

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 19th November, 1969 (18th Kartik, 1891 [Saka])

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAISING OF VOLUNTEER FORCE

*61. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY : DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : • •

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI :

SHRI PLAMBER DAS: SHRI PREM MANOHAR : SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS:

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marxist Communist Party of West Bengal has decided to raise 55,000 volunteers and train them; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government to such types of volunteer forces being raised by political parties?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to information available with Central Government, the CPM in West Bengal are organising a trained volunteer corps of 50,000 persons. We have requested the State Government to furnish a report.

(b) There can be no objection to any political party having its own volunteers for legitimate purposes. The Government, however, view with deep concern the activities of a volunteer organisation which leads to a sense of insecurity or disharmony or lawlessness.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has already admitted that any political party should not utilise such forces for creating disharmony in the society? In this connection I want to know from the Government, particularly with reference to the C. P. (M), which is a partner in the United Front Government and whose Deputy

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri A. G. Kulkarni.

"•" 1—41 R.S./69

Chief Minister holds the portfolio of the Home Department in the Government of West Bengal, whether they are aware of an authoritative report in the press that so many murders have taken place. There have been about 1,600 criminal cases withdrawn by this Home Minister. Some 70,000 hectares of land have been taken forcible possession of from its rightful owners. In this connection I would like to get corrected if I am wrong. Even the Home Minister has advised the Secretary in the Home Department, one Mr. Sunil Chandra Roy, that the procedure for recruitment to the new police force should be that the volunteers should come from these volunteer forces. I know that any political party can organise such a force. But does the Government not view with very seriousness and anxiety a Government organising such a force for creating disharmony in the country? May I know what the Government propose to do in this matter?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to persuade the hon'ble Member not to confuse both the issues because, as I said, every political party has a right to have its own voluntary organisation for legitimate purposes. In this case the claim of the C. P. (M) is that they are organising this volunteer corps for helping them in implementing their political programme and party policies. Now it is also a fact that the law and order situation in West Bengal is becoming difficult on the admission of even the parties in the United Front. At the same time unless I have a report from the State Government—I will link up both the things—it will be difficult for me to give an opinion on the voluntary organisations as such.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: This is tight rope walking.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I do not understand the Central Government saying that they must first receive a report from the State Government though constitutionally it might be quite correct. When the Chief Minister is offering Satyagraha against his own Government, the Home Ministry, I do not understand what other type of report the Central Government wants. Apart from that I particularly want to draw his attention . .

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: That is in the press. He has not referred to the Central Government that they are offering Satyagraha. • •

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: . . . It is not a complacent view.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I see your point. Things have gone to the extent that the Chief Minister has to offer Satyagraha. What more information does the hon'ble Member want from me ?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, my question is different. I have only highlighted the point that the Central Government wants a report on that. It is said that the Chief Minister himself is offering Satyagraha which shows in what dire conditions he finds himself. It is a difficult thing there. Apart from this, I want to know from the Government very specifically about a report from there and his attitude towards political parties raising volunteer corps. May I know whether in this way we are going to encourage the feeling in this country that we are one, that this nation is composed of people with a strong national character? How does the Home Minister think that by organising such fissiparous volunteer forces we can create such a feeling? I have got a photo here showing Mr. Pramod Das Gupta taking parade of the volunteer force in uniform. This is the way in this country volunteer forces are being organised. May I know, whether in this way a feeling of oneness a feeling of national character, will be developed in the larger interest of the nation? I want a categorical reply from the Home Minister. How does he think on this ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as my thinking is concerned, I have made it very clear. I understand the resentment of the hon'ble Member. I can say that I share it. But he must also tell me as to what I should do. There is a constitutionally formed Government there. It has the support of the Legislature. At the same time we know that among the political parties who have gone into forming this Government with them there are certainly some differences in this matter.

Sir, we are also analysing the situation in West Bengal and when we come to the conclusion that the matter is certainly reaching a serious stage, we will first of all discuss this matter with the Chief Minister himself.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: It is surprising for us that the hon'ble Home Minister should come forward before this House and say that the Chief Minister of the West Bengal Government himself is offering Satyagraha. This shows what the situation is. Is that all we have to understand ? That we have understood from the papers. I would like to know whether...

SHRI G. H. VALIMOHMED MOMIN : What is your question ?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: There is the Chairman to control. Why do you control ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put your question.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Therefore, Sir, it is a serious matter. A situation in West Bengal has arisen where several thousand crimes have been committed, political murders have been committed and all sorts of illegal things have been done ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Therefore, I want to know what action the Home Minister has so far taken in the matter (i) of political murders, (ii) against illegal occupation of lands belonging to other parties, (iii) what action he has taken against quasi-military organisations being set up in this country, particularly in West Bengal. All these are very serious matters of law and order in which the Government of India and this House are very seriously concerned. Therefore, it is for the Home Minister to tell us what exactly is the situation in West Bengal. How are they going about it ? It is a vulnerably situated State. We must be allowed to know something about what is happening in West Bengal. Sir, it simply cannot be brushed aside. Therefore, will he categorically make a statement about (i) illegal occupation of land, (ii) political murders, (iii) quasi-military organisation being set up, and (iv) the Chief Minister himself offering Satyagraha in the matter of law and order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I have already stated, merely describing a situation is one thing and finding a way out to deal with it is another thing.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Both have to be tackled in this House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly, there are some limitations under which we are functioning in this House. I am not a dictator. I can understand your anger about it. But I may say... (Interruption by Shri N- Sr; Rama Reddy) I said I share your resentment also in this matter. We will have to be rather receptive in this matter I have said the conditions there are what they are. But at the same time we know, as you yourself very rightly

Pointed out, that at the Chief Minister himself has gone to the extent of offering Satyagraha. This shows that certain situations are developing there. We will have to wait and watch.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has any information whether this force of 50 thousand volunteers is armed or unarmed. If it has any arms, what is the nature of these arms? Secondly, when he says that it is being used or it is being set up for the legitimate objectives of the Marxist Party, is wrecking the Constitution, one of the legitimate objectives of the Party or not and is this whole force to be used for that legitimate objective? What has the Home Minister to say about it? There is also a JINI report about Madras on the same subject that a force of 300 armed volunteers has been set up by the Marxist Party there. May I know whether the Government is aware of it? Lastly, I would like to know what the Home Minister has to say about the Nehru Brigade which is being set up in Delhi by Mrs. Subhadra Joshi and some of her companions presumably for supporting the Prime Minister during her struggle with the Congress.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Also something about the RSS!

(interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question does not arise.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the information about arms or weapons that are being used by this voluntary force of the CPM is concerned, my only information is that they use lathis as used by the RSS. The hon. Member wanted to know about that. About the use of other weapons, etc. I have no evidence to show that they are doing something else, though allegations are made to the contrary.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Are people murdered with the help of those lathis.

(Interruptions)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know that; murders are committed with the help of spears and other weapons, but whether those weapons are used or not, I will have to be very careful in making statements. As far as voluntary organisations are concerned, I think all sorts of allegations are made by one group against another. As he is making allegations against voluntary organisations, some other Member may get up and make

allegations against the RSS also. I do not think people living in glasshouses should try to throw stones at others.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Sir, I seek your protection. This is a very wrong and mischievous way of giving answers. I do not make any allegation. I only asked the hon. Minister whether wrecking the Constitution was one of the legitimate objectives of the Marxist Party and for that purpose this volunteer force is alleged to be raised. That is number one. Number two is that I wanted to ask him...

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, what is he doing? Why are you permitting him to make a speech?

(Interruptions)

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: I know that the hon. Member is anxious to flatter the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Sir, why does the Home Minister make allegations? Why does he not give a straight answer to a straight question?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि सवालों का जवाब देते हुए कोई मंत्री कहे कि तुम दूसरों के ऊपर क्यों आक्षेप करते हो जब तुम खुद वैसा काम करते हो? यह सरकार का कौनसा अधिकार नहीं है। सरकार को केवल यह जवाब देना है कि हाँ यह सही है या गलत है। जब माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या सुभद्रा जोशी नेहरू ब्रिगेड के नाम पर कोई बोलन्टियर कोर बना रही है, तो उसका उत्तर ऐसा था कि सरकार को देना चाहिये और इससे ज्यादा यही कर सकते हैं कि जनसंघ के या आर० एस० एस० के बारे में उनके पास कोई फर्दर इन्फार्मेशन है तो दे सकते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि चूंकि आर० एस० एस० ऐसा कर रही है इसलिये दूसरे ऐसा कर रहे हैं...

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Instead of giving a straight answer, Sir, he is making allegations.

श्री राजनारायण : सरकार येस या नो में उत्तर देना सीखें। अगर सरकार इस तरह से इवेसिव और लेन्थी उत्तर देना चाहेगी तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि सुदन की कार्यवाही शांतिपूर्वक चलने में बाधा पड़ेगी।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: You are not directing him for any reply ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already given the answer. Now Shri Jagat Narain.

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सवालों का जवाब देते हुए वजीर साहब ने यहां पर कुछ ऐसा कहा कि बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं, तो क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या वह बाजेंह तौर पर बतायेंगे कि यह वालंटियर कोर और मार्क्सवादियों की ज्यादतियों की वजह से है या किसी और वजह से वह सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का वहां पर अपना इन्टेलिजेन्स डिपार्टमेंट है तो क्या उस इन्टेलिजेन्स के जरिये सरकार को इल्म है कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने उस मार्क्सवादी वालंटियर कोर को रुपये या हथियारों से मदद की है या नहीं की है और अगर की है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसके मुताल्लिक क्या एक्शन लेना चाहती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned, he asked the purpose of the Satyagraha by the Chief Minister and other people. I have not got any definite information; I only read some press reports about it.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: That is why you are making allegations against others, because you have no information.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You think you alone have got the fundamental right of making allegations against others.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Sir, the Home Minister has no business to say that he is making an allegation. I would appeal to you to correct him. Otherwise the business of the House would be impossible to be carried on. The Home

Minister has no business to make allegations. The hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to ask a question. The Home Minister must give a straight answer and not make allegations.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, इसमें आपका डायरेक्शन क्या है। आप कुछ डायरेक्ट तो करें। यह सवाल पूछा गया कि क्या नेहरू ब्रिगेड के नाम पर दिल्ली में कोई अर्ध सैन्य संगठन बन रहा है। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर वह हाँ या नहीं में नहीं दे रहे हैं।

He has said that those who are living in glass-houses should not throw stones at others. This is not a reply. (Interruptions)
What is this nonsense

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should not try to expand the scope of this question. Let us confine ourselves to the question.

श्री जगत नारायण : मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has asked me about the purpose for which the Chief Minister was making the Satyagraha. I said I have information that he is making the Satyagraha because local conditions have become rather serious and he thinks that as Chief Minister he is responsible for the same. So he wants to make an appeal to the conscience of the people

श्री जगत नारायण : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह था कि उनके पास अपनी इन्टेलिजेन्स है, तो क्या उनकी इन्टेलिजेन्स से उनको मालूम हुआ है कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने इन मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टों को रुपयों से और हथियारों से मदद दी है या नहीं।

in his own State. That seems to be his purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already given the answer that whatever information he had he has given the same to this House.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : इस प्रश्न के (ब) भाग में एक जनरल सवाल है राजनैतिक पार्टियों द्वारा इस प्रकार के स्वयंसेवक दल बनाये जाने के बारे में। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के द्वारा जिन लेजिटिमेट कारणों से स्वयंसेवक दल बनाये

मये हैं उनके संबंध में स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार को उनकी इल्लेजिटिमेंट एक्टिविटीज के बारे में किसी प्रकार की जानकारी है ? अगर है तो ऐसी कौन सी सेवाएं हैं जो राजनैतिक दलों के द्वारा बनाई गई, लेकिन इल्लेजिटिमेंट काम करती है ? या इस संबंध में जानकारी का आधार केवल प्रादेशिक सरकारें हैं ? अगर प्रादेशिक सरकारें इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी देना नहीं चाहती तो केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय इस मामले में अवहाय क्यों है ?

SHRI Y. B. (HAVAN : I have said before and I would like to repeat it for the information of the hon. Member. I have said that there are certain volunteer corps and organisations against whom allegations have been made. But making allegations is one thing and making a statement on the basis of evidence is another thing and, naturally, the House would expect me, while making a statement, that I should make a responsible statement based on certain evidence. But I have no evidence against any body.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling in that.

SHRI Y. B. (HAVAN : I do not want to go

श्री राजनारायण : आप ने सही रूलिंग दी मगर वे फालो नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री पीताम्बर दास : श्रीमन्, मैं उस दल से संबंधित हूँ जिस के डा० महावीर है। अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने "थोइंग स्टोन्स" की बात डा० महावीर को कही। मैं उन्हें यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनसंघ का कोई वालिन्टियर कोर नहीं है। जो वालिन्टियर कोर मिनिस्टर साहब के दिमाग में है वह वालिन्टियर कोर भारतीय जनसंघ के जन्म के बहुत पहले से ही मौजूद है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा वालिन्टियर कोर जनसंघ के पास है जिस के संबंध में उन्होंने यह बात कही है।

into this. He knows what I have in my mind.

SHRI PITAMPAR DAS : I want to correct you; You must not have any wrong notion about this. It is a Sangli.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, if you want me to answer that question I am prepared to answer that. Whether the Jana Sangh is giving cover to the RSS, or the RSS is giving cover to the Jana Sangh, I really do not know that. But we know the history of it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already

श्री प्रेम मनोहर : संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार में जितने दल बंगाल में इस समय हैं वे सारे के सारे दल अपने अपने वालिन्टियर कोर चला रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि इस समय बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी का जो दल है वह सारे बंगाल में एक टैरर फोर्स का काम कर रहा है। अगर कोई आदमी एक दो दिन के लिए कलकत्ते जाता है तो वह स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देख सकता है। तो मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इस बात की सूचना है कि मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के आदमी 10 और 15 की तादाद में लाठियां लेकर और गले में लाल रूमाल बांधकर रात के 9 और 10 बजे के दरमियान स्टेशनों के चक्कर लगाने हैं। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि उनके पास यह पैसा कहाँ से आया है जिसकी बजट से उन्होंने 50 हजार की संख्या में वालिन्टियर कोर बंगाल में खड़ी कर दी है।

answered the earlier part of this question. As far as the latter part of the question about financing is concerned, I have no information.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: The Home Minister is correct when he says that every political party has a right to have a volunteer corps. But it seems the volunteer corps that are being raised there in West Bengal are not strictly volunteer corps, and if I may remind the Home Minister, the Chief Minister of the State is not only intending to offer Satyagraha but has also said this—I am quoting his words—"Ami mookhya mantri tint; Ami moorkha tmntri". Translated, it reads "I am not the Chief Minister of West Bengal but I am a foolish Minister". I do not know, but I am sure you will bring this to show the anxiety that is being

expressed not only by the citizens of this country but by the Chief Minister himself. Even three CPI supporters have been murdered recently by the CPM volunteer corps. That is the case with SSP friends and Forward Block friends. So it is not that he knows it only from newspapers. He has his own agencies also. Of course I am against Central intervention. There is no doubt about it. You have no right to do it. It is unconstitutional. It should not be done under any circumstances. But is it not proper under the Constitution also to discuss with the Ministers concerned including the Home Minister, who is responsible for raising this brigade or this volunteer corps, so that the anxiety that is being expressed by the country as a whole can go home to the Home Minister and the Chief Minister and something could be done before the situation deteriorates further?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am very glad the hon. Member has taken a very constructive attitude while raising this question. It is very good because I certainly share the concern that he has about the situation in West Bengal. I do not say that this volunteer corps is being used for creating some sort of anarchic conditions in the State. But these allegations are also there. And when the Chief Minister himself is expressing concern in this matter, there must be some basis to it. Now, when the Chief Minister himself has gone to this extent, it means that he has recognised the situation. He has taken cognizance of the matter and he wants to act in the matter. So, in this matter, really speaking, we should try to help the Chief Minister in the manner in which he wants us to help him. The other thing the hon. Member said and rightly said was that I cannot interfere, or I should not interfere or intervene. He is very much right about it. In this matter, as I mentioned in the beginning, we would like to discuss the matter with the Chief Minister at the proper time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy. We have taken about half an hour now on this question. After he has put the question, and the answer given, I shall pass on to the next question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I am here and my party is involved in this question. They are making wrong insinuations and so at least I must be given a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Sir, it is not just a volunteer corps. It is a paramilitary force. It is reported that arms have been smuggled into West Bengal from China. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to see how these smuggled arms could reach the hands of this volunteer corps, arms which are used against the people in that part of our country, and day in and day out we hear that political murders are taking place. Workers belonging to PSP and CPI have been beaten to death in West Bengal. I would like to know what steps the Government of India is going to take to prevent such things happening there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, Sir, I have said that the situation is very serious there. Political murders and inter-party clashes are increasing in numbers. *Gttraos* also are increasing, and I expect the Chief Minister to act firmly in this matter.

I have given this memorandum to the Rajyapal and I am ready to place it on the

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जिस आदमी ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में सी० पी० एम० के बारे में सबसे पहले आवाज उठाई, जो गवर्नर से मिल चुका है और सब से वहाँ पर मिल चुका है। क्या उसे अगर सरकार नहीं सज्जने देती ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had not called you. We have already taken half an hour on this question.

Tabic of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप नीरेन घोष को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत देते हैं तो मुझे भी दीजियेगा क्योंकि मैं आपके जरिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सज्जेशन देना चाहता हूँ। हमने राज्यपाल को इस संबंध में एक मैमोरेन्डम दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the House want that one question should take up the whole Question Hour?

SHRI RAJNARAIN: It is not a question of one question and one hour. It is the question of the whole country going to dogs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let u& have • half-an-hour **discussion** on **this**.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Sir, I have been standing to put a question and make some suggestion. The announcement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to offer *Satyagraha* has certainly created some complicated constitutional issues. When the Chief Minister is empowered under the Constitution to dismiss his Home Minister, if the Chief Minister is going to behave in that way, is the Central Government not going to advise the Chief Minister that is not the way to proceed?

श्री राजनारायण : आज देश सी० पी० एम० के जरिये जहनुम में जा रहा है और इसीलिए श्रीमन् हम आपके सामने एक प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री नीरेन घोष : हमारा भी एक प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा पहले है क्योंकि हमने पहले कहा है। मैं आपके द्वारा घर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order. In questions there is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : यह कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री सभापति : जैसे चल रहा है।

श्री राजनारायण : इन दो आइज आफ दी हाउस, घर मंत्री नी हाउस में गलत सूचना दे रहे हैं और इसीलिए हमें सदन को उसके संबंध में बतलाना चाहिये। हमने इस संबंध में घर मंत्री को तार भेजा और वह तार उन्हें मिला होगा। हमने हाथी जी को भी तार भेजा और उन्हें भी मिला होगा।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज सिट डाउन।

श्री राजनारायण : इसके बाद आप हमको इजाजत दे देंगे

श्री सभापति : नो, नो। Please sit down.
Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREV GHOSH: I emphatically repudiate all the insinuations and allegations that have been made. That is number one. Now I would like to know whether the Government is aware that it is the *bemmi* lands which have been seized by the peasantry under the policy sanctioned by the United Front Government as their own, and is the Government also aware that Shri Jagjivan Ram has said

at a meeting that these lands rightly belong to the peasants, lands which were seized and grabbed by the landlords, and that the peasants can rightly take them?

May I know whether Government is aware that more than 30 persons of our party have died?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise here. I rule this out of order. Next question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is unfair; I must protest against this. I strongly protest against this. I only try to elicit information and still ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. K. KAUL: Sir, on a point of order. After the question hour is over whatever the hon. Member has said should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question; Mr. Chandrasekharan.

OBSERVANCE OF MOURNING* ON THE PASSING AWAY OF DR. HO CHI MINH

*6a. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH
BRAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India observed mourning on the passing away of Dr. Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam; and

(b) whether any of the State Governments observed mourning and/or declared holiday on the passing away of the above named leader, and if so, which are those State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI: (a) and (b) As a mark of respect to late Dr. Ho Chi Minh, flags were flown at half mast in Delhi on 9th September 1969 and the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations were instructed to take similar action in the State capitals. According to the information received from the State Governments, the Governments of Kerala and West Bengal had declared holidays on 4th and 6th September 1969 respectively as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Ho Chi Minh.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri K. Chandrasekharan.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I would like to know whether the Government of India have formulated any broad general policy in regard to observance of mourning by the Government of India and State Governments on the death of Heads of States and important persons of other nations of the world and if so whether any circular in this regard has been sent by the Government of India to the various States

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: The Government of India has laid down certain rules for observing holiday and things when Head of a State dies. After the death of Dr. Ho Chi Minh the External Affairs Ministry informed the Home Ministry to fly the flags half mast on the day, the day of the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh and the Home Ministry issued a circular to the State Governments and Union Territories to fly the flags half mast.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I would like to know from the Government whether in the case of mourning for different personalities of the different nations of the world the Government of India adopts different standards and dissimilar positions in regard to declaration of holiday and other types of mourning and I would like to know what exactly is the standard by which this type of mourning was adopted for Dr. Ho Chi Minh.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA As the hon. Deputy Minister informed the House the Ministry of External Affairs has laid down the ceremonials to be observed in the event of death of Heads of foreign States, their accredited representatives and other diplomatic officers including vice attaches in India, this is a regular thing; there is no distinction made as far as the ceremonials are concerned.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: I want to know from the Government what were the reasons for a departure in this case and attending the funeral in North Vietnam. The people and the Government of North Vietnam have never shown any sympathy in our national mournings. As far as I know no person of any status from that country came when our respected leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Dr. Zakir Husain, died. None came from there. I do not know if the Consul-General here came or not. In view of this what was the reason why you went

out of your way to send a senior Minister to the funeral there? I want to know whether you have sent similar delegates on similar sad occasions to other countries. After all, North Vietnam have been showing you enmity consistently; they showed it at the time of the Chinese invasion. So what are the reasons for departure in this case?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Our relations with North Vietnam have always been friendly and we wish to maintain those relations on a friendly level. As far as the question of sending representatives is concerned, that is always decided on the merits of each question, it is not a question of reciprocating; it is not a question like "I came for our mourning and who did not come. Whenever a particular situation arises we have to consider that situation and whatever appears best in the judgment of the Government in that particular situation is done, [this is a question of judgment by the Government; it is not a question of reciprocation or tilting like that. Government will have to judge the situation; on the particular time and whatever the Government decides in its best judgment that will have to be observed]

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा पाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के निधन पर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निधन पर डा० जाकिर हुसैन के निधन पर...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask the Minister whether the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal asked for permission to represent the West Bengal Government at the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh, whether this request was forwarded by him to the External Affairs Ministry and whether in future he would allow the State Governments to be represented individually at all such funerals? This is very important and I would like it to be answered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not aware at the present moment whether any such request was received but normally speaking no other representative except the representative of the Government of India is allowed in the case of Heads of States of friendly powers.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: May I know whether the Left Communist Party either from West Bengal or from Kerala applied to the Government of India for permission to go and attend the funeral along with the Government of India's representative in Hanoi? Secondly, may I know whether the Government of India took any exception when a departure was made by the West Bengal and Kerala Governments and they observed a full-fledged mourning as if one of their own leaders had died in India, as if their Chief Minister in Kerala had died? May I know whether any exception was taken by the Government and if so in what manner, whether by writing or orally or whether Mr. Cavanagh let them know that his decision on the matter was final?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as I am aware, no such request was made but we will find out again from the Ministry of External Affairs whether they received any such request or not.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: What about the other point as to whether any exception was taken by the Government of India to the way the mourning was observed by them? My point is very important. The West Bengal Government and the Kerala Government have observed mourning for a 'reign dignitary' in that way. They are States in our country. They are not a separate nation. If they were a separate nation, I would have no objection. May I know whether any exception was taken by the Government of India to the behaviour of these two Governments so far as the observance of mourning on the passing away of foreign dignitaries is concerned?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, on a point of order, the question probably does not arise at all in view of the fact that the giving of a holiday to the State Governmental Services is completely within the State Government's duty and function of a State Government to give a holiday. The Central Government has absolutely no duty to advise the State Government, in view of the fact that it will be an encroachment on the State's duty.

MR. CHATLMAN: Please answer.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As has been mentioned in the main reply, a circular was issued by the Government of India to various State Governments and

Union territories requesting them to fly the flags at half-mast on the 9th September, which was the day of the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh. After that we have issued no instructions and whatever was done, apart from the flying of flags at half-mast on the 9th September, is, according to us, not proper.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि क्या पंडित जवाहरलाल जी के निधन पर, श्री लाल बहादूर जी के निधन पर, डा० आकिर हुसैन राष्ट्रपति के निधन पर उत्तरी वियतनाम में कोई प्रतिनिधि आया था? और आया था तो उस की क्या हैसियत थी? एक बात, और दूसरी बात में इसी के साथ साथ यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक विदेशी मामलों का संबंध है, उस में विदेशी नेताओं से रिश्ता क्या हो इस का संबंध हर राज्य से अलग अलग रहेगा या इस का संबंध केन्द्र से रहेगा क्योंकि यह बहुत ही फंडामेंटल प्वाइंट एराइज हुआ है। मान लीजिए कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार है चंद्रभानु गुप्त की, वह अगर वाशिंगटन में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो वहाँ के कामों में मदद करने के लिए मांग करेगी या मान लीजिए कि अगर माओ त्से तुंग मर जाय तो यह कहेंगे कि बंगाल की सरकार अपना काम बंद कर रही है, क्या यही होगा?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमारे देश के महान् नेताओं की जब मृत्यु हुई और उनके जो दाह संस्कार किये गये उस में बाहर के कई देशों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं आये (Interruption) मैं बोल रहा हूँ और इस लिए आप सुनिये। उस में उत्तरी वियतनाम के भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं आये। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, उन के देश के प्रतिनिधि जो हमारे देश में हैं वह स्टेट फ्यूनरल में अवश्य शामिल होते रहे हैं और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, इस में हमें यह बात नहीं सोचनी पड़ती कि किस देश ने क्या किया और किस देश ने क्या नहीं किया। हमें तो यह देखना पड़ता है कि जो परिस्थिति इस समय है उस में हमारे देश के हित में क्या है और जो बात हमारे देश के हित में होती है

उस के अनुसार ही हम निर्णय करते हैं। इस के लिए हम को यह देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि किस ने क्या किया और किस ने क्या नहीं किया। परिस्थिति के हिसाब से ही हम निर्णय करते हैं और इसी प्रकार हम आगे भी निर्णय लेते रहेंगे।

श्री गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर : मैं एक सवाल आप की इजाजत से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : बहुत सवाल हो गये हैं अब नहीं। Next question.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : I want to submit that you have allowed three questions with the American viewpoint and I want to put one from the human point of view . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more. Next question.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, सवाल के दूसरे अंश का उत्तर नहीं हुआ कि क्या विदेशी संबंधों में केन्द्र की एक नीति नहीं रहेगी और राज्यों की उन के लिए अलग अलग नीति रहेगी ?

श्री सभापति : उत्तर आगया है।

COCHIN SHIPYARD

•63. SHRI K. DAMODARAN :f

SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical report on the second ship-building yard at Cochin has since been approved by Government;

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the report;

(c) when the actual construction of the shipyard is expected to commence; and

(d) the time by when it will be completed?

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri K. Damodaran.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have approved the Revised Project Report prepared by M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., of Japan for the Cochin Shipyard. It envisages the construction of a building dock, for ships upto 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock for ships upto 85,000 DWT. The estimated cost of the Shipyard is Rs. 45.42 crores.

(c) and (d) Even prior to the receipt of the Revised Project Report, preparatory works like acquisition of land and soil surveys, provision of water and electricity, diversion of road etc had already been taken in hand and are in progress. Action has also been initiated to enter into an agreement with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., covering technical collaboration, consultancy and assistance to be rendered by them in the construction of the Shipyard. A project organisation will also be set up shortly and the actual construction is expected to commence in 1970-71. The work will be progressed on the basis of the allocation of funds from year to year. It is too early to state when the project will be completed.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN : We have been hearing about this project for the last ten or twelve years and I do not know why it is still being delayed till 1970-71. May I know what is the employment potential of the whole project and how many will be employed in 1970-71 ? How much of the whole estimated amount will be spent in the first year ?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH : The estimated expenditure is Rs. 45.42 crores and for this year it is estimated to be Rs. 1 crore. Now, this project has been approved by the Cabinet. Next year when all the preliminary works are completed we will start the work. We propose to spend about Rs. 40 crores in four to five years.

SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR : This question has been before Parliament for the last ten or twelve years. Will the Government be prepared to give a definite assurance about the completion of this project ?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH : We are giving a definite assurance that the project has been approved and we are going to construct it. It would commence next

year. We propose to lay the keel of the first ship in 1973-74. It is a definite assurance. What more does he want?

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Mr. Chairman, we are all certainly thankful to the present hon. Ministers and to the previous hon. Minister, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, for finalising this project and getting it expedited at least to this extent. But may I submit to the Government that the expeditious way in which progress has been made, it is absolutely inadequate? May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the project report that has now been finalised in collaboration with the Japanese firm for the higher types of ships, any time limit has been fixed in regard to the completion of the work and the beginning of the work on the first ship in the Cochin shipyard?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH : As I have already stated in 1973-74 the keel of the first ship will be laid. It could only be laid when the construction is over. Regarding the revised estimate, ship construction is going on changing all over the world. Within the ships used to be 70,000 or 80,000 tonnes about five years ago now bigger ships of about four lakh tonnes are being constructed. The whole ship construction technology is changing. Where it used to be a riveted ship, now it is a welded ship. This is one of the most modern shipyards in the world.

♦64. [Transferred to the 26th November, 1969].

Re. STARRED QUESTION NO. 65

MR. CHAIRMAN : Regarding Question No. 65, I suggest subject to what the House decides that this question may not be put because you are having a discussion today. If that is agreeable, only the answer will be given. Otherwise I pass on to the next question.

SHRI M. N. KAUL : At any rate we are asking the question. But no right is guaranteed in regard to our speech on the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House decides, the question may be put. I have no objection.

श्री राजनारायण : इस क्वेश्चन की जगह पर क्वेश्चन नं० 69 ले लिया जाय। 69 जो कि प्रिवी पर्स वाला है वह ले लिया जाय। बड़ी शान्तिकारी सरकार है !

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिये ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, I am rising on a point of order. The Government have laid on the Table of the hon. House a statement regarding question No. 65. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have suggested to the House...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, you have allowed me to rise on a point of order. Then why Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is allowed to speak? I have not stated my point of order yet.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : He is referring to the statement which has not yet been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The Government of Gujarat...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : What is the position...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, please make Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let me know which rule is being violated so that the point of order may arise out of it. Otherwise during the Question Hour there are no points of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The question is very important. Government has given a statement regarding question No. 65.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : The Government has not yet laid the statement on the Table. How can a point of order arise immediately?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Until the question is put and the answer is given any other question cannot at all arise. He is referring to a document which cannot be referred to at this stage.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : That will have to be referred to. Otherwise how can he make his point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will be heard after that document is laid.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : How can Mr. Mishra or Mr. Chavda rise on a point of order without the statement being laid on the Table, I do not understand.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Suppose we have skipped question No. 65. The question has not been put. If the question has been put, then everything follows including his point of order. If the question is not being put, then the only point of order that can be raised is whether the question should be taken up or not.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : You have already allowed question No. 65. I am rising on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am ruling it out of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : You have not heard my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You put the question.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Question No. 65.

अहमदाबाद में दंगे

- * 65. डा० भाई महावीर : †
 श्री ए० जी० कुलकर्णी :
 श्री भूपेश गुप्त :
 श्री तिल्लई विल्ललन :
 श्री एस० शिवप्रकाशम् :
 सरदार डी० के० जाधव :
 श्री को० प० सुब्रह्मण्य मेनोन :
 श्री महेश्वर न. थ. कौल :
 श्री बाबुभाई एम० चिनाई :
 सरदार हरचरण सिंह कुगल :
 श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव :
 श्री के० खन्देश्वरन् :
 श्री एन० आर० मुनिस्वामी :
 श्री वाई० आदित्यरायण रेड्डी :
 सरदार नरेन्द्र सिंह ब्रार :
 श्री राजदारायण :
 श्री महेन्द्र कुमार मोहता :
 श्री ए० पी० खटर्जी :
 श्री गोडे मुराहरि :
 श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी :
 श्री कल्याण राय :

† The question* was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Bhai Mahavir.

श्री नन्द किशोर भट्ट :

श्री जगत नारायण :

श्री निरंजन वर्मा :

श्री एम० रत्नस्वामी :

श्री एम० बी० भद्रम् :

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद :

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र :

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

(क) अहमदाबाद में हाल में हुए दंगों के क्या कारण थे और इनमें जन-जन की कितनी हानि हुई, दंगों से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया अथवा देने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को दंगों की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में पूर्व सूचना थी; यदि हां, तो इन सूचनाओं के आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार ने इन दंगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच करवाई है अथवा करवाने का विचार रखती है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन दंगों में कोई विदेशी हाथ होने का सन्देह है; यदि हां, तो किस हद तक और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में सांप्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

AHMEDABAD RIOTS

- *65. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :
 SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :
 SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :
 SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN :
 SHRI S. SIVAPRAKASAM :
 SARDAR D. K. JADHAV :
 SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON :

[] English translation.

SHRI N. N. KAUL :
 SHRI HANUBHAI M. CHITANI :
 SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL :
 SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA :
 SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
 SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY :
 SHRI V. ADINARAYANA REDDY :
 SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH BRAHMA :
 SHRI I. AJNARAIN :
 SHRI H. K. MOHTA :
 SHRI L. P. CHATTERJEE :
 SHRI GODEY MURAHARI :
 SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE :
 SHRI KALYAN ROY :
 SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT :
 SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :
 SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA :
 SHRI S. RUTHNASWAMY :
 SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :
 SHRI T. A. AHMAD :
 SHRI I. OKANATH MISRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of the recent riots in Ahmedabad and the extent of damage/loss caused to life and property; the compensation which has been given or is proposed to be given to the victims;

(b) whether Government had prior information about the possibilities of the riots; if so, what action was taken on the basis of these reports;

(c) whether the Central Government or the State Government have conducted or propose to conduct an enquiry into these riots; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any foreign hands are suspected to have had a hand in these riots; if so, to what extent and what action is being taken to prevent such interference in future; and

(e) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to prevent communal clashes in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a), (c) and (d) A detailed statement on the subject, based on the reports received from the State Government, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix &XX; Annexure No. 5].

(b) While the Government were aware of the trends in Gujarat indicative of the prevalence of communal tension, there was no specific prior information about the possibility of riots at Ahmedabad.

(e) The problem was discussed in all its aspects by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council on 16th October, 1969, and the all party conference on 3rd and 4th November. The Government are of the view that a joint mass campaigning and education by all political parties in favour of communal amity and harmony will go a long way in strengthening the forces of goodwill and in preventing the outbreak of communal clashes in future. The Central Government also remain in constant touch with the State Governments to review the action taken by them to implement the agreed decisions.

†[गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री बाई० बी० चव्हाण):
 (क), (ग) और (घ) इस विषय पर राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर एक विस्तृत विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXX अनुपत्र संख्या 5]

(ख) हालांकि गुजरात में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव के प्रचलन की प्रदर्शक प्रवृत्तियों से सरकार अवगत थी, फिर भी अहमदाबाद में दंगे होने की सम्भावना के बारे में पहले से कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं थी।

(ङ) इस समस्या के समस्त पहलुओं पर 16 अक्टूबर, 1969 को राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की स्थायी समिति द्वारा तथा 3 और 4 नवम्बर को सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श किया गया। सरकार का मत है कि साम्प्रदायिक मेल-जोल तथा सद्भाव के लिए सभी राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से जनता में अभियान तथा शिक्षा, सद्भावना की शक्तियों को सबल बनाने और भविष्य में साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों को फैलने से रोकने में

†[] Hindi translation.

पर्याप्त सहायक सिद्ध होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहमति प्राप्त निर्णयों को कार्यरूप देने के लिए उनके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखती है।]

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Now my point of order. The hon. Home Minister has laid the statement. The statement says that the State Government has appointed a Commission headed by Shri Justice P. Jaganmohan Reddy of the Supreme Court and Shri Justice Nasserwanji K. Vakil and Shri Justice Akbar S. Sarol of the Gujarat High Court as members. If you look at the terms of reference, you will not allow this question. I am reading the terms of reference :

The Commission is to inquire into the causes and course of the communal disturbances which took place, etc.

Now the questioners have put the same question. It is a judicial Commission, and according to rule No. 238 of our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, a Member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. My submission is that whatever will be said here will influence the persons who will tender their evidence before the Commission and also the judicial Commission as a whole. That is why I want that you should give your ruling on this specific issue.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I contest* your point of order. My submission is that this does not arise.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : How can he contest ? Let there be a ruling first.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am opposing your point of order. My friend is very angry nowadays.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Now and then he has got the monopoly. That is why I get angry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This rule does not apply. First of all Parliament is quite competent to discuss any matter. It is quite competent. It is the sovereign right of Parliament. Nothing detracts from it. This is a fundamental question...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am ruling that «ut. Therefore, it is not necessary to hear your opposition. Rule 47(2) (xix) says : "it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any I

part of India". A Commission is not a court of law, and if at all, this question could be raised not at this stage but later when there is discussion. Now I want to have the views of the House whether you want that the question be taken up or you will accept my suggestion.

Anyway, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LABORATORIES

♦66. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the resignations of Shri Hari Narain, Director, National Research Laboratory and Shri Sidhu, Director, Regional Research Laboratory both situated at Hyderabad have been accepted by Government ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken about the renewal of contract of Shri H. A. B. Parpia, Director, Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore ; and

(c) who are the other Directors of the National Laboratories who resigned in 1968 and re.69 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Dr. B. R. Nijhawan, Director National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur resigned w.e.f. 23-8-1968 to accept a United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) appointment and the services of Shri M. M. Suri, Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur were replaced at the disposal of his parent office on 14-12-1968 on the expiry of his deputation to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

PROBE INTO DEATH OF NETAJI

•67. SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided not to conduct any flesh probe into the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Careful thought has been given to all aspects of the matter and it is found that there are several difficulties in undertaking any fresh enquiry. However, since a number of Members of Parliament have in a letter to the Prime Minister suggested a fresh enquiry, it is proposed to discuss the question with them in a meeting on the 20th November, 1969.

PENSIONERS RE-EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

*68. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III employees of the various Ministries, who are getting pension from the Central Government and are reemployed in Government Service ; and

(b) the reason for re-employing the pensioners in Government service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information as on 1-6-1969 in respect of all Ministries/Departments (except Ministries/Departments of Defence, Shipping and Transport, Industrial Development and Family Planning) is laid on the Table of the House. The remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

STATEMENT

Number of employees who are getting pension from the Central Government and are reemployed in Government service as on 1-6-1969.

Class I	Class II	Class III	Total	Reasons for re-employment
30	4	16	50	The re-employment was necessitated on grounds of public interest, due to shortage of qualified persons.

ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSES

♦69. Shri S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN :

SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI

KRISHAN KANT : SHRI NIRANJAN

VARMA : SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS

: SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 62 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the measures to implement the decision in regard to the abolition of privy purses and privileges of ex-rulers have since been worked out;

(b) if so, the broad details of those measures;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when Government propose to take a final decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Certain proposals on the subject have already been formulated. However, discussions with the rulers have not yet been concluded. It is hoped to complete this process, if possible, by the end of this year and to finalise decisions soon thereafter.

PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

♦70. SHRI A. D. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters are getting pension from Government from October* 1969;

(b) what is definition of a freedom fighter and what are the qualifications or getting a pension; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for the grant of pension to the freedom fighters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VADYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) A note giving the salient features of the scheme formulated by Government of India for the grant of pension to the freedom fighters with effect from 2nd October 1969 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Since the number of persons who will be eligible for pension under the scheme is not known at present, the expenditure involved cannot be stated now.

NOTE

The Government of India have decided to implement from 2nd October, 1969, a scheme for grant of pensions in deserving cases to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for a period of not less than five years and also to their families where the freedom fighters themselves are no longer alive. The pension, which will be for the life time of the recipient, will be sanctioned after taking into consideration the financial condition of the freedom fighters and/or their families, and the payments or benefits received by them from any State Government. The amount of pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter will not be less than Rs. 200 per month, and in the case of families it would vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. Only one member of the family will be eligible for pension. "Family" will include widow unmarried daughters and mother of the freedom fighter and sons in exceptional cases where it is proved that they were unable to establish themselves on account of the imprisonment of their father.

COMEX FESTIVAL IN DELHI

*71. DR. SALIG RAM :

SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :

DR. BHAI MAFIAVIR :

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA :

SHRI A. D. MANI :

SHRI RAM SAHAI :

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE :

SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

SHRI YELIA REDDY :

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI :

SHRI S. D. MISRA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons or societies which organised the recent Comex Festival in Delhi :

(b) whether the Ministry have given recognition to the Comex India Organisation and whether they had given any grants to this Festival ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the visiting youths complained of lack of proper amenities at the festival and there was rowdyism and instances of girls being threatened with molestation ;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard ; and

(e) what are Government's views about holding such festivals in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Festival was organised by Comex (India), a Voluntary Organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

When the organisers approached the Education Minister regarding financial assistance for the Commonwealth Youth Festival, they were informed that there was no budget provision for making a grant for such a purpose. However, the Minister agreed to give a token grant of Rs. 5,000 out of his Discretionary Fund.

There has been some adverse Press criticism about the inadequate arrangements made by the organisers and there was also a Press report about alleged act of rowdyism and teasing of girls. Apart from the Press report, no complaint from any source was sent to this Ministry. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to institute any Inquiry.

Government are not in favour of holding such Festivals unless these are properly organised and the host organisation is also well equipped to receive them and arrange the programme on a satisfactory basis.

BOOK NAMED "MAHARAJA"

*72. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recently published book named "Maharaja" written by Diwan Jarmani Dass;

(b) whether the author has revealed in the book the private lives of the rulers of erstwhile princely States of India;

(c) if so, whether Government of India consider that the book falls under obscene literature; and

(d) whether prior permission was sought by the author from the Government before publishing this book?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The book is under examination.

(d) No, Sir.

STATUE OF LALA LAJPAT RAI

*73. SHRI RIZAQ, RAM :
SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken by Government about the place where Lala Lajpat Rai's statue is to be erected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. JAMASWAMY) : No, Sir.

CORRESPONDENCE ON CHANDIGARH DISPUTE

*74 SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : SHRI
S. S. MARISWAMY : SHRI
DEVI SINGH : DR. B. N.
ANTANI : SHRI M.
RUTHNASWAMY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an exchange of letters in regard to the Chandigarh dispute between the State ; Sardar D.S. Pheruman who fasted unto death and the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi; and

(b) whether the correspondence will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy each of the letters dated 30th August, 5th September and 13th October 1960 from the Prime Minister to late Shri Lala Lajpat Singh Pheruman and of his letters dated 20th September, 9th October and 15th October 1969 to the Prime Minister is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 6.]

2—41 R.S./9

STATUTORY ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR DELHI

*75 SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the proposal to set up a statutory Road Transport Corporation in Delhi in place of the Delhi Transport Undertaking; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF SECOND STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

*76. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :
SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in 'The Statesman' (Delhi) of August 31, 1969 referring to the statement of Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, the former speaker of the Lok Sabha, asking for the appointment of a Second States Reorganisation Commission to go into the demand of smaller States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not in favour of the suggestion.

राजा रामगढ़ और बिहार सरकार के बीच विवाद

*77. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजा रामगढ़ और बिहार राज्य सरकार के बीच चलने वाले सभी मामले, जिनमें राज्य सरकार का करीब 5 करोड़ रुपये फंसा हुआ है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समझौते के लिये बिहार के राज्यपाल के पास भेज दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

DISPUTE BETWEEN RAJA OF RAMGARH AND GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

*77. SHRI RAJNARAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the disputes between the Raja of Ramgarh and the Government of Bihar in which a sum of approximately Rs. 5 crores of the State Government is involved have been referred by the Central Government to the Governor of Bihar for settlement; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for doing so ?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बाई० बी० चौधुरी) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

GRADUATE TEACHERS IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DELHI

♦78. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trained graduate teachers working in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are in the pay scale of Rs. 190—425 per mensem ;

(b) whether it is a fact that trained graduate librarians, having Degree or Diploma and working in the same institutions in Delhi are in the pay scale of Rs. 150—320 per mensem ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Librarians working in Higher Secondary School¹ in Delhi are in the Scale of Rs. 150—320 p.m., but they are not required to be trained graduates.

(c) The difference in pay scales is due to the difference in the qualifications and the nature of work.

*[] English translation.

RETIREMENT AFTER 50 YEAR*

*79. SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP-SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government officers who have been retired after completing the age of 50 years ;

(b) what are the norms on the basis of which the retirement is effected ;

(c) whether confidential reports are the only basis on which orders of retirement are made ; and

(d) whether many of the confidential reports are not true reflection of their capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The relevant rules providing for retirement of officers in Class I and Class II service/post on attaining the age of 50 years, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest, was issued only on the 17th May, 1969. The Ministry of Home Affairs have no information yet as to the number of officers who have been retired by invoking these provisions during the short period after the 17th May 1969.

(b) and (c) The retirement is ordered if it is necessary to do so in the public interest. While considering whether it is necessary to retire an officer in the public interest, all relevant factors including his C.Rs, will be taken into account.

(d) No, Sir.

संविधान के बारे में साम्यवादियों के

वक्तव्य

* 80. श्री ना० कृ० शेखवलकर :

श्री पीताम्बर दास :

श्री प्रेम धनोहर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अगस्त मास में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्र में अपने भाषण में पश्चिमी बंगाल के कम्युनिस्ट उपमुख्य मंत्री, श्री ज्योति बसु ने कहा था कि भारत का संविधान ध्वजा है और वह उसे अपने हंग से तोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व कम्युनिस्ट संसद् सदस्य, श्री ए० के० गोपालन तथा केरल के कम्युनिस्ट मुख्य मंत्री श्री नम्बूद्रीपाद ने भी इसी प्रकार के वक्तव्य दिये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन वक्तव्यों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

COMMUNISTS STATEMENTS ON CONSTITUTION

*80. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI P. TAMBHER DAS :
SHRI PILEM MANOHAR :

With the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in his address in the campus of the Delhi University in August last, the Communist Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, did state that the Indian Constitution is of bourgeois character and he is trying to violate it in his own way ;

(b) whether it is a fact that similar statements were also made sometime back by the Communist M.P., Shri A. K. Gopalan and the Communist Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Nambudiri-pad ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in regard to these statements ?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण) :
(क) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अगस्त, 1969 को दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय में श्री ज्योति बसु ने अपने भाषण में संविधान की "बुर्जुआ प्रवृत्ति" के बारे में बात की और कहा कि इसमें मौलिक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) इस विषय में 22 जुलाई 1969 को राज्य सभा में गृह मंत्रालय में मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य में और उसी दिन बाद में सदन में हुई बहस के दौरान सरकार का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था ।

[THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu, in his address in Delhi University in August, 1969, spoke about the bourgeois character of the Constitution and stated that it needed fundamental change.

(b) and (c) The attitude of the Government in this matter had been clarified in the statement made by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in Rajya Sabha on July 22, 1969 and in the course of subsequent discussions in the House on that day.]

DE-RECOGNISED UNIONS

*81. SHRI DEVI SINGH : SHRI
K. C. PANDA : DR. B. N.
ANTANI :

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA
MENON :
SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY :
SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :
SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH
DUGAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unions which were derecognised due to the September 19, strike by the Central Government employees ;

(b) whether the Government of India have restored recognition to all these unions ; and

(c) whether there are still any derecognised unions and if so, the reasons therefor and by when they will be re-recognised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 102 Federations/Unions/Associations were derecognised for their participation in the illegal strike of September, 1968.

(b) and (c) The Ministries/Departments who are competent to grant recognition to unions etc., have been advised to grant fresh recognition to such of the unions/associations/federations which had been derecognised after the strike of September 1968. Necessary action is being taken accordingly by the Ministries/Departments concerned, and it is expected that all such unions/associations/federations would be re-recognised as soon as the necessary formalities are completed.

DEVELOPMENT OF MLNOR SBA PORT IN ORISSA

♦8a. SHRI N. PATRA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Central team of experts who recently visited the State of Orissa to find out the suitability of selecting a minor sea port for development;

(b) which of the coastal areas they visited; and

(c) the suggestions made by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH) : (a) to (c) The Committee appointed for selecting a minor port in the State of Orissa to be developed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Plan period held its first meeting at Bhubaneswar and Gopalpur (Orissa) from the 25th August to 28th August, 1969. The Committee has inspected the sites of Gopalpur and Chandbali ports and is at present engaged in collection of additional technical data to enable it to formulate its recommendations.

APPOINTMENT OF JOINT SECRETARIES IN THE MINISTRIES

♦83. SHRI A. C. GILBERT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 632 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commissions' recommendation for forming a panel of Joint Secretaries for being posted in the Ministries has since been considered and if so, the decision taken thereon;

(b) whether the Panel of Joint Secretaries for being posted in the Ministries was in existence before the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation was received;

(c) the number of officers on the panel and the number of officers absorbed in the Ministries from the panel;

(d) whether it is a fact that the officers so absorbed are according to their panel position, and if otherwise, the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken for ensuring the appointments according to panel position; and

(e) the names of the Ministries with the number of officers absorbed against each Ministry from outside the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c) According to the existing practice, the suitability of IAS officers within the range for appointment to posts of Joint Secretary and equivalent, whether serving at the Centre or in the States is assessed by the Central Establishment Board. Appointments are made of those considered suitable and who are on offer for appointment under the Centre. Similarly suitability of officers of other service, who are offered for the posts at the Centre is also assessed by the Board. The suitability lists so drawn are not panels prepared on the basis of relative merits of officers not are the names so arranged.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO TELANGANA PEOPLE

♦84. SHRI M- V. BHADRAM : SHRI YELLA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 65 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the report of the Jurists' Committee in the matter of public employment to Telangana people has since been examined and any decision taken thereon ;

(b) if so, the nature of the report and the decision taken;

(c) whether the report of the Bhargava Committee to determine the Telangana surpluses has since been received ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the report, and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The report of the Jurists' Committee has been published and copies thereof were placed in the Parliament Library on the 30th August, 1969. The Committee had recommended that "subordinate services in Telangana region" may be added to the list of regional subjects specified in the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order 1958. The precise form of the amendment is being considered. The Committee had also made certain recommendations

regarding decentralisation of recruitment to the subordinate services in Telengana region. The state Government have been advised to ascertain the views of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee in the matter and take further necessary action.

(c) and (d) The report of the Bhargava Committee has been received and is being examined.

नागालैण्ड में मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों में भेदभाव

*85. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैण्ड में ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों में गैर-ईसाई छात्रों को प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेद-भाव की नीति को मिटाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS RUN BY MISSIONARIES IN NAGALAND

*85. SHRI NARANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Christian students are not admitted to the schools run by the Christian Missionaries in Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government of India to bring this policy of discrimination to an end?

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) नागालैण्ड में ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले स्कूलों में गैर-ईसाई छात्रों के दाखिलों के संबंध में किसी पाबन्दी का सरकार को पता नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIBHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Government are not aware of any restrictions on the admission of non-Christians to schools run by Christian Missionaries in Nagaland.

(b) Does not arise.]

[The English translation.

(a) whether there has been any indication of C.I.A. interference in the recent troubles in Assam ;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries about certain allegations in this regard appearing in certain newspapers in Delhi ; and

(c) if so, what is the result of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) and (c) Information is awaited from the State Government in this regard.

STATEHOOD FOR MANIPUR

*87. SHRI M. N. KAUL : SHRI RAJNARAIN : SHRI KALYAN ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the question of statehood for Manipur was raised by the Administration of that Union Territory ;

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a summary of the representations and proposals of the Manipur Administration and also the aspects of this matter that are under the consideration of the Government of India ;

(c) how long Government will take to consider this matter and come to definite conclusions ; and

(d) what steps Government are taking in the meantime to allay the strong feelings on this matter in the Manipur Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) The Manipur Government forwarded in May, 1967 a copy of the resolution passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly in September, 1966, to the effect that full statehood be granted to Manipur. The Manipur Government was informed in September 1967 that as a Union territory Manipur has the advantage of being able to secure larger assistance from the Centre for development purposes and that in its present level of development it was in the interest of the people of Manipur to continue its present Status. The demand for

C.I.A. INTERFERENCE IN TROUBLES IN ASSAM

*36. SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

Statehood has, however, been reiterated from time to time. Government's view has been that this demand should be considered when the financial resources of the Union territory are sufficiently developed. At present the Union territory is dependent on the Central assistance to a large extent even to meet its non-Plan revenue expenditure. It is, therefore, not proposed to make any change at present in the existing status of Manipur.

14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा

*88. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री 6 अगस्त 1969 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 364 के दिये गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 14 वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

f [FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN UPTO 14 YEARS

*88.. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 364 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th Augmt, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to constitute any Committee to consider the programme of introduction of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this direction?

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[] English translation.

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

*8g. SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that foreign missionaries are carrying on anti-Indian activities in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, what is the total number of foreign missionaries at present in the country and what are their normal activities here; and

(c) what steps have been taken to expel from the country those foreign missionaries who are found engaged in anti-Indian activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) According to the information available the total number of registered foreign and commonwealth missionaries in India as on 1-1-69 was 3,663 and 2,663 respectively. They are engaged in medical, educational, social and general missionary work.

(c) Whenever an individual foreign missionary has come to the notice for undesirable activities, he has been asked to leave the country. Where there has been a violation of any law suitable action has been taken under the provisions of that law.

PURCHASE OF PLANES FOR INDIAN AIRLINE

*90. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : SHRI Z. A. AHMAD :

• SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR :

RAN :

SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :

SHRI BABUBHAI M.

CHINAI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 61 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any decision regarding purchase of planes for the Indian Airlines has since been taken ;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ;
 (c) whether a Soviet aviation team recently visited India in connection with TU-154 proposals ;
 (d) if so, the outcome of that visit; and
 (e) whether any other companies have offered their services for the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e) An ad hoc committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to advise Government on the selection of a suitable aircraft for Indian Airlines. This Committee will consider the claims and recorded performance of various types of aircraft including the Russian before making their recommendations in regard to the type and number of aircraft to be purchased. The stage of negotiating with any particular company will come only after the Government has considered the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee and taken a decision.

I. G. P. H. I., J. & K. STATE

157. SHRI A. C. GILBERT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether it is a fact that an Inspector General of Police in Jammu and Kashmir has been promoted to that rank in supersession of the claims of many other senior, qualified and suitable officers ;
 (b) if so, what are the grounds on which this particular officer was selected for promotion ;
 (c) whether some Writ petitions have been filed ; against such a promotion ; if so, their number ;
 (d) whether it is a fact that this officer has constructed a palatial building in a posh colony of New Delhi costing lakhs of rupees ;
 (e) if so, whether Government have instituted an enquiry to determine the assets acquired by this officer ; and
 (f) if so, the results of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No. The present Inspector General of Police of Jammu and Kashmir who is an officer of the Union Territories I.P.S. Cadre is on deputation to the Jammu and Kashmir State.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) A house costing approximately Rs. 1 • 26 lakhs has been constructed by the wife of the present Inspector General of Police, Jammu and Kashmir, in accordance with the rules and after obtaining the necessary permission from the appropriate authorities.

- (e) and (f) Do not arise.

POSTS ADVERTISED BY G.S.I.R.

158. SHRI A. C. GILBERT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research advertised some posts of Assistants and Section Officers in 1965 and for which thousands of applications were received in the beginning of 1966 ;
 (b) whether it is a fact that the recruitment for the said posts has not so far been made nor the money charged from the candidates in this connection has been refunded so far ;
 (c) if so, what are the reasons therefor ; and
 (d) the total amount received from the applicants in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The posts of Section Officers were advertised in January-February, 1966 while the posts of Assistants reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes were advertised in May-June, 1966. Applications received for the posts of Section Officers and Assistants were 379 and 299 respectively (including Departmental Candidates).

(b) and (c) Officers of appointment for the posts of Assistants have since been made to the selected candidates.

In accordance with the C.S.I.R. Administrative Services (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules, 1965, 33-1/3% of posts of Section Officers are to be filled by direct recruitment. At the time of advertisement of the posts in January, 1966, it was anticipated that there might be three vacancies to be filled against outside quota. On reviewing the position it was found that no clear vacancy of Section Officer for outside quota was available. It was, therefore, decided

not to process the applications further. The application fees received are being refunded.

(d) The total amount received from the applicants for the posts of Section Officers' and Assistants is given below :—

(i) Section Officers—Rs. 153-64.

(ii) Assistants—Rs. 529-21.

SHIPS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

159. SHRI K. SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yugoslavia has refused to build any more ships for India against long term credit ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The correct position is that under the Second Yugoslav Credit of Rs. 60 crores, for which an agreement was signed on the 18th June, 1966, orders for the purchase of ships have been placed on the Yugoslav suppliers for Rs. 37-24 crores. As the balance of Rs. 22*76 crores in the credit is to be used for the import of capital goods and machinery it would not be possible to place further orders for ships under the credit agreement.

JOBS FOR ENGINEERS

160. SHRI K. SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated surplus unemployed graduate engineers and diploma holders from Polytechnics ;

(b) the steps Government have adopted to absorb them in gainful employment ;

(c) whether Government are aware that employers tend to fill vacancies only with men who have had several years of experience ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government are considering the introduction of in-plant-training-oriented education in engineering on the lines of British "Sandwich" courses ; and if so, the detail. ... proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Precise information regarding the number of unemployed engineers or diploma holders is not available. Registration in Employment Exchanges provides some indication of the situation. On 30th June, 1969 there were 10,731 graduate and post graduate engineers and 37,445 diploma holders registered in the Employment Exchanges. It is to be noted that not all unemployed engineers are registered with Employment Exchanges and also that many employed engineers are registered in search of better jobs. It is also possible that some engineers are registered in more than one Exchange.

(b) In May 1968 Government had approved of a number of measures for creating additional employment opportunities for engineers. A statement listing these measures was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Starred Question No. 61 on the 24th July, 1968. Action on these measures is being taken by the Central and State Governments.

(c) and (d) Government are aware of the need to give some practical experience to fresh engineers so that they can be readily employed. With this in view, the training-in-industry programme of the Ministry of Education has been expanded to cover about 10,000 engineer-trainees per annum. Besides this, in-plant-training-oriented. Sandwich courses have been introduced at the diploma level in some Polytechnics in the country. There are at present to Centres offering Sandwich courses at the diploma level in different parts of the country. The question of introducing Sandwich courses at the degree level is under consideration.

ASSESSMENT OF POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION

161. SHRI K. SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has taken any steps for an assessment of Polytechnic education by an expert Committee; and

(b) if so, what is the composition and terms of reference of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up a Special Committee to enquire into the whole question of polytechnic education and prepare a

blue-print for its re-organisation and development for the next ten years.

The composition of the Committee is under consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASTROLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

162. SHRI K. SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the plea of Prof. B. V. Raman, Editor, Astrological Magazine, Bangalore, for the establishment of an Astrological University and the study of Astrology to help remove the thick incrustation of unscientific interpretations about the science and save it from adulterating hands of the ignorant and noxious ;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment 'if the application of astrology to inorganic matter and to medicine on the one hand and correlations between planetary configurations and human affairs on the other hand ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an expert committee to go into the scientific basis of astrology ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

JANTAR MANTAR, NEW DELHI

163. SHRI K. SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the observation of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the British archaeologist, that the operation of astronomical instruments at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi faced the risk of being frustrated if the threatened encirclement of Jantar Mantar by huge buildings was not checked ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to preserve Jantar Mantar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA LAIPAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has already requested the New Delhi Municipal Committee, and the Delhi Development Authority that no plan of any multi-storied buildings to the east, west, and south proximity of the monument be approved without consulting the Archaeological Survey of India and also not to restrict the height of further construction to avoid their affecting the operation of astronomical instruments at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.

C.B.I. ENQUIRY AGAINST AN INDIAN AIRLINES OFFICIAL

164. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :

SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY :

SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR : SHRI

KALYAN ROY : SHRI Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the C.B.I. enquiry about the alleged offer of bribe to the Indian Airlines Officer by M/s. Douglas Company of America for the selection of planes ; and

(b) if so, what is the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has completed the investigation which indicates that there is a *prima facie* case against the persons implicated. Tire processes of the law are in motion.

M/s. CHOWGULE STEAMSHIP Co.

165. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :

SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have agreed to the rise of 8 per cent in the passenger tariff on Konkan lines run by M/s. Chowgule Steamship Co. ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have gone back on their assurance given in the Rajya Sabha that they will not accept any rise in the passenger fare ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such assurance was given by Government.

VISIT OF PAK NATIONALS WITHOUT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

>66. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY :
SHRI RAJ NARAIN :
SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY :
SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the discussion in Rajasthan Assembly on the 3rd September, 1960 about the visit of some Pakistani Nationals* to Ajmer without travel documents in the company of Union Deputy Minister, Mohammed Shafi Qureshi ; and

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case and what action was taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen the statement made by the Home Minister, Rajasthan, in the Rajasthan Assembly on 3rd September, 1969, about this matter.

(b) One Pir Mir Azizullah Haqqani, his wife and two children came to India, on 20th August, 1969, with Pakistani passport and Indian visa valid for stay till 19th November, 1969, at Delhi. They left Delhi for Ajmer for pilgrimage on 31st August, 1969, in the company of the Union Deputy Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering and reached Ajmer in the morning of 1st September, 1969. They left behind their passport at Delhi. They were questioned by the police at Ajmer. On an undertaking given in writing that on their return to Delhi, they would produce the travel documents before appropriate authorities for such action as may be found necessary, they were allowed to return to Delhi. On an examination of their travel paper, it was found that Shri Haqqani's name had not been endorsed for Ajmer. Hence he was prosecuted for violation of the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946. He was found guilty by the court on 1st October 1969. The court, however,

came to the conclusion that there was no *mala fide* intention on the part of the accused to deceive the authorities or to take undue advantage of the visa issued to him. Further, taking into consideration the fact that the accused had confessed his guilt, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of payment of fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for six months. He paid the fine.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटल

167. श्री राम सहाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 के वर्ष में तथा अगस्त, 1969 के अन्त तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में अशोक होटल तथा अन्य होटलों की कुल आय क्या थी ; और

(ख) इन होटलों में किए गये निवेशों पर कितने प्रतिशत आय अर्जित की गई ?

[HOTELS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

167. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total income of the Ashoka Hotel and other hotels in the public sector during the year 1968-69 up to the end of August, 1969; and

(b) what is the percentage of profit earned on the investment made in these hotels ?]

पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXX, अनुपत्र संख्या 7]

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached statement [Set Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 7].

[] English translation.

वायुयान के लिए सेफ्टी बैटरियां

168. श्री राम सहाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन स्थानों पर वायुयान के इस्तेमाल किए जाने के लिए सेफ्टी बैटरियां बनाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) पुरानी बैटरियों के इस्तेमाल के संबंध में श्री नायक द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव की क्या विशेषताएं हैं ?

SAFETY BATTERIES FOR AIRCRAFT

168. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in India where safety batteries are being manufactured for use in aircraft; and

(b) what are the special features of the suggestion made by one Shri Naik regarding use of old batteries ?]

पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 'सेफ्टी बैटरी' नाम का कोई उपस्कर हमारे विमानों में नहीं लगा हुआ है। शायद यह निर्देश 'साफ्ट बैटरियों' की ओर है जो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा परिचालित कारवेल विमानों में प्रयुक्त होती है। इन का निर्माण भारत में नहीं होता।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को श्री नायक से पुरानी बैटरियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

[THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There is no such equipment as 'safety battery' installed in our aircraft. The reference may be to 'Saft batteries' which are used in the Caravelles operated by Indian Airlines. These are not manufactured in India.

(b) Indian Airlines have not received any suggestion regarding use of old batteries from Shri Naik.]

नौवहन विकास निधि समिति द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

169. श्री राम सहाय : क्या संसद कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के वर्षों में नौवहन विकास निधि समिति द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया है और क्या इस ऋण की राशि से कोई नए जहाज खरीदे गए हैं ; यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार खरीदे गए जहाजों की संख्या तथा व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन जहाजों को नौवहन विकास निधि समिति के पास गिरवी रख दिया गया है ; और

(ग) 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 के वर्षों में दिये गए 5,147 लाख रुपयों के ऋणों में से कितना मूलधन तथा व्याज वसूल हुआ है ?

LOANS ADVANCED BY SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE

169. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and whether any new ships have been purchased out of the loans; if so, what is their number, and details about the ships so purchased ;

(b) whether the ships that were purchased have been mortgaged with the Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(c) the amount of the principal and the interest realised out of the loans amounting to Rs. 5147 lakhs advanced during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (सरदार इफ्ताल सिंह) :

(क) पोत परिवहन विकास समिति द्वारा मंजूर किये गये ऋण वास्तव में वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान दिये जाते हैं जब कभी

पोतों के मूल्य की किस्त आती है। 1967-68 और 1968-69 की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार थी :-

	1967-68 (लाख रुपये)	1968-69 (लाख रुपये)
1 वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर किये गये कुल ऋण	5729.10	2400.74
2 वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में दिये गये कुल ऋण	1373.32	1971.04
3 उपरोक्त में से वह राशि जो वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर किये गये ऋणों से संबद्ध है।	286.92	450.07
4 नये पोत जिन- के लिये वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर किये गये ऋणों से आदेश दिया गया	लगभग 2.75 लाख जी०आर० टी० के 15 पोत	लगभग 64000 जी०आर०टी० के 8 पोत

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल 4525.16 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया था और इस के विपरीत इन वर्षों में 548.82 लाख रुपये का ऋण वास्तव में दिया गया और इसमें से अब तक 241.71 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल कर ली गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त उक्त तीन वर्षों के दौरान मंजूर ऋणों में से दी गयी राशियों पर 155.03 लाख रुपये की राशि व्याज के रूप में वसूल की गई है।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The loans sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee are actually advanced over a period of years as and when the price instalments of the ships fall due. The position for 1967-68 and 1968-69 was as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1967-68	1968-69
(i) Total loan sanctioned during the year	5,729.10	2,400.74
(ii) Total loan actually advanced during the year	1,373.32	1,971.04
(iii) Out of the above, the amount that pertains to the loans sanctioned during the year	286.92	452.07
(iv) New ships ordered with the help of the loans sanctioned during the year of about 27.5 lakhs GRT	15 ships of about 64,000 GRT.	8 ships of about 64,000 GRT.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the three years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, a total loan of Rs. 4,525.16 lakhs was sanctioned against which an amount of Rs. 548.82 lakhs was actually advanced in those years and out of this, Rs. 241.71 lakhs has been recovered so far. In addition, a sum of Rs. 155.03 lakhs has been recovered as interest on the amounts so far advanced against the loans sanctioned during those 3 years.]

REPORT ON INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM'S PERFORMANCE AT MEXICO OLYMPICS

170. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : SHRI M. V. BHADRAM : SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state : (a) whether the Committee set up by the All India Council of Sports to enquire into the performance of the Indian Hockey

[] English translation.

team at the Mexico Olympics has submitted its report if so, what are the main recommendation contained therein;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee has strongly criticised the selection of the team by the Manager;

(c) whether the Committee has mentioned in the report that the Manager¹ of the team, Shri D. S. Kalha, was not in touch with the game and its present trend;

(d) what is the Government's reaction to the recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of Indian Hockey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The report of the Hockey Committee mainly suggests a number of steps to be taken as a short term measure and some steps for a long term measure for the development and maintenance of high standard in hockey consistent with the past traditions of the game in India. Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The All India Council of Sports have accepted the recommendations contained in the report, with which the Government generally agrees.

(e) The matter mainly concerns the Indian Hockey Federation, who have been requested to take suitable immediate steps to implement the various recommendations of the Committee.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF INDIAN GIRLS ABROAD

171. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :
SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH
TOHRA: SHRI V. K.
SHEJWALKAR : SHRI SUNDAR
SINGH
BHANDARI : SHRI PITAMBER
DAS : SHRI PREM MANOHAR :
SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH
BRAR : SHRI K.
CHANDRASEKHA
RAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report of the Bonn correspondent published in Birmingham Post to the effect that young Indian girls are bought and sold like slaves in countries like West Germany, Italy, Belgium, etc.;

(b) if so, what are the facts in Government's possession in this regard;

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that one of the pretexts on which these girls are taken out of the country is for the ostensible purpose of receiving education in Christian religion ; and

(e) whether many of these girls have not returned during recent years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

INDIAN PASSENGERS MADE TO GET DOWN FROM AN AEROFLOT PLANE

172. SHRI A. D. MANI :
SHRI LOKANATH MRSRA :
SHRI DEVI SINGH :
SHRI K. C. PANDA :
DR. B. N. ANTANI :
SHRI M. K. MOHTA :
SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :
SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS :
SHRI MULKA GOVINDA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report in "The Hindustan Times" dated 3rd September, 1969 to the effect that ten London bound Indians were made to get down from an Aeroflot plane due to the uncalled for behaviour on the part of some French passengers who refused to disembark;

(b) if so, what are the details of the incident; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Necessary enquiries have been made in the matter. It appears that 11 passengers, comprising two Russians, two of Indian origin but holding British passports and seven Indian nationals, were booked at Bombay by M/s. BASGO Travel Agents who had erroneously marked their tickets 'confirmed' for the particular flight instead of marking them 'requested'. In view of this Air-India, as the handling agents for Aeroflot, allowed the passengers through Customs and Immigration before the aircraft actually arrived and availability of accommodation could be verified. When a check was carried out in the departure lounge it was found that the number of passengers was in excess of the seats available. This resulted in some confusion and the police officer on duty, anticipating a breach of peace, informed the Cantonment Police Station who sent the flying squad. However, no untoward incident took place. The passengers who could not be accommodated on the flight were put up at the airline's expense and were accommodated on a later flight.

DISTURBANCE DURING P.M.'s VISIT TO IMPHAL

173. SARDAR D. K. JADHAV :
 SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :
 SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
 SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA :
 SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH BRAR :
 SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT :
 SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :
 SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has described as "Preplanned" the disturbances which occurred in Imphal on her recent visit to that place;

(b) what are the details of the disturbances; and

(c) what action was taken by Government to prevent the disturbances when the authorities had prior information about that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c) Manipur Administration was aware of the possibility of breach of peace and likelihood of disturbances instigated by a small section of the people and certain organisations during the visit of the Prime Minister to Manipur. Hence adequate security precautions had been taken for maintaining public order and for the protection of the Prime Minister.

An attempt was made to block the road leading to the place where a public meeting was to be addressed by the Prime Minister on the 23rd September. When the passage was cleared and the Prime Minister started addressing the meeting, some persons indulged in pelting of stones at the audience assembled to hear the Prime Minister. The police tried to disperse the mischief-mongers by a mild lathi-charge but they took shelter in the heavily built up area on two sides of the meeting ground. They set fire to two trucks of the State Transport and to a fire brigade and an ambulance. Another police vehicle was stopped and the police officers assaulted resulting in injuries to 3 number of policemen including two Deputy Superintendent of Police. The driver of the police vehicle died as a result of injuries sustained and the vehicle was damaged and pushed into a river. 50 policemen were injured and 13 Govt. vehicles were damaged or destroyed. Firing was also heard from some houses towards the police force. On account of the imminent danger to life and property, the police had to resort to firing, as a result of which three members of the public lost their lives. 56 others were injured by the firing and pelting of stones of whom one died later.

The mischief-mongers subsequently set fire to the stage of the Nehru Dance Academy and attempted to set fire to the Legislative Assembly, a shop in Thangal Bazar and a petrol pump. Curfew had hence to be imposed. The situation was brought under control by intensive patrolling by the police and Army. A police case has been registered and 14 persons wrested. The investigation is in progress.

KIDNAPPING OF A DELHI GIRL

174. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi girl named Madhu was kidnapped on July 6, 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that she was found dead after some time in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that her friend Neelam could not be interrogated because of the interference of an Executive Councillor; and

(d) whether the police have since investigated the whole case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA HARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) As it was lodged with the Delhi Police alleging that the girl has been missing from her house and that she was kidnapped. The police registered a case under section 363 IPC in this connection. During the investigation of the case, the parents of the girl wrongly identified a person as the body recovered from a well in Pmjabi Bagh as that of their daughter.

The girl was subsequently recovered from a house in Patel Nagar where she was residing with a person and was restored to her family.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The girl married the person, with whom she was staying, with the consent of her parents.

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONSHIP

175. SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI R. P. KHAITAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 920 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the report of Administrative Reforms Commission on the Centre-State relationship has since been fully examined and the working papers on the Centre-State relationship as decided upon by the Standing Committee of National Integration Council have since been prepared; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA HARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The report is still under examination and the Government hope to complete their examination without delay.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN WEST BENGAL

176. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken or contemplated to be taken for the developments of the places of tourist interest in West Bengal; and

(b) what are the schemes for promoting tourism in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (1) and (b) In addition to the tourism schemes to be taken up by the State Government, it is proposed by the Centre to provide additions and improvements to the existing tourist facilities in Calcutta, Sunderbans, Darjeeling and Jaidapara. A new international airport building is coming up at Dum Dum. Six new hotel projects in Calcutta have been approved which will add approximately 1,000 beds to the hotel accommodation already available there. For one of these projects a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which Rs. 20 lakhs have already been disbursed. Steps are being taken to encourage larger tourist traffic to places like Konarak and Kaziranga in the Eastern Region which will naturally increase traffic to Calcutta. A specific proposal was made for holding an annual Festival of Calcutta during the Durga Puja which was celebrated from October 15th to 23rd this year and a grant in aid of Rs 75,000 was given for this purpose.

The tourism schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Centre during the Fourth Plan comprise (a) installation of a ropeway from Singla to Nayabazar; (b) development of Sunderbans including the purchase of watercraft; (c) provision of facilities at Jaidapara Game Sanctuary and (d) construction of a Youth Hostel in Darjeeling.

CONFERENCE OF STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVES

177. SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA :

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 554 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) the reactions of the Universities and the State Governments to the recom-

mentations of the Conference of the students' representatives held in Delhi in May last under the auspices of the Ministry and the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether Government could come to any conclusion in the light of the opinions expressed by them; and

(c) if so, the nature of the conclusion and the steps Government propose to take in the matter of participation of students in the University affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V K R V. RAO) : (a) to (c) So far, replies have been received from 13 Universities. The discussions at the Conference indicated the need for further examination of these matters. The University Grants Commission has appointed Advisory Committee on problems relating to student unrest consisting of senior educationists. Since the recommendations of the Students Conference regarding participation in University affairs are integrally connected with the problem of student unrest, these will be placed before the Advisory Committee for consideration. The Commission has decided to undertake a systematic study of students' participation in university/ college affairs with the help of university/ college teachers. The U.G.C. Committee on Governance of Universities is also examining this question.

REFORMS IN PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION IN UNIVERSITIES

178 SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 548 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Examination Reform Unit set up by the University Grants Commission for bringing about improvement in the examination system and the system of teaching in universities has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the recommendations of Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in New Delhi in April, 1969 and the reactions of the Universities thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Examination Reforms Unit has been set up in the office of the University Grants Commission to assist the Universities in bringing about improvement in their examination systems. The Unit is not expected to submit any report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A copy of the Report of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held on April 21-23, 1969 is available in the Parliament Library. The report has been circulated to Universities and colleges for their consideration.

CHANDIGARH DISPUTE

179. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN :
SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH
DUGAL :
SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY :
SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :
SHRI RAJENDRA PARTAP
SINHA :
SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 503 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any effort has since been made to bring about a common consensus between the two State Governments of Haryana and Punjab in regard to the dispute over Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) what is the stand of the respective Governments in regard to this dispute; and

(d) the time by when Government expect to solve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) Efforts to find an agreed solution to this problem were continued but no such solution could be found so far. The stand of each State Government has to be that Chandigarh should be included within its territory. Government are, however, continuing their efforts with the hope that an agreed solution would soon be found. In any case a decision will be taken and announced before the Budget session of Parliament.

CENTRAL DIRECTIVES DEFIED BY WEST BENGAL AND KERALA

180. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases in which the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have defied or refused to implement Central Government's directives during the last year;

(b) the number of cases in which there was disagreement on policy matters as a result of which there was deadlock;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from industrial and commercial organisations that they were faced with difficulties because of State policies in West Bengal and Kerala; and

(d) if so, the machinery which is proposed to be set up to resolve the issues and when it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There has been no occasion for the Central Government to issue any directions either under article 256 or article 257 of the Constitution.

(b) According to information earlier furnished by the State Governments, there has been no such case.

(c) No such general representations have been received. Whenever representations on any specific issue are received, the matter is taken up with the State Government concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

WEST BENGAL¹ OBJECTION TO CENTRE'S CIRCULAR ON NATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY

181. SHRI TANKA BEHARY DAS :
SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :
SHRI I. D. MANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal ignored the circular of the Centre; 1 Government to observe October 2nd as National Solidarity Day; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of West Bengal objected to certain words in the said circular; and if so, what are the details thereof? 3—41 R.SJ69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) No Sir.

The Central Government had requested all State Governments in their letters dated July 1, 1969 to make arrangements for the national integration pledge on October 2, 1969 to commemorate this year in view of the Gandhi Centenary; the pledge itself was, however, worded as in previous years.

In the meanwhile, the Prime Minister had suggested in her letter dated September 18, 1969 that a pledge dedicating themselves to Gandhian ideals may be taken by the public at mass public meetings to mark the Gandhi Centenary Year. Though the text of the pledge suggested by the Prime Minister was somewhat different from the national integration pledge and represented a different and higher set of values, both were meant to express similar sentiments.

The West Bengal Government, while making arrangements for the pledge in the Prime Minister's letter to be taken at the State and district levels through the appropriate local Gandhi Centenary Committees (of which the Governor is the President at the State level) eventually decided not to take separate steps to get the national integration pledge campaign arranged in accordance with our letter.

They have neither ignored the circular of the Central Government nor have they raised any objection to the wording of circular.

BERNE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

182. SHRI A. D. MANI :
SHRI GODEY MURAHARI : SHRI
M. V. BHADRAM : SHRI Z. A.
AHMAD :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India threatened to walk out of the Berne Copyright Convention if Britain refused to sign the Stockholm Protocol signed by its representatives in 1967; and

(b) what are the further developments in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION ' AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) It was said that if the concessions sought were not available, India would have to reassess the question of continuing membership in the International Copyright Unions

(b) The matter is being pressed with the International Organizations concerned.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS BETWEEN DELHI STUDENTS AND D.T.U. STAFF

103. SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : SHRI DEVI SINGH : SHRI K. C. PANDA : DR. B. N. ANTANI : SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINA! : SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been several violent incidents between the Delhi students and the D.T.U. staff in the Union Territory of Delhi during the month of August and September, 1969;

(b) whether there were some casualties as a result of the disputes between the two sides; and

(c) what action, if any, was taken by the Government of India for settling differences between the D.T.U. and the Police on the one side and the Delhi students on the other ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A number of students and conductors to received minor injuries.

(c) Various measures have been taken for settling the differences as a result of discussions between the Delhi Administration, University authorities, D.T.U. management and the representatives of students.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST OFFICIALS OF N. D. M. C.

184. SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anti-corruption Branch 1 if the special Police Establishment which looked into the charges of corruption against certain officials of the New Delhi Municipal Committee in connection with the renovation of a Cinema House in Connaught Place in New Delhi has submitted its report.

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such enquiry has been made by the Special Police Establishment. However an informal enquiry was conducted by the Anti-corruption Branch under the Delhi Administration

(b) and (c) The report did not reveal any *Mala fide* act but pointed out certain alleged acts of omission and commission. After examination of the report in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, the Delhi Administration has come to the conclusion that the decisions of the Committee were taken in full knowledge of all relevant facts and no action is called for against the N.D.M.C. officials concerned.

CODIFICATION OF MEASURES FOR CHECKING DEFECTIONS

185. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Conference of whips recently held in Madras for codification of any new measures for checking defection; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The 7th All India Whips' Conference, held in Madras from September 21 to 23, 1969, only recommended that the Central Government should take early action to implement the recommendations made by the Committee

on defections, in the light of the deliberations of Parliament and in consultation with leaders of other political parties, if necessary.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY STUDENT UNREST IN INDIA

186. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute any committee to go into the question of student unrest in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration. The University Grants Commission has, however, appointed an Advisory Committee of Senior educationists to examine the problem relating to student unrest in general. The Commission is also encouraging systematic studies of various aspects of this major problem, by social scientists. So far, the Commission has approved four research projects in its programme. It is expected that these studies of student behaviour, when completed, will be helpful in understanding different aspects of this problem and in planning measures necessary to deal with them.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में द्वितीय श्रेणी के अस्थायी कर्मचारी

187. श्री ना. कृ. शेखवलकर :

श्री पीलाम्बर दास :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं और वे कब से अस्थायी रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) इतनी अवधि तक अस्थायी रहने के कारण उन्हें जो हानि हुई है, क्या उसके लिए उन्हें कोई मुआवजा दिया जायगा ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इन दोनों कार्यालयों के अधिकांश पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित कर देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय को कब मिले थे ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

TEMPORARY CLASS II EMPLOYEES IN CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY COMMISSION

187. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR

SHRI PITAMBER DAS :

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI :

SHRI PREM MANOHAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of temporary class II employees in the Central Hindi Directorate and Scientific and Technical Terminology Commission and the time since when they are working in temporary capacity;

(b) what are the reasons therefor and the time by when they are likely to be made permanent ;

(c) whether they will be compensated for the loss suffered by them for remaining in temporary capacity for such a long time; if not the reasons therefor ;

(d) when were the proposals for converting most of the posts of these two offices* into permanent posts were received by the Ministry; and

(e) what action has so far been taken or is proposed to be taken in this regard ?

[] English translation.

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के द्वितीय श्रेणी के 151 कर्मचारियों में से, 92 (कुल कर्मचारियों का 63 प्रतिशत) कर्मचारी या तो स्थायित्व हैं अथवा निचले ग्रेडों में स्थायी पदकारी हैं। बकाया 39 कर्मचारियों (श्रेणी II के कुल कर्मचारियों का 37 प्रतिशत) में से 34 की 3 वर्ष से कम सेवा है तथा बकाया 5 की 3 वर्ष से अधिक।

(ख) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को रिक्त स्थायी पदों पर स्थायी करने के प्रश्न पर, अगस्त, 1968 में, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से बातचीत की गई थी, किन्तु आयोग ने सलाह दी थी कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय से वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अलग हो जाने के फलस्वरूप वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के श्रेणी II के विभिन्न पदों के लिये भरती नियम उनकी तथा गृह और विधि मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से बनाए जाने चाहिए। नियमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और रिक्त स्थायी पदों पर पात्र अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिये, विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक बुलाने के हेतु संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) क्योंकि पेंशन नियमों के अधीन, किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के किसी स्थायी पद पर एक बार स्थायी हो जाने पर उसकी सारी सेवा पेंशन के लिए शामिल की जाती है, इसलिए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ) य प्रस्ताव जनवरी, 1969 में प्राप्त हुए थे और कार्य अध्ययन एका के परामर्श से उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

†THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Of the 131 class II employees in the Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology 9a (63% of the total employees) are either Quasi-Permanent or holding Per-

[] English translation.

manent posts in lower grades. Out of remaining 39 employees or (37% of the total Class II employees), 34 have less than 3 years service, and the remaining 5 have put in more than 3 years service.

(b) The question of confirmation of temporary employees against vacant permanent posts was taken up with the Union Public Service Commission in August, 1968, but Commission advised that, as a result of the separation of the Commission for Scientific and Technical terminology from the Central Hindi Directorate recruitment rules should be framed for the various Class II posts in the Commission in consultation with them and the Ministries of Home and Law. The rules have since been finalised and the Union Public Service Commission have again been requested to convene a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for confirmation of the eligible temporary employees against vacant permanent posts.

(c) Question does not arise, as under the Pension Rules, a Government employee once confirmed against a permanent post counts his entire temporary service towards pensionary benefits.

(d) and (e) These proposals were received in January, 1969, and they are being processed in consultation with the Work Study Unit.]

राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों का सम्मेलन

188. श्री ना० कु० शेजवलकर :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

श्री पीताम्बर दास :

श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, 1969 में राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसकी सिफारिशों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक को गई और भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION SECRETARIES OF STATES

188. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI SINDAR SINGH
BHAT DARI :

SHRI PF AMBER DAS : SHRI PR EM
MANOHAR : Will the Minister of
EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES
be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Conference of Education Secretaries of the States held in May, 1969; and

(b) the details of the action taken in this regard < > far and the details of the action proposed to be taken in future?]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the

शिक्षा तथा युवा-सेवा मंत्री (प्रो० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट LXX, अनुपत्र संख्या 8.]

Table of the House. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 8.]

VIGILANCE ACTION AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

189. SHRI DEVI SINGH : SHRI K
C. PANDA : SHRI M.
RUTHNASWAMY : SHRI S. S.
MARISWAMY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Government Employees, gazetted and non-gazetted, against whom action has been taken or has been suggested by the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(b) the detail;- of various charges made against the erring officers by the Vigilance Commission and what is the reaction of the Government of India in regard to various recommendations made in the report of the Central Vigilance Commission recently submitted to the Government of India?

[] English translation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKLA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 9]

(b) The charges against erring officers vary from case to case. A broad classification of the various charges is given in Annexure I. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 10]

Two procedural improvements have been suggested by the Commission. The suggestion regarding amendment of the relevant provisions of the Cr. P. O relating to prosecution of persons found to have made false complaints against public servants has been referred to the Law Commission for their consideration. The other suggestion regarding a Manual of Instructions in regard to the functions of the Railway Service Commission has already been accepted by the Railway Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ORISSA COLLEGES BY U. G. C. TEAM

190. SHRI N. PATRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the recommendations of the team of representatives of the University Grants Commission who visited different Colleges in the State of Orissa during the month of September, 1969; and

(b) the shortcomings, if any, college-wise noticed by the team and the remedial measures suggested by them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) The Committee has yet to finalize its report.

NAXALITE THREAT IN ORISSA

191. SHRI N. PATRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of Naxalite threat in different parts of Orissa and mainly on the Andhra Pradesh-Orissa border; and

(b) the steps taken to contain the threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Activities of extremists in Orissa have been mainly confined to the Ganjam and Koraput districts, bordering Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The slate government have taken steps to establish some new police outposts and armed police pickets. The intelligence staff in the area has been strengthened. An armoury of the extremists was raided and unlicensed arms were seized. Construction of new roads in the area has been taken up. The measures being taken by the State Government are being co-ordinated with those in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

SUGGESTION FOR SHIFTING CAPITAL FROM DELHI

192. SHRI N. PATRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the speech of the Director General, Geological Survey of India suggesting the change of Capital from Delhi to Betul in Madhya Pradesh, in his Presidential address at the Fourth Annual General meeting of the Indian Society of Engineering Geology; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government regarding this far-reaching suggestion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b) The Presidential address at the Fourth Annual General meeting of the Indian Society of Engineering Geology was delivered by Shri G. C. Chatte-ji, the then Director General, Geological Survey of India in his individual capacity. Government of India have no proposal to change the Capital of the country under consideration.

SCULPTURES IN TEMPLES OF LAHAUL AND SPITI DISTRICTS

193. SHRI A. C. GILBERT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer of the External Affairs Ministry visited temples in Lahaul and Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh some time ago ;

(b) if so whether he had taken away from the Lamas of the temples certain very valuable bronze and stone sculptures under the pretext that they were required by the

Government of India for some exhibition; and

(c) if so, whether the sculptures as mentioned in para (b) above have since been returned to the temple authorities; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) Certain stone and bronze sculptures were reported to have been taken by an Officer of the Ministry of External Affairs in October, 1966 from the monasteries of Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh with the reported object of organising an exhibition on "The Art of the Himalayas".

The Government of Himachal Pradesh have confirmed that all the sculptures taken by the officer from the monasteries of Lahaul and Spiti have since been returned to the satisfaction of all concerned.

दिल्ली परिवहन के कर्मचारियों और छात्रों के बीच हुई झड़पें

194. श्री निरंजन वर्मा :

श्री गणेशी लाल चौधरी :

क्या संसद-कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1969 के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन के कर्मचारियों और छात्रों के बीच हुई झड़पों के परिणाम-स्वरूप दिल्ली परिवहन को कितनी क्षति पहुंची; और

(ख) क्या इसका पता लगाने के लिए कि इस गड़बड़ को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार थे, सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो इस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

CLASHES BETWEEN D.T.U. EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS

104.. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA :
SHRI GANESHI LAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the D.T.U. on account of the clashes between

[] English translation.

employees and students in Delhi in the second week of September, 1969; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government to find out the persons responsible for initiating these disturbances, and if so, what has been the outcome of such enquiry?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपाय (सरदार इकबाल सिंह):
(क) 3,000.45 रुपये ।

(ख) जी हाँ । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 25 सितम्बर, 1969 को दिल्ली परिवहन कर्मचारियों द्वारा खलसा कॉलेज के कुछ विद्यार्थियों के कथित मारपीट की मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच करा के लिये आदेश दे दिये हैं ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Rs. 3,000V5P.

(b) Yes. The Delhi Administration have ordered a enquiry into the alleged beating of some students of Khalsa College by the D.T.U. employees on the 25th September, 1969]

हैदराबाद में दंगे

195. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसराइल में स्थित अलअक्सा मस्जिद के सम्बन्ध में हैदराबाद में जो दंगे हुए, उनमें कितनी दुकानें लूटीं और कितनी राशि की हानि हुई; और

(ख) पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

RioT- IN HYDERABAD

195. SHRI NITIRANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of shops looted and the amount of loss caused on account of riots that occurred recently in Hyderabad in connection with the Al Aqsa Mosque in Israel; and

(b) the amount of compensation granted by Government to the affected persons?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अलअक्सा मस्जिद को जलाने के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए 29 अगस्त, 1969 को हैदराबाद में प्रदर्शन के परतात् की घटनाओं में चार दुकानें लूटी गईं, जिसके कारण अनुमानित 46,000 रु० की हानि हुई ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from State Government in the incidents following the demonstration in Hyderabad on August 29, 1969, to protest against burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque, four shops were looted, causing an estimated loss of Rs. 46,000.

(b) No compensation has been paid by the State Government.]

खेलकूद के लिए निर्धारित राशि

196. श्री सुरज प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा-सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष किन-किन देशों में खिलाड़ी भेजने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में हमारे देशों से खेलकूद का सामान आयात करने पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गयी है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि खेलकूद समारोह सरकार की आमदनी का साधन होते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो निम्नलिखित दो वर्षों में उनसे कितनी आमदनी हुई ?

AMOUNT EARMARKED FOR SPORTS

196. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries where sportsmen are decided to be sent this year

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of sports material from other countries during the current year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that sports festivals are a source of income to Government, and if so, what has been the income from this source during the last two years?]

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) इस वर्ष अभी तक भारतीय खेल टीमों / खिलाड़ियों को, बल्गारिया, कनाडा श्रीलंका, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, घाना, जापान, कोरिया (दक्षिण) मलेशिया, नेपाल, नाइजेरिया, फिलिपीन, रूमानिया, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड, इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, सोवियत रूस और पश्चिम जर्मनी का दौरा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

(ख) केवल अप्रैल से जुलाई, 1969 तक मत्स्य वधनी (फिश हुक) सहित खेलों और खेल सामग्री के लिए 5,11,000 रुपये।

(ग) जहां तक भारत सरकार का संबंध है, हमें खेल समारोहों से कोई आय प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Permission has so far been granted during this year for the visits of Indian Sports teams/players to Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Japan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rumania, Singapore, Thailand, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and West Germany.

(b) Rs. 5,11,000 for Sports and Games equipment including Fish hooks from April to July, 1969 only.

(c) As far as the Government of India is concerned, no income accrues to us from sports festivals.]

दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों में यात्रा

197. श्री सुरज प्रसाद : क्या संसद-कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों

में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने की इजाजत है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय (पुलिस विभाग) को कितना खर्चा प्रति वर्ष दिल्ली परिवहन को देना पड़ता है ?

TRAVEL IN D. T. U. BUSES BY DELHI POLICEMEN

197. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Official of Delhi Police are allowed to travel in Delhi Transport Undertaking buses without tickets; and

(b) if so, what amount is required to be paid to the D.T.U. by the Home Ministry (Police Department) annually on this account?]

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (सरदार इक़्बाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। वहीं में दो कांस्टेबलों या हेड कांस्टेबलों को दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की किसी भी बस में एक समय में मुफ्त यात्रा करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) इसके लिये दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को गृह मंत्रालय (पुलिस विभाग) द्वारा कोई रकम नहीं दी जाती है।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes. Two constables or Head constables in uniform are allowed to travel at a time free of charge in any D.T.U. bus.

(b) No amount is paid by the Home Ministry (Police Department) to the Delhi Transport Undertaking on this account.]

बिहार में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए बर्दी

198. श्री सुरज प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के किन-किन कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां दी जाती हैं; और

[] English translation.

(ख) उन्हें वहीं में क्या-क्या चीजें दी जाती हैं और बढ़िया कितने समय के बाद दी जाती हैं ?

t[UMFORM FC* GLASS IV EMPLOYEES N BIHAR

198 SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Min'ster of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of class IV employees who are supplied with uniforms in Bihar; and

(b) what articles are supplied to them as a part of uniform and for what period the uniforms are issued ?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामस्वामी) : (क) जमादारों, कार्यालय चपरासियों तथा अदालतों को बढ़िया दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) ग्रीष्मकालीन—

(क) खादी की पैन्ट—1

(ख) खादी का लम्बा कोट—1

(ग) गांधी टोपी—1

शीत-कालीन—

(क) ऊनी खादी की पैन्ट—1

(ख) ऊनी खादी का लम्बा कोट—1

(ग) ऊनी खादी की गांधी टोपी—1

प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दो जोड़े ।

प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एक जोड़ा ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Uniforms are supplied to Zamadars, Office Peons and Orderlies.

(b) Summer- -

*) Two sets to

(a) Pant of Khadi — 1 pair each

(b) Long Coat of Khadi — 1 for one

(c) Gandhi Cap — 1 year's period.

t[] English translation.

Winter—

- (a) Khadi Woollen pant—1 set to
(b) Khadi Woollen long coat — 1 for each employee
(c) Khadi Woollen Gandhi Cap — 1 for three years' period.]

STEPS TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM, ETC., IN ACADEMIC LIFE

199. SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in collaboration with some voluntary organisations have recently initiated certain concrete steps to fight communalism, regionalism and linguism in the academic life of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far and how they are being implemented; and

(c) the names of the organisations and the Government agencies engaged in this regard and what are their main functions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V.K. R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 11.]

UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS

200. SHRI KALYAN ROY :

SHRI K. DAMODARAN : SHRI Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed engineers, both degree and diploma holders, to-date in the country;

(b) whether any specific schemes have so far been prepared either for their employment or to provide some relief to them; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Precise information regarding the number of unemployed engineers is not available. Registration in Employment Exchanges provides some indication of the situation. There were 10,731 engineering graduates and post graduates and 37,445 diploma holders in engineering registered in the Employment

Exchanges on the 30th June, 1969. It is to be noted that not all unemployed engineers are registered with Employment Exchanges and also that many employed engineers are registered in search of better jobs. It is also possible that some engineers are registered in more than one Exchange.

(b) and (c) In May, 1968 Government had approved of a number of measures for creating additional employment opportunities for engineer⁵. A statement listing these measures was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Starred Question No. Gi on the 24th July, 1968. Action on these measures is being taken by the Central and State Governments.

कोठारी आयोग की रिपोर्ट

201. श्री जगदम्भी प्रताप यादव :

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :

डॉ० भाई महावीर :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा-सेवा मंत्री 6 अगस्त, 1969 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 359 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोठारी आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कोई और कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या और उनके कब तक लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

KOTHARI COMMISSION REPORT

201. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :

DR. BHAR MAHAVIR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 359 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered all aspects of the Kothari Commission Report;

[] English translation.

(b) whether any further steps have been taken by Government towards the implementation of the Kothari Commission recommendations; and

(c) if so, what and by when they are likely to be implemented?]

शिक्षा तथा युवा-सेवा मंत्री (प्रो० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जैसा कि 6-8-1969 को राज्य सभा प्रश्न सं० 359, के उत्तर में पहले बताया जा चुका है, कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों पर भारत सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया और एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्माण किया गया था, जिसमें प्रमुख सिफारिशें सम्मिलित थीं तथा इसे 24 जुलाई, 1968 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में शिक्षा संबंधी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्माण में, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति ही आधार रही है।

चौथी योजना में साधनों की अत्यन्त कमी के कारण शैक्षिक पुनर्गठन के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, कोटि सुधार, पाठ्य पुस्तक सुधार, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास, राष्ट्रीय सेवा कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, शिक्षक शिक्षा का सुधार, शैक्षिक प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के अनिवार्य कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकाता के कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मार्ग-दर्शक प्रायोजनाओं के संचालन के वास्ते विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को और अधिक धन देने जैसे कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा नीति पर अमल करने के लिए परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत सम्भव सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

शिक्षा आयोग की सभी सिफारिशों का पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन एक निरन्तर और दीर्घ-कालीन प्रक्रिया है, जो उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक चलती रहेगी।

[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) As already stated in reply to Rajya Sabha Question 359 on 6th August, 1969, the recommendations of the Kothari Commission were considered by the Government of India and a National Policy on Education was formulated incorporating the major recommendations and placed on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1969.]

(b) and (c) The National Policy on Education has provided the basis to the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan in Education at the Centre and the States.

Owing to the severe constraint of resources in the Fourth Plan, it is not possible to implement the major programmes of educational reconstruction in a big way. However, the best efforts possible under the circumstances are being made to implement the policy through such programmes as giving larger allocations to the University Grants Commission, conducting Pilot Projects to implement essential programmes of qualitative improvement, improvement of text-books, development of regional languages, organization of the national service programme, improvement of teacher education, strengthening of educational administration and programmes of national integration.

The full implementation of all the recommendations of the Education Commission is a continuous and long-term process which will be effected over successive Five Year Plans.]

विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने के लिए कार्यवाही

202. श्री० जगदीश प्रसाद यादव :

श्री० मान सिंह वर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अधिक संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष व्यवस्था की गयी है ;

(ख) हमारे प्रसिद्ध, दर्शनीय, रमणीक और औद्योगिक स्थानों के बारे में संसार के सभी भागों में प्रचार करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं ?

STEPS TO ATTRACT FOREIGN TOURISTS

202. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what special arrangements have been made by Government to attract a larger number of foreign tourists to India;

(b) what arrangements have been made to publicize our famous, attractive, beautiful and industrial places in all the parts of the world; and

(c) whether it is a fact that we are lagging far behind in this regard?

पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) विदेशी पर्यटकों को अधिक संख्या में भारत आने के लिए आकृष्ट करने के लिये किये जा रहे उपायों में से कुछ निम्न लिखित हैं :—

(1) विदेशों में उत्कृष्ट पर्यटन साहित्य द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार ।

(2) चार्टर उड़ानों के परिचालन विषयक नीति का उदारीकरण ।

(3) कुछ देशों के साथ पारस्परिक आधार पर वीजा और वीजाशुल्क की समाप्ति ।

(4) विमान क्षेत्रों पर सरलीकरण प्रणाली की सुव्यवस्था ।

(5) विमान क्षेत्रों को जाने वाली सड़कों का सुधार ।

(6) गुलमर्ग, कोवालय और गोआ में इन स्थानों को लक्ष्य बना कर जाने वाले याता-यात के लिये अवकाशकालीन सैरगाहों का निर्माण ।

(7) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कार्यकलाप द्वारा एवं साथ ही निजी क्षेत्र को ऋण और प्रोत्साहन देकर होटलों में अधिक आवास तथा अधिक अच्छी परिवहन सुविधायें प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था ।

(8) पुरातत्विक स्मारकों सहित पर्यटन रुचि के स्थलों का और अधिक अच्छा अनुरक्षण ।

(9) भिखारियों और दलालों जैसे पर्यटकों के लिये उद्देगकारी तत्वों के निराकरण के प्रयत्न ।

(10) अपने चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान-क्षेत्रों में बृहत् सुधार ।

(ख) उत्तरी अमरीका, यूरोप, आस्ट्रेलिया और जापान के प्रमुख पर्यटन मार्केटों में मार्केट की दृष्टि से एक जोरदार पर्यटन प्रोत्साहन विषयक अभियान किया जाता है । कान्टिनेन्टल यूरोप में एयर इंडिया के सहयोग से पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है । पर्यटन अभिरुचि के स्थानों का प्रचार प्रेस, फिल्मों एवं अन्यान्य प्रचार माध्यमों द्वारा किया जाता है । सम्भाव्य मार्केटों में अपने विदेशों में स्थित पर्यटन कार्यालयों और भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा बांटे जाने के लिये पर्यटन अभिरुचि के स्थानों के बारे में विविध पर्यटन साहित्य भी तैयार किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं, यद्यपि इस संबंध में विस्तार और सुधार की काफी गुंजाइश है ।

[THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The following are some of the steps being taken to attract foreign tourists to India in larger number :—

(i) Intensive publicity in foreign countries with improved quality of tourist literature.

(2) Liberalisation of policy on the operation of charter flights.

(3) Abolition of visas and visa fees on reciprocal basis with certain countries.

(4) Streamlining of facilitation procedures at airport;.

(5) Improvements of approach roads to airports.

(6) Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa for destination traffic

(7) Provision of more hotel beds and better transport facilities both through public sector activity and by giving loans and incentives to private sector.

(8) Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.

(9) Efforts to combat nuisances like beggars and touts which constitute irritating factors for tourists.

(io) Major improvements to our four international airports.

(b) A vigorous market-oriented campaign is undertaken in the prime tourist markets of North America, Europe, Australia and Japan. On Cortinental Europe promotion is carried in collaboration with Air India. The places of tourist interest are publicised through Press, films and other publicity media. A variety of tourist literature is also produced on places of touristic interest for distribution in the potential market areas through our Tourist Offices and Indian Missions abroad.

(c) No, Sir, although there is considerable room for expansion and improvement.],

203. [Transferred to the 27th November, 1969.]

धनुषकोटि पोत घाट

204. श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : क्या संसद्-कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धनुषकोटि पोत घाट कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा; और

(ख) धनुषकोटि पोत घाट के पुनर्निर्माण में कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

DHANUSHKODI SHIPYARD

204. SHRI GANESHI LAI CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by when the construction of Dhanushkodi shipyard will be completed; and

(b) the plan outlay envisaged for the reconstruction of Dhanushkodi Shipyard?]

[] English translation.

संस्तु-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (सरदार इकबाल सिंह) :
(क) और (ख) धनुषकोटि में कोई पोत
घाट निर्माणाधीन नहीं है। न वहां पर पोत
घाट के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव ही विचाराधीन
है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, AIDED IN THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL
SINGH) : (a) and (b) No shipyard is under
construction at Dhanushkoti. There is also no
proposal under consideration to construct a shipyard
there.]

ARREST OF PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN BIHAR

205. SHRI K. C. PANDA : DR. B. L. N. ANTANI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the correspondent of
a Bihar newspaper was recently arrested merely
because he sent a telegram to his headquarter
criticising police administration ;

(b) whether several representations taking
exception to his arrest were received by the Govern-
ment of India from the Press Association and other
bodies; and

(c) whether the Government of India have made
any investigation into the conduct of the police
officials responsible for this arrest which amounted
to interference with the freedom of the Press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information
received from the State Government, a press
correspondent was arrested on 5th September under
section 29 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, be-
cause he was alleged to have despatched a telegram
knowing its contents to be false. He was released on
bail on the same day and the State Government
ordered the withdrawal of the case on 10th
September.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government are inquiring into the
matters.

206. [Transferred to the 28th November,
1969]

[English translation.]

BOOK NAMED "ACROSS THE BLACK WATERS"

207. SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH BRAR :

SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has
been drawn to a book named "Across the Black
Waters" written by Shri Mulk Raj Anand;

(b) whether Government are aware that the book
contains matter which may hurt the religious
feelings of the Sikh community;

(c) whether Government's attention has been
drawn to the effect that the Government of Punjab
has ordered for the forfeiture of the book; and

(d) what steps Government propose to
take to impose a ban on the book for sale
in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) The Government
of Punjab have already issued orders under Section
99A Cr. P.C. forfeiting to Government all copies of
the book. This notification has been brought to the
notice of all the State Governments and Union
Territories Administrations. A notification under
Section 99A Cr. P.C. is operative throughout the
country.

REPORT OF KAPUR COMMISSION ON GANDHI MURDER

208. SARDAR D. K. JADWAL :

SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY :

SFIRI M. D. NARAYAN :

SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Kapur Commission on Gandhi
murder has since submitted its report to
Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report is under examination of the
Government.

**JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY FOR
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

209. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Consultative Machinery is going to be given a statutory recognition with drawing the right of strike from employees; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

C.R.P. UNITS IN WEST BENGAL

210. SHRI KALYAN ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request of the Government of West Bengal to withdraw the Units of the Central Reserve Police from the State has been complied with; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal was informed that the C.R.P. Units located in that State might be treated as no longer available to them.

APPOINTMENTS IN C.S.I.R.

au. SHRI T. SIDDALINGAYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage kept for direct recruitment vis-a-vis departmental promotees for filling up various posts in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether it is a fact that for appointment to the post of Under Secretaries/ Administrative Officers Grade I under the C.S.I.R., selections took place in May, 1969;

(c) if so, whether officers so selected have since been appointed; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) A Statement is attached. (See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 1*.)

(b) Yes, Sir, on 20th May, 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir. Offers of appointment have been made to the first three in the Panel,

(d) Does not arise.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

212. SHRI T. SIDDALINGAYA:

SHRIY. ADINARAYANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private airlines have been permitted to operate in areas where Indian Airlines is not operating its services in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the criteria adopted in granting such permissions and the names of the airlines who have been permitted to operate such services ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the planes operated by them are airworthy ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Section 18 (e) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, provides for permission being accorded to private parties to operate scheduled and non-scheduled services both for passenger and cargo on a regular basis. So far no permission for scheduled services has been given to any party. The Aircraft Rules provide for licensing of non-scheduled operations. In addition to the Flying Clubs and the two Air Corporations, the following companies have been given non-scheduled permits:—

1. Air Survey Company of India
2. Airways India
3. Bharat Commerce & Industries
4. Cambata Aviation
5. Jamair Co.
6. Kalinga Airlines
7. Kasturi & Sons

While these permits do not entitle the holders to operate regular scheduled services, either passenger or cargo, it enables them to operate non-scheduled flights for both provided each such flight is cleared by the Director General of Civil Aviation or the Controller of Aerodromes

on his being satisfied that all the conditions of the permit are being complied with. The conditions which the non-scheduled operators have to comply with are contained in the enclosure. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 13.]

(c) No such flights can be operated unless the aircraft holds Certificate of Airworthiness issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

HILL AREA-! OF DARJEELING

213. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ' representation e; from the Government of West Bengal or from any political party has been received for the creation of an autonomous region of the hill areas of Darjeeling ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) In October some deputationists had met the Prime Minister and raised the question of autonomy for the hill areas of Darjeeling on the lines recommended for the hill areas of Assam by the Pataskar Commission. Prime Minister while appreciating the need for development of this area did not consider this suggestion feasible. The demand for a Darjeeling Autonomous Council was reiterated at the Annual Conference of the All India Gorkha League held in May 1969, but Government's views in the matter remain as before.

DEMAND FOR INCLUDING NEPALI IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION

214. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representations from the Nepali speaking citizens of India for including Nepali as a national language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the considered judgement of the Government that in the wider national interest the Eighth Schedule should not be enlarged further.

STATE'S DEMAND FOR GREATER CONTROL OVER ALL INDIA SERVICE CADRE

215. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government have demanded greater powers of control over all India service cadres, particularly over police cadres, working in the States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that lack of powers of the States to initiate action against the defaulting officers leads to difficulties of the State Governments in the administration of the States ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Under the All India Services ("Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules State Governments have full powers to initiate disciplinary action against any defaulting All India Service Officer serving under them. The question therefore of any difficulty being faced by the State Governments on this account does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

गुजरात की साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति के बारे में गृह सचिव का पत्र

216. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण ने संसदीय सलाहकार समिति में कहा था कि केन्द्रीय गृह सचिव ने गुजरात सरकार के मुख्य सचिव को गुजरात की विगड़ती हुई साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति के बारे में केवल 7 महीने पहले एक पत्र लिखा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह पत्र क्या है ?

ffHoME SECRETARY'S LETTER ON COMMUNAL SITUATION w GUJARAT

216. SHRI RAJNARAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Y. B. Chavan stated in the meeting of the Parliamentary Advisory Committee that the Union Home Secretary had written a letter to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Gujarat regarding the deteriorating communal situation in Gujarat only 7 months earlier; and

fb) if so, what are the contents of that letter ?]'

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) केन्द्रीय गृह सचिव ने 22 अप्रैल, 1969 को गुजरात के मुख्य सचिव को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उनका ध्यान गुजरात में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव के प्रचलन की निर्देशक प्रवृत्तियों और पूर्ण सतर्कता और सावधानी की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया गया था।

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The Union Home Secretary had written to the Chief Secretary of Gujarat on 22nd April 1969, drawing his attention to the trends in Gujarat indicative of the prevalence of communal tension and to the need for utmost vigilance and alertness.]

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

217. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री जगत नारायण :

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

(क) पिछले तीन या चार वर्षों में भारत में कितनी बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए;

(ख) कितने दंगों के संबंध में आयोग नियुक्त किये गये थे; और

(ग) आयोगों द्वारा की गई जांच के परिणामस्वरूप किन किन व्यक्तियों अथवा

पक्षकारों के विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट दी गई थी और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

COMMUNAL RIOTS

217. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Communal riots which took place in India during the last three or four years;

(b) the number of the riots in connection of which commissions were appointed ; and

(c) the persons or the parties against whom reports were submitted by the commissions as a result pf the enquiries conducted and the details of the action taken so far by Government in this regard ?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1964 से 1968 तक देश में 343 साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं हुईं। 1969 के प्रथम छः महीनों में, तमिल नाडु और राजस्थान को छोड़कर, जिनके संबंध में सूचना प्रतिक्षित है, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 79 घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1967 के 6 साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को जांच करने के लिए जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है। उसी आयोग को जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा 1967 में जम्मू और श्रीनगर के दंगों की जांच करने का कार्यभार भी सौंपा गया था। राज्य सरकारों ने भी 1969 के दौरान हुए दंगों की जांच करने के लिए दो आयोग नियुक्त किये हैं।

(ग) रांची-हटिया दंगों और जैनपुर, सुचेतपुर दंगों के सम्बन्ध में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे सम्बन्धी जांच आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत दो प्रतिवेदनों में उक्त दंगों के लिए किसी दल को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया गया है। सरकार कर्मचारियों के आचरण पर आयोग के निष्कर्षों

को ध्यान में रखते हुए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जम्मू व काश्मीर के दंगों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन को राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 343 communal incidents took place in this country from 1964 to 1968. In the first half of 1969, 79 incidents took place in the States/Union Territories other than Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, in respect of which information is awaited.

(b) The Central Government have appointed the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into six Communal Disturbances of 1967. The same Commission was also entrusted by the Jammu and Kashmir Government to inquire into disturbances at Jammu and Srinagar in 1967. State Governments have also appointed two Commissions to inquire into two disturbances during 1969-

(c) In the two reports submitted by the Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances in respect of Ranchi-Hatia riots and Jampur-Suchetpur riots, no party as such has been held responsible for the disturbances. Action in the light of the findings of the Commission on the conduct of Government officials is being taken by the State Governments concerned. The report on the Jammu and Kashmir riots is under examination of the State Government.]

WRIT PETITIONS IN HIGH COURTS

218. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 592 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is possible for Government to collect statistics of writ petitions in different High Courts of the different States ;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will lay such statistics on the Table of the House ?

•[] English translation.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the High Court	Number of Writ Petitions for enforcement of Fundamental rights which were pending in various High Courts on 1st July, 1969.
1. Allahabad . . .	1751
2. Andhra Pradesh . . .	Information awaited from the High Court.
3. Assam and Nagaland . . .	213
4. Bombay . . .	1209
5. Calcutta . . .	Information not yet made available by the High Court.
6. Delhi . . .	201
7. Gujarat . . .	620
8. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	94
9. Kerala . . .	3510
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	46
11. Madras . . .	429
12. Mysore . . .	3466
13. Orissa . . .	146
14. Patna . . .	179
15. Punjab and Haryana . . .	1298
16. Rajasthan . . .	452

TOURIST FACILITIES IN JAMMU

219. SHRI GODEY MURAHARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve tourist facilities in the Jammu area of Kashmir like Bhadrwah and Sana-sar ; and

(b) whether he proposes to discuss with the Railway Ministry the feasibility of connecting Jammu and Pathankot by rail to boost up tourism in that region ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAI SINGH) :

(a) Yes Sir; the State Government has made provision for the development of tourism in Jammu during the IV Plan, and the Indian Tourism Development Corporation is putting up a motel at Jammu at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) Construction of the rail line between Pathankot and Jammu is already in progress, and is likely to be completed by March, 197a.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

220. SHRI GODEY MURAHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the deteriorating law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of the border areas from pro-Pakistani saboteurs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is nothing to indicate that the law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir is deteriorating.

(b) Government are vigilant in respect of the safety d border areas.

DISPLAY OF PAK FLAGS IN KASHMIR

221. SHRI GODEY MURAHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the public display of Pakistani flags by demonstrators in Kashmir ; and

(b) whether the State Government's attention has been drawn to these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) According to information received from Government of Jammu and Kashmir no public display of Pakistani flags by demonstrators came to notice.

, DEVELOPMENT OF PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN MYSORE STATE

222. SHRI M. D. NARAYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the steps to be taken by Government to develop the places of tourist interest in Mysore State in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of India proposes to provide basic tottrist amenities at Halebid, Belur and Srirangapatna and the Bijapur-Aiholi-Badami complex besides the improvement of accommodation and transport facilities at these Centres in Mysore State.

CONSTITUTION OF CELLS TO FURNISH INFORMATION ON COMMUNAL SITUATION

223. SHRI M. D. NARAYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have so far not implemented some of the major recommendations of the National Integration Council, including the one for the constitution of special cells to furnish information on the communal situation in their respective States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not yet established intelligence cells in spite of the centre's directive to do so ; and

(c) the name of the State Governments which have not so far sent reports to the Centre regarding communal situation in their States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) and (b) An up-to-date statement, indicating action taken by state Governments on the recommendations of the National Integration Council, is attached. [See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 14.].

(c) The State governments send information regarding the communal situation whenever requested or whenever any significant developments take place.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT NEAR CHOLAVARAM (TAMIL NADU)

224. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN :
SHRI S. SIVAPRAKASAM :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any proposal for the construction of an international airport at Cholava-ram near Madras; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The International Airports Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata has recommended that the Government should take steps to reserve suitable areas within reasonable distance from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for the construction of second airports when the present airports become saturated. In regard to Madras, the Committee has recommended that a techno-economic study be made in regard to the possibility of developing Chola-varam as a second airport for Madras. The matter is under consideration.

STENOGRAPHERS SERVICE

225. SHRI KKSAVAN (THAZAVA) : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have re-designated the stenographers of C. S. S. as personal assistants and revised the pay scales of those who are attached to the officers of the rank of Joint Secretaries and above;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the criteria adopted by Government and on what basis this classification has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) In the interest of efficiency it was considered that the C.S.S. should be reorganised so as to consist of the following four grades:

- (i) *Selection Grade* (Rs. 350-900)—Private Secretaries to Secretaries/ Special Secretaries / Additional Secretaries, First P. A., to Ministers (including Members, Planning Commission) and Private Secretaries to Deputy Ministers.

(ii) *Grade I* (Rs. 350—770).—Senior Personal Assistants to Joint Secretaries and officers of equivalent rank and Assistant Private Secretaries to Ministers including Member, Planning Commission.

(iii) *Grade II* (Rs. 210—530).—Personal Assistants to officers below joint Secretaries, i.e. Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries etc.

(iv) *Grade III* (Rs. 130—280).—For Stenotypists who were earlier drawing a special pay of Rs. 20/30 over their pay as L. D. Cs./U.D.Cs. for doing stenography work.

RAISING OF AIR FARES BY INDIAN AIRLINES

226. SHRI M. D. NARAYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have raised the domestic air fares recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The raise was necessitated among other factors by increased expenditure on aviation fuel and oil due to increased taxation and increased cost of passenger and labour amenities, insurance and rental charges.

SECOND HOWRAH BRIDGE

227. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report to the effect that Shri Somnath Lahiri, a Minister of West Bengal, is reported to have stated that the work of the second Howrah Bridge could not begin because the President of India has not yet given his assent to the legislation regarding the constitution of the Howrah Bridge Commission;

(b) if so, what stands in the way of the Central Ministry advising the President to give his required assent;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the same press report to the effect that a further difficulty in starting the work on the second Howrah Bridge has arisen because according to the Calcutta Port Act the Calcutta Port Commissioners cannot take orders or directions from the State Government and that the Calcutta Port Act requires immediate amendment; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to bring any amendment of the Calcutta Port Act at an early date to facilitate the commencement of the work on the second Howrah Bridge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri Somnath Lahiri reported in the issue of 18-10-1969 of 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta, but it does not state that the work on Second Hooghly Bridge could not begin because President's assent to the State Bill was not received.

(b) President's assent has been given to the Hooghly River Bridge Bill, 1969 and communicated to State Government on 11-11-1969.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The question of amending the Calcutta Port Act is under consideration.

EARLY MAN

228. SHRIMATI LALITHA RAJA-GOPALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attempt was made by United State Scientists to steal laurels on the research conducted jointly by Punjab and Yale Universities about the origin of man many millions of years ago; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Punjab University, there is nothing on record to show that such an attempt was made.

(b) Does not arise.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S TALKS WITH PAK ENVOY

229. SHRIMATI LALITHA RAJA-GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shikh Abdullah had talks with the Pakistan Envoy at the residence of a Member of Parliament and a senior diplomat of the Pakistan High Commission was also present at the two hours meeting; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held by the Sheikh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir; the occasion was during lunch at the residence of the Member of Parliament.

(b) Government have no information regarding details of the talks.

QUICK DISPOSAL OF FILES

230. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme to dispose of files and papers by introducing level jumping system, taking verbal decisions and avoiding unnecessary notings which are repetitive in nature; and

(b) If so, the Ministries where these schemes have been introduced and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Instructions regulating office procedure in the secretariat provide for level jumping in the submission of selected cases, as may be considered feasible. There is no rigid rule in this behalf.

There are also instructions that note* should be concise and not excessive. Verbal discussions are encouraged, but record of decisions taken has to be kept.

(b) These instructions apply to all ministries. Their existence has not however, removed the problem. The Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain recommendations in this regard; these are under the consideration of the Government.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN RAMESWARAM AND TALAIMANNAR

231. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidy is being granted to the Shipping Corporation of India yearly to run the steamer S. S. Irwin between Rameswaram and Talaimannar bi-weekly; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of subsidy paid yearwise from 1965 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAN) : (a) The Government of India reimburse to the Shipping Corporation of India only the actual losses incurred in operating the Rameswaram/ Talaimannar Service.

(b) Losses reimbursed so far :

Rs. (lakhs)

(i) For the period from 4-31 December 1965 to March, 1967

(ii) For the period from 1-10-62 April, 1967 to March, 1968. -----
Total paid to date 15.23

(iii) The request of the Corporation for the reimbursement of a loss amounting to Rs. 8-19 lakhs for the period from April 1, 1968 to March, 1969 is under consideration.

232 • [Transferred to the 27/A November, 1969]

SINDHU RESETTLEMENT CORPORATION

233. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULAT-RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officer appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation of Gandhidham has submitted his report to Government;

(b) which of the statements made by a Member of Parliament which were examined by the Inquiry Officer have been found to have no basis;

(c) what are the findings of the Inquiry Officer on the complaints submitted to him on behalf of the shareholders who are mostly displaced persons from Sindh and had formed the Corporation for their resettlement in Gandhidham;

(d) what are the suggestions that have been made by the Inquiry Officer for the consideration of Government; and

(e) whether the report of the Officer will be placed on the Table of the House during the current Session of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, ALSO IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IC BAL SINGH) : (a) to (e) The report of the Inquiry Officer has just been received and is being studied by Government.

U. N. UNIVERSITY

234. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary-General of U. N. O., U. Thant has recently proposed for the establishment of a United Nations University "truly international in character" and devoted to peace and progress;

(b) if so, whether it was proposed that the University should be located in a country which is noted for the spirit of tolerance and freedom of thought; and

(c) if so, whether any approach has been made by the Government of India to set up such a University in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Government of India has not made any approach in this regard.

DHARNAS IN DELHI

235. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dharnas held in front of the residence of the Prime Minister and other Ministers in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the names of the parties or groups which organised these dharnas and the matter under protest in respect of each of these dharnas; and

(c) whether any action was taken by Government as a result of these dharnas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, fifteen dharnas were held during the last six months by groups and fifteen by individuals in front of the residence of the Prime Minister and other Ministers in Delhi.

(b) A statement is attached. (See Appendix LXX, Annexure No. 15)

(c) The memoranda/petitions received from the demonstrators are duly considered by the authorities concerned.

SCHOOLS IN DELHI HOUSED IN TENTS

236. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Higher Secondary schools in Delhi which are still housed in tents;

(b) if so, what is their number; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to construct buildings for these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the educational authorities in Delhi and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

AIRDROPPING OF EXPLOSIVES AND PROPAGANDA MATERIALS

237. SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answers to the Starred Question No. 519 and Unstarred Question No. 1232 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th August, 1969 and state;

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to prevent dropping of explosives and propaganda materials by Taiwan on Indian territory; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) No instance has come to notice of explosives having been dropped. From an examination of the circumstances in which balloons containing propaganda material were found, there are grounds to presume that these balloons had possibly drifted towards India due to monsoon winds. As soon as such balloons come to notice, they are seized and carefully examined.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

238. SHRI S. D. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps towards the formulation of a national policy on education in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far and the time by when the formulation of such a policy would be completed; and

(c) in what way it would improve the standard of education in our educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V.K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government have formulated a National Policy on Education incorporating the major recommendations of the Education Commission, and the Resolution on the National Policy was placed on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1968.

(c) The National Policy Statements provides, not only for expansion of facilities but also for qualitative improvement of education through such programmes as improved curriculum better text books improvement in the general and professional education of teachers, provision of better facilities, strengthening of educational administration, etc. The successful implementation of these programmes, however, depends upon the availability of adequate resources.

SINDHU RESETTLEMENT CORPORATION

239. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULAT-RAM : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Abhi, a retired official of the Ministry who was originally a Government Director on the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation on the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation of a Gandhidham and who on retirement is now the Managing Director of the Corporation has abetted the organisation of a rival shareholders Association to the already existing one by securing and passing ' on shareholders list to Shri Raval, ex-General Manager of the Corporation, through whom this rival shareholders Association is being formed and whose services had been terminated two years ago on his work not being satisfactory; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the office of the Corporation has refused to supply such lists to a bonafide shareholder who is connected with the existing shareholders Association which has been fighting against all power in the Corporation being held by a certain group of Directors who support Mr. Abhi against whose actions, among other matters, the Ministry has appointed an officer to undertake an inquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujrat) : Sir, but what about our rules? The rules say, 'judicial proceedings'. I am talking about our rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot overrule my ruling.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STRIKE, BY COAL MINE WORKERS DUE TO NON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL COAL WAGE BOARD BY THE COLLIERY OWNERS

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to the reported strike by the coal mine workers in a number of coal mines on November 17, 1969, due to non-implementation of the recommendations of the Central Coal Wage Board by the colliery owners.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir. Agitated about delay in implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, Coal Mine Workers' Organisations had served notices of strike, as from November 17, 1969, on a number of colliery owners, particularly in the States of West Bengal and Bihar. The strike notices had demanded full implementation of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations already accepted by Government, and also acceptance of some other recommendations relating to gratuity, attendance bonus, house-rent allowance and certain funds of leave. Conciliation was held but failed. The workers' demands, among other subjects, came up for discussion; In the tripartite meeting of Industrial Committee for Coal Mining Industry, held at New Delhi on November 6, 1969. The employers' representatives were urged to implement the Wage Board's recommendations. At this meeting, it was "

also announced by Government, that they accept in principle the need for a gratuity scheme for coalminers' workers. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

However, about 47,000 workers went on a day's token strike on 17-11-69 in 66 collieries in West Bengal. Workers in three collieries in Bihar also are on strike.

The unanimous and near-unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board relating to wages, dearness allowance and certain other matters were accepted by Government on 21-7-67 for implementation with effect from the 15th of August, 1967. The recommendations are not statutorily enforceable; implementation is being secured through persuasion and such other administrative action as is open in the circumstances. According to available information in collieries, with a strength of 1,47,622 workers, have implemented the recommendations. Another 458 collieries employing 2,44,294 workers, have also implemented the recommendations, though they have not given the full benefits to the workmen, particularly in regard to variable dearness allowance. Altogether 178 collieries, employing 31,157 workers, have not implemented the recommendations.

Government expect the employers to meet the workers' just demands for implementation of the Coal Wage Boards recommendations in the interests alike of good industrial relations and uninterrupted production in the coalmines.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : From the statement just read out by the hon. Minister, it is apparent that more than one hundred colliery owners have not yet implemented the Central Wage Board's Award either fully or partially. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the present policy of the Government to persuade the colliery management to give full effect to the Central Wage Board's recommendations has virtually failed? And in that case what other steps do the Government propose to take to get the Award fully implemented by the recalcitrant colliery owners? What stands in the way of the Government in making the recommendations of the Central Wage Board as statutory ones? Why does not the Government come out with a Bill for sanction by this august House?

My second point is this. Mr. Chairman, you might have observed that there are certain other recommendations of the Central Wage Board which have not been

[Shri Chitta Basu.]

accepted, particularly with regard to gratuity, leave, bonus, house rent, etc. What steps do Government propose to take with regard to these recommendations? They have not yet been accepted by the managements of the collieries. The Government might have accepted these. If the Government have accepted these recommendations, what steps do they propose to take in regard to getting these recommendations fully implemented?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that the recommendation of the Wage Board and its success in implementation are not so happy as it was some time before. For the last two to three years, it is unfortunate that the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations is not so happy and good as it was before. Therefore, Government is now thinking of putting the employers and the employees on the bargaining strength for deciding it. Recently in the Iron and Steel Industrial Committee, in spite of the insistence of some of the employers including the Government to have a Wage Board, we did not agree to this. And I am happy to announce that now we have got a bipartite committee of the steel employers and employees to decide that matter. Therefore, our policy in this is clear.

Sir, as far as the present once is concerned, we cannot make it statutory because it will not be possible for us possibly under the law.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No. We cannot make the recommendations of the Wage Board already made as statutorily enforceable. That is not possible. As for the future, I have already announced the Government's idea.

So far as the important consideration about gratuity is concerned, Government have agreed, in the last meeting on the 6th of November about gratuity; it is only a question of how to implement it, because the Wage Board has said that a cess should be levied, which means that it is not the employers who should pay, but the consumers who should pay. Therefore, that point is under consideration.

About house rent it is a component included in the wages. Therefore we have not agreed to it. That is all that I have to say.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वेज बोर्ड की रपट के मुताबिक कितनी बढ़ोत्तरी मिलनी चाहिये थी क्या वह बढ़ोत्तरी मिल रही है और अगर मिल रही है तो कितनी कोलियरीज में मिल रही है और कितने मजदूर उससे लाभान्वित हैं, यानी सम्पूर्ण वेज बोर्ड की रपट के मुताबिक आज उनको महंगाई भत्ता कुल कितना मिलना चाहिये और उसमें से कितना पूरा होता है वह पूरा कितने मजदूरों और कितनी कोलियरीज में मिल रहा है।

इसी के साथ साथ क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी कोई सूचना मिली है कि सम्पूर्ण आसनसोल बेल्ट जो कि इस देश के कोयला खानों का एक प्रधान केन्द्र है और यह समझिये कि अगर वह कोल बेल्ट की जगह में कोई गड़बड़ हो जाये तो सारे देश की इन्डस्ट्री रुक सकती है। वहां पर सी० पी० आई० (एम०) का जिन जिन कोलियरीज में प्रभाव है वहां के मालिकों से उन्होंने एक अन्डर-स्टैंडिंग की है कि तुम वेज बोर्ड की रपट के मुताबिक उनका महंगाई भत्ता मत बढ़ाओ, वह पैसा हमको दे दो और मजदूरों के साथ जैसा चाहो वैसे चलो और उसी के साथ साथ क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सी० पी० आई० (एम) हर मजदूर से छः छः रुपया जबर्दस्ती दे रहा है और जिसका नतीजा है कि 24 सितम्बर 1969 को 700 मजदूर ईस्ट निम्बा कोलियारी वाले जिन्होंने सी० पी० आई० (एम) को छः छः रुपये नहीं दिये, जबर्दस्ती भगा दिये गये।

श्री सभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगिये।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं नियम जानता हूं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सी० पी० एम० के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले खतरे से सरकार घबरा गई क्योंकि 24 सितम्बर को वे लोग ए० डी० एम० के कोर्ट के कम्पाउन्ड में बैठ गये थे। इसके बारे में हमने चीफ मिनिस्टर से बातचीत की, इसके बारे में कोयला खदान के मंत्री से बातचीत की, इस के

बारे में हमने मिनिस्टर से बातचीत की और बादमें हमने इस संबंध में एक तार मुख्य मंत्री और घर मंत्री को भी भेजा। इन सब की कापी हमारे पास है। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने भी इस बारे में एक बयान दिया और उन्होंने इस संबंध में श्री ज्योति बसू को भी चिट्ठी लिखी कि वहां पर इस तरह से अमानवीय कार्य हो रहा है। मैं आगामी इजाजत से उस मेमोरैन्डम की कापी सदन को मेज में रखना चाहता हूं जो हमने 29 अक्टूबर को बंगाल के राज्यपाल श्री धवन को दी थी।

श्री सभापति : आप कौनसी मेमोरैन्डम की कापी रखना चाहते हैं। आप पहले इसे मुझे चैम्बर में दिखला दीजिये तब मैं इसके बारे में इजाजत दूंगा। मैं अभी इसको रखने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं।

श्री राजनारायण : 29 अक्टूबर को श्री वन की सेवा में हमने एक मेमोरैन्डम पेश किया था जिसमें उन्हें यह बतलाया था और मांग की थी कि श्री ज्योति बसू से घर विभाग फौरन ले लिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वे पुलिस विभाग का इस्तेमाल स्वतः अपनी पार्टी को बढ़ाने में कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, जिस समय मैं यहां आ रहा था उस समय मुझे इस तरह का तार मिला।

{THE VICE-GH VIRMA^J (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) in the Chair,}

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, these things do not arise out of this Calling Attention. If you allow him to mention these things, you should allow us also to go into details.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : माननीय सदस्य संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब हम सदन में सवाल पूछते हैं तो हमें बीच में किसी को टोकने न दें। तो मैं यह तार पढ़ रहा हूं और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में जानकारी है। अजय बाबू ने जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं

हमको आश्वासन दिया था कि 4 नवम्बर तक इन मजदूरों को ईस्ट निमचा में भेज देंगे। जब वे लोग गये तो सी० पी० एम० के लोग बम लेकर, औरों लेकर और भाला लेकर खड़े हो गये। इस पर पुलिस ने वहां पर दफा 144 लगा दी। इस तरह से डेढ़ महीने के बाद पुलिस ने वहां पर 144 दफा लगाई। मजदूरों को ए० डी० एम० के कोर्ट से ले जाया गया और वहां उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया और फिर थाने में ले जाकर छोड़ दिया गया। तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसको इन सारी बातों की जानकारी है।

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal) : On a point of order, Sir. Is all this relevant to the Calling Attention Motion ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I rise on a point of order, Sir. These things are not relevant.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (राम निवास मिर्धा) : आप अपने सवाल को संक्षेप में पूछिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं संक्षेप में ही पूछ रहा हूं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, you have not heard my point of order; please hear. My point of order is that all those things which Mr. Rajnarain is being allowed for a pretty long time to say here do not arise out of this Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Why not ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : They are irrelevant.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : No.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If despite the irrelevancy the Chair allows those things to be mentioned, then would the Chair allow other Members who have facts at their disposal a similar amount of time to seek clarifications on all those things? This is my point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Hon. Members know that the Calling Attention matter refers to some specific incident which has been mentioned therein, and to bring in a whole general discussion in the garb of a Calling Attention Motion is really not proper.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: That is what he is doing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I would request the hon. Member not to bring anything outside the purview of the Calling Attention Motion, but to be specific and relevant.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं उसी के मुताबिक चल रहा हूँ।

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh) : Specific about the collieries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Specific about the collieries does not mean that anything about a collieries can be brought into this.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आपने जो व्यवस्था दी है मैं उसके मुताबिक ही चलूंगा। यह जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है वह वेज बोर्ड की रपट को लागू करने के संबंध में है। तो मैं यही बात पूछ रहा हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिश लागू हुई या नहीं हुई। अगर लागू नहीं हुई तो क्यों नहीं हुई और उसी के कारण उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : यहाँ पर सारी बातों को उठाने के बजाय आप संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछिये।

संबंध में सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि यह वेज बोर्ड क्यों नहीं लागू हुए और इसी संबंध में बतला रहा हूँ कि जहाँ पर सी० पी० एम० के लोग मालिकों को डरा रहे हैं वहाँ पर वेज बोर्ड लागू नहीं किये गये हैं।

श्रीमन्, जब मैं आज सुबह इधर आ रहा था तो मुझे एक तार मिला जो मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

"Resettled workers at East Ninicha Colliery are still not provided with jobs. Managements' attitude adamant and vindictive. Workmen are being harassed and implicated in fake cases by the Police in connivance with management and CPI(M) Shyam Bihari Singh, Lall Bihari Singh, Jhallak Singh and Azit Singh Saini implicated in false cases and arrested on 17-11-1969".

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं यही बात तो बतला रहा हूँ कि आज सी० पी० एम० के लोग हजारों की तादाद में ईस्ट निमचा में बम, ऐरो और भाला लेकर सैकड़ों मजदूरों के घरों को लूट रहे हैं और उन्हें परेशान कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वहाँ पर एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन भेजे या फिर कोई इन्व्वायरी कमिशन भेजे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को भेजे जो वहाँ पर जाकर जो कत्ल, लूटपाट और आगजनी हो रही है उसके बारे में जांच करें। मैं यह चीज इसलिये बतला रहा हूँ कि इन्हीं कारणों की वजह से वहाँ पर वेज बोर्ड लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : आपने बहुत समय ले लिया है।

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है और अगर जानकारी है तो सरकार मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहाँ तक प्रश्न के प्रथम भाग का सवाल है उसके बारे में मैंने बतलाया कि 111 कोयला खदानों में यह कार्यान्वित हो गया है जिससे 1 लाख 47 हजार मजदूर लाभान्वित हुए हैं। 458 कोयला खदानों में, जिनमें 2 लाख 44 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, जो 58 परसेंट है सम्पूर्ण श्रमिक शक्ति का, उनको वह डी० ए० नहीं मिल रहा है जो वेज बोर्ड ने रिकमेन्ड किया है, वहाँ रिकमेन्डेशनस पाशियली कार्यान्वित हो रही हैं। 178 कोयला खदानों में, जहाँ 31 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहाँ पर ये बिलकुल लागू नहीं हुई है, यह सम्पूर्ण श्रमिक शक्ति का 7 प्रतिशत है।

जहाँ तक प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का सवाल है सी० पी० आई० (एम०) द्वारा मारपीट और झगड़े का, यह सारा कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उन्होंने वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा, उपमुख्यमंत्री को लिखा, समय समय पर

जब हमारे पास ये बातें आई हैं तो हमने भी उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी कार्यवाही उन्होंने की है उसमें हम कुछ दखल नहीं दे सकते।

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA (Bihar) :— Sir, the honourable Minister has stated that 178 collieries have not at all implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board. I would like to know, in view of the recent increase in the price of coal by 70 paise per ton, whether the Labour Ministry will see that these collieries which have not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board, do not get the benefit of this increase in price and also whether the Labour Ministry will advise the Railway Ministry not to purchase coal from these collieries till such time that they have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board.

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद : बहुत बार हमने रेलवे मंत्रालय पर इस बात के लिए जोर दिया है और नियम भी बनाया है कि ऐसी कोयला खदानों से कोयले लिए जायें जो वेज बोर्ड की रिकमेंडेशन्स को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ और हम जोर भी डाल रहे हैं कि जिनको यह इन्कीज दी जाय वे इसको कार्यान्वित करें।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There have been violations of this rule. Why?

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I was the leader of the A. I. T. U. C. delegation which attended the sixth meeting of the Coal Industry Committee in November in relation to the Wage Board's recommendations. Unfortunately the Government has not yet declared the date on which the gratuity scheme is going to be introduced in the coal-mines. The gratuity scheme is a major issue of the strike notice. Secondly, the Government has also announced that it is going to abolish immediately the Central Recruiting Organization as recommended by the Labour Commission. But unfortunately the Government has so far declared neither the date of introduction of the gratuity scheme nor the date of abolition of the Central Recruiting Organization. The strike took place in a large number of coal mines in West Bengal because the United Front Government gave protection to the coalminers in Asansol belt. Unfortunately there could not be any strike in the Jharia

Belt although the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations was the worst in Bihar and there the strike could not take place because of the corrupt practices of the police in the State of Bihar and the police in Bihar is under the Central Government now. I would like to know what the Government is going to do about the non-unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board, the date when the Government is going to announce the introduction of the gratuity scheme in the coal-mines, the date of abolition of the Central Recruiting Organization and the date when the bonus clauses will be amended as per the decision of the November session of the Industrial Committee for Coal Mining Industry because we feel the Government is responsible for the strike and also for the unrest in the coal-mines because every time the Government particularly the Railway Ministry, is succumbing to the pressure of the coal-mine owners. And the coalmine owners are getting an increased price without implementing the Wage Board's recommendations. And, Sir, the Regional Labour Commissioner of Dhanbad—I am making this allegation—is in the pay of the coal-mine owners and that is why the Bihar coal-miners are the worst exploited in India today. The Government of India has a duty to protect the interests of the coal-miners. Lastly, I entirely agree with Mr. Rajnarain's remarks about the activities of the Communist Party (Marxist). Instead of fighting the coal-mine owners, the CP(M) workers in many places are colluding with the coal-mine owners to suppress the All-India Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha in a way which is most shocking to any civilised society.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, as I have said the Government wants to implement the gratuity scheme in the coal-mines. We will announce that. But the House would appreciate this point that the Wage Board... (Interruptions), has said that it should be paid by a cess on the consumer. Normally gratuity is to be paid by the employers. But here is a recommendation which says, "Pay gratuity by a cess on the consumer". The Government has to consider this point. So far as the date of introduction is concerned, I have categorically stated that we have agreed to it and we shall do it. It is only a question of considering how to pay it, whether by a cess on the consumer or by any other method. That is the point which I would like you to consider. I cannot say immediately it can be done.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Then about the CRO. We are taking steps for this. It is a voluntary organization of the employers. I think Mr. Kalyan Roy will agree with me that the employers also have agreed for the abolition of this. We also agree and steps are being taken.

Then, Sir, he has made a very unfortunate allegation that the RLG is under the pay of the coal-mine owners. I categorically deny this. We have no evidence whatsoever. It is wrong, absolutely mischievous, (Interruptions)... CP (M) and all that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : On a point of order...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This has to be decided amongst themselves in West Bengal, not by the Government of India...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order, Mr. Vice-Chairman. An honorable Member of the House has made a specific allegation, a serious allegation, naming the officer, the Regional Officer, saying that according to the facts and information available to him he is in the pay of the coal-mine owners. We also hear from various sources that this is so. I should like to know whether the honourable Minister is prepared to institute a proper inquiry into this allegation by a man who commands the confidence of both sides before he comes and says, "I have no information, no evidence." Surely the officer who indulged in corruption will not send you the file saying that he is indulging in such and such practices. It will not be on the file. It has to be brought to your notice and it has been brought to your notice repeatedly by the Members of this House. It is your duty to go into this matter in a manner which will evoke some measure of confidence among the Members of the House. Who does not know that these officers are downright hirelings of the coalmine owners? Who does not know this public scandal which the coal-mine owners have started? Today you are saying all this kind of things to cover all such people. I say the Ministry is failing in its duty. It is a failure on the part of the Ministry in carrying out its duty. Therefore, I demand the Parliament should give instructions to this Ministry for a proper inquiry into the allegation of downright corruption and malpractice including bribery on the part of these officers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, it is definite our duty to inquire into the allegations which are properly made in writing..

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order Mr. Vice-Chairman.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I must have the right to reply. I must reply to the points raised. He cannot go on like that, Sir. What I am saying is this ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNARAIN : On a point of order.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have not yet finished my reply.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: No, no. On a point of order.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : सुन तो लीजिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : सुन लिया ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, unless the allegations are made properly in writing, we are not going to institute an inquiry into the hearsay of the honourable Member. . .

(Repeated interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : आज तक किसी भी जनतंत्रीय, संसदीय प्रथा में किसी भी मंत्री के मुखारविन्द से इस प्रकार के वाक्य निकलते हमने नहीं सुने कि मंत्री यह कहें कि जब तक हमको सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य कोई लिखित आवेदन नहीं देंगे तब तक जांच नहीं करेंगे । सदन का जो मेम्बर इस सदन में आरोप लगाता है वह उसकी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी लेता है, वह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होता है । तो सदन में जो आरोप लगे उसकी जांच करना मंत्री का प्रधान कर्तव्य होता है, संसदीय कर्तव्य होता है, जब तक हमको लिखित नहीं मिलेगा हम उसकी इन्क्वायरी नहीं करेंगे मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए, यह उन्होंने गलत चीज कही ।

श्री भागवत जहा आजाद : संसदीय प्रथा के अनुसार मेरा कर्तव्य है कि जो आरोप लगाये गये ह उन की जांच करूँ, लेकिन संसदीय प्रथा में यह भी नियम है कि माननीय सदस्य आरोप लगाये जाने के जो नियम बने हुए हैं उन के अनुसार आरोप लगायें । तभी

मैं उस की जांच करूंगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं जांच नहीं करूंगा। मैंने पहले यही बात कही थी।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, on a point of order. It is for you to give a ruling. I do not think any ruling from my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, is necessary. A charge has been made much more authentically by an M.P. or by a private citizen. It has been made on the floor of the House. That is much more important. A letter is written to you, a memorandum is sent to you it has been made on the floor of the House, and hence it has acquired special importance and my friend, Mr. Rajnarain, has rightly pointed out this aspect. Still my friend says, "Do it in writing." When it is made on the floor of the House, it forms part of the record of the House. (Interruptions.)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Please do not try to tell me that way; I have listened to your harangue.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I might tell this illiterate Minister that he does not know the rules of the House or the procedure of the House. He calls it a harangue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I cannot tolerate this, Sir. The hon. Member must behave properly. If he only shouts, I can also do it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will not allow him to get away with it. Look at the arrogance that he has; they have lost their majority but the arrogance they still stain in full force; I hope some of the Ministers should be voted out by no confidence or censure motions. Mr. Vice-Chairman, please ask him to withdraw that remark. (Interruptions). He wants to have everything in writing and then he will proceed with it. He calls my speech a harangue. He does not understand the difference between a speech and a harangue.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let him speak on the point. Otherwise I can also reply in the form of a running commentary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Please remember that those days are gone.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मेरा एक निवेदन है। सरकार को ज्यादा सभ्य होना चाहिए। सरकार को ज्यादा सोबर होना चाहिए। सरकार को हरही गाय नहीं होना चाहिए। सदन का सदस्य अगर वह सरकार का सदस्य नहीं है अगर कुछ कह भी दे तो उसका सरकार को सहनशील होकर, व्यापक होकर उत्तर देना चाहिए। मगर जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं वह उचित नहीं है।

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY: Sir, I wish to make a humble suggestion. The hon. Minister was pleased to state that a petition in writing should be given. According to the British parliamentary practice for centuries it has been accepted—any statement made by any Member is sufficient for the Government to take note of. It is absolutely not necessary that it should be given in writing. Over that small thing this quarrel should not have taken place. I hope the hon. Vice-Chairman would be pleased to give a ruling on that point so that in future this kind of a situation does not arise.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I had already given it in writing to the Union Labour Minister about a month back.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So he was suppressing the truth. Having got that letter, he wants another letter also. It is like *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. (Interruptions) Mr. Shah, you are the Leader of the House. Please kindly control him.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH): I request both of you to forget what has happened. Now you can argue the case.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am ready to forgive and forget provided the other man does it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, the hon. Minister wherever he has stated it has been implemented, it has not been implemented. I have myself visited those areas. I know that even 1.29 is not given let alone 1.47 except of course a very few collieries. If they have intimated to you in that way, they have given you some false information. Are you aware of the troubles that are going on in the collieries, including the strike arising out of the non-implementation of the Award, theekedari and CRO? Where-ever the workers want to fight for their rights, these people come in their way.

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

You know that years back it was accepted by a tripartite committee that it should be abolished. I am told that wherever there is theekedari or wherever there is CRO, violence is bound to take place because they are the very embodiment of violence. Wherever the workers can pick up courage against this injustice, it is unfortunate that Shri Rajnarain almost in collusion with the management contractor has unleashed violence in those areas. I do not wish to go into details.

श्री राजनारायण । शत्रुघ्न ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I can go into every case, if you like. They are killing and murdering workers and he is their protegee; they are working in collusion these contractors and the CRO people. Shri Kalyan Sankar Ray knows all these things but he will not dare to say these things in the trade union circles. Everybody knows that the HMS unions running in Asansol are fully in collusion with the managements; they are depending on a certain strata of company stooges. He knows it also but he will not tell it anywhere in the trade union circles. That is the position. I can give one instance. In the Madhuban colliery because the workers were fighting for the implementation of the Award, the company contractors and goondas murdered one trade union worker in broad daylight and thereafter the company declared a lockout; it is there for 2½ months. I understand that the R.L.G. has recommended that it should be referred to adjudication and the lockout should be prohibited but the Government are taking no steps whatsoever. The theekedari and the contractor system are rampant in all the collieries. They are the paid goondas of the collieries and the CRO is a paramilitary organisation. It was recommended that it should be disbanded but it is not being disbanded; there is a reign of terror going on. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, even if the wage board recommendations are made statutorily enforceable, they will not be implemented unless these things are done away with. I know of a certain case in the Andrew/ule colliery.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, यह एक बड़ा सवाल है। आप तो बैठे हुए हैं। आई कैन नाट एलाउ आल दिस रविश। मैं यह बात जानता हूँ कि श्री नीरेन घोष झूठ बोलने में माहिर हैं। यह पूंजीपतियों के दलाल हैं और वहाँ

पर गुन्डों के दलाल हैं और वहाँ तमाम गुन्डों को लेकर लोगों का मर्डर करा रहे हैं। इन्होंने तमाम गुन्डे परचेज किये हैं, और इन्होंने तमाम अनसोशल एलीमेंट को परचेज किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनको बँटा दें। ये वहाँ के मालिकों के दलाल हैं और गुन्डों के साथी हैं। वहाँ हर नेता सी० पी० आई० (एम) का एक गुन्डा है।

I cannot allow all these rubbish things to go unchallenged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I think we better pass on to the next item.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maha-rashtra) : Sir, why don't you appoint Mr. Bhupesh Gupta as the arbitrator between both of them?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am a man of peace and I do not like the cold war in Bengal to be brought in here. I appeal to both my friends.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Be an arbitrator between them.

हूँ। आपसे एक रास्ता चाहता हूँ, श्रीमान, मैं इस सदन में ईमानदारी के साथ और अधिकार के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के हर पार्टी के एम०पी० का डेलिगेशन वहाँ चले और देखें कि वहाँ पर ला एंड आर्डर क्या है और वह सी०पी०एम० पूरी गुन्डातरह जिम्मेदार है हलिंगनिष्प फैलाने के लिए, गर्दी फैलाने के लिए और लोगों के शील का अपहरण करने के लिये, हत्या के लिये और लुटके लिये। वहाँ की हर पार्टी के लोग चले उनके नेता की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी कि हमारे साथ चले।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Niren Ghosh now please wind up.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I ask whether Government would take measures to abolish the contract system and abolish the Central Recruiting Organisation so that some sense of normalcy could be restored there. I ask whether they would catch hold of the collieries by the neck. Unless that is done nothing would be implemented there. They are adopting illegal means. Sand stowing is not being done in the proper manner.

There is large-scale subsidisation of the soil in the colliery industry because the colliery-owners do not abide by the law and doing sand-stowing in the proper manner. So you can catch them by the neck and bring them to book for not implementing the Wage Board's recommendations. Only then things will improve. They are already making profits; it is not that they are not making profits and there is no reason to sanction an increase in the coal price in order to introduce gratuity because the colliery-owners are in fact making huge profits through illegal means. May I know why you should increase the price of coal when all the big colliery-owners are making huge amounts of profits through all sorts of means.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : That will do Mr. Niren Ghosh. You have taken enough time. That is enough.

SHRI BANI A BEHARY DAS (Orissa) : Whatever he goes on saying, shall we keep silent?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please take your seat, Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I would like to say once more that Government have always impressed upon the employers that the recommendations of the Wage Board should be implemented. We have persuaded them in meetings and we have told them, and as I have already stated, the recommendation has been implemented in the case of 35% of the colliery workers, partially implemented in the case of 58%, and not implemented in the case of 7% involving 178 collieries and about 31,000 workers, and they are small collieries employing small numbers of workers. We are trying to persuade them that this should be done. So far as gratuity is concerned, as I have said already, we have accepted it in principle. How to do it is a question for us to decide and therefore, Sir, we have been saying that from our side we are trying our best. Our regret is that the recommendation of the Wage Board is not enforceable statutorily and therefore there is difficulty. But, Sir, we are trying our best as to how as far as possible it could be done.

As far as the mutual admiration between Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri Rajnarain and Shri Kalyan Roy is concerned, I have no comments.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, आप एक लर्नेड आदमी हैं, आप कानून और व्यवस्था को जानते हैं। जरा सुना जाय।

वहाँ के जो मजदूर हैं वह सेंटर के मजदूर हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के मजदूर हैं और वहाँ के कल-कारखाने केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत हैं और जब कि वहाँ डेढ़ दो लाख मजदूरों का जीवन-निर्वाह करना सी० पी० एम० के द्वारा नामुमकिन कर दिया जाय, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास रेमेडी क्या है। केवल सरकार कह दे कि यह ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है तो यह सिम्पल ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रास्ता है। आप हमें रास्ता बतायें। जब कि श्री नीरेन घोष तैयार हो गये कि वहाँ पर एक इन्क्वायरी कमिशन जाय तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसमें हमारी पूरी मदद करे, हर पार्टी से एक या दो एम० पी० वहाँ पर भेजे जायें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : ठीक है, आपने कह दिया।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप हमारी बात का सरकार से जवाब तो दिलवाइये। सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है यहाँ से इन्क्वायरी कमिशन भेजने में। क्या दिक्कत है कि यहाँ से

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would like Shri Bhupesh Gupta to reply to that question. Would he agree that the Central Government should interfere in the domain of West Bengal if it is a question of law and order? How can we send a deputation? Hon. Members are free to go anywhere they like, but the Central Government cannot send a deputation to enquire into a matter of law and order. At least I cannot do it.

श्री राजनारायण : मगर अहमदाबाद का दंगा जो है वह आज कैसे डिसकस हुआ। यह ला एंड आर्डर को यहाँ डिसकस क्यों करेंगे। वहाँ सिम्पल ला एंड आर्डर की बात नहीं रह गई है, यह आजाद साहब समझ लें। वहाँ

[श्री राजनारायण]

तो दिन दहाड़े पुलिस की उपस्थिति में हजारों लोग बम्ब ले कर आते हैं। लूटते हैं, जलाते हैं।

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT

(Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, we very much appreciate the efforts of the Central Government in trying to see to the implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board. But, Sir, simply efforts alone do not help. As already pointed out by the hon. Minister, 25% collieries employing less than 25% of the total labour force have not yet agreed to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board in full. Sir, the workers of these collieries have deferred the notice of strike by a week and strike will take place on the 24th of this month. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to bring pressure and force the managements to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. And if there is any slackness or lukewarm attitude on the part of these employers are the Government in a mood to cancel the licences of these collieries? That is number one. Number two; I also want to know the number of collieries in the area of Raniganj coal-fields and also in the area of Jharia coal-fields who have not implemented these recommendations and the steps the Government is taking to encourage such of those workers who are genuinely interested to see that the production is maintained and the work is not hampered. Is the Government going to see that their efforts to maintain the production targets is not hampered and the recalcitrant and defaulting employers are brought to book, if need be, by prosecuting them?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, it is naturally the concern of the hon. Members to repeatedly ask us as to what we are doing about the enforcement of the recommendations of the Wage Board. As I have said Sir, since it is not enforceable statutorily, therefore we are persuading them, we are requesting them and also fixing criteria, a criterion that tenders will be accepted only from those who have fully implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board. I would like to restate the figures about non-implementation for the information of the hon. Member. It is only in the case of 7% of the workers it is only in 178 collieries where the workers employed are about

31,000. So it is not 25%. Sir, we are trying our best to persuade the employers even now. We have met on the 6th and we have asked them that they should do it. We have requested the Railways to see that the tenders of such employers are not accepted and that they should accept the tenders only from those who have fully implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board. If they are not going to implement them within three months, we shall see what other action could be taken. We on our side are doing as much as possible under the law. The hon. Member has talked about particular areas. In Asansol it has not been implemented in 25 collieries employing 5,398 workers. In Dhanbad it has not been implemented in 141 collieries involving 20,423 workers.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : Sir, I have been standing for long to seek clarifications as I am connected with a central trade union organisation with which many of the colliery trade unions are affiliated.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह (बिहार) : श्री चित्त बासु के पहले मैं खड़ा हुआ था और अभी तक आपने मुझे समय नहीं दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : इस तरह तो सभी बोलना चाहेंगे, इतना समय देना तो मुश्किल है।

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : There should be some procedure so that those who cannot shout can get sufficient attention. Such a procedure should be evolved; otherwise what is the use of our sitting here? Or, would you like us to shout and to violate your ruling? Either you should accept that position or give sufficient attention to those Members who abide by the rules. There is no other alternative before you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please go ahead now.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : The Minister himself admitted that more than 2,51,000 workers have been affected in the sense that either partially or wholly the recommendations of the Wage Board have not been implemented and he went on to say that they were trying to sit round the table and persuade them. I do not know how long this persuasion would continue. I would now give a categorical suggestion since the Award is not statutorily binding

according to the prevailing law. Just like the Railways the public sector undertakings of the State Governments and the Central Government consume more than 25 per cent of the coal produced in the country though the Railways consume more than half. They must say that they will not accept any tender unless in the tender the coal mine-owners specifically mention that they have accepted and implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Secondly I want to know whether the Labour Minister would move the Ministry of Mines that whenever there is a question of renewal of the licences of coal mine-owners in the licence terms it would be specifically mentioned that as far as the recommendations of the Wage Board or the Awards of the Tribunals are concerned, unless they implement them the renewal of the licences would not be considered at all. Then only he can bring the recalcitrant mine-owners to the table and finalise the matter. Otherwise there would be no finalisation. I know the tenders of even those collieries which are supplying to the Railway 5 and which have not accepted them have been accepted by the Railways. This is my information. The Labour Ministry can surely take it up with them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We shall try to persuade them as long as we do not succeed. It should be appreciated that even by this method we have been able to achieve quite a success. Let us not be little about it. As I have said, in the case of collieries involving 1,47,622 workers it is full implementation. As the price index has gone down, the Dearness Allowance is Rs. 1.29 from 1st October, 1969. In the case of 58 per cent of workers they are partially implementing it. We have not succeeded fully in the case of 31,157 workers, that is, in about 7 per cent. Therefore let us not belittle the results achieved. Since the Wage Board recommendations are not enforceable in law we have to persuade them and by this method of persuasion we have succeeded quite a lot.

So far as the suggestion that if they are not implementing their tenders should not be considered is concerned, we have taken that decision that the tenders of only such collieries which have implemented should be accepted.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : What about the public sector undertakings like the H.S.L. and . . .

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SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have written to all the Public Sector undertakings that they should consider only such cases where they have fully implemented. It may be possible that some of them might not have followed this but the moment our attention is drawn or we come to know ourselves we again write to them to say that this is our decision.

So far as the renewal of licences is concerned, the concerned Minister is here in the House. We shall also draw his attention about the suggestion of the hon. Member.

श्री देवती कान्त सिंह : श्रीमान्, इस वेज बोर्ड के बारे में हम लोगों को बड़ा ही बुरा अनुभव हुआ है। सरकार वेज बोर्ड बनाती है, उसकी रिक्मण्डेशन आती है और जब इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सवाल आता है तो सरकार हाथ पैर रखकर बैठ जाती है कि यह स्टेट्युटरी इन्फोर्सिबल नहीं है। इसका उदाहरण जर्नलिस्ट्स के मामले में भी हमारे सामने आया था। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अनुभव के आधार पर क्या भविष्य में जो कि किसी उद्योग के लिये वेज बोर्ड बँठाये जायेंगे उनके लिये अनिवार्यतः स्टेट्युटरी स्टेटस देने के लिये सरकार निश्चय करके ही वेज बोर्ड बँठायेगी या अपनी इसी नीति को चलाये जाते रहेगी कि वेज बोर्ड बँठा दिया, एजिटेशन हुआ और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का जब सवाल आता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि स्टेट्युटरी अधिकार नहीं है इसलिये इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के नाम पर ही कोयले के दाम बढ़ाये गये थे, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि उन्होंने एक पब्लिक सेक्टर को और एक रेलवे को यह अनुदेश दे रखा है कि जिन कोलियरियों ने वेज बोर्ड की रिक्मण्डेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया है उन्हीं से कोयला खरीदा जाय। तो उनसे मैं दो और सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह कि सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि सरकार के उस अनुदेश का पालन तमाम जगहों में

[श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह]

एक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी और रेलवेज में भी जहाँ तहाँ उसका उल्लंघन हुआ है। अगर सरकार को पता है तो सरकार ने उसके बारे में क्या किया है। दूसरी बात, वैसी कोलियरीज जिन्होंने वेज बोर्ड रिकमन्डेशन को नहीं लागू किया है उनको इस बड़े हुए दाम का लाभ नहीं हो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है। मैं इन तीन सवालों का स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहाँ तक पहले प्रश्न का संबंध है, जैसे वेज बोर्ड की रिकमन्डेशन के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में उनका कटु अनुभव है उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, सरकार के पास अभी इस संबंध में नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की सिफारिशें हैं जिन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने भी सिफारिश की है कि वेज बोर्ड स्टैट्यूटरी हो। इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और इस संबंध में हम निश्चय ही कोई निर्णय लेना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक आदेश के पालन का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, हमने यह अनुदेश सभी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग को दिये हैं, जहाँ इसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ पर फिर उनसे आग्रह करते हैं कि इस पर ठीक से विचार करें इस पर जोर दे, इसके अनुसार ही काम करें।

सबसे प्रमुख बात इस संबंध में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही वह यह है कि वेतन आयोग को असली जामा पहनाया जाये ताकि सरकार की ओर से जो असमर्थता प्रकट की जाती है वह स्थिति न हो। वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश आने के बाद जो उद्योग यह कह देते हैं कि हम उन पर अमल नहीं कर सकते हैं यह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस पर हम भी गम्भीर विचार कर रहे

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CAUSING INCONVENIENCE TO
MOVEMENT OF MEMBERS

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन मैं बेयरमैन साहब की इजाजत से एक आवश्यक प्रश्न आपके द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। आज मैं आल इंडिया मेडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट से अपनी आंख को दिखा कर आ रहा था तो रास्ते में पुलिस खड़ी थी, उस पुलिस ने हमारी गाड़ी को रोका। हमने कहा हमारी गाड़ी को क्यों रोकते हो तो वह कहता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहाँ बड़ा मजमा है इसलिये इस सड़क से आप नहीं जाने पायेंगे तो हमने कहा हमारी गाड़ी को रोकने की ताकत तुम्हें नहीं है और हम जायेंगे, इस तरह से बदतमीजी नहीं होनी चाहिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहाँ मजमा हो या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहाँ सदमा हो इससे हमें गर्ज नहीं। पांच मिनट तक उस पुलिस ने हमको डिटेन किया और जब हम बिल्कुल दृढ़ हो गये कि हम जायेंगे और इसी रास्ते से जायेंगे तो बाद में उसने कहा आप जाना चाहते हैं तो जाइये। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कोठी में कोई मजमा नहीं था, वहाँ केवल पच्चीस, तीस लड़कियाँ हाथ में प्लेकार्ड लिये हुए और साइनबोर्ड लिये हुए कुछ पटरियों में खड़ी थीं और कांग्रेस के मस्तिष्क के गुलाम लोग वहाँ पर खड़े थे। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब संसद् सदस्यों की गाड़ियों को इस ढंग से रोका जायेगा तो क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर कोई खुदा है, ईश्वर है, क्या है? अगर नागरिकों के अधिकार पर इस ढंग से कुठाराघात होगा तो इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में तानाशाही का शासन होगा और अच्छी तरह से मैं आपके द्वारा इसको एक विशेषाधिकार के रूप में उठाऊंगा क्योंकि यह हमारा अधिकार है। दो मिनट या तीन मिनट भी यहाँ आने में हमें देर हो जाये और हमारा क्वेश्चन चला जाय तो उसका क्या होगा। इसलिये आप कृपा करके प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को हम लोगों

I P. M.

की इस भावना को भेज दें। जो नौटंकी वह कर रही हैं भविष्य ही बतायेगा उनकी नौटंकी कहाँ तक कामयाब होगी मगर जो उनका जाली सिक्का था उसकी चमक खत्म हो गई। मगर अब जो उनका जाली सिक्का है वह जाली सिक्का अब खत्म हो रहा है और दो चार दिन में वह जाली सिक्का रगड़ खा जायेगा और उसकी चमक खत्म हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं अदब के साथ आज केवल इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपनी सीमित पर्सनैलिटी पर रहना चाहिये, लिमिटेड पर्सनैलिटी पर रहना चाहिये और अनलिमिटेड पर्सनैलिटी बनाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये और अगर करेगी तो उन्हें नतीजा भुगतना पड़ेगा। (Interruption) यही नहीं श्रीमती ललिता शास्त्री के घर में भी गुन्डे टूकों में गये और वहाँ घर के लोगों को परेशान किया। तो मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे लोगों के साथ भी आदमी है। इसलिए मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को महिमा और गरिमा के साथ तथा सम्य मान्यता के साथ कार्य करना चाहिये। अगर यहाँ पर गुन्डागर्दी चलाई जायेगी तो उसको वर्दाश नहीं किया जायेगा।

RE RECOGNITION TO CONGRESS PARTY OPPOSITION)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : I have a point to bring to your notice. You may have seen in the papers that in the other House a point has been raised that people who defect from one Party cannot be recognised even as a group or as an Opposition Party or as the main Opposition. Not, we are also...

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan) : Perhaps a ruling has already been given on this. Since the Member asks it, he may refer the matter to the Chairman. The Chairman has already decided it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Why is he bothered about it?

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : I am bothered about it, because you are raising it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am not questioning that. What I am questioning is something else. I am not saying anything about the allocation of seats. ...

श्री राजनारायण : बिना इजाजत लिये बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Let me finish. Why do you not hear me ? Then you will see that you have no reason to ask it. I am not bothered about the allocation of seats, but a Party cannot sit in the Opposition and yet be in the Government. Therefore, the name of the Party has to be changed accordingly.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Why?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is so-I may tell you ...

SHRI SHUNDAR SINGH BHAN" DARI : CPI and CP (M) are there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You can certainly raise it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : You can raise it later on not on this occasion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM

श्री राजनारायण : मैं श्री भूपेश गुप्त की बात की ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने जो बात कही है उसको हम लोग और सदन को विचार करना चाहिये। क्योंकि अब कांग्रेस यहाँ पर नहीं रह गई है। किस को सरकारी कांग्रेस पक्ष माना जाय और किस को विरोधी कांग्रेस पक्ष माना जाय। महात्मा गांधी ने अपने मरने के पूर्व कांग्रेस को भंग करने के लिए कहा था। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि ... (Interruption) कांग्रेस भंग हो जाय।

NIWAS MIRDHA) : Order please.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Just as CPI and CP(M), they can call it the Congress Party Syndicate or the Congress Party Jan Sangh-Swatantra Axis.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Order please. Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (1967-68) OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR 1 AND RELATED PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section a3 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1967-68, together, with the Audit Report on the Accounts— [Placed in Library See No. LT.—1998/(9)]

I. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1968

II. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SALAR JUNG MUSEUM ACT, 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JA-HANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Report (in English and Hindi) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial for the year ended the 31st March, 1968. [Placed in library See No. LT-2004/69].

A copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961 :—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 2246, dated the 8th September, 1966 (in English), publishing the Salar Jung Museum (Second Amendment) Rules 1969.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2247, dated the 8th September 1969 (in English), publishing the Salar Jung Museum (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969.

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2249, dated the 8th September, 1969 (in Hindi), publishing the Salar Jung Museum (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969.

(iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 2250, dated the 8th September, 1969 (in Hindi), publishing the Salar Jung Museum (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2003/69 for (i) to (iv)]

I. PAPERS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, <95⁶

II. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report and Account⁸ of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay for the year ended the 31st December 1968, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company (in English and Hindi).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2005/69 for (i) and (ii)].

A copy each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966 :—

(i) The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism) Notification G.S.R. No. 1159, dated the 19th July, 1966 (in Hindi), publishing the Jayanti Shipping Company (Board of Control) Rules, 1966, together with a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying it on the Table of the House.

(ii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport Notification G.S.R. No. 1006, dated the 17th April, 1969 (in English), publishing the Jayanti Shipping Company (Board of Control) Amendment Rules, 1969, together with a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying it on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2121/69 for (i) and (ii)].

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (EXAMINATION FOR SKIPPER AND SECOND HAND OF A FISHING VESSEL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1969.

SARDAR IQ.BAL SINGH : I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) Notification G.S.R. No. 1929, dated the 31st July, 1969 (in English), publishing the Merchant Shipping (Examination for Skipper and Second Hand of a Fishing Vessel) Amendment Rules, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2006/69].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1884, dated the 27th June, 1969 (in English) publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1885, dated the 27th June, 1969 (in English), publishing the Seventh Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2122/69, for (i) and (ii)].

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1806, dated the 25th July, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1807, dated the 25th July, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(v) Notification G.S.R. No. 1887, dated the 31st July, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141/69 for (iii) to (v)].

(vi) Notification G.S.R. No. 1985, dated the 7th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Third Amendment Rules, 1969.

(vii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1986, dated the 7th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Second Amendment Rule 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2014/69 for (vi) and (vii).]

(viii) Notification G. S. R. No. 1987, dated the 7th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(ix) Notification G.S.R. No. 1988' dated the 7th August, 1969 (in English)' publishing the Ninth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954-

(x) Notification G.S.R. No. 1989, dated the 8th August, 1969 (in English) publishing the Eighth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xi) Notification G.S.R. No. 1990, dated the 8th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(xii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1991, dated the 8th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Ninth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xiii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1993, dated the 8th August, 1969 (in English) publishing a corrigendum to Government Notification G.S.R. No. 1634, dated the 19th June, 1969.

(xiv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1992, dated the 12th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141/69 for (viii) to (xiv)].

(xv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1995, dated the 12th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Third Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(xvi) Notification G.S.R. No. 1996, dated the 12th August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2014/69 for (xv) and (xvi)].

(xvii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2119, dated the 22nd August, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(xviii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2120, dated the 22nd August, 1969 (in English) publishing the Twelfth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141/69 for (xvii) and (xviii)].

(xix) Notification G.S.R. No. 2176' dated the 1st September, 1969 (in English),

(xx) Notification G.S.R. No. 2227, dated the 6th September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1969.

(xxi) Notification G.S.R. No. 2228, dated the 6th September, 1969 (in English) publishing the Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2014/69 for (xix) to (xxi)].

(xxii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2229' dated the 6th September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1969-

(xxiii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2230, dated the 6th September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Tenth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141/69 for (xxii) and (xxiii)].

(xxiv) Notification G.S.R. No. 2231, dated the 12th September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(JOEY) Notification G.S.R. No. 2327, dated the 23rd September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(xxvi) Notification G.S.R. No. 2328 dated the 23rd September, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1969.

(xxvii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2440, dated the 9th October, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1969*

(xxviii) Notification G.S.R. No. 2474, dated the 18th October, 1969 (in English), publishing the Indian Forest Service (Regulation of Seniority) Second Amendment Rules, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2014/69 for (xxiv) to (xxviii)].

A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. No. 2391, dated the 26th September, 1969 (in English), publishing a corrigendum to Government Notification No. n/27-69-AIS(I), dated the 1st August, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2318/69].

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) : श्री रामस्वामी जी ने जो पत्र सदन के पटल पर रखे उनके संबंध में मुझे आपत्ति है और मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आइटम नं० 4 के अन्तर्गत जो 28 अधिसूचनाएं रखी गयी हैं उनमें से एक का भी हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं रखा गया है। I am raising an objection to the papers that you have laid. That is why, to make it intelligible to you, I am speaking in English. श्रीमन्, ये जो अधिसूचनाएं माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के पटल पर रखी हैं वे जून और जुलाई महीने से संबंधित हैं जबकि इन महीनों के बाद एक सत्र बैठ चुका है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 28 अधिसूचनाएं रखी गई हैं उनमें से एक का भी अनुवाद हिन्दी में नहीं रखा गया है। सारी की सारी अधिसूचनाएं अंग्रेजी में रखी गयी हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है? क्या इन अधिसूचनाओं का

अनुवाद अभी तक हिन्दी में नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए ये नहीं रखे गये हैं या आपका मंत्रालय इन अधिसूचनाओं का अनुवाद कभी भी हिन्दी में रखने वाला नहीं है ? यहां पर एक भी अधिसूचना का अनुवाद हिन्दी में नहीं रखा गया है जबकि यहां पर सदन में घोषणा की गई है कि हर एक पत्र की प्रतियां हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग अलग रखी जायेंगी । जहां पर देर होने की बात है उस चीज को तो माना जा सकता है, लेकिन छः छः महीने पुराने अधिसूचनाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद मंत्रालय उपलब्ध न करा सके और सदन को पटल में रखते समय हिन्दी अनुवाद उसके पास न हो, यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है । इस तरह से कैसे सरकार का काम चल सकता है । जब सरकार हिन्दी में अधिसूचनाएं जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध नहीं करायेगी तो उसको सरकार के कानूनों के बारे में किस तरह से ज्ञान हो सकेगा । इसके लिए मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सरकार को इस बारे में सचेत करें कि जब भी कोई कागज सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा तो अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी का अनुवाद भी अवश्य होना चाहिये । केवल अंग्रेजी अनुवाद रखने की सरकार को अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की जानी चाहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या यह सत्य है । अगर यहां पर अंग्रेजी में ही अधिनियम की कापी रखी जा रही है तो यह गलत बात है जबकि हमने यहां पर फैसला कर लिया है कि जो भी चीज सदन की पटल पर रखी जायेगी उसका अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों ही भाषाओं में अनुवाद होना चाहिये । वंश परम्परा से जो अंग्रेजों के गुलाम रहे हैं उन्हीं की वजह से आज भी अंग्रेजी को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । तो मैं जोगों के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मंत्री को कभी भी सदन के अन्दर नहीं आने

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : We have been giving ' he Hindi translations. For instance, on page I, item 2, you can see the Hindi translation also.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : I am referring to item No. 4. I have raised an objection. You can see that there is not a single instance where the Hindi rendering has been given.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The Home Ministry has done it on many occasions. I do not know why in this case it has not been done. I will find out.

I. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (1967-68) OF THE MORMUGAO PORT TRUST AND RELATED PAPERS.

II THE MORMUGAO PORT TRUST (PRO CEDURE AT BOARD MEETINGS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1969

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1967-68 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2018/69.]

A copy of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) Notification G.S.R. No. 1736, dated the 14th July, 1969 (in English), publishing the Mormugao Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rule 3, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1915/69.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) in the Chair.

STATEMENT RE INDIA'S PARTICI- PATION IN THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT RABAT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Sir, this is a fairly long statement. Would you wish me to lead it or lay it on the Table of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Lay it on the Table.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : (Rajasthan)- : Let it be decided that if it is laid on the Table of the House, a full day will be allotted for discussing the whole question, and if that is provided for, it can be laid on the Table.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh) : The statement can be read.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Shah.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Next week.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : It has been decided that there would be a regular debate on the Rabat issue and most probably some time next week would be fixed for a debate on the subject. In the light of that I do not think much is to be done now.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : One whole day, Sir, not two or three hours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : In view of that, if the hon. Minister would lay the statement on the Table of the House, it will be circulated to the hon. Members, and that would serve the purpose.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sh, I place the statement on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-ai 76/69].

THE INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1968 —contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Yesterday when the House adjourned, it was debating the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Amendment Bill, 1968, which was in the Third Reading, and the hon. Minister was to reply to the discussion, but...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : May I submit that as some of the Members had requested to speak— Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mrs. Yashoda Reddy were very keen to speak, and that is why . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : If any Member wants to participate in the debate, he is most welcome.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Sir, I want to speak. But where is the Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I am here.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You are not piloting the Bill. I wish the Minister was here.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir) : He is coming.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : It is undignified.

SHRI OM MEHTA : He is coming—The Leader of the House is here.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Is the Leader going to reply to the debate finally? Then let him be here. But if he is not going to reply, then the Minister should be here.

SHRI OM MEHTA : He is taking notes. He will pass it on to the Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Ghosh, you may start.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to say something particularly about the litigation side. Sir, a case came up in West Bengal in the High Court or the Presidency Magistrate's Court in the matter of the Cossipore killing. The West Bengal Government wanted to apprehend certain personnel of the Army and to put them up before the court. There the Defence Ministry intervened. They took possession of their personnel. They did not produce them before the court. They said if there was any charge, the Court Martial would see to it or their own procedure would run. Now in a State when the military personnel are empowered on some direct authority from the State Government or the Central Government to perform certain duties, if in the course of performance of certain duties from the Central directive there was any case arising, then there might be some reason for their dealing with that case. But in the normal course, suddenly supposing in a street certain soldiers run amuck, suppose they kill certain persons, has the State Government not the authority to apprehend them and the court to charge them? Suppose they are roaming in the street, a fracas starts, there is some sort of quarrel, the soldiers get involved and they commit murder, then the Government have the power according to the Constitution to maintain law and order, but it seems the Defence Ministry can prevent the State

from exercising their jurisdiction and the court is power!; ss to do anything. I think this anomaly should be removed. In those cases at least the respective State Governments an< i the respective judiciary should have the ; lower co go into the question fully.

On this bill ; Iso I would like io sa^v something, and It is this. When a Bill j* brought forward on matters concerning our Defence personnel, perhaps justice could have fctfen done if attention had been given o the ordinary rank and file soldiers, thei rights, their duties, their privileges and ivther conditions. Everybody knows they suffer from various indignities, inequalities and disparities compared to the higher personnel. This is a sore point with he rank and file sol In a country wh ch is claimed to be a democracy, the ar ny is not supposed to be an aggressive array, it issupposed to maintain and protect the frontiers of the country, and the character of the army should be entirely differen from that of the other countries, say fc t example, that of the United States of Vnerica who have landed five lakhs of sol iiers in South Viet Nam. That is an agge-'sive arm.'. Their training and character are differ'nt. Our army had been patterned on the same footing, on the s.ime thing which we in herited from th: British structure; from the British we inherited the same heritage, and no alu rations have been made. As a result, this army—I suppose—when called upon in times of grave crisis, will not be able to discharge its duty towards the country which it is supposed to protect. For example, it is talked about that like Pakistan, in Ind a too the army can take over and establish a military regime. It is bandied abl it frequently.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE. STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SARDAR SW ^RAN SINGH) : It is very interesting wt I am not sure whether it is relevant. This is a limited provision here. Mr. Ghos i is an experienced Member of this House not to bring in extraneous matters. We can discuss them on some other occasion.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : You may not lis en to it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : When you have brought foi <vard such a Bill, perhaps you could have aid some attention to this .side also in order to remedy these defects

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH : What has that got to d > with the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Ordinary citizens and soldiers, they should not feel as two separate classes having separate jurisdiction, separate courts and separate things so that a gulf is created between citizenry and soldiery. So in all matters like litigation, etc. the same law applies; the law should apply equally to the ordinary citizen and to the soldier as well. It is not good, in matters of litigation, to make the soldiery subject to special sets of law, subject to special sets of courts or something like that and to create a gulf or world between them, something aiffe-rent from the ordinary run of the citizen. They shouJd feel part of India, part of the common citizenry enjoying all the rights and privileges which an ordinary citizen enjoys. That is now denied to them in the matter of litigation also. They are subjected to a special preserve, with separate sets of rules of procedure for their trial, justice, this and that. I think the entire thing

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Don't you want to give them special protections to those people who are on the front on emergency service? This provision is to give them more facilities than the ordinary citizen which they very amply and richly deserve.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Give them facilities. If they die, give more compensation and other facilities you give so that when they are on the frontiers to defend the country they may feel that the country feels for them. For their loss they will be compensated, they will be remembered and their families. ...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Do you think that decrees *ex parte* are justified without hearing them? This Bill is limited only to that extent, to get them further facilities when they are not there.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No *ex parte* judgment should be there in any case. Nowadays we find how in cou.'ls *ex parte* decrees are unnecessarily given. This is our experience in West Bengal. That should be removed. No decision, no injunction should be given *ex parte*. That should apply to them as well as to ihe ordinary citizen. So when on emergency duty you compensate them in other ways. But you make them feel that they stand on the same footing, they can enjoy all the rights and privileges as the other members of the public do. Do not try to keep them as a separate preserve so that they can be easily subjected to corrupt propaganda and can be used as instruments of reaction. That is my apprehension.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : No reaction.

SHRI A. D. MANI : What is reaction here?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Reaction means serving the vested interests, not serving the common people of the country. That is reaction. And if you want to provoke me, I would say that we had a debate here and saw how the army officers got linked up with that great State called the United States of America of which you are a very fond admirer.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Sir, I take strong objection. Mr. Niren Ghosh is a good friend of mine. I hope he is saying all that thing in good humour. I have taken a very independent line in regard to the United States of America, in regard to the USSR and in regard to your China also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Only, sometimes Mr. Mani is independent of himself.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Mani is independent, of everything. So, I do not know whether he is independent of this House or this country. He should find the proper path. Anyway. ...

SHRI A. D. MANI : You are a good friend of mine.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : That is the main point that I want to make about this Bill. Gases have come to us of those who have died on the frontier or in the Naga region. Some have been compensated. Others have not been amply paid for that, there being no legal provision they cannot even claim compensation. When you bring forward this Bill, you should have amended those things also. As Defence Minister, he knows that several petitions have gone to him. Some get, some do not get. They were all special, emergency cases. All these things you should have taken into consideration when bringing forward this Bill. That is my humble suggestion'.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I wanted to intervene in this debate to highlight one or two points in connection with the grievances and the demands of the other ranks in the Army. First of all, they suffer from certain disabilities in the matter of administration of law, especially law in relation to land. When they are away on active service or in military stations and so on, sometimes their families have to face litigation of all kinds

and harassment. Naturally, they are not in a position to defend themselves against the landlords and as a result, the families suffer. It is not a question of providing some minor legal assistance. I think in such matters, the law should be gone into and, if necessary, amended in order, on special grounds, to give protection to the families of the other ranks, soldiers and so on who are on active service against such kinds of legal harassment and actions by the landlords and other people who exploit their families. I think this matter has to be gone into a little deeper than has been so far. This is one thing that I should like to make.

I think normally we should follow the practice of preventing the eviction of families of the soldiers or Jawan from the land by the landlords. There should be special provision and it is for the State Governments to consider as to how they can give protection to the families of the jawans because they are not in a position to come at short notice to face litigation and other problems arising out of them. The landlords are in a position to start litigation and spend money and they will ruin the families, quite apart from taking the land away from them. That has also to be considered.

The second point that I should like to make is with regard to the education of the children of the jawans the other rank? and also of the junior officers. They suffer as a result of the arrangements that exist in the matter of education of their children. It should be our duty to look after their education and make special arrangements so that they do not suffer on that score. I do not know what arrangements are being made. But as you know, many of these soldiers—almost all of them—are really separated from their families and they live far away from their families and whatever earnings they get are not enough, and naturally, it is not possible for the families sometimes to make even the minimum arrangements for the education of their children. Therefore, if necessary, special scholarships should be provided to the needy children of the jawans and soldiers on active service. That should be considered. Secondly, I think certain institutions and schools should also be started in areas where they are in order to extend at a low cost educational facilities to the children of the soldiers and jawans.

Now, in the matter of recognition of merit, promotion, awards and other things, recognition should be done in a proper

way to encourage the common run of soldiers, other wise called the other ranks. That is also very important. I think not much attention is being paid to this aspect of the matter although sometimes we do see some members of the Armed Forces belonging to the other ranks getting recognition by way of awards and so on. But I think this should be given a little more thought and attention than at present.

Another aspect of the matter is that somehow or other, the soldiers in this country are completely cut off from life. I am not saying that the soldiers should be involved in day-to-day politics. But that does not mean that they should not be kept informed of the political developments in the country. We are supposed to be a parliamentary democracy and the soldiers are also voters. They exercise their franchise. It stands to reason that the soldiers should be informed properly of the developments that are taking place in the political life of the country. Take, for example, the situation now. What is happening in the ruling party should not be a closed book to the soldiers. They should know about it. You will say that they get newspapers. Yes, they get newspapers. But suppose our friends of the Syndicate or friends of the other side bring out their own journals and other things, I shall have no objection to these being read by the soldiers in order to judge the merits of what is happening in the country. Unfortunately it is not so. In the Barracks, the Defence Minister will note, you keep plenty of American literature—*Time*, *Lift*...

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated) : May I ask a question ? Are the soldiers to-day in any way prevented from reading any newspaper or journal they like? Is there any prohibition?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : There is. That is my complaint. Technically, if you ask me, I am free to be Mr. J. R. D. of any enterprise, but, in fact, I cannot be under monopoly capital. They are free to read anything they like, but they are not given; that is the other part, the unwritten part of the law. I am not making any political discrimination. But you go to the soldiers barracks. First of all, they are shut out from us, rather we are shut out from them. Members of Parliament have to know about these soldiers and the life they lead from the reports given by the Ministers, or sometimes from certain letters, usually anonymous because they do not like to sign their names. Occasionally

perhaps we get letters, but generally we are not even in a position to know how they are living. I can go to a refugee resettlement area or a rehabilitation area and find out how the refugees are living. You can go to the slums to find out how our workers are living. You can go to many other Government tenements in order to find out how the employees are living and what their problems are. But I cannot easily go to the barracks or other places in order to find out how our soldiers—now we may have 800,000 or 900,000 of them—are living. Now this again is in itself wrong. You will say that we shall take our agitation there. No. When we go to the Bokaro Project or the Damodar Valley, we do not go there to agitate, but to find out facts and then we try to bring the grievances of those people to the notice of Parliament. That is what we do. I think some such arrangement should be made. We should be put in touch with the soldiers; I am not referring to any individual party, but Parliament should be put in closer human touch with the soldiers so that it should know more about their worries, what their problems are, what they are having and what they are not having, and know more about their cultural and material life, so that it can have better rapport with the urges and aspirations of these men who are manning the defences of our country. That is what I want. But if you go there, you will see American literature; pornographic literature is easily allowed there—no difficulty at all. *Time*, *Life*, *Reader's Digest* and various other magazines could be seen there which are essentially anti-Indian in posture. The things written in them are mostly anti-Indian; they give perverse political ideas and so on. These are freely circulated. But, for example, if as a soldier in the barracks I might have American magazines like *Life*, *Time* and *Reader's Digest*, why should I not get magazines from the other side like *New Times*, *Soviet Land* and so on? They should also be there. I am not asking you to withdraw those things. If the soldiers are interested in them, let them read them. But why do you put a ban on other things ? Therefore, PL-480 is working...

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : From Soldiers Litigation Act to PL 480?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Everything is PL-480. Even our Ministers are PL-480 Ministers, don't you know? Some of the Ministers are PL-480 Ministers. I would not call them 420 Ministers, but they are PL-480 Ministers. So, these things should be looked into. I am told

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[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

that in some places *Blitz* magazine goes, but the other things are not there. My friend is lucky, his *Organiser* sells freely.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan) : Very good, this is an information I am getting.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN : I wish to know from you whether on the one hand the Army administration itself provides the kind of magazines which you call perverse and American and on the other, it prevents *Soviet Land* and other things from coming in ? Can you tell us exactly what the position is? You should not imagine things. What is the real position?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I can tell you what I know. That is why I would like Dr. Ramachandran to go there and find out the position and give his verdict. I will go by it. I need not go there. Let him go there and find out. According to my information, the list is there—these are permitted magazines and these are not permitted magazines.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN : You said *Blitz* is permitted.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : What is prohibited is permitted and what should be prohibited is not prohibited; for instance, the law of prohibition is prohibited there, but what is not to be prohibited is prohibited. For example, in some places you cannot get even the *Blitz* magazine. It is a combination of everything; from the last page to the first page, from half-nude pictures to political articles, you get everything in that paper. Even that is not allowed there. It is not allowed there because something political is there which, according to the Government is from a wrong angle. That is why if a soldier is seen with a Left magazine, magazine or journal of a Left party, short of a court-martial, he is given all punishment. Sometimes he is even court-martialled. He is pounced upon by the authorities and so on. When our parties are represented in Parliament, why should not the soldiers, who can vote for any of these parties, be in a position to know the viewpoints of various parties through their authoritative journals and papers? I am not making any discrimination here. If the Jan Sangh has its mouth-piece, it should go there. The Swatantra Party's magazine should go there. If my friend, Mr. S. N. Mishra, about whose party's name, I am not clear has a journal, that should also go there. The Congress Party's journal also should go

there. Let the soldiers read them. They should know what a particular party stands for, what are the criticisms against this party by other parties, and they should come to their own judgment. Why should this be one-sided? Why only things which are pro-West and reactionary should be allowed and why things which are progressive should not be allowed, I should like to know from the Defence Minister. Let him lay on the Table of the House a list of foreign and Indian journals which are generally circulated among them. You will be staggered by a look at such a list. So, this is another complaint. Now, you see another point raised by Mr. Narain and others and that will be my last point.

The disparity between the treatment given to the top officials, army command officials, and the treatment given to other ranks is something which needs special attention. I am not saying that other ranks should be given the same treatment as that given to the top officials or that the top should be lowered to the level of other ranks. I am not suggesting that. But the gulf is too much not only in the material and monetary sense, but also in other respects. And unfortunately this Ministry does not know what kind of things some of the officers are preaching among those forces; the ideas they are spreading should be taken note of before it is too late. Mr. Vice-Chairman, recently another new phenomenon has come up in our public-life. After retirement the Generals start writing books, all kinds of books, serialised articles, magazines, and so on. Their biographies, either written by them or by somebody else, are published. That is what is happening in the country. You have got the biography of Thim-mayya. You have got the biography of Chaudhary. You have got the biography of Cariappa. You have got the "Untold Story" of General Kaul. And so many other things are appearing, and you read them and see what is happening at the top. I have got here a book recently circulated to us by the Union Home Ministry. I have received a copy of it as a member of the National Integration Council. In that brochure there is an article included. The article is "Democracy and India", captioned by General K. M. Cariappa. This was published in the Indian Express, July 28 and 29, 1968—two articles. You see these are the things written in this article, written by your big shots, your retired brass-hats. And this is not a party issue. I will just read out from this article :

"The standard of our administration is at a low ebb as has been often said

by some of our top people. This is because of 'political interference' in some quarters; undermining the prestige of the administrators for the sake of pleasing the people to get their votes."

This is what is told to the army men by one of the retired Chiefs of Staff. Not only that—

"As I see today the only solution to put these things right is for the people to demand for a Presidential rule in India for the next five years or so. The President would have a council of, say, 25 or 30 hand-picked men and women . . ."

Thank God he has remembered women.

"... of 1 sal talent to advise him—We have enough such splendid talent in our land."

"In the last few years, wherever I have been, I have been asked by many civilians, 'When will the army take over? When will we have a military coup?' To each such person—and there have been hundreds all over the country—I have said, 'There never will be nor can there be a military coup in India. I have never myself been a supporter of military coups either. But there can be a military rule...'"

According to Mr. Cariappa there cannot be a military coup. But according to him—and he is one of the retired Generals receiving pension from the Government, and the Government has not withdrawn that pension—there can be a military rule. He has been preaching a military rule.

"This military rule can come only if the politicians voluntarily request the military to take over the country for a while until the internal situation improves. Failing this, the masses, the millions, should unite and rise in a big way and demand that we must have a military rule for at least five years to stabilise the present serious internal disturbance because of the continuing danger to life and property caused by the indisciplined people..."

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, what are you objecting to, this article having been written or its having been included in this brochure?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : To the article having been written by a retired General . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : He is no longer in service now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : My friend is very happy that a retired General can shoot me.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : What are you objecting to?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am objecting now to your intervention. You are such an intelligent man. Sometimes I am fascinated by your intelligence. Sometimes by mischance, by your misjudgment, you make an intervention which has neither any beauty nor any relevance . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : because you are misusing the privileges given to you in the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have read it now. I can quote from other papers also. What I say is these are the men we have. Still some of them are in the Armed Forces. If, as you know, Mr. Cariappa writes such articles—Mr. Cariappa who is receiving pension from you—and these articles are circulated to us—to the Indian Express, what kind of influence they can have . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI : May I put a question? Does it mean that the moment he gets pension, he loses his freedom of speech, his conscience, and he must be a permanent Government servant in thought, word and deed? What do you want him to be?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : As I said, Mr. Mani is independent himself. I mean that he has all independent common sense, namely, Mr. Mani is not devoid of common sense. Here he has asked me this question. But no, it is not the issue at all. It is not a question of fundamental rights that I am discussing. I am discussing a matter through which I should point out the ideology, the politics and the mentality which some of the big officers including the Chiefs of the Army Staff, have. They might not have been able to express them before when they were in active service, having command of the armed forces. But they express them the moment they are out. Do you mean to say they imbibe these ideas only after coming out of the army as retired officials? Am I to believe that do not have these ideas when they are in the command of the armed forces? Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, our armed forces are placed at the disposal of people, some of whom at least—I am not blaming all—going by this evidence, do not believe in parliamentary democracy, people who

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

would like a military regime established in this country, would even like the country's people to revolt against the present regime or against the present system to invite a military regime. This is how military dictatorship comes. Military dictatorship does not come all of a sudden. High officials in high quarters, some of them like this man, Mr. Cariappa, preach these ideas, and in times of internal difficulties in the country, in times of internal crisis in the political life of the country, they become all the more vocal, all the more articulate, all the more vicious, to force their alternative, the alternative of a military rule to the parliamentary system, and thus ideologically, politically, organisationally, materially, prepare the ground for a military take-over should the politicians be in difficulty. That is what I am trying to make out, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I would request the Government to go into the conduct of M. Cariappa and suspend pension to him. There should be an amendment to the pension law. Such people preaching a military rule after having served the military, cannot write books of this nature. They want the Parliament to sanction huge amounts for them and on the other hand, utilize that sanctioned money for writing articles to the monopolistic jute press like the Indian Express advocating the take-over by the military. Mr. Cariappa should have been...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : That is where the shoe is pinching.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY : (Tamil Nadu) : Under what authority or law can the Government prosecute him ? Will Mr. Bhupesh Gupta answer me ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I can understand that question. His question is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please do not raise unnecessary questions.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Under what law can the Government take action against him ? I am suggesting it to the Government. First of all, I say when the Government is preventing progressive, good ideas from outside to go into the barracks, it is allowing bad ideas to spread. The moral of this thing as you should see that such ideas are not preached, and the officials who are contaminated by Mr. Cariappa or

by the inheritance of Mr. Cariappa in the armed forces, should be taken care of and should not be placed in high positions. This is one. Number two. When officials of this type express their views by writing such articles, their antecedents should be gone into, and, if necessary, the law should be changed. What is the harm in changing the law ? Now that you, Mr. Parthasarathy, have come to our side, with your support we can surely change the law. All that you have to do is to vote with us here on this side, and the law will be passed. I am very glad that Mr. Parthasarathy has said that he will vote with us. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a very serious matter—the hush hush business about the armed forces in India. My friend, Mr. Parthasarathy, is very intelligent... (Interruption) He knows very well as far as the "Organiser" is concerned, as far as the Jnn Sangh ideologies are concerned....

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : Now you have come back to the old subject.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please wind up, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Now this is the position. Therefore, I say that I have brought to the notice of the House matter; which many honourable Members must have read. I am sure—whatever our views on this, you may not share these ideas; quite apart from your ideas about the practice of writing such articles—you will agree that this is an idea which should not be put across to the country so long as we believe in the broad framework of parliamentary democracy. Even my friend, Mr. Parthasarathy, has revolted in exercise of his democratic right. And the people in the Congress Party broke from it as otherwise, they thought, it would be a violation of their constitution if they continued in that. But Mr. Parthasarathy did not ask the army to come in. He trooped into our side, but he did not ask the troops to come in here. That being so, I would like our Defence Minister to take note of it. Subject to national security, that aspect of the life of the army men, their education, their culture and other things, everything should be an open book and it should be under the constant supervision and view of Parliament without any interference with the Armed Forces. We want to improve matters. You are creating gunpowder there.

THE VICE-Ch AIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDFA) : Please wind up.

SHRI BHUPE: H GUPTA : Therefore before the expl ision takes place and the country's p> litical system is overwhelmed by th:: explosion, I think it is the duty of tb t Government to act in a spirit of parliar ientary democracy developing a link betvecn Parliament on the one hand and tb* Armed Forces on the other. Thank

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH : .Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Membe :r who have been good enough to support the Bill becasue you must have seen that lone of them has said a word against the present legilsative measure. So stri tiy speaking that should be the end of th I debate because we are at the third rea ling stage of a small amending Bill where certain new facilities are being provided to the members of the Armed Forces. But several hon. Members have t iven several suggestions for meeting the difficulties that might be experienced hy the members of the Amred Forces. Several other matters have also been i lised which are not re levant for the p "esent discussion and it will not be prop :r for me to repeat the same mistake oi replying to something which is not relevant for the present debate. I have \ ery carefully noted down the various suggestions and at the appro priate time wh> n the relevant matters are taken up, they will certainly be given very careful consideration and we will greatly benefit hy the advice which by no means uniform in this respect and we will try to take the maximum advantage of tie various points that have been made by the hon. Members in their wis[om. The present legislative measu 'e is a simple one and because no hon. Member has opposed it, I would appeal that it be adopted unanimously.

There is, however, one matter which I would like to refer to. I would appeal to my esteemed friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, not to J xl too much concerned about the retiree. General's rights. After all in our syste n retired civil servants, retired Army G nerals, retired Air Marshals, retired Ai imirals, they all become members of our great democratic society. Many retired ch il servants, many retired Generals seek c 'ection and are elected to the Houses of Parliament; we see a large number o' them on both sides of the House. We lave got a retired General belonging to one of the Opposition Groups

in the Lok Sabha. We have got some other officers retired from the Army who are Members of Parliament; there are retired civil servants who are Membeis of Pailiament and their ideologies and our ideohgies do not agree, but that is a democratic way of life. Merely because somebody expresses some opinion we need not be swept off our feet. But the other matter which he ha: raised is a very fundamental queition as to whether...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am not objecting to what you say but would you like such men whose such ideas have been revealed later to continue in high positions in the Army ? It is for you to find out. As I said, Mr. Cariappa's ideas did not develop after his letirement I know it for a fact that he was in the Army command with those ideas and he was preaching them. One day he used the Opposition by circulating a letter to embarrass Jawaharlal Nehru ir order to bring about his downfall, when he was actually the Chief of the Army Staff Now in the light of these disclosures let us at least become wise after the event After all the country can well look after them.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : So far as the people who are in service are concerned, there is a very good measure of discipline among the members of the Armed Forces and I presume also among the civd servants and they do not indulge either in making speeches or in writing something. Of course there may be professional writings but on political issues no opinions are expressed. I think Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's determin?tion will not be lightly shaken meily because the retired General says something. We should take these things in their stiide For example I am not swept off my because Mr. Bhupesh Gupta says something. Similarly he should not be swept off his feet if i retired General says something. I am sure the country is mature and oui Parliament is strong enough to tackle that situation and any other situation that might arise. So far as the people actually in service are concerned, I am one with him that we should expect the highest measure of discipline from them but after retirement they are ordinary citizens. If they transgress the law, by all means de il with them but ideologically if they hold a diffeient view which may not suit Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, we should not be swept off our feet, because no bones are broken merely bv expression of opmions which we do not like.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We have been in this Parliament for quite a long time. We told them even when Mr. Cariappa was in service that he was pleaching such ideas but the Minister denied it—some of them he was not there. Now at least after his retirement you agree that he must have got those ideas at that time and the presumption should be that he was preaching privately such ideas.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: May I remind my very experienced friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, that we should adhere to the good principle that we have been always following not to refer to personalities? We can perhaps refer to such things by way of illustrations but it is a very sound convention and a well-established convention that those people, retired or serving, who cannot come and defend themselves, we should not make a target of them, because this is not very fair and sometimes it becomes very embarrassing for us to enter special pleas for them. This is not a forum to criticise individuals; this forum is a very high forum and we should not use it merely to criticise the writings of people whom we do not like.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: At least stop the pension to him.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I myself do not agree with many writings that have been put across by retired officers, retired military officers and retired civil servants who are also enjoying pensions. But so far our general approach has been that pension is something to which a person is entitled by virtue of his long service; it is a sort of deferred emolument and in a democracy we should not link it with his continued good behaviour and good behaviour that I or Mr. Bhupesh Gupta may decide. Each individual is entitled to decide what is good behaviour for him, and if he is within the law, then, unless of course the law is changed—I will not change the law—to subject the pensioners to a more rigorous law than the ordinary citizens, I think, will not be fair.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Can you not give a categorical reply that it is impossible for any Government, democratic or undemocratic, dictatorial or otherwise, to take ante-natal care of the ideologies in human minds?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : How can I find better words for a political philosophy than what my colleague has found because I am a matter of fact man? Some-

times these political philosophies and formulations may be beyond me even to think of.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Such measures shall be directed to ensure that miscarriage of abortion does not take place.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, this question, which my hon. friends are highlighting, is a matter which has come up before this House and elsewhere, and I thought it my duty to enunciate very clearly our approach and our policy in this respect. I do not see why a person, who has retired from the army or the air force or the navy, why should he alone be subjected to a more rigorous yardstick even in this respect as compared to the retired I. C. S. officers or the retired engineers or the retired judges or the retired civil servants in general.

SHRI A. D. MANI : What about retired politicians ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Politicians never retire. They may retire from Parliament and Legislatures but otherwise they continue to take part in the political life of the country. So this is a matter which, I think, it is better for us to understand, particularly because we are trying to work out a democratic system. Talking about books also, although there was a stage at which they excited a great deal of feeling and emotion, you must have noticed that within a couple of months or three months the excitement died down, because there is a limit up to which some books will find currency. Even some new ideas, half backed, ideas or books containing them may be of topical interest at one time. There is a certain period, a short period, within which they might have hit the headlines, or might have been a bit of a readable material. Then they are consigned to the limbo of archives and some curious man might take such a book out and read it. There is such prolific literature in our country, good, bad and indifferent. And it will be a bad day if we were to impose restrictions of the type which some hon. Members have mentioned. It is true and I agree that, when he is in service, then he should observe the highest standards. And to work it backwards again will be a bad principle. Because after ten years of his retirement a man writes something, therefore you presume that, when he was in service, he must also have had the same ideas. Therefore, to punish him backwards is a proposition which is rather difficult for

me to gulp or even understand. How it will be implemented, I cannot understand. These are matters which I would appeal to the hon. Members to seriously ponder over.

I greatly appreciate their solicitude for the armed forces. I greatly welcome that, and a great deal can be done if all the political parties co-operate in this respect and persuade the State Governments to take several measures, both legislative as well as executive, so that the families of the soldiers, the airmen and the sailors are looked after properly, that their education is looked after properly and that the executive authority is exercised in such a manner that they are not put to undue hardship. In this—I would appeal—all political parties can do a great deal in creating the most congenial atmosphere, in the State Governments particularly, so that the soldiers could feel that, when they are on the front prepared to lay down their lives prepared to undergo the greatest sacrifice, then their families and their interests will not suffer. In this I am glad that the hon. Members have evinced interest, and with their help and co-operation a great deal of hardship can be mitigated.

About the other questions about their terms of service, I may submit that they are matters which are not relevant to this Bill but, as I have said already, I have kept a careful note of what has been said, and at the appropriate time all these views will be duly considered.

THE VICE-CHIEF AIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHAN) : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was agreed.

THE ALL-INDIA SERVICES (LAYING OF REGULATIONS BEFORE PARLIAMENT) BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for laying before Parliament of the regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain other matters connected therewith be taken into consideration." «—41 R.S./69

The House knows, Sir, that under subsection (1) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, powers have been given to the Central Government to make rules, and regulations in consultation with the State Governments concerned for the regulation of the conditions of service of the persons appointed to the various All-India Services. These rules have been made from time to time and they have been laid before Parliament from time to time. A confusion arose whether the Government was also required to lay the regulations in addition to the rules, before Parliament or not. The interpretation that was given to this provision was that the Government was only required to lay the rules that were made under the Section which I referred to, and not the regulations. Therefore, prior to 1st July, 1967 only the rules that were made under this Act were laid before Parliament, and the regulations that were made were not laid before Parliament. But the Supreme Court of India, in *Narendra Kumar versus the Union of India*, made certain observation* which posed the point whether the regulations also should be laid before the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, we referred this matter to the Ministry of Law, and the Ministry of Law said that in order to avoid any question of the validity or otherwise of the regulations that have been made under this Act, they should be all laid before Parliament, on the Table of both the Houses. We considered the question whether we should lay them here together and take them as having been laid regularly, or should amend this Act to validate all the regulations that have not been laid on the Table of both the Houses. According to the interpretation that has now been given in the light of the Supreme Court judgment, the advice of the Law Ministry was that we should bring forward a Bill to amend this Act so that the validity of these regulations is completely beyond question. Therefore, Sir, this Bill has been brought before this hon. House. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation also examined the Bill. They were concerned about this matter because this matter related to the power of making subordinate legislation. And they have made certain suggestions and most of these suggestions have been accepted by us. Only one suggestion, which has not yet been accepted, has been kept pending because we wanted to consult the Lok Sabha Secretariat also in this matter. And before their agreement we did not want to incorporate it in this Bill. Therefore I have moved the amendments to incorporate all those amendments that have been suggested by the Rajya Sabha

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Committee on Subordinate Legislation. This being a Bill which is regularising an earlier lapse—I have also given the reasons why this lapse occurred—I hope this hon. House would approve of this Bill and pass it unanimously.

This question was propoiti.

3 P-M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : If no one wants to speak we can take up the clause by clause consideration also and finish this now.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : (Rajastan) : No, no.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Keraia) : No, we want to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : All right, we go to the next item then.

MOTION RE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN AHMEDABAD AND OTHER PLACES IN GUJARAT

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIRAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Before we start discussion on this motion I would like to inform hon. Members that the time allotted for discussion on this is, 3 hours and hon. Members will keep the time limit in view so that more and more Members could take part.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we were told that today this would continue till we finish.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir) : We have no objection to it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is what we were told.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I, with your permission, move the following motion :

"That the situation arising out of the recent communal disturbances in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat be taken into consideration."

In initiating this discussion, I would like to make it clear that it is not my object.

FELICITATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON HER BIRTHDAY

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, with your permission on behalf of my party may I pay our felicitations and wish Madam Gandhi on her birthday many more happy returns and a very happy life ?

MOTION /^SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN AHMEDABAD AND OTHER PLACES IN GUJARAT— contd.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, while initiating this debate, I would like to make it clear that I do not want to highlight those gloomy and sordid aspects of the humiliation which the nation suffered in the Ahmedabad riots in the last week of September this year because the whole world is watching how the country is reacting to the situation created after the riots. I would like to say heie that the hon. Home Minister made a statement this morning in answer to a question stating :

"According to figures received from the State Government on October 24, 1969, 434 persons were killed in the riots in Ahmedabad city. Till September 27, in arson cases 98 shops, 166 houses and 7 religious places were burnt. In the districts 38 persons were killed. The loss of property in the districts was estimated at about Rs. 6 lakhs. These are provisional figures, furnished by the State Government, as subject to correction as a result of detailed inquiries in progress."

I would like to inform the Home Minister that nobody fully believes these understated figures. There have been independent witnesses and persons who have gone to the spot to find out the damage and the loss of life. A committee from Delhi has brought out a pamphlet. Though it is technically by a Hindu, it does not have any communal bias. It says here :

"The figure for murdeis is not less than 2,000 and that for the wounded . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan) : Who is he ?

I SHRI A. D. MANI : It is by Mr. B.N. Pande. It is not a Hindu pamphlet at all; it presents the other point of view also. He says:

"The figure for murders is not less than 2,000 and that for the wounded thrice

the number... The figure for those who have taken refuge in various camps is more than 10,000 men, women and children, of whom four-fifths are Muslims. The damage to organised industries is estimated at 33.25 crores of rupees by the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce "

This 'a' not by Mr. Pande but by the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce. Then Mr. Pande goes on to say :

"Rt. 5 crore* worth of wages have been lost by textile mill workers, and the mills themselves have lost a sizeable number of clerks for the Puja and Diwali holidays, the pinch of which will be felt in the days to come."

I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister and the Prime Minister who are members of the National Integration Council why the Central Government did not try to arrive at a rough estimate of the loss of life and property in these Ahmedabad riots. The nation is responsible for maintaining the secular character of the Constitution and communal harmony in the country. Am I to understand that the Home Minister did not send any official to Ahmedabad to conduct an enquiry? We may make much of the Constitution and lay that law and order is a State subject but maintaining communal harmony is also one of the obligations which flows from the Constitution. I would like to ask the Home Minister why he did not send an official from the headquarters to arrive at an assessment of the loss of life and damage to property as a result of these riots. This is a point which should be answered.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maha-rashtra) : It is a matter of human rights.

SHRI A. D. MANI : You may not like my speaking but others are interested and you should not try to disturb me.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I like your speech; you are not following what I said correctly.

SHRI A. D. MANI : I would like to ask the Home Minister why he has not moved in the matter. The National Integration Council is very vitally concerned with the preservation of communal harmony. I would like to say here that foreign critics of the happenings in Ahmedabad have been interested in depicting India as a place where Hindu communalism cannot be contradicted but in contrast I may say that there is a part of the country where the relations between Hindus and Muslims have been extremely cordial.

I refer in particular to Tamil Nadu where Hindu members of the Vidhan Sabha have sent three League members to this House. The relations between Hindus and Muslims in the South of India, that is to say, in the Tamil, Kerala, Karnataka group of States are extremely cordial.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir) : In the north also.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : It is the same in Andhra too.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Yes, in Andhra Pradesh also. It should not be understood therefore that there is an anti-Muslim feeling sweeping the entire country. I do not want to go into those matters which are the subject of judicial inquiry which has been instituted. There are some who have said that the Central Government should have instituted an inquiry of its own and not asked the State Government to conduct an inquiry. I do not agree respectfully with this view. The Commission of Inquiry is headed by Shri Justice P. Jaganmohan Reddy of the Supreme Court and has Shri Justice Nasserwanji K. Vakil and Shri Justice Akbar S. Sarel of the Gujarat High Court as members. This will show that no communal feeling will be allowed to vitiate the findings of the Inquiry. Sir, it is very difficult for us to avoid matters which will come up before the Inquiry and I do not want to go into all the details but there is no doubt that the Central Government's Intelligence Service has not been up to the mark which we expected of it during these troubled times. Mr. Chavan is reported to have told the Consultative Committee of Home Affairs—according to reports that appeared in the press—that the Central Government had warned the Gujarat Government of the developing communal situation. He has not made that statement publicly. Therefore when he replies I would like him to tell the House whether the Central Government was aware that the situation in Ahmedabad was coming up to boiling point. He also should remember that Ahmedabad unfortunately has had a notorious communal bitterness in history. There have been communal clashes in the past and I do not want to go into the details of these communal clashes because it is not my intention to exacerbate communal feelings on either side. Unfortunately Ahmedabad has not had a good record in regard to harmonious communal relations. There was a case also recently mentioned—and this has come out as a result of the enquiries made—where an

[Shri A. D. Mani]

alleged insult to the Ramayan was imagined and there was a case also an alleged insult to the Quoran was imagined. This was the situation in Ahmedabad prior to the riots. The Home Ministry should have intervened, as one responsible to the National Integration Council, by advising the Gujarat Government to appease the communal situation in view of what had happened. Unfortunately no steps have been taken by the Home Ministry in appeasing the communal situation which erupted into these ghastly disturbances last September. I would not want to go into details of who was responsible for allowing cows to march into a procession when the Muslims were coming in a procession or who attacked the Hindu temple or who failed to accept a graceful apology tendered because these are all subject-matters of an enquiry. There have also been allegations made that some members of a political party went to Gujarat to aggravate the communal situation.

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Gujarat) : Even a Deputy Minister went there . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI : The hon. Prime Minister is here. There have been many allegations that the visit of Mr. Yunus Saleem and also three Members of Parliament to Gujarat at a time when the situation was explosive aggravated the situation. It was expected that when Members of Parliament went to study a matter and when the situation had not been brought under control they would exercise a sense of caution in some of the public expressions which they made. Nobody in a communal situation starts by saying whether the Government of Gujarat failed in the discharge of their duties, etc. The visit of Mr. Yunus Saleem in particular to Gujarat has been the subject of vigorous and acrid comments in Gujarat itself. I would like the hon. Home Minister to tell us what Mr. Saleem did in Gujarat and to what extent . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat) : Mr. Saleem added fuel to the fire in Gujarat.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : He did something further. He ignited it more with silver bullets in his pocket.

SHRI A. D. MANI : You will get a chance. You can say it when you speak. The question is that on an occasion like this I expected the Home Minister himself to make a trip. This used to be done in the old days, the old discredited days

of the British. When something was aflame, people at the top rushed to the scene. Unfortunately we are so zealous of the States autonomy that we do not want the State authorities to come and complain that the Central Government has trespassed into their sphere. One point I would like to make in this context. The first point is that the time has come for us to remember that if we are to maintain the secular character of our Constitution, we must instil a feeling of confidence in the minds of our Muslim and other minorities. There is no point in saying that a Muslim was the Minister of External Affairs for many years or a Muslim is the Chief Justice of India or a Muslim was the President of India. We ought to show by example that Muslims and Hindus can live together as they have done in the southern part of the country in complete harmony and amity. This ought to be done. I feel, therefore, that since the State Governments are not in a position to enforce law and order in these troubled situations, they should have a federal security force, by whatever name you may call it, and, if necessary, the Constitution should be amended for that purpose with the help of the Opposition Parties, with the help of Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and others who believe in communal harmony. It does not matter whether it is West Bengal or Gujarat. If the communal situation becomes so bad that the State Government is not able to control the situation, the Central Government, as the Central Government in the United States, must have the right to intervene through its own security force. In the case of the Little Rock incident it was the Federal Security Force that enforced the Supreme Court's order.

The second point I would like to make and this is flowing from the first is that there must be an active intelligence cell in all the States on behalf of the Central Government in regard to the communal situation. We have had Ranchi we have had the dismal episode in Jubbulpore and we have had the supreme example of the disturbances in Ahmedabad, the home of Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi Centenary Year which is being celebrated all-over the world.

I would like to say further that there are other aspects of the situation also to which I must draw the attention of the House. I am told by friends from Gujarat that curfew was imposed in small doses like medicine being given of one ounce at a time. On the day the incident flared up curfew was imposed in a part of the city

Later the curfew was extended to another part of the city. This is not the way in which the communal situation was handled by the British in the past. Mr. Chavan has a novel remedy, according to newspaper reports. I have not heard it from him, but newspapers have quoted him as saying that he would like to recruit Muslims into the police force in order to instil a sense of confidence in the Muslim minority. I hope my hon. Muslim friends and colleagues in this House would not misunderstand me: if I say that this is the most dangerous way of dealing with the situation. This is what the British did. The British had communal regiments. They had the IV Muslim regiment, the Jat regiment, the Sikh regiment and it is a slur on our police force to say that in order to instil a sense of confidence in the minorities we must have a certain number of Muslims in the police services. I hope Mr. Chavan would deny the statement that has been attributed to him by the press, because we will be undermining the very basis of national integration if we start communalism in this way. He should also remember that the moment he allows recruitment on communal lines to the police force, he cannot prevent recruitment on communal lines to the Armed Services also. He cannot prevent recruitment on communal lines to the Central Services. This is the most dangerous thing that can be done by the Government of India. Instead of doing this he should have a federal security force which is capable of moving on behalf of the people of India to assist any State Government which is in trouble. In regard to the statement . . .

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated). May I ask Mr. Mani a question? Suppose there is today either explicitly or tacitly non-recruitment of Muslims and other minorities, how do you meet that situation?

SHRI A. D. MANI: No, no. That is again, a most dangerous suggestion. I am coming to it. Another suggestion I am making is a constructive one. In regard to the manner in which the law and order situation was handled, I want to read a very small extract—not a big one—from an article by Mr. Nandan Kagal of the Indian Express, who went to Ahmedabad to study the situation. Mr. Nandan Kagal is neither pro-Hindu nor pro-Muslim nor pro-Government nor pro anything else, because I know him. He is a very independent journalist. He wrote:

"The importance of the police was a direct consequence of the infirmity

of the State Government. It is true that Mr. Hitendra Desai did not fiddle while Ahmedabad burned. He merely sat in his bungalow surrounded by his Cabinet colleagues—and a reassuring number of security guards. It was a pathetic spectacle of visible incapacity to deal with the situation. It must be assumed that the long sessions at the Chief Minister's residence were directed to some useful purpose; but it is a risky assumption. One suspects that a good deal of the time was taken up, in deciding what official account of the day's happenings should be fed to the Press and put over the Radio."

I would like to mention here that the All India Radio also did not play a stabilising part in the situation, neither did the press of India, neither the press of Ahmedabad. There is a convention among newspaper people that when a communal situation develops, we do not give too many details of the communal happenings and do not mention that so many Hindus were killed and so many Muslims were killed. We only give a bare account of what is given by Government. But what happened in Ahmedabad was that while the All India Radio was giving very small accounts, very brief account* of what was happening in Ahmedabad, the B. B. G. was giving detailed accounts of what was going on in Ahmedabad. (Interruption) On television this was shown in Rabat. I would like to say that the time has come when we have got to face the communal situation squarely. When a communal situation is becoming explosive, I do not want that all ghastly details should be given, but some details of killings on both sides should be given, brief details, so that wild rumours do not float in the city. I remember the days of 1948, the day when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated, there was a good deal of goondaism in Bombay. Mr. Chavan knows that. Muslims were being attacked, and the All India Radio was forced to announce at seven o'clock that the assassin was a Hindu in order that the communal situation might come under control. Similarly the All India Radio must play a more responsible part in controlling the situation.

Regarding the press there has been a case of a newspaper—I do not want to mention it purely from the point of fraternal relations—mentioning that some Hindu women were raped in public. Whenever any communal riot happens, women always come into the picture in the matter of rape or some form of violence being done.

[Shri A. D. Mani]

to them. I think there should be some arrangement between the Government and the editors to have some kind of voluntary precensorship—a pre-censor-ship by Government is illegal under the Constitution—a voluntary pre-censorship which would control the situation in respect of publication of news.

Regarding the role of political parties, I would not like to sit in judgment on any political party and say that this particular political party was responsible for aggravating the situation in Ahmedabad. I have no likes and dislikes in this matter, but we ought to remember that Gujarat is very close to Pakistan as far as Karachi is concerned, and there are parties that are anxious that they should be a stabilising influence in the politics of Gujarat. Those parties cannot be blamed if they try to build a base by winning municipal elections, for example. If any Member of Parliament had made a violent speech which aggravates the situation, I want Mr. Chavan to have the courage and prosecute him in a court of law. Let it be decided by a court of law. This is the only way in which it can be done.

Sir, the Preventive Detention Act is going to die on account of what has happened in the Congress Party. If the Congress Party had been united, the Preventive Detention Act would have been placed on the Statute Book.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : No, no.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Whatever Mr. Bhupesh Gupta may say, whatever anyone may say . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : They would have done it. Now they may not do it. I hope they will not do it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Whatever anyone may say I want to say this. If you want to maintain the secular character of our nation, if you want to prevent disorder from spreading, there are occasions when preventive detention is absolutely necessary in the interests of the security of the state. I would like preventive detention to be confined to communal offences, and I would like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to vote against the P. D. Bill only for dealing with communal offences. Anybody who sets Muslim? and Hindus against each other. I would like to use the P. D. Act.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY :
(Tamil Nadu) : Not for murder ?

SHRI A. D. MANI : Please sit down I have got only five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Even with your support they cannot pass it. We have counted.

SHRI A. D. MANI : I would like also to mention that in view of what has happened the National Integration Council and the Home Minister of the Government of India must ask the State Governments to set up Minority Boards at every State level where minority grievances can be discussed at length, where matters like whether music should be played over the loudspeaker or not may be discussed by the Minority Boards. Sir, we have very proudly appointed a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities who reports! some times that somebody in some area wanted Urdu to be accepted as the medium of the schools. Sir, I quite agree that we are a secular nation. But the fact is that the majority in this country are Hindus. We need not be ashamed of that. This is a country where the majority of the population are Hindu*, but we are secular in outlook and there are areas in the country where the Muslims are in majority, for instance, in Malappuram district. There is nothing wrong at all in it. There is no besmirching our name as a secular nation if the Government also considers the question of appointing a Commissioner for religious minorities because in every State what is happening is that all these grievances are being bottled up and they do not come to the surface. They come to the surface only on occasions like the disturbances that took place at Ahmedabad.

Since the Prime Minister is here, I would like to read a statement from Mr. B. N. Pande's booklet—who is closely associated with Mrs. Subhadra Jeshi. What does he say about the Congress ?

"The Congress attitude towards Muslims also has an important bearing on the present situation. Just as the Muslims themselves did not change or modify their pre-independence attitudes and chose to remain isolated from progressive movements and secular, democratic forces, the Congress has thought it best to let them remain dormant and submerged, at the same time keeping their leaders satisfied with crumbs or carrots of various types. Party tickets in elections without too closely looking into the candidate's

past or present activities, some Government posts and transfers and other small favours were sufficient to rope in the Muslim leaders. The true type of the Nationalist Muslim are not more than a dozen old persons in its ranks and they are all severely ignored by the Congress which prefers to deal with the Congress-League leaders and their young recruits, and they too have no use other than that of acting as vote-catchers. Elections have also made some Congress leaders and quite a good number of Muslim as well as Hindu goondas Comrades in arms."

This is what has been written in Mr. B. N. Pande's booklet (*Interruption*) From a friendly camp. Mrs. Subhadra Joshi is friendly to your camp, everybody knows it. I would like to say that our parties also should change their attitude towards elections and not place any premium on communalism in the award of party tickets. We want a new nation to come up and what has happened in Ahmedabad is a disgrace to all of us. But we need not despair that the country has gone rapidly communalist. "This is an aberration which we all deplore, which we all feel is a humiliation to us because it has happened in the Gandhi Centenary Year. I hope that we would take all suitable measure which will instil a feeling of confidence and assurance in the Muslim minorities and that good will come out of this civil situation."

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I congratulate Mr. Mani for having moved this motion and the Government for having given it a priority for discussion in this House. I consider the debate on Ahmedabad as not merely a debate on a communal situation at a particular place but a debate on the general atmosphere of communal situation that is there in the whole country. Therefore, I consider this debate as very important. I am of the view that this debate should serve as a sort of eyeopener to all of us, to all the people of this country who believe in democracy, secularism and socialism. If at all we are not aware of what is going to happen as a result of all this, then I think democracy and secularism have no future in this country so far as I am concerned.

As regards the Ahmedabad communal riots as such, much has come out as facts. The Government has come out with its own figures as to what happened there,

how many were killed or injured, and what was the loss of life and property there. But more than that, what is important according to me, is why, when the situation was tense not only on the day when they took place in Ahmedabad, on the 18th and onwards, but prior to that—even as early as in March—no preventive steps were taken by the State Government. I know, the hon. Home Minister in his reply today has stated that the Central Government had informed the State Government of the rising communal tension in the State as such. But the question is, when the tension was rising from March onwards, when there was an incident in a particular mohalla where a cartman was pulled out and the Koran fell from that, from that particular day . . .

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI (Gujarat) : On a point of order, Sir He is giving wrong information to the House. There was no tension since March. What steps could the Government of Gujarat have taken? There was no tension from March at all. You are giving wrong information to the House.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I continue.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Let me give the date also. On the 8th March . . .

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : Sir, why not correct him?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Will you kindly tell Mr. Suresh Desai ? He is a learned Member. Parliament is meant to give right and wrong information, both.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : Mr. Gupta, I have been in this House for ten years. Do not try to teach me. We are not going to take lessons from you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are unteachable, I know.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : Let the other side take lessons from you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is not a point of order. I do not want to teach you.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : You are a man of straw here. Do not talk all this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are whatever you were. I know that. But Mr. Vice-Chairman, he may be angry. He has reason to be angry. But it is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please continue.

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Gujarat) : May I know who is to decide . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : If the hon. Member has any other information than what I have submitted here, he may do so when he speaks. He will get a chance to speak. Let him contradict what I am saying just now.

What I was saying was that on the 11th of March, an incident took place in one of the mohallas of Ahmedabad by name Kalapur when a cartman was pulled by a police sub-inspector and among the things he was carrying in his cart a hand-cart, was a Koran. So it resulted. . .

(Interruptions)

I would like to refer to other incidents also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Order please.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : An incident happened, things were smeared. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Are we going to have a debate ? Let him speak.

We will not disturb him. What is he speaking of ? (Interruptions)

They cannot bully us.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : As a Member of this House, I want to know—will the Chairman . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The hon. Member will speak. Every Member . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We do not interrupt. Let him speak. We will not interrupt each other. I am asking you . . .

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY : We will not disturb anybody. I think it is a fair suggestion.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, एक बात मैं आप से निवेदन चाहूंगा कि श्री भूपेश गुप्त जरा अपने को शान्त रखें। श्री भूपेश गुप्त भी शान्त रहें और ये लोग भी शान्त रहें तथा एक दूसरे की बात को शान्तिपूर्वक सुनें तब ही बात साफ आयेगी।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I was writing something else.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपको बतला दूँ कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी आती हैं तब ही यहाँ पर हल्ला मचता है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This is rubbish. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you give your direction.

श्री मानसिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर किसी इन्टरप्रिडेशन

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I do not claim any privilege. (Interruptions)

If he thinks that he can bully us, it cannot go on. I am asking for your direction, Sir. I will obey.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Order please.

श्री राजनारायण : यहाँ पर क्यों हल्ला मचाया जा रहा है। अगर उस समय किसी में हिम्मत होती तो जिस समय दंगे हो रहे थे उस समय वहाँ चले गये होते और कुछ काम करते। बेकार यहाँ पर हल्ला करके अपनी शान बड़ाना चाहते हैं। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी यहाँ से चली जायें तो हल्ला कम हो जायेगा।

उत्सवाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
जब आपकी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा तब कहियेगा ।

SHRI BHLPESH GUPTA : This is a very funny utterance. I say, Mr. Rajnarain should not indulge in such jokes. Let him go. That is not the point. The point is, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Desai raised the point of order. I only opposed that point of order. I did not mean anything to say. Now, can I not oppose a point of order? I can oppose a point of order. You can rule it out. That is all I have done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Gupta, please take your seat.

SHRI BHLPESH GUPTA : I am not a socialist through the agency of the Syndicate.

SHRI AK JAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : It is a matter of human values, a matter where thousands of our citizens have died. Let us approach it with humility and respect, with reverence and regard. Anybody can hold any opinion, in fact may be right or wrong. But, first, it is admitted that any number of citizens, innocent citizens including children, have been killed. So, let us deliberate this matter in all the seriousness that it demands. That is my request to you.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA (Bihar) : May I make a submission? This is a subject on which the tensions are likely to become frayed to some extent. There is enough tension in the atmosphere. (Interruptions) Please. We should not try to say anything which would add to the tension. And so far as we are concerned, we would like that the discussion should proceed very peacefully. But let there be caution on the part of all of us (that we do not say anything misleading that would add to the tension. That is my only submission.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I was not in any way misleading the House. I was only telling a fact, about a thing which happened on the 19th March at Kalapur, one of the mohallas of Ahmedabad.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us hear him.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : What I was bringing before the House was that there was a chain of incidents which resulted in communal tension in Ahmedabad.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Hon. Members would have a chance of having their own say, and even if a Member makes a little mistake, he will have another chance to correct it.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I have already submitted that I will correct myself.

SHRI G. R. VALIMOHMED MOMIN (Gujarat) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I come from Kalapur itself. But there is no place as Kalapur. I say, I come from Kalapur.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : All right, please.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : All right. Then I am prepared to correct myself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I am prepared to correct myself; instead of Kalapur, let it be Kalapur. Something happened there on 19th March 1969. So, what I was trying to point out was that prior to the actual communal flare-up from 18th September onwards, there was a situation of communal tension, to which a reference has also been made by the hon. Home Minister. There was communal tension as a result of not one but three incidents. From whatever information I have got, there were three incidents. One was the Kalapur demonstration, another was with regard to the Al Aqsa demonstration on the 31st August and the third one took place on 19th March on the 4th September. So I want to draw your attention to the fact that the communal flare-up started from the 10th September and all these incidents were almost four or five months before this particular date. So, when such a situation was there—I do not want to blame any particular State Government, because it is my experience of communal riots at different places that the Government does not take preventive steps, ...

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI : May I ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Let me remind Mr. Desai that when I spoke on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, I referred to the communal situation at Aurangabad. I had also mentioned that tension was built up by the two speeches, one by the President of the Jamait-Islami and the other by the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha. I had referred to the incident which took place on 8 th June in Aurangabad and I had also asked then why the Government had not taken preventive steps when they had got the necessary information about what was happening and how tension was being built up. That was the point I had made then. Therefore, I do not blame any particular Government. I want all Governments, State Governments as well as the Central Government, to take preventive steps, particularly with regard to communal situations. That is my plea.

SHRI A. D. MANI : You must have Preventive Detention Act.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Now according to the information I have—I have collected this information not from any other source, not from the source of Pande whom Mr. Mani has referred to as one of the associates of Subhadra Joshi—here is a magazine called *Mantis*, which is a Jan. Sangh biased magazine . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: What is Jan Sanghite in that ?

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : It is a Marathi magazine.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : What is there to do with Jan Sangh? It is only your imagination.
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : What I am quoting here is the information from this *Mantis*, a very detailed report has appeared in this magazine about the Ahmedabad riots.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : Are all Marathi magazines Jan Sangh magazines ?

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Not at all. I will quote from other magazines also. So, it is no use saying that the State Government was not aware of the communal tension.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : What was there in that magazine ? You only quoted the name of the magazine.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : The fact that I have given, i.e. there were three incidents prior to what happened on the 18th.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं तो यह मुझाब देता हूँ कि पहले मुझे बोल लेने दिया जाय क्यों कि मैं वहाँ हो आया हूँ। एक एक ईंच की बात मैं आप को बता दूंगा।

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Kindly allow me more time, Sir. I have not said anything as yet.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : You have said a lot.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : So the State Government did know, through its own intelligence service, that there was an atmosphere of communal tension, that there was a possibility of communal riots taking place, may be on some flimsy incident taking place somewhere in the State. When this knowledge was there I do not know why no preventive steps were taken in this regard.

Then from the 18th onwards a holocaust has taken place. We know, you know, everybody knows what happened. It was all a scene of brutality, if one has to use the mildest possible term. It was a scene of brutality everywhere. And I do not know what the Police was doing, what the Reserve Police was doing to stop all these things. I have heard of stories—may be I am wrong in certain respects—of children having been cut to pieces. I do not want to go into that. So, it was all a scene of brutality. I do not know what the Police was doing all these four days. It was really an atmosphere of terror that was created so far as the minorities, the Muslims, were concerned in Ahmedabad. They might have also done certain acts of violence; I do not say that they might not have done any act of violence. But the acts of violence were more on the part of the

other community than on the part of the Muslim community. So we saw a scene of brutality taking place on the eve of Gandhiji's birth centenary, in the land of Gandhiji and also on the eve of the arrival of the 'rentier' Gandhi, whom all of us love and whose words we would like to hear. Even some of the Members of the Opposition have quoted the Frontier Gandhi. But, what has taken place is really a sad tale: and I think the Frontier Gandhi also must have felt very deeply about it. So, what matters to-day, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is not how many lives have been lost, how many have been killed or how much property has been lost. What matters to-day is the psychology of fear, the psychology of brutality as I said; I cannot use a milder term than that. We have never heard of such a psychology of brutality and violence for so many years. Do we link, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that this psychology must have been only a reaction to a particular incident happening on a particular date? No, I do not think so. May I submit that this psychology of hatred and this psychology of violence is being built by certain dark communal forces in the country and we must take note of that? If at all we want to treat this debate as an eye-opener for the secular forces, we must take note of this fact that this whole psychology of hatred and violence is being built by some dark communal forces and, therefore, this country must try to face that psychology. I will give one or two instances . . .

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIWAS MIRDHA) : That is all right.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : . . ., for the benefit of this House. I will give you a quotation from *Manus*.

It says the students of the Medical College at Ahmedabad refused to give their blood to be injured, to any person other than those belonging to their community . . .

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : इसका लेखक कौन है । "मानुष" के नाम पर तो नहीं चल सकता इस आर्टिकल को आखिर लिखा किसने है ! कौन है उसका लेखक ?

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I will give that name. The name of the representative is Sharad Krishna. He has written a detailed article in which this particular fact has been mentioned in brief. It has been mentioned in brief that the medical college students . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please finish your speech. Your time is up. You have taken more time.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I am winding up. My time was taken up by interruptions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : You have already taken twenty minutes.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : So, this is all due to a psychology of hatred that today the students of the medical college at Ahmedabad are refusing to give blood to the members of another community. To that extent has gone the psychology of hatred, fanned by the dark communal forces in the country. We must try to be more serious about this. I want to give some more instances. I have already mentioned one. I want to mention about the slogans that are being given in big demonstrations. Very unfortunate slogans they are. They put us in shame. They are very bad. I will not go deep into that. But my point is that we must take due note of the psychology of hatred that has grown. How many people have been killed, how many have been injured, what amount of property has been damaged, is not that much important. We must try to tackle this particular psychology of hatred and violence. And if we can tackle that, then alone can this demon of communal violence be killed; otherwise, it will continue to devour the very vitals of our democracy and the very foundations of our secular society. So, my submission is that the Government must take a more serious view of it . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Make some points.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I have been making.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : The Government must take a more serious view. So far as the people are concerned, we must do and we are trying through the National Integration Council . . .

श्री राजनारायण : नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल ही एक फाड़ है ।

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : We are taking certain steps, certain concrete steps. At the same time the Government itself, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, throughout the country, must take a more serious view of this problem and see that preventive steps are taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Please finish your speech. You have taken such a long time. Unless honourable Members stick to the time-limit of ten minutes, it is impossible to proceed with subject like this. There has to be a time-limit. Honourable Members ought to respond who I ring the bell.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I am finishing, Sir. I am summarising my speech.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Now everything is unlimited. अब कोई कहीं लिमिट नहीं है। सब कुछ अनलिमिटेड है क्योंकि डर है कि टाइम लिमिट होगी तो . . .

श्री एस० के० वैशंपायन : जब आप टाइम लेते हैं उस वक्त हम कुछ नहीं कहते।

श्री राजनारायण : हम कहते हैं कि और बोलो।

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : The Government must also consider another point. When such parties like the RSS, Jamat-e-Islami, are preaching coram una-lism in this country, the Government must bring forward a legislation by which it should ban both the parties, the RSS as well as Jamat-e-Islami. I think we should take this step now so that it will serve as an eye-opener to all others, not only to the people, but to the Government also. Therefore, you must take some definite steps to meet this challenge of communalism. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Vasa-vada.

श्रीमती पुष्पाबेन जनार्दनराय मेहता (गुजरात) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। मैं आपसे भाई से, अपने आनरेबल मेम्बर से, कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं

जानती हूँ। मैं 19 तारीख से अगले महीने की 14, 15 तारीख तक अहमदाबाद में ही थी, मैं सब जगह घूमी हूँ। हास्पिटल्स में गई हूँ मैं जानती हूँ कि हास्पिटल्स के सब स्टाफ ने इतना काम किया है, इतने जोर से काम किया है कि कुछ कह नहीं सकते। हमारे जो पोलिटिकल डिफरेंस हैं उनको बाजू में रखकर हमारा यह कहना है कि वहाँ जो स्टूडेंट्स थे उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है।

तो मेरा कहना है कि आपका जो कोटेशन है वह बिल्कुल गलत है, सब ने ब्लड भी दिया है और पूरा काम किया है। काम ही नहीं किया है बल्कि अपनी जान को भी जोखिम में डाला है।

श्री जोफ़ीम आल्वा (नाम निर्देशित) : रांची मेडिकल कालेज में क्या हो गया ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Order, order. Mr. Vasavada now.

SHRI S. R. VASAVADA (Gujarat) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, like any other Member of this House I also feel ashamed I should say I feel more ashamed, because I come from Ahmedabad and one feels humiliated by these incidents that have taken place in Ahmedabad in the second fortnight of September. It is not that riots have taken place for the first time in this country. Riots have taken place after independence in other cities, in other States. I do not know why this riot has become the subject matter of such a vehement discussion not only in the country, but in this House also. I am not going to accuse anybody. A Judicial commission has been appointed. The causes of the riot are going to be investigated. It will not be fair on anybody's part and particularly on the part of this House to prejudge the issues. Being myself present in Ahmedabad right from the commencement of the riots till peace was restored, I am going to place some of the facts before this House and the House may examine these facts which I am placing before it from my personal knowledge. I, together with my organisation—a labour organisation—had the responsibility of restoring peace in the city and in the mills. Therefore, I have got personal information and I would merely place the facts as I know them. In fact they are known to everybody in the country. It is true that there was

an incident about Quaran Sheriff. It is not a very important thing. It is also true that there was a Ramayan incident. And there was a third incident also about which no mention is made here. There was a huge procession regarding the pilgrimage to a mosque outside India. All these incidents have taken place. Incidents do take place in our country. But I can say with confidence that at the time of occurrence of each of these incidents the Government did take sufficient care to see that peace was immediately restored or rather violence did not spread. I was myself a witness to these incidents in Ahmedabad and I know definitely that the Government took prompt action in seeing that the infection did not spread. 4 P.M.

Unfortunately on the evening of 18th September the riots did break out. Now I am not going to enter into the causes of the riots but I do want to say with regret that there is a lot of exaggeration. So many people have issued statements in the Press. Of course it is the freedom enjoyed by MPs. to go anywhere in the country; some of them went to Ahmedabad also. The Prime Minister was kind enough to confer with the assistance of the State Government. The Home Minister also came and one Deputy Minister also came. But I have seen several statements, some responsible and some irresponsible. Last year when the National Integration Council met in Srinagar—I am referring to the full Council—I attended the meeting as a member. We reached certain conclusions there and I was very happy to note that they were very correct conclusions. If this country has to prosper, if we are going to retain our place of honour in the comity of nations, then we have to maintain peace and communal harmony in our country. All communities who live in this country have a right to live and no community, whether major or minor, has a right to say that a particular community is not wanted. Therefore I was very happy with the conclusions of the National Integration Council and I was fondly hoping that all of us together would tackle the all-important question of communal harmony and that it would prevent communal disturbances taking place in this country. But unfortunately communal disturbances have taken place. Even before Ahmedabad, they took place in Indore, Ranchi, Jabulpore and in so many other places. That is our misfortune. I think we are not conscious of our duty and we do not know what a heavy price

we will have to pay. Well, one has got to admit that the communal disturbances took place and I should say that very few people accept their responsibility. I accept my responsibility because I have been in Ahmedabad for the last 42 years preaching Gandhian philosophy to the citizens of Ahmedabad, particularly to the working classes. They have also failed in their duty, I must admit that. But I am not prepared to make any allegations. I do not accept that the State Government had been weak or the Central Government had been negligent or they were not conscious of their duties. Immediately after the riots broke out, the first thing that happened was that peace efforts were made at the instance of the State Government and at the instance of the police, actually some settlement was reached. Now nobody in this country or no State Government can say "We are ready to deal with any situation at any time." If disturbances take place in a city with a population of 15 lakhs of people, you cannot say that the State Government should be prepared to face them immediately. My friend, Mr. Mani, has suggested that there should be a security force. But whatever arrangements you make, I am quite sure that these arrangements will fail to deal with a situation like that. What have we found during the past two decades? If the police takes very rigorous steps and resorts to firing to curb violence, there will be a demand for an enquiry. It might be said why the police took that step of firing on the very first day. On the other hand if the police were not to do it, then it will be said that the Government is weak and the police is negligent of its duties and it does not take sufficient care. So it is really a ticklish problem. Being in this privileged position it is all right to criticise from this House but it is really a problem for those who have to shoulder that responsibility, those who have to see how the police behaves and how it should behave. It is a very difficult job for them to immediately issue orders for starting firing—it is really a very complicated problem!

Now, Sir, it is a fact that casualties have taken place. But I am not prepared to accept the figure given. After all I have been in Ahmedabad all along; I visited the hospitals and the places where those incidents took place. Now if some pamphlet is issued saying that more than 2 thousand people have died, how can it be believed? I am afraid with that type of exaggeration it is not possible to carry

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On this debate here. We have to talk with some sense of responsibility. I have actually been on the spot, because I had to procure relief for those people. I know that not more than 450 people have died. We went from locality to locality, especially the working class localities, but not more than 150 working class cases were reported. I am therefore not prepared to accept that the figure of killings is more than 500. It is true that some of the houses have been destroyed, some of the shops have been destroyed and some hutments also, but the total may not exceed 1500. Again I am not prepared to accept the Chamber of Commerce figure that damage worth crores of rupees has been done.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, see the steps that the Government has taken. If the State Government and the Central Government had not taken those steps, I would have been the first man to criticise the Government, because I was the worst sufferer. If these riots had continued, I would have suffered the most, because the major population is labour population there; sixty mills are there and they were also closed down. In the National Integration Council we took the decision—if I am wrong, Mr. Chavan will correct me—that as soon as a riot takes place, anti-social elements should be rounded up. After all no respectable person takes part in the riots and exploits them. Riots are in the first instance exploited by anti-social elements for their own interests. Then of course so many people—I will refer to them later on—exploit them for their ends. So the State Government started rounding up the anti-social elements right from the 18th evening. On the 19th we went round the city but we found that there was not adequate force, police force, available to curb the riots. I won't say that it is the fault of the Government because no Government can keep that much force to deal with such a situation. But immediately police force was requisitioned both from the Maharashtra Government and also from the Central Government and even the Army was sent for and from the third day onwards the Army took over the charge. Since then I do not think any more incidents of a serious nature have taken place. Immediately afterwards the textile labour organisation—the representative union of the working class—started doing one work. There were 1,25,000 workers.

in Ahmedabad rtr.

All sorts of rumours were spreading. We started telling the people "Do not believe these rumours". Even the State Government announced on the All India Radio something. I do not know how anyone can find fault with the All India Radio. Every little thing was announced on the All India Radio. One afternoon there was a rumour that the entire milk supply by the milk scheme was poisoned.

SHRI S. D. MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) :
Gujarat Radio.

SHRI S. R. VASAVADA : Sir, my own partyman is interrupting me.

The All India Radio immediately announced. "Don't take the milk." For half an hour the investigation was made and the milk was examined in the laboratory. And after half an hour it was announced that the milk was all right.

SHRI A. D. MANI : The BBC also announced this.

SHRI S. R. VASAVADA : I am not talking of the BBC or the radio of any other country; I am not listening to all that. I am very much concerned with the All India Radio because that is my radio. Sir, it is not correct to say that the All India Radio did not give the correct information. The point is that at all times the rumour was going on. 150 workers of the Textile Labour Association went round the city. We started taking the pledge. During these eight days nearly ten lakhs of leaflets were distributed to promote communal accord and communal amity, and then we started the mills. And with the restarting of the mills the peace was completely restored. I do not see how anybody can find fault with the Gujarat Government. Sir, as soon as the people had to leave their houses because of fear, the Gujarat Government opened camps, and all non-official organisations whoever volunteered to help, were allowed to work. Their services were utilised to serve in these camps. Food was provided. Where necessary clothing was provided. A thousand rupees were given to each of the families that had lost their bread-winners. Five hundred rupees were given in other cases which were in a less pathetic plight. Even houses are now being provided for the affected families and temporary houses, and the *pucca* houses are coming up. Now I am told that the State Government through its Housing Board has

immediately started the programme of constructing on < thousand houses. We have a trade union and it has also done its job. We have reached an agreement with the Millowners Association of Ahmedabad that, in the case of those workers who have died, their legal heirs should be found out and all the moneys due to the deceased workers—gratuity and other dues—should be paid to them immediately and the heir himself should be employed in the mill. I should also say that the State Government has gone a step further and has decided that, where a bread winner has lost his life, and if there is his heir fit to be employed in his place immediately, vocational education should be given and work should be provided to the affected families so that they might earn something for the work they do. I do not see what more can be expected from the State Governments in a country like this where so many things are happening. It is true, there is poison, there is venom. It is true that we have not yet completely learnt that this is our country and we have to live together in communal amity and peace. Assuming that we do not want to live together, what is going to happen then? What are we doing? Are we going to fight each other? Are we going to kill one another for all time to come? This hard lesson has to be learnt now. I therefore would appeal to the House that, while discussing this issue, let us understand the situation in its correct perspective. Let us not bring about a situation in this country where there may be complete partition of the country once again. We have got to live together. We cannot afford to quarrel and to fight for all time to come. Mr. Vice-Chairman, as I said earlier, there is not going to be prosperity in this country if there are going to be strikes and quarrels and fights for all time. We are thinking of raising the living standards of the people. We want so many things in this country. Can any Government, Central or State, go into all these social questions with which the people are faced if this kind of fight is going to continue for all time to come in this country? Therefore, instead of putting the blame here or putting the blame there, I should say that, if this debate has got any value not only for us but for the country at large, the value is that we will have to learn to live together in this country. How to do it? Well, it is not a question of forming peace committees. It is not a question

of starting the State Integration Councils. All the States have started the Integration Councils. It is something more important than all that. We will have to go into the depth of this question and we will have to see that our hearts are changed. How can our hearts be changed? Instead of hatred we will have to inculcate the feeling of love in the people. But today, anywhere in the world or, say in our country also, what are we finding? Why are there so many tensions? Why are there so many quarrels in the political parties also? It is because we have forgotten, that what we politicians, what we parliamentarians, are doing is God's work. God's work cannot be done by hatred and violence on the part of the people. The fulfillment of the country's aspirations cannot be achieved if we hate each other. It can be achieved only by love. We will have to love each other. Unless we do this thing, I am afraid there is no way out. We have got the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is looking after so many things in our life, after education, after development of the economy, after administration and so on and so forth. All these things would be set at naught if we do not attend to this very fundamental and vital question, namely communal accord. I am therefore suggesting this to the Government. Will the Government consider the appointment of a social Commission, a commission which enters into the root of all these questions and points the way to the country indicating how we should live together? This appears to me to be the most important question. You will be surprised, Sir, even from Delhi an enquiry was made when the mills reopened in Ahmedabad whether the Muslims got readmitted into the mills. Now there are 18 to 20% Muslim employees. The entire working class had decided that when the mills reopened they would all go together. And when the mills reopened, they all went together. Then why this enquiry? Why this suspicion? It is because our education, our very approach is defective. Therefore I am talking of the social Commission, a commission which changes the values, a commission which shows the way, a commission which may go into our educational system, into our economic system, into the affairs of every employer, of every State Government and of everybody who has got the responsibility to deal with man. We must know that communal accord is the most important thing. I am therefore finally appealing

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to every hon. Member here. Let us search our hearts when such incidents take place—when man starts fighting with man. I am putting this very simple proposition. Whether he belongs to a particular community or to any political party, when man begins to fight with man, it means he is prompted by hatred and not love. He will have to understand that it is not the religion of a man to hate another man. He has to serve him and he has to learn to live together with all the people in a given place. Therefore, when such incidents take place, in my humble opinion, we will have immediately to search our hearts and see where we stand and that are we going to do. If the heart is searched, there will be a call from our conscience that our duty is not to kill our neighbour but to serve him showing all love.

Thank you.

DR B. N. ANTANI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is with deep pain and anguish that I rise to express my feelings and ideas on the events in Ahmedabad. I happen to be a Gujarati and I have a part of my family in Ahmedabad. I have seen the evolution of these incident stage by stage and the end of it all. What pains me most is the scene and the speeches here this afternoon from this side of the House. Sir, Gujarat is traditionally a peace-loving State. Gujarat is an example to India for secularism. Gujarat is the place which in spite of all these troubles has got an Inspector-General of Police who is a Muslim. In spite of all these how did these things happen? Mr Vice-Chairman, I wholeheartedly agree with the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker but I am not such a great saint as he is. I am a human being. I have seen Gujarat; I was born in Gujarat and I shall die and be cremated some where in Gujarat. Gujarat is the place where there have Muslim States and Muslim Rulers with a majority of Hindu population. I have myself been the Chief Minister of a state where there was a majority of Muslim population but yet, Mr. Vice-Chairman, there were no riots. There was complete harmony. Muslims vied with the Hindus in taking part in Hindu festivals. That was the phenomenon. In the time of the British we used to say that it was the British people who used to foment communal trouble. Who is to be blamed for what is happening today?

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the previous speaker has dealt with the treatment. I am an Aurvedic man and I shall deal with the diagnosis. I want to find out how the disaster developed and why did it happen? I have come to the conclusion, Sir, that for that it is necessary to enquire into the timing of the disturbances in Ahmedabad. Were they made to precede the convening of the Islamic summit conference at Rabat where the Pakistan President was sure to capitalise on such happenings to malign India? And has not that happened? Remember, this is a post-Bangalore development also. We were not born yesterday, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I have 78 summers of struggle on my head and I refuse to die. This is a battle, Mr. Vice-Chairman, between two bullocks to unyoke the plough. One bullock may go to the Syndicate and one may go to the Indicate but what about the tricolour flag? We are here to pledge our honour and life for that. What ever happens to the bullocks, the tricolour flag shall be honoured by us at all events. That honour is being sullied through such incidents. Mr. Vice-Chairman, our friend, Mr. Mani a journalist, has given us a very good journalistic thesis today on Ahmedabad events. He has spoken of one Mr. Pande. May I quote from the 'Indian Express' of the 9th and 10th October? Mr. Nandan Kagal, their representative, visited Ahmedabad, made a thorough enquiry and he has made a forthright observation that so far as these riots are concerned it was the Muslims and not the Hindus of the city who are to be blamed. I am here not to blame anybody. I am here to take the blame on myself. I am here to see how all these things happened. Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, in Ahmedabad on the day when the riots started there were 2500 policemen. 1900 of them had only lathis and 600 were armed police whose arms did not operate. Whose responsibility was it to see that proper arms are given to the police? I want the hon. Central Home Minister to let us know categorically the date and the time when the State Government requisitioned military aid. (Interruptions) Please do not interrupt me. If you interrupt I shall sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was an independent.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : I am more than independent although politically I happen to belong to the Swatantra Party.

Now I want to be told when the military was requisitioned. It took 48

hours for the military to reach Ahmedabad; «4 hours from Jamnagar and 24 hours afterwards the military began to operate. Now does this not clearly show that there is something wrong somewhere and that the Centre wanted the State to abdicate and to take over the session of Gujarat State in the name of all these things? All these things come to my mind this afternoon. I want to know whose responsibility it is. I feel that there are several things that have happened during these days which require a thorough enquiry. Now, is it not a fact that large sums of money through high dignitaries in Delhi were distributed at Ajmer where there were Pakistan visitors at the time of Khwaja Urs in September? Is it not a fact that large sums of money were brought by important persons holding an important political office and that money was distributed to a person of his religion who holds a political office in Ahmedabad?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Who is he?

DR. B. N. ANTANI: I do not want to mention names.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Why not? You must mention it in the open debate.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: It is an open secret; it is Saleem Sahib. Is it not a fact that the Minister of Rehabilitation, Mr. Premjibhai Thakur, of Gujarat State complained that Saleem Sahib accompanied by his two co-religionists has been interfering with the rehabilitation work there? Therefore it is necessary, Sir, to go into all these details and find out where the responsibility lies.

Now then has been some observation in the statement that was laid on the Table of the House this morning by the hon. Home Minister. He says that it was true that there was some tension in Ahmedabad but there was no apprehension that riots would break out. Now, if this tension was there, the Centre having the ultimate responsibility for peace and order all over India, what cognisance did it take? What was the reply of the State Government? Why did all these things happen? This is wisdom after the event. I do not want to go into it. But the time has come when all these things have to be looked into. Our neighbour, Pakistan, in collusion with Russia, is forming a new axis. My friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is here. I love Mr. Bhupesh Gupta but, by my God, I would keep him at a long distance. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, all of a

sudden, has become the ally of the Government that remains. And all of a sudden he felt very sorry for Gujarat because we were all dead and he was the only saviour. He visited Gujarat and in whose car did he move about? All these things are well known.

SHRI A. D. MANI : In whose car?

DR. B. N. ANTANI: In the car of Mr. Mohd. Siddique. These are all very painful things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Mr. Siddique died on the spot while making a bomb and he had lent his car to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Yella Reddy during the tour of the city of Ahmedabad.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : It is too painful for me. I cannot take it very lightly.

SHRI YELLA REDDY : To which Party does Mr. Siddique belong?

DR. B. N. ANTANI : Communist.

SHRI YELLA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh)
• Say that.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : They are with their new allies. God forbid, I recently saw a cartoon. I do not want to indulge in a lighter vein when I am on a serious thing, but what is happening today to India and in our political life? Two lambs were trying to cross a stream on a risky and rotten plank. Each began to quarrel. A crocodile was sitting with an open mouth praying let the lambs fall and they will make a hearty meal. Now, this is what is happening today. In spite of all the protestations from the Prime Minister, I, as an old man on bended knees, want to warn her to caution her. I have no political stakes. I belong to the Opposition. There is no danger of any defection on my side. There will be no offer from the hon. Home Minister except prison. So, I am not afraid of it. But I remember a very serious occasion when the Chinese aggression came, when the late revered Pandit Javaharlal Nehru's dreams of having the goodwill of China were frustrated and when India suffered a setback. Then, the President of India is reported, to have written a letter to him saying that this was the result of the credulity and negligence on the part of the Government of India. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, let us not take the Ahmedabad occurrence as an insignificant or stray one. What has

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happened in Ahmedabad today is a serious matter. There is no reason, why it will not happen elsewhere tomorrow and exploit the fluid political situation in India. My friend, Mr. Saleem, whom I personally do not know, was there. I love his hat and sometimes I hate it.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh) : You hate him because of his hat.

DR. B. N. ANTANI : But is it true that wherever he goes there are communal riots? Were there no communal riots in Meerut, Hyderabad and Allahabad? There are so many serious things which come to my mind this evening. The Prime Minister, Mr. Vice-Chairman, dropped two Deputy Ministers and two Ministers of State from her Cabinet. Does she contemplate any elevation to this Deputy Minister? Let the hon. Home Minister answer it so that I can have a quiet sleep. Why this? As serious politicians, as Members of the House of elders, let us consider it for a moment. Is it the lack of leadership? I remember a song given to me by Swami Satyadev on the phenomenon of India. He asked. What is happening to India?

मस्जिदें रहीं रो, निमाजी बिना ।
मठों में मची धूम, स्वामी बिना ।
शिवालय खड़े हैं, पुजारी नहीं ।
आज हमारे बांके बिहारी नहीं ।

Where is the leader? Gandhiji has gone. Are we going to be leaderless in the way that we find ourselves today? I only want to say this and I am going to conclude. Whoever is responsible, the Centre or the State or the State or the Centre, it does not matter. If you want the Hitendra Desai Ministry to collapse, it will not collapse so soon, Mr. Home Minister. It will take you some time. Let any number of Saleems visit and let them do the worst. We shall see. I am not a member of that party. Whoever in the Congress Government is defeated, it will be our gain. So, I am not concerned with it, but I want to say one thing. India is an old banyan tree. That is our heritage. We have pledged ourselves to preserving our democracy. A woodcutter is coming with an axe to cut that tree today. This is a symptom. Let us all get up and in the words of Longfellow do this :—

Oh! good man, spare that tree;

Touch not a single bow, In youth

it sheltered me, And I shall

protect it now."

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, after twenty-two years of independence, in the Gandhi centenary year, when I look at the communal tensions and riots in our country, I hang my head in shame. I am sorry that the motion today is restricted to the riots in Ahmedabad and Gujrat, but my motion was not that way. I had given a motion dealing with the riots in Ahmedabad and in other parts of the country. I am not here to blame only one Government or one State Government out of some political vindictiveness. I do not want to bake the bread of my politics on this poisonous fire of communalism. I do not believe in it. It is not only the Government of Gujarat. We all have to blame ourselves. I blame myself. I blame my Government. I blame the various Governments. I blame all political parties and social workers in this country for the communalism that we see today in the country. Many suggestions are being made. Some say that there should be a social commission. Others say that there should be a federal security force. Some others say that there should be a mixed police force. Please let me submit today that these are not the remedies that can solve the problem. Let us go to the basic roots of the problem. Have we forgotten it? Before the partition of the country, Barrister Jinnah and others on one side and Barrister Savarkar and others on the other demanded the partition of the country. Is it not a fact that those leaders who had opposed the idea of partition or the two nation theory, unfortunately, our big leaders, surrendered to the idea of partition? It is because of that partition, it is because of the surrender to the two-nation theory that we are suffering even today. I feel it is the duty of our leaders to see that the roots of communalism do not prevail in this country. In that direction are we prepared to have some basic thinking? We want dynamic change in this country. That dynamic change will not be possible unless and until we are prepared to accept dynamic thinking and dynamic ways. I believe that if we are to move in that direction, the best course would be to have an educational system having a secular orientation. Twenty-two years have elapsed and we have not yet found out an integrated national system for our education. It is not a mix-

ed police force with communal ideas that can solve it. If the police force is a secular police force, it can solve that problem. How we can create that secular mind is the problem before the country. We find today that there are castes, sub-castes and there are regions and religions and all that. Whenever the old concepts of some religions come against our progressive thinking, we surrender to those old religious concepts and we are not prepared to rebel against it. If a Bill against bigamous marriages is to be introduced, my Muslim colleagues and friends come forward and oppose it. I would like to appeal from the floor of this House to my Muslim brothers and sisters, and particularly to the young elements of the Muslim community, to come forward and say that they are against having two or more wives. If there are some religious concepts, they should rebel against it. They should come forward and say. We are not going to accept this old tradition. This is going against our democratic and socialist thinking in this country. Sir, if family planning is taken at one end the Catholic Christians oppose family planning, and at the other end the other communities also oppose family planning. Why? It is not only a religious problem. It is also a socio-economic problem. How can we forget that? Are we prepared to rebel against our own future? Have we ever thought about it? We are creating new townships. We are having new housing construction activities everywhere in the country. What are those townships, what are those co-operative societies? Have we ever tried to examine that? Again there are the same castes, there are the same religious people, who are trying to have their own localities. Are we prepared to say, "No. If a new locality is to be created, if houses are constructed by Housing Boards or if co-operative housing is to come forward, it will be only for mixed population that the housing co-operative will be allowed or the funds will be made available"? Even today there are registers having the names of castes. If I am to apply for some sort of concessions in my school or college or anywhere else, I am to mention my caste or sub-caste and my religion. Why? Cannot we change it? On the contrary the younger generation should rebel against all these things. Why should Muslims have that name of Ahmed Rafique, and why the Hindus should have that name of Sankar Narayan? Cannot we interchange the names? Cannot we do away with surnames? Without radical thinking it will not be possible in this country to have that sort of secular society

How many inter-caste marriages have taken place? How many inter-religious marriages have taken place? If we want to introduce inter-caste marriages and inter-religious marriages, the Government should come forward and say, "Yes, if you have done an inter-religious marriage, you will get priority in service, you will get priority in housing boards and co-operative housing societies; you will get Government grants for the starting of your establishment of a new family life". We are not prepared to think in those terms. We are simply going on with the same old concept and with the same old ideas. If we want a social revolution, it is not possible with such dogmatic thinking. Radical changes are required, radical thinking is required.

Mr. Vice Chairman, I would like to appeal to this House that if we want this communalism to go, we cannot make it go so long as we are not prepared to have this sort of radical thinking.

Then about political parties. Right from my own political party I am prepared to admit what has happened during the last twenty years. Is it not a fact that every political party in this country has directly and indirectly tried to exploit the situation out of these communal tensions? Is it not a fact that we have allowed political parties to continue in this country even though they represent a particular religion? Is it not a fact that we have given life to such parties? Not a single party can claim that they have not done it. Even Jan Sangh have exploited the feelings of Hindu refugees who have come from Pakistan. Right from the Congress every party has exploited the feelings of the people. (Interruption) I am not a person to surrender. Even if somebody says something, I am not here to surrender. The House knows that. It shall never happen. So, Mr. Vice Chairman, is it not a fact that the political parties have exploited the situation? The time has come for this House and for the Government to consider that in this country—I am not here to ban religious organisations, but so far as political parties are concerned political parties which identify themselves with religion, political parties having a symbol or flag that identifies itself with religion, should not be allowed in this country to function. I do not know whether it is Muslim League or Hindu Mahasabha, but you cannot have such sort of religious parties in the country. I am not here for banning them. In a democracy it is the popular opinion which is more material, but at the same time some harsh decisions are also called for. At the same time when

[Shri M. M. Dbaria]

ever such feelings of hatred are spread all over. what steps have we taken to book such people ? Here again we have remained complacent. When we look at the recent developments in Gujarat—it is not only in Gujarat, it is in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, it is in all parts of the country—I do not want to blame him because I know Mr. Hitendra Desai and his colleagues. We may or may not agree with the methods adopted by him. We may or may not agree with whatever is done by the administration, but we cannot challenge the *bona fides* of Shri Hitendra Desai. I know he is a secular person, there is no doubt about it. He is one of those who have grown up in the traditions of Gandhiji. If anybody now in the opposition is going to exploit that fact, I do not want to exploit that way here on the floor of the House because; I think that basic thinking is necessary. It is in this light we have to look at it instead of going into all details. What happened in Ahmedabad, what happened in Indore or Aurangabad? Let us think over it. No Social Commissions are required. Let the Home Minister sit with 20 or 25 persons, and we can give him a long list of what sort of remedies could be had. No Commissions are required. Are we prepared to go along those lines ? Are the political parties* prepared to have a common code of conduct or are they desirous of exploiting these communal tensions in the country? It is time for introspection particularly in this Gandhi Centenary Year. If we can clarify ourselves, if we can introduce this new feeling in the country, I have no doubt that the secularism which we have been chasing since long could be a success in this country. It is the responsibility of all of us instead of blaming this party or that party. At the same time let us think. Whatever has happened, let us resolve ourselves in this Gandhi Centenary Year so that this communalism disappears and the secularism continues. The time has come when a person from any community should have that guarantee and that security to feel that he is a proud citizen of this country, that his future and his opportunity cannot be restricted, that he can enjoy the fullest possible opportunities and security in this country. That sort of social order should be created in the country. A constructive approach is needed. It is not the sort of communal approach and not the sort of conservative thinking which will deliver the goods. Radical thinking is required for a radical change. Thank you very much.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,

अहमदाबाद में हुए दंगों के ऊपर जब हम आज चर्चा और विचार करने लगे हैं तो अगर हम इस आधार पर विचार करेंगे कि आज अहमदाबाद की जो सरकार है, अर्थात् गुजरात सरकार, वह आज यहां पर सत्ता पर बैठे हुए दल के साथ मेल नहीं खाती, और उसके कारण अगर मत भिन्नता आती है, तो विचार नहीं किया जा सकता . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Let us rise ourselves above that.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : खुदा करे यह ठीक हो।

شری اکبرالی خان : ارے بھائی !
کوشش تو کرو -

‡[श्री अकबर अली खान : जरे भाई, कोशिश तो करो।]

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं भी यहीं कह रहा हूँ। आज जो हम अहमदाबाद के दंगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं, तो इस सदन में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे के संबंध में यह पहली चर्चा नहीं है। हमने पहले भी इन दो तीन सालों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में हुए दंगों की चर्चा की है। अगर इस दंगे के ऊपर चर्चा करने से प्रस्तावक महोदय या सरकार या यहाँ के सदस्य इसको एक मौके के रूप में इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, भारतीय जन संघ को गाली देने के लिये, तो यह उनका प्रिविलेज है, वह उसको दे सकते हैं। श्री मणि ने यहां पर एक पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर के भाषण का उल्लेख किया। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता, समाचारपत्रों में, और श्री चव्हाण ने भी, श्री बलराज मधोक के भाषण का उल्लेख किया है। मैं नहीं जानता श्री बलराज मधोक का अहमदाबाद का भाषण या दिल्ली का भाषण या उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा या नहीं चलाया जायेगा। मैंने यहां लन्च से आने तक श्री बलराज मधोक से पूछा कि कोई नोटिस सर्व हुआ की नहीं। उन्होंने कहा, मैं बड़ी उत्सुकता और आतुरता से उस नोटिस की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूँ। अगर यही चीज है तब तो मुझे इस

†[] Hindi transliteration.

पर कुछ कहना नहीं। भारतीय जन संघ का मैं एक सिपाही हूँ और भारतीय जन संघ का काम आज हिन्दुस्तान के अनेक सूबों में है।

भारतीय जन संघ की तरफ से गुजरात की विधान सभा में एक सदस्य है। वह एक सदस्य जहाँ गुजरात में है वहाँ आन्ध्र में और मैसूर में एक से ज्यादा है। श्री मणि ने यहाँ पर एक बहुत बेतुका प्रश्न उत्तर, दक्षिण का खड़ा करने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर जगह पर हर चीज ठीक नहीं बैठती है और किसी भी जगह पर कोई तर्क देकर उसका गलत अर्थ निकालने की कोशिश न की जाय।

यह बात सच है और एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य है कि उत्तर क्षेत्र में मुसलमानों के शासनकाल में संघर्ष हुआ, और इस बात का एक इतिहास है। कोई कितना इस पर पानी फेरना चाहे वह इतिहास को नहीं बदल सकता है। इतिहास, अलिफ लैला का किस्सा नहीं है जो कि घड़ से बयान कर दे। इतिहास उस समय इतिहास नहीं रहेगा अगर उसको कोई अपने रंगीन चश्मे से अपने अपने मसलहत को पूरा करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने लगे। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इतिहास इतिहास रहे। यही कारण है उत्तर के क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक घटनाएँ ज्यादा हुई और यहाँ पर जजबात ज्यादा उभरे। दक्षिण में इस तरह की घटनाएँ बहुत नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर सब धर्म के लोग, सब मजहब के लोग आसानी के साथ एक दूसरे के साथ रहते रहे। हालांकि जब जब उत्तर की घटनाओं के बारे में दक्षिण के लोग सुनते थे तो हैरान होते थे कि मजहब के नाम पर लड़ाई कैसे हो सकती है। हम अपने अपने मजहब के मानने वाले लोग रह रहे हैं, आपस में नहीं लड़ते हैं।

श्री ह्यातुल्ला अब्तारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या आनरेबिल मेम्बर यह बतलायेंगे कि उत्तर में कभी इस तरह की लड़ाई हुई जब कि एक तरफ हिन्दू ही थे और दूसरी तरफ मुसलमान ही थे। क्या मजहब के नाम पर यहाँ पर लड़ाई हुई थी?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं जब भी कोई बात कहता हूँ उसके प्रमाण होने के बाद ही कहता हूँ। दक्षिण में वह तनाव नहीं था, परन्तु पिछले दिनों जब राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये इस तरह के जजबात पैदा करने की जरूरत महसूस हुई तो जो पार्टीशन कराने के लिये जिम्मेदार उत्तर के मुस्लिम लीग के नेता थे जिन्होंने 1947 के बाद फैसला किया था कि इस संस्था को खत्म कर दिया जाय। इन्हीं लोगों ने उनके दिमाग में गलत असर पैदा किया। उसी मुस्लिम लीग को दक्षिण में कायम होने की गुंजायश मिली और वही मुस्लिम लीग मजहब और जजबात का फायदा लेकर एक राजनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में प्रकट हुई। आज वह राजनीतिक शक्ति केरल में पूरी तरह से प्रकट हो गई है और मजहब तथा अक्सिरियत के नाम से एक अलग जिला बनाने में कामयाब हो गई। हमने उस समय इस तरह का जिला बनाने के बारे में भी विरोध किया था। लेकिन यह कोई भी देश का राजनीतिक विश्लेषण करने वाला इस बात का तसदीक करेगा कि मोपिलिस्तान के नाम से मल्लापुरम का जो नया जिला बना है उसमें ज्यादा बजन यह है कि वहाँ पर एक मजहब के लोग ज्यादा तादाद में रहते हैं। अगर यह चीज है तो यह साम्प्रदायिकता को भुलाने वाला मसला नहीं है, यह तो साम्प्रदायिकता को जगाने वाला मसला है।

श्री चव्हाण ने जब पुलिस में मुसलमानों को भर्ती करने की बात कही थी तब भी हमने कहा था। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 में साफ तौर पर कहा गया है

"There shall be no discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place or birth or residence".

लेकिन अगर नौकरियों में इस तरह का डिसक्रिमिनेशन मुसलमान होने के नाते आप लाना चाहते हैं और अगर आप समझते हैं कि अगर मुसलमानों की पुलिस में भर्ती होगी तो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं होंगे, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे रुकेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसका

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

इलाज ठीक तरीके से नहीं ढूंढा है। उस समय श्री आलवा नाराज हो गये कि भाइना रिटीज को नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। तो मैं श्री चव्हाण से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही रास्ता है किसी भी व्यक्ति को नौकरी न मिलने के लिए इलाज देने के लिए? हमारे संविधान में सब से पहला आइटम रिस्लीजन के बारे में है। क्या हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के विपरीत रिस्लीजन के आधार पर इस तरह का कंसीडरेशन रखना चाहेंगे? क्या वे अब रेस पर आना चाहते हैं, क्या कास्ट पर आना चाहते हैं, क्या सैक्स और डिसेंट पर आना चाहते हैं? क्योंकि अगर इस रास्ते में आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश की गई तो कोई थाह नहीं लगेगी।

क्या इसी तरह से इस देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द कायम रखने की बात चाहते हैं जिसमें साम्प्रदायिकता का आधार भी हो और धार्मिक मान्यताओं का आधार भी हो। अपने यहां दंगे दो प्रकार के हुए हैं। एक तो जातीय आधार पर होते हैं और दूसरे दंगे साम्प्रदायिक मान्यताओं और धार्मिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर हुए हैं। अगर इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द चाहते हैं तो दोनों दृष्टि को मानकर चलना होगा और एक दूसरे की दृष्टि और भावना को समझना होगा। अगर हम किसी दूसरे की धार्मिक भावनाओं को दुःख पहुंचाने में संकोच नहीं करते हैं तो कितनी भी बार अगर हम यहां पर साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं, धार्मिक झगड़ों को हल करने की कोशिश करें उसमें हम सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर किसी दूसरे की भावना को ठोस पहुंचाई जाती है, उनके जज्बातों की बेकद्री की जाती है तो दूसरे लोगों ने घास नहीं खाई है। क्योंकि उन्हें भी अपने धार्मिक जज्बातों के बारे में इज्जत है और उसकी इज्जत करने के लिए वे मर मिटने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से धार्मिक जज्बातों पर चोट पहुंचाने के लिए जब कोई घटना होती है तब फिर यह आशा करना कि तुम इन घटनाओं

को भूल जाओ, यह उचित बात मालूम नहीं देती है। बहू बैटियां सब की है और सब उनकी इज्जत चाहते हैं। अगर उनकी इज्जत में किसी तरह की आंच आती है तो इससे हिन्दू का ही दिमाग गरम नहीं होता बल्कि मुसलमान का भी दिमाग गरम हो जाता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कम्युनिस्टों का होता है या नहीं। पता नहीं वे किसी को बहिन मानकर चलने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं। लेकिन वे भी जिस बात पर ओर अकीदत पर रहते हैं वह भी एक तरह से धार्मिक मान्यता है और एक तरह की वे श्रद्धा रखते हैं। जब कभी आज जब भी कम्युनिस्टों के फ्लैग पर आंच आयेगी तो उनका खून खौल उठेगा। अगर स्टेलिन, माऊ के संबंध में, रूसी नेताओं के संबंध में और या फिर मार्क्स के संबंध में कोई बात खिलाफ कही जायेगी तो वह उनके गले से आसानी से नहीं उतरेगी। इसके लिए शायद वे अपने जज्बात को प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे, तो साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द पैदा करने के लिए सरकार को दोनों की भावनाओं को समझना होगा। एक विशेष साम्प्रदायिक कंसेशन देकर यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हिन्दू समाज की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है और उन्हें दरगुजर नहीं किया जा सकता है और न पुलिस में कुछ लोगों को भर्ती करने से साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द ही कायम हो सकता है। मैं केवल उन लोगों से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि वे किसी ख्याली दुनिया में खुश होना चाहते हैं। यह तो पड़ोस में निभने की चीज है। अगर अलक्सा मस्जिद में होने वाली घटना से दुनिया के मुसलमानों के दिमाग में एक रजिश और एक नाराजगी पैदा हो सकती है तो फिर जगन्नाथ मंदिर पर हुए आक्रमण से हिन्दुओं के दिमाग में अगर नाराजगी पैदा हो गयी तो क्या बात है। इस को छोटी बात कह कर नहीं टाला जा सकता। उन घटनाओं को हमें रोकना पड़ेगा। और अगर हम इस को रोकना चाहते हैं तो समाज के ऐसे तत्वों को पनाह देने की कोशिश हम को नहीं करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने गुनाह किया है। उन को

सरकार के हवाले करो। उन्होंने सामाजिक सौहार्द को बिगाड़ा है, उन को कानून के शिकंजे में जाने दो। मजहब इस वजह से कि वह हमारे संप्रदाय के हैं, अगर उस को छिपाने की कोशिश करोगे तो फिर वह चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग नहीं रहेंगे। मुजरिम और मुजरिम को पनाह देने वाला दोनों मुजरिम हैं और पनाह देने वालों को भी मुजरिम की श्रेणी में गिना जायगा।

मैं मान सकता हूँ कि हमारे मजहबी जनून हैं, हमारी मजहबी धारणायें हैं और मजहब पर होने वाली अपत्तियाँ हम पसंद नहीं करते। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या हम इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में, चाहे वह मुट्ठी भर लोगों के जरिये से ही हो, लेकिन पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे मौके मौके पर लगते हैं? क्या हम 'पाकिस्तान-जिन्दाबाद', के नारे लगाने वालों को अपने से अलग करने के लिए तैयार हैं? क्या हम उन्हें डिसऑन करने के लिए तैयार हैं? या अगर किसी ने यह नारा बुलन्द कर दिया तो हम उस को दोहरा कर उस नारे को बल प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर यह चीजें रहेंगी तो फिर मुझे अफसोस है कि यह तनाव मिट नहीं सकता। यह तनाव बढ़ेगा। यह तनाव ऊपर की मरहम पट्टियों से दूर नहीं होगा। हमें दिलो दिमाग में गहराई से इन बातों को सोचना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तान के प्रेरक तत्व हैं और यह खुली चीज है। सरकार ने इस को स्वीकार किया है कि यहां पर कई लोग बिना वलिड पासपोर्ट के हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की अवज्ञा कर, पाकिस्तान के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं। वह पाकिस्तानी हैं। पाकिस्तान के लोग अगर हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे तो फिर वह लोग तो हिन्दुस्तान के भले के लिए काम नहीं करेंगे। वह तो निश्चित रूप से पाकिस्तान के डिजाइन्स को पूरा करने के लिए एक हैडिल बनेंगे और यहां की जन साधारण को जितना ज्यादा वह एक्सप्लायट कर सकेंगे करने की कोशिश करेंगे। उस एलीमेंट को जब तक हम अलग करने को तैयार नहीं तब तक मौके-बे-मौके वह इन घटनाओं का इस्तेमाल करेगा।

अगर हम को अहमदाबाद जैसी घटनाओं को रोकना है तो हम को इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

हम को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इन घटनाओं का संबंध यूनाइटेड नेशन्स तक के साथ भी है। पहले भी जब रांची में दंगे हुए थे उस समय भी पाकिस्तान ने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस बात को उठाया था और जो आम तर्क वह दिया करता है हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ यहां के मुसलमानों के लिए अपनी जिम्मेदारी ले कर, वही उस ने दोहराये थे। उस ने उस समय इन्हीं तर्कों को उठाया था और इसी तरह की दलीलें दे कर वह काश्मीर के सवाल को बल प्रदान करता है। इस समय भी वैसा ही मौका था कि जब अहमदाबाद में दंगे हुए। अहमदाबाद में जो घटनायें दो तीन दिनों में हुईं उन में कुछ बम विस्फोट हुए। पुलिस ने उन घरों की तलाशी ली है जहां यह विस्फोट हुए हैं और कुछ लोग पकड़े गये हैं। उन के डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन सरकार के पास मौजूद हैं। यह बम विस्फोट खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के अहमदाबाद के दौरे के साथ भी सीक्वेंस रखते हैं। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के प्रयत्न उन के सामाजिक और सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द कायम करने के प्रयत्न कामयाब न हों इस बात की कोशिशें हुई हैं और इस बात को कई जगहों पर माना गया है।

नेशनल हेराल्ड के 31 अक्टूबर के अंक में उनकी बड़ौदा की स्पीच है, मैं नहीं जानता नेशनल हेराल्ड जन संघ का अखबार है या नहीं, 'मासेस' तो मनुष्य है, मैं भी मनुष्य हूँ। लेकिन नेशनल हेराल्ड किस का है? उसी को मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"If you want to keep Communism away from the country, stop spreading communal hatred in the name of religion."

मेरा निवेदन है कि आज यह कम्युनिस्ट एलीमेंट इस कम्युनलिज्म को भड़काने के लिए रिलीजन

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भट्टारी]

के नाम पर आया है। (Interruption) वह मैंने अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहा। आप को इससे नाइतफाक हो सकता है लेकिन आज इस बात के प्रमाण मिले हैं, जैसा कि डाक्टर अन्तनी बता रहे थे कि वहाँ जो लोग बम विस्फोट के एक्चुअल विक्टिम्स हुए हैं, मरे हैं वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से संबंधित रहे हैं। यह बात आज रेकार्ड पर है। श्री भूपेश गुप्त और श्री यल्ला रेड्डी साहब वहाँ गये हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की जांच करें, जो अखबार में आया है कि जिस कार में हमारे ये दोनों माननीय सदस्य अहमदाबाद में घूमे यह उन्हीं सज्जन की कार थी कि जिन के घर में बम विस्फोट हुआ और जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता हैं। वह वहाँ की पीस कौंसिल में भी थे और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन में भी लिए गये थे परन्तु प्रेशर के कारण उन को मुक्त कर दिया गया। अगर यह सारी चीजें हैं तो मामला काफी उलझा हुआ है, काफी एक दूसरे के साथ गुल्मगुल्म है।

लेकिन अगर जन संघ को गाली दे कर ही हिन्दुस्तान के कम्युनलिज्म का नुस्खा तैयार हो सकता है तो मैं बलि का बकरा बनने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं अपने दिल में साफ हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पाकिस्तान के लिए मेरे दिल में एक हब्बा भर गुंजाइश नहीं। पाकिस्तान के बजूद को ही मैं बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। वह मेरे पोलिटिकल डिफरेंसेज हैं, यह मेरा आउटलुक है। पाकिस्तान को मैं हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक नामूर का फोड़ा समझता हूँ और उस को हिन्दुस्तान में सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द के बिगड़ने का एक कारण मानता हूँ। आज अगर इतने दिनों तक इस के लिए अंग्रेज जिम्मेदार थे तो आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द के निर्माण होने में बाधा के रूप में हमारे दरवाजे पर बैठा हुआ पाकिस्तान है जो हमें मिलने नहीं देगा। हमें इस बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

क्योंकि मैं मुसलमान हूँ या सनातनी हूँ या आर्यसमाजी हूँ इस नाते हम लड़ करने तो तैयार नहीं हो जाते। हम ने एक दूसरे के साथ ज्वारंट वेबर्स शुरू कर रखे हैं। इस के

लिए तो सरकार ने किसी को फोर्स नहीं किया। हम ने एक दूसरे के साथ पूंजी फंसा रखी है। हम पीस लविंग परसन्स हैं। सरकार के किसी प्रेरोगेटिव के या सरकार के किसी कानून के कारण हम ने एह्तियाती तौर पर अपने बिजनेस इंटेरेस्ट कायम नहीं किये। हम समझते हैं कि हमारा पर्सनल ला है, हमारी पर्सनल धार्मिक मान्यतायें हैं और अपने मंदिर और मस्जिद के दरवाजे पर वह खत्म हो जाती हैं। हम लोग मिल कर एक समान समाज का निर्माण कर सकते हैं और यह एक स्वाभाविक बात है। मुझे अभी तक सैकड़ों इस प्रकार के मुसलमान धर्म को समझने वाले लोग मिले कि जिन्होंने यह कहा कि गौ-कशी धार्मिक तौर पर लाजमी नहीं है या किसी हिन्दू बहू बेटी की इज्जत छीनना धार्मिक तौर पर जरूरी नहीं है। अगर कहीं गलती से किसी होली के दिन रंग छिड़क जाय तो ईमान नहीं बिक जाता लेकिन झगड़े इसी आधार पर हुये हैं। हम अगर वास्तव में सही अर्थों में धार्मिक बन कर चलें तो हम अलग अलग धर्मों के मानने वाले होते हुये भी एक दूसरे का साथ निभा सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो जो सर्व-धर्म सम्मेलनों में सारे धार्मिक नेता अपने धर्मों की उदारता का पाठ सिखाने के लिये खड़े हो जाते हैं। वन वर्ल्ड, वन रेलिजन की बातें कर के लोगों में उस प्रकार की भावनाओं को पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर वास्तव में धर्म एक दूसरे से इखिलाफ रखना है, हम एक दूसरे को बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं, तो फिर यह सारी ढकोसलेबाजी हम वहाँ पर एक कामन प्लैटफार्म पर खड़े हो कर क्यों करते? तो आज हमारे तनावों का कारण केवल इस वजह से ही कि हम एक मजहब के मानने वाले हैं और दूसरा दूसरे मजहब का मानने वाला है इसमें से पैदा नहीं हुआ। आज यह सारा झगड़ा इसलिये नहीं कि हम अलग अलग मजहब के मानने वाले हैं। जैसा कि आप भी बता रहे थे कि क्या फौज में दोनों मजहब के लोग शामिल नहीं थे, क्या आन्दोलन में दोनों शामिल नहीं थे। हमें कोई रोकता नहीं एक दूसरे के साथ आने में। लेकिन जब हमको अलग किया

जाता है अपने अपने राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये तब गड़बड़ होती है। अकबर के खिलाफ महाराणा प्रताप लड़े, लेकिन महाराणा प्रताप के गोलंदाज मुसलमान थे। इसलिये कि वह मजहब की लड़ाई नहीं थी, राजनीति की लड़ाई थी। उस समय मजहब उतना जोरदार हिस्सा नहीं अदा करता था। तो अलग अलग मजहब के मानने वाले एक दूसरे के खिलाफ जंग के मैदान में एक साथ खड़े हो कर अपने अपने राज्य और अपनी अपनी आजादी की, अपने अपने रियासत की आजादी की रक्षा करते थे। दूसरे की हम गुलामी नहीं स्वीकार करेंगे इसके लिये ईमानदारी से लड़ते थे। आज भी हम कंधे से कंधा भिड़ा कर अनेक जगहों पर लड़े हैं। अहमदाबाद में आज भी इतने बड़े झगड़े के बाद भी हिन्दुओं ने मुसलमानों को पनाह दी है और मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं को पनाह दी है। किन्तु केवल 10 तरह की मिसालें देने से साम्प्रदायिकता खत्म नहीं होती, सबाल यह है कि अगर हमें उसी आधार पर राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना है तो फिर ये तनाव पैदा किये जायेंगे। यह तनाव पाकिस्तान की प्रेरणा से, यहां पर उनके एजेंट हैं, उनके यहां आये हुये लोग हैं, शैर-कानूनी तौर पर रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स हैं, उनके कारण हुआ।

मुझे माफ करें अगर मैं कहूं कि ये दोनों कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियां भी हैं जो कि इस प्रकार के खेल-खिलवा कर जनून पैदा करती हैं जिनकी कि बर्बादी में चि है; मैं जगतदलपुर की बात जानता हूं। ये लोग यहां तक कहने को तैयार हैं कि दुर्गा की प्रतिमा का विसर्जन करने वाले लोगों ने मस्जिद के सामने खड़े हो कर पत्थर फेंकना शुरू किया। मेरी तुच्छ बुद्धि में यह बात नहीं आती, यह मेरी बुद्धि के बाहर की बात है। मैं नहीं जानता कि प्रतिमा विसर्जन करने वाले लोग प्रतिमा विसर्जन करने के बजाय मस्जिद पर हमला करने को इकट्ठे होंगे। हां, इतना मुझे मालूम है कि वेस्ट दीनाजपुर में रायगंज में सी०पी०एम० के एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु होने के बाद जब अस्पताल से उसको मरघट ले जा

रहे थे तो उसी फ्युनरल प्रोसेशन के अन्दर भाग लेने वाले लोगों ने वहां दूकानें लूटी हैं, उन्हीं लोगों ने तहलका मचाया है। तो मैंने कहा कि जिसका कोई धर्म, ईमान नहीं है उसके धर्म, ईमान के न होने की, नास्तिकता की, परिभाषा मेरे पास नहीं। लेकिन अस्तिकता में एक कोड ऑफ कांडक्ट है, अस्तिकता में एक कोड आफ बिहेवियर है। कोई आदमी दुर्गा की प्रतिमा को विसर्जित करने जाते समय मस्जिद पर पत्थर फेंकने के लिये तैयार होगा, यह मेरी अस्तिकता की परिभाषा में नहीं है। अगर इसी को हम चैलेंज करना चाहते हैं तो फिर मुझे अफसोस है, मालूम नहीं फिर इस रास्ते के लिये श्री चव्हाण कौन सा सुझाव देते हैं, यह उन्हीं का प्रोपेगेंडिब है, उन्हीं का अधिकार है।

लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि वह देश के शासन में इन भावनाओं को न आने दें जिसमें कि यह याद रखना पड़े कि मैं मुसलमान हूं या हिन्दू हूं। इसका जितना कम दखल आने देंगे उतना ही मजहब मन्दिर और मस्जिद तक सीमित रह जायेगा और वह देश के समाज में और देश की राजनीति में प्रवेश नहीं करेगा। आप इसके लिये मदद दीजिये। धार्मिक स्थानों से राजनीति के प्रचार को बन्द करवाइये तो मजहब अपनी जगह ही रह जायगा। राजनीति अगर मजहब के स्थानों से आने लगी तो मुझे दुःख है कि फिर वह मजहबी राजनीति होगी। यह मजहब के थोड़े बहुत आपस के मतभेदों को राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये उपयोग में लाया गया तो पता नहीं किस हद तक उसको हम उभार कर ले जायेंगे। अगर अहमदाबाद की इन घटनाओं से इस आधार पर कोई रास्ता निकल सके तो वह देश के हित में होगा। नहीं तो, भारतीय जन संघ तो यहां पर है, तीन साल से मैं खुद इस सदन में अनेक चर्चाओं में भाग ले चुका हूं। अगर माननीय सदस्य जन संघ को इस फितने का जिम्मेदार ठहराते हों तो एक डिबेट और हो जायगी, इसका नतीजा और ज्यादा नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं दखल नहीं देना चाहता था लेकिन एक बात जो इन्होंने कही वह माफ कीजियेगा शोभा नहीं देती। हम सब की बहनें हैं, बहू बेटियां हैं, हम उनकी इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि कम्युनिस्ट अपनी बहन को बहन मानते हैं, अपनी बहू बेटी को अपनी बहू बेटी मानते हैं इसमें उन्हें शक है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गिरी हुई बात है, हल्की बात है, उन्हें ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। राजनैतिक तौर पर आलोचना कीजिये, हम सब के साथ सुनेंगे लेकिन बहन और बहू बेटियों को इसमें खींच लाना मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको शोभा नहीं देता।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : अगर आपको इससे दुःख हुआ है तो मैं वापस लेता हूँ !

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : मुझे दुःख नहीं, मुझे दुःख हो या न हो, उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : यह उनका मतलब नहीं था।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : क्या मतलब था। यह कहने से कोई मतलब नहीं। अगर कम्युनिस्ट बहन को बहन नहीं मानते तो क्या मानते हैं, बहू बेटी को बहू बेटी नहीं मानते तो क्या मानते हैं? उनके कहने का क्या मतलब है? यह गिरी हुई बात है। यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

श्री एस० एस० (अनुपम) : जलप
सदर صاحب -

यह एजेंडब माजरा है कि ब्रुज एंड कर्बान
वही डबि बही करे है वही ले नुबत अलता

दुवरा फारसी का شعر है -

बेगस از اه مظلومان که هلاک دعا کو دن
اجابت از درحق بهر استقبال هی اهد
اس کا ترجمہ میں کر رہا ہوں -
مظلوموں کی آہ سے درو کہ جس دست
یہ دعا کرتے ہیں تو در حق سے
اجابت خود استقبال کرنے کے لئے آتی

ہے - ہمارے ملک میں آزادی کے بعد ان
بائیس برسوں میں یہ کہ طرفہ فسادات
فرقہ وارانہ فارت گری - جھوٹا نما
بربریت اور درندگی کے متعلق دستور ساز
اسمبلیوں - پارلیمنٹ کے دونوں ایوانوں
میں فور کیا گیا ہے - نیشنل انٹیگریشن
کونسل کی متعدد مجلسوں نے اس کے
انسداد کے لئے سفارشات پیش کی
ہیں - ہمارے معزز ممبروں اور
حکومت ہند کے دستداروں نے ملک
کی اس صورت حال پر بار بار
تشوہر کا اظہار کیا ہے لیکن آخر یہ
کہا بات ہے کہ ملک کے بہت بڑی
انصاف دوست امن پسند تہذیبوں اور
حکومت کے ذمہ داروں کی فرقہ واریت
سے بے زاری اور اسے ملک دشمن
سمجھنے کے باوجود اب تک ہمارے
ملک سے یہ بد قسمتی دور نہیں ہو
سکی اور مظلوم فسادات اور فرقہ وارانہ
درندگی کی ایک دہشت انگیز مہم
جاری ہے جس کے منصوبے ایک
مخصوص طبقے کی نسل کشی کی
طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں جو ہندوستان
کی تاریخ میں نازی ازم کے عہد کی
تجدید کر رہے ہیں -

ہمیں دھم کو وہ ملا ہے کھر

جو کہ آفتوں کی ہے رھگزر

تمہیں خاکساروں کی کیا خبر

کبھی نہچے اتنی ہو ہام سے

درد ملدانه جزیات کے ساتھ ہاوس کے
سامنے ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کی اس
تصویر کو پیش کرتے ہوئے مجھے بہت
ہی دکھ ہو رہا ہے - آزادی کے بعد
ان بائیس برسوں میں مائوس سال کی
کوئی مدت ایسی نہیں گزری جب
کہ پولیس اور فرقہ پرستوں کے باہمی
تعارف سے اسے تاراج نہ کیا گیا ہو -
جان و مال اور عزت اور آبرو کے
تحتفظ کا قانون دستور میں ضرور
موجود ہے - یقین ہے کہ ہمارے ملک
کے بہت سے طبقے اس قانون کا فائدہ

بھی اٹھاتے ہوں گے لیکن اس محترم
ہاوس کے سامنے میں اس حقیقت
کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا
استعمال مسلمانوں کے لئے عموماً صحیح
طور پر نہیں ہوتا۔ جب مسلمانوں
پر حملہ ہوتا ہے تو انہیں پولیس
ایومنسٹریشن یہاں تک کہ آگ
بچھانے والے عملے اور انتی ایجینٹس
کسی کی مدد نہیں ملتی اور اگر
مرتا گیا نہ کرتا کے درجہ میں
مسلمان سیلف ڈیفنس کے لئے کھڑا
ہونے کی کوشش کرتا ہے تو فوراً
مسلح پولیس فسادوں کے ساتھ ان
مسلمانوں کو تباہ کرنے کے لئے کھڑی ہو
جاتی ہے۔

ہاتھ کے خون کو تم رنگ حنا
کہتے ہو
اور دامن پہ جو دھبے ہیں انہیں کیا
کہتے ہو

ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کی مظلومیت
کے یہ دردناک واقعات ہمارے ملک کی
تاریخی عظمتوں کو داغ دار کر رہے ہیں
کہیں کہ یہ مسئلہ صرف مسلمانوں کا
مسئلہ نہیں ہے بلکہ دراصل یہ ظلم و
انصاف اور امن و قانون کا مسئلہ ہے۔
میں ہاوس کے سامنے یہ بات واضح
کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ملک
کی کسی اقلیت کو نظر انداز کر کے
اور اس کی عملی صلاحیتوں کو منہ لوچ
بنا کر اس زندگی کی راہ سے الگ
کرنے کی کوشش ملک کی تعمیر و
ترقی کے مقصد کے لئے صرف مضر ہی
نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ بہت برا قومی و
ملکی گناہ بھی ہے جو کھلے بندوں
منظم طور پر شب و روز ہو رہا ہے۔
اقتصادی و معاشی وسائل کے اکثر
مہدان خواہ وہ ملازمتوں کی شکل میں
ہوں یا تجارت و صنعت و حرفت کی
شکل میں ہندوستانی مسلمانوں پر
تقریباً بلند ہیں۔

میں یہ بات پوری ذمہ داری کے
ساتھ کہنے کے لئے تیار ہوں کہ مجھے
طور پر ہندوستان کا مسلمان اس ملک
کا ایک ایسا فعال اور با
صلاحیت طبقہ ہے کہ اگر ایسے ملک کے
جز و کل میں دوسرے برادران وطن
کی طرح شریک کر لیا جائے تو اس
ملک کی تقدیر بدل سکتی ہے۔ مگر
ہمارے ملک کے ایک طبقہ میں
تعصب ہے تنگ نظری ہے وہ نہیں
چاہتا کہ یہ ذہن بدلے اور ملک کی
ترقی و خوش حالی کے صحیح طریقوں
کو اپنایا جا سکے۔ اس لئے وہ منافرت
پھیلانا ہے اشتعال انگیزی کرتا ہے
واشٹریہ کرن کی بات کرتا ہے اور
فرقہ واریت کی آگ لگاتا ہے آگ اور
خون کے یہ تماشے بائیس سال سے جاری
ہیں۔ ملک کے ذمہ داروں کا قومی جرم یہ
ہے کہ انہوں نے ہمیشہ اس گناہ کی
پردا پوشی کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس
ظلم کے جواز کے لئے تاویلیں کیں۔
ایڈمنسٹریشن کی معجزمانہ فرقہ پرستی
کی تاویل کی اور اپنی کوتاہی کا
الزام کسی دوسری طاقت کے سر پر ڈال
کر براہ الزمہ ہوتے رہے اور صورت حال کا
حقیقت پسندانہ جائزہ لینے اور پوری
قوت سے اس کا مقابلہ کرنے کے بجائے
عمومی طور پر اس کی ہمت افزائی
کی جانی رہی یہاں تک کہ اب یہ
چنگاری شعلہ بن گئی اور زخم ناسور بن
گیا۔

کر کے خون میر کا جا بیٹھے ہیں
گھر کے اندر
اور پوچھتے ہیں کہ ہے رویہ
یہ فوجا کیسا

میں ملک کی اس جماعت اور
اس خاندان سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں جس
نے ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جدوجہد
میں عظیم قربانیاں دی ہیں۔
ہندوستان کی تقسیم کے خلاف تحریک

[شری اسعد مدنی]

میں حصہ لیا ہے اور پاکستان بلے کی مخالفت کی ہے اور مجھے یہ پسند نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان ہمارے معاملات میں شرارت پسندی کرے ہمارے اندر خود اتنی صلاحیت ہے کہ ہم اپنے معاملات سلجھا سکیں لیکن یہیں پر پوری صفائی کے ساتھ میں یہ بات بھی واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات بالکل پسندیدہ اور شترانگیز ہے کہ جب ظلم و ناانصافی کی بات آئے مسلمانوں کی تباہی و غارت گری کی بات آئے تو اسکا رشتہ پاکستان یا کسی بھرونی طاقت سے جوڑنے کی کوشش کی جائے یہ ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کی توہین ہے ان کے عزت و وقار کی تذلیل ہے اور مظلومیت کے خلاف ایک منصوبہ بد سازش ہے پہلے بھی ایسا ہوتا رہا اور ابھی اندور میں ہوا اور اب احمد آباد میں بار بار اس بات کا اعادہ کیا گیا ہے میں مسلمانوں کی اس نوعیت کے خلاف سخت احتجاج کرتا ہوں۔

وزارت داخلہ نے کجرات کی ریاستی حکومت کو کئی ماہ پیشتر احمد آباد اور کجرات کے دوسرے علاقوں کے فرقہ وارانہ خطرے سے آگاہ کر دیا تھا۔ لوگوں کو حیوت ہے کہ اس سارے علم کے باوجود گاندھی شتادہی کے مقدس دنوں میں اتنا ہوا اتنا بھیانک فساد کیسے ہو گیا لیکن ہندوستان قانز کے خصوصی کالم نگار مسٹر اجیت بھٹا چاریہ کے تجزیہ کے مطابق جب صورت حال یہ ہو کہ فساد کے ابتدائی دنوں میں پولیس کا سخت کاروائی سے گریز کرنا ریاستی حکومت کی پالیسی تھی تو یہ حیوت دور ہو جانی چاہئے۔ یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ احمد آباد میں جگن ناتھ ملدر کے واقعہ کے بعد آتش زنی کے واقعات ان علاقوں میں سب سے پہلے ہوئے جہاں جن سنگھ اور آر۔ایس۔ایس کی تنظیم ہے۔

مجھے جہاں یہ حقیقت بھی بیان کرنی ضروری ہے کہ ۱۸ ستمبر کو دوپہر بعد جگن ناتھ ملدر پر حملہ نہیں ہوا بلکہ بدقسمتی سے وہ اتفاقی ٹکراؤ تھا۔ جو گاڑیوں کے بھڑکے اور عورتوں کے زخمی ہوئے اور سامانوں کے گرانے کے نتیجہ میں وقتی غصہ کی بنا پر ہو گیا تھا۔ اس اتفاقی ٹکراؤ میں جگن ناتھ ملدر کے چند سادھو زخمی ہوئے اور ملدر نہیں دروازے کے اوپر لگے اسٹیچو کا صرف شیشہ ٹوٹا لیکن جو یہ ایس میں مار پڑت ہوئی تو جو سادھو تھے وہ بھاگے انہوں نے پتھر مارا ادھر سے بھی پتھر مارا ادھر سے بھی پتھر مارا۔ وہ پتھر ایک دو دروازوں کے شیشوں پر جو اسٹیچو لگا ہے اس پر پڑا۔ میں نے جب وہاں جا کر دیکھا میرے ساتھ آئی۔ جی تھ۔

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI
When we started this discussion, the fact was made known by Mr. Chavda that a judicial commission was going into it. Therefore all those details should not be mentioned which might prejudice that enquiry.

شری ایم۔ اسعد مدنی: میں صرف واقعات بیان کر رہا ہوں۔ سبھی نے کہا ہے ایسی چیزوں کے متعلق۔ میں جانتا ہوں۔ وہ شیشہ جو ہے وہ اس سے کم ٹوٹا ہے جو جگندل پور کی مسجد کا ٹوٹا ہے۔ کوئی وہاں کا بیت یا اسٹیچو نہیں ٹوٹا ہے خود میں نے آئی۔ جی کے ساتھ جا کر وہاں دیکھا ہے جو ایک پارسی ہیں۔

श्री पितांबर दास (उत्तर प्रदेश): सवाल यहों पर दिलों के टूटने का है, शीशों के टूटने का नहीं है।

شری ایم۔ اسعد مدنی: ظاہر ہے۔

میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر مقامی افسران اس وقت کچھ لوگوں کو پکڑ لیتے تو بات دب جاتی۔ گرچہ ۱۸ ستمبر کو بھی کوشش کی گئی مگر کامیابی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ۱۹ ستمبر کو مسلمانوں نے ہونے والے واقعات پر

معذرت کی اور اس پر رنج کا اظہار کیا لیکن ایومنسٹریشن کی چشم پوشی نے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے فرقہ پرست اشتعال پھیلاتے رہے۔ ۱۸-۱۹ کی درمیانی شب میں غیر مسلم اہریا میں دو مسجدیں جلائی گئیں اور قرآن کریم جلائے گئے ۱۹ ستمبر کو ہیڈ بل نکلے اخبارات نے جھوٹی اور اشتعال انگیز سرخیاں جمائیں۔ جلسوں کا اعلان کیا گیا۔ ان سب کاروائیوں میں جن سنگھ اور ہندو دھرم رکشا سمیٹی کے لوگ آئے۔ آگے بڑھ کر اس وقت پمفلٹ اور اخبارات ضبط کر لئے جاتے اور چند اشتعال پھیلاتے والوں کو پکڑ لیا جاتا تو فساد کو روکا جا سکتا تھا۔

۱۹ کی شام کو ۶ بجے جب کہ شہر میں لوٹ مار غارت گری اور آتش زنی عام ہو چکی تھی مسلمانوں کا ایک وفد وزیر اعلیٰ سے ملا اور درخواست کی کہ کئی مسجدیں توڑی جائیں جا چکی ہیں مکان اور درگاہوں کو لوٹا جلا یا جا رہا ہے فوراً کرفیو لگائیے۔ مگر وزیر اعلیٰ سوچتے رہے اور کرفیو ۱۵ یا ۱۲ بجے شب میں لگایا جس پر فسادوں کے بارے میں ملٹری کے پہونچنے تک بالکل عمل نہیں ہوا۔ بلکہ گئے پولیس اسٹیشنوں کے بالکل سامنے چند چند گز کے فاصلے پر لوٹ مار اور آتش زنی کی وارداتیں ہوئیں مسلمان افسروں کو بے اختیار رکھا گیا پر انہیں بغیر کسی قصور کے تبدیل کر دیا گیا اور واسوانی کو جس پر دو مسلمانوں کو بلا کر شوٹ کرنے کا الزام ہے آج تک معطل نہیں کیا گیا۔

بہر حال مجھے اس بات کی خوشی ہے کہ وہاں پر جو خالص مسلمانوں کے محلے ہیں وہاں ایک جگہ تقریباً دو فی صدی ہمارے ہندو بھائی ہیں اور کو ایک ہال میں بالکل محفوظ

رکھ دیا گیا۔ مجھے چکن ناتھ مندر کے شیشے توڑنے کے واقعہ کے علاوہ کوئی دوسرا واقعہ دکھانے میں نہیں آیا باوجود میرے بار بار پوچھنے کے بھی۔ بڑی بدقسمتی ہے کہ جو ہمارے غیر مسلم اکسپریٹ کے محلے ہیں ان میں ۸۰ اور ۹۰ فی صدی مسلمانوں کی جائیدادیں ختم ہو گئیں۔ جلائی گئیں۔ لوٹ لی گئیں البتہ ایک دو جگہ ہمارے سادھی بھائیوں کی کچھ دکانیں ۱۰ فی صدی ہماری ہندو بھائیوں کی دکانیں اور مکانات مسلمانوں کے محلوں میں لوٹے یا برباد کیے گئے ہوں جو کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت بدترین بات ہے کیوں کہ جس مسلمان نے بھی ایسا کیا ہے اس نے ملک سے ہی نہیں اسلام سے غداری کی ہے اس میں کوئی شک و شبہ نہیں ہے۔

میں واقعات کی تفصیل میں جانا نہیں چاہتا۔ ملک کے نیشنل پریس میں احمد آباد اور گجرات کے فساد کے بارے میں جو کچھ آچکا ہے حکومت کے ذمہ دار اور ہاؤس کے معزز ممبران اس سے خوب اچھی طرح واقف ہیں۔ میں اس درمیان احمد آباد۔ بڑودہ۔ پالن پور۔ کھڑا کڑھی وغیرہ مختلف علاقوں کے فساد زدہ مقامات کا دورہ کر چکا ہوں لیکن میرے یا میرے ساتھی چوندھری رندھیر سنگھ اور چرن جیت یادو کے مشاہدات کو چھوڑنے میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر صرف نیشنل پریس کی تفصیلات میں واقعات کو ملخص تسلیم کر لیا جائے تو میں اس ہاؤس کے سامنے حق و انصاف کی پوری قوت کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ گجرات کی ریاستی حکومت نے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے میں متجربانہ فحلت کی ہے۔ اگر یہ پالیسی بن سکے تو حکومت کو باقی رہنے کا کوئی آئینی اور اخلاقی جواز نہیں ہے۔ ایسی حالت میں حکومت کو استعفیٰ دینا چاہئے۔ گجرات کی

[شری ایم - اسعد مدنی]

ریاستی حکومت نے قتل عام فارتگری اور تباہی و بربادی کے بعد مظلومین تک پر مظالم ڈھائے ہیں۔ تو میں پورے زور سے کہوں گا کہ اس حکومت کا ضرور استعفیٰ ہونا چاہئے۔

श्री सुन्दर सिंह बंबारी : अरे, एक मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हटता।

श्री ایم - اسعد مدنی : یہ بات میں

ہی نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں بلکہ جو پرتاپ اور دوسرے اخبارات نے رپورٹنگ کی ہے اس سے ظاہر ہو جائے گا۔ خان عبدالغفار خاں صاحب نے بھی مہرٹم میں یہ بات کل کہی ہے کہ گجرات کی گورنمنٹ اس تمام کڑی کے لئے جو تین دن تک چلی کافی حد تک ذمہ دار ہے۔

گجرات کی ریاست نے قتل عام فارتگری تباہی و بربادی کے بعد مظلومین تک پر مظالم ڈھائے ہیں اور کہیں کہیں پولیس نے ان سے نا مناسب سلوک کیا ہے۔ اس طریقہ سے میں نے خود وہاں بچوں کی صورتوں کی اور بڑھوں کی لاشیں دیکھی ہیں۔ میں نے وہاں پر سب لوگوں کی چلی ہوئی لاشیں دیکھی ہیں اور اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھی ہیں۔ اس طرح سے وہاں پر اکثر لوگوں کو زندہ چلایا گیا اور مشترکہ کالونیاں بہت تھوڑی تھیں وہاں پر بھی اس قسم کی وارداتیں ہوئی۔ اس طرح سے وہاں پر جو ہارسلنگ سوسائٹی ہے اس میں بھی تباہی دیکھی اور وہاں عام چھوٹ تھی۔ میں تعداد کے مسئلے پر نہیں جاؤں گا۔

श्री मामसिंह वर्मा : आप जगतदल भी तश-रीफ ले गए थे।

श्री ایم - اسعد مدنی : وہاں بھی

کہا تھا اس کے بارے میں بھی میں عرض کرتا ہوں۔ لال بھائی کڈی والا ایم - ایل - اے اور کونسلر ہیں ان کا

گھر وہیہ لوتا چلایا گیا۔ اب تک ان کے گھر کے لوگ دوسروں کے یہاں ہیں اور کوئی کسی قسم کی مدد نہیں ملی اور معمولی بھانا لے کر چل رہے ہیں تال دیا گیا۔ ایسے ہی وہاں ایک قمر ہوسٹل ہے جو کہ ابھی لوگوں کی مدد سے بنا۔ اس میں ۱۲۵ مسلمان لڑکے اور ۶۰ ہندو بچے رہتے ہیں اس کو گھیر لیا گیا ان ۶۰ ہندو لڑکوں نے کہا کہ ہم لڑتے لڑتے مر جائیں گے مگر ہم تم کو چھوڑ کر نہیں جائیں گے جب مجبور کر دیئے گئے اور پانچ چھ گھنٹے تک پولیس نہیں آئی تو آخر میں بڑی مشکل سے انہیں نکالا گیا۔ اس طرح وہ ہوسٹل نیشنل ایلیکشن کا آئینہ دار تھا جس میں دونوں فرقوں کے طالب علم رہتے تھے اس کو بھیجے سے اوپر تک پوری طرح سے برباد کر دیا گیا اور لاکھوں روپیئے کا نقصان ہوا۔ اس کا بنانے والا عبدالصمد لوکھن والا تھا۔ ان کا کارخانہ اور دوسری فیکٹریاں اور سہلکڑوں چھڑیوں جسطرح تباہ کر دی گئیں ان کے بارے میں زیادہ میں نہیں جاؤں گا۔

اب میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت بڑودہ میں کوئی ٹینشن نہیں تھی۔ کوئی گوبڑی نہیں تھی لیکن جب وہاں پر گوبڑی شروع ہونے لگی تو لوگوں نے ٹیلیفون کئے تار دیئے اور سب نے ملکر امن کمیٹیاں بنانی چاہیں مگر وہاں کے آفیسران نے اس کو نہیں بلنے دیا۔ اس کی طرف زہ کوئی توجہ دی اور زہ اس بارے میں کوئی پروا ہی کی۔ آہستہ آہستہ دن کے تین بجے سے لے کر رات بھر گوبڑی ہوتی رہی لوٹ مار اور گولا باری ہوتی رہی اور کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ یہ چھڑ وہاں کی جامع مسجد تک پہنچی اوپر صارتیں تھیں اور نہچے دوکانیں تھیں جو کہ جلا دی گئیں۔ وہاں ایک مسلمان کی اسلحہ کی دوکان بھی تھی اس

کا نمبر قریب میں تھا۔ تو کسی نے وہاں سے فائرنگ کی تو حملہ کرنے والے تین زخمی ہو گئے۔ اس سلسلہ میں اوپر دھلے والے لوگوں کو پکوا گیا۔ بہر حال عدالت اس کا فیصلہ کرے گی کہ وہ مجرم ہیں یا نہیں لیکن حالت اس طرح سے خراب ہوتی چلی گئی۔

اسی طرح سے یہاں پر انسپکٹر جنرل پولیس کی بات کہی گئی کہ وہاں پر پولیس انسپکٹر جنرل مسلمان ہیں۔ یہ بات تھپک نہیں ہے وہاں مسلمان کوئی نہیں ہے بلکہ پہلے تھپ (Interruption) تھپک ہے پراسی ہے۔ میں خود وہاں گیا ہوں اور مجھے معلوم ہے۔ انسپکٹر جنرل اب مسلمان نہیں ہے پہلے تھے۔ بہر حال یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ وہاں پر مسلمان انسپکٹر جنرل پولیس تھے۔ وہاں چاہے ہندو۔ مسلمان۔ سکھ کوئی بھی پولیس انسپکٹر جنرل کیوں نہ ہو مجھے اس سے واسطہ نہیں ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ کوئی بھی جو امن قائم نہیں رکھتا اسے مجرم کے کٹھمرے میں رکھ دیا جاتا چاہئے کہ اس کے ہوتے ہوئے اس طرح کی چیز کھوں ہوئی۔ میرے سامنے یہ مسئلہ نہیں کہ ایک مسلمان کو نہ مارا جائے اور دوسرے مذہب کے لوگوں کو اور سینکڑوں آدمیوں کو قتل کر دیا جائے۔ ہندو۔ مسلمان یا کسی بھی مذہب کا آدمی ہو اس کو قتل کرنا کوئی انصاف نہیں ہے اور حکومت کے لئے لا اینڈ آرڈر کو قائم رکھنا ایسے موقع پر بہت لازمی ہو جاتا ہے۔ تو میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ میں سنٹرل حکومت کا بہت شکرگزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے اتنی تباہی کے بعد ملٹری کو بھیجا۔ اگر وہ ملٹری کو نہ بھیجتے تو نا معلوم وہاں پر کیا کیا واقعات نہ ہوتے۔ کس کی درخواست پر اور کس طرح سے ملٹری وہاں پر بھیجی گئی۔ میں نہیں جانتا۔ چاہے وہاں ملٹری گورنمنٹ کی درخواست پر بھیجی گئی۔

ہو یا کسی اور ذریعہ سے آئی ہو لیکن وہاں پر ہزاروں کا مال ایسی حالت میں گھرا ہوا تھا اور ایک اہم شہر میں شائد ۵۰ ہزار قتل ہو جاتے۔

لوگوں کو بموں کے سلسلہ میں گرفتار کیا گیا۔ مجھے اس سے کوئی بحث نہیں کہ ہم پھینکے والا کون ہے اس کو پکڑنے کے لئے اور اس کو سزا دینے کے لئے قانون اور عدالت موجود ہے۔ جس نے ہم پھینکا ہے اس کو سزا دی جانی چاہئے اور وہ پکڑا جانا چاہئے جو بھی اس طرح کے کام کرتا انہیں اس طرح کی سزا ملنی چاہئے لیکن مجھے یہ معلوم ہوا ہے جب کہ میں وہاں کئی دنوں کے بعد گیا تھا کہ ان لوگوں کو اتنا مارا گیا کہ کئی دنوں سے ان کی آنکھوں سے اور منہ سے خون بہہ رہا تھا۔ ان کو اس لئے مارا گیا تا کہ ان سے کہلایا جاتا کہ فلاں فلاں کا نام لو مگر وہ کہتے تھے کہ ہم کیسے نام لیں اس لئے مار مار کر ان کے منہ سے خون کئی دنوں سے مسلسل بہہ رہا تھا۔ اس طرح کی زیادتیاں ہونیں۔

اسی طرح سے وہاں جو ریفریجری کیسپ ہے وہ بھی ایک جھل خانہ ہے۔ ریفریجری کیسپ میں مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کے ساتھ نرمی ہونی چاہئے احسان ہونا چاہئے ان کے غم کو بھلانے کی کوشش ہونی چاہئے وہ سب کچھ بات نہیں تھی۔ وہاں پر صرف سرکار نے ایک وقت کا کھانا دیا تھا مگر جی بھائی جب وہاں گئے اور جب انہوں نے وہاں کے منسٹروں سے کہا تب دوسری دفعہ کا کھانا ان لوگوں کو ملنے لگا ورنہ صبح کی چائے ۱۰ یا ۱۱ بجے تک ملتی تھی۔ ایسی صورت حال وہاں پر تھی۔ (Interruption)

میں وہاں گیا اور دیکھا کہ لوگوں کو کوشش کر کے باہر بھیجا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ حقیقت ہے اور اس بات کو میں

[شری اکبر علی خاں]

نے خود دیکھا اور جانچا۔ اس بات سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ وہاں کے لوگوں کو کوشش کر کے باہر بھیجا گیا تاکہ فرسٹ انفارمیشن ریپورٹ درج نہ ہو سکے۔ گواہی نہ مل سکے۔ کیسٹز نہ بن سکے۔ مقتولین جن کے آدمی مر گئے ہیں جن کو پانچ پانچ ہزار روپے کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے آج کوئی کہنے والا نہیں ہے کہ میرا آدمی مر گیا ہے یہ رقم محکموں نے دو۔ خدا معلوم نہ جانے وہ لوگ کہاں بھیج دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ایسی صورت حال وہاں ہزاروں لوگوں کے ساتھ کی گئی ہے۔ یہ چھڑ میں نے خود دیکھی ہے اس لئے اپنے علم کو جھٹلایا نہیں جا سکتا۔ بہر حال اس طرح کی حالت وہاں پیش آئی ہے۔

یہاں پر اس طرح کی بات پیش کی گئی ہے کہ جس سے یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ شمال میں لڑائی ہوئی لیکن تاریخ بدلی نہیں جا سکتی۔ بے شک تاریخ نہیں بدلی جا سکتی لیکن میں آپ سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ہمیں ملک کو بلانا ہے اور اس کو آگے بڑھانا ہے۔ ملک میں کوئی چیز ہوتی ہے سیاست کے نتیجہ میں۔ بادشاہت کے نتیجہ میں اپنے اقتدار کو بنانے کے لئے نتیجہ میں اور اس کو کوئی ہندو کوئی مسلمان ہوگا کوئی گوبی کی بات پیش آئی ہوگی۔ اگر ان کے سامنے اچھل کر ان کو رکھ کر لوگوں تک پہنچا کر دھلوں کو زہریلا کر کے ملک میں کمیونلزم پھیلاتے ہیں، دنگے پھیلاتے ہیں تو اس سے ملک ترقی نہیں کر سکتا۔ ان چیزوں سے ملک پیچھے جاتا ہے۔ اس ملک میں ایسے بھی لوگ ہیں جنہوں نے ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ احسان کئے ہیں، انسانیت کی ہے۔ مرگوت کی ہے۔

جان دی ہے۔ آج بھی ایسے واقعات ہیں اور ہمیشہ پیش آتے رہتے ہیں لیکن بد قسمتی سے ہمارے ملک میں کمیونلزم گروہ جو ہے پریس میں، اسکولوں میں، کورسوں کی کتابوں میں اور اپنے اخباروں میں تمام ملک بھر میں اس زہر کو چھوٹا اور سچا قصہ بنا کر پھیلا رہا ہے اور واقعات کو بھڑکا رہا ہے۔ ایک اچھے واقعہ، انسانیت، مرگوت۔ فرض شناسی اور مصدق کے واقعہ کو نظر انداز کیا جا رہا ہے۔ گویا کہ ہندوستان کی تاریخ ان تمام واقعوں سے خالی ہے۔

مسلم لیگ نے ۱۹۴۷ میں یہ فیصلہ نہیں کیا تھا کہ جماعت کو ختم کیا جائے۔ یہ فیصلہ تو ان لوگوں نے کیا تھا جو اس دیش کے پتھارے کے بعد یہاں سے دم دبا کر بھاگے تھے۔ انہوں نے کوئی لاف کوئی دھوکہ کوئی تنظیم کوئی عہد دار باقی نہیں رکھے۔ آج ایک انڈین مسام لیگ کے نام سے جو جماعت ہے وہ کوئی قانونی باقی نہیں ہے اسے کسی نے حقوق نہیں دیئے ہیں اس کا کوئی نہ الیکشن ہوا اور نہ کوئی مسبر سازی ہوئی۔ وہ دھاندلی کر کے اسمبلی صاحب ایک جماعت چلا رہے ہیں اس کو جو چاہے جنوب ہند میں کہیں شمالی ہند میں کوئی مسام لیگ نے فیصلہ کیا ہو یہ غلط ہے۔ آزاد کونفرنس نے ملک کی ترقی اور مفاد کو سامنے رکھ کر مولانا آزاد نے عام مسلمانوں کو دعوت دی تھی اور یہ کہا تھا کہ ملک کی بھلائی اس میں ہے کہ سارے ملک والے مل کر سیاست چلائیں اور فرقہ وارانہ پارٹیاں قائم نہ کی جائیں۔ اس میں مسلم لیگ نے کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا یہ بات غلط ہے اس کو صحیح کر لیا جائے۔

ایک بات میں اور کہنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں "پاکستان
زندہ باد" کے کوئی نعرے نہیں لگتے
ہیں - یہ بات غلط ہے - احمد آباد
کے بارے میں جب یہ بات کہی گئی
تو میں پرسنلی اور پوری تحقیقات کے
ساتھ یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس
طرح کی کوئی بات نہیں کہی گئی
ہے - اس طرح کا جو الزام لگایا گیا
ہے وہ اشتعال پھیلانے کے لئے کیا
جاتا ہے - وہاں جا کر دیکھتے نہیں
اور اس طرح کی بات کر دیتے ہیں -
جہاں تک احمد آباد میں اس چیز
کا تعلق ہے پاکستانی ایجنٹ جس
کو کہا جاتا ہے ایسی کوئی چیز
نہیں تھی - اس طرح کی بات
کرنے سے کوئی چیز حل نہیں ہوتی -
اگر کوئی پاس پورٹ اور ویزا کے بارے
میں کہتا ہے کہ وہ وہاں رہتا ہے تو
وہ بد نصیب ہی رہتا ہے جس کا
ہندوستان میں وطن تھا اس کے
خاندان والے یہاں ہیں اور لوگوں
میں یا جوانی میں یا کسی بھی
پائل پن میں وہ پاکستان چلا گیا اور
اب وہ ہندوستان میں آنا چاہتا ہے -

ایسے لوگ تو ضرور موجود ہیں
لیکن یہاں کوئی پاکستان کا سہائی
بن کر آئے تو شاید آج تک وہ کوئی
مسلمان نہیں ہوا - اور مسلمان کے لئے
ہندوستان کے خلاف جاسوسی کرنا یہاں
وہ کر ممکن نہیں ہے - اب تک
ہماری بدقسمتی سے ایسے غیر مسلم
سہائی ہی ملے ہیں اور آئندہ بھی
انکو موقعہ ہے کہ وہ پاکستان کی
جاسوسی کریں - آج چٹلی کمیونل
پارٹیز میں وہ آئے مقصد کو پورا کر
رہی ہیں، وہ انکی ایجنٹ ہیں اور
وہ انکے دلال ہیں -

آخر میں میں صرف ایک شعر
پڑھ کر ختم کر رہا ہوں :-
سنے جاتے نہ تھے تم سے مرے
دن رات کے شکوے -
کفن سرکڑی میری ہے زبانی
دیکھتے جاؤ -

†[بھی. ام. اسسٹنٹ سبڈی (اتر پردیش) :
جناب سدر ساہو،

یہ اذیہ ماجرا ہے کہ بروجے ایدے کوا
وہی جابھ بھی کرے وہی لے سواہ رلٹا
دوسرا فارسی کا شور ہے -
بیتس انا آہے مزلو ماں کی ہنگامے
دوا کر دن
اذاوت انا دے ہک بھرے استکبال
بھی آید ۔

اسکا ترجمہ میں کر رہا ہوں ۔ مزلو ماں
کی آہ سے ڈرو کہ جس وقت یہ دوا کرتے
ہے تو دے ہک سے اذاوت خود استکبال کرنے
کے لیے آتی ہے ۔ ہمارے ملک میں آجادی
کے بعد ان بادس برسوں میں یکطرفہ فساد
داد، فیرکا وارانہ شارتگری، ہان ناما
بربرویات اور درندگی کے مستلک دستور-
ساز اسسٹنٹس، پارلیامینٹ کے دونوں ایٹانوں
میں گور کیا گیا ہے ۔ نیشنل انڈیپنڈنس کونسل
کی متدد مزلوں نے اس کے اسداد کے لیے
سپارشات پش کی ہے ۔ ہمارے موزجی ممبروں
اور ہکومتے ہند کے جیمہداروں نے ملک کی
س سورتے حال پر بار بار تشاری کی
اذاوت کیا ہے لیکن آخیر یہ کیا بات
ہے کہ ملک کے بہت بڑے اساف دوست، امن
پسند تبکوں اور ہکومت کے جیمہداروں کی
فیرکا واریات سے بزاری اور اسے ملک
دشمن سمجھنے کے باوجود اب تک ہمارے ملک
سے یہ بدکسمتی دور نہیں ہو سکی اور
موزجی فسادات اور فیرکا وارانہ اذیہ

[श्री एम. असद मदनी]

को एक दहशत अंग्रेज मुहिम जारी है जिसके मनसूबे एक मखसूस तबके की नसलकुशी की तरफ इशारा करते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में नाज़ी-जुज़म के अहद की तजदीद कर रहे हैं।

हमें रहने को वह मिला है घर जो कि आफतों की है रहगुजर

तुम्हें खाकसारों की क्या खबर कभी नीचे
उतरे हो बाम से

दर्द मन्दाणा जज़्बात के साथ हाउस के सामने हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की इस तस्वीर को पेश करते हुए मुझे बहुत ही दुःख हो रहा है। आज़ादी के बाद इन बाईस बरसों में माह-ब-साल की कोई मुद्दत ऐसी नहीं गुजरी जब कि पुलिस और फिरका परस्तों के बाहमी तआवुन से इसे ताराज न किया गया हो। जान व माल और इज्जत व आबरू के तहफ़फ़ुज़ का कानून दस्तूर में जरूर मौजूद है। यकीन है कि हमारे मुल्क के बहुत से तबके इस कानून का फायदा भी उठाते होंगे लेकिन इस मोहतारिम हाउस के सामने मैं इस हकीकत को ब्यान करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका इस्तेमाल मुसलमानों के लिये अमूमन सही तौर पर नहीं होता। जब मुसलमानों पर हमला होता है तो उन्हें पुलिस, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यहां तक कि आग बुझाने वाले अमले और इंटेलेजेंस किसी की मदद नहीं मिलती और अगर मरता क्या न करता के दरजे में मुसलमान सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिये खड़ा होने की कोशिश करता है तो फौरन मुसल्लह पुलिस फसादियों के साथ इन मुसलमानों को तबाह करने के लिये खड़ी हो जाती है।

हाथ के खून को तुम रंगे हिना कहते हो
और दामन पे जो धब्बे हैं उन्हें क्या कहते हो ॥

हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की मजलूमियत के यह दर्दनाक वाकियात हमारे मुल्क की तारीखी अज़मतों को दागदार कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह मसला सिर्फ मुसलमानों का मसला नहीं है बल्कि दर असल यह जुल्म व इंसाफ और अमन व कानून का मसला है। मैं हाउस के सामने यह बात बाज़य कर देना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि मुल्क की किसी अकलियत को नज़र अन्दाज़ करके और उसकी अमली सलाहियतों को मफलूज़ बना कर उसे जिन्दगी की राह से अलग करने की कोशिश मुल्क की तामीर व तरक्की के मकसद के लिये सिर्फ मुज़िर ही नहीं है बल्कि यह बहुत बड़ा कौमी व मुल्की गुनाह भी है जो खुले बन्दों मनज्जुम तौर पर शबो रोज हो रहा है। इक्तसादी व मुआशी व साइल के अक्सर मैदान ख्वाह वे मुलाजमतों की शकल में हों या तज़ारत व सनत व हिरफत की शकल में हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों पर तकरीबन बन्द है।

मैं यह बात पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि मजमूही तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान इस मुल्क का एक ऐसा फअाल और बा सलाहियत तबका है कि अगर उसे मुल्क के जुज्व व कुल में दूसरे बिरादरान बतन की तरह शरीक कर लिया जाये तो इस मुल्क की तकदीर बदल सकती है। मगर हमारे मुल्क के एक तबका में तअस्सुब है तंग नज़री है वह नहीं चाहता कि यह जहन बदले और मुल्क की तरक्की व खुशहाली के सही तरीकों को अपनाया जा सके। इसी लिये वह मुनाफरत फैलाता है, इश्तआल अंग्रेजी करता है, राष्ट्रीय-करण की बात करता है और फिरका वारियत की आग लगाता है। आग और खून के ये तमाशे बाईस साल से जारी है। मुल्क के जिम्मेदारों का कौमी जर्म यह है कि उन्होंने हमेशा इस गुनाह की पर्दा पोशी की कोशिश की है। इस जुल्म के जवाज़ के लिये तावीलें की, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मुजरमाना फिरकापरस्ती की

ताबील की और अपनी कोताही का इल्जाम किसी दूसरी ताकत के सिर पर ढाल कर बरीउलजिमा होते रहे और सूरते हाल का हकीकत पसन्दाना जायजा लेने और पूरी कुव्वत से इसका मुकाबला करने के बजाये अमूमी तौर पर इस की हिम्मत अफजाई की जाती रही यहां तक कि अब यह चिंगारी शोला बन गई और जख्म नासूर बन गया ।

करके खून मीर का जा बैठे हैं घर के अन्दर ।

और पूछते हैं कि है दर पे यह गीगा कैसा ।

मैं मुल्क की इस जमायत और उस खानदान से ताल्लुक रखता हूं जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जद्दोजहद में अजीम कुर्बानियां दी हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की तकसीम के खिलाफ तहरीक में हिस्सा लिया है और पाकिस्तान बनने की मुखालफत की है और मुझे यह पसन्द नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे मामलात में शरारत पसन्दी करे, हमारे अन्दर खुद इतनी सलाहीयत है कि हम अपने मामलात मुलजा सकें लेकिन यहीं पर पूरी सफाई के साथ मैं यह बात भी बाज्य कर लेना चाहता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल नापसन्दीदा और शर-अंगेज है कि जब जुल्म व नाइंसाफी की बात आये मुसलमानों की तबही व गारतगरी की बात आये तो इसका रिश्ता पाकिस्तान या किसी बेरुनी ताकत से जोड़ने की कोशिश की जाय । यह हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की तौहीन है उनके इज्जत व बकार की तजलील है और मजलूमियत के खिलाफ एक मनसुबा बंद साजिश है पहले भी ऐसा होता रहा है और अभी इन्दौर में हुआ और अब अहमदाबाद में बार बार इस बात का इशारा किया गया है । मैं मुसलमानों की इस तौहीन के खिलाफ सख्त एहतजाज करता हूं ।

बज्जरात दाखला ने गुजरात की रियास्ती हकूमत को कई माह पेशतर अहमदाबाद और गुजरात के दूसरे इलाकों के फिरका वाराणा

खतरे से आगाह कर दिया था । लोगों को हैरत कि इस सारे इलम के बावजूद गांधी शताब्दी के मुकद्दस दिनों में इतना बड़ा, इतना भयानक, फसाद कैसे हो गया लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के खसूसोकात्म निगार मिस्टर अजीत भट्टाचार्या के तजजिया के मुताबिक जब सूरते हाल यह हो कि फसाद के इत्तदाई दिनों में पुलिस का सख्त कार्यवाही से गुरेज करना रियास्ती हकूमत की पालिसी थी तो यह हैरत दूर हो जानी चाहिए । यह एक हकीकत है कि अहमदाबाद में जगन्नाथ मंदिर के वाक्या के बाद आतिशजनी के वाकियात उन इलाकों में सबसे पहले हुए जहां जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० की तनजीम है । मुझे यहाँ यह हकीकत भी बयान करनी जरूरी है कि 18 सितम्बर को दोपहर बाद जगन्नाथ मन्दिर पर हमला नहीं हुआ बल्कि बदकिस्मती से वह इत्तेफाकी टकराव था जो गायों के भड़कने और औरतों के जख्मी होने और सामानों के गिराने के नतीजे में बक्ती गुस्ता की बिना पर हो गया था । इस इत्तेफाकी टकराव में जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के चन्द साधू जख्मी हुए और मन्दिर नहीं दरवाजे के ऊपर लगे स्टैंचू का सिर्फ शीशा टूटा । लेकिन जो यह आपस में मार पीट हुई तो जो साधू ये वे भागे, उन्होंने पत्थर मारा, उधर से भी पत्थर मारा इधर से पत्थर मारा । वह पत्थर एक दो दरवाजों के शीशों पर जो स्टैंचू लगा है उस पर पड़ा । मैंने जब वहां जा कर देखा मेरे साथ आई० जी० थे ।

in Ahmedabad etc.

SHRr SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARr.-When we started this discussion, it was made known by Mr. Chavda that a judicial commission was going into it Therefore all those details should not be mentioned which might prejudice that enquiry.

श्री एच० असदुद्दीन : मैं सिर्फ वाकियात बयान कर रहा हूँ। सभी ने कहा है ऐसी चीजों के मुताल्लक। मैं जानता हूँ वह शीशा जो है वह इसमें कम टूटा है जो जगदल पुर की मस्जिद का टूटा है। कोई वहाँ का बुत या स्टेचू नहीं टूटा है खुद मैंने आई० जी० के साथ जा कर वहाँ देखा है जो एक पारसी है।

श्री पीताम्बर दास : सवाल यहाँ पर दिलों के टूटने का है, शीशों के टूटने का नहीं है।

श्री एच० असदुद्दीन : जाहिर है, मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर मुकामी आफिसरान उसी वक्त कुछ लोगों को पकड़ लेते तो बात दब जाती। अगरचे, 18 सितम्बर को भी कोशिश की गई मगर कामयाबी न होने की वजह से 19 सितम्बर को मुसलमानों ने होने वाले वाकियात पर महजूरत की और इस पर रंज का इजहार किया लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की चश्मपोशी से फायदा उठाते हुए फिरका परस्त इशतआल फैलाते रहे। 18, 19 की दरमियानी शब में गैर मुसलिम एरिया में दो मस्जिदें जलाई गईं और कुराने श्रीम जलाये गये। 19 सितम्बर को हैण्डबिल निकले, अख्बारात ने झूठी और इशतआल अंग्रेज सुरखियाँ जमाईं। जलसों का एलान किया गया। इन सब कार्यवाहियों में जनसंघ और हिन्दू धर्म रक्षा समिति के लोग आगे आगे रहे। अगर उसी वक्त पैम्फलेट और अख्बारात जप्त कर लिये जाते और चन्द इशतआल फैलाने वालों को पकड़ लिया जाता तो फसाद को रोक जा सकता था।

19 की शाम को 6 बजे जब कि शहर में लूटमार, गारतगरी और आतिशजनी आम हो चुकी थी मुसलमानों का एक बफद वजीरे आला से मिला और दरख्वास्त की कि कई मस्जिदें तोड़ीं, जलाई जा चुकी हैं? मकान और दुकानों को लूटा, जलाया जा रहा है फोरत कर्फ्यू लगाइये। मगर वजीरे आला

सोचते रहे और कर्फ्यू 10 या 12 बजे शब में लगाया जिस पर फसादियों के बारे में मिलिटरी के पहुंचने तक बिल्कुल अमल नहीं हुआ। बल्कि कई पुलिस स्टेशनों के बिल्कुल सामने चन्द-चन्द गज के फासले पर लूट मार और आतिशजनी की वारदातें हुईं, मुसलमान अफसरों को बे अख्तयार रखा गया पर उन्हें वगैर किसी कसूर के तबदील कर दिया गया और बासबानी को बिस पर दो मुसलमानों को बुला कर शूट करने का इल्जाम है आज तक मुअत्तल नहीं किया गया।

बहर-हाल मुझे इस बात की ख़शी है कि वहाँ पर जो खालिस मुसलमानों के महल्ले हैं वहाँ एक जगह तकरीबन दो फीसदी हमारे हिन्दू भाई हैं उनको एक हाल में बिल्कुल महफूज रख दिया गया। मुझे जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के शीशे टूटने के वाकियात के इलावा कोई दूसरा बाक्या देखने में नहीं आया बावजूद मेरे बार बार पूछने के भी। बड़ी बदकिस्मती है कि जो हमारे गैर-मुसलिम अक्सरियत के महल्ले हैं उनमें 80 और 90 फीसदी मुसलमानों की जायदादें खत्म हो गईं, जला दी गईं, लूट ली गईं अलबत्ता एक दो जगह हमारे सिध्दा भाईयों की कुछ दुकानें 10 फीसदी हमारे हिन्दू भाईयों की दुकानें और मकानात मुसलमानों के महल्लों में लूटे या बर्बाद किये गये होंगे जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत बदतरीन बात है क्योंकि जिस मुसलमान ने भी ऐसा किया है उसने मुल्क से ही नहीं इस्लाम से गद्दारी की है इसमें कोई शक व शुबा नहीं है।

मैं वाकियात की तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहता। मुल्क ने नेशनल प्रेस में अहमदाबाद और गुजरात के फसाद के बारे में जो कुछ आ चुका है हुकूमत के जिम्मेदार और हाउस के मोअज्जिज मेम्बरान इससे खूब अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं। मैं इस दरमियान अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा पालनपुर, खेड़ागढ़ी वगैरा मुख्तलिफ इलाकों के

फसादज्जद मुकामात का दौरा कर चुका हूँ लेकिन मेरे या मेरे साथी चौधरी रणधीर सिंह और चिरंजीत यादव के मुशहदात को छोड़िये, मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सिर्फ नेशनल प्रेस की तफसीलात में वाकियात को मुनहसर तसलीम कर लिया जाये तो मैं इस हाउस के सामने हक व इंसाफ की पूरी कुव्वत के साथ कहता हूँ कि गुजरात की रियास्ती हकूमत ने अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने में मुजरमाना गफलत की है। अगर वह पालिसी बन सके तो हकूमत को बाकी रहने का कोई आईनी और अखलाकी जबाज नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में हकूमत को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। गुजरात की रियास्ती हकूमत ने कतले आम, गारतगरी और तबाही व बर्बादी के बाद मजलूमों तक पर मुजालिम ढाये हैं तो मैं पूरे जोर से कहूँगा कि इस हकूमत का जरूर इस्तीफा होना चाहिए।

श्री मुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : अरे, एक मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हटता।

श्री एम० असजद मदनी : यह बात मैंही नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि जो प्रताप और दूसरे अखबारात ने रिपोर्टिंग की है इससे जाहिर हो जायेगा। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां साहब ने भी मेरठ में यह बात कल कही है कि गुजरात की गवर्नमेंट इस तमाम गड़बड़ के लिये जो तीन दिन तक चली काफ़ी हद तक जिम्मेदार है।

गुजरात की रियासत ने कतले आम, गारतगरी, तबाही व बर्बादी के बाद मजलूमों तक पर मुजालिम ढाये हैं और केम्पों में पुलिस ने उनसे नामुनासिब सलूक किये हैं। इस तरीके से मैंने खुद वहाँ बच्चों की, औरतों की और बूढ़ों की लाशें देखी हैं। मैंने वहाँ पर सब लोगों की जबी हुई लाशें देखी हैं और अपनी आंखों से देखी हैं। इस तरह से वहाँ पर अक्सर लोगों को ज़िन्दा जलाया गया और मुजतरका कालोनियां जो कि बहुत थोड़ी थीं वहाँ पर भी इस किस्म की बारदातें हुईं। इसी तरह से वहाँ पर जो हाउसिंग सोसाइटियां हैं उसमें

भी तबाही देखी और वहाँ आम छूट थी। मैं तादाद के मसले पर नहीं जाऊँगा।

श्री सानसिंह वर्मा : आप जगतदल भी तथरीफ ले गये थे ?

श्री एम० असजद मदनी : वहाँ भी गया था उसके बारे में भी मैं अर्ज करता हूँ। लाल भाई कुन्दीवाला एम० एल० ए० और कौंसलर हैं उनका घर बगैरा लूटा, जलाया गया। अब तक उनके घर के लोग दूसरों के यहाँ हैं और कोई किसी किस्म की मदद नहीं मिली और मामूली बहाना ले कर जेल में डाल दिया गया। ऐसे ही वहाँ एक कमर होस्टल है जो कि अभी लोगों की मदद से बना। इसमें 125 मुसलमान लड़के और 60 हिन्दू बच्चे रहते हैं उसको घेर लिया गया उन 60 हिन्दू लड़कों ने कहा कि हम लड़ते लड़ते मर जायेंगे मगर हम तुम को छोड़ कर नहीं जायेंगे जब मजबूर कर दिये गये और पांच छः घंटे तक पुलिस नहीं आई तो आखिर में बड़ी मुश्किल से उन्हें निकाला गया। इस तरह वह होस्टल नेशनल इंडीपेंडेंस का आईनादार था जिस में दोनों फ़िरकों के तालिबान रहते थे इसको नीचे से ऊपर तक पूरी तरह से बर्बाद कर दिया गया और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसका बनाने वाला अब्दुल अहमद लोखनवाला था। उनका कारखाना और दूसरी फैक्ट-रियां और सैक्रडों चीजें जिस तरह तबाह कर दी गई उनके बारे में ज्यादा मैं नहीं जाऊँगा।

अब मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक़्त बड़ोदा में कोई टेंशन नहीं थी कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं थी लेकिन जब वहाँ पर गड़बड़ी शुरू होने लगी तो लोगों ने टेलीफोन किये, तार दिये और सबने मिल कर अमन कमे-टियां बनानी चाहीं मगर वहाँ के आफ़ीसरान ने उसको नहीं बनने दिया। उसकी तरफ न कोई तबज्जों दी और न उस बारे में कोई परवाह ही की, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दिन के तीन बजे से लेकर रात भर गड़बड़ होती रही, लूट मार और गोला बारी होती रही और कुछ नहीं हुआ यह चीज वहाँ की जामा

[श्री० एम० असद मदनी]

मस्जिद तक पहुंची ऊपर इमारतें थीं और नीचे दुकानें थीं जो कि जला दी गईं। वहां एक मुसलमान की असलह की दुकान भी थी उसका नम्बर करीब में था तो किसी ने वहां से फायरिंग की तो हमला करने वाले तीन जखमी हो गये। इस सिलसिले में ऊपर रहने वाले लोगों को पकड़ा गया। बहर हाल अदालत इसका फैसला करेगी कि वह मुजरिम हैं या नहीं लेकिन हालत इस तरह से खराब होती चली गई।

इसी तरह से यहां पर इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस की बात कही गई कि वहां पर पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल मुसलमान है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है वहां मुसलमान कोई नहीं है बल्कि पहले थे। (Interruption) ठीक है पारसी है। मैं खुद वहां गया हूं और मुझे मालूम है। इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल अब मुसलमान नहीं हैं पहले थे। बहरहाल यह कहा गया है कि वहां पर मुसलमान इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस थे। वहां पर चाहे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख कोई भी पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल क्यों न हो, मुझे इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई भी जो अमन कायम नहीं रखता उसे मुजरिम के कटहरे में रख दिया जाना चाहिये कि उसके होते हुए इस तरह की चीजें क्यों हुई। मेरे सामने यह मसला नहीं कि एक मुसलमान को न मारा जाये और दूसरे मजहब के लोगों को और सैकड़ों आदिमियों को कत्तल कर दिया जाये। हिन्दू मुसलमान या किसी भी मजहब का आदमी हो उसको कत्तल करना कोई इन्साफ नहीं है और हुकूमत के लिये ला एंड आर्डर को कायम रखना ऐसे मौके पर बहुत लाजमी हो जाता है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि मैं सेंटरल हुकूमत का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी तबाही के बाद मिल्ट्री को भेजा। अगर वे मिल्ट्री को न भेजते तो न मालूम वहां पर क्या क्या बकियात न होते। किस की दरखास्त पर और किस तरह से मिल्ट्री वहां पर भेजी

गई यह मैं नहीं जानता। चाहे वहां मिल्ट्री गवर्नमेंट की दरखास्त पर भेजी गई हो या किसी और जरिए से आई हो लेकिन वहां पर हजारों का माल ऐसी हालत में घिरा हुआ था और एक अहम शहर में शायद 50 हजार कत्तल हो जाते।

लोगों को बमों के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किया गया। मुझे इससे कोई बहस नहीं कि बम फेंकने वाला कौन है इसको पकड़ने के लिये और उसको सजा देने के लिये कानून और अदालत मौजूद है जिसने बम फेंका है उसको सजा दी जानी चाहिए और बड़े पकड़ा जाना चाहिए जो भी इस तरह के काम करता है उन्हें इस तरह की सजा मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है जब कि मैं वहां कई दिनों के बाद गया था कि उन लोगों को इतना मारा गया कि कई दिनों से उनकी आंखों से और मुंह से खून बह रहा था। उनको इसलिये मारा गया ताकि उनसे कहलाया जाता कि फलां फलां का नाम लो मगर वे कहते थे कि हम कैसे नाम लें इस लिये मार मार कर उनके मुंह से खून कई दिनों से मुसलसल बह रहा था। इस तरह की ज्यादातियां हुईं।

इसी तरह से वहां जो रिफ्यूजी कैम्प है वह भी एक जेलखाना है। रिफ्यूजी कैम्प में मुसीबतजदा लोगों के साथ नमी होनी चाहिए, एहसान होना चाहिए उनके गम को भुलाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए वह सब कुछ बात नहीं थी। वहां पर सिर्फ सरकार ने एक वक्त का खाना दिया था। मुरारजी भाई जब वहां गये और जब उन्होंने वहां के मिनिस्ट्रों से कहा तब दूसरी दफा का खाना उन लोगों को मिलने लगा वरता सुबह की चाय 10 या 11 बजे तक मिलती थी। ऐसी सूरत हाल वहां पर थी।

Interruption

मैं वहां गया और देखा कि लोगों को कोशिश करके बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। यह हुकीकत है और इस बात को मैंने खुद देखा और जांचा। इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं

कर सकता कि वहाँ के लोगों को कोशिश करके बाहर भेजा गया ताकि फ़स्ट इन्फ़र्मेशन रिपोर्ट दर्ज न हो सके, गवाही न मिल सके, केसिज न बन सकें। मकतूलों जिन के आदमी मर गये हैं जिनको पांच पांच हजार रुपये का एलान किया गया है आज कोई कहने वाला नहीं है कि मेरा आदमी मर गया है यह रकम मुझको दे दो। खुदा मालूम न जाने वे लोग कहां भेज दिये गये हैं। ऐसी सूत्रों हाल वहाँ हजारों लोगों के साथ की गई है। यह चीज मैंने खुद देखी है इसलिये अपने इलम को झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता। बहर हाल इस तरह की हालत वहाँ पेश आई है।

यहाँ पर इस तरह की बात पेश की गई है कि जिससे यह मालूम हो सके कि शमाल में लड़ाई हुई लेकिन तारीख बदली नहीं जा सकती। बेशक तारीख नहीं बदली जा सकती लेकिन मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हमें मुल्क को बनाना है और उसको भागे बढ़ाना है। मुल्क में कोई चीज होती है सियासत के नतीजों में बादशाहत के नतीजों में अपने इकतदार को बनाने के लिये नतीजों में और उसको कोई हिन्दू कोई मुसलमान होगा कोई गड़बड़ की बात पेश आई होगी। जब उनको सामने उछल कर उन को रख कर लोगों तक पहुंचा कर, जहनों को जहरीला करके मुल्क में कम्यूनलिज्म फैलाते हैं, दंगे फैलाते हैं तो उससे मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। इन चीजों से मुल्क पीछे जाता है। इस मुल्क में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिन्होंने एक दूसरे के साथ एहसान किये हैं इंसानियत की है मुरख्व की है, जान दी है। आज भी ऐसे वाक्यात हैं और हमेशा पेश आते रहते हैं लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हमारे मुल्क में कम्यूनलिज्म ग्रुप जो है प्रेस में, स्कूलों में, कोसों की कितायों में और अपने अखबारों में तमाम मुल्क भर में उस जहर को झूठा और सच्चा किस्सा बना कर फैला रहा है और वाक्यात को भड़का रहा है। एक अच्छे वाक्या इंसानियत मुरख्वत, फर्ज शनासी और महबूबत के वाक्या को नज़र

अन्दाज किया जा रहा है गोआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख इन तमाम वाक्यों से खाली है।

मुस्लिम लीग ने 1947 में यह फैसला नहीं किया था कि जमायत को खत्म किया जाये। यह फैसला तो उन लोगों ने किया था जो इस देश को बटवारे के बाद यहाँ से दुम दबा कर भागे थे। उन्होंने कोई कागज़, कोई रिकार्ड, कोई तनज़ीन, कोई ओहदादार बाकी नहीं रखे। आज एक इण्डियन मुस्लिम लीग के नाम से जो जमायत है वह कोई कानूनी बाड़ी नहीं है उसे किसी ने हक्क नहीं दिये हैं उसका कोई न इलेक्शन हुआ और न कोई मेम्बरसाजी हुई। वे धान्धली करके इस्माईल साहब एक जमायत चला रहे हैं उसको जो चाहे जन्वी हिन्द में कहें, शमाली हिन्द में कोई मुस्लिम लीग ने फैसला किया हो यह गलत है। आजाद कांफ़ेंस ने मुल्क की तरक्की और मुफ़ाद को सामने रख कर मौलाना आजाद ने ज़ाम मुसलमानों को दावत दी थी और यह कहा था कि मुल्क की भलाई इसी में है कि सारे मुल्क वाले मिल कर सियायत चलाएं और फिरका-बाराना पार्टियां कायम न की जायें। इसमें मुस्लिम लीग ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया यह बात गलत है इसको सही कर लिया जाये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में "पाकिस्तान जिन्दावाद" के कोई नारे नहीं लगते हैं यह बात गलत है। अहमदाबाद के बारे में जब यह बात कही गई तो मैं पर्सनली और पूरी तहकीकात के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। इस तरह का जो इलज़ाम लगाया गया है वह इज्तेआल फैला देने के लिये किया जाता है। वहाँ जा कर देखते नहीं और इह तरह की बात को देखते हैं। जहाँ-तक अहमदाबाद में इस चीज का ताल्लुक है पाकिस्तानी एजेंट जिस को कहा जाता है ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं थी। इस तरह की बात करने से कोई चीज हल नहीं होती। अगर कोई पास-पोर्ट और बीजा के बारे में

[श्री एम० असजद मदनी]

कहता है कि वह वहां रहता है तो वह बदनसीब ही रहता है। जिसका हिन्दुस्तान में बतन था उसके खानदान वाले यहां हैं और लड़कपन में या जवानी में या किसी भी पासलपन में वह पाकिस्तान चला गया और अब वह हिन्दुस्तान में आना चाहता है। ऐसे लोग तो ज़रूर मौजूद हैं लेकिन जहां कोई पाकिस्तान का स्पाई बन कर आये तो शायद आज तक वह कोई मुसलमान नहीं हुआ। और मुसलमान के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जासूसी करना यहां रह कर मुमकिन नहीं है। अबतक हमारी बदकिस्मती से ऐसे गैर-मुस्लिम भाई ही मिले हैं और आइन्दा भी उनको मौका है कि वह पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करें। आज जितनी कम्यूनल पार्टीज हैं वे उनके मकसद को पूरा कर रही हैं वे उनकी एजेंट हैं और वे उनके दलाल हैं।

आखिर में मैं सिर्फ एक शेर पढ़ कर खत्म कर रहा हूँ—

मुने जाते न थे तुम से मेरे दिन रात के शिकवे

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Rajnarain.

SHRI A. D. MANI : How long are we going to sit. Sir? May I suggest that we end at 6 o'clock and carry on with the debate tomorrow?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No, no.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa) : In the beginning the under standing was that we will go up to 6 o'clock.

श्री राजनारायण : श्री बांके बिहारी दास की बात से हम लोग सहमत हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There was some order in the list of speakers according to the notice we gave but you have called according to the parties. Therefore that list has not been observed. Now that you have called partywise let us follow that.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we will go up to 6 o'clock today and the debate can continue tomorrow because there are so many Members who want to speak on this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I won't, be here tomorrow. It may be difficult. We have come today for it. Let us continue.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: After Mr. Rajnarain speaks he may be allowed to speak today.

SHRI A. D. MANI : A large number of Members have taken the trouble to give their names and they should get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Therefore after Mr. Bhupesh Gupta speaks we adjourn and we continue the debate tomorrow.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: We shall sit up to six and we can continue the debate tomorrow.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : The debate should continue tomorrow also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): We have some business already fixed for tomorrow. The Chairman has allotted only three hours for this debate and we cannot go on changing like this.

SHRI A. D. MANI : If the time had been equally divided more could have spoken. Some people have been allowed half an hour, some people have been allowed forty minutes and some 15 minutes. There are a large number who have given their name;.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Three of us only gave the names. Others came later on. Only one out of those three has spoken, namely, Mr. Mani. It is all right. Let everylxly speak.

Let us continue.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Now it seems this has got to be continued tomorrow. After Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's speech, since he won't be here tomorrow, let us adjourn and continue the debate tomorrow.

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA (Assam) : It should be continued tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Either we sit till six or if we sit longer than six, then we had better finish this today.

उन्होंने कहा Remember you have got power. Learn to sit light not tight.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : Shri Om Mehta is sitting light.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Mr. Rhupesh Gupta may be accommodated today and the debate can continue tomorrow, because a large number of speakers are there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Raj-narain has tried floor already and after him if Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is to speak it will be beyond six.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Six o'clock is not sacrosanct

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आप के द्वारा यह पहले ही निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अहमदाबाद हो आया हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि जो वक्ता यहां बोले हैं कम से कम वह मेरी बात भी सुनें क्योंकि हर एक के दिल में दर्द है मुल्क का। हर एक के दिल में मुल्क के लिए मुहब्बत है। केवल हम यहां कोई बात कह दें और उस के अनुसार आचरण न करें तो यह समझा जाना चाहिए कि हम केवल जाल बट्टे की बात करते हैं। मैं कुछ घटनाओं को रखूँगा और उन की अपने नुस्ते नज़र में व्याख्या करूँगा और चाहूँगा कि सदन के माननीय सदस्य, चाहे उन के दिल में कुछ हिन्दुत्व की भावना हो, या उन के दिल में कुछ मुसलमान होने की भावना हो, मगर वह मेरी बात का ठीक से जवाब दें और जवाब न भी दें तो कम से कम उस पर मन में विचार करें।

मैं अपना मुख्य भाषण शुरू करने से पहले अपने मित्र श्री धारिया को थोड़ासा धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि धारिया जी ने जगह ठीक छुई है। जब मुल्क आजाद हुआ तो बड़े बड़े नेता गांधी जी के पास पहुंचे, कहा कि बापू, अब मुल्क तो आजाद हो गया अब आप की राजनीति क्या होगी। आप देखें कि क्या बात कही है गांधी जी ने।

श्री राजनारायण : आज जो गद्दी से चिपके रहने की भावना है वही हमारे मुल्क में तमाम खराफात कर रही है। अगर यह लोग कुर्सी को आसानी से छोड़ दें तो यह गड़बड़ी न हो। मैं आज चाहूँगा कि घर मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी ने 1967 में आम निर्वाचन के अवसर पर कन्नौज में जो भाषण दिया था उसे मंगायें और हर सम्मानित सदस्य यहां का उसे पढ़ें। वह डाक्टर लोहिया का क्षेत्र था। डाक्टर लोहिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला के विरोधी थे। उन्होंने खुला बयान दिया था कि एक आदमी को चार चार और पांच पांच बीवी रखने का हक हो यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हिन्दू पर्सनल ला और मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला एक होना चाहिए। आप यह समझ लें कि डाक्टर फरीदी साहब दो, तीन, चार घंटे तक कहते रहे कि डाक्टर साहब, अगर आप इस का परिमार्जन नहीं करेंगे तो आप का चुनाव हार जायगा। लेकिन डाक्टर लोहिया ने कहा कि मेरा जीवन केवल चुनाव जीतने के लिए नहीं है। वहां काफी मुस्लिम पापुलेशन है और वहां के एक एक मुसलमान ने डाक्टर लोहिया के विरोध में वोट दिया। लेकिन डाक्टर लोहिया वह इंसान था कि जिसने एक कदम भी पीछे नहीं रखा, जो अपनी जगह से एक इंच भी पीछे नहीं हटा और उस के कारण ही कानपुर का सियासत अखबार डाक्टर लोहिया के पीछे पड़ गया। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री जी जब उस क्षेत्र में गयी हैं उस समय उन्होंने वहां जा कर डाक्टर लोहिया के जो विचार थे मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला के बारे में उन को कांग्रेस पार्टी के उम्मीदवार को वोट दिलाने के लिए किस प्रकार उभाड़ा है, इस की जानकारी हासिल करें। बात करते ही लम्बी चौड़ी और काम

[श्री राजनारायण]

करते हो ओछा। यही आज हमारे मुल्क में सारी खराबी की जड़ है।

अब मैं इस समय अहमदावाद के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारी रिपोर्ट है 25-9-69 की। उस समय सिडीकेट और इंडीकेट का कोई बड़ा झगड़ा नहीं था इस लिए मैं सिडीकेट के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहूंगा और इंडीकेट के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। हम को मत समझना कि मैं किसी तरफ हूँ। मैं किसी को बचाऊंगा भी नहीं और अगर आप कहें तो मैं उस सारी रिपोर्ट को ही पढ़ दूँ क्योंकि उस में सारी बातें आ गयी हैं। जो कुछ बढ़ा हुआ उसका कारण कौन हुआ—पुलिस। एक ठेला गाड़ी गिर गयी। उसी में कुरान की दो किताबें रही होंगी और भी सामान था और वह सब जमीन पर आ गया। अब आप समझ लीजिए कि उस बात को ले कर कट्टर मुस्लिम राष्ट्रवादी तत्वों ने वहाँ हंगामा मचा दिया कि हमारे मजहब की तोहीन हो गयी। वहाँ होने वाला था कारपोरेशन का चुनाव। अब कांग्रेस सरकार भी घबरा गयी कि अगर मुस्लिम इनमास इस बात को ले कर हमारे विरोध में चले जायेंगे तब तो हम बिल्कुल धरा-शायी हो जायेंगे। इसके लिए उतता में उन्होंने माफी मांगी, पब्लिकली माफी मांगी और पुलिस के अफसरों से माफी मंगवायी। इस माफीनामे ने वहाँ जो मुसलमानों के अन्दर एक तनाव पैदा हुआ था उस पर थोड़ा सा पानी डाला और हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों ने कांग्रेस को वोट दिया और कांग्रेस को जितवा दिया। अब कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में कारपोरेशन आ गया। आ गए मौज में। अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मदनी साहब से, वह हमारे बड़े दोस्त हैं, कि अगर पुलिस से धक्का लग गया, ठेला गिर गया और उसमें कुछ किताबें थीं तो क्या हो गया। वह पवित्र किताब है, मैं उसे पवित्र मानता हूँ और मैं हर हिन्दू को कहता हूँ कि अगर भारतवर्ष में अच्छा हिन्दू बनना चाहते हो तो कुरान जरूर पढ़ो

और हर मुसलमान को कहता हूँ कि अगर भारतवर्ष में अच्छा मुसलमान बनना चाहते हो तो कम से कम गीता जरूर पढ़ो।

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द पंडा (उड़ीसा) : कोई माने तो।

श्री राजनारायण : न माने तो वह भोगेगा। नहीं मान रहे हैं तो भोग रहे हैं। तो किताब गिर गई इस पर इतना बावेल मचाने की क्या बात है। क्या यह बावेल मचाना जायज था। अगर वह हिजड़ी सरकार जिसको कि सत्ता लेनी है किसी प्रकार से...

श्री के० एस्० चावडा : ऐसा मत कहो।

श्री राजनारायण : ... इसने माफी मांगी, माफीनामे का एलान हुआ और माफी नामे के एलान से इसने मुसलमान भाइयों को अपने पक्ष में वोट देने के लिये कर दिया।

अब, इसके बाद कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी तमके। कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी क्या कहते हैं नवयुवकों में। देख लिया सरकार को, यह मुस्लिम तुष्टीकरण की नीति चल रही है। देखिये, मैं आपको बता दूँ, हमने पालिटिक्स शुरू की है विद्यार्थी जीवन से, हमने विद्यार्थियों के दिमाग को कुरेद कर सब पा लिया है। अब कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादियों ने और नारा लगाने वालों ने एकदम नवयुवकों का दिमाग खराब करना शुरू कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि देख लिया, यह हिजड़ी सरकार मुस्लिम तुष्टीकरण की नीति चला रही है। आखिर पुलिस का दोष क्या था, थोड़ा सा चलते चलते धक्का लग गया, क्यों माफी मांगी सरकार ने। अब यहाँ से तनाव शुरू हुआ। दोनों अपनी अपनी जगह हैं।

इसके बाद, श्रीमान्, वहाँ पर अलस्का मस्जिद का जलूस आया। अलस्का मस्जिद के जलूस में 50 हजार से ले कर के 1 लाख लोग थे, कुछ लोग डेढ़ लाख भी बताते हैं। लेकिन जब डेढ़ या तीन लाख की आबादी है तो मैं डेढ़ लाख को नहीं मानता। हाँ, एक अच्छा जलूस था, बहुत बड़ा जलूस था। यह जलूस चलता है। उस जलूस के चलने में

किसी को एतराज नहीं। हम लोगों ने संसद में उस पर अपने जज्बात का इजहार किया, जिस ढंग से अलस्का मस्जिद को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, उसकी निन्दा की है, भर्त्सना की है, कहा कि नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां फिर कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद आता है, कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी कहते हैं कि अलस्का मस्जिद जला अलस्का में, अलस्का में प्रदर्शन हो, अहमदाबाद में यह क्या। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई सरकार सरकार है, तो उसको इन घटनाओं की खबर लेनी चाहिये थी। इसकी उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन मामला आगे बढ़ा।

इसी के बाद, श्रीमन्, वहां पर बायां रबात सम्मेलन। उस पर बहस में हम बाद में कहेंगे, मगर अगस्त महीने से रबात से निमंत्रण के लिये सरकार ने कोशिश की, अगस्त महीने से इस सरकार ने, जब कि गुद्दतः वहां कोई पालिटिक्स नहीं थी, कोई पालिटिकल बात एजेंडे में नहीं थी, केवल अलस्का मस्जिद एजेंडे पर था, जो प्रिन्सिपल रेटरी कमेटी थी उसमें यह था, तब यह हिन्दी सरकार ने, भारत के श्री दिनेश सिंह के नेतृत्व में आज जो विदेश मंत्रालय चल रहा है, उन्होंने सांठगांठ किया और वहां से निमंत्रण मगाने की साजिश की। यह चर्चा वहां थी कि रबात सम्मेलन में शामिल होने के लिये भारत की सरकार निमंत्रण चाहती है, इस बात की वहां पर कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादियों ने खुल कर चर्चा की थी कि ऐसा क्यों।

अब इसके बाद वह जो तीन आदमी आये थे, क्या है। अल फतह। ये अल फतह के लोग जा रहे हैं, सब जगह। इस अल फतह का विरोध करने के लिये भी कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी आये। मैं अभी तक नहीं समझ पाया कि यह अल फतह क्या चीज है। ये सब शहरों में क्यों घूम रहे हैं। इनके घूमने का मकसद क्या है। और सरकार उनको घुमाने की योजना क्यों बना रही है। और सरकार की ओर से इसका प्रयत्न क्यों हुआ।

इसकी सफाई सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिये। तो ये सब घटनायें वहां आ रही हैं।

इसके बाद, श्रीमन्, 4 सितम्बर को जन्माष्टमी थी। जन्माष्टमी के दिन आप जानते हैं कि रात में कृष्ण भगवान पैदा हुये हैं, उसको लोग मनाते हैं, लोग पूजा करते हैं, कहीं कहीं रामलीला होती है, कहीं रात को रासलीला होती है, जब जन्म होता है तो लोग भोग लगाते हैं। सुनिश्च, धबड़ाइये नहीं। अब देखिये, एक थाना है और उस थाने का दरोगा मुसलमान था, उसका शेर और कुछ नाम था। वहां पर जो लोग जल्सा कर रहे थे, वह थाने में गये और उन लोगों ने कहा कि हमको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये, हब लोग रात को यहां लीला करेंगे। तो सिपाहियों ने यह कह दिया कि यह तो जन्माष्टमी का त्यौहार है, इसको बराबर लोग मनाते हैं, इसमें इजाजत की क्या बात है। तो यह जो त्यौहार है उसको अब उन लोगों ने शुरू किया। अब रात को सिपाही लोग जाते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि यह ताजा यज्ञ मजमा खत्म करो, यहां तुमको मजमा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन लोगों ने कहा कि हमने तो पहले पूछा था, आपने कहा कि हम लोग कर सकते हैं, जब तक हमारी पूरी गीता नहीं हो जायगी, हम नहीं उठेंगे। वह दरोगा कुछ उत्साही था, वह सरकार की खिदमत करने के लिये बहुत आगे बढ़ा करता था, तो वह दरोगा गया और उसने वहां कुछ गड़बड़ जो की हो, कुछ हल्ला-सल्ला हुआ, कुछ किताब इधर उधर फेंकी है। अब कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी जो कि कुरान कांड को...

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : वह उत्साही था या शरारती थी।

श्री राजनारायण : छोड़िये इसको। वह आप लोग समझें। उनकी तरक्की की जाती है। वह उत्साही था। खैर, अब आप समझ लीजिये कि कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादी कहते हैं

[श्री राजनारायण]

कि हमारी रामायण की तौहीन हो गई, हमारी गीता की तौहीन हो गई, यह मुसलमान जहां रामायण थी, वहां चला गया। मैं इस निश्चित मत का हूँ कि जनाब शेख को वहाँ जाने के लिये इतनी उत्सुकता नहीं दिखानी चाहिये थी। वहाँ एक मामला था वह चल रहा था। वह हो गया था। उस कांड को मदनी साहब क्यों भूल गये। वहाँ आखिर हिन्दू पुलिस अफसरों से माफी मंगवाई। तो सरकार घबड़ाई कि अब मामला बिगड़ सकता है। तो वहाँ के दरोगा का ट्रांसफर कर दिया और ट्रांसफर करने के बाद उस दरोगा को मुअत्तल भी कर दिया। अब जिस दरोगा को मुअत्तल किया, वह दरोगा मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी में घूम-घूम कर कहता है कि देखिये हम मुसलमान थे, हमको मुअत्तल कर दिया और उन्होंने कुरान की किताब गिरा दी, तो वहाँ कुछ नहीं किया खाली माफी मंगवाई, तो यह भी चर्चा चली। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, चाहे कोई इंडिकेट हो, चाहे कोई सिडीकेट हो, सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और बिलकुल जाना चाहिये।

श्री ए० डी० मणि : विडिकेट भी होगा।

श्री राजनारायण : अब आप समझ लीजिये। 18 सितम्बर आगया। हम 18 सितम्बर को अजमेर में भारत-पाक-एका सम्मेलन कर रहे हैं, वहाँ ढाई लाख तीन लाख का मजमा था। हम ख्वाजा साहब की दरगाह में भारत-पाक-एका सम्मेलन 18 सितम्बर को अजमेर में कर रहे हैं और 18 सितम्बर को वहाँ क्या नहीं हो गया। अब, 18 सितम्बर की घटना मैं बता दूँ। 18 सितम्बर को वहाँ उस का मेला लगा था। अब जरा जगन्नाथ मन्दिर की पोजीशन सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य समझ लें। मान लो कि यह मन्दिर है जहाँ हमारे चेयरमैन साहब बैठते हैं कमरे में कमरे के बाहर इसी तरह से फाटक है, फाटक

पर शीशा है और यह जगन्नाथ मन्दिर बहुत पुराना मन्दिर है, बड़ा प्रतिष्ठित है, उसकी बड़ी ख्याति है। 1,200 से 1,500 तक यहाँ गऊँ हैं, गोशाला में, जगन्नाथ मन्दिर में। 6 P.M. वह पठ्ठी गायें दस दस सेर, बारह बारह सेर दूध देने वाली हैं। तो जिस जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के पास 1,500 ऐसी गायें हैं, उसकी सम्पत्ति को आप समझ सकते हैं। वहाँ करीब 2,000 लोगों को रोज प्रसाद मिलता है। हमने तो तय किया था कि जब तक हम अहमदाबाद में रहेंगे और कहीं अन्न नहीं ग्रहण करेंगे। वहाँ के जो महन्त बनने वाले हैं वह बस्ती के हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में है। मैं उसको जानता था। वह कहने लगा अरे बाबू जी, आप आ गये तो हम धन्य हो गये। हमने कहा क्या पाप तुमने कर दिया। हमने कहा तुम सच सच बात बताना, घपले में मत रखना। उसने इतना प्रसाद माल-पुआ बांध दिया कि पूछो नहीं और वह मालपुआ कोई मामूली नहीं। जो चावल वहाँ बंटता है, उसका पुलाव बिलकुल शुद्ध धी का होता है और चाहे कोई मुसलमान हो, चाहे कोई हिन्दू हो, चाहे कोई हो, बिना किसी भेदभाव के सब को प्रसाद बांटा जाता है। यह बिलकुल सही बात है। और इसी जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के फाटक के ऊपर गुम्बज है और उसी फाटक की सड़क के सामने और बगल में उस का मेला लगा, उसमें पन्द्रह हजार लोग हों, 20 हजार हों, 25 हजार हों, मुसलमान लोग मेला करते हैं। गऊँ जब सुबह दूध देती है तो जंगल में छोड़ दी जाती हैं और शाम को लौटती हैं। 18 तारीख की शाम को साढ़े 3 बजे गऊँ का पहला जत्था आया है। उस वक्त कुछ कट्टर खुराब दिमाग नौजवान मुसलमानों के लड़के साधुओं से उलझ गये, कहने लगे इस रास्ते से गायें नहीं जाने देंगे यहाँ हमारा मेला लगा हुआ है, तुम गाय दूसरे रास्ते से ले जाओ। साधु कहते हैं, हमारा यही रास्ता है, हम इस रास्ते को नहीं छोड़ेंगे, गायें इसी रास्ते से जायेंगी। मुझे खुशी है कि जो

समझदार बुजुर्ग मुसलमान थे, वे उन लड़कों को मना करते थे और उन्होंने उनको हटा बटा दिया। वह गायें चली गई। उसके बाद ज्यों ज्यों शाम बढ़ने लगी त्यों त्यों मेलों बढ़ने लगा, लोगों की तादाद बढ़ने लगी करीब 5 बजे एक बड़ा जत्था गउओं का आया। तब तक जो ये कट्टर थे, खराब दिमाग लोग, इन्होंने भी अपनी तादाद बढ़ा ली। तो दूसरी बात जब यह गउओं का जत्था आया, तो वे साधुओं से जा भिड़े और कहने लगे कि गायें नहीं जायेंगी। उसी में हाथा पाई हुई और कुछ मार पीट भी हुई है। वह गायें भागी हैं और सारी की सारी गउएं फाटक के भीतर चली गईं।

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA : Is there any time-limit. He has spoken for fifteen minutes.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या बात कर रहे हो। जरा ठीक दिमाग रखिये। तो श्रीमान बातों को समझ कर यहां पर कुछ बोला जाये। खास कर मैं मदनी साहब को मुनाना चाहता हूं।

شہابی ایم - اسعد - مدنی : راج نرائن
جی - ہم لوگ روزے سے ہیں - چھ بج
کئے میں - میں چاہتا ہوں روزے
موصول سے آپ کل کہیں -

†[श्री एम० असद मदनी : राजनारायण जी, हम लोग रोजे में हैं। छः बज गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं पूरी तफ़्सील से आप कल कहें।]

श्री राजनारायण : हम तो जल्दी जल्दी कह रहे हैं। मैं आज जा रहा हूं नहीं तो मैं कल ही कहता। श्रीमान्, अब आप समझ लीजिए कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं 500, कुछ लोग कहते हैं 2,000, कुछ लोग कहते हैं 1,500, कुछ लोक कहते हैं ढाई सौ, जो कुछ भी हो, लेकिन काफी तादाद में नौजवान, कट्टर, खराब दिमाग के मुसलमान लड़के मंदिर के फाटक पर चले गये और उनके हाथ में पत्थर हो, डैला हो, उन्होंने डेलेबाजी की और जो मंदिर का बरामदा है उसमें दो,

[1] Hindi translation.

तीन सौ साधू बैठे हैं, उनके हाथ में लाठियां हैं। एक हज़ार साधू वहां बारबर रहते हैं, करीब करीब। यह फाटक खुलने के बाद जो बरामदा था उसमें जितने थे उनसे हाथापाई हुई और एक पत्थर, जैसा कि मदनी साहब ने कहा, ऐसा चला है कि उससे जो गुम्बज का शीशा है, वह टूटा है। सामने भी शीशा टूटा है, बगल में भी टूटा है। इसके अलावा न तो किसी एक गाय पर कोई छुरा चला, न तो किसी साधू की हत्या हुई, न तो किसी साधू की जान गई। मगर चूँकि इतनी ज्यादा गायें भागीं कि दो सौ, चार सौ, पांच सौ फाटक में जा चुकी थीं। बाहर रे कट्टर हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद। सारा शहर एक दम गुंजा दिया गया कि मुसलमानों ने गायों को काट डाला, उनकी लाशों को मंदिर में फेंक दिया, साधुओं की हत्या कर दी। अब आप समझ लो, मार्च महीने से जो कुरान कांड, अलस्का कांड, रामायण कांड, रबात कांड, यह जो एक तरह चल रहे थे, इससे क्या नहीं हुआ, मैं समझ नहीं सकता हूं, श्रीमान्, कि इन्सान इतना खूबवार और जंगली जानवर हो सकता है। इन्सान जिंदा आग में झोंक दिया गया है, बच्चे मां की गोद से छीनकर कत्ल कर दिये गये हैं, टैंकसी से सवारी को बाहर खींच कर सड़क पर बिठा कर कत्ल किया गया है। इन्सान कितना नीच हो सकता है, इसको अहमदाबाद में जाकर देखने से पता चल जायेगा। हम जब 25 ता० को वहां थे, तो एक दिल्ली दरवाजा है, वहां दिल्ली दरवाजे के पास मलवा था, उस मलवे की लाशों को गिद्ध निकाल निकाल कर सड़क पर नोच नोच कर खा रहे थे। हमारा चार्ज है 18 और 19 तारीख, दो दिन, सरकार ने पूरे अहमदाबाद शहर को गुंडों और असामाजिक तत्वों और लफंगों के हाथ में छोड़ दिया, वह जिस ढंग से चाहें वहां खूनखराबी करें। यह चार्ज कहाँ जायेगा, यह किस पर जायेगा। श्रीमान्, हमने तो बहुत से दंगों में अपने को झोंका है, मगर अभी तक बचता आ रहा हूं।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : 18 ता० को नहीं हुआ, 19 ता० को हुआ था।

श्री राजनारायण : घबड़ाइये मत। मेरा कहना है, अगर मैं होता तो सैकड़ों जीपें इस्तेमाल कराता, हाई पावर का लाऊड स्पीकर इस्तेमाल करता और गली गली प्रचार करता यह खबर झूठी है, गलत है, न तो एक साधू मरा है न एक गाय की हत्या हुई है। यह गलत और झूठी खबर फैलाकर इस देश को खूनखराबी में ले जाना चाहते हैं ये लोग।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : यह भी हुआ। उस दिन तमाम मुस्लिम लीडरों ने और हिन्दू लीडरों ने मिल कर एक अपील निकाली।

श्री राजनारायण : हम बात कह रहे हैं लाऊड स्पीकर की। यह कहते हैं अपील निकाली, परची छापी।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : और रेडियो में भी आया।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये हमारा कोई यह मकसद नहीं है कि हम गुजरात सरकार को कण्ठेम करें। हम तो अभी निष्कर्ष को आगे चल कर निकालेंगे। “इन्तदाए इश्क है... जरा आगे आगे देखिये होता है क्या”। उसी तरह से मैं एक नज़ीर पेश कर रहा हूँ, पहली अक्टूबर, जब यह नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कमेटी की बैठक हो रही थी, 1961 और 1962 का चुनाव आने वाला था—अलीगढ़ में क्या हुआ? हमारे मित्र बैठे हुए हैं, मुनते हैं अब कांग्रेस पार्टी में चल गये, राष्ट्रपति के नामजुद सदस्य नूरुल हसन साहब, हमारे पुराने दोस्त।

श्री ए० डी० मिश्र : अब कांग्रेस में आ गये हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : हाँ, मैंने कहा अब कांग्रेस में आ गये हैं। उस समय यह खबर फैला दी गई कि मुसलमानों ने दो हिन्दू विद्यार्थियों को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय में बंद करके काट दिया। यह बात

बिलकुल झूठ थी, बिलकुल गलत थी। हमने कह दिया सम्पूर्णानन्द जी से कि तुम इस्तीफा दे दो। जब हम चन्द्रभानु गुप्त, सम्पूर्णानन्द और गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत से इस्तीफा मांग सकते हैं, तो हितेन्द्र देसाई का इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं मांगा जाये, यह सवाल होता है।

अब मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ यह यशवन्त राव चव्हाण कहाँ है। यह केवल गुजरात की सरकार पर क्यों दोषारोपण करते हैं। मेरी जानकारी है और अब तो बराबर जानकारी आ रही है कि वहाँ पर एक तत्व बढ़ा है, जो बराबर हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता को भंग करने की साजिश में लगा है। वहाँ पर जो गड़बड़ी हुई उसकी जानकारी केन्द्रीय खुफिया विभाग में क्यों नहीं दी और उसकी जानकारी श्री चव्हाण साहब को क्यों नहीं हुई। यहाँ पर तो घर विभाग का काम यह रह जाता है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को किस तरह से बचाया जाय और मिनिस्टर्स की किस तरह से रक्षा की जाय। वहाँ पर जो भी गड़बड़ी हुई उसके बारे में दिल्ली और गुजरात की सरकार दोनों ही शुद्धतः जिम्मेदार हैं और एक दूसरे के ऊपर दोषारोपण करने से कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है। यहाँ पर ऊलजलूल बात करने से कोई मतलब निकलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सब राजनीतिक लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वे हिम्मत करके यह बात कह सकते हैं, ईमानदारी से यह बात कह सकते हैं कि हम सीट हार जायें, मगर हम किसी भी हिन्दू या मुसलमान के जज़्बातों को नहीं उभारेंगे। जो भी वोट दूसरे के जज़्बातों को उभार कर लेगा, वह वोट पाप का होगा। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी दल आज इस तरह की बात करने के लिए तैयार है। मैं इस तरह की बात कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ। हमने यहाँ पर डा० लोहिया का किस्सा सुना दिया है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि यहाँ पर इस तरह की बात कहने के लिए कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी तैयार नहीं है।

अभी मैं मऊ गया था। इलाहाबाद गया हुआ था, जहाँ से रानी आती है। हम तो इस बात को सुनकर गदगद हो गये जब कि हम देवरिया गये हुए थे। देवरिया से 24 मील दूरी पर कुशीनगर है, वहाँ से 7 मील की दूरी पर जहाँ पर सड़क के किनारे एक गरीब मुसलमान रहता है, जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है। उसने अपने दरवाजे के पास एक मंदिर बनाया है। आस पास के मुसलमानों ने उसको मंदिर बनाने से रोका और कहा कि तुम मस्जिद क्यों नहीं बनाते हो। उसने कहा कि मैं मंदिर ही बनाऊंगा और जब मैंने यह बात सुनी तो मैं इस महीने की आठ तारीख को उसके घर गया। जब हम वहाँ पर गये तो हमने सोचा कि हम इसके दिल को टटोलना चाहिये कि आखिर इसके दिल में यह भावना क्यों आई और किस तरह से आई और उसने अपने घर के सामने मंदिर ही क्यों बनाया है। उसका नाम हाजी साहब है और उसकी औरत का नाम मुखली है और उसने भी एक कुआँ बनाया है और दरवाजे के पास एक मंदिर बनाया है। वह कहने लगा कि लोग कहते हैं कि सच्चा मुसलमान वह है, जो सलामत का अलम्बरदार है। हमें उस गरीब मुसलमान की तारीफ करनी चाहिये। आज उस गरीब के घर को देखा जाय जिसका कि फटा हाल है और उसने आज अपने घर के सामने मंदिर बनाया हुआ है। क्या भारत सरकार ने और पूँजीपतियों के अखबारों ने इस घटना को कहीं पर दिया है। आज इतनी बड़ी घटना यह हो गई है, मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं को एक करने के लिए इतनी बड़ी घटना जो यह हुई है, उसका अखबारों में कहीं पर भी नाम नहीं है। यह घटना देवरिया में कुशीनगर जहाँ पर बुद्ध भगवान का निर्माण हुआ था से 7 मील दूर तमसुई रोड पर एक मुसलमान के घर में हुई है, जिसके घर के सामने एक मंदिर बना हुआ है और जिसकी घरवाली ने एक कुआँ भी वहाँ पर बना दिया है। इस तरह की घटना को किसी भी अखबार वाले ने नहीं छापा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :

अब आपने बहुत समय ले लिया है और अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं एक दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा और जब मैं कोई चीज़ रिपीट करूँगा तो आप मुझे रोक दीजियेगा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर देने से इंटिग्रेशन देश का नहीं होगा। जब इस देश में पार्टियों का इंटिग्रेशन नहीं हुआ, तो हम किस तरह से देश का इंटिग्रेशन कर सकते हैं। आज तो सत्ता के लिए पार्टियों में आपस में लड़ाई हो रही है। चव्हाण साहब को कहना चाहिये कि मैं इस पावर को किक करना चाहता हूँ और उन्हें न्याय के लिए आज कुर्सी को ठोकर मारनी चाहिये तब ही वे काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए न्याय के खातिर श्री चव्हाण साहब को कुर्सी का लालच नहीं करना चाहिये और निर्भीकता के साथ सच्ची बात कहनी चाहिये तथा काम करना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे बुजुर्ग मित्र जो काबुल से आये हैं खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ, उन्हें हमने एक रपट भेजी है। हमने उनको कहा कि आप श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी के चमक दमक में मत रहियेगा; क्योंकि श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी का जो सिक्का है वह जाली सिक्का है और उसकी चमक थोड़े ही दिनों में खत्म हो जायेगी। आज महात्मा गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में उनकी खालें प्रदर्शनियों में बेची जा रही हैं और गरीबों के खून का पैसा इस शताब्दी के नाम से पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : किस की सरकार को सच्चा कहा जाय।

श्री राजनारायण : हम चाहते हैं कि आपकी सरकार को सच्चा कहा जाय, हम चाहते हैं कि वह दिन आये जब कि श्री जेड० ए० अहमद साहब अपनी अक्कल का नाजायज इस्तेमाल न करें। तो मैंने उन्हें सुझाव दिया है।

उत्सवाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : महोदय, जल्दी समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ और इस बात की हमारे पास जानकारी आई है, जहाँ पर अल्पमत द्वारा बहुमत की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया गया। जिस तरह से जमालपुर और रामगढ़ी में दोनों जातियों की मेजरिटी है। इस तरह से इन स्थानों में जहाँ पर जिस धर्म का अल्पमत है, वहाँ पर उसकी सुरक्षा का दूसरे धर्म वालों ने प्रबन्ध किया है और उन्हें हर तरह की सुरक्षा दी। तो हमने उन्हें एक यह सुझाव दिया था कि प्रधान मंत्री और घर मंत्री के दौरे की नौटंकी में स्थानीय प्रशासन को न फंसाया जाय। वरिष्ठ राजनीतिक नेता तथा सरकारी मंत्री लोग मुहल्लों में तत्काल जायें और हिन्दू मुसलमान मेल मिलाप कमेटी बनायें। विस्थापित लोगों को बसाने का काम फौरन शुरू हो। कारखानें, मिलें खुलवाई जाय और स्कूल कालेज भी खोले जाय। कर्फ्यू उठाने का क्रम चले और इस तैयारी के साथ तनिक भी कहीं गड़बड़ी खबर लगे तो फौरन उसे दबाने की कार्यवाही प्रशासन को करनी चाहिये। हिन्दू मुसलमान की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी ले और मुसलमान हिन्दू की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी दे। हिन्दू यह महसूस करें कि वे विशाल बहुमत में हैं। इसलिए उन्हें मुसलमानों की जान की सुरक्षा और इज्जत की रक्षा करनी चाहिये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर ज्यादा है। अपनी जान को भी जोखिम में डाल कर उसे उनकी जान को बचाना चाहिये। इस तरह की भावना हिन्दू में होनी चाहिये। आज हिन्दू और मुसलमान का झगड़ा हमारे सामने नहीं होना चाहिये। आज हमारे में यह भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये कि फलां जाति बड़ी और फलां जाति छोटी है या जो दाढ़ी रखता है वह मुसलमान है। मैं दाढ़ी रखता हूँ और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैं सबसे अच्छा मुसलमान हूँ। मैं अपने को मुसलमान कहने में हिचकता नहीं हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं मुसलमान बनूँ।

मैं यहाँ पर जितने मुसलमान भाई हैं, उनसे अच्छा मुसलमान हूँ; क्योंकि हमने कुरान अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है और मौलवियों से रटा नहीं है। अगर कोई उसको पढ़ेगा तो उसकी आंखें खुल जायेंगी। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू की तदारिख को समझा जाय। जो कल हिन्दू थे, वे आज अधिकांश मुसलमान हैं और इस तरह से हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का खून एक है और हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। लड़ाई है हक और ना-हक की। तैमूर लंग ने 1398 में तुगलक वंश पर हमला किया, बाबर ने 1550 में लोदी वंश पर हमला किया। दोनों मुसलमान थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सरकार ने बाबर और अकबर का फर्क लोगों को समझाया है? क्या इस सरकार ने अब्दुल हमीद की चर्चा यहाँ के हिन्दुओं के घर में शेजी है? प्रेसीडेंट अयूब भी मुसलमान हैं और हमीद भी मुसलमान है, मगर प्रेसीडेंट अयूब विदेशी मुसलमान हैं और अब्दुल हमीद देशी मुसलमान है। जब अयूब का हमला हुआ है। सितम्बर को अपने पैटन टैंकों को ले कर तो उस समय न अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के घर का कोई लड़का उसे रोकने गया था और न राजनारायण के घर का कोई लड़का उसे रोकने गया था, वह अब्दुल हमीद ही था, जिसने कच्चा घड़े सा उस टैंक को तोड़ डाला, जिसने सर्व प्रथम परम वीर चक्र हासिल किया। उसकी कहानी इस सरकार ने कितने हिन्दुओं को बतायी? वह मुसलमान ही था। इसलिए फर्क हिन्दू और मुसलमान को ले कर नहीं है, फर्क है देशी और विदेशी मुसलमान का और जब तक देशी और विदेशी मुसलमान का पाठ नहीं पढ़ाया जायगा, जब तक बाबर और अकबर का भेद नहीं समझाया जायगा जब तक यह नहीं बताया जायगा कि डा० जाकिर हुसैन देशी और प्रेसीडेंट अयूब विदेशी मुसलमान थे, तब तक यह सब चलता रहेगा। यह आज कल चाहिया खाँ कौन हैं? विदेशी मुसलमान। (Interruptions)

और सलीम साहब ? मैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। वह बहुत छोटे आदमी हैं मगर उनकी हरकतों से अब मुझे चिन्ता होने लगी है। इलाहाबाद में वह मेरे साथ थे। हमने उनकी तारीफ सुनी थी। वह कलकत्ते गये और मैं वहां भी उनसे मिला। मैंने चाहा कि बजबज के बारे में वह जानकारी हासिल करें, नलिनीपारा के बारे में बयान दें। वहां ज्योति बसु की अध्यक्षता में क्या नहीं हुआ मैंने जा कर उसकी जांच की है। मैंने बरईपुर जाकर देखा। वहां 150 घर जला दिये गये, वहां इंसान नहीं रह गया। और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि सांप्रदायिक अग्नि की ज्वाला में देश भस्म हो रहा है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
कृपया समाप्त करिये।

श्री राजनारायण : आज देश में क्या है और मैं इस बात को साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूं, इसके लिए सरकार कोई इन्क्वायरी बिठाये और चल कर देखे कि हमारे ये दोस्त जो हमारे बगल में बैठे हैं और कम्युनिस्ट कहला रहे हैं ये क्या आज सांप्रदायिकता को उभारते नहीं हैं। अभी उन्होंने एक नयी थ्योरी दी है। 1943 में एक थ्योरी दी थी कि नेशनलिटीज अलग हो जाय विद पावर टु सिटीड, और अब वे थ्योरी दे रहे हैं मेजरिटी कम्युनलिज्म और माइनारिटी कम्युनलिज्म की। पहले तो कम्युनलिज्म है नहीं लेकिन अगर आप माइनारिटी के दिमाग में, कम्युनलिज्म घुसायेंगे, तो मेजरिटी रिऐक्ट नहीं करेगी ? और अगर वह रिऐक्ट करेगी तो नुकसान किसका होगा। माइनारिटी का होगा। यह भाई लोग तो आगे चले जायेंगे। आप देखें कि कोई पैसे वाला, कोई बड़ा नेता इन दंगों में मारा नहीं गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
यह तो बाहर की बात है।

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिए, मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सारा ढोंग बंद

हो। सर्व प्रथम श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी को अपने बयान को मंगाना चाहिए, जो उन्होंने कन्नोज में दिया है 1967 में और अगर वह बयान सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ाने वाला न हो, तो हमको दंडित किया जाय। लेकिन अगर उससे सांप्रदायिकता आती है, तो उनको प्रधान मंत्री पद से हटाया जाय। यह जो आज कुर्सी के लिए सारे देश को सांप्रदायिकता की अग्नि में झोंक रही है, इसको रोका जाय। पिछले चुनाव के बाद चतुर्दिक जो स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है, उसके बारे में मैं आप को क्या बताऊं। इलाहाबाद में क्या हुआ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। गांधी जयन्ती की बहुत चर्चा हुई। गांधी जी चाहते थे कि हरिजन का बेटा राष्ट्रपति हो, लेकिन आप देखें कि गांधी जयन्ती में राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति दोनों ही कट्टरपन्थी, रूढ़िवादी मूर्तिपूजक ब्राह्मण बन गये। कौन हरिजन रहा और कौन मुसलमान रहा और इसके बाद भी इस सरकार की जुबान पर गांधी का नाम लेने की ताकत है। यह हमारी कमजोरी है। मैं आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को आवाहन करूंगा कि वह देश को इन चन्द राजपुरुषों की साजिश और तिकड़म से किसी प्रकार अलग करे, तभी यह देश बच सकता है। और हर हिन्दू और हर मुसलमान अब यह प्रतिज्ञा कर ले कि चाहे जो हो वह अपनी जिन्दगी को गंवा कर भी अपने दूसरे भाई को बचायेगा। हुमायूं और पद्मा की कहानी आज घर घर फैलायी जानी चाहिए। उसने हिन्दू होते हुए भी अपनी रक्षा के लिए एक मुसलमान को राखी बांधी थी। इसी प्रकार हम एक दूसरे की हिफाजत करने की कसम खायें, तभी जाकर देश बचेगा वरना नहीं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I submit that if you do not keep the time-limit—you are allowing somebody 50 minutes and

[Shri Niren Ghosh]
somebody else 35 minute*—then you cannot discriminate and you must allow all other Members the same privilege ?

(Interruptions)

HON. MEMBERS: We can adjourn now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Rajnarain did take a very long time.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Yes, yes, but I have given you some good things, correct things.

जो यहां भ्रम था हमने उसका परदा काश कर दिया है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : That remains to be **seen**. This sort of speech or talk would go on indefinitely. . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We will continue it tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : ... and I had requested hon. Members to stick to the time-limit.

Now the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty seven minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 20th November. 10, ^9.

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 20th November, 1969/rts
28th Kirtika, 1891 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have assembled this morning under the shadow of a deep tragedy. When, on the 18th instant we had an occasion to pay our tributes to her, little did we think that we would have to perform the grievous duties of this day so soon. Even yesterday she attended the Rajya Sabha. There was no premonition of the approaching end. It is all so tragic.

Mrs. Alva distinguished herself in many fields from the day she stepped into public life during the Quit India Movement to the day she sought relief and rest from the Deputy Chairmanship. It will be impossible to refer to all the facets of her distinguished life and work. But I might make special mention of her notable services to the cause of journalism as the first woman member elected to the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, and of her valuable contribution to the legal profession as President

of the International Federation of Woman Lawyers of India. She represented this country in the United Nations and ably led several Parliamentary delegations abroad. She was the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs before she became the Deputy Chairman of this House. In the latter capacity she earned the admiration, affection and respect of all sections of the House by her impartiality, fearlessness, dignity and independence. The legal profession, the world of journalism and parliamentary life are the poorer by her passing away. Her demise has created a void in this House which will be hard to fill. To Shri Joachim Alva and to the other members of the family, we offer our profound sympathy and condolences.

I would request honourable Members to stand and observe one minute of silence as a mark of respect to the memory of Shrimati Violet Alva.

(Hon. Members stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Friday, the 21st November, 1969.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past eleven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 21st N