Members is very active and its watch is always there. The number of cases goes to thousands where even the slightest infraction from the highest integrity is taken up for examination, punishment and prosecution.

I would also say that so far as the internal security is concerned, there too our record is very fine. It may not be realised that in some countries—if you go to East—you find in hotels a notice saying, "You must come back by 6 o'clock; otherwise we are not responsible for your safety." That is not happening in India. Here our womenfolk can go to cinemas and come back late in the evening without any fear. There may be some stray cases of assaults here and there but we are quick to check them. All dacoities have practically vanished. Even in Madhya Pradesh where there are some dacoits, we are putting an end to them.

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** It has increased in Delhi.

**An Hon. Member:** No, no.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** My good friend says there is an increase in Delhi. I do not know what he really means by saying dacoity has increased in Delhi. I supposed he means individual assaults. That could not be avoided. I am referring to armed gangs roaming about and affecting the security of the people. That is not happening and that is practically vanishing, thanks to the vigilance of the Home Ministry. They have got control over that. That is so far as the internal security is concerned.

I next go to the zonal councils. They have been doing great work. They have also been dealing with judiciary and to the transfer of judges. So far as those zonal councils are concerned, they have to give an

all-India character to our services. I always feel that we must have many more all-India services which would give a sort of uniting and commensing force to the services. In India, so far as the judiciary is concerned there are quite a number of inter-changes taking place and that is all to the good.

So far as the Supreme Court and the High Court are concerned, criticism is frequently made about the number of holidays and the number of Judges. It may not be realised that our Judges in India are doing an immense amount of work. It is not merely on the court days that they are working, but they have to get their judgements ready during the other two days of the week. They have to read all their cases before they come to Court. It may not be realised that many of the Judges do not live long after retirement. The critics say that Judges in England or America are not having so many holidays, that they are working harder than the Judges here. Climatic conditions in England are totally different; their ways of living are different. Here under the tropical conditions our judges are doing a fine job. In response to a popular appeal they have already cut their holidays and most of the courts have fallen into line. I have no doubt that in due course an appreciation of their work will be evidenced in this House. There are some whispers here that our Judges are having a fine time and are not working hard. That is hardly true. They are doing very hard work. In most of the courts so many new kinds of cases have come up. The writ jurisdiction has increased the number of cases enormously and they have also got Industrial dispute work to which they devote quite a bit of time. The Judges in India are doing excellent work.

Now I come to minorities. So far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, safeguarding their interests and all that, there too I want to say without any fear of contradiction—I

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

am sure everyone will agree that in India the interests of minorities are looked after and protected better than anywhere else. I would like to know where else the interests of minorities are protected better than in India? This is a challenge I must throw. Are minority interests treated better in the eastern or western hemisphere? We have given Harijans complete equality; there are against them no restrictions in law. But then socially they may in some cases be treated badly. We are all ashamed of it; the so-called upper or higher castes should be ashamed of it. The Government are trying to remedy it. It is not their fault. The social consciousness is not there. It is hardly the fault of the Government. The highest positions are held by the members of the Muslim community or the Scheduled Castes. Nothing is barred to them. In this connection my hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad had referred last year to South Africa. I do not think he will repeat it his time, because in South Africa there are laws preventing people of a different colour from the white from holding positions. It is not so here. Everything is open to them, and genuinely we are trying to improve the conditions.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik):** We are of the same colour, not of different colour. Nobody can recognise you and me differently.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I am very happy. If we believe in our scriptures your and my atma are the same. I believe in it. Not only human beings, but not even an animal or worm cannot really be different: the same paramatma is manifested everywhere. I believe in this truth. I assure you that a genuine attempt is being made in our country to improve the conditions of the Harijans and we ought to be proud of our record so far as the minorities are concerned.

With regard to manpower, we have at page 50 of the report a reference to

utilisation of manpower. And in that connection we are also dealing with the Planning Commission, their requirements on the resources of doctors and scientists in the country and on the occupational pattern in manufacturing industry. The pool with regard to scientists, I find, is there and it is registering various scientists. Actually, the Chairman of our Public Service Commission went abroad and was able to tackle individual scientists and persuade them to come to India. I hope that not only he but the Home Ministry will succeed in seeing to it that many of our scientists, both abroad as well as here, who are not able to get a footing or a decent salary will be encouraged. Their pay scales and conditions must attract the attention of the Home Ministry, and it does. I am sure it would be worth the while of the technicians and they won't run away from government service, from the technological laboratories, to private service.

I must also congratulate the Ministry on extending to Jammu and Kashmir the various provisions of the Constitution, with regard to appeals to the Supreme Court and various other provisions. So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it is but proper, it is part of India, and the sooner we make that part of the country equal to every other States of India it is not only good for that part, namely Jammu and Kashmir, but also for the rest of India. It is India's playground, the paradise of India. "If there is a heaven on earth it is this", so said a great Moghul ruler of India so far as a building in Delhi was concerned. But he was also thinking of Kashmir as the Garden of Asia. I am glad to say that emotional integration is taking place with the great people of that State. And I am glad that more and more of our Constitutional provisions will be extended to them.

One more item before I come to the last, namely backward classes, and it

is this. So far as Official Language is concerned, may I congratulate the Ministry on the very happy compromise that has been reached so far as Official Language is concerned? I know our hon. Home Minister is aware, he is keeping his fingers on the pulse of the country. We have—I do not personally subscribe to it at all—but we have a peculiar set of people in the South who are all the time saying “the Northerners are dominating, the Hindi language is a foreign language”, as though the South is a different part of the world altogether. That movement has received a great setback after the comprehensive and very agreeable compromise that was reached so far as the language question is concerned.

I will now, with your leave, come to the backward classes. I find that we have had Rs. 91 crores in the Second Plan, broken up as follows: Rs. 59 crores for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 20 crores for the Scheduled Castes, and Rs. 12 crores for the other Backward Classes. This was supplemental to the benefits in general to which the people as such were entitled.

Then, I find that out of Rs. 91 crores, the State sector accounted for Rs. 59 crores, while Rs. 32 crores have been earmarked by for the Centrally-sponsored programmes.

In order to tackle some of the special problems of the backward classes, there have been some good schemes to which reference must be made. I find no reference has been made to them so far, i.e., Ashram classes, stipends, free shifts, multi-purpose tribal development blocks, economic rehabilitation, colonisation, cottage industries, technical training institutes, labour co-operative societies etc. That is all to the good. Not only that.

Frequent complaints have been made about shortfalls. It is no doubt true that various allotments have been made and they have not been utilised, there have been shortfalls in many cases. To deal with the shortfalls, I am glad to see, the Home

Ministry have taken steps to relax the general rules so far as the backward classes are concerned. Actually, in the Third Plan, it may very nearly go to Rs. 100 crores or a little more so far as the provision for the backward classes is concerned.

Some reference was made to land allotments. Most of it was in Hindi. I know some little Hindi, but I am not able to follow it when it is spoken fast. But I was able to gather that it was said that land allotments have not been adequately made, or if made at all, not made to the Scheduled Castes and all that. I find the Estimates Committee had said the following:

“The committee recommend that assessment of the size of the problem of providing lands to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the extent to which it has been solved should be made, and some special machinery, if necessary, may be created....”

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** How far has it been implemented?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I am only saying that it is not as if no attention is being paid to the matter. It will serve my purpose if I say that the Government is aware of this allotment question, and is trying its best, and is giving constant attention to the problem of distribution of land to the Scheduled Castes and backward Classes.

So far as the other backward classes are concerned, I find the outlay in the second Five Year Plan is as follows:

Education	Rs. 358.10 lakhs
”	Rs. 33.72 lakhs
Other schemes	Rs. 222.22 lakhs
”	Rs. 252.28 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 866.32 lakhs
	<hr/>

Therefore, it is an ample provision. If other suggestions are made, I dare say Government will consider them,

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

but the fact remains that an earnest attempt is being made so far as provision for the backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned.

**Shri B. K. Galkwad:** What is their population?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Even in places where the population is less than 15 or 10 per cent., the grants are there. This is in addition to the general provision for the people as such. That is a very important point. I am very much obliged to him for this interruption, since normally I would have skipped this point. It has to be remembered that this is in addition to the provision for the people as a whole.

So far as the scholarships are concerned, I am very glad that the Andhra Government have taken a decision that a backward class man is a man who is economically backward. There are some persons belonging to the so-called higher classes who are very poor and backward. There are special scholarships so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes are concerned. Similarly, earnest attempts should be made to see to it that the poor people in the so-called higher classes also get these scholarships on merit.

It is a very wrong impression that the people in the so-called higher classes are all doing well. It is like saying that the peers in England are rich aristocrats and are living in their castles. There are peers who live in the gateman's house and take the visitors around to show the castle and earn a few shillings as tourist guides. That is what has happened to the so-called upper-class people. So, I hope scholarships will be extended to the poor people everywhere, whether they be among the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or among the higher classes.

17 hrs.

With regard to appointment to the services, to which frequent references are made, there are two or three stages. A suggestion was made that the viva voce examination was working hardships. There was, I think, an indirect reference to the Public Service Commission, and at that time I was shuddering least any motive be attributed to the Commission. What more can they do? You can make special reservation for backward classes you can even give special exemptions. I do not even mind giving them special training. In fact, a provision has been made for giving special training to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to enable them to come up to the competitive examination standard. Besides, the age restriction has also been waived in their case. So, all this is to their good. I am so happy that all this is being done, but to impute motives to a body like the UPSC is hardly fair, and we would be really fouling our own nest by imputing such motives. If I may say so, in their enthusiasm for the advocacy of their special cases, they are throwing the baby along with the bath-water. They do not intend it, but really what happens is that it creates an impression as though nothing is being done for them. Everything is being done for them. If there is any failure, I am sure the Home Minister will take note of it and rectify it. The hon. Home Minister is famous not only for listening to the other side but also listening to mistakes being pointed out to him. If anyone is easily accessible in this Government, it is he who is well known not only for his reception to ideas in this matter but also for taking steps to correct the mistakes which have been pointed out to him.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (उदयपुर) : समा-  
पति महोदय, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने शेड्यूल्ड  
ट्राइब्ज और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में भ्रम  
सक जो सहूलियतें और रियायतें दी हैं और

अगले दस साल के लिये भी देने की व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं खास तौर पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे यहां ट्राइब्ज तीन प्रकार की हैं : शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, एस किमिनल ट्राइब्ज और नार्मैडिक ट्राइब्ज । जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का ताल्लुक है उन का उत्थान किया गया, लेकिन नार्मैडिक ट्राइब्ज की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया है । ठक्कर बापा जी ने, जिन को आग्रह पूर्वक हमारी संविधान सभा में लाया गया था, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की तरफ तो ध्यान दिया, लेकिन जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों की तादाद में घुमकड़ जातियां हैं उन को उन्होंने शामिल नहीं किया । आज भी लाखों की तादाद में घुमकड़ जातियां हैं जिन का शुमार मधुमशुमारी में नहीं है, वे हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक नहीं हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में उन को वोट देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । जो इस तरह की कौमों हैं उन के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि मैं ने एक दख्खास्त अपने गृह मंत्री जी के पास भेजी थी और यह कहा था कि इन कौमों की ओर महात्मा जी का ध्यान नहीं गया, ठक्कर बापा जी का ध्यान नहीं गया लेकिन अगर अब अगर गृह मंत्रालय इन घुमकड़ कौमों की तरफ ध्यान दें तो निश्चित समझिये कि यह लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । आज भी सपेरा जाति व.ज.रा.ज.ति.ब.द.बावरी जाति और गाड़िय लोहार जाति, इस प्रकार की चार पांच कौमों हैं जो आज भी महाराष्ट्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में, राजाब में और य.०.पो. में, राजस्थान में लाखों की तादाद में घूम रहे हैं । उन के लिये बसाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । उन को अब तक हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक नहीं माना गया है । उन के लिये किसी धन्धे की व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्रालय से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में स्पेशल तौर पर ध्यान दें । चाहे संविधान में शोधन करने के लिये बिना लाए कोई स्पेशल आफिसर इस के लिये नियुक्त करें या कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करें ।

श्री गो० ब० पंत : एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी गई है और काम कर रही है नार्मैडिक ट्राइब्ज के बारे में, कई महीनों से ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : उस पर कोई प्रमल नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : अभी उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । रिपोर्ट आये तब प्रमल का सवाल होगा ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : जहां तक आदिवासियों का ताल्लुक है, आदिवासी ज्यादातर पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहते हैं और उन के पास पहाड़ी खेत हैं । पहाड़ों में समतल भूमि कम है और पहाड़ों में रहने के कारण उन पहाड़ों में सिंचाई का तो कई इन्तजाम हो ही नहीं सकेगा । इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इन आदिवासियों को समतल भूमि पर बसाया जाय ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि केवल खेत से ही इन लोगों की गुजर होने वाली नहीं है, इसलिये उन के जंगलों का जितना प्रोडक्शन है, जंगल की जितनी आमदनी है, जंगल से जितना माल पैदा किया जा सकता है, जैसे फर्निचर है, बांस, शहद वगैरह हैं, उन के लिये उन्हीं को ठेके दिये जाने चाहियें । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हिदायत जाय कि केवल आदिवासियों को ही इन के ठेके मिलें और उन आदिवासियों के पास जो भी रा मॅटीरियल है, उस की पक्की चीजें बना कर उनको उद्योग दिये जायें ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आदिवासियों के पहाड़ों में रहने की वजह से उन के रास्ते खुले हुए नहीं हैं । उन के लिये आवागमन की सुविधा नहीं है । इस लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिये । उन के लिये सड़कों की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की प्रगति होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हो रही है ।



[श्री मा० ला० वर्मा]

में एक और अपील करना चाहता हूँ रेलवे के बारे में। जो आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र हैं उन को इस इस की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये कि रेलवे लाइनों वहाँ निकाली जायें। उद्योग के बारे में मेरी मान्यता है कि अभी अभी आप के यहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग की ओर से ऐसे रूल्स बने हैं जो उन के लिये ठीक नहीं हैं। जैसे पावर लूस लगाने का सत्राल है, उन के लिये नियम है कि वह शहरों में ही लग सकते हैं, देहातों में नहीं लग सकते क्योंकि देहातों में बिजली नहीं है। तो फिर अगर शहर वाले देहात में आयें तो उन के लिये बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक मकानों की सहायता का ताल्लुक है उस का यह रूल है कि जो आदिवासी और शिड्यूल कास्ट वाले शहर में रहते हैं उन को मकान की सहायता नहीं मिलती है, उन को लोन मिलता है।

17.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आ आदिवासी जंगलों में रहते जहाँ उनको बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है। वहाँ से वह आकर शहर में रहें तो उनको यह सुविधा मिल सकती है। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यदि आदिवासी शहर में आकर रहना चाहें तो उनको मकान की सुविधा भी मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वह अपना उद्योग धंधा चला सकें।

एक दरखास्त यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो शिड्यूल कास्ट एरिया निश्चित किया गया है उसमें बहुत सा एरिया रह गया है। अब सवाल यह है कि उनके लिए मल्टी परपज ब्लॉक कायम नहीं हो सकते। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री से अपील है कि जो एरिया शिड्यूलड कास्ट एरिया में शामिल नहीं किया गया है अगर उसके लिए मल्टी परपज ब्लॉक की सुविधा मिल जाए तो उनकी सहायित में कोई फर्क

नहीं रहेगा। आशा है कि इस बारे में मंत्रालय ध्यान देगा।

एक सवाल है एक्स क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स का। ये लोग बहुत समय तक जेलों में रहे हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ कुछ उद्योग सीखे हैं। ये ऐसी कौमें हैं जो कि चोरी डकैती करती रही हैं, इसलिए इनसे खेतों नहीं हो सकती। मेरा सुझाव है कि इनके लिए कोई हाथ का काम चराना चाहिए। जो उद्योग ये लोग सीख चुके हैं अगर उनके लिए वही उद्योग खोले जाएं तो इनको समस्या का हल हो सकता है।

कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि अगर पुलिस को किसी चोर को गिरफ्तार करना होता है तो वह चोर और साहूकार सब को पकड़ लेतो है। इसलिए ऐसा इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए कि जिन क्रिमिनल ट्राइब वालों के लिए पुलिस का यह रिकार्ड हो कि दस दस साल से उन्होंने चोरी नहीं की है उनको गिरफ्तार न किया जाया करे। अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा तो जो लोग चोर हैं वह भी साधु बन जायेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो नोमेडिक ट्राइब्स हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। ये लोग एक जगह बसे हुए नहीं हैं। इनके लिए गश्ती स्कूल का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि इन लोगों का जो एक समूह हो उसके साथ एक अध्यापक रहे। जब वह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह के लिए चल दें तो वह अध्यापक भी उनके साथ ही लद जाए और जहाँ वह रुके वहाँ उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाना शुरू कर दे। उनके बच्चों के लिए यह सुविधा देना जरूरी है। इसके लिए आपको अध्यापक की तनखाह ज्यादा रखनी होगी। अगर सामान्य तौर पर आप अध्यापक को ६० या १०० रुपये देते हैं तो इनके अध्यापक को आप १५० रुपये देने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि युवक वहाँ जाने के लिए

तैयार हो सकें। इस प्रकार के गश्ती स्कूनों को व्यवस्था होने से इनकी भावी पीढ़ी का आप बहुत उपकार कर सकते हैं और उसको शिक्षित बना सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से मेरा गश्ती उद्योग के बारे में सुझाव है। हमारे यहां गाड़ी लोहार हैं जो कि जगह जगह अपनी गाड़ियों में जाते हैं और किसानों के औजार बनाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई गश्ती औद्योगिक कारखाना इनके साथ रहना चाहिए जिससे इनको अपने काम में सहायता मिले।

आप बहुत सी बस्तियां बसा रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ये बस्तियां उद्योग के साथ बसानी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर बस्तियों बनायीं और कोई उद्योग नहीं हुआ तो यह लोग टिकेंगे नहीं। इसलिए मेरी यह मान्यता है कि पहले उद्योग होना चाहिए। और उद्योग केवल ट्रेनिंग ही न दे, उसमें इन लोगों को काम भी मिले। क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जो नौजवान दो रुपया रोज कमाता है वह ट्रेनिंग के लिए नहीं आएगा। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रशिक्षण के साथ साथ इनको काम भी मिले और मजदूरी भी दी जाए तभी यह प्रशिक्षण ले सकेंगे।

जहां तक हमारे आदिवासियों का ताल्लुक है, मैं ने पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूँ कि जंगल के साथ इनके लिए आपको माइनिंग का उद्योग भी खोलना चाहिए। इन्हीं चीजों से आदिवासी जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। लेकिन जिन देशी रियासतों में हम पैदा हुए हैं वहां सबे नहीं हुआ है। जो प्रदेश अंग्रेजी राज्य में था जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश आदि वहां पर सड़कों और रेलों का जाल बिछा था लेकिन हमारे यहां देशी रियासतों में हालत यह थी कि सड़क नहीं बनाना चाहते थे इस डर से कि अगर सड़क बन जाएगी तो अंग्रेज शिकार खेलने आयेंगे और लोगों को उनकी बंगार करनी पड़ेगी। जहां मैं पैदा हुआ वहां ऐसी हालत थी। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि

आदिवासियों को सड़कों की और रेलवे की सुविधा दी जाए। मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में ध्यान दे।

बिजली के बारे में मेरी मान्यता है कि आदिवासियों को बिजली की सुविधा दी जाए। मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां आदिवासियों की दस हजार की आबादी हो वहां उनके लिए बिजली की सुविधा दी जाए। पहाड़ों में बिजली सहज पैदा की जा सकती है। मैं ने एक इंजिनियर से पूछा था उसने बताया कि जहां १६ फीट का भी फाल हो वहां कुछ न कुछ बिजली पैदा हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से आप पहाड़ी लोगों को बिजली की सुविधा दे सकते हैं।

मुझे यही कहना था। और खासकर मेरी अपील है कि नोमेडिक ट्राइब्स के बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री खास तौर पर ध्यान दे और खास तौर पर गश्ती स्कूलों और गश्ती उद्योगों को उनको सुविधा दे। अन्त में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो कुछ भी काम किया है इन लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए उसके लिए मैं उसको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that I have not to plead again this time for the division of the Bombay State because the Government itself has decided to divide the Bombay State into two linguistic States and is bringing up a Bill within a very short time. But as the Bombay question gets out of the way, one sees so many skeletons in the cup-board. Turning to our next door northern neighbour, I find that the cry for Punjabi Suba is rising all over the area. If you go a little deeper into the history, you find that while there was a provision under article 371 of the Constitution for the constitution and functioning of regional committees of the legislative assembly of Punjab hardly anything was done in the matter till it was too late. I charge the Home Ministry and the Government with serious dereliction of duty in the matter of imple-

[Shri Yajnik]

menting this part of the Constitution. The question of Punjab and its divisional section was in the air when this constitutional section was passed. It was with a view to find a solution to the Punjab problem that this regional committee was thought of and yet after this was passed, hardly anything was done in the matter. Regional committees were played about with, but with no substantial results, with the result that tension has been increasing in Punjab. It is no use saying that there is only one section—Akali Dal—that is out to create mischief and confusion and is propagating for the formation of the Punjabi Suba. We all know there are many other politicians in many parties and non-party people who also believe in the formation of the Punjabi Suba. I am not pleading for the Punjabi Suba; let me not be mistaken. My only point is that because of Government's dereliction of duty in the matter of the regional committees, the situation has been mishandled and now we are up against the question of the Punjabi Suba. I would appeal to Government not to treat it casually and not to make it a bargaining counter for making some permutations and combinations of groups and territories, whether within the Congress or outside. I would request the Government to look squarely this question in the face and deal with it in a proper statesman like manner.

We find that there are several boundary questions cropping up all over the country. Unfortunately, the States Re-organisation Commission report did not settle everything; in fact, it left many things unsaid, one of which has to be found in Bengal. I was only last week in Calcutta and I was present at a Conference of the Punargathan Parishad. The conference that has been working for the last five years or more and which counts among its supporters men of various political parties, men having non-party views, has passed a resolution asking for the incorporation of Dhalbhum Pargana including Jam-

shedpur, the whole of Dhanbad sub-division in Bihar, P. S. Barsoi, P. S. Balarampore, P. S. Thakurganj, etc., then the whole of Jamtara, Pakur and Rajamahals sub-division and also the Panch Parganas in the district of Ranchi in Bihar, portion of P. S. Ramgarh and the whole district of Goalpara and Cachar in Assam.

The point, Sir, is that the States Re-organisation Commission also looked into this matter, and it is on record that the Commission did ask for the incorporation of some of that area into West Bengal. But that matter has not been properly attended to. Agitation has been continuing, sometimes strong and sometimes weak; but there is no doubt about it that in the whole of Bengal there is a feeling that 70 lakhs of Bengali-speaking people are left outside Bengal and in areas that are contiguous to the boundaries of Bengal. There may be other Bengalis, for instance, in Patna, Gaya, north, south and elsewhere—that is a different matter altogether—but these are Bengali-speaking people living on the borders of Bengal. They have been parts of one big State sometime ago. Then there was division and some parts of Bengali-speaking people's areas have been allotted, rightly or wrongly—wrongly—to Bihar and some parts to Assam.

Now, what are you doing about it. The Government ignores the matter altogether. The States Re-organisation Commission did not think much of language as a basis for formation of States, and yet they eventually did form States more or less according to language except in the matter of Bombay which is now being rectified.

Then, as I said, apart from Punjab there are these Bengali-speaking areas that are now left over in Bihar and Assam.

**An Hon. Member:** Orissa:

**Shri Yajnik:** Then there is, as my hon. friend reminds me, the question of Orissa. Now, I am not to plead my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty's case,

but it is known everywhere that there has been a great agitation for the purpose of including Seraikella and Kharswan, really Oriya-speaking people's areas, from Bihar into Orissa. The Ganatantra Parishad has certainly many other planks with them, but I am sure this Seraikella-Kharswan is one of the biggest planks in its armour. It is also known that the Orissa State Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution for the incorporation of Seraikella and Kharswan from Bihar into Orissa, and yet nothing is being done at all.

Turning to the south, Sir, there is also some part of Mysore State, Kannada-speaking State that is left over in Kerala; probably an accident of history, but it is there. There is also this conflict between Maharashtra and Mysore State. As my hon. friend, Shri Goray has spoken a lot about it, I am not going to repeat that argument. But the fact is that these agitations are really based on the true will and feelings of the people who feel left out and discarded, as it were, by their own language-speaking people and who want to get back among their own people.

Now, what is to be done about it? I seriously suggest that this Government no longer ignore all these questions. You need not wait till this agitation gets boisterous or gets beyond control. It is necessary to take action while there is time and I would request that a real boundary commission be appointed in order to rectify all these discords that divide the people of India and divide the friendly and neighbourly States. That is a very simple suggestion and I would request the Home Ministry to consider this matter and this suggestion seriously.

Then I take up the question of the code for the police. Now, when there was firing in Gujerat, we took up the question regarding the methods and the limits of firing, with the Home Department there. The Home Minister was pleased to state in this

House that some changes have been made in the rules governing the conduct of the police. For instance, 303 Dum Dum bullet has been banned. It was a good thing. Another thing was that shots will be aimed as far as possible below the knee. That was also a good concession. But then we also took up the matter about the whole code governing the conduct of the police when the police are faced with hostile, boisterous or mischievous mobs. There, we have had the assurance that an all-India police code is being formulated and it was also assured to us that the code would be published. I know from actual experience that the police officers and the Government officers have the code, but they would not give it to us saying that it is only for official use. But we get the bullets, and you give us the bullets. When the people get the bullets, they are entitled to know under what circumstances they are going to be fired upon. So, it is as much necessary and even more necessary for the people who are going to be the victims of firing to know about it apart from the officials concerned. Therefore, it is necessary that the code should be published.

There were some high big-wigs belonging to the police cadres of all the States who were going to meet at Abu and formulate an all-India police code. I am waiting for that police code. We are waiting for its publication. I want to know from the Home Ministry and the Home Department what progress has been made in the discussions at Abu, how far or how near we are in respect of the formulation of an all-India police code and when and at what approximate date it is going to be published and going to be made available to Members of Parliament.

Then there is also the question of a judicial enquiry into all firings that take place. A judicial enquiry should always be made into any firing that takes place. It is a princi-

[Shri Yajnik]

ple that has nothing to do with firing in this State or that State. Gandhiji and many others have laid down that whenever firing takes place, a judicial enquiry should be made into it. There is an enquiry going on about Kanpur. But what about Calcutta, Belgaum and Mysore? I want to know if there is any judicial enquiry being made into those firings.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The Kanpur enquiry is not a judicial enquiry.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is under the Act.

**Shri Yajnik:** Yes; it is also not a judicial enquiry. I was very glad to see that as soon as there was firing in New Delhi near the Bhangi colony the Home Minister immediately ordered not only an administrative enquiry but also a judicial enquiry. That was a good step that he took and I thought that it was the policy of this Government to see that judicial enquiry takes place into all such acts of killings and firings all over India. I want to know why it is not being done. What is being done about it? Cannot the Central Government, cannot the Home Minister, who has a high stature in all India, with all the State Governments and with all the political parties, lay down a law? I would say that whenever there is firing, a judicial enquiry shall take place. I request that this suggestion be taken seriously into consideration. There might be big killings or small killings; but firing is firing and therefore, without referring to any particular case of firing in any State, I would certainly submit to the hon. Home Minister and the Ministry that they should do something in the matter to see that whenever any firing takes place in any part of India, whether in Delhi, Kanpur or Calcutta, a judicial enquiry shall take place.

Lastly, I come to the question of

the civil service. I do not want to blame the civil service. But we cannot ignore the facts as we see them. The civil service certainly is not always civil. That is one thing. They do not always act as servants, but often as masters. That is also known. However good the intentions of Government and however nice the targets and the programmes under the second or third Five Year Plan may be, ultimately every thing reaches the common people through the civil servants and through the other servants who are under the civil servants.

Much depends, nearly everything depends, upon the temper and the approach of the civil servants. I am sorry to say that too much power has been placed in their hands. They were feeling almost that they were demi-gods. Since the British time, there were two gods worshipped here. Next to the British Crown, the civil service was worshipped as the instrument of the Crown's will and secondly, Government property. Property was secure and civil service was secure as the agents of God Almighty on earth. But what about the common people? The common people are nowhere in the picture at all.

When we look at plain facts as they stand today, by and large in the whole country, though the civil service is good and efficient in part, they think themselves by and large as apart from and above the people. When you have this feeling of superiority and aloofness, naturally it creates a multitude of evils. One of the evils is corruption, nepotism, bribery and so on. I do not want to emphasise that.

My point is, there are the civil service codes and rules. There are rules not merely governing the general civil service, but there are also rules governing the different departments of Government. There is the police code, revenue code, forest code, P.W.D. code, etc. All the departments are bound down by their codes. The civil

service—the I.A.S. today—is largely governed by the Home Ministry. Its training, examination, promotion, etc. are largely in the hands of the Home Ministry. Therefore, it is for the Home Ministry to evolve a new pattern for the civil service. Make a new Code, if necessary, or amend all your Codes, put new ideas of humanity and humanism into the dry Codes that have come to us from the British times because, let me confess, most of the Codes have come to us from the Britishers. I do not think much serious effort has been made to recast and to alter the Codes from top to bottom. And whenever we find any difficulty we are told this is the Code, this is the law, this is the rule, the rule is the Almighty God, the Code is the Almighty God that governs us all, and the men, the human beings, the people stand no chance at all against them. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to see that all the Codes are redrafted. The Civil Service Code should be redrafted, and so also all the different Codes that govern the conduct of the civilians and the Government officers *vis-a-vis* specially the people. For that purpose, may be committees may be appointed, Government may take it up by itself, or statutory bodies may be appointed or the Public Service Commission may be charged with this affair. But something should be done so that in the new Codes that we have, in the new Civil Service Rules that we have, we have the picture of a service that is courteous, that is humane and that is polite towards the people whom it acknowledges as the real master of the country.

These are my suggestions and I earnestly request the Government to consider them and to do the best they can to meet the peoples' demands.

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह (नामनिर्दिष्ट—  
ग्रन्थमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी भारत सरकार को ग्रन्थमान तथा निकोबार की जनता की ओर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस द्वीप के लोगों की उन्नति

के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है। परन्तु मैं फिर भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन लोगों की उन्नति की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि व हर पहलू में देश के लोगों से पीछे रह गये हैं। हालाँकि इन द्वीपों में काफी जागृति हो चुकी है और आज हम अपने और हिन्दुस्तानी भाइयों के साथ बराबरी का हक रखते हैं, और हम यह भी बताना चाहते हैं कि हम सिर्फ काला पानी के रहने वाले नहीं हैं बल्कि उन क्रान्तिकारी लोगों की भ्रौलाद है जिन्होंने आजादी के लिये अपना तन, मन और धन सब कुछ कुरबान किया, और आखिरकार गुलामी की जंजीर टूट ही गई।

अब मैं वहाँ के लोगों के चन्द मसले आप के सामने रखता हूँ। पहला मसला वहाँ के रिपयूजी लोगों का है। और जैसा कि भ्रूमन देखा गया है कि ऐसे लोगों की भलाई और उन्नति के लिये चार चीजों की अधिकतर जरूरत होती है। पहला फूड, दूसरा मैडिकल एड, तीसरा मीन्स आफ कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स और चौथा एजुकेशन। इन में फूड का मसला तो करीब करीब कामयाबी से हल हो रहा है। लेकिन बाकी तीन मसले ऐसे हैं कि उन के बारे में जो भी हो रहा है वह इस वक्त तक तसल्ली बक्श नहीं है। मैं सरकार से अर्ज करूँगा कि उन के बारे में जल्दी ही कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाये और उन जगहों में जहाँ कि शरणाथियों की संख्या अधिक है, जैसे कि डगलीपुर का इलाका, वहाँ अस्पताल खोल जायें और एक डाक्टर अप्वाइंट किया जाय।

दूसरा मसला है वहाँ के काश्तकारों का, जिन की यह मांग है कि उन्हें काश्त के लिये किराये पर ट्रेक्ट्स दिये जायें। चन्द काश्तकार वहाँ ऐसे हैं जिन के पास जमीन काफी है लेकिन पुराने ढंग से काश्तकारी करने में उन्हें कुछ यादा लाभ नहीं होता और जमीन के कुछ हिस्से गैर-आबाद रह जाते हैं। अगर उन्हें किराये पर ट्रेक्ट्स दिये जायें तो वह वक्त पर जमीन की चाश खत्म कर के बाकी वक्त दूसरे कामों में लगा सकग। जिन

[श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह]

से कुछ उन की अपनी माली हालत भी सुधार जायेगी और साथ ही और लोगों का भी कुछ भला जरूर होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन की यह मांग भी पूरी की जायेगी।

17.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

तीसरा मसला एजुकेशन का है। यह तो सभी जानत हैं कि इल्म बड़ी दौलत है और आज इल्मी दो ती के कारण ही दुनिया के और देश भी कठिन समस्याओं के वक्त भारत स उपदेश के ख्वाहिशमन्द होते हैं। तो फिर अन्दमान निकोबार द्वीप के लोग ही क्यों अब तक भी एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड रहें? इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के एजुकेशन सिस्टम के सुधारने का खास ध्यान रक्खा जाये। वहाँ जो भी मास्टर भेजे जायें वह हिन्दी बखूबी जानते हों और इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि वहाँ जल्द अज जल्द एक एजुकेशन आफिसर को भेजा जाये जिस की वहाँ सल्ल जरूरत है।

चौथा मसला अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप के ग्रामीण सम्बन्ध का है। अब तक यह होता आया है कि लोगों को उन द्वीपों में आने जाने के लिये सहूलियत नहीं दी जाती है। और नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इन दो द्वीपों के लोगों के आगस के रहन सहन और तौर तरीके में बड़ा फर्क पाया जाता है। इन दो द्वीपों के दम्यान एक ऐसे जहाज का होना जरूरी है जिस से ग्राम जनता को आने जाने में आसानी हो। यहां पर मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि अब तक जितने भी बोट्स आदि इन दो द्वीपों के दम्यान चला करते हैं उन में ग्राम लोगों को यह आसानी नहीं दी गई।

पांचवा बात पंडित जी के अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप में पधारने का है। मुझे यहां या जहाँ कहीं भी जब मौका मिला, मैं वहाँ के लोगों की इच्छा हर बार प्रकट करता

रहा हूँ और यह प्रार्थना की है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार जरूर वहाँ तशरीफ लायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन पर कितनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है और वक्त बहुत ही कम है। परन्तु वहाँ की जनता उन के दर्शन के लिये व्याकुल है और मैं ने उन्हें अब तक यही तसल्ली दी है कि जब पंडित जी ने इस देश के हर लोगों को दर्शन दिया है तो वं हमारे द्वीप में भी जरूर पधारेंगे। और यही प्रार्थना मैं वहाँ के लोगों की तरफ तरफ से होम मिनिस्टर महोदय और दीगर मिनिस्टरों और मेम्बरों से कहूँगा कि व सब जब भी मौका मिले, वहाँ जाने की कृपा करें और शहीदों की इस बस्ती को देखें।

Mr. Speaker: How much time is the hon. Minister likely to take?

Shri Datar: About half an hour. That is the reason why I said I would like to start at 6 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Then I will call one or two other hon. Members. I am going to give a chance to all groups. I will call representatives of every group. Shri Padam Dev.

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, २००० मी. लम्बे, १७०० मी. चौड़े और १२६६६४० मुल्बा मी. ल में बसने वाली करीब ४० करोड़ जनता का भारी भार उठाने के लिये मैं गृह मंत्रालय को अपार धन्यवाद देता। इस समय इस भार को उठाने वाले २१६ आई० सी० एस० पुराने चतुर प्रशासक, १५०६ आई० ए० एस०, ६४६ आई० पी० एस०, १८७६२ गजेटड आफिसर्स और ७४१७५५ नान-गजेटड आफिसर्स की एक भारी सेना इस सारे काम को कर रही है। जहाँ पर सरकार डालमिया, बिड़ला, राजों महाराजों, जागीरदारों की गतिविधियों का निरीक्षण और परीक्षण करती रहती है वहाँ वह सर्वसाधारण के उत्थान के लिये, उन के संरक्षण के लिये भी प्रयत्नशील है।

विशेष तौर पर जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए, दलित और शोषित हैं उनकी तरफ अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और उनका लालन पालन अधिक ध्यान से किया जाता है। हिमाचल के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस इलाके की ११ लाख की आबादी है और ११ हजार भुरब्बा मील का यह प्रदेश है, उसके ऊपर इतना रुपया थोड़े से धरसे में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने खर्च किया है, उसका आभार हिमाचल कभी भूल नहीं सकता। लेकिन....

श्री दातार : आप कहते हैं कि थोड़ा सा रुपया खर्च किया ?

श्री पद्म बेब : नहीं बहुत ज्यादा खर्च किया है। मैंने कहा कि उसका आभार हिमाचल कभी भूल नहीं सकता जितना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। लेकिन एक बात अवश्य है कि जितना रुपया इस वक्त खर्च किया जा रहा है, जितनी भारी प्रशासन की मैशिनरी हिमाचल में पड़ी है, जितना २६ लाख रुपए के करीब सालाना उसके ऊपर खर्च किया जा रहा है, उतनी उन्नति उस रुपए के कारण नहीं दिखती। अच्छे स्कूल बने हैं, सड़कें बनी हैं और बहुत सारा विकास का बड़ा काम हो रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इस वक्त भारत सरकार ने सब के सब हिमाचल को कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट के अन्दर ला दिया है। कोई स्थान ऐसा नहीं है जहां यह न हो। वहां के ट्रांसपोर्ट को नेशनलाइज करके वहां की मूक जनता की जो भारत सरकार ने सेवा की है वह भी उसका एक महान कार्य है। लेकिन इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं कि जहां नके लिए बहुत सारे स्कालरशिप हैं, पर उनके मिलने में काफी देरी लगती है। भारत सरकार ने हिमाचल की स्थिति को देखकर बागबानी को प्रोत्साहन दिया है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि वहां के लोग हर साल दो तीन लाख नए पौधे लगा लेते हैं, और उनका ब्याल है कि कुछ धरसे के बाद हिमाचल एक महान

उद्यान बन जाएगा और यह भारत सरकार की बड़ी भारी निशानी होगी।

यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी एक बात के कारण लोगों के अन्दर पूरा संतोष नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि डेटू डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में वहां के लोगों का कोई हाथ नहीं है जिसके कारण न तो लोगों को पता लगता है कि सरकार क्या करती है और न सरकार को पता लगता है कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं। पहले वहां मिनिस्ट्री थी। मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में चाहे लोग कई प्रकार की शिकायतें भी करते थे लेकिन फिर भी लोगों को राहत मिलती थी। आज जो टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल है लोग उसकी विफलता को समझते हैं। और लोग उसको कतई नहीं चाहते हैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करना कि वह वहां के लिए कोई एडवाइजरी बोर्ड या एडवाइजर मुकर्रर करे जिनका डेटू डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हाथ हो। ऐसा होने से हिमाचल के लोग भारत सरकार के आभारी होंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सूबों में भी और यहां भी कहा कि हिमाचल को किसी समीपवर्ती सम्बन्धित प्रदेश से मिला दिया जाए। गृह मंत्रालय को यह पता है कि हिमाचल ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि चाहे हमारे प्रदेश में लेजिसलेचर न हो, लेकिन हमको किसी प्रदेश से मिलाया न जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि हिमाचल पंडित नेहरू और पंत जी के साए तले ही पनपे क्योंकि किसी बड़े दरस्त के नीचे यह छोटा पौदा नष्ट न हो जाएगा। मुझे मालूम है कि इससे पहले हमारे लोग शहरों में जूठे बरतन मांजा करते थे। आज भारत सरकार की कृपा से हमारे यहां प्रशासन में हिस्सा लेने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं। इसलिए जो लोग इस किस्म की बात करते हैं वे पहले अपने घर का प्रबन्ध करें। हिमाचल के लोग किसी निकटस्थ प्रदेश से मिलना नहीं चाहते।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने निवेदन किया कि गृह-मंत्रालय हिमाचल के लिए बहुत काम कर रहा



[श्री पद्म देव]

है, बड़ा कष्ट उठा रहा है। बहुत कुछ अच्छा है लेकिन सब अच्छा नहीं है। मैं सरकार की प्रशासनिक मैशिनरी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों या ग्राइ०ए०एस० या ग्राई० सी० एस० वालों पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाता और न उनकी ईमानदारी में किसी किस्म का शक करता हूँ। न मुझे मिनिस्ट्री की बुद्धि में किसी किस्म का शक है। लेकिन जब हमने विधान बनाया उसके साथ ही साथ अगर हम अपने कायदे कानूनों को और अदालतों के ढंग को बदल देते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। अभी तक हमने अंग्रेजों के चाले को बदला नहीं है। अगर कोई पड़ी पुरानी इमारत बनी हुई हो उसमें यदि हम कुछ न कुछ सीमेंट आदि लगाते रहें तो उससे बहुत अच्छा फल नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से हमारे देश में यह पुरानी मशीनरी है और काम करने के पुराने ढंग हैं जिनके कारण अभी तक देश के अन्दर लोगों के अन्दर देशभक्ति की भावना नहीं पैदा हुई है। जिस तरह से कि राज चीन और रूस के अन्दर लोग देश के लिए अपना सब कुछ निखावर करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं उस तरह से इस देश में नहीं है, हालांकि लोगों की किस्मत बहुत बन गयी है, लोगों के हालात सुधर गए हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों के अन्दर वह चीज नहीं आयी है कि

माता पुत्रो अहम पृथिव्या

यह भूमि मेरी माता है और मैं इसका पुत्र हूँ। राज मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का भविष्य सबसे ज्यादा जिन पर निर्भर करता है वह हमारे स्कूल और कालिजों के बच्चे हमारे प्रशासन के कर्मचारी और हमारे काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे देश में हो रहा है वैसा किसी देश में नहीं देखने में आता कि विद्यार्थी जो कि विद्या सीखने वाले हैं वह हड़ताल करें, स्कूलों की बेंचें तोड़ें और धाग लगाएं। लेकिन हमारे देश में यह

होता है। इस लिए इन हड़तालों को रोकने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरे जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, वे चाहे बैंक के कर्मचारी हों या पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के कर्मचारी हों या किसी और विभाग के कर्मचारी हों, जब वह हड़ताल करते हैं तो वह अपने खिलाफ हड़ताल करते हैं क्योंकि आज देश की सरकार है। अभी तक इनके अन्दर यह भावना पैदा नहीं हुई है कि हमको अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ हड़ताल नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के लिए यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि हमारे जो मजदूर हैं वे हर वक्त हड़ताल करते रहते हैं। पर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन हड़तालों को रोकने का जो तरीका पुलिस पहले काम में लाती थी वही आज भी काम में लाती है। कहीं भी गड़बड़ हो उनको गोली चलाने के सिवा और कोई चीज ही नहीं दीखती। इसका कारण यही मालूम होता है कि अभी तक देश में पुराने कायदे कानून मौजूद है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हमारी पुलिस की मैशिनरी है वह यह सोचे कि क्या बिना गोली चलाए हम इन को दंगे फ़िसाद को बन्द कर सकते हैं। जैसा मैं ने कहा, हमारे कर्मचारी बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं लेकिन उनको एक खास विचार धारा है और उस के अनुसार वे काम करते हैं और उसी विचार धारा के अनुसार सोचते हैं। तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनकी इस विचार धारा को बदलने का उपाय किया जाए।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारा कानून है उसके जरिये से किसी को दंड नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं खुद होम मिनिस्टर था हिमाचल में। एक केस मेरे सामने आया। एक आदमी ने कत्ल

किया था। उसको कोर्ट ने सजा दी, जिसका उसने कत्ल किया था उसकी चीजें उसने निकाल कर दीं उस जगह से जहां दबा रखी थीं, लेकिन जब मामला ऊपर कोर्ट में गया तो वह छूट गया। इसी तरह से श्रीर भी कई प्रशासकीय मामले मेरे सामने आए जिनमें कि उन लोगों को सजा नहीं मिल सकी। मैं बहुत केस जानता हूँ कि जिनमें सजा कर दी जाती है पर वह राष्ट्रपति तक के पास पहुंच जाते हैं और छूट जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी बात होनी चाहिए कि जिससे भ्रदालतों का काम मुक्तसिर हो सके और जिस से एक दम फ़ैसला हो सके। आज कल दो दो चार चार साल मामले चलते रहते हैं। इस बीच में लोग गवाहों को तोड़ते हैं और तरह तरह की कार्रवाइयां करते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिस के पास पैसा है और जिसका वकील अच्छा है उसको न्याय मिलता है। पुराना कायदा कानून ऐसा है कि जिसकी वजह से ऐसा होता है। आप देखें कि भ्रष्टाचार के कितने केसिज हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिनेस डिविजन बना रखा है, जिस की कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी निकाले गए, डिसमिस किए गए, कुछ डीमोट किए गए और सस्पेंड किए गए। यह सारा काम बेशक हो रहा है, लेकिन देखना तो यह है कि इतने बड़े जहाज में कितने लोगों को सजा मिली और कितनी सजा मिली। प्रायः यह भी देखा जाता है कि जो लोग इन बुराइयों में फंसे हुए हैं, वे ऊपर जा कर छूट जाते हैं मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारा गृह मंत्रालय बड़े उपयुक्त, निपुण और नीति-विशारद हाथों में है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में अवश्यमेव विचार करना चाहिए। लोग भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बात करते हैं, तो हम भी उस वक्त अपनी सरकार को पुष्टि करने लग जाते हैं, लेकिन एक बात सोचनी होगी कि जहाँ एक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, निमिस्ट्रो तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों तक

ही जाती है कि किस ने क्या किया है और किसी को डिसमिस कर दिया जाता है और किसी को जेल में भेज दिया जाता है या कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही की जाती है, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की बात तो देशव्यापी है। इस से न लीडर छूटे हुए हैं, न सर्व-साधारण ही छूटे हैं, न गांव का भ्रामदी और न दुकानदार छूटा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में इस किस्म की नीति अपनाए कि यह खत्म हो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए फ़ीजी भ्रदालत बनाए, जिस के समाने ये केसिज पेश हों और वह तत्काल ही उन का फ़ैसला कर दे—सम्मरी ट्रायल से ही उन का फ़ैसला कर दे, क्योंकि आज-कल यह होता है कि गवाहियां झूठी जाती हैं, एपरोविज होती हैं, लोग जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह फ़लां भ्रामदी है।

इस वक्त जो हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी है, उस में—मुझे यह शब्द इस्तेमाल करने के लिए माफ़ किया जाय—इम्पोटेन्सी आ गई है उस का कारण यह है कि उस में कई जगहों से बहुत सारा इन्टरफ़ीयरेंस होता है। मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी देश के उतने ही जिम्मेदार हैं, जितना कि कोई नेता है। उन को कम से कम हर बात में यह नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए कि जैसा कि किसी ने कहा है :—

जगतन को भगतन कहो, कही बेशया को बहन,

डाकन को मासी कहो, सब तरफ से चैन।

उन को इस देश को अपना देश समझ कर इस के प्रति जो अच्छा काम किया जा सकता है, जो भी कुर्बानी की जा सकती है, वह करनी चाहिये। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से भी कहूंगा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के डे-टू-डे वर्क में जो इन्फ़ीरेंस है, जो हस्तक्षेप है, वह जितना कम हो, उतना ही अच्छा हूँ मिनिस्ट्री की

## [श्री पद्म देव]

बात मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन यह हस्तक्षेप कई तरीकों, कई ढंगों से और कई जरूरतों से होता है। इस को कम किया जाये और उन लोगों को काम करने का मौका दिया जाये और जब काम न हो, तो जिम्मेदार आदमी का कान खोला जाये, तो भला होगा। इस वक्त ऐसी स्थिति है कि जिम्मेदारी कोई नहीं महसूस करता। क्लार्क से असिस्टेंट, असिस्टेंट से असिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और फिर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और सैक्रेटरी वगैरह, इस तरीके से फ़ाइलें चलती हैं और कई फ़ाइलें बहुत लम्बे असें तक इधर उधर चलती रहती हैं और काम नहीं होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी माननीय गृह-मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

मैं अन्त में पुनः गृह मंत्रालय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उन्होंने देश का बहुत अच्छा काम चला रखा है और वह अगर उसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो देश कल्याण की तरफ़ चलता जायगा, लेकिन जो कानून आदि हैं, उन में परिवर्तन नहीं बल्कि उन का नवीनीकरण होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

**Shri Datar:** As I was following the debate that we had been having throughout this day, I found to my satisfaction that the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes almost dominated the discussion. And that is a thing which has to be as it has been.

After all, as you are aware, the Home Ministry have been carrying on various types of work, but in my humble opinion, the most important work or the most substantial work that all of us have been called upon to do is to promote the interests of these people who have been suppressed for long either by society or by certain circumstances beyond our control. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and certain types of backward classes have been included

for the conferment of special benefits. Some of them have been suffering from social disabilities; others have been living in inaccessible areas for centuries. Therefore, the sooner we bring all these communities together and also have them properly harmonised with the rest of the Indian population, the better for the nation. That is the reason why the Government of India have been spending crores of rupees and making grants to the State Governments for improving, the lot, the unfortunate pitiable lot, of all these people. Naturally, when these communities are awakened, they are entitled to make a complaint and they are entitled also to be somewhat impatient for their advancement as early as possible. I appreciate all that they have stated and I shall very briefly reply to certain points raised not only by the hon. Members of these castes or tribes but also by other hon. Members.

18 hrs.

A contention was put forward that their condition has not improved. This point was answered by other hon. Members, namely, that during the last ten years, the Government of India and the State Governments together have undertaken a number of schemes as a result of which their condition has at least to a certain extent improved in material particulars. That is an achievement of which all of us have to be proud. But we cannot afford to have any sense of self-complacency because we are anxious to see that their condition is improved further and all their social and economic disabilities disappear completely and they are placed on the same footing of enlightenment and self-sufficiency as other communities. That is the reason why we are anxious that whatever help the Centre gives to the various States is also supplemented by the State Governments.

Only two months ago, we had a conference of Ministers in charge of Social Welfare from the various

States and therein a resolution was adopted according to which the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are entitled not only to the benefits out of the grants which the Centre makes but also out of the general budgetary provision. Therefore, I am quite happy that all State Governments are co-operating with the Government of India in trying to improve the lot of these people as early as possible.

Then a point was made by certain hon. Members that untouchability has not yet been disappearing to the extent it ought to. This is true. But you are aware that this is a social evil against which the conscience of the people has to be touched not only by penal laws but also by active work on the part of social workers. That is the reason why we have to move side by side with the public at large, especially the social workers from the caste Hindus, as they are sometimes called. It is the duty of all these people to see that this great taint of untouchability actually disappears, as it has disappeared under the Constitution according to a certain article therein.

I would, therefore, point out that the Untouchability (Offences) Act that was passed by Parliament and also certain other Acts which are still in force so far as the various States are concerned, are being utilised to the extent it is necessary. But they cannot, may I point out in all humility, be the social agencies for the eradication of the evil of untouchability. As you are aware, we have to proceed also along the lines of general awakening, a question in which the largest measure of response depends upon the conscience of the people.

In addition to this, those who are die-hards in this respect have also to know that the exercise of untouchability is an offence and if at all, they exercise certain types of untouchability, then, they are liable in a court of criminal law. Therefore, both these

things have to be proceeded with simultaneously.

In or about 1956, this Act was passed, immediately afterwards, we brought to the notice of the various State Governments that this Act ought to be translated into all the regional languages and copies should be kept in every police station because the offence was made cognizable and police were instructed to take action whenever any material of a *prima facie* reliable character was placed before them.

I have often heard complaints that there has not been sufficiently vigorous action taken under this Act. But, if I give the figures you will find that the State Governments are vigilant in this respect. During the last 3 or 4 years, about 1,610 cases were registered. Now, naturally, the number of convictions may not be very large. I have not the figures of convictions here with me. But the very fact that during the last 3 or 4 years, as many as 1,600 and odd cases were filed in courts of law would show that the State Governments are extremely anxious.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** How many ended in conviction?

**Shri Datar:** That was what I was pointing out.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** In worst cases also action was taken in U.P.

**Shri Datar:** After my finishing this point, let the hon. Member ask.

I was pointing out that so far as courts of law are concerned, they are governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure. May I also add that we have made a rule that under certain circumstances the presumption of guilty can also be raised and the burden of showing that one is not guilty is thrown on the other side. In fact, an objection was raised by certain eminent lawyers here whether such a presumption ought to be raised at all

[Shri Datar]

Given certain circumstances, such a presumption was allowed to be raised.

Now, I come to the question of convictions. So far as the question of convictions is concerned, I have not got the actual figures. But, I may point out that it is not possible to get the largest number of convictions however much we may desire, because it is a matter within the orbit of the judiciary and evidence has to be led in. I sympathise with the aggrieved Harijans or Scheduled Castes when either on account of their inability or on account of their helplessness they cannot come forward and give evidence. After all, I pointed out when this Bill was on the anvil of this House that it has to be understood that this Act has to be used very carefully. Otherwise, it is likely to recoil upon the poor aggrieved persons themselves. Because, as we know, unfortunately, especially in villages, the condition of the Scheduled Castes is almost miserable.

For example, if they come forward and if such cases are instituted, it is likely to recoil on them. Therefore, we have to be extremely careful. That is the reason why sometimes evidence is not available, the aggrieved party himself is not prepared to come before the court; and in some cases compromises are also effected.

Under these circumstances, I may point out that the presence of this Act on the statute-book is itself of a high deterrent value against those classes of the public who are die-hards, who are extremely prejudiced against the Harijans and who might otherwise have taken very strong steps for the purpose of perpetuating untouchability.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** I want to ask whether the hon. Minister knows that action has been taken even against those who have protested against untouchability in U.P., not only against ordinary people but against the members of the legislature also?

**Shri Datar:** I have no objection if the hon. Member gives me the number of cases and the districts where these cases were filed and I am prepared to have them looked into for the purpose of seeing whether the arm of the law is not sufficient enough. That is all that we can do. So far as judicial trial is concerned, we never interfere in it and it has to be decided by the Judges or the magistrates. But if it is found that the law is not sufficiently strong, we are prepared to take steps in that direction.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** Our objection is that the police is not helpful.

**Shri Datar:** The Government has issued strict instructions that shows them how to proceed. It is a cognizable offence. If it is found that they do not act properly, they would come within the mischief of the Government Servants Conduct Rules. That also should be understood... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow this sort of interruptions.

**Shri P. N. Singh:** I want to give the information on this subject that I was even convicted for protesting against untouchability.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister just now said that if those instances were brought to his notice, he would look into them. They have issued instructions; they are bound by the Conduct Rules also. If he gives an individual instance, how can he say about it now? We will assume that the hon. Member is a Minister. How can such a thing be done? An allegation is made; it may be correct. But it must be verified. I would advise him to send all these items to him. Certainly there will be hundred opportunities to proceed about this matter. In spite of that if the hon. Minister does not respond, he may put a question or he may further pursue it by a discussion.

**Shri Datar:** Now, in respect of the services, in spite of our very strong

efforts, the number is not rising as much as it ought to. All the same we have to take into account the fact that the Harijans and the Tribals are coming into the services only recently. They have taken to education. Some time is necessary before their number would become adequate. But there are certain classes where the number is substantially rising. In respect of certain grades, the Government held special examinations for the purpose of recruitment only from the Scheduled Castes and once, only from the Scheduled Tribes. We are taking all steps. We are giving them a number of concessions in recruitment. So far as their appearance at the various examinations is concerned, including the highest examination of the land, the all-India competitive service examination, in the rules that have been formulated by the Government, it has been laid down that relaxed standards ought to be taken into account by the university authorities. In respect of other matters also, Government have laid it down that the same strict standard that is to be followed so far as the other general categories of Government servants are concerned, need not be followed provided they maintain a minimum standard of efficiency. These are instructions which have been issued to the U.P.S.C. as also to others.

An hon. Member this morning stated that if they passed at the written test and if they did not pass at the oral test, then naturally injustice followed. It is not true. Formerly, the practice was to mark them separately in the written examination and oral examination or the personality test, as it was then called. But in respect of this examination what has been done is that the marks in respect of both these categories are added together and then the question is considered as to whether he is qualified in the whole. That was purposely done so as to leave no complaint whatsoever that the number of failures at the oral examination or the personality test was very large.

In respect of one examination, special competitive examination for special recruitment, it has been contended that some people who passed the written test did not pass the personality test.

I may point out here that so far as that examination was concerned, the written examination was only for the purpose of screening or testing their general knowledge and the oral examination or the personality test was the principal test. As the House is aware, we laid down standards of qualification, standards of eligibility for the examination at a low degree as some hon. Members of Parliament had desired that it should be lowered. I am happy to find that we have got a considerable number in that particular examination, about seven Scheduled Castes people and about three Scheduled Tribes people. Their number is gradually rising, and we are trying to see that no injustice is done to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Now comes the very important question of promotions. So far as the question of promotion is concerned, one has to consider whether there ought to be a percentage for promotions. The House would agree that it would cut at the root of efficiency. A Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate is entitled to reservation at the time of recruitment to the service. Thereafter he has to carry on his work satisfactorily and he has to earn promotion by his good and excellent work. Therefore, it would not have been proper to allow promotions by percentages.

Now, what the Home Ministry did in this respect was this. This was a question which we considered very carefully, may I add, very anxiously also. What we did was, whenever a promotion was to be made—there is a certain procedure laid down—in all cases where the alleged claims of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate had to be rejected, we said that it had to be done at the highest

## [Shri Datar]

level. We issued instructions that the Ministers themselves should look into this matter as to whether any injustice has been done. It has also been laid down that in respect of promotions naturally the merit has to count, but merit not in the strictest sense but merit based on relaxed standards ought to be taken into account in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates, and the matter must go to the highest authority for the purpose of seeing as to whether any injustice has been done to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Now, the Railway Ministry made certain rules regarding reservation of percentages for promotion. This question went before the Madras High Court. I have got here a long judgment of the Madras High Court. They went into the whole law, especially they went into the proper interpretation of article 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution. A number of other articles were also duly considered by them, and the Madras High Court came to the conclusion that reservation was not open in respect of promotion though it was properly prescribed in respect of recruitment to services. We have got that judgment here. The Railway Board are also considering as to whether against that judgment of the Madras High Court they should go in appeal. Under these circumstances, I would not say much so far as this question of promotion is concerned. But this is a question which has to be approached as dispassionately as possible. A Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Government servant should not think that he is entitled to promotion because, he is a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe candidate. He has to pass through certain tests meant to test his merit. Therefore, that is a question which has to be properly understood.

Then, in respect of *bhangis*, may I point out, Government is anxious to see that their condition is improved as early as possible. That is the

reason why the Government of India has been making special grants to the various State Governments—in one year it was Rs. 6 lakhs; last year it was Rs. 9 lakhs. It is for the purpose of enabling the local authorities like the municipalities, local boards, etc., to carry out improved and scientific methods for removing night-soil. It was absolutely inhuman and it was revolting to one's conscience if the scavengers were to carry the night-soil on their heads. Therefore, about Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs have been given by the Government.

So far as the general condition is concerned, Government are anxious that, in respect of the Scheduled Castes, the scavengers' lot has to be improved as substantially as possible. For this purpose, housing, education and other arrangements will have to be looked into. Besides the Scheduled Castes, the most unfortunate people are the nomadic tribes. The interests of these tribes also have to be advanced as much as possible, like the *bhangis* or the scavengers amongst the Scheduled Castes, the nomads among the tribals are the most neglected, and therefore it is absolutely essential that their condition is improved and that they are made to settle at proper places and proper means of livelihood offered to them.

In respect of both these unfortunate classes, Government appointed two committees. We have now received the report of the committee appointed to find out which were the nomadic classes and what special steps should be taken for improving their lot. The report of that committee has been received and it is under examination. So far as the scavengers are concerned, another sub-committee has been appointed. As hon. Members might have noted from this morning's papers, the Chairman, Shri Malkani, has promised that that report would be submitted as early as possible.

Some hon. Members suggested that special grants should be given. Government are anxious to improve the lot of these nomads and the *bhangis* and therefore, may I assure the House that the Government are fully alive to their duties in respect of these specially unfortunate classes.

Something was stated about the multi-purpose blocks. Government fixed the multi-purpose blocks after considering the views of the State Governments and after taking into consideration the condition of the places where the blocks have been situated. We are anxious that the largest measure of benefit is made available to these people, because they are special blocks and not merely the ordinary community blocks. We are also anxious that there should be as large a tribal touch to the work of these multi-purpose blocks and the Ministry has been paying Rs. 15 lakhs out of the Rs. 27 lakhs to each of these blocks which I believe are about 43 or 44. In any case, we are anxious to see that their condition improves and that the blocks are located—as they have been located—at places where the conditions of the tribals are extremely bad and extremely deplorable. That is the reason why their location was fixed after full consideration.

Now, I would like to make a reference to some other points. It was pointed out by an hon. Member opposite that promotions from Grade III to Grade II were not being properly attended to, and my hon. friend went to the extent of quoting from what can be called a confidential document. I am extremely sorry that this was done, because, as you and I and all of us are aware, we are anxious and it is our duty to see that Government servants are absolutely efficient and absolutely honest and, may I add, their discipline is also to be maintained at all costs. If, for example, our confidential documents go into the hands of other persons through these Government servants, may I say, in all humility, that it is a complete

undermining of discipline. Therefore, I would like that all of us cooperate in seeing that what is confidential is maintained confidential at all costs.

Secondly on merits, in this case, the matter was extremely simple. It was a decision taken by my Ministry after consulting the other Ministries and the U.P.S.C. Let it be understood very clearly. Whenever there was going to be any promotion from Grade III to Grade II, we fixed two avenues; one avenue for those who could claim promotion on the ground of merit or on ground of seniority. The second avenue was through a limited departmental examination. That was open to all. The U.P.S.C. held this examination and afterwards, we had two lists before us. One list was on the basis of their seniority and on the basis of their merit. The other was on the basis of the results of this limited competitive departmental examination.

We divided the number of posts so far as promotions were concerned into two; say, 20 from one group and 20 from the other. It was not exactly 20. There is absolutely nothing wrong in that, so far as the division on a fifty-fifty basis in respect of vacancies for promotion is concerned. We are following this system every year. I would submit there is nothing wrong so far as departmental candidates or others are concerned. In holding such an examination also, it is a very important point, because whenever an examination is held, naturally we find out the merit. Therefore, we gave opportunities to those who claim promotion on the ground of...

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What is this fifty-fifty basis?

**Shri Datar:** It means on an equal basis. If there are 100 posts, 50 go to one and 50 to the other. I hope I am clear to the learned professor. So, there was nothing wrong in that.



**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** When it has come to our notice—even if the document was secret—that it is alleged that the Ministry of Finance has written to the Home Ministry giving certain irregularities in the appointments, we would like to know the real position now.

**Shri Datar:** That is what I have explained. We have examined the whole question quite carefully.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Is there any difference of opinion between the two Ministries?

**Shri Datar:** No. They merely expressed a particular view which we had already examined and on which we had come to a decision in consultation with all Ministries and the U.P.S.C. Thereafter, if some Ministry feels some doubt or wants some clarification, naturally we go into the whole thing. We came to the conclusion that what was done was perfectly equitable. Under those circumstances, so far as such a decision is concerned, that decision has to be accepted gracefully by all, because it is equitable. I am extremely sorry that the matter was raised here and the contents of a confidential document were read out here by an hon. Member. Whatever it is, I have explained the whole thing.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Is it a fact that in the seniority list, one who had joined Grade III service in 1955 was given the number 666 whereas one who joined later was given the number 12?

**Shri Datar:** At this stage I cannot exactly say about any particular instance, but may I point out that it is quite likely that a man who passes the departmental examination and comes high, even though he is junior to the other category, is entitled to that place. I would not like to go further into this matter because the decision that we have taken is based on equity and in the interests of all the persons concerned. (*Interruptions*).

Another point was that, so far as anti-corruption cases are concerned, we ought not to have, what is known as special judges and, secondly, we should have a summary procedure in respect of them both. May I point out that the question of combating corruption was examined by a Committee consisting of hon. Members of Parliament, I believe round about 1950 or 1951—I do not exactly remember the particular year—and they made a suggestion that in such cases it would be better to have special judges. And special judges are appointed on account of their long experience. The procedure is also simplified to a certain extent without undermining the requirements of the law of justice. That is the reason why special judges are appointed. When, for example, an officer has been put on trial specially on a criminal charge like criminal misconduct or corruption, then it would not be proper to have what is known as summary trial. Summary trials are meant for certain minor or petty kind of offences. Here when the whole officer's career is itself involved, and especially when we go to the criminal courts as the man is likely to suffer not only in money but also in prestige, it was considered advisable that we should have what is known as an ordinary but simplified procedure, not going through the commitment proceedings, trial courts and others, consistent with the requirements of justice.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Why do you not have it all along the line?

**Shri Datar:** I come to my last point. An hon. Member, Shri Goray made a reference to certain police firings, but the Deputy Speaker gave the ruling that that question could not be gone into. But, in the course of his speech, he made reference to two allegations and brought in a picture also. Now I am making a reference to those two. So far as these two points are concerned, may I point out that these allegations are entirely wrong, entirely unfounded. The allegation made by a particular Lady Principal of a

Marathi Training College was un-  
founded and was inspired by others.  
So far as the other case is concerned,  
it was still more unfortunate.

**Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad):** May I  
know the source of the Minister's  
information?

**Shri Datar:** My source of informa-  
tion is the highest source of informa-  
tion the State Government, and we  
depend upon the State Government,  
who act impartially in all these  
matters.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** That Govern-  
ment is a party.

**Shri Datar:** However, the unfortu-  
nate allegation was that a picture of  
Shivaji the Great was burnt by  
certain persons against the agitation.

**Shri Basappa:** That is entirely false  
propaganda on their side.

**Shri Datar:** Yes, that is entirely  
false propaganda. May I point out  
that these stories are altogether in-  
correct? They have been verified.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** On a point  
of order. This was not allowed by  
the Chair.

**Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-  
Indians):** The Deputy-Speaker did  
not allow that question to be raised.

**Shri Datar:** But the hon. Member  
did refer to it.

**Shri Basappa:** The mischief has  
been done. Something has to be done  
to reply to it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister  
himself mentioned that the hon.  
Deputy-Speaker did not allow these

incidents to be raised. In spite of  
that, it has been referred to. Now  
there are only two courses open, either  
to expunge it from the record, or ask  
the press not to publish it. But it is  
too late now. Also, the public ought  
not to be put in the wrong. So, Gov-  
ernment has also to express its own  
views. Hon. Members may agree or  
may not agree with the correctness of  
the information, but Government has  
its own source of information.

**Shri Datar:** So far as this letter is  
concerned....

**Shri P. N. Singh:** We want one  
information.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir.

**Shri Datar:** I was extremely sorry  
that this particular propaganda news  
was unfortunately made reference to.  
Those stories are altogether incorrect.  
May I further add that this has been  
verified by a number of pressmen at  
Yellur village by making enquiries of  
their own. So far as Shivaji is con-  
cerned, he is such a great leader of  
India, he is held in the utmost rever-  
ence not only in Bombay, not only in  
Mysore but in the whole of India,  
and, therefore, the slightest insult on  
such a great personality will be visited  
not only with the greatest disfavour  
but with the greatest punishment?

Therefore I made a reference to  
these two for the purpose of removing  
the wrong impression that is likely to  
arise in the minds either of the hon.  
Members of this House or of people  
outside.

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18.35½ hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March  
25, 1960/Chaitra 5, 1882 (Saka).*

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