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Friday, May 8, 1959
Vaisakha 18, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

15755

15756

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 8, 1959/Vaisakha 18, 1881
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Newsprint Factory, Nizamabad

+

- *2307. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Rami Reddi:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 128 on the 20th November, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the negotiations with the West German firm for setting up a Newsprint factory at Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, have since been finalised,

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement,

(c) the estimated cost of this factory, and

(d) when the factory is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

113(A1) LSD.—1.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to a question on the 9th September, the hon Minister stated that the soil survey was to be conducted by the State Government. May I know whether that soil survey was conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Government and, if so, whether it has concluded or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise, that is, the question of any survey being carried out by the State Government does not arise. This is a new process and, as I had the privilege to inform the House, unless the West German firm, which has invented this new process, gives a guarantee about its success we are not in a position to conclude the agreement.

सेठ बचल सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में न्यूजप्रिंट की बम्बी को देखते हुए गवर्नमेंट न्यूजप्रिंट फैक्टरी खोलने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह सरकार का पक्का इरादा है कि न्यूजप्रिंट फैक्टरी लगायी जाये, और इसी लिए तो इस फर्म के साथ खतो-किताबत हो रही है ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that manufacture of newsprint from bagasse is done only in West Germany?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. This is the first plant of its type in the whole world. Everywhere newsprint is made either from fir or spruce, eucalyptus or long staple fibre trees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the negotiations are being carried on only with one firm in West Germany or with two or three firms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is the only firm in the world which has got this process. They are also not prepared to give a technical guarantee about this. All the other firms are basing their production on fir, spruce or eucalyptus.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is standing in the way of finalising these negotiations with that firm?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already said that unless the technical guarantee is given to the effect that if we adopt this process it will be successful, we will land ourselves into a process which has not been tried out anywhere in the world.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if this process has been known to our Government in any way or whether any technical opinion of our own experts has been obtained thereon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our own technical opinion does not rule out the possibility. Therefore we approached the West German Government, who also cautioned us against it, unless and until technical examination is done at the expert level. They suggested the appointment of a technical expert. We requested the West German Government for the services of the experts. German experts and our own experts are now examining the possibility whether the process will be successful or not.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा: श्री जो न्यूजप्रिंट का कारखाना बालू किया गया है इसमें कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं और क्वालिटी नहीं सुधर रही है और भाव अधिक है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान करेंगे कि आगे ये कठिनाइयां न आवें और कागज की क्वालिटी कम से कम बाहर के कागज जैसी हो।

श्री मधुबाई बाहू: जो नया कारखाना बनने वाला है उसमें हम उन सब बातों का ध्यान रख रहे हैं जो कि श्री माननीय सदस्य

ने कही हैं। जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं वो तो नया के कारखाने के बारे में कही हैं, जो कि पुराना कारखाना है, भारत सरकार ने इसको नहीं लगाया था और उसके प्लांट की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर नहीं है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether these two German experts will visit India and will also see the site?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of selection of site. They would procure bagasse from various parts of the world. We want to satisfy ourselves through an independent examination by technical experts that the process is a successful one.

Shri S. R. Armugham: There was a proposal to start a newsprint factory at Nilgiris in Madras State. May I know whether that proposal has been considered and at what stage that proposal is at present.

Mr. Speaker: From one small matter, we go on to the other.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Nilgiris are having bamboo trees and not coniferous trees which, as I mentioned, are the proper raw materials for the manufacture of newsprint. As a matter of fact during the Second Plan and during the Third Plan, it is our intention to put up more than two newsprint factories in the public sector provided we are satisfied that the technical process is perfect.

Enquiries into Dalmia Concerns

- +
- *2308. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 121 on the 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate into

the affairs of Dalmia concerns has since submitted its report;

(b) If so, what are its findings; and

(c) the nature of action proposed to be taken by Government.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: As the term of the Commission is only up to the end of September, 1959, may I know whether in view of this fact the enquiry will be completed by the end of September, 1959?

Shri Kanungo: While the term is as mentioned by the hon. Member, it is up to the Commission to finish the enquiry by then or ask for an extension.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of companies the investigation of which has been completed so far and also whether the enquiry into the affairs of Dalmia Dadri Cement factory has started?

Shri Kanungo: The enquiry has been taken up in the case of all the companies together.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I now whether there is any proposal before the Government to investigate into the affairs of Swadesh Nirman Company to which this Dalmia Cement company has been transferred?

Shri Kanungo: I have a list of nine companies which are being investigated into by the Commission. They have the authority to go into the other companies also if they think it necessary. The particular name which has been mentioned by the hon. Member is not in the list now.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous whether it is a fact that shares of the in the list of ten companies, Dalmia Dadri Cement Company has been included. May we know whether what he said on the previous occasion is correct or what he is now saying is correct, because under the terms of

reference any number of companies can be included in the list before September?

Shri Kanungo: The question was about another company.

Mr. Speaker: Swadesh Nirman Company and not the cement factory.

Shri Tangamani: How many companies are now being investigated into—nine or ten companies?

Shri Kanungo: Nine. The Commission has got authority to go into other companies if they feel it necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When the report is likely to be submitted by September, 1959, may I know whether Government propose to lay a copy of it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Let it come first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: in two enquiries, that is why I am saying.

Mr. Speaker: There are going to be three months from now to August. Hon. Member may take it up afterwards as to why it was not placed on the Table.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the obstacles in the way of this Commission that are delaying their work and what is being done to overcome those obstacles by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: They are the legal obstacles. The enquiry was hung up by the courts for almost two years. Now the courts have given their clearance. The Commission has got to wade through a large volume of documents and therefore it is taking time.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that shares of the former New Asiatic Udyog Company were transferred to the Swadesh Nirman Company and whether Government has enquired into this transfer of shares?

Shri Kanungo: All the factors connected with these companies and their

operations in other companies are being investigated by the Commission

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government observed that these concerns adopt quick change methods, namely, when we start an investigation they transfer the ownership of the company to somebody else, as has been done in the case of the *Times of India*? Has Government also observed that the *Pakistan Times* has been seized by Pakistan Government and new directors have been appointed thereon?

Shri Kanungo: These points are for the Commission to consider

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any request for investigation into Swadesh Nirman Limited?

Shri Kanungo: No Government have not yet received any request about the Swadesh Nirman Company

Nepa Newsprint

*2309. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of Nepa Newsprint was raised during the last year, and

(b) if so, what was this increase and on what basis it was effected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The prices were raised with effect from 1st May, 1958 from 425 nP per lb FOR Nepanagar to 475 nP per lb FOR Nepanagar. This excludes the excise duty of 10 nP per lb. The price had to be increased because of increase in cost of raw materials, coal, steam and freight charges.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total production of the Nepa factory during 1957-58 and what were the results of the profit and loss accounts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House will be glad to know that since we took over the management of Nepa, the production, which was only 2,463 tons in 1956, has raised itself in 1958 to 22,000 tons.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the quality of Nepa papers is inferior to the imported paper? If so, what improvements are proposed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the quality is not as satisfactory as it is desired to be, but it has much improved in the last two years.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: When is this Nepa Paper Mill to reach the original target of 30,000 tons?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now we seem to have turned the corner. With the installation of the Chandni power house, for which orders are being placed, I think next year we should reach the target.

सेठ अचल सिंह क्या मनी महोदय को यह मालूम है कि बाजार में जो न्यूजप्रिंट का कट्टोल्ड दाम है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा दाम पर वह ब्लैंक मार्केट में बिक रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह इस प्रश्न में हम बात का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन हाउस को यह पता है कि इस बारे में सरकार ने काफी कदम उठाये हैं। काटा दिया जा रहा है और एम० टी० सी० की मारफन न्यूजप्रिंट माया जा रहा है। इसलिए ब्लैंक मार्केट का सीका अब कम है।

Shri Braj Baj Singh: Has it been brought to the notice of Government that even at this increased price people are not getting paper from the Nepa Mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is partly true, because the demand is going up very fast and in spite of the fact—as I stated in the other House—that we have exceeded the target in paper production this year and last year, the demand has gone up and is more than

our estimated demand. Therefore, we have licensed almost one lakh tons extra over the Second Five Year Plan target.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that in spite of the increase in price of newsprint, the Nepa Mills are running at a heavy loss?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. I am glad to inform the House that in 1958-59 we expect to make some profit after meeting some of the depreciation and writing off of a part of the old losses.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: The hon. Minister just now stated that there is very little room for misuse and black-marketing. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a photostat facsimile of a letter that was written by one of the Directors of a big Newspaper in Madras to his Assistant Manager which shows what gross misuse is being made of the newsprint quota:

"We will have to deliver the balance of five tons of overissues to Mr. K. A. Raja and nine tons of overissues to M/s Jothee Waste Paper Company . . . Besides delivering the five tons . . ."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is delivering a speech.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: No, Sir, there are instances in this letter which clearly show.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can only put a question.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Yes. The hon. Minister just now stated that there is no room for misuse or black-marketing. Here is positive evidence.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may transmit it to the hon. Minister.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to allow that; the Table is very narrow.

The hon. Member may as well put a question as to whether certain things have come to his notice

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: That he has read already.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already mentioned there was some slight variation in the hon. Member's repetition. First I was supposed to have said there was very little scope and then there was no scope. I never said so. I said the scope is less than what is was before.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants is to bring certain instances to his notice so that he may take certain steps.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was what I answered: in spite of increase in production, the demand is going up. There is, of course, some truth in what the hon. Member suggests.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know how the new price of Nepa Newsprint compares with the price of imported newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies. At one stage it was Rs. 100 less than the imported price; but there are fluctuations in the international price and at present it is about Rs. 80 or so more.

All India Middle Class Family Budget

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*2310. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ignace Beck:
Shri S. C. Godsora:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in regard to field work in connection with the All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey; and

(b) when the survey is likely to be concluded?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Out of the 26,820 families proposed to be surveyed for the family budget enquiry among the middle classes and another 8,940 for the study of their level of living, about 19,250 families have been surveyed for the family budget and about 6,300 families for their level of living upto the middle of April, 1959.

(b) the field work in connection with the survey is likely to be completed by August, 1959.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the data that have been collected so far have been given to the Indian Statistical Institute, or all the data would be given after the completion of the entire survey?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is a Technical Advisory Committee which reviews the progress of the work; there is also a Co-ordinating Committee which deals with it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Central Statistical Organisation is in over-all charge of this; the Central Statistical Organisation is intimately connected with the Institute.

Shri Yadav: May I know how families are termed as "middle class" families?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the exact definition of it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this survey has been conducted only in big towns, or it is being carried out in small towns and elsewhere also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I take it wherever the middle class live.

Shri C. D. Pande: What is the range of income that determines the middle class? Is this classification based on the way of thinking and living or merely income?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know, Sir; I cannot straightway say, but industrial workers are not included; presumably the peasants are not included. So, by a process of exclusion you arrive at the middle class.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether in making this type of survey, the size of the family has also been kept in view?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The information is being collected on the following aspects of family living:

Schedule A:

- (a) family membership, earning strength and activity status;
- (b) family income and other receipts;
- (c) family expenditure and consumption; investment and savings;
- (d) births and deaths in the family;

Schedule B:

Sickness, educational standards, service conditions of employees, trade union participation, social security, employment and unemployment, utilisation of leisure, housing conditions, indebtedness, savings, assets and luxury goods, family habits, condition and relationship.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I wanted to know about the size of the family.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: "Family membership" means size.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property

*2312. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 828 on the 3rd December 1958, and state the further progress made, if any, in the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): There has been no further progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the bottleneck has been on our side or on the other side, and if so, what is the nature of that bottleneck which delays the implementation of this agreement?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I do not want to apportion blame. I can only assure the House that on our side we have tried to do our best.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government of India have after this agreement ever approached the Pakistan Government and if so what were the reactions of the new Pakistan Government in this regard?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have made an approach. I do not think anything has come out of it. The attitude appears to be as unhelpful today as it was before.

श्रमजीवी पत्रकार मजूरी समिति

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*२३१३- { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
डा० मेलकोट :
श्री जोकीन आल्हा :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिये नियत की जाने वाली मजूरी की दरों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सिफारिशें करने के लिये जो विशेष समिति स्थापित की गई थी क्या उसने इस बीच अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-घटन पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) जी नहीं । रिपोर्ट दो हफ्ते में तैयार हो जायेगी ऐसी समिति की भाषा है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Abid Ali: (a) No. The Committee hopes to finalise its report within a fortnight.

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

श्री भक्त वर्शन . यह समिति १४ जून, १९५८ को स्थापित हुई थी और यह बताया गया था कि इस में देर से देर चार महीने लगेंगे । उस के बाद कई आश्वासन दिए गए । पिछली बार माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस सेशन की समाप्ति से पहले यह रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी । अतः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से कारणों से इस में देरी हो रही है ?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It only shows that the Committee is endeavouring to work with the greatest care and it has in mind the importance of the findings and the possible repercussions. The fact is that just a few weeks ago it was found that some important element in the information was missing; that is, the returns received from the establishments were not complete in one respect. In order that the results may not be vitiated on account of the deficiency, another attempt was made to get that information which has now been received. It is being processed. I have this information from the Committee that within this fortnight they will be submitting a report to the Government.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने में देरी का एक मुख्य कारण यह

है कि जब जब इस कमेटी ने पत्रकारों के वेतनक्रम यानी पे स्केल्स के बारे में कुछ निश्चय किया तब तब कुछ पत्र-मालिकों की धीर से ऐसा जोर डाला गया जिसकी वजह से घटते घटते ध्रुव करीब करीब अपड़ासियों के स्केल होने जा रहे हैं, क्या इस पर भी प्रकाश डाला जावेगा ?

श्री नन्दा : जी नहीं, यह बात नहीं है ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Government aware that newspaper owners are transferring their ownership either in the names of sons or any other associates when these proceedings are going on? Only last week or right this week, an application has been made in the High Court of Madras for the sale of *Indian Express Group of papers*.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. This is happening.

Shri Joachim Alva: Thereby preventing journalists from getting their due wages—that is the effect.

Shri Nanda: In some cases of transfer,—particularly the one mentioned by the hon Member is within our knowledge. We also know that action is being taken and is in progress in this particular State. The matter is sub judice now.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether the Government is aware that some of the senior journalists working in various newspapers, particularly in the newspapers in Calcutta are being sacked so that they may not enjoy the benefits which may accrue as a result of the findings of this Committee?

Shri Nanda: In such cases, there is a remedy. They can approach the machinery of industrial relations and have their redress.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को पता है कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में देरी होने के कारण से

पत्रों के संचालक पत्रकारों की परेशान कर रहे हैं धीर भगा रहे हैं धीर जो बाकी रह गये हैं, उनके ऊपर बर्क लोड बढ़ा रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं अभी इसका जवाब दे चुका हूँ ।

Shri K. N. Pandey: The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* case has been referred to adjudication. May I know whether after the report of this Committee is submitted to the Government, the new concern will be affected by the award of the tribunal, and how the workers will be benefited by the award?

Shri Nanda: The findings or whatever the decision will apply of course.

Shri Goray: I would like to know what steps the Government are contemplating against the strategy that is being followed by the newspaper managers and whether it was not foreseen by the Government before this particular step was taken by the newspapers?

Shri Nanda: We are deeply concerned about it. Whatever powers we have now, we should exercise. We would. If they are not adequate, we may consider anything further that may have to be done.

Shri K. N. Pandey: My question has not been properly replied. I wanted to know whether the award of the Tribunal will be binding on the old owners or not. Unless the old owner is bound by the award, the workers are not going to be benefited.

Mr. Speaker: In cases where during the course of the investigation the old owners transfer away their property, whether the ultimate award will be binding on the original parties who were the old owners?

Shri Nanda: This is a matter which the Tribunal also can certainly deal with.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there is any other special reason

why the last meeting was adjourned by about a fortnight?

Shri Nanda: I did not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Was there any other reason for adjourning the proceedings last time by a fortnight?

Shri Nanda: They wanted more time in order to submit more information.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister stated at the outset that the Committee could not finalise its report because a certain aspect of information obtained from the newspapers was missing. May I know what was that particular aspect which was missing and which has now been considered by the Committee?

Shri Nanda: We found later on that the total number of employees of different categories was not precisely stated. Therefore the consequences of the new facts in terms of financial burden could not be precisely worked out.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the committee taken note of a very important fact, namely, that the total advertisement revenue of the newspapers was only Rs 5 crores at the time of the Press Commission. It has risen to Rs. 9 crores. Will the journalists get the benefit of the increase in revenue?

Shri Nanda: I am not on that committee. The committee will deal with this matter in its own way.

Green Tea

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- *2314. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is huge stock of green tea of Kangra Valley and Dehra Dun lying unsold;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slump in green tea; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to find out new and revive the traditional markets for green tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 59].

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it a fact that Afghanistan used to buy 40 per cent of our total production of green tea, but due to vigorous Japanese competition, we have been eliminated from the Afghan market and huge quantities of tea are lying? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to find a market for the accumulating stocks?

Mr. Speaker: It is coming up almost every day. Again and again. Afghanistan is not purchasing.

Shri Kanungo: This question has been answered several times. But, I may repeat again that taste of consumption of tea is changing in Afghanistan as it has been changing elsewhere. That means, they are going in more for black tea than green tea. To help our green tea trade, special arrangement has been made with the Afghan Government which would help export certain quantities of our green tea.

श्री दलजीत सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अफगानिस्तान के साथ जो ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट जुलाई १९५८ में किया गया था उसके बाद अब तक कितनी ग्रीन टी वहाँ भेजी गई है और इसके अलावा किन किन बाजारों में भेजी जाती है और बाजारों में उसकी मांग बढ़ाने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो: कितने मुल्को को टी गई है और कितनी गई है, इसका पता अभी तो नहीं है। लेकिन जो स्टॉक स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है, स्टॉक के हिसाब से, उससे पता चलता है कि कुछ ज्यादा टी अफगानिस्तान में गई है। यह मान लेना चाहिये कि बाजारों

के लिए चीन टी की मांग दुनिया भर में कम हो रही है।

Shri Hem Raj: Is it not a fact that green tea has gone out of the market? What steps will the Central Government take to encourage the production of black tea in Kangra and other areas?

Shri Kanungo: We are waiting for a scheme by the Punjab Government to have a co-operative factory or any other type of organisation where green tea could be turned into black tea.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the central aid which the Government is going to give to the Punjab Government for setting up this factory?

Shri Kanungo: When the scheme is prepared, the sharing of expenses will be considered.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: May I know whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has approached the Central Government to establish a tea guarantee fund to arrange loans for these units and if so what are the reasons for the delay?

Shri Kanungo: No proposal has been received so far.

श्री भक्त बर्षन: इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि देहरादून के चाय बगीचों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास देहरादून के चाय बगीचों की सत्वा का कोई ज्ञापन या मीमोरेण्डम भेजा है जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि "To simplify the taxation policy by levying at one point and more flexible and reasonable controls" और अगर भेजा है तो इस पर क्या विचार किया गया है या कोई कार्रवाई की गई है?

श्री कानूनगो: देहरादून के चाय बागीचे वालों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव टी बोर्ड में रहता है और हमेशा इसके बारे में चर्चा होती जहाँ तक टैक्सेशन का ताल्लुक है, यह भाषा

कर दिया गया है। यह तो हमेशा चलता है कि दूसरा जो भाषा है, उसको भी हटा दिया जाए।

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Has it come to the notice of the Government that 3 out of a total of 21 tea gardens in Dehra Dun producing green tea have closed down and many more will close down if the Afghan markets are not regained quickly? I want to know what action the Government are taking for rehabilitating this distress in the Dehra Dun District.

Shri Kanungo: I have no information that tea gardens have closed down. My figures of stock show that there is no accumulation of stock in Dehra Dun area. As for rehabilitation of green tea industry, it has got to be realised that the world demand for green tea is fast disappearing.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the reason behind the ban of export of green tea from Rampur area?

Shri Kanungo: There is no ban anywhere.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it a fact that last year a Government-sponsored delegation led by the chairman of the Indian Tea Board visited Afghanistan, and if so, have they submitted any report, and if so, what action Government are taking to find out new markets for green tea?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I suggest to my colleague the hon. Minister of Commerce to introduce green tea here, so that we may increase the consumption of green tea and hon. Members may have the advantage of green tea?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can the Prime Minister put a question to a Minister here in the House?

Mr Speaker: Yes.

Production of Cocoa and Chocolate

*2315. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign company has set up a factory for producing cocoa and chocolate in Bombay;

(b) if so, the name of the firm;

(c) whether it is a fact that establishment of this factory has placed the indigenous cocoa and chocolate industry at a great disadvantage; and

(d) if so, in what way and what steps Government are taking to help the Indian Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No new foreign owned factory has been set up in the last ten years in this line.

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

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware that the Indian concern Sathé Chocolate Co. owned and managed completely by Indians is putting forth good cocoa and chocolate in the market, but the Cadburys have been given enormous facilities during the last few years, and this being the case, what early chance is there of the Indian concern rising to the level of a national concern like the Cadburys in regard to its advertisement and organisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Sathé Co. to which the hon. Member has referred has been continuously progressing, and they are today in a position to compete even with Cadburys. Their production today almost equals or is a little higher than that of the Cadbury company. And the Cadbury company is not of recent origin; it was started much earlier, and got really established in 1947-48. Therefore, in my answer, I have said that no new firm has been allowed to be established in this particular line, owned by foreign companies, in the last ten years.

As far as treatment to the companies is concerned, it is all equal, according to the past performance.

Shri Joachim Alva: Will Government lay on the Table a statement giving concessions granted to the Cadbury company during the last five years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No concessions have been granted. The chocolate and cocoa industry was a protected industry, and as the House is aware, last time, according to the Bill which I had sponsored here, we had deprotected this industry; and all the statements regarding all the three factories which are manufacturing chocolate and cocoa powder are already well known to the House.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know how many indigenous cocoa and chocolate manufacturing concerns are in existence in the country at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Three in the large-scale sector, of which two are entirely Indian-owned.

श्री वाकपेयी : भर्मी जब केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी बम्बई गये थे तो उन्हें चाकलेट का हार उपहार में भेंट किया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टाफी और चाकलेट्स के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये अन्य मंत्रियों को भी इस प्रकार के हार स्वीकार करने की सूचना दी गई है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member also can go.

Shri Vajpayee: Nobody presents Members with chocolates.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the Cadbury company still enjoys the privilege of importing chocolate in bulk?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; all the privileges or whatever assistance is given by the Government of India by way of import are equally given to all the companies, based on the past performance. As a matter of fact, the House will be glad to know that in

respect of chocolates, everything is banned for import, and only a certain amount of powder is allowed to come in; and we have been able to export chocolate and chocolate products worth about Rs. 3 lakhs last year

Cooper Allen and Co.

*2316. **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of Cooper Allen and Co., a branch of the British India Corporation at Kanpur, is deteriorating every day inspite of Government's support;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate launching an enquiry into the causes of its deterioration; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) is in the negative, the steps proposed to be taken to save this leather industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) Though initially there were some set backs, Cooper Allen, a subsidiary concern of the British India Corporation has made some headway since September, 1958 in effecting economies and improving its general financial position. Certain measures to further stabilise this concern are under examination, in consultation with the Receiver and the Ministry of Defence

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that the condition of the factory has gone bad simply because of mismanagement and if so, what steps have Government taken to improve the condition of the management there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Precisely for those reasons, it has gone into the Receiver's hands, and Government are now trying to reorganise it, and as I have assured the House, several steps have been taken which have improved the working even during the last six months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that certain measures are under consideration. I want to know what those specific measures

are and whether any suggestions have been given by the Receiver in consultation with those people.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Recently, we moved the Allahabad High Court, and a board of directors has been only appointed in February this year, with ten members with experience, and they are suggesting a large diversification of production in this line. And we do hope that in the next few months, we shall be able to establish new lines of production. We are also contacting the Defence Ministry who have discontinued purchase of ankle boots from this company, to see if new lines can be given to this particular firm.

श्री जगदीश शर्मा: जैसा कि श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कूपर अलेन कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कूपर अलेन कम्पनी के प्रबन्धकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक याचना श्रृण आदि के रूप में की है, और यदि की है तो उस पर क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जब रिमोवर अप्वाइट किया जाता है तो उस का मतलब यह है कि मैनजमेन्ट में गड़बड़ी है। क्रेडिटर्स और शुभ्रहोल्डर्स के कोर्ट में दावा दायर करने की वजह से रिमोवर अप्वाइट किया जाता है। उस के बाद सारी जिम्मेदारी हाई कोर्ट रिसेवर की है और वह स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंकों की मदद से काम कर रहा है।

Import Licences

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*2317. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Warier:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1315 on the 11th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the grant of import licences to Fedco and Wakefield have been completed;

(b) if so, what are the results of the investigations; and

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative at what stage the investigations are going on?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The investigations are still in progress. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any information.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the licencees who was wanted by the police is absconding?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information. As I have stated already, the investigation is proceeding.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any interim action had been taken against those responsible for issuing this licence?

Shri Kanungo: The case is under investigation by the police, and no action is taken until the investigation is completed.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any departmental action is taken after the investigation made departmentally?

Shri Kanungo: No, departmental action will be taken after the investigation is completed.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in a section of the Bombay press alleging that the son of a Cabinet Minister has been involved in this affair, and if so, what the fact is?

Shri Kanungo: It is entirely untrue.

Shipping Freight Charges on Tiles and Ridges

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*2318. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Pannoose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited by

the Government of Kerala on continuing increase of shipping freight charged on Tiles and ridges exported from Feroke (Malabar) to Malaya;

(b) when was this brought to the notice of the Government of India; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) June, 1958

(c) The matter was taken up by the Ministry of Transport and Communications with the shipping companies through the Director General of Shipping. The rates were declared as "OPEN" from the end of 1957. Each line is now in a position to quote its own rates having regard to the competition in the trade, as distinguished from the normal procedure under which the shipping companies settle a specific rate among themselves. There is, therefore, full freedom for the Indian exporters to negotiate with the shipping Companies to move goods at as favourable a rate as possible in regard to their shipments. The Government of Kerala have been informed of the above.

Sewing Machine Factory

*2318-A **Shri Birbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Mahabir Export and Import Company of Delhi is opening a big factory in collaboration with Messrs Singer Sewing Co of U.S.A. for the manufacture of sewing machines;

(b) whether negotiations have been practically completed and a licence is to be granted shortly; and

(c) what will be the effect of the opening of this big factory in collaboration with a foreign company on the small scale industry of sewing machines?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

M/s Mahabir Export & Import Co have a factory in Delhi even now producing domestic sewing machines and hold a licence under the Industries Act for a capacity of 5,000 domestic type and 12,000 industrial type sewing machines per annum

In January 1958, they had applied for expansion of their capacity for the domestic type machines and Government have approved the expansion upto 20,000 Nos per annum. No formal licence, however, has yet been issued for this expansion, pending settlement of the terms of collaboration and import of capital goods. The Mahabir Export and Import Co have indicated that they will put forward a proposal to enter into only a technical collaboration agreement with the Singer Sewing Co of USA but details of this proposal have not yet been received by Government. Government have declined to entertain any foreign financial participation in this proposal nor are the foreign brand names being allowed.

Production of both domestic and industrial sewing machines by the Indian firm can only be upto the figures licensed and with only indigenous brand names. Thus this is not likely to, in any way, affect manufacturers in the small scale sector or organised sector adversely.

Shri Birbal Singh: May I know when the licence under the Industries Act for the production of 5,000 domestic type and 12,000 industrial type sewing machines was given? And what is the number of machines that have been produced up to this time?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular factory, up till now, was in the small-scale sector. Recently, they have applied to enlarge the production to 20,000 under the Industries Act, and that is what I have said in

my main answer. The request is under consideration, though the licensing committee, has, in principle, approved of the increase to 20,000.

Shri Tangamani: May I know many sewing machines have been manufactured by Messrs. Mahabir Export and Import Co during 59 both of the domestic type as the industrial type?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In all, the production of these sewing machines has increased from 1,30,000 to 2,1 during the last two years.

Mr Speaker: Of this company

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have got the company-wise break-up, I can say that broadly speaking, particular company, namely Mahabir Export and Import Co has manufactured about 4,000 odd machines.

Shri Birbal Singh: Is it a fact along with technical collaboration this company will receive capital goods from the Singer Sewing Machine Co?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have made clear in the statement that whereas we would have perhaps no objection to a technical collaboration, we shall neither allow foreign financial participation in this organised as well as small-scale and light engineering industry, because there are many indigenous manufacturers in the field who are likely to be hurt thereby, nor shall we allow any brand name of a foreign type in any form whether it be that they say 'Singer Machine' or they say 'Made in Collaboration with Singers' or they use any such description which might jeopardise or prejudice the manufacture of indigenous brands.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is heavy demand for this machinery outside India also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, I am quite a lot. I am glad to say that last year our estimates are that the export of sewing machines would

about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 lakhs to various countries including Yugoslavia and America, U.K. etc.

Dye-stuff Case

*2319. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dye-stuff case in the Bombay Export Trade Controller's Office which occurred in the year 1950 has not yet been finalised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble member is presumably referring to the case in which some officials of the Import Control Office at Bombay were prosecuted but were acquitted by the High Court in October, 1955. Disciplinary action under the C.S. (CCA) Rules has however been started against them and the enquiry is proceeding.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that out of the six accused against whom the case was filed, the prosecution asked for the withdrawal of the case against Shri G. S. Naicker and one other person; if so, why not that particular gentleman be reinstated in office especially since he was discharged as early as 1950?

Shri Kanungo: The departmental enquiry has started after the case was finished in the High Court, and therefore till the departmental enquiry is over, no case of punishment or lack of punishment will be considered.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know if the departmental enquiry was commenced only in 1956 or 1957 when all the accused were discharged or acquitted by the High Court? Why were the innocent and guilty persons clubbed together in this enquiry?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The departmental enquiry was started only in 1958. The fact is that the two

men were sent for prosecution and the prosecution withdrew the charges against them. That does not mean they are not liable to a departmental enquiry.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government has been paying the salaries of all these officers for the last seven years, including certain officers against whom there is no case at all? Why not the period of retirement be extended to them and they be reinstated in office?

Shri Kanungo: As they are under suspension, they are getting compensatory allowance as provided in the rules.

Vishnu Sahai Committee

+

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh:
Shri B. K. Khadlikar:
Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ✓
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam
Shri Warior:
*2320. Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri U. C. Patnalk:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Vishnu Sahai Committee appointed to investigate into the M.O. Mathai affair has submitted its report;

(b) if not, at what stage it is;

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted;

(d) whether the enquiry includes investigation into the Chechamma Memorial Trust, and

(e) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Secretary has submitted his report to the Prime Minister who sent it to the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General for their comments. Thereafter, the Prime Minister sent a note on this report, together with the comments of the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, to Mr Speaker

(d) Yes

(e) The reports of departmental enquiries and other investigations are not usually laid on the Table of the House

Shri S M Banerjee: Unfortunately, the report has not been laid

Mr. Speaker: It has been laid

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The report

Mr Speaker: He means the Secretary's report?

Shri S. M Banerjee: Yes

I want to know whether it is a fact that Shri Vishnu Sahai has stated in this report that this so-called sum of Rs 3,90,000 was held in cash for several years right up to 1952 or 1953, and even part of it afterwards, and that, except for Shri Mathai's own statement that he had this money in cash, no proof of the legal possession of this amount could be produced, and Shri Vishnu Sahai has had to rely solely on the statement of the Prime Minister in Parliament that this money was invested in shares, debentures etc?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult to grasp all that question, but towards the end of it, the hon Member said something about my

having said that it was invested in shares etc I do not quite know what the hon Member is referring to

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is ostensibly referring to some passage in the report alleged to have been made

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am asking about what I said

Mr. Speaker: The hon Prime Minister said with respect to this amount that it had been held in stocks and shares.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir That is not my recollection of what I said There are two things in what I said One was that when Shri Mathai came here, I gathered from him on enquiry that he had certain assets, about Rs 2 or Rs 3 lakhs Subsequently—not then, but subsequently—on another occasion, I saw, in fact he gave me, some list of his investments when I enquired about that That was a little time afterwards It was not contemporaneous with that

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the other House, the Prime Minister had said "I have an actual account He gave me an account in writing Broadly speaking, there were Rs 2 to Rs 3 lakhs invested in shares and debentures in various companies" In view of that we are told that Shri Vishnu Sahai has not been able to prove it except basing himself on the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament In view of its very great importance, could we know whether the Prime Minister will lay this particular paper on the Table of the House so that we may be able to judge which is correct—Shri Mathai's statement to Shri Vishnu Sahai, or Shri Mathai's statement in writing to the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Both are correct, and there is no contradiction

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Vishnu Sahai committee had the power and the authority to

verify facts by examining and cross-examining witnesses, and calling for the production of documents, if not, how did the Government expect the people to come and place the facts before this Committee?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government did not expect any one to come. In fact, they did not think there was anybody who could come, that is to say, otherwise he would have come, but the enquiry was not even what is normally called a departmental enquiry, but an investigation made at my request by the Cabinet Secretary to ascertain the facts so that one might form some idea as to whether one should proceed in this matter or not. Such enquiries are often held before one proceeds, and such enquiries are always treated as confidential because, if they are not so treated, one cannot usually get the evidence that one requires. Evidence is often of fellow officers and others who would confidentially give their views about a subject, but who would hesitate probably to do so if they thought it was going to be published. Therefore, they are treated as confidential, and the hon Member is quite right in saying that Shri Vishnu Sahai had no authority to compel people to come to him to give evidence.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I was asking whether he had the right of examining and cross-examining witnesses, and to ask for the production of documents.

Mr Speaker: The hon Prime Minister has said he had no right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He had no right to do that, he could only request people, such people as he wanted to

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Government having restricted the terms of reference of the Vishnu Sahai Committee and made it virtually impossible for it to probe into the facts of the situation, and in view of so many allegations having been bruited about in regard to this matter, may I

know whether Government will have a further investigation and ask for evidence to be placed before a proper investigation tribunal and not this kind of semi-departmental or quasi-departmental committee?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is an odd request, if I may say so. A number of charges are brought forward, chiefly in speeches in Parliament from hon Members opposite or other Members. When we ask for other information to be placed, practically nothing is placed. The only information that we have had really are the charges in speeches here. Now, the hon Member suggests that there was a limitation on Shri Vishnu Sahai. There was no limitation at all except the legal limitation that he could not act as a court of law and summon people. Otherwise, he has given the broadest terms of reference to enquire into and ascertain the facts as to whether Shri Mathai had done anything improper during his service in regard to these various charges. Every single charge that was mentioned in this House has been taken up by Shri Vishnu Sahai, and as I mentioned in my note to you, Sir, there were three or four major charges.

The matter first came up because of the trust. Then it came up about the insurance premia and annuities. Then reference was made to certain property purchased in the Kulu Valley and certain remittances sent to his relatives. These are the four heads. He has enquired into them and submitted his report. And I do not understand how we can go on having enquiry after enquiry simply to please the hon Member opposite.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not wish to be factious. I want the Prime Minister to understand that personally I have no information in this matter, but I know that Members of Parliament were disinclined to offer whatever evidence they had to a Committee like the Vishnu Sahai Committee with attenuated functions. But

if there was a different kind of tribunal, then surely they would come forward. That is the impression I get. That being so, I would very much like to have an assurance from him that if that is so—he can take me at my word—he will go further into the matter and look into the proper state of things.

Mr. Speaker: It is hypothetical.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to assure the hon. Member that I have paid quite a good deal of attention to this matter. Naturally so. Apart from that, since he was working directly under me, indirectly I was very much interested in this matter. I have paid quite enough attention to this. I am sorry if any hon. Member who had some information was disinclined to produce it. I cannot myself see any such thing, because these are financial matters, bank books and other things. They may of course be there. But I really think it will be odd if hon. Members who have some information would not produce it but would want another Committee before they can do so.

Shri Vajpayee: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur joined this Trust when she was a Cabinet Minister and collected donations, from whom we are not told. In view of this, may I know if Government will consider the desirability of asking the Ministers not to associate themselves with private trusts, particularly of this nature?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Cabinet Ministers, as anybody else, have a perfect right to be trustees of charitable organisations. There is absolutely nothing to prevent them. Whether an organisation is charitable or not is another matter. In fact, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur did not join this Trust. She started it. She was the originator. In fact, she collected money for some two or three years before the Trust was started and then put it in this account. (Interruptions). The

question was whether I would issue directions to Ministers. Ministers should be careful, but I cannot tell them not to join a charitable trust. It is a very ordinary thing.

Shri Vajpayee: But Ministers should say from whom they get money, from whom they collect donations. Ministers are public servants.

Shri Tangamani: Why are the names not revealed?

Shri Vajpayee: Why anonymous donations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not understand this question. I can very well accept the statement that Ministers have to be very careful and all that. But why should Ministers not accept anonymous donations? This is the first time I have heard that a person should not accept anonymous donations. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the Mathai case to the Rajkumari 'case'.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: As far as I could make out from the Prime Minister's statement, this Committee had no power of verification. In view of the fact that the investment of Rs. 2-3 lakhs in shares and debentures, which has been stated by the Prime Minister, is of very great importance for coming to a conclusion whether to exonerate Shri Mathai or not, could we ask whether the Prime Minister will be pleased to place on the Table of the House at least that written statement given to him so that we can judge, even if he does not give us the report of the departmental inquiry committee?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I confess I do not understand this approach to this question. In the course of 11 or 12 years of service under me, this gentleman, Shri Mathai, gave me various pieces of information from time to time, sometimes at my instance when I enquired from him. Otherwise, I was not interested in his private affairs. When he came to me,

I naturally wanted to find out. I told him that I could not afford to pay him any big salary; at the most I could afford a Private Secretary in those days on, say, Rs. 100 or Rs. 150; I could not afford more. He said: 'I have got enough. I have got two or three lakhs which I have earned from various sources'. There the matter ended. I did not enquire further. Then when he asked me for permission to purchase this property in the Kulu Valley, I was interested and asked him: 'What is it going to cost you? Have you got investments?' It was at that time that he gave me that list of investments. Subsequently, again he showed me a list and I looked through it; I was not auditing it; I had a broad glance at it. Subsequently, when something else happened, I think probably when for the first time mention was made to me about this Trust, I asked him. It was on two or three occasions. I refreshed my memory about those things. It is not quite easy for me; there were odd bits of papers. No doubt they are somewhere. But at that time, this question did not arise in this form. It was merely for my satisfaction that I did it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: A few more supplementaries should be allowed. It is an important question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you to allow a few more questions. This is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There are some facts which are there which are not revealed.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Bifurcation on Education Ministry

*2321. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what considerations persuaded Government to bifurcate the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether any assessment of the working of this arrangement has been made; and

(c) what organisation brings about co-ordination between the two sections of the bifurcated Ministry of Education?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The old Ministry of Education and Scientific Research had grown considerably and comprised a very large variety of work. There were eighty sections in it. The work of these sections was varied. Apart from the purely educational side, there were scientific research and development comprising a large number of National Laboratories and Institutes, and technical education which dealt with a growing number of technical institutes and with the development of modern industry and technology. There were also various types of cultural activities, sports, athletics, etc. The Prime Minister considered all this work too heavy for one Ministry and decided to separate it into two. At present, the Ministry of Education consists of fifty-two sections and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs of thirty-five sections.

(b) No formal assessment has been made. The present arrangements have been working satisfactorily and are largely fulfilling the objectives in view.

(c) There is no special organisation for co-ordination. There are, however, Committees where both Ministries are represented, and close contact and mutual consultation are maintained.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Prime Minister discussed with the two concerned Ministers and ascertained what difficulties they have

faced during this one year in carrying out their responsibilities in the bifurcated Ministries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am constantly in touch with the two Ministers. I have not invited them to come and tell me what their difficulties are. The question did not arise. In fact, so far as I know, the two Ministries have been working satisfactorily and I have no particular information of any major difficulties.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that during the meetings of the Consultative Committees of these two Ministries on several occasions it has been felt that the bifurcation of this Ministry has caused considerable difficulty and does not conform to efficiency and efficacy of working?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is the first time I have heard that. Nobody has told me about it. The hon. Member talks about bifurcation of this Ministry, the so-called bifurcation of the Ministry as it existed before. It only came into existence in that form only because of the great personality of the late Maulana Azad, otherwise, these two were not together under one Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Prime Minister aware that at the Central Advisory Board of Education also it was pointed out that the separation of the Libraries from the Education Department as a result of splitting up of the Ministry was causing considerable difficulties to the educationists?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. lady Member is talking about the Library. Obviously, one cannot split the Library into two Libraries. It has to be one single Library. If it is one single library, it has to be under one single administration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not think my question has been understood. Libraries today are under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Libraries are

required by educationists all over, and educationists are feeling considerable difficulty because of this separation. There are other instances of that type. I am only asking whether the hon. Prime Minister has come to know that these difficulties have been expressed even in Central Advisory Board of Education.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not heard of that. I do not quite understand why educationists or anyone should not utilise fully the libraries. The library is for everybody, much more so for educationists. Every individual member of the public can go there easily. I do not understand why any difficulty should arise. I can understand that it is feasible to put the libraries under Education. Libraries deal with both aspects, not only educational but also cultural and so many others.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the importance of the subject may we know whether this Ministry will be kept in the Cabinet?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the subject.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister has neither Cabinet rank nor is a Minister of State.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to bifurcation and not to elevation.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Maulana Azad was in charge of the Ministry before as a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. Has Government got any proposal now to appoint another Minister in charge of Education from the Cabinet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Ministers who are in charge of Ministries are in full charge of the Ministries having the same powers and authority—whether they are Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State—with a right to attend Cabinet meetings. It is true that, to some extent, the subject counts an appointing a member of the Cabinet. But much more, it may also be due to other factors. Maulana Azad would have been in

the Cabinet whatever the subject had been given to him—or no subject at all. He would have been in the Cabinet. So, it is not at all a question of the subject being unimportant. There is no subject which is more important than education. There is no doubt about it. It is not lowering the status of education at all in that respect but rather concentrating more on it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the Prime Minister's attention has not been drawn to such an obvious anomaly as that the archaeological department is under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs while the National Archives is in the care of the Ministry of Education? There should be sometimes co-ordination between these things.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is quite right. There must be perfect co-ordination; and I do not say that there is no room for some slight adjustments etc. But, there must be complete co-ordination between the two departments he has mentioned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Prime Minister given any thought and consideration to the various factors brought out in the criticisms against this arrangement, both in Parliament as well as in certain editorials of leading papers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I try to keep pace with the newspapers; but, I feel I cannot read many papers. I have heard some criticisms as hon. Member said. But I really have not yet understood the justification for their criticism. It is easy to criticise and with justification to point out that this is the difficulty as the hon. Member opposite was saying. That I can understand and that applies to every Ministry. They have to be dovetailed to each other. Otherwise, there is a tendency for our Ministries to grow so big that it is rather difficult for the Ministers to keep in touch with the various activities.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme

*2311. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved to have Commonwealth Scholarships and fellowships for mutual assistance and technical training under the decision taken by the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September, 1958; and

(b) if so the nature of the scheme and the number of Indian scholars who will be given training by the Commonwealth countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Not yet. A Commonwealth Education Conference has been convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in July next to formulate a new programme of Commonwealth scholarships and fellowships and to review the existing arrangements for co-operation between the Commonwealth countries on all aspects of education.

Silver Dollar Exports from Tibet

*2322. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has restored the export of Silver Dollar from Tibet at the rate of Rs 3.31 whereas the Chinese official Dollar rate is Rs. 2.95; and

(b) if so, whether it has affected Indian trade adversely?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir. The position as far as we are aware is that the official rate of exchange of Chinese Silver Dollar is Rupees three. The Chinese charge two per cent

Commission if Dollars are converted into Rupee drafts payable at Calcutta. The official rate is thus reduced to Rs 2.94. The Indian Traders on the other hand accumulate dollars from sale proceeds of their goods converted at the rate of Rs 3.31 to 3.37 which is the market rate. The traders thus suffer loss when they reconvert accumulated dollars at the official rate by purchasing rupee drafts.

(b) It is usually difficult to isolate the effect of any one factor. But according to information available there was no marked decline in Indian trade with Tibet at least until the outbreak of the present disturbances.

तिब्बत में भारतीय

*२३२३ श्री आसुर क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने अथवा व्यापार के उद्देश्य से बहुत से भारतीय तिब्बत में रहते हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) क्या वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों को हाल में विद्रोह हो जाने के कारण हुई गड़बड़ में कोई कठिनाई सहनी पड़ी अथवा हानि उठानी पड़ी,

(घ) यदि हा तो कितने भारतीय मारे गये अथवा घायल हुए और उनको कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी,

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी सैनिकों ने भारतीय वाणिज्यदूतावास पर गोली चलाई थी जिससे एक बृद्ध कर्मचारी मारा गया,

(च) यदि हा, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है, और

(छ) इस सबब में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (बीकजी लक्ष्मी नैन) (क) और (ख). जी हा। कुछ भारतीय वहां हैं लेकिन तिब्बत में भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की संख्या के बारे में ठीक सूचना नहीं है। व्यापारियों के अलावा, लगातार क्षेत्र के कुछ मुसलमान और लामा, १९५४ के करार के पहले कुछ समय से तिब्बत में रह रहे हैं, इस करार के अनुसार तिब्बत क्षेत्र और भारत के बीच जाने के लिए प्रमाण-पत्रों या परमिटों के ले जाने की व्यवस्था है। हमारा प्रधान कोसलवास उनके पते और नामों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक हमें पता है वर्तमान उपद्रवों के दौरान में तो कोई भारतीय राष्ट्रिक मारा गया और न किसी की चोट आई। उनकी संपत्ति को किसी तरह की नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोई ब्योरेवार सूचना भी हमें अभी तक नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) से (च) भारत सरकार को जो रिपोर्टें मिली हैं उनके मुताबिक एक तिब्बती महिला गोलाबारी के दौरान में जख्मी हो जाने के कारण मर गई, यह महिला ल्हासा स्थित भारतीय प्रधान कोसलवाम में पार्श्वकारी का काम कर रही थी। स्थानीय अधिकारियों को उसकी मृत्यु की सूचना दे दी गई और उसके शव की अंत्येष्टि कर दी गई।

Sikkim Enclaves in Tibet

*२३२४. { Shri P. C. Borooah.
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there are three tiny bits of land in Central Tibet under the control of Sikkim Royal Family,

(b) what is the position of these enclaves regarding administrative control; and

(c) whether any restrictions have recently been imposed on the 800 citizens of these enclaves by the Chinese Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government of India, Maharaja of Sikkim owned some estates in the Tibet Region of China and has a personal representative to look after these. No revenue is derived by the Maharaja although he may be receiving butter, meat etc. from time to time from these estates.

(c) We have received no information of any additional restrictions having been placed on travel recently.

Charges against Official

*2325. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1327 on the 17th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any charges have been framed against the official concerned;

(b) if so, the nature of charges and when the enquiry is likely to be held; and

(c) whether the official concerned is being offered another senior post in another Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes;

(b) The charges have been served on the officer and he has been required to submit his written statement of defence on or before 15th May 1959 after which an inquiry into the charges to the extent necessary, will be held in accordance with the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955. Government do not consider it to be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the charges until the inquiry has been completed.

(c) The official is at present on leave. His name has, however, been

circulated for consideration by Ministries in which suitable vacancies exist.

Code of Efficiency and Welfare

*2326. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1005 on the 8th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the main features of the Code of Efficiency and Welfare.

(b) whether this Code is based on the discussions of the 16th Indian Labour Conference; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to enforce the said Code?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A copy of the preliminary draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 60].

(b) No.

(c) The steps to be taken to enforce the Code, if adopted by the Indian Labour Conference and finally accepted by Government, will be decided in due course.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*2327. { **Shri Anthony Pillai:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(a) whether the views of the State Governments were ascertained with regard to the extension of medical benefits to the families of the insured workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act; and

(b) the names of the States which have opposed such extension of medical benefits?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) None.

पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के धर्म-स्थान

*२३२८. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) पाकिस्तान में छटे सनातन धर्म मंदिरों, आर्य समाज मंदिरों और गुह्यारों की कितनी कितनी कीमत बैठती है,

(ख) सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से उनकी पवित्रता बनाये रखने के लिये क्या कोई आश्वासन प्राप्त कर लिया है, और

(ग) ये धर्म-स्थान आज वहाँ कहाँ तक आवास के कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बेन) (क) शिरोमणि गुह्यारा प्रबंधक कमेटी ने सिक्ख गुह्यारों और उनके साथ लगी चल और अचल संपत्ति के मूल्य का अनुमान लगभग ११ करोड़ रुपए लगाया है। सनातन धर्म और आर्य समाज मंदिरों के मूल्य का अनुमान प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ख) अगस्त, १९५३ में भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों के बीच जो करार हुआ था, उसके अनुसार, दोनों सरकारों को हर तरह का प्रयत्न करना है कि दोनों देशों में धार्मिक पूजा स्थानों की उचित रीति से रक्षा की जाय, उन्हें बनाए रखा जाय और उनकी पवित्रता कायम रखी जाय।

(ग) विभाजन के बाद से, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में अनधिकृत लोगों द्वारा हिन्दू सिक्ख देवस्थानों पर कब्जा करने के २४ मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है, जिनके बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है। लाहौर-स्थित देव समाज मंदिर और शीतला मंदिर के दो मामले में पाकिस्तान सरकार अनधिकृत लोगों को निकालने के लिए राजी हो गई है। अन्य मामलों के बारे में पाकिस्तान

सरकार के अंतिम उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पाइप और द्यूबों के निर्माण के कारखाने

*२३२९. { श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पाइप और द्यूबों के निर्माण के लिये और कारखाने स्थापित करने के प्रयत्न कर रही है, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाइप और द्यूबों तथा विशेष रूप से कन्ड्यूइट द्यूबों के निर्माण के लिये एक भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने भारत में एक बड़ा कारखाना स्थापित किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) और (ख) इस समय इस्पात के पाइपों और द्यूबों का निर्माण आठ फर्म और कन्ड्यूइट पाइपों तथा फिटिंगों का निर्माण ग्यारह फर्म करती हैं। तेल ले जाने के पाइप बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi)

*2330. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:
Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and
Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had originally proposed to charge market price of land prevailing at the time of raising structures plus development charges from allottees in Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi); and

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the basis for evaluating the property?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and
Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Staple Fibre

*2331. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale and production of staple fibre have been controlled by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the producers have submitted their stock returns after the enforcement of the control;

(d) whether price for various varieties of fibre has been fixed; and

(e) whether these are now sold at fixed rate?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For ensuring equitable distribution;

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir.

Film Finance Corporation

*2332. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rami Beddy:
Shri Kodliyan:
Shri J. R. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of setting up a Film Finance Corporation to give effective help to the film industry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the Film Finance Corporation for the year 1959-60. The Corporation will be set up under the Ministry of Finance who are working out the details.

Negotiations for New Plants

*2333. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Nagaraja Rao, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, visited Europe to hold discussions with the European Governments in regard to the setting up of new plants;

(b) if so, whether he has since submitted his report;

(c) whether the report has been examined by the Government; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the report alongwith the decisions taken thereon will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Dr. Nagaraja Rao's and Shri Ghei's deputation overseas was to progress certain projects in respect of which negotiations were continuing. Further action is being taken wherever necessary in light of these discussions.

(d) Does not arise.

सामान्य चुनाव

*२३३४. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने भारत सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया है कि सारे देश का ध्यान और शक्ति विकास योजनाओं पर ही केन्द्रित रखने के उद्देश्य से अगले सामान्य चुनाव कम से कम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक स्थगित कर दिये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी देवन) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम नहीं

कि इस बारे में मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश से कोई पत्र आया हो। परन्तु जाहिर होता है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण के दौरान में जो कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था इस विषय में अपनी जाती राय प्रकट की थी।

(ख) ऐसी कोई तजवीज सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है और न ही उस पर गौर किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Eviction of a Tenant

*2325. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 11th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the private individual allotted a Government requisitioned house for running a hotel on a rent of Rs. 1,200 p.m. has been evicted; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

The premises No. 1, Man Singh Road, New Delhi were leased by the owner, Nawab Sir Mohammed Akbar Khan of Hoti, to Shri J. E. da Fonesca for five years, in the first instance, in December, 1939. These premises were requisitioned by Government in September 1941 for use as a residence for a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. It was, however, later decided to allow Shri Fonesca, who had been running a boarding house in the premises, to continue to run the establishment. Accordingly, an agreement permitting him to retain the premises for one year was executed. The agreement provided that the Government would have the right to allot accommodation in the establishment and to

fix the amount of payment to be made by such allottees.

2. A number of Government officers and members of the Diplomatic Corps have been staying in the establishment and the Government have been considering the question of renewal of the lease with Shri Fonesca. The property in question has been acquired by the Ministry of Rehabilitation under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and that Ministry have been proposing its sale by auction. However, this Ministry is also considering purchasing the property and the question of continuance of Shri Fonesca's lease is also under review.

Eviction of Squatters

*2326. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, to evict squatters in public premises in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) In 153 cases show cause notices have been served upto 15th April, 1959 by the estate officers in Delhi and New Delhi under Section 4(1) of the Act. In 6 cases out of these, orders of eviction have also been served under Section 5(1) of the Act. The other cases are being processed further in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) Two houses in New Delhi have been vacated after receipt of show cause notices.

"बड़ा होती"

*२३३७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री २३ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताते

की कृपा करके कि विपत जाओ में चीनी
सैनिकों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सिविल सीमावर्ती
क्षेत्र में स्थित बड़ा होती के पठार तथा अन्य
स्थानों पर जो कब्जा कर लिया था, उसके
बारे में चीनी प्राधिकारियों से जो बातचीत
चल रही थी उसका इस बीच क्या परिणाम
निकला है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य उदयश्री (बोमती
सखी बेलन) इस विषय पर चीनियों के
साथ जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उस पर अभी
तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। यह निश्चय
हुआ कि बाद में बातचीत कर से जारी को
जाए।

Village Housing Projects

4229. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the number of Village Housing Projects proposed to be allotted to Punjab during 1959-60 and for the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The number of villages allotted to Punjab for setting up of Village Housing Projects during 1959-60 is 120 (including 60 allotted to them in the previous years) The allocation for the Plan period is 200 villages.

Mahatma Gandhi's Writings

4230. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the names of the States which have set up advisory bodies so far for collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Committees for collecting material for inclusion in the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Employees in Cement Factories

4231. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state the estimated number of employees in cement factories in India as on the 31st March, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information as on the 31st March 1958 is not yet available. The average daily employment during the year 1957 was 24,952.

Export of Handloom Cloth

4232. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 400 on the 25th November, 1958 and state the result achieved during 1959-60 far due to implementation of the scheme to increase the export of handloom cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is yet too early to assess the results.

Community Radio Receiver Sets

4233. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to the installation of Community radio receiver sets in villages in the States (State-wise)?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 61].

Kingsway Refugee Camp, Delhi

4234 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Padam Deo:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 379 on the 25th November, 1958, and state the further progress made in meeting the demands of the residents of the Kingsway Refugee Camp in Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Rent of the tenements has been reduced from Rs. 10 per month to Rs 8.50 nP per month

Cottage Industries in Punjab

4235 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Punjab Government for the development of Cottage Industries in Punjab during 1958-59;

(b) whether it has been utilised in full; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The following amounts were sanctioned to the Punjab Government for the development of cottage industries during 1958-59:—

Industry	Amount sanctioned Rs. in lakhs
Handicrafts .	3 86* (upto 17-2-59)
Sericulture .	1.74 (upto 12-3-59)
Handloom .	{ 4 03 ** (upto 4-3-59) 1.57† (Do)
Khadi-Traditional and Ambar	0 58‡ (upto 31-12-58)
Village Industries .	6 28‡ (Do.)

*Includes revalidation of old sanctions and technical approval for new schemes.

**Technical approval for new scheme only.

†Expenditure incurred by the State Government on continuation schemes.

‡The Khadi and Village Industries Commission disbursed these amounts to the Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(b) and (c) The final position is not yet known. All the schemes are in progress. Generally, the details of

utilization and progress are made available a few months after the end of the financial year. The State Government is hopeful that the sanctions would be utilized in full.

Training-cum-Production Units in Bombay

4236. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to start training-cum-production units in Bombay; and

(b) if so, when and location thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The following is the only direct Central Government scheme in Bombay State involving training-cum-production:—

Surgical Instrument Factory, Bombay. This Centre is expected to start functioning shortly.

Import of Telephone Equipment

4237. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of telephone equipments imported into India during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the value of telephone instruments exported to foreign countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The value of Telephone instruments and parts imported during 1958-59 (April '58-January '59) was of the order of Rs. 69,55,000.

(b) No Telephone instruments were exported during 1958-59. The value of parts of telephone instruments exported during 1958-59 (April '58-January '59) was, however, of the order of Rs. 5,000.

All India Handicrafts Board

4230. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the All India Handicrafts Board held during 1958-59; and

(b) the decisions taken at these meetings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 62]

Migration from Pakistan

4239. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for migration certificates received during the first quarter of the year 1959 in the office of the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca; and

(b) how many of these applicants have since been granted migration certificates?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 1,515

(b) 366 upto 31st March, 1959

Naga Hostiles

4240. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga hostiles who have surrendered during the first quarter of the year 1959;

(b) the number of Naga prisoners released during the above period; and

(c) the quantity of arms surrendered by them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) .. 1979.
(b) .. 108.
(c) .. 306.

Institute of Nuclear Research, Bombay

4241. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any request from the Bombay Government for approval of scheme for setting up Institute of Nuclear Research at Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No such request has been received.

Export Trade Promotion Organisation

4242. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the countries in which organisations to promote export of Indian goods have been set up so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Only one organisation to promote export of Indian goods has been set up at Frankfurt (West Germany).

Competent Officers

4243. **Shri M. C. Jain:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Competent Officers appointed by the Central Government under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951;

(b) whether all of them were members from permanent service;

(c) if so, what office was held by each of them before their appointment as Competent Officers; and

(d) how many of them are Law Graduates and how many are not Law Graduates?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only the Competent Officer Delhi is appointed by the Central Government. Those functioning in other States are appointed by the State Governments.

(b) The Competent Officer, Delhi was a permanent member of the Punjab Civil Service (Judicial).

(c) The last office held by him was of District and Sessions Judge.

(d) He is a Law Graduate.

Loans and Grants to Colonies in Punjab

4244 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the total loan and grants given to different refugee colonies constructed after partition in Punjab under various heads, so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No loans and grants are given to the colonies as such. Loans and grants are sanctioned to the State Governments for distribution to individual displaced persons or for their benefit in respect of approved schemes.

Minimum Wages for Road Transport Workers

4245 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether any wages have been prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for road transport workers,

(b) if so, the rates of wages prescribed by the Central and State Governments giving in each case the dates of publications in the concerned Gazette,

(c) whether Government have fixed minimum wages under the above Act in Manipur; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Information regarding the rates notified is contained in the Annual Reports on the working of the Act for the years ending 1953, 1954 and 1955, published by the Labour Bureau, Simla, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Information regarding the dates of publications in the concerned Gazette is not available.

(c) No.

(d) No action has been taken in Manipur Territory in view of Section 3(1A) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as there are less than one thousand employees in this employment in Manipur.

Residential Flats in Indra Market, Delhi

4246 Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) what is the price fixed for two-roomed and three-roomed residential flats in Indra Market, Subzi-mandi, Delhi, and

(b) whether the above flats are allottable at present?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) The price of the residential flats in Indra Market is above Rs 10,000 each and are, therefore, not allottable.

Commercial Flats in Indra Market, Delhi

4247 Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of commercial flats constructed in Indra Market, Subzi-mandi, Delhi; and

(b) whether these flats are now ready for allotment?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The number of flats (commercial and residential) in Indra Market is 58. Of these 25 have been allotted. 12 have been disposed of and the remaining 19 are likely to be disposed of soon.

Indra Market, Delhi

4248. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial flats are being used as residential flats by the refugees in Indra Market, Subzi-
mandi, Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 28 commercial flats have been constructed in Indra Market. Of these 12 have been sold under the Compensation Scheme. Government have no information whether these flats are being used for residential purposes. It is no longer concerned with the matter. One flat has been allotted and the remaining 15 vacant flats are likely to be disposed of soon.

Allotment of Shops in Indra Market, Delhi

4249. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some shopkeepers already having their own shops elsewhere have been allotted shops in Indra Market, Subzi-
mandi, Delhi; and

(b) whether any protest has been received from the shopkeepers there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Complaints were received that some of the persons, who had been allotted shops in this market, had their own shops elsewhere in Delhi. On enquiry these were found to be incorrect except,

that in one case an allottee was found to be an employee in a firm in Jaipur. His allotment was cancelled.

"

Rules under Minimum Wages Act

4250. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any draft amendments to the rules framed by the Central Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been published;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) when such amendments are likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes. Draft amendments to Rule 23 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 have been published in August 1958.

(c) The amendments will be finalised as early as possible.

Labour Appeals

4251. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how many appeals by employers and by employees have been preferred to the Supreme Court against awards or decisions given by Industrial Labour Tribunals or Labour Courts since the adoption of the Code of Discipline by the 16th Indian Labour Conference;

(b) in how many cases was the Government able to persuade the concerned appellants to withdraw such appeals; and

(c) how many of these appeals have been preferred by employers in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Wages of Reserve Pool Mazdoor

4252 Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state.

(a) what is the daily rate at which the reserve pool mazdoor under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme at each of the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is paid?

- (i) on days he is granted leave with pay,
- (ii) when he is granted a festival holiday with pay;
- (iii) when he is assigned time rate work, and
- (iv) when his minimum guarantee of 21 days wages is calculated, and

(b) if the rate of pay varies at any one port for the four above stated purposes, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 63]

Dock Labour Boards

4253 Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) what categories of workmen have been brought under listing schemes by the Dock Labour Boards at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) how many workers have been listed in each of such categories,

(c) when the process of listing commenced for each category at each port, and

(d) when it was completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 64]

Decasualisation scheme for Dock Workers

4254 Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any draft schemes for the decasualisation of the dock workers under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act have been published for the Ports of Cochin, Vizagapatnam and Kandla;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what steps Government have taken to finalise the said schemes, and

(d) when it is proposed to implement such schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Draft Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes for the ports of Cochin and Vizagapatnam only have been published. No Scheme for Kandla has been prepared.

(b) On 2nd June, 1958

(c) and (d) Comments received have been examined and the Schemes are likely to be finalised shortly.

Absenteeism in Industrial Establishments

4255. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) the instructions relating to the definition of absenteeism which have been given to the employers to enable them to submit their returns for ascertaining the rate of absenteeism in industrial establishments for the purpose of publication in the Indian Labour Gazette,

(b) whether the definition of absenteeism for such returns has been amended in the light of the comments made by the Rege Labour Investigation Committee; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that industrial employers submit returns on absenteeism based on a uniform definition of

what constitutes absenteeism irrespective of whether there is in vogue a monthly system or a permanent leave reserve system?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The instructions issued to employers regarding absenteeism are that a worker, who reports for any part of a shift, is to be considered as present. A worker is to be considered scheduled to work when the employer has work available and the employee is aware of it, and when the employer has no reason to expect, well in advance, that the employee will not be available for work at the specified time. The following examples will illustrate the application of this principle. An employee on a regularly scheduled vacation should not be considered as scheduled to work or absent. The same is true during an employer ordered lay-off. On the other hand, an employee who requests time off at other than a regular vacation period should be considered as absent from scheduled work until he returns, or until it is determined that the absence will be of such duration that his name is removed from the list of active employees. After this date, he should be considered as neither scheduled to work nor absent. Similarly an employee who quits without notice should be considered as absent from scheduled work until his name is dropped from the active list. If a strike is in progress, workers on strike should be considered as neither scheduled to work nor absent, since data on time lost because of strikes is collected by other means.

(b) The definition of absenteeism adopted in the *proforma* is the same as recommended by the Rege Committee in its main report.

(c) Yes.

Employees' State Insurance Act

4256. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) at what centres in each State are medical benefits being provided

for the members of the family of the workers insured under the Employees' State Insurance Act;

(b) when such extension of medical benefits to the family members of the insured workers will be made effective in other States; and

(c) which States have not as yet agreed to cooperate in extending medical benefits to the families of the insured workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) (i) Andhra Pradesh: Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Chittivasa, Nellimarla, Eluru, Vijayawada, Mangalagiri and Guntur.

(ii) Assam: Gauhati, Tinsukhia, Makum, Dhubri and Dibrugarh.

(iii) Bihar: Patna, Monghyr, Katiहार and Samastipur.

(iv) Madhya Pradesh: Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Burhanpur, Ujjain and Ratlam.

(v) Mysore: Bangalore.

(vi) Punjab: Ambala, Amritsar (Chhehrata and Verka), Batala, Bhilwani, Jagadhri, Abdullapur (Yamunanagar), Jullundur and Ludhiana.

(vii) Rajasthan: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali-Marwar, Bhilwara, Beawar and Sawai-Madhopur.

(b) Most of the remaining areas are likely to be covered during the current year and the rest before the close of the 2nd Plan period.

(c) All State Governments have agreed in principle.

Steering Committee on Wages for Industrial Workers

4257. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how often and when the tripartite Steering Committee on Wages for industrial workers has met;

(b) what are the conclusions reached or recommendations made by this Committee;

(c) by what time the Steering Committee is expected to complete its task; and

(d) what progress has been made in setting up the machinery for carrying out the wage census?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On 8th December 1957, 24th February 1958 and 19th September 1958.

(b) The group has undertaken investigations on various subjects, but has not yet made any specific recommendations, except in regard to certain investigations like (1) the conduct of the Wage Census, (2) Family Budget Enquiries and (3) the pattern of absenteeism among the colliery workers.

(c) The Steering Group is a standing advisory body. It determines the priorities of its work and its manner of working. Report on completion of each task undertaken will be submitted to Government.

(d) The field staff is already in position. Data have been collected from 2/3 of the sample establishments selected for the wage census.

Dock Labour Boards

4258. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Labour and Employment advised the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to revise the conditions of service of stevedore workers on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the Report submitted by Shri P. C. Chaudhuri; and

(b) if so, the extent to which each of the said Dock Labour Boards have accepted and implemented the recommendation on each item of the

said decision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, to the extent practicable as regards corresponding categories of Dock Workers.

(b) The position is as under:—

Recommendation made	Extent of Implementation
(i) P.T.O. concession.	This has been granted by the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay and Calcutta. The matter is under consideration of the Madras Dock Labour Board.
(ii) Provident Fund and Gratuity.	The recommendation has been implemented by the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay and Madras. The question does not arise in the case of Calcutta where the Piece Rate Scheme has not been introduced.
(iii) Leave facilities.	Leave facilities liberalised already by the Bombay and Madras Dock Labour Boards. The Calcutta Dock Labour Board has accepted the recommendation which will be implemented soon.
(iv) & (v). Shifts and attendance allowance.	The recommendations implemented by all the three Dock Labour Boards.

Government of India Press, New Delhi

4259. { Pandit Thakur Das
Bhargava:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, the workers employed in second and third shifts are not rotated with workers employed in day shifts;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) what are the terms and conditions of workers employed in second and third shifts as compared to the workers in the day shift;

(d) whether it is a fact that continuous night duty by staff employed in second and third shifts affects their health;

(e) whether it is a fact that some workers have been continuously working in the third shift for more than six months; and

(f) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). No. The workers are liable to work in any shift and are normally rotated subject to requirements and suitability.

(c) The terms and conditions of employment of all workers are the same, except that the workers in the second and the third shifts have to put in less hours of work.

(d) No. It is not considered that night shift duty affects the health of workers as such shifts are practised in various industries. The hours of work are also less.

(e) Normally not; but, there are some cases in which the employees have been retained in the third shift for longer periods at their own request.

(f) There is no need for any general action to be taken. If there are any individual cases requiring consideration they will be looked into.

National Instruments Ltd.

4260. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the fulfilment of the target of production in the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The target of production for 1958-59 was Rs. 44.67 lakhs in value. The actual production was Rs. 44.12 lakhs. The target was thus very nearly achieved. The small shortfall was mainly due to reduction in prices of some of the instruments in respect of which the value of production fell short of the values set in the target even though the quantity of production was higher than the target.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

4261. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Kistalya:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 328 on the 29th November, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of amending the Articles of Association of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mountaineering Foundation

4262. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 671 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has since been formed for conducting a survey of Mount Everest;

(b) if so, whether survey work has started; and

(c) if not, when the survey work will start?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Foundation has not so far been formed.

(b) and (c). The Government of Nepal have agreed to reserve Mount Everest for an Indian Expedition in 1960. It is learnt from the Sponsoring Committee of the Indian Expedition to Mount Everest that since there is not much time left for making preparations for the attempt to scale Mount Everest in 1960, it may not be possible for them to undertake a preliminary reconnaissance survey of the Everest region in 1959.

Industrial Estates

4263. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1627 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the final decision regarding the revised allocation for Industrial Estates for the Second Five Year Plan period has been taken; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has since been decided that the expenditure on Industrial Estates during the Second Plan period should not exceed Rs. 11.00 crores.

Indian Traders in Tibet

4264. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 on the 16th December, 1958 and state the further progress made in settling by negotiation with the Government of the People's Republic of China, difficulties in the payment of prices and other matters which are faced by the Indian traders in Tibet?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The matter has been engaging attention but there have been no fresh developments since then to report.

Industrial Survey of Delhi

4265. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1618 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether necessary budget provision for undertaking industrial survey of the Union Territory of Delhi has been made;

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made; and

(c) whether the survey work has been started?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). Necessary budget provision has been made for staff and equipment etc. required for undertaking an industrial survey of the Union Territory of Delhi during 1959-60.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

Collection of Gandhiji's Writings

4266. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings; and

(b) at what stage is the question of publishing these writings?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Most of Gandhiji's writings upto 1927 and a large number of speeches and letters have been collected.

(b) The first two volumes of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi have been published in English and Hindi; the third volume in English will soon be sent to the press and the Hindi version of it is in hand.

ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसन्धान

४२६७. { श्री भक्त बर्मान :
श्री बी० बं० सर्वा :
श्री राय कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या प्रश्नान संघी ३ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रत्यारहित प्रश्न संख्या ८२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसन्धान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक यह पूरा हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : चेकोस्लोवाकिया के विशेषज्ञों ने हमारे विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से काश्मीर के गुलमर्ग-अफरवाट का जो सर्वे किया था उसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) के दोनों सिरे और अफरवाट पर टाप प्रयोगशाला और गुलमर्ग में बेस प्रयोगशाला के स्थान निश्चित कर दिये गये हैं। जम्मु और काश्मीर सरकार प्रयोगशालाएँ और रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) बनाने के लिये भूमि प्राप्त करने को राजी हो गई है ; यह भूमि धनु शक्ति आयोग के लिये ली जायेगी।

२. बेस प्रयोगशाला के लिये विस्तृत नक्शे और विवरण बनाये जा चुके हैं और निर्माण कार्य के लिये टेन्डर मागे गये हैं। आशा है कि यह काम जून में शुरू होकर इस वर्ष में ही पूरा हो जायेगा।

३. रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) के निर्माणात्मक नमूने निश्चित करने के लिये और तकनीकी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, यह सूचना उस क्षेत्र में बर्फ की गहराई और वायु की गति तथा विषा के बारे में होगी। सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित और यातायात को नियमित करने की दृष्टि से नियम और विनियम बनाने के लिये जर्मनी और स्विट्जरलैंड जैसे देशों में लागू ऐसे ही नियमों की प्रतियाँ मंगाई गई हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इसकी लागत और विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च का मोटा

अनुमान लगाने के लिये कुछ विदेशी कर्मों से लिखा पट्टी की गई है। प्रारम्भिक सूचना के इकट्ठा हो जाने के बाद उस पर विचार करके टेन्डर मागे जायेंगे। चूँकि गुलमर्ग और अफरवाट क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्य का मौसम छः महीने का होता है इसलिये रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) को बनाने में करीब तीन वर्ष लग जायेंगे।

४. टाप प्रयोगशाला बनाने का काम रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) के बन जाने के बाद शुरू किया जायेगा क्योंकि तब ही रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) के द्वारा इमारतों सामान और कामगरो को ले जाना सम्भव हो सकेगा। रजोमार्ग (रोपवे) द्वारा चार यात्रो अथवा ५०० किलोग्राम बोझ ले जाया जा सकेगा।

Substitutes for Steel and Cement in Building Construction

4268. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 13 on the 17th November, 1958 and state the further progress since made with regard to the use of substitutes for steel and cement in the execution of building projects by the Central and State Governments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The National Buildings Organisation have addressed all the State Governments and Central Government Ministries concerned requesting them to carry out the necessary assessment in this regard. Details of the assessment have not been received so far.

Civic Amenities in Bharat Nagar, Delhi

4269. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1284 on the 11th December, 1958, and state the further progress made so far in providing street lighting, water mains, roads, drainage etc. in Bharat Nagar, a rehabilitation colony in Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The road and drainage improvement works have since been completed. The work of providing street lighting and internal water supply which is being executed by the Corporation of Delhi is in progress.

N.E.S. Blocks and C.D. Projects in Orissa

4270. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 11th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the evaluation officer appointed to examine the progress of development works in N.E.S. Blocks and Community Development Projects in Orissa State has since been examined; and

(b) whether a copy of this Report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). All the Evaluation Officers including the Evaluation Officer in Orissa collect data about the working of the Community Development programmes in some of the selected Blocks. These data are utilized in the preparation of the All India Evaluation Reports, copies of which are circulated among Members of Parliament and are also available in the Library of the House. State-wise Evaluation Reports are not prepared at present.

Doll Industry

4271. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 140 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of doll industry has since been received from the Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, whether any allocation has now been made to Orissa for the development of this cottage industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Code of Discipline in Industry

**4272. { Shri Pangarkar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state the number of cases of breaches of the Code of Discipline in Industry which have been reported to the Union Government during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 235.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Bombay

4273. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in Bombay State still left to be covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) when the scheme will be extended to all the districts of Bombay State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About 3,41,500 workers.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is likely to be extended to the other centres in Bombay as under:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) 9 centres with an insurable population of about 1,97,000 employees. | During the year 1959 |
| (ii) 41 centres with an insurable population of 1,30,000 employees. | During the year 1960. |
| (iii) The remaining centres with an insurable population of about 14,500 employees. | During the Third Five Year Plan period. |

Kashmir

4274 { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is constructing new roads in the border area of Jammu and Kashmir, making encroachments on State territory and doing other acts including intensification of vicious propaganda on the Radio, and

(b) if so, the nature of action to be taken for keeping peace in the Kashmir area?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) Reports have appeared in the Pakistan Press about new roads under construction in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and in the vicinity of the border between West Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir. To the extent that construction of such roads increases the military potential of Pakistan in Kashmir, it would be a violation of the Cease-Fire Agreement. This matter is being examined.

Apart from the roads constructed in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the very presence of Pakistan authorities and their activities, in the area of Jammu and Kashmir they continue to occupy by force, constitute an unlawful encroachment on the State territory.

Pakistan continues its subversive radio and other propaganda and sabotage activities from its base in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

(b) There is no threat to peace from our side of the cease-fire line. Pakistan violations of the Cease Fire Agreement are reported by the Gov-

ernment of India to the U.N. Chief Military Observer and, where necessary, protests are also lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Water for Tilaknagar (Delhi)

4275 Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of filtered water to the residents of Tilaknagar in Delhi was disrupted on the 14th February, 1959 due to the failure of the pumping machinery,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that nearly 2,500 residents of Tilaknagar did not get filtered water on the 14th February, 1959 and inadequate quantity of water was supplied on the 15th February, 1959,

(c) if so, the causes thereof, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to supply filtered water regularly in future?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c) Filtered water supply in Tilak Nagar, Delhi, failed at 4-30 P.M. on the 1st February, and again at 3-30 P.M. on the 17th February, 1959. Supply was restored in the morning of the 3rd February and in the afternoon of the 18th February, 1959. Water is supplied from a tube-well worked by power obtained through a diesel engine generating set. In the first instance, the failure was occasioned by some defect in the diesel set and in the second, by the breakage of a shaft inside the well.

(d) A second pumping set has been purchased as a stand-by, for use in the event of any future mechanical failure. Besides, arrangements for piped water supply to the area are already in progress and the laying of water mains is expected to be completed shortly.

Incursions into Jammu and Kashmir

4576. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ayyakannu:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of incursions which have taken place in the border territory of Jammu and Kashmir during 1958-59;

(b) the number of persons killed and the loss in property suffered;

(c) the number of cases about which United Nations' observers were informed; and

(d) the result of inquiry by them in each case?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 65]

दिल्ली में तिनेमा के मैटिनी शो पर प्रतिबन्ध

4267. { श्री भक्त बर्हान :
श्री बाजपेयी :
श्री प्र० चं० देव :
श्री सं० चं० मेहता :
श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन दिल्ली में दोपहर और दोपहर बाद रियायती दरों पर चलने वाले तिनेमा शो पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा था उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने ४ मई, १९५९

से एक आज्ञा जारी कर दी है जिसके अनुसार रविवार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अधिसूचित अन्य छुट्टियों को छोड़ कर बाकी दिनों में १८ वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति दोपहर तथा मैटिनी-तिनेमा शो में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकेंगे ।

मोटर परिवहन कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तें

4268. { श्री भक्त बर्हान :
श्री काशी नाथ पांडे :

क्या अन्न और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५०६ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मोटर परिवहन कर्मचारियों की काम की शर्तों को विनियमित करने के बारे में विधान बनाने के लिये जो प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन थी उसके बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री बाबिब जाली) : मोटर परिवहन कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों, स्ट्रेडमोवर, और मोटरटाइम से संबंधित जिन मामलों में कर्मचारियों और नियोजकों के प्रतिनिधियों में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका, उनकी जांच हो चुकी है और राज्य सरकारों की राय ली जा रही है ।

कृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना

4269. { श्री भक्त बर्हान :
श्री सरन पाण्डे :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ३ मार्च, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में एक कृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के विशेषज्ञों के दल ने इस बीच अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(क) यदि हा, तो इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जलम बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, अभी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Dandakaranya Scheme Project

4280. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received from the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment in the Dandakaranya Scheme Project;

(b) if so, what is the number of applications under each category, and

(c) how many applications are from the persons outside the project area?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Scheduled Castes 283

(ii) Scheduled Tribes 37

(c) 266.

Export of Bones

4281. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 243 answered on the 13th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the committee which had been set up by Government to make detailed investigation of the problems relating to the collection and utilisation of bones for export has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decisions of Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the free export of bone products have been considered and it has been decided that the present ban on these exports should continue. The other recommendations are still under examination.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

4282. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Cottage Industry and Small Scale Industry Schemes have been implemented in Chini area of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the cost of the industries and the results achieved, and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Department to modernise the primitive cottage industries of the Chini area of Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) According to existing procedure, necessary funds in respect of the various approved schemes for the development of Cottage and Small industries are placed at the disposal of the Himachal Pradesh Administration. It is for the latter to decide the location of the units etc. in the various parts of the Territory. During the last three years, the following amounts were placed at the disposal of the Himachal Pradesh Administration for implementing schemes for the development of cottage and small industries:—

Name of Industry	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Khadi	21,404	17,759	2,058
Village Industry	2,220	11,700	79,010
Sericulture	25,425	88,560	55,550
Handicrafts	36,750		
Small Scale Industries	2,41,019	3,61,987	7,32,420
Small Scale Industries (Block Loans)	75,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
Handloom	17,360	7,338	17,000

According to information received from the Himachal Pradesh Administration, so far, one training centre in weaving was started at Chini in Mahasu District in the year 1953.

(b) Expenditure on the centre since its establishment has been Rs. 65,594 and eighteen persons have so far been trained at this centre. At present, 9 trainees are undergoing training.

(c) The Himachal Pradesh Administration has reported that the Chini area is quite rich in wool, and wool spinning and weaving forms an important subsidiary occupation for the local people. It was, therefore, considered advisable to start a training centre for imparting training in improved methods of weaving and spinning. Apart from this, the following schemes are also proposed to be implemented in the area during the current financial year:—

1. Production Centre for Namdas & Gudmas.
2. Production Centre for Manufacture of Druggets.
3. Conversion of throw-shuttle looms into fly-shuttle looms.
4. Introduction of improved Kalupati Ghani on the basis of common facility-cum-production centre.
5. A mobile demonstration-cum-training centre in Wool Spinning.

Under the Social Welfare Schemes, there is also a proposal for starting two training centres—one in Weaving & Spinning, and another in Leather Work during the Current financial year.

It has also been proposed by the Himachal Pradesh Administration that a thorough survey of the Handicraft industries in the territory may be carried out with a view to explore the possibility of further development of such industries. The proposal is under the consideration of the All India Handicrafts Board.

F Division of C.P.W.D.

4232. { Shri Eastwar Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what is the work-load on F Division of the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether this work-load justifies the existence of this Division; and

(c) if not, whether there is any Proposal to merge this Division with any other Division?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri H. C. Reddy): (a) The work-load of this Division is about Rs. 40 lakhs per year.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Co-operative Factories

4234. { Shri Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative sugar factories, textile factories and other industrial undertakings run on co-operative basis, which have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act by the Central Government yearwise and State-wise since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any exemptions like Income-Tax etc. are given to these co-operative factories; and

(c) the pattern of financial assistance which is given to them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 66].

(b) Broadly speaking, the income of a Co-operative Society is exempt from income-tax under section 14(3) of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922. Similarly, under section 14(4) of the said Act, tax is not payable by an assessee who is a member of a Co-operative Society in respect of any dividends received by him from the Society.

(c) Central assistance to Co-operative sugar factories is in the nature of loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of Co-operative sugar factories. According to the present pattern of assistance, Central assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs per factory is given subject to a matching contribution from promoters and members of these Co-operative enterprises.

In so far Co-operative Spinning Mills are concerned, assistance is given from the Cess Fund to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of such spinning mills.

Import of Czech Films

4285. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence for Rs. 50,000 has been granted for the import of 90,000 feet of Czech exposed films during October, 1958 to March, 1959;

(b) whether the length of films is calculated on the basis of 37 Naya Paise per running foot; and

(c) the length of Czech film to be imported during the period April-September, 1959?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A Custom Clearance Permit without Exchange Control Copy was issued to M/s. Czechoslovak State Film in India for importing 90,000 ft. of exposed films. For Customs purposes, the value was taken to be Rs. 50,000.

(c) No licence is proposed to be issued during the period April-September, 1959.

Manufacture of Watches

4286. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of six firms whose proposals are attractive for the manufacture of watches in India;

(b) whether Government have considered the location of such factories; and

(c) what centres are now under contemplation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). It is too early to name the firms, as their schemes are under consideration. Location also will be decided by the parties concerned after government have accorded approval to any of their schemes.

Electric Meters

4287. Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether electric meters are manufactured in India; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to manufacture the same?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A. C. single phase electricity house service meters are at present, manufactured in India.

(b) The targets of production by 1960-61 for single phase meters is 1 million nos. and 1,15,000 nos. (both per annum) for polyphase meters. There are at present, five firms manufacturing single phase house service meters with a total capacity of 3,34,000 nos. per year and licences have been issued for an additional capacity, of

2,80,000 nos. per year. A capacity of 1,78,000 nos. has been approved for grant of licences but formal licences have not been issued.

There are no firms producing polyphase meters at present. Applications received from two firms for manufacture of polyphase meters have been approved for a total capacity of 60,000 nos but formal licences have not been issued.

Burmese Employees in India

4283 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any unabsorbed Burmese employees in India, and

(b) if so, what is their number?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The information is not available

Fertiliser Factory in Andhra Pradesh

4289. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri E Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed by the Centre to advise a suitable place for the location of a Fertiliser Factory, has visited Andhra Pradesh during this month,

(b) if so, whether they have submitted their report in regard to the location of the factory in Andhra Pradesh,

(c) the recommendations of the Committee, and

(d) the action taken thereon by the Centre?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d) The Technical Committee has not so far submitted any report to Government in regard to the location of a fertiliser factory in Andhra

Pradesh. Members of the Committee visited the state during the months of March and April, 1959 and the data collected by them are under their examination.

Publication of Import and Export Rules in Hindi

4290. Shri Bhakti Darshan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been made for the publication of import-export rules in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No suggestion for the publication of export rules in Hindi has so far been received. A few suggestions were, however, received for the publication of the Red-Book containing six-monthly import policy in Hindi.

(b) The suggestions were examined but it was not found possible to accept them.

National Programme of Music

4291 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred in connection with the National Programme of Music during 1958-59 by All India Radio, and

(b) whether the programme will continue during the next year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kekar): (a) and (b) The National Programme of Music has now become an established feature of A.I.R. programmes. It is not feasible to calculate the precise figure of expenditure on it as it forms an integral part of the entire programme expenditure of all the Stations of A.I.R. which relay the programme.

Litigation Expenditure on Berubari Case

4292. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount spent by the Government of India on Lawyers' fees and other incidental expenses in defending the Berubari Case in the Calcutta High Court instituted by Prof. Nirmal Bose?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): An expenditure of about Rs. 3,840 as lawyer's fees and a further sum of about Rs. 450 on other charges is anticipated.

**Conciliation Officers (Central)
Dhanbad**

4293. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed before Conciliation Officers (Central), I and II at Dhanbad during the year 1958; and

(b) the number of cases in which negotiations failed during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Conciliation Officer (Central) I—312 cases; Conciliation Officer (Central) II—259 cases.

(b) 95.

Class IV Employees

4294. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to replace the present system of employing Class IV employees (peons and Jamadars) in the Central Government;

(b) if so, how the matter stands and the number of persons involved;

(c) what are the broad features of the proposed scheme; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to properly utilise the present employees by making them useful for

other suitable jobs in the Government offices?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The existing system of peons in personal attendance on officers or separately attached to sections is proposed to be replaced by a messenger service system. Messengers will be pooled for convenient blocks and their work organised on a systematic basis.

The new system is being tried in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Defence and the Planning Commission. It will be extended elsewhere also, but the scattered nature of several officers is a handicap.

(d) In these three organisations, the strength of messengers is 176 less than the strength of 669 jamadars and peons admissible according to the prescribed scale. There has been no retrenchment and none is intended. Reduction has been secured by keeping vacancies unfilled and by diverting surpluses to where messengers were needed.

**Use of Fraudulent Weights by
Hawkers in Delhi**

4295. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hawkers purchasing waste paper in Delhi cheat the public by using fraudulent weights and measures; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken against such persons?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Sustained efforts are made by the Inspectorate of Weights and Measures of the Delhi Administration to prevent use of fraudulent weights and measures. Under the law, every weight or measure or measuring instrument used in trade must be verified and certified by an Inspector. It is, however, difficult to enforce compliance with the law in the case

of unregulated trade by hawkers who have no fixed place of business. It is hoped that the measures which are now under way to enforce metric weights and measures will discourage such malpractices.

मेसर्स एटलस साइकिल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, सोनेपट

४२२६. { श्री स० म० बनर्जी :
श्री पानिग्राही :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्स एटलस साइकिल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड सोनीपट कुछ पुर्जों और मशीनरी विदेश से आयात कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके आयातकर्ता अभिकंठा मेसर्स यूनिवर्स कमर्शियल कम्पनी, ३ औरंगजेब लेन, नई दिल्ली है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या एटलस साइकिल इंडस्ट्रीज के महा-प्रबन्धक यूनिवर्स कमर्शियल कम्पनी के भी मालिक हैं , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा प्रबन्ध कम्पनी सम्बन्धी कानून के अनुसार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Prices of Atlas Cycles

4297. { श्री S. M. Banerjee:
श्री पानिग्राही :

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production cost of a bicycle manufactured by M/s Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd., Sonapat, is Rs 65 per bicycle; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their selling a bicycle at Rs. 135 in the market?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the present cost of production of bicycles manufactured by M/s. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd., Sonapat.

Steel Quota for M/s. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd.

4298. { श्री S. M. Banerjee:
श्री पानिग्राही :

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd., Sonapat have not submitted their returns for steel quota to Government for the last 5 or 6 months,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the returns submitted by them previously for the last 6 years contain some wrong entries, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) Messrs. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonapat did not send the usual Steel Processing Industry returns to the Development Wing of this Ministry for steel allotments made to them from the Central Steel Processing Industries quota, for the last few months. In the returns submitted by the firm in the past there were certain discrepancies in the entries which were brought to the firm's notice and which they subsequently rectified. Government do not consider it necessary to institute an enquiry into the matter.

**Expenditure on Delegation to U.N.
 General Assembly**

4399. **Shrimati Masida Ahmed:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government annually for the Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meetings during the years 1953 to 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The amount of expenditure incurred annually for the years 1953 to 1957 is furnished below:—

Year	Rupees
1953	2,19,573-86
1954	2,77,041-27
1955	3,36,890-14
1956	3,79,221-69
1957	3,32,174-67

Information for the year 1958-59 is being collected and will be placed before the House.

Compulsory Savings

4399. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to introduce a scheme of compulsory savings; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At the last meeting of the National Development Council held on April 3 and 4, 1959 the issue was considered in broad terms, and it was decided that the question be examined in some detail. Accordingly, a study of possible lines of action will now be undertaken.

Labour Participation in Management

4391. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 700 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a review is available of the Working of the 16 units where workers' participation in management was introduced;

(b) if not, when it will be available;

(c) whether more units have come under the scheme; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) As the scheme is still at a preliminary stage it is too early to conduct the review of its working.

(c) and (d). Two. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. has set up Joint Management Council. Hindustan Insecticides (P) will be expanding the functions of the Works Committee to meet the requirements of the Joint Management Council.

Industrial Estate, Mangalore

4392. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2527 on the 31st March, 1959, and state:

(a) whether the place and site for locating an Industrial Estate near Mangalore in South Kanara District of Mysore State have been selected;

(b) if so, the name of the place and the extent of the site selected; and

(c) when the work will begin and the approximate time it would take to complete the works and start the estate?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A site covering 17.9 acres has been secured by the State Government in the villages of Khadri and Padavu near Mangalore.

(c) The work is expected to begin by the middle of May 1959 and is likely to be completed during the current financial year.

Indian Engineers in Burma

4363. { Shri P. C. Boreeah:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of 16 Indian engineers employed by Steel Rolling Mills at Ywama (Burma) have been terminated by the Burmese Government; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Our Embassy at Rangoon have not been able to confirm this information. They have stated that the Indian General Manager of the Steel Mill gave notice upon being re-designated a General Superintendent. Simultaneously, the Government of Burma also gave him three-month notice of the termination of his contract. There is no information as yet about any other Indian engineers being affected.

Labour Appellate Tribunal

4364. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aji Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering the revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which was abolished in 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The question is proposed to be discussed at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference.

(b) The Law Commission in their fourteenth report on the Reform of Judicial Administration have observed that the number of applications for special leave to the Supreme Court in Labour matters has been progressively on the increase and suggested inter-alia that Appeal Tribunals may be set up.

Financial Assistance to Universities

4365. Shri Narasimham: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount given by the Atomic Energy Department Institution-wise in 1958-59 by way of financial assistance to universities and other scientific institutions on research projects?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The details of the amount are given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Andhra University, Waltair .	8,917
(2) Bengal Engineering College, Howrah .	7,185
(3) Bombay University, Bombay .	16,122
(4) Bose Institute, Calcutta .	94,617
(5) Delhi University, Delhi .	35,954
(6) D.S.B. Government College, Nainital .	32,898
(7) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta .	5,431
(8) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore .	18,094
(9) Madras University, Madras .	6,063
(10) National Chemical Laboratory, Poona .	13,025
(11) Panjab University, Chandigarh .	5,562
(12) Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad .	1,54,450
(13) Roorkhee University, Roorkhee .	25,775
(14) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta .	42,123
(15) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay .	1,911
(16) University College of Science & Technology, Calcutta .	13,092
(17) Wilson College, Bombay .	4,133
TOTAL	4,85,346

Nepali Programme

4306. Shri Manzen: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a programme in Nepali Language other than the present 15 minute Gorkhali programme;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the staff for the same has been selected; and

(c) if so, by whom and what procedure was followed in that selection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kaskar): (a) It is proposed to start a programme in Nepali in the External Services;

(b) and (c). The staff for the programme is being selected in consultation with our Ambassador in Nepal.

Steel Requirements

4307. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an expert survey in regard to steel requirements of the various engineering industries in the country both in the public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, whether it will be done before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b) Government do not at present propose to conduct an expert survey of the steel requirements of the various engineering industries in the country.

जम्मू और काश्मीर में स्थापित
किये जाने वाले उद्योग

४३०८. श्रीवरी कुमला नेता: क्या
बाह्यज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि:

113(A1) LSD-4

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में
उद्योगों के लिये नियत की गई राशि में से
कितनी धन राशि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य
को दी गई है; और

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल
में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से जम्मू और
काश्मीर राज्य में मध्यम कोटि के व्यवसाय बढ़े
पैमाने के कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये जा
रहे हैं?

बाह्यज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बाल
बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) और (ख). जानकारी
एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सबल
की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Kidnapping of Indian by Pakistani Troops

4310. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Indian villager collecting fuel and wood in Faizjatala was kidnapped by Pakistani troops on the 19th April, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to a report from the Assam Government, a boy who went to cut firewood from Faizaltila has recently been kidnapped by Pakistanis.

Pakistani Intruder

4311. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani intruder jumped in Upper Bari Doaba Canal (Lahore Branch) when he was challenged by two P.A.P. men and tended to attack with a knife when chased; and

(b) if so, full fact of the case?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have been addressed for a report, which is awaited.

Drama Festival of A.I.R.

4313. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. C. Deb:

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

(a) the amount spent on the drama festival of All India Radio which is being held in New Delhi at present; and

(b) the income from the sale of tickets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The period of the festival is from 15th April to 10th May 1959 and the actual income from the sale of tickets and the expenditure will be known only after the festival is over and all bills have been settled. It is to be noted that the tickets largely serve a regulating purpose and are not expected to cover the expenditure. The festival is organised by the Song and Drama Division which, though attached to the All India Radio for administrative purposes, is mainly meant for Five Year Plan and allied publicity.

Border Incident

4314. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was firing on 22nd April, 1959 from Pakistan side on Indian Border Police patrol near Ponban, Assam; and

(b) the number of casualties if any and the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal-Nehru): (a) and (b). A report has been called for from the State Government, which is awaited.

Goanese Deported to Goa

4315. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Goanese who were deported from Indian territory

to Goa for their anti-Indian activities during the year 1958-59; and

(b) whether any protest was made through the Arab Embassy to the Portuguese Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal-Nehru): (a) and (b). During 1958-59 thirteen persons were deported to Goa and Daman for a variety of reasons. We did not consider that any purpose would be served by protesting to the Portuguese about the activities of these people.

Minimum Wages of Workers in Sugar Factories

4316. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the minimum wages of workers in the Sugar factories in each State in the crushing season 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is not available.

Import Policy

4317. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the restrictive import policy on our economic and industrial production during the last year has so far been evaluated; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir. But the broad picture of the relationship between the import policy and industrial production is always kept under review while formulating the import policy from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

Marble Flooring in M.P.s Bungalows

4918. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of M.P.s Bungalows in which marble flooring was done in 1958-59;

(b) whether work was done departmentally or through contractors;

(c) cost of marble flooring per bungalow;

(d) whether the work was checked up when reflooring work was going on; and

(e) whether the work was done according to specification?

The Minister of Works, Housing & Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (e). No 'marble flooring' was done in any of the MP bungalows during 1958-59. Mosaic flooring was, however, taken up in some bungalows.

Due to normal wear and tear in several M.P. bungalows, the floors needed replacement/renewal and as such, during 1958-59, the flooring of 30 bungalows was renewed by mosaic floor (using marble chips). A statement, showing the bungalows where mosaic flooring was done and the cost of the work in each house, is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 67]. The cost of the work carried out in each bungalow is different, as the number of rooms in each bungalow, where reflooring was done, was different.

2. The work in question was awarded on contract after call of competitive tenders. While the work was in progress, it was frequently inspected by the Central Public Works Department officers and found to be done according to the specification, except in the case of one bungalow (No. 7, Canning Lane). No payment was made to the contractor for a part of the work in that case.

3. No complaint has so far been received about the quality of reflooring done in the bungalows. There were a few demands for polishing of the floors from some of the M.P.s and these were attended to by the Central P.W.D.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**WATER SHORTAGE IN DELHI**

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion which has been standing over since yesterday. The hon. Minister of Health.

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): Sir, the Ministry of Health have received the following further information from Shri R. S. Mehta, Chief Engineer, Delhi Municipal Corporation. I am reading his statement.

"The scarcity of water experienced in certain parts of the city during the last two or three days is an annual feature and not the result of a deficiency of water in the river or in the pumping arrangements at Wazirabad. The difficulty has arisen because of a suddenly increased demand and the consequent drop in the pressure in the mains. That has been an annual feature in the months of May and June during the last 7 or 8 years. In view of this difficulty we have found it necessary to stop water supply between the hours of 10 P.M. and 4.30 A.M. so as to keep better pressure during the other supply hours, as in previous years.

As a result of the hot weather conditions the demand for water increased by 15 to 20 per cent. result of this increased demand is that in the morning from 6 A.M. to 9 a.m. and in the evening from 5 to 8 p.m., the hours of peak demand, adequate pressure cannot be maintained in the mains and the water is not able to rise

[Shri Karmarkar]

to upper storeys. This is not a new situation and no factor is operating which is of an unusual character.

The pumping at Wazirabad on the 6th and 7th May was 63 million gallons of water per day. There is no significant change in that availability. What had happened is the result of hot weather conditions. The Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the Corporation, which is dealing with this question, is having a discussion on the question in the next two or three days. In the light of that discussion all possible steps would be taken which would ensure better pressure during peak hours."

This is the statement that I have now received from the Chief Engineer.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The hon. Minister said that there is nothing unusual this year and during summer this scarcity is always there. When the Minister knew or the officers knew that during summer such scarcity is there, why did they not make arrangements for curtailing the supply of water during 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. even before so that this scarcity would not have been experienced by the people?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion that between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. water supply should be cut off and water conserved for use during the day.

Shri Karmarkar: I asked for this piece of information and I was told that they had recourse to this restraint in the supply of water when the occasion arose. Earlier, there was no occasion. So, when the occasion now arose of greater pressure, they have taken recourse to this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I ask for an assurance from the hon. Minister

that the things that were witnessed last year are not going to be repeated this time?

Mr. Speaker: The statements made yesterday and today by the hon. Minister seem to be rather unusual. He has been saying: 'I have received some information from my subordinates' I do not know whose subordinates they are. He does not proceed further. That is rather unusual. The Minister must have said: 'I have taken steps and I am doing this'.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I am not entitled to say this and it would be an incorrect position. The Corporation set up by a statute passed by Parliament is an autonomous body. So far as its administration is concerned, it is functioning under the Home Ministry. We are in charge of this question so far as health conditions are concerned. Now, I am not in a position to say: 'I shall do this or my Ministry will do this', because it is for the Corporation to act. And, if the Corporation is remiss in its duties, then, under the powers vested in law, the Government of India comes into the picture. That is the position as it is at present.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Last year there was a motion admitted by you and the Deputy Minister of Law was asked to enquire into the whole matter. He has given a report. Then, the Government was responsible. Now, today they say they are not responsible. How is it? The Corporation was there last year also.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The issue is perfectly clear. Certainly, this House should know that there is an autonomous Corporation functioning in Delhi city. It, certainly, is not independent of Government; and where some major trouble occurs, Government comes in.

The hon. Member refers to the enquiry of last year. Of course, it was

at the instance of the Mayor himself, that the Home Ministry requested the Deputy Minister to make the enquiry. It was a joint effort. But one must realise that the Minister here cannot directly intervene. We can advise; we can help. Our real intervention would come in when we put it aside and take charge.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My submission is this. For the last so many years this problem has been a serious problem in Delhi. Some permanent arrangement has to be made. Unfortunately, Delhi has the Lok Sabha and a Corporation. That does not mean that we should go there and ask questions. We want to know here what permanent arrangement is being made.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is for the Corporation.

Shri Karmarkar: The House is already aware that there is a proposal to construct a permanent weir which, I understand, will be completed in about a month's time. That will store up water. There are other proposals also, about which I have given information to the House, of augmenting Delhi's water supply. Naturally, this is a question which creates anxiety for all. So, I was asking of the Engineer what was the remedy for this. The remedy for this is that whenever there is water it is good that all householders store water as it is done in Bombay, for instance, where there is a limitation of hours and for the other hours they store the water. Here,—this is what he was telling me—having been used to 24 hours' uninterrupted supply, people do not equip themselves with the necessary utensils to store the water. Now this is the difficulty for this month and especially one or two months. Every year this difficulty has been arising. So, it is not that water is not supplied. During the hours that water supply is there, at that time, it would be advisable for the citizens to keep water under storage so that it could be used at other times when water is

not there. That is the position. It was explained to us when we asked them for information.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): May I ask why, when we are getting water for all the 24 hours, the poor are not getting it?

Mr. Speaker: In some localities, water does not evidently reach the points. There are poor and the rich in the same mohalla. I do not know whether, perhaps, the richer classes are supplied and the supply is short for the poorer classes. Maybe in the same mohalla water may not be reaching all points. That is what we have been hearing on the floor of the House from the hon. Ministers.

Now, in view of the statement of the hon. Minister and the steps that are being taken in this direction, I do not give my consent to the adjournment motion. (Interruptions). What more remains to be done, that has to be taken up by members who are representatives of Delhi in the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

I have received notices of three adjournment motions. Yesterday also I received notices of adjournment motions. There are adjournment motions relating to the soaring prices of sugar. Inasmuch as Parliament will adjourn tomorrow I would like to treat these adjournment motions as Calling Attention Notices and request the hon. Minister to make a statement tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have to submit.....

Mr. Speaker: I may make one suggestion. I shall send all these adjournment motions to the hon. Minister. He has already got a copy of them. If there is any further information that the hon. Members want from the Minister so that he may make a fuller statement regarding those points also, they will kindly send their letters containing those points for consideration straight to him, or

[Mr. Speaker]

pass them on to the Secretary here. I shall try to send them to the hon. Minister so as to enable him to make a fuller statement and remove all difficulties arising in this regard.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): I gave notice of a Short Notice Question, but the hon. Minister rejected it. If that also is treated as a Calling Attention Notice, we cannot put supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I shall gather all the Short Notice Questions which have been tabled so far and send them to the hon. Ministers. Hon. Members may let them know on what points they would like to have further clarification.

All the adjournment motions are disallowed.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: About the Calling Attention Notice.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might pass on this.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report, 1959 (Posts and Telegraphs) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Appropriation Accounts, 1957-58 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1430/59].

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (1) Audit Report, Railways, 1959, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in

Library. See No. LT-1431/59].

- (2) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1957-58, Part I—Review. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1432/59].

- (3) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1957-58, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. 1433/59].

- (4) Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1957-58. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1434/59].

TENTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tenth Report of the Law Commission on the Law of Acquisition and Requisitioning of Land. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1435/59].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under Article 350B(2) of the Constitution, a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1436/59].

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE DIVISION

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period from the 1st April, 1958 to the 31st December, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1437/59].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES'
PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT**

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 104 dated the 7th February, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 399 dated the 4th April, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 400 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1438/59].

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, may I point out that the notifications were issued long before, and the hon. Minister is coming before the House almost on the last day of the session. During Question Hour a lot of promises have been given about the road transport industry and the workers therein. Now, the notification covers hardly 25,000 workers and there are also a large number of workers in the industry who are not covered.

Shri Abid Ali: I will look into this and will place the details before the House tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: They say there is delay in placing the notifications here and that they cover only a portion of the workers.

Shri Abid Ali: That was not the purpose as the hon. Member assumes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will read it and follow it up in the next session.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Out of three lakhs to be covered in respect of road transport workers, only 23,000 are being covered. It is less than 50 per cent. We could have moved an amendment to the notification and then we would have had a discussion and the amendment might have been accepted by the House.

Shri Abid Ali: All these workers who are in transport and who are coverable by the Act have been covered.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a discussion when a statement is laid on the Table. Hon. Members may take such proceedings as they think proper.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Even the Standing Labour Committee of Bombay decided.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow an enlargement of the scope of any particular proceeding here. There are a number of opportunities for hon. Members to raise such points.

Shri Tangamani: This is the fag-end of the session. The point about the road transport workers has already been discussed, and the notification covering them.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Dasappa.

12.19 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Thirty-third; Thirty-eighth; Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-sixth; Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh; Fifty-fifth; Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Reports.

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15356

12.19½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Minutes of the sittings (twenty-fourth to thirty-second) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Seventh Session

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Twelfth to Fourteenth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Seventh Session.

12.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH REPORTS

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee, 1958-59 —

- (i) Nineteenth Report on the working of the Coal Mines Safety and Conservation Fund
- (ii) Twentieth Report on the working of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SIXTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Petitions

12.20½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, in my speech in the Lok Sabha on the 7th April, 1959, during the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I had stated that the firm which took the responsibility of providing about 10,000 tons of jowar to the Bombay Government and with which the Bombay Government started dealing on our recommendation was registered in U.P. The correct position is that this was not a registered firm. I regret the mis-statement very much.

12.21 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE SITUATION IN TIBET

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadilkar

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): What is the time allotted for discussion? Up to what time will it go on?

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted is 2½ hours. It is now, say, a quarter past twelve. The discussion has to conclude by a quarter to three.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Does it mean that 20 or so minutes more at the end, for the non-official business, will be given?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. That would not be cut. Hon. Members are aware that the time allotted is 2½ hours. So, I shall restrict each speech to 15 minutes. In the case of the hon. Member who raises the discussion, I will allow him some more minutes, say, five minutes more.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not wish to take too much time of the House. 20 minutes will be ample for me.

Mr. Speaker: Not 30 minutes for everyone.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that I shall also abide by the rule, —about 15 minutes as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Normally I do not impose any restriction upon the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me an opportunity to raise a discussion on the situation in Tibet. After listening to the comparison in statement about the recent developments in Tibet, by our Prime Minister I had expected that the Chinese Government would take note of it and would stop further campaign, in which we have been accused of interference, expansionism and several other charges have been levelled against us. Unfortunately, the same type of charges have been repeated in this country by the communist party organ and almost every point that was covered by the statement has been challenged in a signed article in the last issue of *New Age*. I felt that the communist party would not at least fail to take note of what the hierarchy which they accept, I mean the Communist hierarchy what at least Lenin said about the freedom of nationalities. But I do not want to repeat here what Lenin said about the question of autonomy or self-determination of people of distinct nationality.

These charges were repeated by responsible persons. We have been painted in the same way as the Americans were painted or even now are being painted in the campaign against them. We have been tarred with the same brush so far as the Chinese Press is concerned. At Mussoorie, the Prime Minister suggested that let the Panchen Lama come over to India or any dignitary of the Chinese State and let them talk the matter over. I felt that it would have been proper and I fervently hoped that China would accept the

invitation and instead of bringing it down to the level of a propaganda of a vicious nature, Tibetan issue would be lifted up and taken on a diplomatic level. But unfortunately, it seems that the diplomatic channels are still blocked. I do not know why.

The propaganda that was carried on from the platform of the Chinese People's Congress is now being carried on through the columns of the *Peking People's Daily*. Readers are ventilating their views and only yesterday, the *Peking People's Daily* has said, "We shall hit back" in blunt terms. Not only that; I am really surprised that this propaganda is carried on at a still lower level. There are workers' rallies and students' rallies all over China where the minds of the people and of the younger generation are being poisoned against our country.

I want to know what we have done concerning Tibet. Have we taken some new line? Have we not stated in 1949-50 what we are stating today, or, are we stating something else that we had not communicated before? This is the question. Therefore; I would like to point out what we frankly told before and what we are saying about the Tibetan uprising now. There are several charges; I do not want to repeat them here. They have been answered by our Prime Minister in a most dignified and restrained manner. The Prime Minister knows fully well that in our country, though Government can decide, and even the Prime Minister can say something, but, as it was said once upon a time by Roosevelt, perhaps the Government can remain neutral, but people cannot remain neutral. They make up their decisions. It is a vital moral issue. All the minds cannot be just controlled. In this country, you cannot switch off and switch on the propaganda machine, as is being done in China. It is most unfortunate.

For instance, take the case of interference. I was astounded to read it—a most fantastic charge—and I

[Shri Khadilkar]

was reminded of a small incident in jail. While we were prisoners in 1932, in our neighbouring yard, behind a wall, a young prisoner was mercilessly caned. He was shrieking and we could not bear it. We rushed to the door of the yard and protested against the hitting. All the warders came; the Superintendent arrived on the spot and said, "What is this?" We said, we have a right to protest. He ordered us to be locked up in the barracks. Later on, the jail superintendent had recorded in our record books that for interference in the administration of the jail, our privileges were cut off. The charge of interference in the Tibetan affairs is of a similar nature.

Are we going to be silenced because it is a friendly country with whom we have tried to cultivate friendship despite certain issues hanging fire and because our foreign policy is being guided by certain basic fundamental human values? Are we not to test the events in Tibet on the same touchstone? Are we to be inhibited henceforward when we are dealing with our neighbour with a different system of Government? While we deal with the problems like Algeria and the Algerian Government in exile do we not openly take sides? Their Prime Minister was here and he was received by our Prime Minister as well as our people. Our relations with France are not in any way hostile. We have expressed our views about Central Africans and the sort of terror practised against the African people by the British imperialists. So far as Tibet is concerned, is it proposed that India should watch the events in Tibet considering that it is a military problem and a domestic problem. As Robespierre, one of the French Revolution leaders, said, China can send missionaries, though they are not welcome, with guns and settle that affair. Can we adopt that attitude? Is it consistent with our policy? What is our policy?

I would just not like to go over all the statements and communications

that were exchanged in 1950 between our Government and the Government of China. But I would just point out what we have stated there and what the people of Tibet feel about it. It is not a question of what we feel or what the Chinese feel; it is a question of what the Tibetan people feel about it. I would like to point out that in 1950, the Tibetans made a representation to the United Nations. What did they say in that representation? They have stated there that:

"The Chinese claim Tibet as a part of China. The Tibetans feel that racially, culturally, geographically, they are far apart from the Chinese. If the Chinese find the reaction of the Tibetans to their unnatural claim not acceptable, there are other civilised methods by which they can ascertain the views of the people of Tibet."

We are also saying the same thing. And at that time, fortunately, when this statement was submitted to the United Nations, no suspicion was expressed that there was, in drafting it, some hidden hand under the influence of some foreign power, Indian hand behind it. This was the voice of the Tibetan people as it was represented to the United Nations. Therefore, this we accepted, and while carrying on the negotiations, we stated in our note of the 26th October, 1950:

"In the present context of world events, invasion by Chinese troops is deplorable and, in the considered judgment of the Government of India, not in the interest of China or peace".

What have we told them today? Have we changed today? We are saying the same thing.

Of course, the Chinese reply was very curt. They said: it is entirely a domestic problem of China.

Again, when it was a question of communication, trying to understand each others problem, we stated, and

stated in a very frank manner, that the Government of India was convinced that the problem could be settled by peaceful negotiation, adjusting the legitimate Tibetan claim to autonomy within the framework of Chinese suzerainty. This is very important. No section of responsible opinion, no party in this land, has seriously advocated the independence of Tibet. But certainly we want Tibetan people assured freedom to shape their own lives and their own destiny. We do not want to create a new Himalayan cock-pit. If Tibet is declared independent, there is a possibility of lots of complications. Do we not realise that? (Shri Ranga: Who said that?) But at the same time we must realise that when we relinquished whatever rights we had acquired after the Britishers left—and I must say we must feel proud about it, our Prime Minister said “we do not want to have those extra-territorial rights”—when we relinquished them, we never claimed anything in return. It was a unilateral declaration. But I am confident that the Prime Minister would have felt, while making this moral gesture, that the Chinese would also try to respect the rights of the Tibetan people, instead of asserting them on the basis of the old title deeds of doubtful value, title deeds which were imposed on the Tibetan people by the old feudal emperors.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They have respected them by publishing maps wherein a portion of India is included in China.

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that.

Therefore it is surprising, and the charge is again repeated that we are influenced by some foreign power. With all the force at my command, I would appeal to this House to tell the Chinese people that it is insulting, because when we got freedom, if we take the gamut of experience of the last ten years of our relationship with China, in the early period their remarks about our Prime Minister and

of our Government, to put it very mildly, were never flattering. They doubted whether we had achieved freedom. With all this background we have to consider the repetition of this charge of foreign influence. And in this correspondence also I find this, namely, “you are being guided by some foreign influence”—in order to create the impression that because we were under foreign domination, such a suspicion could be thrown with advantage. It is done with a view to create a sort of inhibition in our mind while dealing with our neighbour with whom we want to maintain the most friendly relations. This is the position.

Therefore, so far as the Tibetan uprising is concerned, on this occasion, we must realise that it is the Tibetan people who have created the problem for China. Whether it is to be dealt with militarily and we are to sit quiet, that is a different matter altogether. We cannot sit quiet. Of course, they have a military might. They can send in divisions and say “we have restored peace”—as it is said that you can create a desert by ruthless repression and call it peace and later on you can build up socialism there. Our idea of socialism is totally different. I am a Marxist, and Marxism means the highest type of humanism. If somebody is going to vulgarise Marxism and parade over the world a new type of slavery, I will never tolerate it. (Interruption) Certainly it is not your monopoly.

Therefore, so far as Tibet is concerned who in this country desires that the old relic of society should be preserved as a museum piece? I am told—I do not know, but I am prepared to believe it—that even the young Panchen Lama does not want to preserve that old society. He wants to change it. But he wants to change it and transform it with the consent of the people—that is the main difference—not with the military machine, not with the military strength, but with the consent of the people. That

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is a certainly different method. And, as we have said, Chinese method and our method is different.

So, our approach to Tibetan affairs is the same, has been very consistent. We have not changed it. Only, it is a question of how China is going to deal with Tibet and deal with a friendly country like India.

It is a great tragedy, because, for the first time, when a country like China is dealing with another friendly country which is not in the least imperialist and which tries to crystallise its relationship in a positive way, as it is based on Panch Sheel, we get this experience China should realise it how we would feel about it. That must be clearly understood in this context, and if we ignore it in a certain cloudy, idealistic thinking, I do not think it would benefit the world, nor would it help to consolidate world peace.

Things have come to a pass where we have to face realities. Therefore, my first submission is that so far as our Prime Minister's statement is concerned and the Government of India policy is concerned, we are consistently following this policy; and though we have given up our extra-territorial rights, we have never accepted Chinese sovereignty—that distinction is there —, we have only accepted Chinese suzerainty. We shall accept it in the larger interests.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Why should we?

Shri Khadlikar: Then there is another question. When I said we must take into consideration the gamut of experience of our relationship within the last ten years, there are other factors also. When dealing with India, the Chinese Communist Government is a government necessarily inspired by certain nationalist feelings, nationalist sentiments. Indian Communists can afford to disregard Indian national

sentiments; that is their tradition; they have not grown up in our nationalist tradition which is the misfortune of Indian communism.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): You are there to defend it!

Shri Khadlikar: Yes, do not worry about it.

Therefore, what I am going to say on this occasion need not be taken as something Chauvinistic. Our civilisation is woven round the Himalayas, and all our culture, our thought has some imprint of the Himalayas from the ancient ages. If some power, with big military might, sits at the top of the Himalayas and says "we are the masters of the situation to deal with this problem", I feel they are not properly appreciating the Indian sentiment, the Indian mind so far as the Himalayas and our traditional flow of civilisation in this land are concerned.

An Hon. Member: The Ganga comes from the Himalayas.

Shri Khadlikar: I would appeal to the Chinese to give more thought to this aspect of the problem.

When I mention the Himalayas; I also feel that after the consolidation of freedom in China there is an area of geographical indecision, on our border. We need not bring it over in this controversy. But one thing is certain. When they are saying every time "Oh, you are still being influenced by some foreign power", we must also tell them that whatever the British did and whatever legacy they have left, we accept it consistent with our national interest. We do not want to encroach upon anybody's freedom, but at the same time as the Prime Minister said the other day, we will have to judge, issue to issue, what is to be done, what is not to be done, from the point of view of our national security. After repeated requests these cartographic errors, or mistakes

as they are called, are not yet rectified. I am not sure but I am told that the same Chinese map was exhibited at the recent Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, dominated by my hon. friends on the right. They exhibited the same wrong map in Calcutta. They never raised any voice of objection. In that map—I have examined that map very carefully and I have a photograph of it....

An Hon. Member: Not only the Congress but all Parties were there.

Shri Khadilkar: I have examined that map. All things that were of the old regime of Chiang Kai Shek have been rectified and only the border remains to be rectified. Do we not know what happened as regards the indecision of the border, when the question with Burma came? When the question of two provinces of Burma on the border, Kachin State and Wa came, there was trouble. Therefore I would appeal to my Chinese friends in all humility, but in all earnestness, that they should try to settle this issue. As another big power in Asia, we cannot be subdued, we cannot be cowed down hence-forward. 'Oh! you are under foreign influence and therefore you are not your own masters'—this argument should not be bandied about by any Communist hence-forward in this land. This is my humble submission. There is another danger which my Communist friends ought to appreciate. What is that danger? After freedom we followed consistently the policy of non-alignment and non-commitment. Western protagonists of the cold war feel that this uncommitted area is a vacuum because there are no strategic bases. In such a situation if China, by her present policy, is going to push or pull us in this or in that direction and thus putting us into the cold war conflict, we must guard against that. We are the masters or the makers of our policy. We have adopted it after a good deal of thought. Therefore, at this juncture I

would appeal to the Chinese—it is no use appealing to my hon. friends here—that it is not in the interest of world peace....

An Hon. Member: Always appeal to the principles.

Shri Khadilkar: I would appeal to the Chinese that it is not in the interest of world peace to weaken the hands of Shri Nehru. Why I say this is because he plays a role, when the world is divided in two camps he supplied the bridge to avoid conflict.

In effect, the two ideologies are contending for world supremacy. Indian policy reflects, if I may say so a new ideology emerging, which represents a certain synthesis, where representatives of contending powers can sit together and discuss, debate and try to settle issues in a peaceful manner. That was Panchsheel and that was the spirit of Bandung. We welcomed China at Bandung in the same spirit. We thought that with China, India and the Soviet Union we can certainly consolidate peace in Asia and Africa and can avoid the danger of war.

Let me remind my Chinese friends that people in India, Africa, Asia, and everywhere—particularly in India—feel that after the Second World War a force of liberation was released. It has helped to demolish the old Imperialist powers and strengthen freedom in the countries formerly under colonial domination. Do you want to create a sense of frustration or suspension if not of resistance in the minds of our people? You must give thought to it very patiently and very earnestly and appreciate the spirit in which we are operating in this land and are appealing to the people of the world.

In conclusion I would like to say one word. As it has been said—my Communist friends know it—by a great Communist leader, you should

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never get dizzy with success. I would appeal to the Chinese friends that in all sincerity we want their friendship. But we want their friendship with honour and with mutual trust. Otherwise with mutual suspicion, when there are issues, they are kept at the background. When these issues come up before the public, immediately forgetting friendship if they are going to attack our bona fides, we must resist Chinese attempts—and resist it with all the might at our command.

We are not big because we have got a big army. We have been judged in the wide world by the peoples of the world because in international politics we have introduced a new element—that is my conviction—to judge events on certain basic human values—values of freedom, values of compassion and so many other things. I do not want to repeat them. Are we going to judge Tibetan events not according to the same values, not on the same touchstone? I feel that we must stick to it and whatever be the charges made in the heat of the controversy they should not deter us from this course.

With these words, I would appeal that we should not take seriously what that teenager Lama said in China.

An Hon. Member: Panchen Lama.

Shri Khadihar: Panchen Lama, I am sorry. It was, to my mind, impertinence. I could have excused it in a young man of his age, but how it was released to the press by the friendly Chinese power, I cannot understand. To say that our monuments are not well kept, to say that we had given discriminatory treatment to him and at the same time to say that the Dalai Lama here is under duress is just absurd. When there is an open invitation to come and meet and settle the issue, I hope the Chinese will appreciate the deep senti-

ment and the vital interest—not the political interest but a very vital interest—we have in Tibetan freedom and the whole Himalayan region, if I may say so.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Sir, the subject is important, the time allowed is very short and I will try to be as brief as possible. It is nothing unusual for countries to criticise each other in their internal and external policy. Nobody takes this criticism to be interference in the internal affairs of the country. If it were so the hard criticism that is being levelled by China itself against Yugoslavia would be considered internal interference in the affairs of that country. But in the Communist world there are two standards of judgement—one for themselves and the other for others with whom they think they are in opposition.

Recently, China has become supersensitive to any criticism. When a person is supersensitive, I am afraid, he has a bad conscience. Even the mildest remarks of the Congress President were denounced. Why?—because she said that Tibet was a country. I can understand the wrath against me because I have never believed in the bona fides. I have never believed in the professions or the promises of the Chinese. Mine has been the solitary voice in this House—almost solitary—raised against this rape of a nation. As early as 1950 I said in this House that the Communist Government in China was in charge of the country. The Government of India, therefore, thought it right that it should not be denied the membership of the UNO and we advocated the cause of China. But if we had waited a little, we would have been more cautious. Soon this nation, that had won its freedom so recently, strangled the freedom of a neighbouring nation with whose freedom we are intimately concerned. Our Government's attitude is understandable only on the assumption that Tibet is

a far off country and is none of our concern.

"But supposing what has happened in Tibet happens in Nepal, then I am sure we will, whether we are well prepared or not, go to war against China. In that case what would become of our advocacy of China to the membership of the United Nations?"

Then, Sir, again in 1954 I said in this House:

"Recently we have entered into a treaty with China. I feel that China, after it had gone Communist, committed an act of aggression against Tibet. The plea is that China had the ancient right of suzerainty. This right was out of date, old and antiquated. It was never exercised in fact. It had lapsed by the flux of time. Even if it had not lapsed, it is not right in these days of democracy, by which our Communist friends swear, by which the Chinese swear, to talk of this ancient suzerainty and exercise it in a new form in a country which had and has nothing to do with China. Tibet is culturally more akin to India than it is to China. I consider this as much colonial aggression on the part of China as any indulged in by the Western nations. Whether certain nations commit aggression against others does not always concern us. But in this case we are intimately concerned, because China has destroyed a buffer state. In international politics, when a buffer State is destroyed by a powerful nation, that nation is considered to have committed aggression against its neighbours."

Sir, England went to war with Germany not because Germany had invaded England, but because it had invaded Poland and Belgium.

Sir, further, I said in this House:

"It is also well-known that in the new map of China other border territories like Nepal, Sikkim, etc., figure. This gives us an idea of the aggressive designs of China. Let us see what the Chinese themselves did in the Korean War. As soon as the U.N. troops, or more correctly the American troops, reached the borders of China, it felt insecure and it immediately joined the Korean war..

I do not say that because China conquered Tibet we should have gone to war with it. But this does not mean that we should recognise the claim of China on Tibet. We must know that it is an act of aggression against a foreign nation."

Again, Sir, in the same year, I said:

"A small buffer state on our borders was deprived of its freedom. When we made a feeble protest we were told that we were the stooges of the Western powers. (If I remember aright we were called the 'running dogs of imperialism'.")

Again, Sir, in 1955 talking about Panchsheel, I said:

"This great doctrine was born in sin, because it was enunciated to put the seal of our approval upon the destruction of an ancient nation which was associated with us spiritually and culturally."

Sir, at that time, some hon Member intervened and asked:

"Is that nation suffering?"

My reply was:

"Whether it is suffering or not is not the question. It was a nation which wanted to live its

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own life and it ought to have been allowed to live its own life. A good government is no substitute for self-government."

Sir, some of our friends in the Rajya Sabha have said that we should continue to plead the cause of China for the membership of the United Nations. I respect their opinion. They think that as a member of the United Nations, China would be subject to some public opinion there. This is not a fact. There is South Africa; there is France; there is Russia and many other aggressive nations. Because they are membership of the United Nations they have not ceased to be aggressive.

We are again told that though China might have broken Panchsheel, we must stick to Panchsheel. Sir, I do not consider that the principles of the Panchsheel are moral imperatives. Even moral imperatives cannot be stuck to unilaterally in the international world. Panchsheel implies a mutuality of respect for each other's integrity and sovereignty. How can there be respect for these things unless there is mutuality? Panchsheel also implies peaceful co-existence. How can there be peaceful co-existence unless it is an idea that applies to more nations than one? You cannot have peaceful co-existence alone. It is an impossibility. Panchsheel therefore implies mutuality and you cannot practise it if others violate it. And we have seen how nation after nation having sworn by Panchsheel have been violating it. In the present case China has gone one better. It has not only violated them, but has accused us of violating them. *Chor Kotwal Ko Danda*.

Sir, I feel even if we go on emphasising our friendship with China and saying *Chini-Hindi bhai bhai* to the end of days, I say, this nation will never be friendly to us. Why? Be-

cause a friendly nation, does not go and howl at another nation in the public market. If they have to say that Kalimpong was—what do they call it—the "command centre" then it was open to them to have brought it to our notice through diplomatic channels. And they did it six months earlier; the case was investigated and the charge was found unfounded and a report was sent to them. They had nothing further to say. Why was not this method of diplomatic approach on this occasion employed? Why this howling at a friendly nation in the market place? I cannot quite understand how it is possible to be friendly with this nation with this mentality.

Yet our efforts to save it will only result in this that they will not give us credit for good intentions. They will only give us credit for cowardice. It will never appear to a bully that you are doing things out of your goodness; it will only appear to him that you are frightened.

Not only do they not care for us, but I say this Communist China does not care for the whole of Asia. It does not care even for the opinion of Asia. If it had cared, it would have realised that it was alienating the whole of Asia, especially, South East Asia. To whom will South East Asia look for support? It will more and more look to America even as the more powerful nations of Europe are looking to America. If they are afraid of China, (fear makes strange bed fellows) and I have absolutely no doubt that they will look to America for support. They cannot look to Russia. Therefore, the Chinese have destroyed the very confidence of the Asian nations.

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There is another reason also. The Asian nations know that there is Formosa, that there are the off-coast islands, that there is Hong Kong. All this is Chinese territory. It is popu-

lated by Chinese people. They (Communist China) do not go that side and conquer that territory and incorporate it with China to which it rightly belongs. But, they go to an alien nation and an alien people and they conquer them. The Asian nations are not stupid. They know that they do not do it not because Chiang Kalshek has more power than Communist China, but because America is behind it. They know, if they attack these places persistently, America would step in. They know that if America steps in, there will be the Third World war of which they are mightily afraid. They are not ready for it. Even if Russia may be ready, China is not ready.

They are doing things which injure not only India, but their own case. Selfishness always works like that. When selfish and aggressive people take to violence, they defeat their own objects. Not only has China earned a bad name, it has made the Asiatic people to look towards directions from which they wanted to wean them. China has extended the area of cold war. It has made matters worse instead of bettering them. I do not think even the conquest of Tibet was an adequate price for what they have earned for themselves and the way in which they have done it.

Therefore, I am glad that at least in this, we are not involved and our Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha made it clear that whatever may happen, in this cold war, we maintain our position of non-alignment. He has declared his position. But, what do the Chinese say?

An Hon. Member: Let them say, what they like.

Acharya Kripalani: They say, by name, "Shri Nehru had been pushed by the West into an important role in their so-called sympathy with Tibetan movement." Whatever the Chinese may say, I believe our

foreign policy is safe in the hands of our Prime Minister. I further say, that they should thank their stars that it is in the hands of our Prime Minister.

But, whatever the Chinese may say, we are not concerned with them. We are, as I said once before here, more concerned with our fellow countrymen. May I ask them (the Communists) a few questions: whether they approve of the wild, violent and not true to facts propaganda that is carried on from day to day in China? Do they believe that the Dalai Lama was really kidnapped?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Panchen Lama is in duress.

Acharya Kripalani: After what our Prime Minister has repeatedly said, do they believe that the Dalai Lama issued these letters under duress? Do they believe that these letters had something to do with the officers of our Foreign department?

An Hon. Member: Of course, they do.

Acharya Kripalani: All right. Do they believe that the Dalai Lama is under surveillance in India? If they believe why do they get their information from Peking? Why don't they go to Mussoorie. I am sure, if they applied to the Prime Minister, or even without application, they will be allowed to go to Mussoorie and see things for themselves. But they, want to see things through Peking and from nowhere else. They will not take facts even from the Prime Minister. They will not go there. They will take it from Peking blindly. May I ask, do they believe that India has expansionist designs on Tibet or, for the matter of that, on any other country? Above all, do they believe in the maps that have been published by China? That is the crucial question. Then, we will know where we stand and where they stand in this country. If they

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do not believe, have they advised their dear friends in China to suppress these maps? These are maps, we are told, that were published by Chiang Kaishek. Do they want China to follow in the footsteps of Chiang Kaishek, I ask my Communist friends. We are interested to know things from them categorically. Their representatives are here. Let them answer all these questions. If they do not answer them, then, I say that they have got no case and China has got no case.

One thing more and I have done. I would draw the attention of the Prime Minister to what is said in China that the Dalai Lama and his companions are under surveillance. I know whatever restrictions are placed upon their liberty are for safety reasons. They are also imposed so that the Tibetans may not say in India things that may be distasteful to China, they may not say things that might touch the sensitive soul of the Chinese.

An Hon. Member: Have they a soul?

Acharya Kripalani: We are putting these restrictions on their account, and those for whom we are doing all these things, do not want them. I see no reason why more freedom of expression and more freedom of movement should not be allowed to the Dalai Lama and his companions when the Chinese do not appreciate our good offices and even when they find evil in our good deeds. In the Kingdom of Hell, Satan said, "Evil be thou my good". When they suspect us of evil, let us allow the Dalai Lama and his companions to come out and meet the newspaper people and other people and political associations and political people and give out their mind. Only then will my communist friends be convinced. Even then they will not be convinced. none so blind as would not see.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the two speeches that have preceded mine with the care that is due. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani ended by asking some questions of our communist friends and I hope they will face them boldly and answer them. I want also to ask them a question. In spite of the repeated statements which have been made by the Prime Minister, still the Chinese Peoples Daily has said that the Prime Minister has spoken for the expansionists. I would like to know what is meant by expansionists and how the Prime Minister has spoken for the expansionists when he has taken great care to state our policy. They have said that the Prime Minister has supported the expansionists. I cannot see how they came to this conclusion when he has been most careful to state that our policy is not changed. As he has stated in this House while he made his statement on Tibet, there were only three points which he laid down.

The first was the security of India. Nobody can deny that because any Government worth its name, the security of the country is most important. We may believe in non-violence, and we do, and we try to follow that policy in the best way we can, but at the same time, the world being what it is, we have got to take care that our security, is not disturbed.

Secondly, what did the Prime Minister say? He said that friendly relations with China should be continued, and we want to develop that further because for at least two thousand years friendly relations have continued between China and ourselves. Was there anything wrong in what he said? Have our Communist friends ever thought of this situation? Have they ever said that there is this one man in this country who is standing between peace and war? I ask them that question, because he

has consistently maintained, in spite of all that has happened in this world, that India stands for non-alignment, not out of any selfish interests, but out of the interests created in India because of the policy laid down by the great Mahatma. I remember that once Mahatmaji said that 'When I am gone, he will speak with my voice'. And he is doing it every time he speaks on the world situation. That is, to maintain peace, to get nations together, get them round a table and settle quarrels by negotiations rather than by the arbitrament of arms—that has been the policy of India. I do not think that in spite of what has happened in Tibet, in spite of the distress it has caused to the Indian people, we have in any way travelled away from the position we have taken up. Therefore, it is up to all Indian parties including my communist friends, to strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister, if they do believe in world peace. It is no use talking about world peace and at the same time doing things which really do not go to maintain world peace. There is, no doubt, a cold war and we have avoided the cold war; and in bringing the Bandung Powers together, we tried our best to keep the cold war away from the east, or from Asia if I may so put it.

But what has happened? The way in which the Chinese public opinion has reacted, the way in which the Chinese are behaving goes to prove that they are as much in the cold war as the European nations are.

Shri M. C. Jain (Karnal): More than that

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Somebody said 'more than that'. It may be more, but I am not going as far as that. I am only saying that they are as much in it.

Acharya Kripalani: They want to bring India also into it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Chinese want to bring us? If the hon. Mem-

ber says that, I agree with him. By 'they', I suppose the hon. Member means not the whole of the Asian Powers but only China. Of course, China is interested in the cold war because Russia is interested in the cold war, and naturally, they want to bring the cold war to our shores too. But I am glad to say that the Prime Minister has avoided this attempt to bring India into the cold war; he is still trying by whatever means he has in his possession to keep Asia out of the cold war.

Shri Ranga: As much of it as possible.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As he has said himself, we still attach more importance to means than to ends. As long as we can say that we are looking at the means and not at the ends, we shall be going in the right direction. But as regards our friends opposite, I think they do believe, whatever they may affirm, that ends justify means. That is what we want to get away from. The end can never justify the means. If you really go about in the right way and in the right direction, you would have accomplished what you want, and what you have accomplished will always remain, because the means you adopted to get the success you have had has been righteous means. As long as that policy is maintained, I do not think that even the Communist Party can quarrel with the foreign policy as followed by the Prime Minister. I think what has always influenced him is the question of means and not the ends at all.

Though the situation is most delicate, I would like to ask our friends as well this question. There have been these Chinese maps published where the MacMohan Line has been entered into, if I may so put it, in that manner. Of course, they have said that this was a map produced in the times of Chiang Kai-shek. Have they tried to correct that position? Have they tried to admit the

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rights we have in the borders which have been there and which belong to us? Can at least the Communist friends who claim influence with their counter-parts in China not maintain the position that this country holds and at least claim the part of the country which belongs to us as ours? This is not doing anything wrong either to their conscience or to their policy or to their tenets. It is only maintaining our own position.

It has been said time and again that we do not want to interfere with the internal policy of any Government. Do they not realise that when the treaty was made between India and China, we gave up rights which we had at the time. We could have said if we wanted that we were the successors to the British Government, and we were entitled to the position we held in Tibet, and yet, because we felt that we should not follow the imperialist line, we, of our own free will, gave up the position we held there. Is that not proof enough to say that we are no more expansionists? And yet this word 'expansionist' is being bandied about from day to day. Is this the way to create friendly relations? I would beg of my Communist friends and the Chinese authorities not to talk of expansionism because there is no question of expansionism in this country at all. We want to maintain the territory which we have, and we want to live in terms of amity and friendship with all nations, no matter of what colour the nations are. Our position is one of friendly relations with all countries, including our neighbour Pakistan. They are now coming out with the statement because this has happened, that there may be a mutual military pact. I am glad the Prime Minister has categorically said that we do not want to enter into any military alliances of any kind whatsoever. We maintain our position for peace we maintain our position as a non-aligned nation, at the same time,

acting as occasion demands provided we are on the path of righteousness.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City Central): The problem presented during this debate is a very complicated problem. It is not the problem of Tibet. It is the problem of our foreign policy. As far as that policy is concerned, it is well known that the Communist Party supports in general the foreign policy of the Government of India as enunciated by Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

While we are supporting that policy, it does not mean that either the Prime Minister or the other countries, whatever their governments, are quite infallible. I do not attribute infallibility either to the Prime Minister here or to the Prime Minister of China or to the Prime Minister of Russia or to the Prime Minister of America.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no Prime Minister in America.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, while supporting the general foreign policy of Government, we can have points where here and there we might have differences of opinion.

So, if it comes to a question of policy, our policy stands as it was. There is general support to the Prime Minister's policy of peace. Now, he himself has stated that on this question of Tibet, what ultimately has happened is that a little crack has taken place in the feelings of friendliness between China and India and that Panchsheel has suffered a crack. Now, when a crack takes place, naturally two sides there are always to a crack, and both the sides have to advance together to heal the crack. For us in India, it is our business to see how our side heals the crack. It is for the Chinese side to see how they advance on their side to heal the crack. There-

fore, I am looking at the question from that point of view only.

Some speakers have asked us many questions. Unfortunately, I have not got the text of the questions here. Neither could I take them down as I am not a shorthand writer.

An Hon. Member: You can remember them.

Shri S. A. Dange: Well, my memory is not so sharp as yours, sorry. Even then, I do not mind answering those questions as far as I can remember them, here if there is time, outside on the rally, if you want it. Yes.

So, let us have a debate, and let us have a friendly debate, and I think this question should be resolved through a friendly debate. (Interruptions).

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): We were not interrupting them. What is this?

Shri S. A. Dange: Why do you interrupt, please?

It is a friendly debate as far as India and China are concerned. That is what I read in the press, and as far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he has taken his stand on that.

I do not think he has been accused of expansionism as a part of his policy, nor do we maintain that Prime Minister Nehru's policy is a policy of expansionism. We do not maintain it, we do not say it, and we do not even think it. But the speech that was heard here, and some other speeches, reflect expansionism or not? That is the point.

Some Hon. Member: No no. (Interruptions).

Shri S. A. Dange: Please. Do not interrupt at least on our side.

So, do not some of the political parties, when they make their statements, have some suggestion of expansionism? But that suggestion is rather made on the basis of either, Tibet and we have cultural links, therefore we and Tibet are culturally one, so, culturally Tibet is ours, but politically it is Chinese. The Chinese have committed aggression against Tibet which is culturally ours; therefore, we must defend it. Slowly it goes over to expansionism. This is where that 'culture' logic leads us.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Chinese logic!

Shri S. A. Dange: It is not that Acharya Kripalani is capable of expansionism or anything, that is not the suggestion at all, because to practice expansionism, two things are required: firstly, political guts, and secondly, real, hard guns.

Acharya Kripalani: The Chinese have got.

Shri S. A. Dange: Fortunately, the PSP has not got either of them. So, I am not accusing them of expansionism though they may like to bask in the idea of being a greater and greater party and country and all that.

So, I am not taking up the question that they are raising just now here. Firstly, I am dealing with the position as it has been stated by the Prime Minister, that he has no ideas of expansionism. I agree with that.

The question is: certain statements have been made by the Chinese side, and certain statements of theirs have been denied by the Prime Minister, e.g. the Dalai Lama being held under duress. I do not think the first statement made was that the duress was practised by the Government of India. The Dalai Lama escaped under duress by the rebels, and in fact, when the Prime Minister—he will excuse me—sometimes mentions that the Chinese do not observe the truth, may

[Shri S. A. Dange]

I ask him one question? At one time it was suggested by him also that perhaps the Dalai Lama's letters were not his own at all. Later on the Dalai Lama himself acknowledged that the letters were his. Now where was the propriety and the truth in this case?

Therefore, when the Prime Minister says that he feels hurt, I am sure he will also admit that the other side will also feel hurt. Therefore, the hurt is on either side, and therefore it should be healed only by friendship.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): On which side do you stand?

Shri S. A. Dange: I stand here in the Parliament of India. I hope you understand that. So, when I am saying that I support the foreign policy of the Government of India and the Prime Minister particularly, I think you should know where I stand and where the party stands.

Therefore, the first part of the problem is like this. The Prime Minister, and even many of his supporters in the Congress Party want this thing to be decided peacefully without any cold war being imported, and by friendly discussions and talks. But on the Chinese side, of course, there is a difficulty. The difficulty is simply this.

If China is acknowledged by the Prime Minister also to have suzerainty over Tibet, and if Tibet is acknowledged to be an autonomous region of the Chinese Republic, then naturally, diplomatically or in terms of international politics, the question does not arise why we should discuss the Tibetan problem in India or anywhere else, in the UNO or some place. It is certainly the right of every country to decide the question of its own autonomous region. That is the only correct position, and that position also will by and by be conceded even by the Prime Minister, that

the problem of an autonomous region should certainly be the responsibility of the suzerain Republic of China.

But, if we then try to tell them that they must do this and that, and if they consider that as an interference, then what is wrong? They themselves have asked the question—it has appeared in the press already and I will repeat it for the benefit of the hon. Members. If they were to set up a committee on linguistic provinces of India, would that be right? Though these States are autonomous, they are within the Union of India. Therefore, the Chinese Government would not be correct in taking up the position that they should discuss and ask the Prime Minister as to what is happening in U.P. which has a common boundary with Tibet, or in Assam which has a common boundary with Tibet. Since they have shown that much restraint, I think it would be right and friendly for us also to show some restraint, though some of us may sympathise with the Tibetans.

Now, the question is: what is this sympathy for the Tibetans? If it is a question of sympathy for the Dalai Lama as the head of the Buddhist religion, still he is the head of the Buddhist religion, then Panchsheel is not concerned with Buddhism, nor is the Government of this concerned with Buddhism, because it is a secular State. It is concerned with Buddhism as much as it is concerned with Hinduism, Christianity, Islam and so on. If it feels very much attracted towards the maintenance of the head of the Buddhist Panth in Mussoorie, it should equally feel interested in maintaining the heads of Islam or Hinduism or the other religions in India. If the poor among the Buddhists are to be maintained, to be helped—I have no objection—every religious group also may ask: what about our poor being maintained?

Now, the point may be raised that this is a question of law and order,

defence and security and so on. If that much is the problem, I do not mind it. If 10,000 refugees got frightened in Tibet and they crossed over, I do not challenge the honesty of the Government of India on that account because they allowed asylum to certain refugees. Well, we are a very hospitable country since time immemorial and we give hospitality to both guests and invaders and every one. So, hospitality is in our blood. I only want that these groups do not create new centres of friction between us and the Chinese. That is all that I want to see, and that is exactly what the others do not wish to see.

So far as the Government of India are concerned, so far as words and theory are concerned, they are taking up the attitude more or less of maintenance of *Panchsheel*, maintenance of friendliness and so on. I would plead that this bitterness and challenging each other's honesty and statement of facts should stop, because, after all, the Prime Minister himself the other day in the Rajya Sabha, dealing with the Dalai Lama's coming here and so on, was not sure of his facts, because he cannot verify all the facts. Not that all the facts supplied to him by his officers are always wrong. No. But an officer can go wrong. Officers' facts can be wrong. Therefore, he said I believe it is so, I am not sure etc. That is certainly the correct way to say.

So, I would say that the problem should be resolved on the basis of not importing cold war elements as far as the Prime Minister and his supporters are concerned. For example, his statement which was made on April 27, is very good, but what do I find there? I do not think it was right to give currency to the idea in that statement that the Dalai Lama had fled—it was his statement that I am quoting, not that the Prime Minister, is maintaining it that way—because Buddhism was in danger and his religion to him was more precious than his life. If that was so, he

should not have fled. That is another matter. But then, if it is so, are we supporting that system of Buddhism? Are we officially going to lend support to it? That would be a problem, and that problem, as the Prime Minister stated in his statement, he has not resolved. Of course, there is a sort of sympathy towards him. In fact, in that statement he gave us the fact that the poor youngman is just 24 years old. Certainly a 70 year old statesman ought to feel a fatherly interest in a young man of 24. Certainly, the Lama is inexperienced and all that, and I am sure the Prime Minister will advise him properly. But nobody charges the Prime Minister with holding the Dalai Lama in duress. But then if you go round and tell the Indian people that he thinks he is fighting for Buddhism and the protection of his religion by coming here, then I think that statement should be verified and the Prime Minister should later on make that position clear.

As regards the questions which have been asked by these political parties, I think I have answered one or two questions about duress, about expansionism and so many other things. But I am not prepared to believe that some of these gentlemen do not have expansionist words at least.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): What about the map?

Shri S. A. Dange: If our territory is shown in the Chinese map as theirs, the Chinese should correct it.

An Hon. Member: 'If'

Shri S. A. Dange: Yes. I have not seen the map, because I did not attend that Afro-Asian Conference which Congressmen and other parties and especially Shri Khadilkar attended with a magnifying glass!

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): How long will it take the Chinese to correct the map? (Interruptions)

Shri S. A. Dange: The Prime Minister himself has made a statement that he is taking up the question with the Chinese Government and that they are going to settle it by peaceful means.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): But he has also said that the replies are very unsatisfactory.

Shri S. A. Dange: We should be realistic enough to know that if a line in a map is moved, that part of the country does not go out of our hands. If people believe it will, they have a poor idea about maps and their values and a poor idea about India's own integrity also.

My hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, has given a very good advice to the Chinese. Of course, everyone of us has a right to give advice to everybody else. He asked: if they are so minded, instead of going over to Tibet, why did they not go over to conquer Formosa and Quemoy? May I ask a separate question? Instead of going over to Tibet, why not ask the Government of India to invade Goa first? (Interruptions). Advice is very simple. It is easier to liberate Goa than to liberate Tibet, if it is being enslaved by China. But you dare not offend American imperialism because it will intervene. You know that China will never go to war with India, whatever you do. Therefore, you have the guts to fight about it, but you have not the guts to fight about Goa.

So, this advice about invading this territory and that territory is always useless. We know why we do not go to Goa, why we do not do it. Therefore, this question of Tibet, as it is being understood, by my hon. friends of the P.S.P. is, I think, a question which they more or less look at as a handle to fight the Communist Party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yes. (Interruptions).

Shri S. A. Dange: They are not worried about Tibet at all. They are

not worried about anybody. Their whole problem is 'How can we fight the Communist Party?' Gentlemen, you can fight us. We are here in our country. Let us fight.

I am told Acharya Kripalani the other day asked—he will correct me if I am wrong; I was not present here....

Acharya Kripalani: All these things are excused.

Shri S. A. Dange: Thank you very much for your magnanimity. I hope you do the same thing with regard to others also.

I am told Acharya Kripalani made a statement and asked: If the Chinese armies invade India, where will the Communists be? Will they be with us?

Acharya Kripalani: I asked a question. Let him reply to it now.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will reply now. Now, the Communist Party is not in the habit of waiting for foreign armies to liberate India. We know these gentlemen who were waiting for Hitler to come through Stalingrad and to liberate them. We know that. They were waiting for the Japanese Army to enter Calcutta to liberate them. We were not waiting for any army to come. We are not in the habit of waiting for foreign armies (Interruptions). At that time, it was claimed that they were the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi never debated the question of the Germans or the Japanese liberating them. But these gentlemen right in Yeravda, next door to me, were discussing that question, not the Acharya himself. They were discussing 'what would happen when Hitler would break through Stalingrad and we would just be out of Yeravda?'

These were the dreams. But we have not got that habit of waiting for foreign armies to do our job, because we can do it ourselves. We can die

fighting for that job. We can either accomplish it or we can fail to accomplish it.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): You were collaborating with the British during that time.

Shri S. A. Dange: We know your collaboration, what it is.

Now, it has been denied by some of these friends that they do not talk of expansionism. In that case, here is a statement. I was just told that Shri Majumdar, Chairman of the Tibetan Conference—to be held in Calcutta—which is being inaugurated by Acharya Kripalani, which is being presided over by Shri Jaya Prakash Narain and the dear young lady who just now interrupted—said that they must fight for the independence of Tibet and end the suzerainty of China over Tibet.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: For your information, we may add that we are not attending that conference; we have nothing to do with that conference.

Shri S. A. Dange: Very good. So they will not now fight for the independence of Tibet. That is a good thing.

Now, there are one or two points. I do not know if I have left any question unanswered.

Acharya Kripalani: You have covered everything.

Shri S. A. Dange: That is good. He was doubtful whether I would answer his questions. I think that he is satisfied that I have covered everything.

With regard to Tibet, there is one last point I want to make. What is the foundation of the whole thing? It is said that the Tibetan people have risen in revolt against imperialist invasion. On this point, we should at least, to some extent, believe the facts given by China. Just as we expect

them to believe facts inside our country as given by us—as the Prime Minister asks, 'Why don't you accept the facts as we give about our country?'—similarly they would ask 'Why don't you believe facts as we give them for our country?' There should be mutual belief.

With regard to Tibet, it is well-known that there is a serf system. There are 200,000 lamas attended by 800,000 Tibetans. They have a system by which these 800,000 give thousands of maunds of ghee and butter as *khand* or rent to the monasteries; the land is concentrated in the hands of the Bhikkus and there is a general feeling of revolt in the minds of the Tibetan peasantry. This is the relation that subsists in Tibet, and naturally we, as a progressive country, ought to side with the Tibetans. We as a progressive country, swearing by socialism, trying to carry out land reforms, trying to liberate serfs in our country—that type of serfdom does not now exist here—we should sympathise with those Tibetans who are trying to overthrow that system. Even the *Time* magazine, which represented the visit of Shri Morarji Desai so well in America, has written that this lama system, this monastic system in Tibet is a system based on serfdom.

Now, these gentlemen want to continue that system. The Chinese and Tibetan peasantry want to do away with it. Naturally, there was bound to be clash. I do not say there was no clash. There was clash. But then, stories told as if there was a mis-firing of guns and that was why the Lama could go away or was kidnapped, there was something of an uprising but the Chinese at first could not handle it—all these stories are funny stories. Will the Chinese who could put well-aimed shells at Quemoy which prevented the Seventh Fleet from coming nearer, will they misfire a shell on the Dalai Lama's palace?

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri S. A. Dange: The Chinese guns were not manned by Acharya, Kripalani. They would hit well; because they aim well, they hit well, which, of course, could not be understood by my friend and he believes in these stories.

It was not a war of aggression nor was it a national uprising. Therefore, when we sympathise with China, I will plead with the Prime Minister, please sympathise with the serfs first, with those who are rising against the Lama system, next, with those who want to protect the serfs, that is the Chinese system of Government and its system of laws and constitution and, if we have any quarrel with them with regard to certain accusations, let us sit down and argue about those accusations and settle them without bringing in the arguments put forth by these other political parties.

Therefore, I do make a distinction between the standpoint of the Prime Minister and the standpoint of the other parties, the use which the other parties are making of this happening and the way in which the Prime Minister wishes to resolve that deadlock. That deadlock should be resolved on the basis of Panchsheel; that crack must be healed. But the crack cannot be healed by simply saying: 'We sympathise with the Tibetans'. The crack can be healed by saying: 'Yes', as he himself has said, 'You have a right over Tibet; it is an autonomous region of yours and the Tibetan system of serfdom must be overthrown surely and you are trying to carry out the reforms'. Those who want to rebel against it, if they want to run away, let them run away.

An Hon. Member: Kill them.

Shri S. A. Dange: If they have come with arms, then, certainly they will be fought. It is not a question of killing.

After all, these refugees have come here. Well, if it is a problem of their disturbing your economy, if you wish

to assist them for a time, do. But, are we going to maintain them at State expense? Are they really refugees of our country, as we treated the refugees from Pakistan? In fact, the Pakistan refugees were treated worse than the refugees of Tibet are being treated in some respects. Surely, I want to know why there is so much love flowing towards these Tibetan refugees. The love for the other refugees is a little drying up and they are being thrown into Dandakaranya. Why are we very solicitous of the 7,000 ft. temperature for these Tibetan refugees which they require, for their health would suffer if they come down to the plains?

I am not an expert on Buddhism but I thought that the Great Buddha did not live in the palace of the Birlas in his own days. Neither did he eat from their plates. You know the story of the Buddha. When once a rich woman offered him rice in a gold plate, he ate the rice and threw the gold plate in the river.

An Hon. Member: Here is a Buddha!

Shri S. A. Dange: But the present inheritor of Buddhism will eat the rice and sell the gold plate in the black market. This is not the way in which we ought to show our sympathy.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I never try to interrupt the hon. Member. But taking a particular point and then saying that the present Buddhists—the Buddhists are all over the world and let nothing be said against them here—will eat the rice and sell the gold plate in the black market is not right. He need not depend upon this point for developing his argument. There are Buddhists and Buddhists; there are Hindus and Hindus. Shall we say that all Hindus are bad simply because one man is bad?

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not referring.... (Interruptions).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, this should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not referring to the Buddhists as such at all. I am referring to the monasteries we have built; I am referring to the *muths* we have built. Even the Prime Minister and the Congress Party are moving a Bill in order to control the funds of *muths*. Does it mean that these *muths* have become bad and black-marketeers. But, a religion deteriorates from its pristine purity and becomes its own opposite when it tries to cultivate wealth, land and serf rights and so on. The system deteriorates. That is why I say this.

I am quite sure that the Dalai Lama is a good Buddhist. I am quite sure that the 10,000 Buddhist refugees who have come here are good Buddhists. Like good Buddhists, let them go round and live according to what Buddha preached. They should not compel us and ask funds from the Government of India.

Dr. Ambedkar when he wrote his book on Buddhist Sangha said few things are necessary for the Buddhist, viz., three pieces of cloth, a needle and thread and a bowl in order to take rice and drink water. They go begging and live on alms given and, for the rainy season, take shelter in a cottage. This is the original system. Therefore, I am just pleading that the really good democratic principles of Buddhism should be practised by the present inheritors of Buddhist traditions. That is what I am pleading for. I am not charging that they have gone into the black market or anything like that. It is a misunderstanding which has been created (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I certainly accept.

Mr. Speaker: General remarks about a whole community may be resented.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am saying that the innate Buddhist instincts of these people will enable them to relieve the Prime Minister and the Treasury of the burden of looking after their health, looking after the questions of

their shelter and after the question of law and order.

Finally, I would appeal to the Prime Minister not to get under the pressure of certain political parties to hustle up the question in such a way that the Panchsheel is more or less blown up in action. Though preserved in theory, it may be blown up in practice. That is what I would plead with him.

Certainly if there is a vendetta against the Communist party, let us fight it within the border; let us fight it out. But that is not the question. The question here is not of the Communist party and other parties, the Communist Party of India or the P.S.P. The question here is of friendly relations between China and India.

I am quite sure that the Acharya is dead set that the Chinese can never be friendly with us. But, I do not think that is the attitude either of the Government of India or of the whole of the Congress Ministry. Therefore, I would again plead, let sober thoughts prevail and let this bitterness not increase.

As far as I know the Chinese themselves have tried to be sober (*Interruptions*). Let me cite one example. I may tell you from my own experience that in the Chinese Press and in the Soviet Press, since friendly relations were established with India and the Panchsheel declarations were signed, their Press has refused scrupulously to publish news of firing and strikes in India. I raised this question: 'Why did not these people publish these news?' They said, 'It might hurt the feelings of the Prime Minister. It might hurt the feelings and disturb Panchsheel. Therefore, we do not wish to publish the happenings about these things'. That Press has scrupulously kept away the news even of a hundred people being shot dead in the streets of Bombay. Why have they done it? They have done it because they want to keep friendly relations with our country. If such a Press is a little bitter on this Tibetan question, let us understand

[Shri S. A. Dange]

that there is ground for being bitter. Therefore, let us overcome it and state facts as they are. I hope the whole thing will be resolved by mutual negotiations and the Panchasheel crack will be healed, though it may be to the disliking of Acharya Kripalani who wants to lead his Army into China.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sivaraj.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, the atmosphere has become poisonous.

If you allow me then it will become clear. (Interruptions.) May I say a word, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, the Prime Minister's statement both in the Rajya Sabha and elsewhere has dealt with every aspect of the situation without fear or favour of China and in a sober and solemn manner, befitting his position as the Prime Minister of India and also as one of the world's great leaders. In fact, in....

Mr. Speaker: There is too much noise in the House. Will the hon. Member come forward?

Shall I call upon the Prime Minister at 2-30?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know when you may conclude this debate. By 2-30? There is the other business at 2-30.

Mr. Speaker: It must be concluded by 2-45. The debate started at a quarter past 12. We have allotted 2½ hours. If it is the desire of the House, this may go to some other day; I have no objection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not my desire, of course; not at all.

Mr. Speaker: We must conclude it by 2-45.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If necessity arises I shall speak only for five minutes!

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I shall request the hon. Prime Minister to speak at 2-30. He could go on for 15 minutes.

Shri Siva Raj: I was saying that the Prime Minister—both in the Rajya Sabha and elsewhere—has dealt with the problem in a very sober and a solemn manner and befitting his position. In that view, I feel that this discussion that we have today is somewhat superfluous, but I welcome this discussion, in the first place, because it affords yet another occasion for this House and the people of India to express their views and thereby to strengthen the hands of our Prime Minister in tackling what is undoubtedly a very delicate and difficult problem.

I also welcome this discussion because it gives me an opportunity on behalf of the Parliamentary group of the Republican Party of India to associate itself with the sentiments expressed by Shri Khadiolkar and other Members who have dealt with this question.

I would also like to take this opportunity to state the views of our party. In the first place I want to state that we fully endorse the views and share the feelings of the Prime Minister in this matter.

12.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Secondly, we feel that in the final analysis this question should be left to be solved and settled by China and Tibet together. We also would like to see that the Prime Minister uses his good offices and his eminent position to bring them together for such

a settlement. We feel that it is our moral obligation to make the Dalai Lama feel at home and to give him all protection. We also feel that the Tibetans must be given the freedom of movement to carry on their lawful avocations and trade even as the Chinese had been enjoying and are enjoying in our land.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought not to be loud talks. We can presume that those who stay in this Hall do stay for the sake of listening and not of talking.

Shri Siva Raj: But what we could not understand is China's attitude towards India. We do not understand why China is so irritable. Its irritability is one which we cannot understand. It may be due to the fact that China thinks that India is a stumbling block to her career of red imperialism. Or, does she think that India is really making a great success of democracy and democratic planning? Or, does she understand our friendliness or rather misunderstands our friendliness for our weakness? Anyway, this question has touched and aroused the moral conscience of the world for whatever reason it may be.

One of the reasons why I was not happy about this debate so far is that there has never been that correct approach to the discussion of this situation. Some speeches were either political in their approach or they had an ideological approach. The real approach ought to be moral. The point is that we have always supported the idea of any people enjoying their own freedom and their own way of life. Rightly or wrongly, the Tibetans have chosen a way of life and I find that it is a most democratic way of life in the sense that they choose their leader, the Dalai Lama, in a very democratic way and thereafter chose to worship him. We are of course accustomed here to put stones in temples and worship them, but there they choose a living human being and worship him. That is the

set-up that they have got and the people willingly sacrifice and surrender whatever rights they have in devotion and worship of the Dalai Lama.

I think my friend Shri Dange was speaking without his books when he referred to the kind of Buddhism that exists in Tibet. There, it is the case of the whole population of Tibet sacrificing what little they have to see that the Dalai Lama is respected, worshipped and almost protected by their devotion.

Whatever may be the reason that had prompted this movement in Tibet, the fact remains that China as a suzerain power should have stood by her word, namely, guaranteeing the autonomy of Tibet. It would not be proper for China to interfere with the internal life and internal affairs of Tibet. What they should be worried about was to see whether Tibet will by her action affect her security and their peace and their tranquillity. The Chinese ought to be worried about their border. One will begin to doubt the sincerity of China when she says that she is for the autonomy of Tibet. Of late, she has changed her position and says Tibet is not a protectorate, it is not a country and so on and so forth. So far as we are concerned we have always expressed—not merely from the floor of this House but the people of India in different ways have expressed—sympathy and concern over the sufferings of people who are agitated and struggling for liberation and freedom. If in Tibet it happens that the people want to have their own way of life and practise it in their own country, it ought to be our concern to see that the country, namely, China, is approached in a manner so as to help those people to realise their ambition.

We feel that the Prime Minister should use, as I said, his good offices to get round China to his point of view. As the Prime Minister him-

[Shri Siva Raj]

self has pointed out, these feelings—not one of hostility actually but feelings of misunderstanding—towards India are temporary, and it is possible for the Prime Minister with his influence in world politics to bring about a settlement between Tibet and China. I do not want to take one side or the other. It is very unfortunate that the debate has so far proceeded on party lines. There is no room for party discussion at all on this question. Whatever we may do, let us not forget our mission, as a country which through the ages, more particularly during the period of Asoka, spread her message of peace and goodwill and human happiness.

14 hrs.

श्री बबाराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तिब्बत का मामला एक बहुत नाजुक मामला है और मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि यहां पर जो कुछ कहा गया है वह बहुत ही रिस्पेक्ट के साथ कहा गया है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने भी अपने बुद्धिकोण में वह नरमी दिखाई है जो कि पहले प्राप्त नहीं थी। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मुल्क की राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं ने जो कुछ अपने को व्यक्त किया उससे हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने कुछ सबक सीखा है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जबकि कम्युनिस्ट प्रवक्ता ने यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में केन्द्र की सरकार अगर कोई दखल दे तो सम्भवतः वह उसी तरह होगा जिस तरह की तिब्बत में चीन की सरकार का दखल है। मुझे तो यह बात सुन कर आश्चर्य ही हुआ और सम्भवतः कम्युनिस्ट प्रवक्ता महोदय ने वह एपीमेंट नहीं पढ़ा जिसमें यह कहा गया है :

"The Tibetan regional Government would voluntarily carry out the reforms, without interference from the Chinese Central Government and that latter would assist the Tibetan people."

अब जहां तक तिब्बत में रिफार्म्स करने का सवाल है, सुधार करने का सवाल है उसके लिए तो चीन की गवर्नमेंट भी यह मानती है कि तिब्बत की जो अन्दरूनी सरकार है तिब्बतन रीजनल गवर्नमेंट है उसका काम यह सुधार करना है और यह काम चीन की सरकार का नहीं है।

आज वहां पर सामानाही के जो कुछ जूलन होते हैं उन्हें खत्म करने के लिए चीन की सरकार यदि कुछ करे तो उसका समर्थन कहीं दूसरी जगह से हो, मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस पर कि गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। असल में मामला कुछ और ही है। सन् १९५१ में चीन और तिब्बत में जो करार हुआ था उसमें तो तिब्बत को तिब्बत ही कहा गया था। उसकी पहली ही धारा कहती है

"Tibet would enjoy regional autonomy"

लेकिन सन् १९५४ में जो एपीमेंट हुआ वह यह था।

"The Republic of India and the People's Republic of China on trade and intercourse between the Tibetan region of China and India."

चार साल के बाद हम देखते हैं कि तिब्बत का नाम तिब्बत से हट कर तिब्बत रीजन बन जाता है। अब ४, ५ साल के बाद एक दूसरी स्थिति पैदा होती है और वह यह कि चीन की सरकार को सम्भवतः यह अधिकार प्राप्त हो गया है कि वह तिब्बत के अन्दर अपनी कौजें लेकर घुस जाय और वहां पर धान्तरिक सुधारों को करे, यह नई स्थिति जो पैदा हो गई है इस को हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को अबवा हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को यह हक हासिल नहीं है कि वह चीन के अन्दरूनी मामलों में कोई दखल दें, यह ठीक है कि हम तिब्बत के अन्दरूनी मामलों में कोई

वस्तुतः न मैं लेकिन एक बात अवश्य स्वीकार करनी पड़ेगी कि हमारा जो नजदीकी मुल्क है, नैबर है उसमें जो कुछ घटनाएं होती हैं उनका असर हमारे ऊपर पड़े बिना रह सकता और यही नहीं कि हमारा उससे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध है और उन घटनाओं का असर हमारे ऊपर भी पड़ने वाला है बल्कि इसलिये भी कि कहीं वहां घटित होने वाली घटनाओं से हमारी अपनी आजादी पर तो कोई आघात प्रचवा खतरा घाने वाला प्रचवा पैदा होने वाला नहीं है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रवक्ता ने कहा है कि चीन से कभी हिन्दुस्तान को खतरा नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करूंगा कि यह बात हमेशा कायम रहे। हमारे देश के नागरिक कभी यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि चीन से हमें कोई खतरा हो या चीन को हम से कोई खतरा हो। हम सदा से शान्ति प्रिय रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि चीन से हमारे सम्बन्ध मित्रतापूर्ण बने रहे और वह देश अपने दर्शन और फिलासफी के मुताबिक अपना विकास करे और उन्नति करे लेकिन जहां हम यह चाहते हैं वहां हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हम जिस तरह से अपने जीवन को व्यतीत करना चाहें और अपनी उन्नति करना चाहें, उस तरह हमको उन्नति करने और जीवन व्यतीत करने दिया जाय। लेकिन इसी के साथ-साथ जब चीन के नकशों में कुछ इस तरह की बातें छपती हैं और उनके नकशों में हमारे देश की टैरिटोरीज को चीन का हिस्सा दर्शाया जाता है तो हमें खरा दुःख होता है। हमें दुःख होता है जब चीन की तथा-कथित पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कुछ इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं कि चीन मैं मोहन लाइन को भारत और चीन को बांटने वाली लाइन नहीं मानता और उनकी ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि वह इस विषय को भारत से तय करना चाहते हैं। यह तो ठीक है कि वह इस मामले का हल भारत से शान्तिमय तरीकों पर चल कर करेंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन जो इच्छाएं उन्होंने व्यक्त की हैं उन इच्छाओं की पूर्ति कोई आसान पूर्ति नहीं है। इस तरह का खयाल रखना और यह

कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई नागरिक इक्स्पैरियेन्सिस्ट पालिसी पर चलना चाहता है या इम्पीरियलिस्ट पालिसी पर चलना चाहता है ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि अगर कोई ऐसी बात रही होती तो तिब्बत में आज जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का अधिकार हो सकता था और वह अपने अधिकार को तिब्बत में खत्म करने की बात नहीं सोचती। हमने उसे खत्म किया और सही तौर पर खत्म किया लेकिन यह मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब हमने अपने अधिकार को खत्म किया तब हमने इस बात की खिन्न नहीं की कि चीन सरकार को भी यह चाहिये कि वह अपनी प्रभुसत्ता तिब्बत पर धोपने की कोशिश न करे। सन् १९५१ में जो करार हुआ उसे हम कह सकते हैं कि वह एक तरह से बेबी सैबर हुआ और सन् १९५१ का करार शिथिल हुआ कही जा सकती है जिसके कि अन्तर्गत तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन किया गया। आज जब हम यह मानते हैं कि तिब्बत एक प्राटोनमस रीजन है, इससे हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार मानती है और मानती इसको चीन की भी सरकार है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आज चीन सरकार वहां पर अपनी फौजे यह कह कर भेज रही है कि वहां पर दलाई लामा जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं उसे वहां की जनता नहीं चाहती या कोई दूसरी बात है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह चीजें कह कर आज तिब्बत के अन्दर जो चीनी फौजें घुसेड़ी गई हैं वह चीन की सरकार कोई अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही है।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यह ज्ञान लेना चाहिये कि यह पछेन लामा कौन साहब हैं। यह साहब पहले जो चीन के कुमितांग सरकार भी उसके साथ होते थे आज वही पछेन लामा चीन की वर्तमान साम्यवादी सरकार की भावनाओं को व्यक्त करते हैं और उनकी भावाव में अपनी भावाव मिला रहे हैं। आज चीन सरकार ने तिब्बत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए उनको मान्यता दी

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

है। अब मैं दलाई लामा और श्री पंडेन लामा के मामले में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता और न ही मुझे इसका कोई अधिकार है कि मैं उनके बारे में कुछ और अपनी भावनाएँ व्यक्त करूँ लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जहाँ तक कि हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी आजादी का सवाल है और हिन्दुस्तान के अपने फ़टियर्स की सुरक्षा का सवाल है उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का एक-एक नागरिक बहुत दिलचस्पी रखता है और हमारे देश की सुरक्षा और उसकी भूमि पर किसी भी विदेशी द्वारा किसी प्रकार का इनफ़ोर्मेंट किया जाना उसे सहा नहीं होगा। अब जैसे कि चीन में छपे नक्शों में हमारे भारतवर्ष के कुछ हिस्से को चीन का भाग दिखाया गया है और अगर कभी इस तरह की कोई हमारे हिस्से पर इनफ़ोर्मेंट होने वाली बात हो तो उसमें तो हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक नागरिक और बच्चे-बच्चे को गहरी दिलचस्पी लेनी पड़ेगी और यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना पड़ेगा कि हम इसको कभी और किसी हालात में बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। &

आज हम पर यह दोषारोपण किया जा रहा है कि हम लोग इम्पैशनिस्ट पालिसी पर चल रहे हैं और उसके लिये किन्हीं पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों पर उनके द्वारा आक्षेप लगाया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री की प्रशंसा की जाती है। लेकिन मैं अपने उन मित्रों को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उनको क्या ऐतराज है अगर कुछ दूसरी पार्टियाँ अपनी नीति के मुताबिक सही बात कहना चाहती हैं। जहाँ तक कि चीन की अपनी प्रभुसत्ता का सम्बन्ध है हमने कभी भी चीन की तरफ आल ठठा कर नहीं देखा है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक नागरिक ने चीन की सरकार को यू० एन० प्रो० में मान्यता दिलाने के लिए अपनी आवाज उठाई है लेकिन अगर चीन किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर अतिक्रमण करने लगे और कोई ऐसी बात करने लगे जो कि उचित

और न्यायसमर्थ न हो तो सिर्फ़ इसलिये कि भूँकि चीन हमारा मित्र है इसलिये उसके विरुद्ध हम कोई आवाज न उठाएँ और अपना विरोध प्रकट न करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस पर कि गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वक्ता महोदय ने यह कहा कि देश की कुछ राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ तिब्बत की घटनाओं लेकर जो कुछ कह रही हैं वह वास्तव में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की नीचा दिखाने, उससे लड़ने के लिये और उससे कायदा उठाने के लिये कह रही हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की उन राजनैतिक पार्टियों की जिनकी कि अपनी नीति हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन से ही बनती है उनको किसी दूसरे को लक्ष्य करने के लिये किसी दूसरे की मदद लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि सन् १९४२ के स्वाधीनता संग्राम के दौरान हमारे इन भारतीय साम्यवादी मित्रों ने क्या किया और इसके लिए उन्हें किसी दूसरी राजनैतिक पार्टी ने राय नहीं दी थी। इस देश में वही पार्टी शक्तिशाली बनेगी और उन्नति करेगी जिसकी कि नीति देश के हित में होगी और जिसका कि लक्ष्य जनता की सेवा करना होगा। इसलिये हमारे भारतीय साम्यवादी मित्रों की यह शिकायत है कि अन्य राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ तिब्बत के सवाल को लेकर उन्हें इस लिए दबाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं कि उनकी शक्ति निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है, सही नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक माने में समस्या को पीछे ले जाना है और सही समस्या की तरफ ध्यान देना नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि तिब्बत का मसला हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति से गहरा सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं तो भारत सरकार से इस बात की आशा करता हूँ कि १९५१ का जो फ़रार हुआ उसे वह स्वीकार नहीं करेगी और वह यह कहती कि जिस तरह हम अपनी प्रभुसत्ता की खरब

करते हैं उसी तरह चीन की सरकार भी तिब्बत पर से अपनी प्रभुसत्ता को खत्म करे। बाहर यह प्रभुसत्ता किस से प्राप्त हुई? तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन की प्रभुसत्ता की जो बात कही जाती है तो वह सुबर्बैटी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति से नहीं मिली है बल्कि वह तो उन क्रूरारों से मिली थी जो कि उनके बीच हुए थे। अब चूंकि चीन की प्रभुसत्ता तिब्बत पर क़ायम है इसलिये हम वहां पर क़ीर्जे ले सकते हैं और जो कुछ वहां पर चीन सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ठीक है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह इस समस्या को देखने का सही दृष्टिकोण नहीं है।

अब वलाई लामा ने जो भारत में आकर धरण ली और दूसरे तिब्बती धरणाधी यहाँ भारत में आ रहे हैं तो उनको धरण देना यह तो भारत की अपनी परम्पराओं के सर्वथा अनुकूल है।

अब अगर वहाँ तिब्बत में कोई गड़बड़ हो और वहाँ पर किन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा जनता का शोषण हो रहा हो तो उस शोषण को दूर करने के लिये यह कहां तक उचित होगा कि हम या चीन वहां पर उनके बीच में दखल भेदाव हों। इस शोषण का अन्त करना तो स्वयं वहाँ की जनता का काम है। इसके अतिरिक्त क्या हमारे लिए यह मान लेना सही होगा कि उस मुल्क में जिसकी कि एक तिहाई आबादी मार्क्स की है, वहां पर चारों ओर शोषण और गड़बड़ चल रही है? लेकिन अगर शोषण वहां पर हो भी रहा हो तो शोषण का कौन समर्थन करता है। शोषण को तो खत्म ही किया जाना चाहिये। शोषण का समर्थन करने का तो कोई सबाल ही नहीं उठता है लेकिन सबाल यह है कि वह किसी एजेंसी के द्वारा हो किस साधन से हो यह सोचने की चीज है। चीन की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार करे या कोई और करे यह सबाल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, श्रीकिंग के पीपल्स डेली ने, चीन सरकार ने और रूस की जो समाचार एजेंसी है इन सबने

एक तरह की बातें कही हैं। इन बातों के पीछे क्या राज है? हम यह मान लेते हैं कि चीन हमारे ऊपर हमला नहीं करेगा। लेकिन आज नहीं पचास साल बाद ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है। तो हमको अभी से यह देखना होगा कि हमें भविष्य में चीन से या किसी दूसरे मुल्क से तो खतरा पैदा नहीं होगा। उससे हमको आगाह होना चाहिये हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सही है या नहीं, और अगर सही नहीं है तो उस पर हमको अपनी राय व्यक्त करनी होगी। हमें यह कहना होगा कि हम चीन के मित्र हैं और उसे सदा फलता फूलता देखना चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर चीन की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए भविष्य में भी खतरा पैदा होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है तो हम चुप नहीं करेंगे, हम उस स्थिति का विरोध करेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने यह साफ तौर से दिखला दिया है कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हुआ है उसे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पसन्द नहीं करती। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक नजदीकी सबाल है। अगर आज नेपाल, भूटान या सिक्किम में कुछ ऐसा हो कि वहां का बफर टूटता हो, और उसे हमारी आजादी के लिए भविष्य में खतरा पैदा हो सकता है तो हमें उस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और कांग्रेस पार्टी और दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो इसका विरोध करती हैं, तो इस बारे में उनका अपना दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी पर यह आरोप लगाना कि वह इसका भ्रमरीका से प्रभाव के कारण या उनके इंस्पिरेशन के कारण विरोध कर रही है, अनुचित होगा। ऐसा तो बड़ी लोग कह सकते हैं जो कि दूसरों से इंस्पिरेशन लेते हैं। यहां के तो ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि किसी दूसरे से इंस्पिरेशन नहीं लेते। हम तो परस्थितियों के अनुसार अपनी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं। हमारे लिए किसी दूसरे से आदेश लेने का-सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। कुछ ऐसे

[श्री बबू राज सिंह]

सोण है जिनके बारे में यह सवाल उठ सकता है क्योंकि वह दूसरों से इंस्पिरेशन लेते हैं।

तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि तिब्बत का मसला एक नाजुक मसला है लेकिन इस सवाल पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अपना स्पष्ट मत न दे अपने विचार व्यक्त न करे इसलिये कि यह कहा जायेगा कि बहा हम एक्सप्लायटेशन कायम रखना चाहते हैं, यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करूंगा कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होगा। और वह इस तरीके से रहेंगे और सोचेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकारों का हित उनके मन में किसी भी दूसरे देश के हित से ऊपर होगा। हमारे आपस में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, और हम भिन्न-भिन्न तरीके से सोच सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि हममें से कोई गलत सोचता हो लेकिन अपने देश के प्रति तो हमारा सबसे पहले कर्तव्य होना चाहिये। तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए ऐसा प्रयास करेंगे कि जिससे तिब्बत की अन्तर्दली स्वतन्त्रता कायम रखी जा सके।

मैं इसके साथ ही यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने सन् १९५१ का समझौता न माना होता तो आज यह सवाल पैदा ही न होता। सन् १९५१ में इस प्रदेश को तिब्बत कहा गया, सन् १९५४ में इसको तिब्बत रीजन् कहा गया और अब सन् १९५९ में हम देखते हैं कि चीनी सेनायें उसमें प्रवेश कर रही हैं। यह चीजें हमारे सामने भविष्य की घटनाओं को प्रकट करती हैं। हमें भविष्य के लिए आगाह रहना चाहिये और सोचना चाहिए कि हमको क्या खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इन सबके साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि तिब्बत के मामले पर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कोई सही रुख ले और कहे कि हम हमेशा चीन के मित्र रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमें यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि इस मित्रता के नाम पर हम

हमसे यह कहा जायेगा कि हम एक्सप्लेनिसिट पालिसी बरत रहे हैं या धमकी के कहने पर हम इस तरह की नीति अपना रहे हैं, तो हम इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vajpayee...

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have been in China, I have lived in China....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Vajpayee.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि तिब्बत की घटनाओं के कारण भारत और चीन के सम्बन्ध में तनाव पैदा हो गया है। लेकिन इस तनाव का उत्तर-दायित्व भारत के ऊपर नहीं है।

जब से चीन में कम्युनिस्ट शासन आया, व्यागर्क शोक के साथ बड़े मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हो गए भी भारत ने नये चीन का स्वागत किया और सत्कार के राष्ट्रों में उसे सम्मान का स्थान मिले इस के लिये हम ने उन से बड़ कर प्रशन्न किया। हमारे प्रयत्नों को देख कर कभी-कभी ऐसा लगा कि मुहूर्त सुस्त है और गवाह चुस्त है। हम ने चीन की बकायत की क्योंकि हम समझते थे कि कम्युनिज्म से हमारा मतभेद होते हुए भी यदि चीन की जनता उस मार्ग का अवलम्बन करती है तो यह उस का प्रश्न है, और भिन्न-भिन्न जीवन पद्धतियों के होने हुए भी भारत और चीन मित्रता के साथ रह सकते हैं। लेकिन इस मित्रता को पहला आघात लगा उस दिन जब तिब्बत को चीन की सेनाओं ने मुक्त किया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उस समय पूछा था कि तिब्बत को किस से मुक्त किया जा रहा है, तिब्बत पर किसी देश की गुलामी नहीं थी। भारत तिब्बत का मित्रतम पड़ोसी है। अतीत के इतिहास में

भगर हम चाहते तो तिब्बत को अपने साथ मिलाने का प्रयत्न कर सकते थे, लेकिन भाषा जो चीन के नेता भारत पर विस्तारवादी होने का आरोप लगाते हैं, वे यह मूल बातें हैं कि हम ने कभी भी तिब्बत को अपने साथ मिलाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। तिब्बत छोटा है। लेकिन हम ने उस के पृथक् अस्तित्व का समाहर किया। हम ने तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता का सम्मान किया, और हम आशा करते थे कि चीन भी ऐसा ही करेगा। लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों के तरीके भ्रमण होते हैं। उन के धर्मों की परिभाषाएँ भ्रमण होती हैं। जब वह मुलाम बनाना चाहते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम मुक्त करने जा रहे हैं, आज जब वह दमन कर रहे हैं तो कि सुधार करने जा रहे हैं। भगर कहीं सुधार करना है तो जिन्हें सुधार बनाना है उन में सुधार की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होनी चाहिये। सुधार उमर से नहीं लाया जा सकता। लेकिन तिब्बत में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सुधार नहीं है। १९५० के समझौते के अन्तर्गत तिब्बत की स्वायत्तता का चीन द्वारा समाहर किया जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन चीन ने तिब्बत के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल दिया, चीन से लाखों की सख्या में चीनी तिब्बत में ला कर बसाये गये जिस से तिब्बत बासी अपने ही देश में अल्प सख्या में हो जाये और भागे जा कर तिब्बत चीन का अभिन्न भग बन जाये। तिब्बत से हजारों नौजवानों को चीन में भेजा गया नये मजहब की शिखा प्राप्त करने के लिये, लेकिन जब वह लौट कर आये और चीनी नेताओं ने देखा कि उन पर असर नहीं हो रहा है, और उन का तिब्बती रंग नहीं मिटाया जा सकता, उन की पृथक्ता कायम रहती है और अपनी जीवन पद्धति की रक्षा करने का उन का उत्साह अमिट रहता है, तो उन के कान सड़े हुए और उन्होंने तिब्बत की जीवन पद्धति को मिटाने का प्रयत्न किया। वर्तमान सचर्चा एक बड़े राष्ट्र द्वारा एक छोटे राष्ट्र को निगलने की इच्छा के कारण उत्पन्न हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि हम ने जब तिब्बत पर चीन की प्रभुसत्ता स्वीकार की तो हम ने बड़ी गलती की। वह दिन बड़े दुर्भाग्य का दिन था। लेकिन गलती हो गयी। और हम शायद यह समझते थे कि यह मामला हल हो जायगा, नया सचर्चा पैदा नहीं होगा, और हम दूसरों को मौका नहीं देना चाहते थे कि हमारे और चीन के मतभेदों का लाभ उठावें। लेकिन परिणाम क्या हुआ? चीन ने केवल तिब्बत के ही साथ हुए समझौते को नहीं तोड़ा, मगर उस समझौते की पृष्ठभूमि में भारत के साथ जो समझौता हुआ उस का भी उल्लंघन किया। पंचशील की घोषणा कहा गयी? जो पंचशील के दावे करते हैं उन का कहना है कि पंचशील के अन्तर्गत लोकतन्त्र और अधिनायकवाद साथ-साथ जीवित रह सकते हैं। भगर कम्युनिस्ट साम्राज्य के अन्तर्गत तिब्बत के धर्मप्रिय और शान्तिप्रिय लोग अपनी विशिष्ट जीवन पद्धति की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो यह कहना कि इतने बड़े सत्ता में कम्युनिज्म और डिमाक्रेसी साथ-साथ रह सकते हैं इस का कोई भय नहीं होता। हम चीन के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देना चाहते। मगर तिब्बत चीन का अन्दरूनी मामला नहीं है। चीन बन्धा हुआ है तिब्बत की स्वायत्तता का समाहर करने के लिये, तिब्बत के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल न देने के लिये। लेकिन वह समझौता टूट गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब भारत को भी—भारत सरकार को भी अपनी स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। समझौते दोनों तरफ से चलते हैं, दोनों तरफ से पालन होते हैं। भगर चीन ने समझौता तोड़ दिया, तो हमें अधिकार है कि हम अपनी परिस्थिति पर फिर से विचार करें। क्या कारण है कि तिब्बत की जनता को उस की स्वतंत्रता से वंचित किया जा रहा है? तिब्बत क्यों स्वतंत्र नहीं रह सकता? कहते हैं कि वह पहले स्वतंत्र नहीं था, तो क्या जो देश पहले स्वतंत्र नहीं था,

[बी बाजवेदी]

उस को स्वतंत्र होने का अधिकार नहीं हो सकता ? क्या जहाँ पहले गुलामी थी, वहाँ अब भी गुलामी रहनी चाहिये ? अगर अल्बेरीया की स्वतंत्रता की आवाज का हम समर्थन कर सकते हैं और वह समर्थन करना कांस के अन्वल्नी मामलों में दखल देना नहीं है, तो तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता का समर्थन चीन के अन्वल्नी मामलों में दखल कैसे हो सकता है ? अभी मेरे मित्र श्री लाडिसकर ने कहा कि देश में कोई भी ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है, जो तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता का समर्थन करती है । मैं उन से अपना मत-मेल प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ । मैं एक छोटी सी पार्टी का प्रतिनिधि हूँ, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता की हिमायत करती है । और तिब्बत की आजादी की आवाज कितने लोग उठाते हैं, इस से वह आवाज सही है या गलत, इस का निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है । चीनी साम्राज्यवादी अपने पशुबल के द्वारा तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता की आवाज को धाज दबा सकते हैं, मगर स्वतंत्रता की पिपासा को मिटाया नहीं जा सकता । दमन छद्म आन्दोलन में भाग में भाषी का काम करेगा और धाज नहीं तो कल तिब्बत की जनता अपनी स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त कर के रहेगी । मगर प्रश्न यह है कि हम उस के लिये क्या कर सकते हैं । मैं ने निवेदन किया कि हम ने १९५० में गलती की । अब हमें उस का वण्ड भुगतना पड़ रहा है । लेकिन समय है प्रायश्चित्त करने का, गलती को पहचानने का और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस बात की आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस अवसर पर देश की करोड़ों जनता का सही प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे । मुट्ठी भर हमारे मित्रों को छोड़ कर सारा भारत इस प्रश्न पर एकमत है कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव है कि तिब्बत चीनी राज्य के अन्तर्गत अपनी स्वायत्तता का उपयोग कर सके ? मुझे तो लगता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पद्धति और स्वायत्तता

दोनों परस्पर-विरोधी बातें हैं। कम्युनिस्ट राज्य में स्वायत्तता नहीं हो सकती । माओ-त्से-तुंग ने १९३० में कहा था कि हम वे ऐसा संविधान बनाया है कि अगर कोई हम के बाहर जाना चाहेगा, तो बाहर जा सकेगा । तिब्बती तो बाहर जाने की बात नहीं करते थे । वे तो अपना पृथक अस्तित्व रखना चाहते थे, अगर उन्हें इस की भी इजाजत नहीं दी गई । उन्होंने ने वह भी कहा कि हम ऐसे फूल को जिलता हुआ देखना चाहते हैं, जिस में हज़ारों पंखड़ियाँ होंगी । हज़ारों की तो बात भलग रही, तिब्बत की कोमल कली को भी कुचला जा रहा है । जो तिब्बत में साम्राज्यवादी बन कर बैठे हैं, वे हम पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं । हम ने कभी तिब्बत को भारत में मिलाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया । हम ने जहाँ चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्थान देने की वकालत की थी, वहाँ हम तिब्बत को भी स्थान देने की वकालत कर सकते थे । यूकेन सोवियत रक्षा का गंग है, मगर वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में असम स्थान पर बैठा है । तो क्या तिब्बत चीन के साथ होते हुए भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में असम स्थान नहीं भर सकता था ? मगर हम ने चीन की मित्रता के लिये ऐसा नहीं किया । और उस मित्रता का क्या प्रतिदान मिला ? हम मित्रता आज भी चाहते हैं, मगर उस मित्रता का महल तिब्बत की आजादी की लाश पर नहीं खड़ा किया जा सकता । अन्याय को देख कर हम आँखें बन्द नहीं कर सकते । यह भारत की परम्परा रही है और इसी परम्परा में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की विदेश-नीति का संचालन किया है कि जहाँ कहीं अन्याय होगा, मानवता का हनन होगा, अत्याचार होगा, हम अपनी आवाज उठावेंगे, हम सत्य की भाषा को बोलेंगे और निर्भीक हो कर हम पद-दलित होने वाले के अधिकारों का संरक्षण करेंगे । आज तिब्बत कसौटी है नेहरूजी की नीतिमत्ता की, तिब्बत कसौटी है भारत सरकार की बड़ता की, तिब्बत

कसीटी है चीन की पंचशील-प्रियता की। पंचशील की घोषणायें करने से, पंचशील की ओ भावना है, उस का आदर नहीं होगा। पंचशील की कसीटी आचरण है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री किसने की संयम से काम लें, लेकिन अगर उस से तिब्बत की समस्या हल नहीं होती, तो हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि उस नीति में थोड़ी सी दृढ़ता, थोड़ी सी सक्रियता लाने की आवश्यकता है।

दलाई लामा तिब्बत में रहें, या जायें, यह कोई बड़ा सवाल नहीं है। यह तो तिब्बती आपस में तय करेंगे। लेकिन तिब्बत एक कसीटी है बड़े राष्ट्र द्वारा छोटे राष्ट्र को निगलने की। अगर छोटे देश इस तरह से निगले जायेंगे, तो संसार की शांति कायम नहीं रह सकती है। दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया में अनेक देश ऐसे हैं, जिन में चीनी बहु-संख्या में निवास करते हैं और तिब्बत के कारण उन सब देशों में एक भासंका की लहर उत्पन्न हो गई है। जहां तक भारत का सवाल है, हम पर तो चीन की शानि दृष्टि दिखाई देती है। चीन के तत्त्वों में हमारा प्रदेश बताया गया है। चीन के कम्युनिस्टों ने ध्यान-काई-शेक को तो निकाल दिया, मगर उन के नक्शों को रख लिया। अगर वे चाहते, तो नक्शों को भी निकाल सकते थे। और हमारे कम्युनिस्ट बोस्तों ने तो वे नक्शे देखे ही नहीं हैं। मुझे उन की बात पर विश्वास नहीं होता। लेकिन यह चीन का अग्रत्यक्ष आक्रमण है भारत के ऊपर। उत्तर प्रदेश के दो स्थानों पर चीनी कब्जा जमा कर बैठे हैं। वे घटनायें घाने वाले संकट की ओर संकेत करती हैं। हमें आतंकित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मगर हमें दृढ़ नीति अपनानी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करूंगा। दलाई लामा भारत में आये हैं। वे स्वतंत्रता के लड़ाकू हैं, अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, जिस के कारण उन को अपना देश छोड़ कर भारत में आना पड़ा

है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन्हें अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई भारत में चलाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। उन के ऊपर जो बन्धन लगाये गये हैं, वे यद्यपि बुराई के लिये हैं, लेकिन उन बन्धनों को ढीला करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमारे देशमन्त्र अंग्रेजी राज्य के दिनों में दूसरे देशों में जा कर भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिये प्रयत्न कर सकते थे और हमारी प्रांशों में सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त कर सकते थे, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि दलाई लामा को भी इस बात की छूट न दी जाये। दलाई लामा अगर चीन के साथ समझौता करने में सफल हो, और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मध्यस्थता कर सकें, तो इस से बढ़ कर देश की जनता की कोई और आनन्द नहीं होगा। लेकिन अगर चीन के नेताओं को सीधी राह पर नहीं लाया जा सकता, राजनैतिक या कूटनीतिक दबाव से उन्हें नहीं समझाया जा सकता और वह बर्मा, लंका और इंडो-नेसिया के जनमत को जाग्रत कर के, संगठित कर के प्रभावी रूप से उस का प्रकटीकरण कर के अगर चीन पर असर नहीं डाला जा सकता, तो भारत के सामने इस के सिवा कोई विकल्प नहीं रहेगा कि हम दलाई लामा को छूट दे दें कि वह अपनी देश की आजादी के लिये प्रयत्न करे और भारत के जो नौजवान तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता को अमूल्य समझते हैं—इसलिये नहीं कि तिब्बत के साथ उन के घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध हैं, अपितु इसलिये कि हम गुलामी में रह चुके हैं, हम गुलामी का दुःख और दर्द जानते हैं, हम आजादी की कीमत जानते हैं—उन्हें कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता दी जाये। तिब्बत की जनता अगर आजादी के लिये संघर्ष करती है, तो भारत की जनता उस के साथ होगी हम अपनी सहानुभूति उन को देने और हम चीन से भी आशा करें कि वह साम्राज्यवाद की बातें न करे। साम्राज्यवाद के दिन सब गये। किन्तु यह नया साम्राज्यवाद है। इस का खतरा यह है कि वह एक अन्तिम के

[श्री बाजपेयी]

सावरण में जाता है, यह इनकलाब की घोषणा करने पर जाता है, यह नहीं व्यवस्था का नारा लगाता हुआ जाता है, मगर है यह उपनिवेशवाद, है यह साम्राज्यवाद। अतीत के इतिहास में हम गोरों के साम्राज्य से लड़ते रहे लेकिन अब यह पीलों का साम्राज्यवाद भी प्रकट हो रहा है विश्व की क्षति पर। हमें दुश्मता के साथ उस का भी मुकाबला करना चाहिये।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this matter concerning the developments in Tibet has come up before this House as well as before the other House on several occasions in the course of the last few weeks and I have had occasions to make many statements on the situation arising from these developments. I should have thought that enough had been said for the time being about the basic facts. So those facts as known were challenged, in statements from China. Some of the statements from China in so far as they related to India were not accepted as facts by us. And I wondered at one time whether it would serve any useful purpose for us to carry on this argument which could only mean really a repetition of what had been said. Nevertheless, it is perhaps a good thing for us to have this brief discussion here. But in the course of this discussion so many basic facts have been challenged, or basic ideas have been challenged, that it raises much wider issues than what has happened in Tibet.

The hon. Member who just spoke before me with warmth said many things which challenged all the basic assumptions of our policy which have been accepted by this House and I think by the country as a whole with remarkable unanimity. Nevertheless, he challenged all those basic assumptions. Either he has never believed in those basic assumptions or what has happened in Tibet has made him change his opinion.

Now, I do not propose in these few minutes to discuss all the basic assumptions of our policy. All I would like to say now is that I do not hold with the hon. Member who has spoken. I do not agree with much that he has said and so far as Government is concerned, we are not going to follow the policy that he has suggested that we should follow. I should like to make that perfectly clear.

I may say in passing that we have laid no limitations on the Dalai Lama, except the limitations of good sense and propriety of which he himself is the judge. But for the hon. Member to suggest that we should allow him to do something which he has not himself suggested, that is, making India the headquarters of some kind of a campaign and that we should allow the hon. Member and his party to join in this campaign is something which seems to be so odd, so remarkable of utterance that I cannot imagine how even he could have made it if he had thought about it. I need not say much about it, because it has no relation to facts, no relation to what is happening in the world, or in India, or in Tibet, or in China or anywhere.

He also laid stress on the 1954 Agreement, the agreement with China in regard to Tibet. He said we should never have done it. Again I do not quite understand what is meant by this—this kind of statement or this kind of view-point. What exactly he expects us to do is not clear except maybe perhaps to hold public meetings in Ramliha Maidan and deliver speeches. That is not the way that foreign policy of a country is conducted, by public meetings held in various places in India. Public meetings are important no doubt. But we have to come up against not only basic policies and assumptions, but hard facts in regard to foreign policy.

I have no doubt in my mind that the agreement we made with China

with regard to Tibet was a right agreement. It was a correct agreement, and we shall stand by it and it is not correct even for him to say that that agreement has been broken. It may be said that he thinks that certain implications of that agreement have not been, according to him, or according to anybody else, carried out. That is a different matter. But there is no question of that agreement having been broken. It lasts; it functions.

I do not know how many people here know the background of all these problems. We have been moved naturally, we have had a kind of emotional upheaval, by recent happenings and it is quite understandable that that should be so because of certain intimate emotional and other bonds with Tibet, with the people of Tibet or the mountains of Tibet; or Kailash or Manasarovar and so on, a mixture. We can understand that. And we can respect this emotional response. Nevertheless any policy that we lay down or attempt to follow cannot be based on an emotional upheaval. They have to bear some relation to facts.

I do not know how many hon. Members here know the history, the background of Tibet, of China, of Mongolia, of Bhutan and Sikkim and Nepal in the last few hundred years. I wonder how many have cared to look into them. I do not know whether the hon. Member who just spoke knows anything about it at all. I happen to know something about it and I have taken the trouble to read quite a number of books of history, Chinese chronicles, Indian reports, etc. Here is the history of six or seven hundred years, or more, from the moment when Chengiz Khan invaded Tibet, when Kublai Khan also held Tibet in a peculiar way, considering the then Dalai Lama as a spiritual guru. It is a curious combination. Politically he was dominant in Tibet, but Kublai Khan considered the Dalai Lama as his spiritual leader. So that you see a curious combination coming up. And in fact for a consider-

able period the relationship of Tibet with China was very peculiar; in a sense, I believe I am not wrong in saying, the Chinese rather looked down upon the Tibetans from the 'Mangol times. The Chinese rather look down upon every country other than their own. They consider themselves as the middle kingdom, as the celestial race, a great country, whether it was the Tang kingdom, or the Ming-kingdom or ultimately the Manchus for a long period. The relations between China and Tibet varied from sovereignty or suzerainty, or half-sovereignty or semi-independence for long periods like this coming one after the other till the Manchu dynasty right up to the beginning of the twentieth century held full sway over Tibet, quite a considerable sway. Even in the last days of the Manchu dynasty, when it fell, it held some considerable influence in Tibet.

When the Manchu dynasty fell round about forty or fifty years ago it weakened. It weakened, but whoever held China, whether it was the Emperor, or whether it was President Yuan Shih Kai, whether it was the war lords after them or whether it was Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's regime, or whether it was the Peoples' Government, they had one consistent policy from Emperor to the communists, of considering themselves as overlords of Tibet. No doubt, when Tibet was strong, it resisted that from time to time. There have been occasions when, twice at least, Tibetan armies reached the capital of China—it is rather old history—as the Chinese armies came repeatedly into Tibet. There have been occasions when Nepalese army went into Tibet and Tibetan army came into Nepal. There was one occasion at least when a certain General from Kashmir, Zoravar Singh, who carried out a brilliant campaign across the Himalayas in Tibet only, of course, to meet a stouter enemy than Tibetan or anybody, the cold of Tibet. The temperature of Tibet put an end to him and his army there. All this is history, mixed history. There is no

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doubt that the countries with whom Tibet has been most intimately connected in the past have been Mongolia and China, naturally for historical and other reasons, religious reasons, cultural reasons.

But, all these do not count. In considering the present day situation, we have to take things as they are and have been recently. We cannot think of Changiz Khan's time or Kublai Khan's time or the Manchu Emperors or Chiang Kaishek or anybody else. In regard to the present situation, what exactly are we after? If we accept the hon. Member Shri Vajpayee's statement, we should, more or less, prepare for an armed conflict on this issue. We cannot pat somebody on the back and tell him to fight and say, we will cheer you from the background. That is an absurd situation. We must be clear in our mind what we are saying or aiming at. I take it that we aim at, whatever problems may arise first of all, a peaceful solution of those problems. Peaceful solutions are not brought about by warlike speeches and warlike approaches. It is obvious that if some people in China think that by threats and strong speeches, they can frighten India, that is wrong. It is equally obvious that if some people in India think that by threats and warlike speeches, they can frighten China, that is equally wrong. Obviously not. Great countries, India or China, are not pushed about in this way. They react in the opposite direction.

So far as China is concerned,—not with us, but with other countries, we know very well; with the U.S.A., with other countries—China herself is a part of a military bloc system on the one side and China herself is intimately concerned with cold war. Not with us; but because of this bloc system. They have got used to ways of expressing their opinion which, personally, I find, is not the right way in international parlance.

And now about the cold war technique, we have recently had some experience of that in regard to India. It is true, we have reacted against it. We did not like it. The question arises whether we should adopt that technique or not. It is an important thing, because it concerns our policy too. I think that neither that policy nor that way of expression which may be called cold war expression is right for any country: certainly not for us, unless we want to change our policy completely. We do not want to change it. We think it would be harmful from every point of view to change this policy. We should pursue that policy. That policy is based not so much on what the other country does, but on its inherent rightness in so far as we can understand it. We may be swept away now and then. It is a different matter. We are human beings. But, if we think coolly and calmly, we must realise that we must adhere to that policy. If so, our expressions of opinions, our challenges, our threats, etc., should not be made if they do not fit in with that particular policy.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

That, I would submit to this House, is not a sign of weakness. I do not think any country in the world thinks that India, in the past few years, has adopted a policy of weakness. Some have accused us of bending backwards and of siding with this side or that side. I think they have begun to realise that if we are sometimes soft of speech, friendly of speech, it does not denote weakness, but a certain conviction that that is the only right way to deal with international problems or, for the matter of that, national problems. Therefore, I submit that we must not talk about these warlike approaches and threats. We must not be overcome by anger even though, sometimes, we may feel a little angry about events that are happening. We must show by

our firm policy, and calm demeanour that we will continue that friendly effort that we have always made even when it comes right up to our borders.

There is a great deal of sympathy for the people of Tibet, undoubtedly. Certainly not because the people of Tibet have a feudal regime. They have been cut off and have had a static social system which may have existed in other parts of the world some hundreds of years ago, but has ceased to exist elsewhere. Nobody wants that here. As a matter of fact, I am quite sure, even the Dalai Lama does not want it in Tibet. Here, we see a strange thing, a society which had been isolated completely for hundreds of years suddenly coming out into the open, events throwing it into the mad world of ours, cold wars and all kinds of things happening, dynamic policies and ferocious policies and authoritarian policies. Imagine the contrast in these two. It is a vast gulf. It is inevitable that painful consequences flow from this type of thing. You can lessen them. You can try to moderate the effect of that impact. You cannot simply wish it away. It was the policy, I believe, of the Peoples' Government of China, who realised that a country like this cannot be treated in a sudden way, to go slowly about the so-called reforms or whatever it may be. Whether that policy has changed or not, I cannot say. May be, it has changed somewhat. That is quite possible. Whether other changes are taking place in China, I cannot say. It was definitely a policy and they stated it publicly and privately that they realised this.

There is another difficulty in my or our dealing with these matters, and that is, that the words we use have a different meaning for other people. For instance, we talk of the autonomy of Tibet. So do the Chinese. But, a doubt creeps into my mind as to whether the meaning I attach to it is the same as they attach to it. I do not think so. There are so many other

words. I am not talking of any deliberate distortion. That apart. Quite apart from any distortion, the ways of thinking have changed. They have changed anyhow and the cold war methods have made them change even more. It is frightfully difficult really to talk the same language, the same language of the mind, I mean. Difficulty arises because of that also, and tremendous misunderstandings arise. However, I cannot go into all these matters.

One thing, I may say. Some reference was made, I think by Shri S. A. Dange, to some convention on Tibet by a certain Mazumdar. I have not heard of it except today. In fact, just when I came, I heard something about it. In so far as I have seen all the papers—I did see them—I think that whatever that convention appears to aim at or whatever it seems to represent, seem to be very wrong. It is a wrong approach, an approach which will do no good to anybody at all, and may do a good deal of harm if really it was the approach of any responsible people in India. For, we must realise first of all one thing. What do we want? What are we aiming at? How can we get there? What can we do about it?

I take it that we are sad, we are distressed at events in Tibet. Why are we distressed? Presumably because we feel that a certain people are being sat upon, are being oppressed, whether the certain people, according to Shri S. A. Dange, are certain feudal landlords or some people like that, or according to others, they are the common people of Tibet, whatever it may be, there it is. I have no doubt in my mind that it is difficult to draw the line in such cases between the top feudal elements and the others. They all can be mixed together. And as a result, for the moment, they are all uprooted.

Now, where a society has existed for hundred and hundreds of years—it may have outlasted its utility, but the fact is uprooting it is a terribly

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painful process. It can be uprooted slowly, it can be changed even with rapidity, but with a measure of co-operation. But any kind of a forcible uprooting of that must necessarily be painful, whether it is a good society or a bad society. If we have to deal with such societies anywhere in the world, which as a social group may be called primitive, it is not an easy matter, how to deal with it. All these difficult things are happening. They should have happened; they would have happened, maybe a little more slowly but with a greater measure of co-operation, because such a change can only take place effectively and with least harm to the fabric, to those people concerned, by themselves, they may be helped by others, may be advised by others, but by themselves. The amount a good thing is done by imposition, that good thing becomes a bad thing. It produces different reactions. I cannot judge of what is happening in Tibet. I do not have facts, neither does anybody in this House, except broadly some odd fact here and there. But I am merely venturing to say that all these complicated systems—not so easy to disentangle; anyhow, whatever it may be—have brought undoubtedly a great deal of suffering to the people of Tibet. And I should have liked to avoid it. But what can I do?

People talk in a strange way, of a number of representatives of countries being summoned and orders being issued, do this and that. I am surprised that they should think on those lines, as if this can be done.

Here is, after years of effort, going to be, possibly what is called a summit conference somewhere in Europe, where the great ones of the earth, Russia, and America, and England and France, any maybe somebody else, Italy or whatever it may be, would be summoned to decide the fate of the world; it has taken years and years. What they will decide, I do not know. I wish them well. I wish they will

come to some understanding. But the way casually hon. Members here say that we should issue orders and decrees, get together and decide or it will be the worst of you seems almost really a comic opera approach; it has no relation to reality.

It is a basic fact that China is a great country, and India is a great country, great in extent, great in background, great in many things. I am not talking so much about military power, although, from the point of view of defence or offence, no doubt, their potentials or actuals are considerable.

Now, looking at the subject from any long perspective, or even in the short perspective, it is a matter of considerable consequence that China and India should be friends, should be co-operative. It does not mean that they should go the same path, but they should not come in each other's way; they should not be hostile to each other; it is neither good for India nor for China. And China may be a very strong country as it is, and is growing stronger, but even from the Chinese point of view, it is not a good thing to have a hostile India; it makes a great deal of difference to have that kind of thing—I am not talking in military terms, but otherwise. It is to the interest of both these countries, even though they function in different and in many ways not to be hostile to each other. If China starts telling me what to do, I am likely to be irritated. If I go about telling China what to do, China is likely to be irritated, even more than I am, because, I am supposed to be a soft person and the Chinese are not supposed to be very soft about these matters; maybe; so, there it is.

Now, maintaining our dignity, maintaining our rights, maintaining our self-respect, and yet not allowing ourselves to drift into wrong attitudes and hostile attitudes, and trying to

help in removing or in solving such problems as arise, we may help a little—they cannot be solved quickly—that is the very utmost that one can do in the circumstances, or at any rate, wresting an atmosphere which may help in doing this. How far it will go, I do not know.

So, I venture to say that this should be our broad approach in this matter. We cannot go any further. We might possibly help in that approach there.

After all, this House and the country have expressed in fairly effective language their reactions to Tibet development, to events in Tibet. Nobody doubts them. But I might say, that our going on talking in fiery and hostile language will not carry conviction to any; it will only lead to greater gulf being created and less possibility of any help being rendered in understanding or in finding a solution.

Therefore, I would beg to suggest that we should not allow ourselves to be swept away in these matters.

One thing which was referred to by two or three Members was the question of maps. Now, there is no doubt about it that this continuance of what are called old maps by China, which show certain, fairly large areas of Indian territory, as if they belong to the Chinese State, has been a factor creating continual irritation in the minds of people in this country. It is not some crisis that has arisen, but it has been difficult for our people, naturally, to understand why this kind of thing continues indefinitely, year after year. It is not, mind you, a question of some old little pocket here and there which may be in dispute on which we can argue—there are two or three pockets about which we have had, and we are going to have, discussions—but this business of issuing these maps which are not true to fact, which are factually untrue, and which can hardly be justified on the ground of history, of

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's regime or any previous regime.

I shall just say one word more. I think Shri S. A. Dange talked about the palace of the Dalai Lama and all that. I think that is an exaggeration. First of all, it is not his choice. It is our choice. And it is rather slightly bigger than a normal house in Mussoorie. We had to find a biggest house because of the number of people involved.

As I have said, there is no question of surveillance on him except for security reasons, and we have not prevented him from meeting anybody if he wants to meet. He has met, in fact, large numbers of people; some people go for *darshan*, to him, and some individuals, often Buddhist representatives from Ceylon and other places are coming to see him; they all go there. Nobody prevents anyone. Certainly, as for the odd newspaper man, especially from foreign countries, who comes here in search of sensation, even him we do not prevent, but do not welcome him, because such persons reduce everything to high sensationalism.

The other day, I said in the other place that all this business of God-King etc. is not to my liking. He is the Dalai Lama, referred to as the Dalai Lama; and it creates sensation-mongering, saying God-King all the time, and I may say that the Dalai Lama himself does not like this business.

Therefore, we do not want this whole occurrence to be reduced or kept up to the sensational level. That was why we were not at all anxious that so many correspondents should go there and beseech him; and then there will always be difficulties, interpreters and all that; and confusion will arise and contradictions and all that.

15 hrs.

Acharya Kripalani: You may allow some Communist friends to go and see him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall allow both our Communist friends and our PSP friends, both of them. It is not really a question of our allowing, we do not give permits. It is for him.

Acharya Kripalani: You may give them some extra facilities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, we have to face the large problem of these refugees. It is a difficult problem, and it has been thrust upon us.

If I may say just one word, before the 11th March—that is not so long ago, about seven weeks ago is it?—we had no inkling of what might happen in Tibet. On the 11th March, was the first word we got of some demonstrations in Lhasa by Tibetans, and on the 17th, six days later, came this business of, so it is said shelling the Dalai Lama's place. Shri Dange said something about bad marksmanship. I am only saying what he said. It is not bad marksmanship, but deliberately they were sent there as a kind of warning. Anyhow, then the situation developed on the 20th; fighting took place there. The situation developed so rapidly after that, and the House knows what happened afterwards. The Dalai Lama left there on the 17th evening, and arrived here at the end of the month, so that we really were rather overtaken by events. We did not know that the Dalai Lama was coming here till about two days before he actually entered India. We had imagined when we knew he was travelling south that he might come, but it was only two days before that that we heard that he would like to come, so that we were overtaken by events.

We had decided to accept him; later, when others came, we decided to allow them to come too, and there they are, all these refugees, apart from the Dalai Lama. The present estimates are about 10,000—and all kinds of refugees, the old, the aged, some young people, some women, and it is obviously going to be a bit of a problem for

us. We are not going to keep them in barbed wire enclosures for ever; for the present we are keeping them in two or three camps.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): Are all of them fed and lodged?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But the sooner we spread them out the better. Maybe some will have to remain for some time; I do not know.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): I have one question to ask, only one small question.

One thing has intrigued many observers greatly, that the Dalai Lama has been elected by the People's Congress in China as one of the Vice-Chairmen.

An Hon. Member: The Panchen Lama.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Panchen Lama and the Dalai Lama. I am sure of my facts. That is correct.

Because he is also a part of that State, has our Government received any request from the Chinese Embassy here that the Chinese Ambassador or any of his representatives should see the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. We have received no such request. I stated, as you might remember, that the Chinese Ambassador would be welcome to see him if he so wishes.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Only one question I have to ask you.

Is it not a fact that what has happened in Tibet is only an extension of the war between the U.S. and USSR? They want to have a hold on Tibet so that India would not go together with America and England in case of war between U.S. and USSR. What has happened in Tibet is that they

want Tibet to come entirely under the USSR and China, because I was in Tibet, I was travelling in China, I was helped by Soviet Russia and by China to go to Tibet, I know what they are thinking; I know their psychology. So, I beg you to consider this Tibetan question from the standpoint that it is a war move between U.S. and USSR.

Mr. Speaker: How long ago was the hon. Member there?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I was staying in Peking and Nanking and travelling all over China, and I took one year to go from Peking to Tibet and back. I went by the northern route and came back by the southern route to China. I specially studied it because Soviet Russia and China helped me. I may tell you one thing more. In 1925 Soviet Russia and China were rivals in connection with Tibet.

Mr. Speaker: The House is satisfied with what he has already said.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister if these 10,000 refugees that have come from Tibet are all well-to-do feudal lords, or are they the common people of Tibet.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give any description of all of them. They have not reached, they are on the way, but it is hardly likely that Tibet will produce 10,000 lords.

Shri P. S. Daulta rose—
... ...

15-49 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills

and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1959."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15-49½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INCLUSION OF ENGLISH IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

"That the time allotted by the Houses on the 24th April, 1959 (Vide Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions) for the discussion of the Resolution regarding inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be increased from three hours to four ours."

Shri A. M. Tariq rose—

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I suggest it may be five hours.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Six hours.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): We have already taken one hour. If the time is extended, the House will have to sit for three more hours for this.

Mr. Speaker: The time that was originally allotted was three hours. Now the hon. Member wants to increase it by one hour.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): One full non-official day will do for this Resolution, that is, 2½ hours.

***Expunged by the order of the Chair.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): May I seek a clarification from you? I as the Mover of this Resolution have certainly no objection to extension of the debate for one hour. Under the rules, it can be extended to 4 hours. But I would request that the debate be concluded today or tomorrow. Otherwise, it will mean just this, that merely for the sake of another hour we are going to postpone this for three months. Already, you know that between the time I moved the Resolution and now a fortnight has elapsed. I believe people have been persuaded. I knew that at least 95 per cent of the non-Hindi speaking people today are prepared to vote for this Resolution, in favour of it.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

An Hon. Member: Absurd.

Shri Frank Anthony: I ask, with the greatest of respect, without imputing any motive, what is the reason to postpone it for three months merely for the sake of one hour. If my hon. friend wants another 2½ hours, then the rules will have to be suspended. Let us sit for 2½ hours today. It is ordinary, elementary justice I am asking for.

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members wish to participate in the debate?

Shri Frank Anthony: Let us conclude the debate today or tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to extend or curtail it. I am going to leave it to the House. Let me know how many hon. Members want to take part in the debate.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is no doubt that by this Resolution we are trying to amend the Constitution by adding one more language to the VIIIth Schedule. It is a very important matter. I find a number of hon. Members want to take part in this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: From all sides.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, to the right, to the left and in front of me I leave it to the House. But I am not able to understand one point. Three hours have already been allotted and we can always extend it by one hour. What does the hon. Member want? Does he want four hours in addition to the three hours already fixed?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I want four hours.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I should be given a second.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): In view of the very important nature of this subject, there should be full scope for discussion. Since there are only two hours left—it will not be possible to go beyond 5 p.m. because we have got many important meetings, particularly Select Committee meetings, to attend—and today is the only non-official day of this session left, it should be discussed for at least two hours in the next non-official day.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I submit that tomorrow has not been specified as an official day? It is a nondescript day. If my hon. friends are genuine in their request, why not we sit for three hours tomorrow? I am anxious to have it concluded today or tomorrow. But this request is merely motivated by the desire to postpone the voting.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Tomorrow is an official day.

Shri Frank Anthony: What is the difficulty? Why should we postpone voting on this issue?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is afraid of voting.

Shri Frank Anthony: I want a vote now. Let us have a vote. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: How many hours have already been spent on this Resolution?

लेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर एन्वनी साहब को इतना विश्वास है तो बिना भाषण के अभी वोटिंग हो जानी चाहिये ।

Shri Keshava: May I have one second.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him

Three hours were allotted for this Resolution. The time taken is 1 hour and 4 minutes. I find a number of hon. Members anxious to speak. The hon. Member ought not to attribute motives to other hon. Members. They have a right to speak and vote on it. If even getting up and asking for time to express their views is objected to, it will be more objected to when they vote against it. They have a right to speak against it. I am not going to be muzzled. I will allow the debate to proceed as long as I think it is necessary to do so. Nothing is going to be gained by such hustling. The hon. Member who is anxious about it must carry the rest of the Members with him, instead of saying, 'All right; put it to vote'.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members, so many of them, who have risen to speak, vote against it, what is it that the hon. Member is going to do? Let hon. Members express their views for and against so that it may be decided one way or the other after full discussion. It is not merely because it belongs to Shri Frank Anthony that I am saying this.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The whole House wants to be fully seized of it. The hon. Member himself protested yesterday by way of a privilege motion that Shri Joachim Alva said something. I am afraid he is repeating the same thing here in another form. He ought not to attribute motives at all.

Shri Frank Anthony: I said we could discuss it for five hours. But let us conclude it today or tomorrow. My hon. friends are not wanting that. Why are they doing that? Let us sit till 12 o'clock to night.

Shri Satya Narayan Shaha: The Prime Minister, while leaving, told

me that he was very anxious to participate in this debate. Today and tomorrow, he will not be free. He requests the House through you that he must be allowed to participate in the debate, and after his speech, voting should take place. I would, therefore, tell Shri Frank Anthony through you that if this is postponed to the next session, he is not going to lose anything.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am equally anxious. But I do not know why voting should be postponed. Let us suspend the rules. Let us allow three full days for the discussion of this Resolution. Let my hon. friend accept it now. Let us have the discussion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I support Shri Frank Anthony in what he has said.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever want to speak, can get up.

Several hon. Members rose and kept standing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is this exhibition of exuberance about? I do not know if any hon. Member was in possession of the House.

An Hon. Member: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was on his legs, last time.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राम (सागर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) इस में पहले महिलाओं को ज्यादा मौका देना चाहिये क्योंकि भारतवर्ष में महिलाओं को छोटे बच्चों को सिखा देनी होती है।

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): May I say a word? My Resolution is next on the Order Paper.

Just one request, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, by allowing this extension of time, I am going to be deprived of the right of moving my resolution. I got my resolution first on the list by ballot. According to the report of 5th May, my resolution stands first. Now, I would be deprived for my right. I want your guidance. I should not be deprived of the privilege of moving my resolution. I want only one minute just to move my resolution. That is my request. I do not want to be deprived of my rights.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have no prescriptive rights in this House on any particular point. I fully sympathise with the hon. Member. But it is open to this House to extend the time for any item. Merely because another hon. Member would lose the right of speech or moving a resolution, this House cannot curtail its right. An item can go on endlessly. Other hon. Members must take their chance. There is the ballot. He must take his chance and get the resolution into the ballot. I cannot go out of the way and allow him to move his resolution now when the other one is part-heard. The hon. Member has no right.

An Hon. Member: That is exactly what is happening; it is pushed out.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): The House is seized of the motion of Sardar A. S. Saigal. I would like to know what the decision is.

Mr. Speaker: I have not placed it before the House. The House is not seized of it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Then, has this motion of Sardar Saigal been rejected. He has presented it to the House.

Mr. Speaker: But it has not been placed before the House. In the meanwhile, in accordance with the desire of the House. I have allowed speeches or the debate to be carried on to the end of this day. Let us see what happens then. Under these cir-

cumstances, what is the objection of Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I am not objecting. I am welcoming your idea that you are not going to muzzle anybody and are going to give opportunities to everybody including Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrister): My submission is this. Up till now there has been a convention for the last 7 years where we have allowed a person coming next on the list to introduce his Bill or resolution. In that sense, if this is an exception, I have no objection. This should not be applicable always because otherwise by the vote of the biggest party over here, Bills and Resolutions can be shut out if they so desire.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When the hon. Member was in the Chair as Chairman she did not allow me to move my resolution, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is wrongly put, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is no such convention. What we have been doing is this. Ordinarily 2½ hours are allowed for a Resolution. That is the maximum. We request hon. Members who are moving a resolution to close it just 5 minutes in advance of the time of 2½ hours. We do not allow the 2½ hours fully. We allow 2 hours and 25 minutes so that the next hon. Member may have 5 minutes to move his resolution. But in cases where the time is 5 hours, the next hon. Member must wait for 5 hours less 5 minutes. But, if by that time he has to give notice of a fresh resolution, he loses his right. I cannot help it. But there is no such convention as mentioned.

Shri A. M. Tariq: If I have no right can I not appeal to your generosity? I am a newcomer to this House and I had to work on this Resolution for the last 6 months. The Deputy-Speaker gave a ruling last time on this. I want one second to move my resolution.

15947 Resolution re: **VAISAKHA 18, 1961 (SAKA) Inclusion of English 15948**
in the Eighth
Schedule of the
Constitution

Mr. Speaker: No. Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, while moving my amendment for reference of this Resolution to a Parliamentary Committee, on the last occasion, I said that the House should have a full consideration of this proposal because in a democracy no minority should have a feeling that because of their adherence to any particular language they are suffering under disadvantages. It is also clear that in this country Hindi has been accepted as our common national language. The Constitution has put its seal on it and there is no question of going back on that. Although the Mover of the Resolution has stated that he is not raising these issues, I think the issues are such that they cannot be limited to the narrow limits of the Resolution as it stands before us today.

Although we want Hindi introduced in our country, at the same time, we like that its evolution should not be forced but carried out with the general goodwill and agreement of all. I have very carefully listened to the speech of my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony. I have also gone through his speeches in the Constituent Assembly and, lastly, his note of dissent in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Language.

If I may say so, the note of dissent he has appended to the Report of the Language Committee has very mischievous implications. When he was urging his case, he also referred to Sanskrit and Urdu and said that English is as foreign as Sanskrit and Urdu. These are things which create more prejudice against English. Perhaps, Shri Anthony has damaged the cause of English by imputing these things in this House, while sponsoring his Resolution (Interruptions).

We deplore these controversies over this issue. We feel that the protagonists of Hindi in their own anxiety have done more harm to Hindi than the non-Hindi speaking people. At the 113(A) LSD—7.

same time I want to record my dissatisfaction at the manner in which this Government have also proceeded in the matter.

During the last 9 years, what have they done and what steps have they taken to see that the Constitutional provision in this regard is properly implemented within the time prescribed in the Constitution? They have not popularised Hindi to the extent expected so that it can be introduced by the time specified.

As a positive step, we belonging to the P.S.P. are advocating that we should establish academies of Indian languages in the States with a view to furthering higher studies in the Indian languages and literature and for carrying on research in linguistics and Indian literature and culture. Like a non-Hindi student who has to learn Hindi through a 8 years' course, the Hindi students also should be made to learn other languages than Hindi. It should be compulsory for them. It should be obligatory on the Hindi-speaking people and the Hindi-speaking students to acquire proficiency in some other language than Hindi. When these steps are taken, the proper psychological and cultural atmosphere will be created for introducing Hindi as the national language. Even the Language Commission, while discussing this, has expressed its dissatisfaction that the Government has not done all that was needed. They have advocated the acceleration of the plan for the propagation of Hindi.

Even when this Committee of Parliament demanded of Government to place the plan of action before them—as to how Government is going to act—that was not given to them. In these circumstances, we feel that it is not, perhaps, an opportune moment to introduce it and impose it on the people, but, at the same time, English language has vitally influenced our own country. There is no doubt about it. Therefore, while developing a common language our association with English should not be abruptly ended.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

At the same time, I want to emphasise that if there is opposition to the English language it is not because it has a foreign origin. I do not think we should have any prejudice on that score. The very fact that it is being spoken by a very large percentage of our educated population and the fact that it is still by and large the dominant medium in our Parliament establish its own importance and it cannot be eliminated or minimised by merely passing a legislation and decrying it. It is bound to continue for some years and we are, therefore, in agreement that there should be no rigid date fixed to replace it in view of the difficulties already pointed out by me.

But I have a word also for my friends who advocate English and whom I would call the English fanatics as well. I would particularly refer to Shri Frank Anthony and the Anglo-Indian community. Let me make it clear one thing. I have full sympathy with their cause. We want to afford them all facilities. They are Indians and India is their motherland. But there is a feeling which nobody can deny, and that is, these brethren of ours have not yet been able to shake off their past exclusive attitude. Even after Independence, no visible signs of their desire to identify themselves completely with other communities, to share in their sorrows and troubles, have been observed. English has created a gulf between the English-knowing people and those who do not know English. Perhaps this insistence that English should remain as a dominant language in this country is again to strengthen that gulf between the people and the few English-knowing sections of the community. Therefore, I would plead with them to consider this aspect and in order that English, have its proper place, they should also put it in a manner which will create a favourable atmosphere in this country so that all past prejudices over it could be shaken off.

Having said this much, I would come to this resolution. I have some difficulties in accepting this resolution.

I feel that it perhaps does not fit in with the scheme of things as contemplated by the relevant article in the Constitution. I am not a lawyer. The Mover of the resolution is a renowned advocate. But I have to draw the attention of the House to the article as such. The article in question has, to my mind, two aspects. The article refers to the directive for development of the Hindi language. It is article 351. One aspect is, it must serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and "to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule."

The second aspect is, "by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages". So, there are here two aspects. One is, how can the Hindi language be developed without interfering with other regional languages and what are those regional languages? They have been specified in the Schedule. Then there is no ban on the English language, because, in the second category it has been stated that the Hindi language shall draw from Sanskrit and other languages. There, the English language and other languages come in. Therefore, I do not think it is quite relevant to ask that English should be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. But this is perhaps a technical matter and I do not want that the technical grounds should be stressed too much. Very many people of our country are interested and therefore we have to look at it from other points of view.

But I have another difficulty in this matter. When I read the debates of the Constituent Assembly I found there were great exponents of this. I found Shri Frank Anthony and also our old friend who is here,—Dr. Subbarayan,—had taken part in those discussions. Dr. Subbarayan advocated that English should be included in the

eight schedule. Shri Frank Anthony had an amendment. But he withdrew his amendment, when finally the clause was adopted. I repeatedly went through the debates of the Constituent Assembly to find out the reasons for which Shri Frank Anthony withdrew his amendment then. No reasons had been given and nor has Shri Frank Anthony, while moving his resolution here, stated the reasons for which he wants to include English in the eighth schedule. Perhaps, what I feel is that this was done in response to an appeal made by late Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar who had said while moving the clause in the Constituent Assembly:

"It is the result of a compromise in respect of which great sacrifices of opinions and very greatly cherished views and interests have been made or sacrificed for the purpose of achieving "this draft in a form that will be acceptable to the full House". Perhaps this was done because it was desired that a decision on this matter should be such as would be acceptable to the whole nation and the whole society. Therefore, this was accepted by all those who were present there. It is not a new thing. Even Shri Frank Anthony has said: "I concede that English for many reasons cannot be the national language of this country".

Therefore, my point is, all these questions were raised then. So, what is the reason for raising this question at this moment? Even at that time, it is not only the question of English that was raised. Other language questions were also raised. For instance, I find an amendment that Rajasthani and other languages may be included in the eighth schedule. Sindhi is also there. My friend Shri Jaipal Singh also raised the question of Mundari and other languages. I find that in the Constituent Assembly the question that Rajasthani be included was put to the vote and was defeated. So, there are many dialects, apart from languages. Which of them do we really

want to be included in the eighth schedule? Is it necessary at this moment in order to develop Hindi properly? In order to make them acceptable to our countrymen inhabiting this land, should we not again reconsider the whole question? It can never be said that English is an Indian language. It is fruitless to argue that because one lakh or two lakh odd people have it as their mother-tongue it is an Indian language. But one should not feel shy to say that "it may be a foreign language, but it is also my mother-tongue and I adhere to it". There is nothing wrong in it. But to advocate that it is an Indian language is, I feel, out of the point.

Therefore, my simple proposal is—and I think Shri Frank Anthony will agree with me—that if we want to go again into the question, let us appoint a committee. I have suggested a committee of both Houses of Parliament to go into the entire question. This is the opportune time for it. I would think so because the Language Commission report is before us; the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the question is also before us and it will be taken up by us in the next session, before it is sent to the President for final disposal. If, in the meantime, we have a committee to go into the entire question to allay the fears and dispel the doubts in the minds of our minorities—either Anglo-Indians or tribals or Sindhis or whoever they are—it will be good. Let, therefore, a Parliamentary Committee go thoroughly into the matter and place its report before the House and let us then finally dispose of once for all this important question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am indeed very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in a debate which has unfortunately taken the type of turn that you and I used to see even during our Constitution-making days, I feel ashamed that after all that has happened, we have not become normal. The same passions—call it linguistic fanaticism and it

[Shri Jaipal Singh

makes no difference—seem to be obsessing us today. I would have thought therefore that experiences would have taught us to review the position.

There is one attitude which says that the Constitution is the last word. Therefore the Constitution must remain untouched. We have already amended it seven times, and we should go on amending it if our experience shows us that by amending it we make ourselves better and our country greater. So, this sort of sanctity of the Constitution is something that ought to be dispensed with. After all, it is Parliament that decides everything. I am not going into this battle of north versus south or Hindi versus English. If there is anyone who has a claim to having a mother tongue which is the prescribed Indian language in this country, it is I. My mother-tongue is not Hindi; it is not English. But I speak both these languages better than many people here. I take pride in learning languages. I think there is no other Member of Parliament in this House or the other House who speaks more languages, either languages spoken in this country or elsewhere.

I am proud of knowing languages. I am surprised that this sort of animus has been developed because of this resolution of Mr. Frank Anthony. My suggestion is, we cannot go on for ever. I know you have no desire to hustle me and I can go on talking for 10 hours at a stretch, if I want. But I have no such desire because I am not going to talk to people who are, shall we say, blinded with a dishonest belief, who refuse to believe something, who refuse to see the other point of views. I am not talking to them. All that I am trying to say is, what are we after? Here is the Constitution and here is the Eighth Schedule. Are we taking up the point of view that the Eighth Schedule has comprehended and included all the languages that are in India? Are we going to take shelter behind the Eighth Schedule, just because it is in the Constitution? I say

my mother-tongue is Mundari. Here is the first volume of the 14 volumes of the Mundari Dictionary. Does any hon. Member here know anything about it? I am told mine is no language. They ask, what is your script? My script in Bengal is Bengali; my script in Orissa is Oriya; my script in Bihar is the Bihari script. What is Sanskrit? In Bengal, it is in the Bengali script; in the Tamil Nad side, it is in their script and so on.

I would have thought that we would have accepted the enrichment of languages. Instead of that, what is happening today in the name of language or languages? Even the languages that are in the Eighth Schedule are being prevented from being developed. I hope I do not offend my friends. I have no desire whatever to offend anybody, because I learn every language that I can possibly do. We have decided that Hindi shall be the national language. I am not objecting to it. If tomorrow, Parliament in its wisdom, decides that Bengali shall be the national language, I shall accept that also. But it is a matter of fact that at the present moment Hindi is the official language of the country.

I would like my Hindi friends to realise what tension was created when we accepted Hindi as the official language. Have they forgotten the quarrel about international numerals? Do they want to divide the country again? Let us be sober and diligent. Let us not say anything that is going to hurt the other person.

I feel the only solution is that the Eighth Schedule should be in two parts. One should contain an inventory of the indigenous languages, languages that have been born here, that have developed and continue to develop here. The second should contain the non-indigenous languages; call them 'foreign' if you like, but I do not like that word. There are several languages in the list of the Eighth Schedule that are really according to my point of view not indigenous languages

But no language is worth its name that does not derive its vitality from the rest of the world. I am more against the purists. They think that they are the Alpha and Omega of this language problem. I would like to remind those who do not like to acknowledge, who do not like to be told of the real history, because history is yet to be written of the pre-Aryans. It is an unscientific expression, but you know what they did? Before the "aryan" people came in, while my people were here, you know how the inspiration from Mundari, the generic language of the people of those days, was drawn by even a grammarian like Panini? Today I am told, mine is no language.

What is the State of Bihar doing? They are trying to kill every tribal language. I am supposed to be protected by the Constitution. My language, rights and customs shall be protected so long as they do not in any way conflict with the rest of the country. After the States' reorganisation, what do we see in Orissa, in the areas that were Hindi-speaking and in the Hindi high schools? Now they say, we shall not give you grants-in-aid unless the medium of instruction is Oriya. What is happening in Bihar? What is this Bengal-Bihar dispute—Seraikalla and Kharsawan? My hon. friends there belong to my tribute; I think I ought to know more about it than my friends. Every Adivasi is a multi-linguist, a polyglot. If he is in Bengal, he is a very good Bengali speaker. If he is in Assam, he speaks Assamese. In fact, there are few Adivasis who do not speak more than three languages.

So, if we want to be honest, what should we do? First mother-tongue; second, what I would call the economic language. Wherever he has to work, he has to learn that language, because he has to work there. The third is the regional language. In the name of regional languages, believe me, even the official language of this country is being put to a disadvantage in places like Sundergarh district. I would like my friends to come along with me and

see. What happened last year when our Prime Minister went to Rourkela? The Chief Minister of Orissa thought he would demonstrate before the Prime Minister. "Here you are; it is really a Oriya-speaking area". He speaks in Oriya; nobody understands it. When the Prime Minister has to speak, he says, "I do not know Oriya". Then he asks the crowd,

घाय लोग कितने हैं जो हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं !
 and everybody says "he knows". I have no objection to being in Orissa or anywhere else, so long as there is give and take. If you say, Orissa for the Oriyas only and Hindi for everybody, I would like to ask my Hindi friends, why don't they learn some other language of the South, so that they might inspire confidence in the other side? I take pride in learning every language I can possibly do. Take, for instance, the classical language Sanskrit. On an occasion like this, I feel like saying

पयः पानम् मुञ्जगानाम् केवलम् विषं बर्धनम् ।
 उपदेशः ही मुञ्जगानाम् प्रकोपाय न तु शान्तये ॥

That is the position. If people have got an open mind, an honest mind and if they listen to reason, there will be no trouble.

After all, this House is expected to be bereft of parochialism or narrow-mindedness; every Member is supposed to be a statesman. If that is the case, I am afraid the type of demonstration we have been seeing here during this particular debate does not do much credit to all of us. I am sorry I have to say all this. But the thing is, English is not my mother-tongue. I am not talking of English only; what about the people talking French in Pondicherry? If Goa comes back to India, as it should, what about the Goanese? What about Rajasthan? There is full-fledged State of Rajasthan. I have worked in Rajasthan and I can say it is a rich and beautiful language. Why does that one big State not have Rajasthan included in the Eighth Schedule? So, the only

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

thing is for us to behave normally; to learn to give and take, accept facts as they are, and not live, shall we say, in a well and refuse to acknowledge facts. It is not the question what is Mr. Anthony's mother-tongue. Mr. Anthony speaks very good Hindi also.

Shri Frank Anthony: Hindusthani.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Maybe Hindusthani and perhaps he speaks something else also; I do not know. But I think Mr. Frank Anthony has also to learn that he has to carry the country and this House with him, and I am very glad you chastised him. It is the general folly of youth, he is a young man, the House must forgive him. I do not think he meant what he said. I sincerely say this. I would never dream of thinking that English was an Indian language. Yes, babu English is. And if Mr. Frank Anthony expects that babu English should be one of the languages included in the Schedule, I support him whole-heartedly. But I do feel that we should begin to behave normally before anything like this is debated in this House—because, we are not normal. In the name of language, wisdom and a little bit of gentlemanliness, not trying to hurt the other fellow—that is the definition of a gentleman; a gentleman is one who does not hurt the feelings of another person . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently means gentleness.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir, gentlemanliness. If we behave a little like gentlemen in the correct Oxford sense, then we will be in a better position to debate this.

I do feel and I think the best thing is if a high-powered committee of honest people, without prejudice, people, who know the meaning of language, people who know the country also, people who can go about the country were appointed (An Hon. Member: Let the Speaker nominate one) let this Committee or Commission take its own time, let it take ten

years, I do not mind, let it take its own time and at the end of it let its report be submitted to this House; and then if we were to find ways and means as to what the solution is as between indigenous and non-indigenous languages, that will be the only solution.

But this idea that just because something is in the Constitution, just because something is a regional language, just because somebody has been left out, some language has been left out, therefore we have to bull-dose over it, as it were, all in the name of the Constitution, I am afraid, is not going to lead this country towards a harmonious development.

I feel great injustice has been done to many people, including myself, whether it is Orissa, whether it is Bengal, whether it is Bihar, whether it is Assam, all over the country, all in the name of language. (Interruption). I am very glad that I am respected by my friends. I hope they have accepted what I have told them. If they have only accepted what I have told them, if that is the case, there is only one suggestion I have to make in this connection and that is that the Schedule should be in two parts: indigenous languages, truly native to this country and non-indigenous, yes, excellent languages but languages that have developed and continue to develop in this country.

And, of course, the real solution is to abolish all the States. Let us have a unitary form of government. We have had far too much of parochialism.

Shri C. D. Pande: Including Jharkhand.

Shri Jaipal Singh: And lastly, one solution seems to be a very simple one, something which I would welcome, namely that Sanskrit should be made a compulsory classical language in all the schools. If that is done, Hindi will become the official language of this country in no time.

Sanskrit, not the Hindi of my friend from Jabalpur, not the Hindi of my friend here. I do know whether they talk Hindi or not. There is only one person who, I think, talks Hindi in this House, and that is my friend Shri Bhakt Darshan. I feel I am a student, I want to learn; but I certainly have not been able to learn any Hindi from my friends who advocate Hindi just hear.

Shri C. D. Pande: Why are you pointing at me?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, they know it.

I was a member of the Press Commission . . .

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): I can teach you their Hindi.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I will ask my hon. friend to address his remarks to you.

I was a member of the Press Commission.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी) : मैं माननीय सदस्य के हिन्दी प्रेम की सराहना करता हूँ ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: We hear a lot about the Punjabi suba. When I was a member of the Press Commission, I was amazed to find that there was not a single Hindi paper in the whole of the Punjab. (Interruption).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): There are three in my district alone.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I would ask my hon. friend Mr. Frank Anthony. We have had a good debate and I think the general feeling of the House is there; I would ask him to be a little patient. The debate is there, it has been fruitful—some of us got excited. I think it is a good thing that he and we got satisfied that the debate by itself did not press this way or that; and we could take it up at a later date when we are a little more sober and diligent and normal.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is after very careful thought and a great deal of prolonged discussion that we of the Communist Party have decided to oppose Mr. Anthony's resolution. In view of the shortness of time I would try to be as concise as possible. But there are certain things to which I would like, in all humility, to draw the gravest attention of the House.

The main reasons for our attitude in regard to this resolution are twofold. English can, by no stretch of imagination, by no sophistry or jugglery of argumentation, be called or thought of as one of the languages of India. And, secondly, to put it in the Schedule can only be intended either to perpetuate the present position of English or to prolong, without patriotic justification, the transition from English to Hindi as well as to the other national languages of our country. I know that this may not be consciously the intention of many of my friends here who have told me that they are in favour of the resolution. But I know that they have been goaded by the fear of, what I can only describe as, Hindi fanaticism to resort to that sort of attitude. But whatever the intention, the effect of the resolution will be very undesirable from the view-point of our people.

Eminent leaders of our country like Shri Rajagopalachari, for instance, have gone so far as to ask for the indefinite continuance of English as the country's official language, and they have also asked for the cessation of all effort for a changeover to our own languages. Their *bona fides* are, of course, by no means in question, but as far as their advice is concerned it should be, with all respect, completely discarded.

I could appreciate Mr. Anthony's initiative if he had suggested something on the lines of what my friend Shri Dwivedy has proposed here, if he had suggested that the Eighth Schedule might very well be amplified as my friend Shri Jaipal Singh wants,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

if he had suggested that languages like Sindhi, Mundari and Oraon find a place there, if he had suggested that the question of English might in that context be examined. Then, surely I could have appreciated his position. To my mind unlike Mundari or Sindhi, English cannot possibly claim a place in the Eighth Schedule. But if Mr. Frank Anthony had attempted a solution of our linguistic problem in that way, with a sort of perspective and a sort of realism that takes note first of all of the deepest needs of the overwhelming majority of our people, then I could have given him some credit. But unfortunately he has not done so, and I am afraid I can hardly give him any credit for what he has done.

I hope I shall be believed when I say that I have no animus against the English language or against the English people.

15-59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know that perhaps it was at the back of Mr. Anthony's mind when he made a speech last time. Referring to the Communists he said that possibly they have come emotional hostility towards English, and that kind of thing. Sir, if personal references are permissible, I would like to say that I have spent some of the happiest years of my life in England, I cherish memories of England and its sights and sounds more than I care to tell. I count Englishmen and women among my best friends. But I know—it is not merely a matter of subjective feeling or of injured Indian vanity—I know and I aver that our roots touch different soil. Whether we like it or not is a different proposition. If we believe in the oneness of humanity in an abstract way, we might regret it. But the fact is that our roots do touch different soil. That does not mean that we keep apart in water-tight compartments, in isolation from each other. But it means surely that their language just cannot

take the place of ours and that its position in India, what it has been so far, must change and it must yield to Indian languages, Hindi and the other national languages of our country.

16 hrs

I learnt Bengali at my mother's knee. Shri Jaipal Singh has been reminiscent. I should also say that I learnt Bengali at my mother's knee. I imbibed it just like I imbibed my mother's milk. I know. I appreciate. I have every understanding that Shri Anthony and Shri Barrow surely have, no doubt, the same feeling about English, which is their own mother language. If there are other hon. members of this House who have the illusion that they have been brought up on English—I think there are perhaps a microscopic section who might have that illusion—I am very sorry for them, because their lives are bound to be somewhat futile. They are much too marginal a section of society to be really effective. I am really sorry for them. I hope there are not such people but if there are they only hug the illusion that they have really and truly been brought up on English. This illusion may be harmless in individual instances. But if it is projected on to a larger plane, it might very well be disastrous.

We have had in this country a phenomenon of what we used to call Ing-Bung Society, इंग-बंग सोसाइटी a sort of Indo-Anglican conglomeration, neither here nor there, neither fish nor flesh, who had lost both the worlds, who did not know where they stood, who did not have that kind of cultural integration which is absolutely necessary for self-expression. I do not say this to ridicule them. I am very sorry about them. But I do hope that in our country the phenomenon of this kind of artificial association of cultures comes to an end together.

Perhaps I can claim that I know some English. But I know it well

enough to know that we cannot know it well enough. I know it very well. Actually our experience is that few things have been more pathetic and futile in our lives than the utter disproportion between the time and labour which we have spent in trying to learn English and the results. We see the results all over the place and every day of our life. The utter disproportion between the amount of energy which we waste in learning a foreign language, which perhaps cannot be learnt in the way which we had hoped we would be able to learn it, and the utter disproportion between what we have done and what we have achieved, the actual results, it is something which makes my heart absolutely sick. That is why I feel that we should discard certain conceptions which at one time perhaps did have a certain kind of objective validity.

I know, of course, it would be said to me that there have been eminent Indians, who in spite of this load of an alien language, have attained eminence in science and in the arts. But to my mind it only shows that our great people whose long career in history has not been mere longevity; they had enormous reserves of talent and in spite of the inhibiting factor of foreign Imperialist rule over our country, the culture of our country had such vitality, had such creativity that it broke all bonds and we have got our eminent people from Raja Ram Mohan Roy onwards, because of that factor. But by and large, during British rule we have been intellectually sterile and spiritually emasculated. This is not something which I am saying just like that or in a fit of perversity. This was said in the Declaration of Independence which we read after the Labour Congress on the 28th January, 1930. This intellectual sterility and spiritual emasculation has come with the imposition by British of the English language. That is something which we shall never be able to forget.

I know, of course, that at certain periods the English language has been something like a catalytic agent. It has roused us from a certain torpor. But like David in Biblical lore, who laid aside the armour of Saul and took the pebbles from his own national brook, we have to lay aside the armour of the West and find out our own weapons from our own sources. This is what was done by the great Bengali poet, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, who till 34 years of age was trying to write poetry in English and then discovered his mistake. He had to pay the price for it. He turned out to be a great poet, but throughout his life it was a tragedy because he was torn between two worlds. This happened. It was again Mahatma Gandhi, who with his extra-ordinary mastery of the English language strove most of all for Hindustani and our other languages, like Gujarati, for India's heart would not respond otherwise to the task of national emancipation and advance. This is my main point that today India's heart has got to be roused to the task of national advance and it cannot be done if we are going to have English in the position that it has enjoyed so far.

There are few things which we should want so much as to see that educated Indians, like ourselves—most of us here can come into that category—are free of the thralldom of it. I want that we all learn English well. I myself have sought to do so to a certain extent, with whatever success it may be. But being overborne by English—which with few exceptions we are bound to be—will be a national calamity. I do beseech Shri Anthony to consider it because he will understand that after all in regard to English I certainly do not and cannot have any particular animus. That is why I repeat: let it not be thought for a moment that we wish to discard English altogether. It is a magnificent language with its stupendous literature and it is now ahead even of French as far as wide understanding of it is concerned. It is

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

perhaps today in the world the most widely known of all foreign languages. There are other great foreign languages like French or German or Russian or Chinese or Spanish, which we might also try to learn. But for historical reasons and for objective reasons we have acquired a certain familiarity with English. Therefore it stands to reason that English shall be the principal foreign language which we shall continue to learn. That is why so far we have got the provision for obligatory teaching of English in our high schools. It will be essential for a long time to come for those who go up for higher education and technological training. But there we have to stop short. It is a foreign language that we shall utilise but we shall utilise it only within necessary limits.

I know Shri Anthony is right when he says that English is the mother tongue of some 150,000 Anglo-Indians. If the number was substantially larger and if they lived by and large in a compact area, there might have been at least, geographically speaking, a colourable case for the inclusion of English in the Schedule. But there is no such case. I am sorry, but there is no such case. The plea has been made that English must be drawn upon by Hindi for enrichment of its vocabulary and that is a reason for such inclusion, but this argument does not really hold water. There is no bar—and there never has been—to our languages borrowing from foreign sources whenever permissible. We have borrowed much from Persian, but Persian is a foreign language and we have not put it in the Schedule. But Urdu is an Indian language which we have evolved on Indian soil and we have put it in the Schedule.

The mention of Urdu reminds me that in regard to this particular language also there is a feeling, specially in a city like Delhi, where Urdu has been traditionally the medium of communication, that Hindi fanatics—I am not going to name them—are

behaving in such a way that Urdu is going to be steam-rollered, bulldozed out of existence, so to speak, as Shri Jaipal Singh picturesquely put it. I remember, you took part in the discussion in the Constituent Assembly on the language issue and you began by saying—it is in the proceedings—that you came with a great deal of sympathy for the idea of accepting Hindi as the official language of India but you found a kind of Hindi being used and being more or less imposed that you were beginning to have your doubts. This is how you addressed your remarks in regard to the language question. I know this position continues. I want my hon. friends, like Seth Govind Dasji, for whom I have very great respect, who works in the literary sphere with a kind of assiduity which evokes respect from everybody—apart from anything else, apart from the literary quality of his contribution, his devotion to literature is something which makes me at least admire him a very great deal, I wish him to give very careful thought to this. Sometimes, he says, there might be exaggeration in the statement that Urdu is being steam-rollered out of existence. Maybe, there are exaggerations, but those who are down and out possibly do make some exaggerations when giving expression to their injured feelings. But their feelings are injured, I know it for a fact.

In Calcutta, I know it for a fact, there are people who speak Urdu. They have no other home than Calcutta. They are Calcuttias, but they speak Urdu, they read Urdu poetry, they go to *mushairas*. I know how in a place like Calcutta or Bombay or Delhi or Hyderabad Urdu is more or less sought to be steam-rollered. It should not be. I only make an incidental reference to it because I tell those who are enthusiasts of Hindi that only if they reassure those who are speaking the other languages of this country, it is only then that they will get the real acceptance of Hindi as the official language.

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Sir, some of us perhaps are fairly at home in English and maybe we even flatter ourselves on that account. But I beseech the House please do remember, as I have tried to indicate before, that we have had to pay a terrible price for this preoccupation with English. I repeat it, Sir, we have had to pay a very terrible price for our preoccupation with English. Perhaps, no statistician can compute the loss to India on account of the waste of grey matter in our brains in our efforts to learn an obstinately alien language, an effort which in its effect did not certainly seem worthwhile.

Now, Sir, let us not delude ourselves. Neither Toru Dutt, nor Man Mohan Ghosh, nor Sarojini Naidu lives in English literature as first-rate or even as second-rate poet. A very few Indians have written English prose—Gandhiji outstanding among them but their works will not be embedded in the developing tradition of English writing. Mr. Anthony may have illusions about Indian English or Ghana English. I do not know about Ghana, but I know about India and that bubble will surely be picked in no time. Indo-Anglian literature even from Derozio to John Masters suffers because of the environment of people like Mr. Anthony. I am not ridiculing him. I will try to be very understanding and sympathetic. But unfortunately for those like Mr. Anthony whose mother language is English, the entire environment, where he lives, moves and has his being, diverts him from Englishry, and unless he adapts himself to Indian conditions, unless he really and truly associates himself with Indian ideals and Indian ways of thought, pathos and instability will come to his cultural life. It has happened and I warn him against this danger. It is almost something which is predestined, but he has to fight against it. That is why we wish our Anglo-Indian brethren to associate themselves a great deal more with real, genuine Indian traditions and Indian ways of thought and action.

The Prime Minister is not here, but I do wish to make a reference to him also in this context. I recall the best book which he has written, his Autobiography, where he speaks of his often having in this country "an alien's feelings". He says I feel "out of place everywhere, at home nowhere". That is how he describe himself in his autobiography in a mood of aesthetic integrity. It was due to the Anglicism in which he was partly brought up. But he had sensitivity and a very fine fibre and even in English he has brought out very charming works. But turning to Hindustani he has written, or rather spoken (and that has been later published) admirable prose and it is really admirable. It is so much more genuine than the kind of Sanskritized Hindi which sometimes comes from the quarters which Seth Govind Das patronises. But he has done it. But quite apart from what Jawaharlal Nehru has given to his country, and he has given a lot in different ways, his being lost between two worlds, like so many of our talented people have been is the Indian tragedy. Schizophrenia of the soul may well be a captivating personal phenomenon, but it is a national loss. And it is due to the dominance of English in our cultural horizon, a dominance which must go if we are to rise and create a new Indian civilisation.

We want in this country a change-over from English not only to Hindi which is the obvious and already accepted official language, but also to other national languages of our country. If some Hindi chauvinists provoke suspicion, anger and indignation in non-Hindi speaking regions and if we retaliate by suggesting that English should be kept as the neutral language indefinitely, as our State language or something very like it, that would be like cutting off the nose to spoil the face. I must say that a great provocation often comes from Hindi chauvinists, as I have stated before, but that is no reason for our falling at a rebound into the snare laid by the protagonists of English.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Mr. Anthony might soothingly say that he lays no snare at all and he only asks for English a place in the Schedule. I have read his minute of dissent to the report of Parliamentary Committee. I have no doubt that it is the thin end of the wedge and that will help delay the change-over to Indian languages, a change-over as much from English to Hindi as from English to Tamil, to Gujarathi or Marathi and so on.

We do not ask for a post-haste renunciation of English. As a great foreign language I hope we will continue to cherish it. I do not wish to move too fast towards Hindi and other national languages. We have been compelled to slow down the pace in regard to so many things. Free and compulsory education for children between the ages of six and fourteen years of age and so many other urgent directives in the Constitution have had to be postponed. We cannot have a complete switch-over by 1965 as it were, as it was once hoped by many people. But we cannot postpone it for ever and we should not postpone it for too long.

Vested interests are busy delaying this process. For instance Tamil and Bengali are developed languages but neither for official nor for academic purposes have they been helped to go ahead sufficiently yet either in Madras or in West Bengal. Even Hindi-speaking States plead the difficulty which bureaucrats above all feel, in changing over quickly towards Hindi. One must, of course, not be precipitate, but even honest efforts are rare. And when there is such talk as that our courts are "accustomed to English" and that our languages are not precise, expressive and so on and so forth, what is it that is really meant?

What indeed is the Indian revolution? I personally do not think that we have really had much of a revolution, but my hon. friends on the other

side say we have had an Indian revolution. What indeed is this Indian revolution if you expect everything to move smoothly without any jolt to any vested interests? Just as a change-over to a socialist pattern of society means, and should mean, a jolt to property relations, so a change-over from a foreign language to our own languages, will mean the termination of the monopoly position of the English educated? I repeat, we should not be precipitate, and I affirm that we must ensure that in the solution of our linguistic problems, we place no-linguistic group in a position of disadvantage, and all linguistic minorities can pull their weight equally in the tasks ahead. But the change-over must come and the sooner the better.

We cannot tolerate the plea that English is a highly developed instrument and we must retain it. Our languages surely are not as advanced as English. But we have to make do with our own languages to raise the cultural level of our people, to stop the emasculation of our languages by the imposition of English as an instrument in the hands of a few and see that there is a real, vital link between the people and the administration. Our own languages must be Indian democracy's media of communication between the people and the administration.

Therefore, Sir, I will say that I have tried to put my case as objectively and dispassionately as I could and I ask the House to give very careful thought to this matter. Though I do not like to see this discussion postponed, it is good that we apply our minds more carefully to this matter. I know if we do give very careful thought to all the implications of the Resolution before the House, a large majority no doubt will oppose Mr. Anthony's Resolution.

श्री नोबिन्दा दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
याप को तो शायद मालूम होगा ..

श्री ४० व० पाठे : अगर आप इन्सिड
में बोलें तो वे लोग भी समझ सकेंगे । वे
यही कह रहे हैं ।

लेट सीनियर बास : श्री एम्बनी साहब
और मैं दोनों ही एक नगर से आते हैं और उन
का और मेरा पीढ़ियों का सम्बन्ध रहा है ।
इसलिये मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से एम्बनी साहब
का बहुत अधिक आदर करता हूँ और उन
के और मेरे बीच के जो सम्बन्ध हैं, वह भी
इस को स्वीकार करते, कि उन में कभी
कटुता नहीं आ पाई और हमारा हमेशा
प्रेम का सम्बन्ध रहा है ।

मैं यहां पर सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य
से, हिन्दी का एक हिमायती माना जाता
हूँ । परन्तु चाहे मैं हिन्दी का हिमायती हूँ
लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं सारी भारतीय
भाषाओं को उतनी ही पूजा की दृष्टि से
देखता हूँ, जितना कि हिन्दी को देखता हूँ ।
उर्दू का मैं द्वेषी नहीं हूँ । उर्दू को मैं इसी
देश की एक जबान मानता हूँ और इतना
ही नहीं हिन्दी को उसे एक शैली मानता
हूँ ।

इन्ही के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ
कि अंग्रेजी के लिये भी मेरे मन में बहुत आदर
है और अंग्रेजी ही नहीं, जितनी भी भाषाएँ हैं,
इस दुनिया की, उन सब को मैं आदर की
दृष्टि से देखता हूँ । इसका एक कारण है ।
मनुष्य इस सृष्टि का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी इसलिये
है कि निसर्ग ने उसे जो ज्ञान शक्ति दी है वह
किसी दूसरे प्राणी को नहीं । उस ज्ञान
शक्ति के कारण जिस प्रकार की बोली वह
बोलता है, उसी प्रकार की बोली सृष्टि का
कोई दूसरा प्राणी नहीं बोलता । मनुष्य और
दूसरे प्राणियों में सब से बड़ा अन्तर है, उनकी
भाषा उनकी बोलियों का । और अगर कोई
मानवता का आदर करता है, मनुष्य को सृष्टि
का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी मानता है तो उसे मानव
की जितनी भी बोलियाँ हैं, जितनी भी भाषायें
हैं, चाहे वे भारतीय भाषाएँ हों, अंग्रेजी भाषा

हो, या विश्व की कोई भी भाषा हो, उन सब को
अत्यन्त आदर की दृष्टि से देखना होगा ।

मेरा थोड़ा बहुत सम्बन्ध गुरुदेव रविन्द्र
ठाकुर से भी रहा है उनकी एक बात मुझ को
याद आ जाती है । वे हमेशा कहा करते थे कि
वे सरस्वती के एक पूजक हैं। सभी मुकर्जी जी ने
मेरे साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में मुझे बहुत आदरपूर्ण
शब्दों में याद किया । गुरुदेव कहने थे कि कोई
सरस्वती का प्रेमी, कोई भी साहित्य का प्रेमी
किसी भाषा का द्वेषी नहीं हो सकता, किसी
भाषा से द्वेष करना सरस्वती की प्रतिमा पर
प्रहार करना है और जिस का भी साहित्य से
कोई सम्बन्ध रहा है, उसको सब भाषाओं को
अत्यन्त आदर की दृष्टि से देखना ही होगा ।

लेकिन यह सब होने पर भी अंग्रेजी भाषा,
चाहे हम उसे कितनी भी बड़ी भाषा, कितनी
भी उच्च भाषा, कितनी भी अश्वत्थी भाषा
क्यों न मानें, कितनी भी आदर की दृष्टि से
क्यों न देखें, भारतीय भाषा नहीं है । हमारे
मित्र एम्बनी साहब ने कुछ अंग्रेजी देशों का
उदाहरण दिया जहाँ अंग्रेजी वहाँ की भाषा
मानी जाती है परन्तु वे अपने भाषण में या
उन्होंने जो नोट हमारी संसदीय भाषा समिति
की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, उस में, यह सिद्ध नहीं
कर सके कि ममार का कोई भी सम्य देश
किसी भी विदेशी भाषा को अपनी भाषा
मानता है । इसलिए अंग्रेजी, चाहे हम इसे
उच्च दृष्टि से देखें, कितनी भी आदर की
दृष्टि से देखें, हमारे सविधान में घाठमें
परिच्छेद में नहीं आ सकती । मैं सविधान
सभा का भी एक सदस्य था, एम्बनी साहब भी थे
और उन्हें याद होगा कि उनको या किसी को
भी सविधान सभा में यह माहस नहीं हुआ कि
वे इस सूची में अंग्रेजी को रखने का प्रयत्न
करते । तब सविधान के बन जाने के बाद
और घाठ वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद आज यहाँ
यह प्रश्न किस प्रकार उठता है, मेरी समझ में
नहीं आता ।

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

मैंने आप से अभी निवेदन किया है कि मैं अंग्रेजी का द्वेषी नहीं हूँ, अंग्रेजी को अत्यन्त आदर की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ। विदेशों में जब मैं जाता हूँ, तो अंग्रेजी में मुझे बोलना पड़ता है। परन्तु एंघनी साहब मुझे क्षमा करे यह कहने के लिये कि मैं तो अंग्रेजी का द्वेषी नहीं हूँ, वह हिन्दी के और भारतीय भाषाओं के बड़े भारी द्वेषी है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में उस दिन जो कुछ कहा, हमारी संसदीय भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट में अपने नोट में जो कुछ लिखा उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि उनके हृदय में कितना अधिक द्वेष हिन्दी के लिये है। उसी द्वेष के कारण और अंग्रेजी के अत्यधिक प्रेम के कारण, वह उस नोट में कई बड़ी गलत बातें भी लिख गये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शान्ति से मेरे मित्र अपने उस नोट पर थोड़ा विचार करे और देखें कि उस में उन्होंने कितनी असत्य बातें लिखी हैं। कुछ उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ हिन्दी के रूप के सम्बन्ध में आलोचना करते हुए हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में यह कह कर कि हिन्दी तो इस देश के केवल आध प्रचलित लोगों की भाषा है, वे आगे बढ़े। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी से तो अंग्रेजी यहाँ के कहीं अधिक लोग जानते हैं। फिर वह यह कह पड़े कि हिन्दी तमिल और बंगला से १,००० वर्ष कम उम्र की है। समझ में नहीं आया कि उनका यह ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान कहा से आया कि हिन्दी तमिल और बंगला दोनों भाषाओं से १,००० वर्ष कम उम्र की है। वे और आगे बढ़े। उन्होंने यहाँ तक कह दिया कि हिन्दी का एम० ए० पास व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी के मैट्रिक पास व्यक्ति की भी योग्यता नहीं रखता है।

एक जाननीय सबन्ध : राम राम ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इन सब कथनों पर जरा शान्ति से वह विचार करे।

16.28 hrs.

[SRI C. R. PATTABIRAMAN in the
Chair]

फिर उन्होंने इस देश के लोगों को लड़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है। श्री जयपाल सिंह जी ने

अपने भाषण में कहा कि हमें इस विषय पर देश में फिर से झगड़े लड़े नहीं करने चाहिये। हिन्दी भाषा भाषी कोई झगड़े उत्पन्न करना नहीं चाहते। मैं अपने मित्र श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि १९६५ का सन् रत्न कर हमें हिन्दी को देश में किसी के ऊपर भी लादना नहीं चाहिए। समय का यह प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी या भारतीय भाषाओं से प्रेम रखने वाले लोग आपस में लोगों का झगड़ा कराने का प्रयत्न करते हैं या एंघनी साहब ने प्रयत्न किया है। उन्होंने हिन्दी और अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोगों की लड़ाने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने आदिवासियों और इस देश के दूसरे लोगों को लड़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है। उन्होंने हरिजनों और सबर्ब हिन्दुओं को लड़ाने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने उर्दू के प्रश्न को उठा कर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को लड़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है और अन्त में उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानी की बात कह कर महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया। जब उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया तब मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि जैसे पेरुडाइज लास्ट में मिल्टन साहब ने लिखा है कि सेंटन भी कभी कभी सक्रिप्टम कोट करने लगता है। लेकिन वह जरा देखें कि इस द्वेष के कारण वह क्या कह गये हैं। फिर उनकी दलीलों की मैं आप। कितनी पोच दलीलें हैं। पहले वह कहते हैं कि आठवें परिच्छेद में अंग्रेजी को सम्मिलित करने से उसके हिन्दी में हम शब्द ले सकेंगे। यहाँ पर अनेक बार कहा जा चुका है और मैं संविधान की २५१वीं धारा का स्मरण दिलाता हूँ जिस के अनुसार हम अंग्रेजी और किसी भी दूसरी भाषा से बराबर शब्दों को ले सकते हैं। वह दलील कि अंग्रेजी को सूची में स्थान देने के बाद हम अंग्रेजी से शब्द ले सकेंगे बिल्कुल गलत है। अंग्रेजी से हम बराबर आज भी शब्द ले सकते हैं। हम ने लिये हैं, ले रहे हैं और भविष्य में भी हम लेंगे। केवल अंग्रेजी से ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व की समस्त विकसित भाषाओं से। किसी

जी भाषा में शब्द कानून के द्वारा नहीं चुसड़े जा सकते। शब्द भाषा में आते हैं अपने आप। स्टेशन, प्लेटफार्म, टिकट, एंजिन यह सब शब्द हिन्दी में कानून के द्वारा नहीं आये हैं, अंग्रेजी शब्द होते हुए भी प्रचलित होने के कारण आये हैं।

उन के दूसरी दलील यह है कि अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषा है, और अगर अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषा नहीं है तो, वे यहाँ तक बढ़ गये, उन्होंने कहा कि संस्कृत भी बाहर से आई हुई है। आश्चर्य हुआ मुझे उन की यह बात सुन कर। पहले तो इसी बात पर विद्वानों में मतभेद है कि प्रायः भारत के ही रहने वाले वे या बाहर से आये, और संस्कृत को विदेशी भाषा मान लेना, केवल इस लिये कि अंग्रेजी एक विदेशी भाषा है, यह तो एक बड़ी अजीब दलील है। यह कितनी पोखी दलील है इस को वे स्वयम् विचार सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी को प्रियमन साहब ने जो स्वयं अंग्रेज थे इस देश की भाषा नहीं माना।

उनकी तीसरी बात यह है कि अंग्रेजी एंग्लो इंडियन लोगो की मातृभाषा है। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि एंग्लो इंडियनो से भी कहीं अधिक तादाद में जो लोग इस देश में रहते हैं उन की भी सब भाषाओं को हम अपने संविधान में स्वीकार नहीं कर सके। अगर हम उन सब भाषाओं की अपने संविधान में लेंगे, जो कि इस देश के तमाम लोगो की मातृभाषायें हैं, तो फिर उन भाषाओं की संख्या लगभग ६०० हो जायेगी।

इस प्रकार की जो उन की दलीलें हैं वे कितनी पोखी हैं यह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और अन्त में जितनी बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन्हें सरसरी तौर पर फिर आप के सामने रखूंगा।

पहली बात मैं यह कहूँ कि अंग्रेजी इस देश की भाषा न होने के कारण और उसके विजेताओं की भाषा होने के कारण, उस के साथ अंग्रेजी राज्य और अंग्रेजों के अधिकार

के इतिहास के लगे होने के कारण उसे इस देश के संविधान में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह प्रश्न केवल हिन्दी के विरोध में ही नहीं जाता, समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के विरोध में जाता है। अंग्रेजी को सूची में लेने से केवल हिन्दी की हानि होती है। यह बात नहीं है, समस्त भाषायें जो हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार की गई हैं, उन सब की हानि होती है। तीसरी बात यह है कि यहाँ पर जब अंग्रेजी का इतना दौर दौरा है कि अंग्रेजी को हटाने के विरुद्ध राजा जी सदृश नेता यहाँ पर याचिका भेजते हैं, चाहे वह याचिका हमारे संविधान के विरुद्ध ही क्यों न हो, तब अगर कहीं हम ने अंग्रेजी को अपने संविधान में स्वीकार कर लिया तो फिर अंग्रेजी में जिसे थिन एंड आफ दि बेंज कहते हैं वह होने वाला है और अंग्रेजी का जो दौर दौरा है वह और बढ़ने वाला है, वह समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है। श्री हीरेन्द्र मुकर्जी यह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का स्थान यहाँ की भारतीय भाषायें जल्दी से जल्दी ले लें। तब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी इस में इतनी देर हो रही है तो अगर अंग्रेजी सूची में स्वीकार हो गई तो भारतीय भाषायें अंग्रेजी का स्थान किन्नी कठिनाई से ले सकेंगी, इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

जयपाल सिंह जी के कथनानुसार मैं इस बात का पक्षपाती हूँ कि यदि आवश्यकता हो तो संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाय। हम ऐसा कर भी चुके हैं। लेकिन इस विषय में संविधान में परिवर्तन एक बड़ी खोफनाक चीज होगी। जयपाल सिंह जी के इस कथन से कि अधिक से अधिक भाषायें हमें सीखनी चाहियें, इस में भी मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है। हिन्दी भाषाभाषियों को इस देश की एक भाषा और सीखनी चाहिये, यह हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन अपने अनेक प्रस्तावों में कह चुका है, संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद् ने तामिल तक सिखाने के लिये कहा खोली थी। इस का मैं विरोधी नहीं, अधिक से अधिक भाषायें

[शेठ गोविन्द दास]

सीखनी चाहिये और इस के लिये हम सब को प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है। प्राज श्री हीरेन्द्र मुकर्जी ने जो कुछ कहा है बहुत दूर तक मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। बहुत कम बार मैं अपने सम्प्रदायी भाइयों के उन के विचारों में सहमत हो सका हूँ, पर प्राज मेरा सौभाग्य है कि श्री हीरेन्द्र मुकर्जी हिन्दी के बारे में जो कुछ कहा उन के भाषण के १६ अंश से मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है और मैं उस से सहमत हूँ।

मैं अन्त में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एन्ग्ली साहब का जो यह दावा है . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the hon. Member has no difference of opinion with the hon. Mover of the resolution?

Mr. Chairman: He was referring to Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

शेठ गोविन्द दास . एन्ग्ली साहब का जो दावा है कि जो अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी हैं वे सब के सब उन के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने वाले हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने प्रारम्भ में कहा भी था कि वे इस बात को देख लें। बिना भाषणों के वोट करा कर देख लें, प्राज वोट लिये जायें तो वह देख लें, कल वोट हो तो देख लें या फिर जो हमारा अधिवेशन फिर से होने वाला है उस में देख लें कि कितने लोग उन के साथ जाते हैं और कितने लोग उन के विरोध में जाते हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस सदन का प्रचंड बहुमत उन के प्रस्ताव को गिरावेगा। इसमें थोड़ा बहुत भी सन्देह नहीं है। मैं अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अत्यन्त आदर रखते हुए भी इस प्रस्ताव का अधिक से अधिक विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती लहोवरा बाई राव : चेयरमैन साहब, इस के बाद महिलाओं को पहले सीका देना चाहिये।

Shri N. B. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar): I would like to approach this resolution moved by Shri Frank Anthony objectively, without introducing into it any emotion or any feelings. The resolution looks quite innocuous, quite innocent and quite simple. But if you read between the lines of his speech, or even if you read his speech as a whole, you will find that, as a matter of fact, his real object is something else. But I wish to approach this resolution as it is.

His speech formulates certain propositions. His first proposition is this, that article 351 of the Constitution demands the inclusion of English, and then he says that for the promotion and propagation of Hindi, for expressing the composite culture of India, English is essential, and he says "that English has got a good, or perhaps a better claim than Sanskrit. It is an Indian language. He considers, that in any case both English and Sanskrit are foreign languages; if actually English is to be considered as a foreign language, then Sanskrit also must be considered as a foreign language. Though he says that he is not pleading for the acceptance of English as the national language of India, yet, as a matter of fact, what he actually says amounts to this that there is no other union or no other bond that can keep India together, if we do not accept English as the national language of India.

Secondly, he says that English is spoken or understood by at least 60 per cent of the people of India. That is his claim. I was not present at the time he made his speech, and I spent some money in purchasing his speech, and I analysed the whole speech carefully and minutely. He says that if the sort of claim that is put forward in favour of Hindi is admissible, then English is spoken in that fashion by at least 60 per cent of the people.

Not only that. He says that the census is not correct, was not honestly

made, and that the figures which were supplied by the Census are not acceptable. He pitchforks two instances from the families of two of his friends and says: here you see their mother tongue is not entered as English. And he thinks that one plus one should not make two, but it should make two million. I do not understand by what jugglery, by what magic he wants to say that two million or 20 million people understand English.

Now I shall give you certain figures. According to the last census, the number of people whose mother tongue was returned as English is 1,71,742, and it was distributed in the following manner: East India: about 45,000; Central India 49,000; Western India: 47,000; South India 12,914; Northern India 11,461; North-western India: 4,523; Andaman and Nicobar: 114. You will find these figures at page 18, Table No. 5 of the Census.

Then you will find that the instructions for making these returns was that the languages should be recorded as returned by the citizens, and mother tongue was defined as the language spoken from the cradle. I am quite sure Shri Anthony will not be seriously arguing that people, at least of his community and British nationals who return their language as English, failed to return in a single instance, because they are educated people who are conscious of their rights, who know how to exercise their rights. So, it cannot be said that the number was more. Even if we accept the two cases of his two friends, they make only two instances. Let me concede that there are 200 such instances, but certainly they will not make 2 million.

There is another figure which he gave, and we can also look at the census figures. If you look at the census figures, of the people who understand English, the number shown is 37,96,408. Let me take it as 38 lakhs. It includes English literates also, i.e., people who can simply sign their names in English. Even if they

are included, the figure does not exceed 38 lakhs. And if you look at the percentage, you will find that the percentage of the people whose mother tongue is English is 1/20 or 0.05. The percentage of people who understand or speak English even in this liberal sense would be a little more than 1%.

There are several languages of the Colerian group, Munda and other languages, numbering 30 or 40, and the people speaking them far exceed those whose mother tongue was returned as English. If English should be included in the Eighth Schedule on account of the fact that it is the mother tongue of 78,000 people, then the claims of these other languages are much greater.

If you look at the Eighth Schedule, you will find what was at the back of the minds of the framers of the Constitution. You will find that 14 languages have been mentioned there, out of which four are South Indian languages and the rest North Indian. The ten North Indian languages are of the Indo-Aryan region, they are predominantly Sanskrit. The four South Indian languages have been the mother tongues of South Indians for thousands and thousands of years, and whatever might have been their origin, they have been completely transmuted by Sanskrit culture. In Malayalam, the percentage of Sanskrit words is above 70, and it is only slightly less in Telugu and Kannada. In Tamil it is over 40 per cent. Whatever might be the other differences, all these languages are of Sanskrit origin or of Sanskrit culture, and we get a pattern of a sort in the Eighth Schedule.

What was the object of Article 351 of the Constitution and the Eighth Schedule? Do you think that we can fit in English there? There is no question of emotion. I am trying to approach it from the intellectual point of view. Article 351 says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

the Hind. language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating... wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

One of my friends here thought that "other languages" in article 351 might as well include English. I beg to differ from him. If you actually interpret the Article from the point of view of law you will find that here the words "other languages" definitely mean other languages included in the Eighth Schedule. There is a scheme, there is a pattern, namely that we are to transmute Hindi, to enrich it in a particular way, and that is, that we have to do it keeping in tact Indian culture and drawing upon mainly Sanskrit and other languages which are either very closely connected with Sanskrit or even largely influenced by Sanskrit. In this pattern, has English got any place? English would be a misfit there. Under this scheme of Article 351, you cannot fit in English from any point of view.

I have heard it said that we sometimes borrow English words. That is permissible. We have borrowed Portuguese, sometimes Spanish words, and we borrow English words too. That is permissible. All living languages can borrow words, vocabulary, from other languages. That is a different matter altogether. But the framers of the Constitution by article 351 wanted to create a new sort of Hindi, a Hindi which will be acceptable to the whole of India. That was the object, not the Hindi either of the Western UP type or the Delhi type, but a Hindi which will be acceptable to the east, south, north and west. In that view article 351 is significant. You find that this Hindi which is to be evolved will draw for the vocabulary primarily on Sanskrit. That is, it will be a sort of Sanskritised Hindi.

Now, you know that in Bengali, Oriya, Assamese and the languages of the Biharis—Maithili, and Bhojpuri etc—the percentage of Sanskrit is as high as 80 and more. We do not understand the Urdu-type Hindi. But the framers of the Constitution wanted the creation of a Sanskritised Hindi which they thought would be acceptable to all parts of India. For that purpose and in that context English has got no place, it has got no role to play, in this Schedule. Its structure is different; even its soul is different. If you examine it intellectually, you will find that this was at the back of the mind of the framers of the Constitution. It is not a question of liberalism or favour. You are evolving language of a particular type—English cannot have any place in it. You cannot fit it. If you look at the scheme of the article, it is impossible to include English there. It does not fit in.

As I was submitting, this is not a new attempt. What is actually Sanskrit? Sanskrit means 'Sanskrita' reformed. Actually, Sanskrit in its present form was not the vedic language. Old Sanskrit was something else. It was disciplined by the grammar of Panini and it was simplified its alphabets were arranged phonetically. It was made a sort of a language which would be understood in all parts of India. That is the modern Sanskrit. We are actually yearning for the day when there will be no clamour, no dispute about language, when we will hail that reformed Hindi as the common language of the whole of India. That is the day we are looking for. That was the purpose of article 351. The very scheme rules out English.

Now English is a great language. It has got international importance. So was French; so was German. Here in India during the reign of the Pathans and the Moghuls, Persian was the court language. Persian continued to be the court language for some time.

But where is Persian now? It has gone. So will English. Though on account of our education, on account of our habits or on account of our behaviour which we have developed we have been using English and we want to stick to it, there must come a day when English shall have to be rejected by us, not as a language as such; we will continue to learn English but it cannot be thrust upon 350 millions of India. If anybody says that English is to be added to the VIIIth Schedule or that English is to be accepted as an interstate or national language of India, we will resent it; we will reject this idea.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member has taken more than the usual time. He must conclude now

Shri N. R. Ghosh: There is another thing Shri Frank Anthony has uttered a threat that unless we accept English as the national language of India, India will disintegrate, fall to pieces. That is the threat he has uttered. I tell him that that threat does not frighten us. I tell him that if there is no unifying force in our common culture, in our unity, in the fundamental unity of our nation, then English will not help us. If we are united, if we banish English we will not in any way suffer for its rejection.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: May I have one or two minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: I am not asking him to conclude now. He will kindly resume his seat. I have to make an announcement.

It is now nearing 5 p.m. May I know how many hon Members want to speak?

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khondesh): There are many more hon.

Members to speak. The time-limit must be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Chairman: All of them cannot speak today. This Resolution will be carried over to the next session as a part-discussed Resolution and it will be taken up next session automatically on the first available day. Would it make any difference if we close the discussion earlier and go on to the next item of business? I sounded Shri Panigrahi about the half-hour discussion. He is keen on going on with it. It is true that this Resolution was taken up for discussion today at 3.5 p.m. It must go on till 5.35. There is no doubt about it. Therefore, would the House prefer to stop now?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Then discussion on this Resolution will go on till 5.35 p.m. and then we will take up the half-hour discussion.

Shri C. D. Pande: The idea was that we would have two hours for discussing it today and two hours later.

Shri Frank Anthony: Two days.

Shri C. D. Pande: Therefore, let us stop at 5 p.m., so that we may have two hours later.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: The whole trouble is that I am bound by the ruling of the Speaker and the Committee on this. They have given 2½ hours. It goes on till 5.35 p.m.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I submit that we must adopt a formal resolution about carrying this over to the next session? The House must accept a formal resolution to carry it over.

Mr. Chairman: I think a decision has already been taken about that. It will be a part-discussed Resolution. There will not be a ballot on it. I

[Mr. Chairman]

think that is worrying the hon. Member. It will automatically go over to the next session.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I want to know what exactly is the position regarding the ruling of the Chair that 2½ hours are allotted for the discussion of this Resolution. Can the time be extended by the Chair or with the consent of the House? Otherwise, automatically the Resolution lapses.

Mr. Chairman: Actually, what I was suggesting was just the opposite, that in view of the fact that this is being carried over, would Members like to stop it now and go on with the half-hour discussion?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We can stop the discussion at 5 P.M.

Shri C. D. Pande: That was my suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted is 2½ hours. Therefore, it will go on till 5.35. I cannot take any time from it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out that originally 2½ hours were allotted?

An Hon. Member: Three hours.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It was then extended to three hours, out of which we had taken 1 hour and 4 minutes on the last occasion. That means, that 1 hour and 56 minutes remained when we begun today. Normally, this would have commenced at 2.30. But, since there was the Tibet debate going on we commenced late.

17 hrs.

Before that, there was the motion moved by my hon. friend Sardar Saigal which said that instead of 3 hours it should be 4 hours. The Chair did not take any decision on that and it was not put to the House. The Chair said: 'Let us go on provisionally

and when we can decide'. The position is this.

As matters stand, the three hour time limit stands. We have not yet decided to extend it. (Interruption). I am placing the facts as they are. We have not yet decided to extend the time beyond three hours. It is open to the House to extend that. There is no question about it. Therefore, the issue was whether we should sit longer and complete three hours or whether we should switch over to the next item.

It appears that somehow or other some Members want that this discussion should be switched over to the next session. But, assuming that there is a decision that it shall be switched on to the next session, we are not bound by the time limit of three hours, which is regarded more or less as provisional.

Therefore, my submission is that at 5 o'clock we stop and if Shri Anthony wanted, the balance of the time may be taken on the next day. But that does not seem to be the sense of the House. (Interruption). It is open to the House either to have the balance of time tomorrow or in the next session. It is for the House to decide. My suggestion is that at 5 o'clock we stop and, later on, if you want to extend the time, you may and the House may decide how much time we should have for this resolution.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): My submission is that Shri Ghosh be permitted to finish his speech and we close after it for the day. Whether the time has to be extended or not can be decided in the next session because the resolutions will automatically go over to the next session.

Shrimati Bona Chakravartty: We have always been very jealous of not allowing the 2½ hours for non-official business, which we have every Friday, to be impinged upon. Therefore, whatever the House may decide to do, whether they want to extend it to tomorrow or the session after, the

resolution should be raised not till the end of the 2½ hours. Therefore, the question of finishing at 5 o'clock should not be pressed by Shri Bharucha.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Chair has just announced that this resolution will go to the next session, and it will not go to the ballot etc. So far as the rights of the hon. Mover are concerned, they are quite secure. Whether you adjourn the debate at five or later is immaterial. Therefore, it is not necessary to go on till 5.30.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not necessary to have 2½ hours?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: According to the wish of the House the hon. Speaker was pleased to say that we may take it to the next session. In view of that I would suggest this.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have had enough discussion on this.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I have got a submission. If the House decides to carry on this resolution to the next day, then, I may be allowed to move my resolution.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid we are bound by the Order Paper. Unless the Mover and all the Members are agreeable, we should go on for 2½ hours as has been pointed by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. Therefore, I do not think it proper to stop at five.

Shri Ghosh—has he finished?

Shri N. E. Ghosh: I have not finished.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 23 minutes. I gave him two warnings. I wanted the hon. Member to cooperate with me. I was going to suggest when he was going into the Constitution that it was not necessary for the purpose and that he can go on to the main resolution. But I thought I should not interfere and I kept quiet. He has already taken 23 minutes.

Shri N. E. Ghosh: Will you give me half a minute, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri N. E. Ghosh: I am just telling my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthoy that the figures are wrong and they are acknowledged to be wrong. I am quoting Ghana as an instance which we should copy.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Manjula Devi. After her I will call Shri Ansar Harvani.

श्री बाबू (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमन्, मैं एक व्यक्ती का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को भी मौका दिया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: I have got here a list of hon. Members of the Opposition as well as of the Congress who are for English and against English. A deliberate list has been drawn up by the learned Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker and I am following it. They have taken everything into consideration and I dare say he will get his chance.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should be treated in a most impartial and in an impassionate way, avoiding all emotional outbursts. Before I proceed I would like to draw your attention to Part III of the Constitution—Fundamental Rights, Article 15. It reads:

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There must be less noise in the House.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Article 15 reads:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

Now, we consider the community of Anglo-Indians as citizens of India and the mother tongue of this community is English. We should not discriminate on the ground of race or religion.

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

It is quite in keeping with the Constitution to include English as one of the languages. The inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution would not impair the prestige of any of the regional languages. As the mother tongue of the minority community it should be included.

The question may arise that the Anglo-Indians are scattered over India and do not belong to one particular region and, as such, English cannot be treated as one of the regional languages. But there is Sanskrit which does not belong to any particular region. It belongs to the whole of India. I suggest that there should be two Schedules or that the Eighth Schedule should be divided into two parts, keeping English, Urdu and Sanskrit in one and the rest of the regional languages in the other.

It is English that has raised the standards of India to the supreme heights in international politics. It is through English that we can extend the principle of Panchsheel. It is due to English that India has gained that great name in the world for its non-alignment with other nations or military pacts or other agreements. It is through English that India has advanced in the modern world. As such I think that it should be included in the eighth schedule.

I would like to say one more point. But for the invasion of the Moghuls on India, but for the Moghul rule in India, Urdu would not be here as a language of the Indian nation. Now, the invasion of English or the introduction of English into India can be treated in the same way. If Urdu can be included and when we accept the minority community of Anglo-Indians as one of our citizens, I think it is just right that we should include English in the eighth schedule. It only shows the broadness and the lack of conservatism of Indian outlook in all aspects of life.

So, I do hope that we will speak and decide the issue on the merits of the question and not on an emotional basis. With these few words I support the resolution.

श्री अन्तराष्ट्रिय (फेडरल) :
समापति महोदय, मैं आज को बयान देता हूँ कि आपने मुझ को इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है ताकि मैं अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकूँ।

एक समय था जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र नहीं था और ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही का यहाँ शासन था। उस समय हमारी हालत उस गूने की सी थी जो एक ऐसे रंग का प्रयोग करता था अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये जोकि हज़ारों मील दूर से लाया गया था। अगर आज हमारा देश स्वतंत्र है और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारे देश ने अपने विधान में हिन्दी को राज भाषा और राष्ट्र भाषा माना है। हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा और राज भाषा मानने से पहले इस देश में कई विचारधाराएँ भाषा के विषय में थी। कुछ भाषियों का विचार था कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही इस देश में हमेशा बनी रहेगी और अंग्रेजों का राज्य यहाँ हमेशा कायम रहेगा और अंग्रेजी भाषा यहाँ हमेशा चलेगी। कुछ भाषियों का विचार यह था कि इस देश में हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जो हर जगह काफी समझी और बोली जाती है, इस बावजूद, हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा को अपनाया जाय। कुछ भाषियों का यह विचार था कि इस देश की भाषा वह हिन्दी भाषा हो जिस में संस्कृत के शब्द ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिये जायें और इसे एक ऐसी भाषा बनाया जाय जोकि न किसी शहर में बोली जाती है और न ही समझी जाती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दी का समर्थन करने वाले भाषियों में इस प्राप्ति विचारधारा वाले लोग ज्यादा हैं और यही वजह है कि आज देश के कुछ हिस्सों में हम पाते हैं कि हिन्दी का विरोध हो रहा है।

[बी प्रसार हरबानी]

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भी एंग्लो साहुब ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सभा के सामने पेश किया है, उस को हमें इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना चाहिये कि एक मुकदमा हिन्दी बनाम अंग्रेजी का चल पड़ा है, बल्कि सवाल दूसरा ही है। जिस वक्त हमारा बिबानू बना और उस पर हम ने अपनी मुहर लगाई, अपनी छाप लगाई, तो हिन्दी उसी दिन देश की राष्ट्र भाषा और राज भाषा बन गई। उसके अलावा इस देश में जो और भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं, चाहे रिजनल भाषाएँ हों, किन्हीं इलाकों की भाषाएँ हों, प्रदेशों की भाषाएँ हों, या जो किसी प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है जैसे उर्दू है, उनको भी मान्यता दी गई। अंग्रेजी भाषा को बोलने वाले हमारे एंग्लो-इंडियन भाई हैं और उनके अलावा बहुत से हिन्दुस्तानी घरों में भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन उस को नहीं माना गया है। तो आज इन भाषाओं का मुकदमा बनाम हिन्दी नहीं है बल्कि इन भाषाओं के लिए एक अलग जगह है। यह तो एक अलग सवाल है। इस वास्ते हम हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों को इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी का ताल्लुक है, एक समय था जब हर चीज जो अंग्रेजी थी उसे हम हीन समझते थे, उससे हमें नफरत थी। बराबर अंग्रेजी माल का हम ने बाइकाट किया। अंग्रेजी स्कूल छोड़े। अंग्रेजी बोलना भी छोड़ना चाहते थे। यह वह समय था जब हम ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य-शाही से जग कर रहे थे, हमारा उसके साथ युद्ध चल रहा था और अपने में देश भक्ति की भावना पैदा करने के लिये हम ने हर अंग्रेजी चीज को हीन समझना शुरू किया। मगर आज हम स्वतंत्र हैं। हम को बलु दिमाग से इन सब चीजों पर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कि अंग्रेजी भाषा ने इस देश की कीर्ति सेवा नहीं की है, बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में अंग्रेजी ने एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा भरा किया, एक बहुत

बड़ा काम किया। मुझे याद है कि इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस के सब के पहले सभापति से ले कर बाद के सभापति तक के जितने भी एंग्रेस बनते थे, अपने जो वे भाषण बनाते थे, वे सब अंग्रेजी में बनते थे और बनाते थे। हम जानते हैं कि जब हम स्कूल में पढ़ते थे और हम ने जब राजनीतिक कार्यों के प्रति अपनी भाँखें खोली तो जिस किताब ने सब से अधिक हम लोगों पर असर किया वह गांधी जी की लिखी हुई थी "माई एक्सपेरिमेंट विद ट्रुथ" और वह अंग्रेजी में लिखी गई थी। उस किताब को पढ़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के सैकड़ों और हजारों नवयुवक, जे.ने. में, गे. और कई फाटी के तस्ती पर झूले।

बी राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : गांधी जी की जो भात्मकता है, वह गुजराती में लिखी गई थी और बाद में उस का अनुवाद हिन्दी में हुआ था और यह अनुवाद महादेव देसाई ने किया था।

बी अन्तार हरबानी : मेरे भाई यह बता रहे हैं कि वह गुजराती में लिखी गई थी। यह सही बात है। लेकिन उन्होंने उस को अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा था, यह तो वह मानेंगे ही।

दूसरी किताब जिस ने सब से अधिक प्रभाव हम पर डाला वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा लिखी गई थी "माई प्राटोबायोग्राफी" और वह भी अंग्रेजी में लिखी गई थी। इस किताब ने भी हम में जोश पैदा किया और देश के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने में बड़ी मदद की, देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये लड़ने के लिये हम में जोश पैदा किया। अंग्रेजों के पत्रों का हिन्दुस्तानियों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा करने में, फैलाने में बड़ा हाथ रहा है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी से इसलिये नफरत करना कि वह अंग्रेजों की भाई हुई चीज है, गलत बात है। हिन्दुस्तान के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अंग्रेजों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है और आज भी हिन्दुस्तान को एक बनाने का

[श्री अन्तार हरबाजी]

को आम्बोसब बस रहा है, उस में भी धंधेबी ने बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा भटा किया है।

इसलिये मैं हिन्दी के समर्थकों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले को धंधेबी बर्सेस हिन्दी या धंधेबी बनाम हिन्दी न बनायें बल्कि वह यह समझें कि हिन्दी तो हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र भाषा और राज भाषा उस दिन ही हो गई जिस दिन कि सेंट्रल हॉल में बैठ कर के हम ने संविधान पर अपनी मुहर लगाई थी। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी को मजबूत बनाने के लिये, हिन्दी को बल प्रदान करने के लिये, हिन्दी को ताकत-वर बनाने के लिये हम को धीरे भी भाषाओं की मदद केनी होगी। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हिन्दी को बल मिल सकता है और वह एक जबर्दस्त भाषा बन सकती है और वह एक विशाल देश की एक विशाल भाषा बन सकती है। इस काम में मैं जानता हूँ कि धंधेबी हमारी काफी सहायता कर सकती है और हमें काफी मदद दे सकती है। मैं इस में पड़ना नहीं चाहता कि इस प्रस्ताव ने क्या भावनायें पैदा की हैं। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव पर जब हम सोचें या अपने विचार प्रकट करें तो इस चीज को भूल जायें कि यह मामला इंग्लिश बनाम हिन्दी का है बल्कि यह सोच कर के कि हिन्दी हमारी राज भाषा, हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हो चुकी है, इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर विचार करें।

इंग्लिश के अलावा दो तीन भाषायें और भी हैं। एक वह भाषा है जोकि किसी खास राज्य में नहीं बोली जाती है बल्कि पूरे देश की वह भाषा एक तरीके से बन चुकी है। मेरा मतलब उर्दू से है। यह पूरे देश की भाषा एक तरीके से है। दूसरी संस्कृत की बात है जोकि बाह्य कहीं बोली नहीं जाती है। लिखी और पढ़ी अवश्य जाती है और जिस भाषा के आधार पर हमारी सब भाषायें

बनी हैं। तीसरी भाषा धंधेबी है जो इस कंटेनरी में आती है। तो इस भाषाओं को हिन्दी बनाम ये भाषायें मान कर हम न चलें और हिन्दी बनामये भाषायें हम न बनायें बल्कि सोचें कि इन भाषाओं को हम क्या जगह दे सकते हैं। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

जीवन्ती उबा नेहक (सीतापुर) : सभा-पति जी, जब किसी देश को गुलाम बनाना होता है तो इस के लिये जरूरी है कि उस की जवान को खत्म कर दिया जाय। जब तक भाप किसी देश की जवान को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक वह देश गुलाम नहीं होगा। जब धंधेज यहाँ आये उन्होंने ने सब से पहली बात यह की कि हमारे देश की जवान पर हमला किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो हमारे हिन्दू भाई ये वह तो कुछ उन के फेर में आ गये और जो धंधेजों के बार हुए वह उन पर कामयाबी से हुए। लेकिन कुछ अर्से तक मुसलमानों ने प्रोटेस्ट किया। कुछ अर्से तक वह नहीं गिरे लेकिन आखिर कब तक न गिरते। वह भी गिरे। जिस दिन हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों गिर गये, दोनों की जवान खत्म हो गई उस दिन से धंधेजों का राज्य यहाँ पर पूरी तौर से हो गया। यह चीजें कोई मैं ही नहीं कह रही हूँ। धंधेजों की जो किताबें हैं उन में खुद उन्होंने इसे बयान किया है कि किस तरह से उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर इस बात को सोचा कि हिन्दुस्तान को इसी तरह से गुलाम बनाया जा सकता है। उन का ही कहना है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को गुलाम उसी वक्त बना सकेगे जबकि हम उन की जवान को खत्म कर देंगे।

आज भारत स्वयं हुआ है, जो फिरंगी यहाँ आये थे, जिन्होंने हमारे हिन्दुस्तान को अपना गुलाम देश कर के रक्खा और हम को गुलाम बनाया, आज हम ने उन को दूर कर दिया है। लेकिन अब से मैं यहाँ बैठी हूँ मैं

अकबरी के साथ जुन रही हूं कि बिन अंग्रेजों को हम ने निकाला, जिन्होंने हमारी नदियों को, हमारी बनीन को, हमारे आस्मान को अपना कह कर रखा, हम को दबा कर रखा, आज हम उन की ओ जवान है उस के लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उसे कांस्टिट्यूशन के बोर्डर में शामिल कर लिया जाय। मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। मैं उन में से हूं, मैं एंग्ली साहब को बता दू, जिस को क्लैपन से ही बिल्कुल अंग्रेजी की तालीम दी गई। वह जमाना दूसरा था। मुझे हर चीज अंग्रेजों की मिली। उन की किताबें, उन का खाना, उन का पीना, उन का ही रहन सहन, सब कुछ अंग्रेजी। और मेरी किस्मत ऐसी कि जहां मैं ब्याही गई वह भी पूरे अंग्रेज थे। हालात यह थे कि पहले मैं हिन्दुस्तानियों से चिड़ड़ी थी। और आज भी हालात यह है कि मैं ज्यादा किताबें अंग्रेजी की पढ़ती हूं। लेकिन वह जमाना बसा गया। यहां जागृति आई। वह जागृति किस तरह से आई जब हम इसका इतिहास पढ़ चुके हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से यह चीज हमारे सामने आ सकती है कि अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन के बोर्डर में अंग्रेजी को खाना है।

एंग्ली साहब बड़े काबिल आदमी है, अक्लमन्द आदमी है। बड़े भारी वकील भी है। इन्होंने जो स्पीच दी वह बहुत उम्दा थी, जैसे अच्छे वकील अपने मुकदमे को पेश किया करते हैं वैसे इन्होंने किया। आज उन्होंने वेश में एक हलचल सी मचा दी है। यह मुकदमा ऐसा लाये हैं जिस ने सारे देश में हलचल मचा दी है। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि कल शाम को जब मैं पार्लियामेंट से जा रही थी मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी के जो जनसंघ के मोलानाथ हैं खुद उन का खत मेरे पास आया। मुझे लेखर दिया गया है कि जो हमारी मादरी जवान है वह कैसे कायम रहे। मुझे हंसी आई कि हमारे एंग्ली साहब के मुकदमे ने सारे देश में कितनी हलचल मचा दी है, सारे देश को

हिला दिया है, और उसी का नतीजा यह है कि जो हमारे श्री राजगोपालाचार्य जी इतने बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं वह भी कुछ इस के बारे में लिख रहे हैं। और भी कुछ लोग लिख रहे हैं। हालांकि यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती लेकिन मैं एंग्ली साहब को जरूर मुबारकबाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने अपने मुकदमे को बहुत उम्दा, बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से और बहुत कामयाबी के साथ पेश किया है।

श्री जे० ड० बाबे : अपनी कामयाबी नहीं हुई।

अपनी उमा नेहक : मैं एंग्ली साहब से कहना चाहती हूं कि माना, उन की जवान अंग्रेजी है, लेकिन उन का बतन हिन्दुस्तान है। पहले उन को अपने बतन का खयाल करना है कि उन के बतन में कौन सी राष्ट्रीय भावा होनी चाहिये। आज मैं सच्चे और साफ दिल से बात करना चाहती हूं। मेरे दिल में बहुत दिनों से जवान का झगड़ा उठता रहा है। मैं हिन्दी की प्रेमी हूं लेकिन जो हिन्दी का नक्शा हिन्दुस्तान में मैंने देखा वह मेरे ऐसे आदमी के लिये बहुत तकलीफदेह है। वह हिन्दी ऐसी है जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। वह हिन्दी लिटरेरी किस्म की है। यहां तक कि सड़कों के हिन्दी नाम सकोल हिन्दी में लिखे गये हैं। पार्लियामेंट और प्रेसम्बल में इतने बड़े बड़े नाम लिख कर रखे हैं, एक-एक गुर्ज के हिन्दी नाम लिखे गये हैं, कि अगर उन को कोई आदमी पढ़े तो उस की समझ में न आये जब तक वह डिक्शनरी के कर न पड़े। हालात यह हो गई है। मैं समझती हूं कि जिस तरह से जब कोई आदमी प्याज शुरू-शुरू में खाना शुरू करे या शराब पीना शुरू करे तो वह बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ जाता है इस में भी यही बात हुई। इसी के साथ दूसरा नक्शा भी हमारे सामने आया कि एक तरफ तो हिन्दी के इतने सम्बन्ध-सम्बन्ध नाम कि हमारे समझ में नहीं आते हैं, और इसी लिये मद्रास वाले हम के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हो गये और दूसरी तरफ यह चीज भी कि जो हमारे हिन्दी वाले

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरो]

साहबान में वह उर्दू के पीछे इस तरह से डंका ले कर चले कि हमें परेशानी हो गई।

मैं आप को बतलाऊ कि जब हम लोग इलाहाबाद में थे तो प्रेमचन्द केसक जो थे हमारे हिन्दी के गुरु थे। वह हम को समझाया करते थे कि किस तरह से लेख लिखा जाता है। अगर आप उन की किताबें पढ़ें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि कितनी मीठी उन की जवान है। यह चीज क्यों है? इस लिये कि हिन्दी और उर्दू दोनों जवानों एक दूसरे से मिली हुई है।

श्री केंक एन्वनी : वह हिन्दुस्तानी है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरो : इसी तरह से मैं जानती हूँ कि जितनी भी हमारी जवानें हैं, तामिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ी, मराठी, सिन्धी, वह जितनी ही आपस में मिलेंगी उतनी ही सुन्दर जवान पैदा होगी और हमको यह करना भी बाजब है। हर जवान को हमें जिन्दा रखना है। अगर हिंदी को जिन्दा रखना है तो हम को यह चीज करनी ही होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो साहित्यिक लोग होने हैं, लिटरेरी लोग होते हैं, लिखना पढ़ना जानते हैं उन्होंने भी इस जवान के अगड़े को देखें। उनकी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह अक्षर का कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है। मैं कहती हूँ कि किसी हमारी भारतीय भाषा में है, वह सब हमारे देश के खजाने हैं। हम अंग्रेजी से खजाना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम अंग्रेजों से लड़ें और उनको हमने निकाल दिया, जितनी भी जवानें हैं हम उनको सीखना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम एन्वनी साहब से यह सल्लाह आज इसलिये कर रहे हैं कि हम यह तो जरूर चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जिन्दा रहे और हम उससे प्रभावित न उठायें, लेकिन हम उसको अपने छिर का ताब नहीं बना सकते। अगर आप मुझ से कहें कि हम उसको अपने छिर का ताब बना दें तो यह नहीं हो

सकता। किसी तरह से भी नहीं बना सकते। मैं एन्वनी साहब को यकीन दिलाती हूँ कि अगर यह हमारी अंग्रेजी जवान जिन्दा न रहने की लड़ाई हुई तो मैं खुद उनके साथ शामिल हो जाऊंगी, अगर अंग्रेजी को बचका लगाने की बात हुई तो मैं उनके साथ हूँगी, लेकिन अंग्रेजी यहा जिन्दा रहेगी, अंग्रेजी यहां से जाने वाली नहीं है। स्कूलों में मुसीबतें आई हुई हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जमाना भी बदल रहा है और इस बदलते हुए जमाने के बीच में यह मुसीबतें आती ही हैं। स्कूलों की हालत यह हो गई है कि देख कर रोना आता है। आज अगर आप स्कूलों में जाकर देखें तो वहा हालत यह है कि स्कूल में बच्चों ने हिन्दी पढ़ी, मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात कह रही हूँ, लेकिन जब वह बी० ए० में पहुंचते हैं तो उनको एक किताब दी जाती है ५० सफो की जो कि संस्कृत में होती है और उसमें उसको एक परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। मैंने अपने बच्चे से पूछा कि आखिर वह क्या करते हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि हम रट केते हैं और रट कर लिख देते हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि आखिर धामर जाने बगैर काम कैसे चलता है। यह चीजें हमारे लिये मुश्किल की हो गई हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि हम को स्कूलों की शिक्षा को बचलना है। लेकिन अफसोस तो यह है कि जितना हमें बदलना चाहिये या हम अभी तक उसे बदल भी नहीं पाये हैं। अफेले हिन्दी ही नहीं, और सन्वैन्दस को भी नहीं बदल पाये हैं। आज हम ने अपनी जान हिन्दी मान ली है लेकिन जो लोग यहा से कारेल कटौत को जाया करते हैं वह हिन्दी नहीं बोलते हैं यहा पर जो भी विदेशी आते हैं, हालांकि वह अंग्रेजी भी जानते हैं लेकिन वह उसे यहा बोलते नहीं हैं। वह अपनी बोली यहा पर बोलते हैं और इंटरप्रेट्स उनका मतलब बतलाते हैं। मैं एक साहब को जानती हूँ कि जो कई बोलिया जानते हैं लेकिन यहा बोलते नहीं क्योंकि उनको अपनी पश्चिमी जवान

का समर्थ है। इसीलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो ऐंकी इन्डियन भाई हमारे देश के रहने वाले हैं, भारतीय हैं और दूसरे लोग जो कि राजनस सैन्डेज को बोलते हैं वह इस संसद पर ठंडे दिल से गौर करें। मैं श्री जयपाल सिंह जी से कहती हूँ कि मैं उनके खिलाफ बिल्कुल नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उनके ठंडे दिल से सोचना चाहिये। मैं इस वक्त ठंडे दिल से अपनी बात कह रही हूँ। इस वक्त मेरी स्थिति बिल्कुल नार्मल है, मैं एक्साइटेड नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हर जवान जिन्दा रहे, मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि सब जवानें मिल कर रहें, किसी जवान से दूसरी ऊबान का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिये, लड़ाई नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही यह भी चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की बोलियाँ हैं वह भी जिन्दा रहें, इसी से हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आपने यह कहा कि हम हिन्दी की कास्ट पर बंग्रेजी को अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में जगह दें, तो मैं आपको बिस्वास दिलाती हूँ कि आपकी सारी दलील बेकार है क्योंकि याद रखिये कि प्राजादी उसी मुल्क की बरकरार रहती है जिस मुल्क की जवान जिन्दा रहती हैं। मैं श्री शेंक एम्बनी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस पर जरूर विचार करें और अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—
रजित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) सभापति महो-
दय, मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो मैंने श्री
न० रा० मुनिस्वामी को बुलाया है।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): After
him kindly give a chance to the hon.
lady Member. She has been a great
fighter for Goa.

Shri N. R. Maniasamy (Vellore): Mr.
Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must
confess that I am somewhat pessimis-
tic, but at the same time I do say that
I am a realist. When the hon. Mover
moved this Resolution, he preambled

his speech by saying that it is intended
only for a limited purpose of enrich-
ing Hindi by adding English to the
Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
It is not intended to make English
official language because our Constitu-
tion provides that Hindi is the official
language, but this Resolution is intend-
ed only for a limited purpose of
making English available for Hindi to
enrich itself. One can certainly sub-
mit why we should go to a foreign
language for the enrichment of the
Hindi language. I dare say that not
only English but any other language
also can be included in the Schedule.
I know, in India not only English but
several other languages also claim to
have the same equal status for getting
themselves included in the Eighth
Schedule. For example, Kashmiri. I
know it is there also in the Constitu-
tion but in Kashmir not only Kashmiri
is spoken but there is Ladakhi and
Dogri which are also spoken there,
and at the same time the official
language there has been Urdu. There
are various other languages also that
are spoken in other parts of India as
Sindhi, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's
language i.e. Bhojpuri, the language
of other hon. friends, Tulu Thai and
a host of other languages which should
have found a place in the Eighth
Schedule. But when this Resolution was
moved, I found that hon. Members on
the other side have not only taken
objection on the Constitutional basis
but on other bases also. The main
thing which persuaded them to this
objection is that this language is not
the language of this soil. I quite
agree that English is not the language
of the soil but the association that we
have had with that language is such
—we had association with it not for a
few years but it is about 200 or 300
years association—that it is not easy
for us to get rid of it by one stroke
of pen. There is a method by which
we can eliminate it. Why make a
precipitant haste? In that respect I
say that this language must certainly
find a place in the Constitution.

Objections were raised from the
other side which have been persuaded

**Inclusion of English in
the Eighth Schedule of
the Constitution**

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

by several reasons, firstly, on the basis of sentiment and secondly on the basis of passion. They have been very much excited thinking evidently that the English language might in the long run find itself entrenched in India and that it will never go out of India. English language happens to be the language which drove the Englishmen out of this country. It is not any other language. We had several conferences with the English people and spoke to them only in English at the Round Table Conference and at other conferences.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue in August.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The two and a half hours are over. So, I move that this debate may be carried over to the first Non-official Resolutions day of the next Session.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I bring forward an amendment that it should be carried over to the next Session and that the discussion be for a period of two days? My hon. friend may accept it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall decide it then, not now. We simply decide today that this Resolution is carried over to the next Session on the first Non-official Resolutions day.

Mr. Chairman: I think it is a matter for adjustment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a point of order on this. We can carry it over, but it will be for the Business Advisory Committee to allot the time, not for us.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore, I say it is a matter for adjustment later on.

जी बरब ने बाहवा इ कि जिन लोगों का नाम बापू के पास बीरने के लिए पहुँचा हुआ है उनका उस समय क्याल रहा बापू ।

अनादित्त बहोदर : वेने माननीय बहोदर का नाम बीरने वालों की लिस्ट में जोड़ दिया है । Shri Panigrahi.

17.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Shri Frank Anthony: May I suggest that this may be carried over to the next session, not to the next non-official day, because the Business Advisory Committee....

Mr. Chairman: The next non-official day will be in the next session. Therefore it will be discussed on the first non-official day reserved for Resolutions.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is only two and a half hours.

Mr. Chairman: That can be discussed by the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee.

17.36 hrs.

VILLIERS COLLIERY*

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I thank the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that after waiting for two long months, rather three long months, at last this half-an-hour discussion has been allowed today.

This half-an-hour discussion relates to the arrears and the wages which were due to the workers engaged in the Villiers Colliery, Talcher in Orissa. Here is a tragic story of 700 coal miners working in this colliery. They were deprived of their dues, their current wages and arrears which amount to several lakhs of rupees. These seven hundred coal miners have been forced today to lead a life of misery and shame; and it is because of the non-payment of their dues by the management. They worked hard and patiently in running the mine, and the only reward they got was this non-payment of their dues.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion

It is not very much surprising if a private mine-owner deprives the workers of their rightful demands, of their dues, but it is surprising the way the management managed to escape all the arms of the labour laws and manage to cheat the workers of their dues, whether it is wages or arrears, amounting to several lakhs. I think this is the only mine in India where all the labour laws have failed to be effectively implemented and the workers have not got their arrears. The workers have not been able to recover their arrears. It is more surprising that even in spite of the best of co-operation and the best of efforts and goodwill of the hon. the Deputy Minister of Labour, Shri Abid Ali, the workers could not recover their arrears and their dues from the management. (An hon. Member: He is being congratulated). This is perhaps the only mine, I think I can say without fear of contradiction, where all the labour laws and the powers of the Government could not be applied with full vigour against a private mine-owner.

What is the amount which is due to the workers? On 10th March, 1958 the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour stated in this House as follows. He said:

"We are fully aware of the situation in that colliery. Prosecution has been launched for violation under the Mines Act. Necessary action has been taken to recover the arrears of wages and bonus and for the implementation of the coal Award."

He also stated that "necessary steps are being taken to recover the dues from the employer". You will be surprised to know the amount of dues which the workers are to get from the employer. I shall just read the items one by one. The dues of the workers are as follows: 1950, legal strike period dues: Rs. 40,000; pre-1952 agreement dues Rs. 29,000; employer's provident fund contribution Rs. 73,891; difference of wages in respect of tribunal awards Rs. 98,000;

and previous wages which were due to the workers Rs. 3,500; bonus for four quarters ending December, 1957 Rs. 80,000; non-payment of weekly wages till 9th May, 1958 Rs. 2,50,000. It comes, in all, to Rs. 5,74,091.

I think this is the only mine in India where the employer could try to escape all the provisions of law and could cheat the workers to the extent of Rs. 5,74,091 without any punishment.

The current wages of the workers continue to remain unpaid till 29th May, 1958, besides the arrears, when the management closed the mines.

We had a discussion in this House in May, 1958. At that time, the current wages due to the workers came to the 20th week of non-payment. After 29th May the mine was closed by the mine-owner. Naturally, the dues with regard to current wages came to the 23rd week of non-payment. So a few thousands more should be added to this figure of Rs. 5,74,091 which I have calculated.

The Parliamentary Secretary also stated—again and again I have tried to bring this question before this House and to the notice of the Ministry—on 27th August 1958 he stated that the court had ordered the confiscation of properties in some cases and that efforts are being made to get the payment made. It may be asked how much of payment has been made by the management towards the dues of the workers. Has any of his properties been confiscated? Has any inventory of his properties in the mine been made? If so, what is the value which can be recovered, so that it can be paid towards the arrears of the labourers?

Here is a mine-owner, if we go through the statements and replies given by the Deputy Minister and his Parliamentary Secretary, who has violated the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, who has violated the Mines Act, who has violated the award of the All India Industrial

[Shri Panigrahi]

Tribunal, who has continuously violated the laws and did not pay the dues to the workers, and who has closed the mine whimsically without asking anybody or consulting anybody. After a few months of indecision the Government of Orissa took over the mines. I have gone many times to the hon Minister. He gave us a very patient hearing. He was very kind and sympathetic. We tried also to impress upon the hon Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, so that the National Coal Development Corporation might take over this mine and run it. Just near to this mine of Villiers there are two other coal mines which are being run by the National Coal Development Corporation and it is to the interest of the National Coal Development Corporation that they should take over this mine. It is because if this mine is not worked if this mine is not properly maintained then this mine is going to affect the other two mines which lie in close proximity to the Villiers colliery.

Now after the Government of Orissa took over the mine it just tried to run only the essential services. All the workers have not been employed. Now the difficulty arises. The Government of Orissa wanted some financial assistance and the hon the Deputy Minister impressed upon the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel the necessity of giving some assistance to the Government of Orissa. But the Steel Ministry is of the opinion that they are not in a position to invest any money. Naturally the Government of Orissa is finding it difficult to run the mine. Now the Government of Orissa is trying to hand over this mine to a third party, to another private mine-owner. What would happen to the wages, to the arrears, of these workers which comes to more than Rs 7 lakhs? Is the mine-owner who is going to purchase this mine going to pay these arrears of dues to workers, or the workers are going to be deprived of these dues?

Now, Sir, you must be aware the other day Government asked for special powers to arrest refugees and displaced persons if they do not pay their rents and their arrears. Here is a case where a private mine-owner has to pay to the workers arrears to the extent of not one or two hundreds or thousands, but to the extent of five lakhs. Is there not any power or any provision for this? Does Government not think it proper to ask for special powers to realise this money from the owner, so that the workers can get their dues?

Sir, the workers are now being very much harassed and they are begging. The shop-keepers who supplied rations to the workers are asking the workers to pay back, but the workers are not getting any money, or their dues from the mine-owner because the mine is changing hands from one to another. Therefore it is necessary that the hon the Deputy Minister or the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel must sit together and devise some ways and means either to take over the mine and run it through the National Coal Development Corporation or they must extend financial aid to the Government of Orissa. Or if they are going to hand over this mine to a private mine-owner they must see that whatever properties are there when they are sold the workers are not deprived of their dues which amount to more than five lakhs of rupees.

The hon the Deputy Minister on 10.2.1959 said that as a result of the proceedings started against the management for recovery or arrears of wages, an amount of about Rs 3.16 lakhs was directed to be paid by the payment of wages authority concerned. I would like to enquire of the Deputy Minister how much of this Rs 3.16 lakhs which was decreed has been really realised or recovered from the mine-owner and how much

of the dues of the workers has been paid by now to the workers and, whether the workers can really expect that their dues will be paid

Lastly I submit that when considering all these aspects of the problem Government should try at least to give the provident fund dues to the workers so that for the present they can manage. I, again, submit that the Government should take a definite and positive step and see that the mine is run and that the mine is operated through the help of the National Coal Development Corporation, and that the dues of the workers and the employees are settled immediately so that they can live a better life and they can run the mine

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). Madam Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Member who has appreciated the efforts which we are making with regard to this particular matter. There is no difference of opinion between this side and that side so far as the dues of the workers are concerned. As it is known to him and to everybody, all that was possible in this matter to be done by us, has already been done. In spite of that, it is true that the workers did not get the deserved relief. That also is correct. Of course, as he has mentioned, about arrest and all that, it is true that if the previous mine-owner was arrested, by simply arresting him, no relief would have come for the workers because he is a pauper. We can put him in the jail. That would have been another liability to feed him—a liability on the taxpayers but no relief for the workers.

So far as the workers are concerned, it is true that a large sum of money is due to them. What we have done is we have approached the State Government and they have agreed to see after the mine has been entrusted to a new management or lessee the assets should not be transferred to him. We have already taken action

in this matter. Eight applications were filed under the various enactments for the recovery of the dues. Out of a big amount, only Rs 75,000 could be collected. Also, the mine-owner was prosecuted for the recovery of bonus, for the recovery of the provident fund amount. So many cases were filed against him. He went to the High Court. He failed in the High Court. A situation arose which compelled him to leave the place and run away. The workers have behaved in this matter very very sensibly. Without being paid, they took over the essential services so that, the mine could be started without much difficulty whenever it was possible. Subsequently the State Government came in and took over this mine and the essential services as well.

We proposed to the workers that they may start working the mine on a co-operative basis. A proposal was made that the Central Government may contribute Rs 5 lakhs as a loan, that the provident fund may give Rs 3 lakhs, and the State Government may give Rs 2 lakhs and that with the help of Rs 10 lakhs, the mine may start working. That also did not materialise.

My hon. friend has asked whether any inventory has been made. Yes. The assets of the company are estimated to be roughly of the value of Rs 16 lakhs. The liabilities of the workers and others are about Rs 14,50,000. As I have submitted earlier, most of the assets which we can lay our hands on, have been attempted to be attached. Therefore, what we have done is to safeguard the interests of the workers. So far as the dues are concerned, the State Government has appointed a Receiver to facilitate the arrangements regarding the renting of the mine by a new lessee. The machinery will be rented to him. Payment of wages will be the first charge on the rent recoverable so far as the machinery is concerned. This is what the other side is concerned with.

Of course, this mine has coal deposits of 475 million tons. So, it has

[Shri Abid Ali]

good future as well.

This trouble started unfortunately since about June 1957, and the workers had all along been realising that if they took any drastic step or went on strike, the employer would be happy. So, this big amount had not accumulated for a continuous period because of non-payment of the total amount. The employer has been working the mine with the co-operation of the workers, and the workers feel contented with even half the payment, or sometimes, even with 25 per cent of the amount due to them, and they have been working. So, this has a very peculiar history; the patience of the workers, as I have said earlier, and the sensible and business-like way in which they have been behaving all along is something peculiar. They tried to get as much as possible out of this bad bargain, and the employer also worked it as long as it was possible for him to work it. Our attachments, our actions, and litigations went on, and he was submitting, and he was also facing them, but if he had no money, he had no money; that was the real position.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel has been requested both by us and by the State Government to render all possible help as soon as the mine starts working and give facilities to the new lessee.

So far as the past workers are concerned, we have already made it a condition that when the mine starts working, first preference should be given to the workers who were formerly employed. Besides, the amount due to the workers...

Shri Panigrahi: What about the arrears?

Shri Abid Ali: About the arrears, I have submitted already that we have already acted to attach the property. And according to the amended Payment of Wages Act, in the case of such changes or transfers, the workers'

dues are the first charge on the assets. So, all these actions and safeguards have been applied there.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the machinery. Of course, I have said already that the general assets are of the order of Rs. 19.52 lakhs. That is a rough estimate. Still, about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of machinery will be required to equip the mine properly for working it on a more profitable basis.

I am sure my hon. friend will be satisfied with the details that I have given, and also with the fact that we have given top priority, or top-most priority to the dues of the workers. Sometimes, there is some ailment which does not find immediate medicine. This is one of such cases. It is unfortunate, but there are some...

Shri Panigrahi: How much of these arrears or dues has been paid to the workers so far? The hon. Minister has said that an inventory has been made. What is the total value of the inventory?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already said what the position is about the inventory. So far as the dues are concerned, about Rs. 5.84 lakhs still remain due to the workers. This figure may be challenged by somebody; it may be less according to the employers, it may be more according to the workers, but so far as our estimates are concerned, it is Rs. 5,84,833.94.

Mr. Chairman: Which is outstanding.

Shri Abid Ali: According to our estimate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is the value of the property attached?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already said that the assets are worth a Rs. 16 lakhs, and the dues are Rs. 14 lakhs odd. These are our mates. They do not bind any

This statement of mine does not bind anybody. These are our officers' estimates. When the question of payment comes, nobody knows what will happen.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister has said that the assets aggregate to about Rs. 16 lakhs odd, and the dues are of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs odd. So, why are the workers not paid? Government must do something to pay off the workers.

18 hrs.

Shri Abid Ali: We cannot sell away all that is existing there and pay the workers. Besides the workers, there are other claimants also. A huge amount of royalty running into several lakhs of rupees is due to the State Government. Then there are electricity charges also. Everybody had patience in this matter. So, the Government did not go to attach the property. Electric supply was continued in spite of no payment. As I said earlier, sometimes 50 per cent was paid, sometimes 25 per cent. They went on accumulating these defaulted amounts, and the mine went on working so long as it was possible to work it. It is a very unfortunate position, it is a tragedy as the hon. Member has said. It is a funny position, but all things accumulated and have brought about this result. I hope that, with the active co-operation of the workers, it will be possible for the new lessee to work the mine and go on realising as much dues as possible, because if we sell away, the assets may not realise that much. It is estimated that much, but who will purchase it? The value of the property is that much. It is underground. It should come out, there will be additional cost to bring it out to dismantle it. That will reduce its price further. It has got that much value because the machinery works at the place where it is installed, not other-

Shri Abid Ali: That is very correctly put by my hon. friend here. That much is the value if it starts working, if it is a going concern. It is not at present working, it has stopped. It cannot be sold, and the workers are not interested only in their dues. It has been proved by their keen interest that the mine should work and go on gradually paying their dues in easy instalments. That is the position.

So far as the delay in taking up this discussion is concerned, I am not solely responsible for it. As soon as it came we mentioned the date. Then other things came up. It is entirely in the hands of the Speaker, who also meets the convenience of both the hon. Members there and others.

Shri Panigrahi: The provident fund dues of the workers amount to more than Rs 3 lakhs. Is the Government doing anything to see that something is paid to the workers so that in the meantime they can live, because they are begging? What can be done to expedite it?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Villiers Colliery was owning one coal mine in West Bengal; that has been closed down. Now again the mine in Orissa is closed down. I was told the same company owns one mine in the Giridih coal-field area in Bihar, and also that they are owners of certain other units in some other industry. Then, recovery could have been easily done.

Shri Abid Ali: I am sure if any assets anywhere belonging to this company had been available, certainly we would have put our hand on it. However, what the hon. Member has just told us will be looked into, and if possible, certainly action will be taken.

With regard to the provident fund, as I have submitted earlier, we ourselves proposed that Rs. 3 lakhs might be given as a loan from the accumulated contribution of these workers in

Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): As concern.

[Shri Abid Ali]

the provident fund, if the workers want it, because it has been done in Sholapur, Bombay and Nagpur. If the workers desire it, we will not come in the way, but at present, the situation is that a good few of the workers have reverted to their villages and their old occupations. However, if it is necessary, I am prepared to be helpful, but it should be borne in mind that then it will not be possi-

ble for the Fund organisation to contribute this amount for the working of mine. That risk is there. Let the workers decide whatever is in their interests.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Saturday,
May, 9, 1959/Vaisakha 19, 1881
(Saka).

Friday, May 8, 1959 / Vasakha 18, 1881 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd		
S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2307	Newsprint Factory, Nizamabad	15755-95	2333	Negotiations for new plants	15804
2308	Enquiry into Dalmia Concerns	15755-58	2334	General Elections	15804-05
2309	Nepa Newsprint	15758-61	2335	Eviction of a tenant	15805-06
2310	All India Middle Class Family Budget	15,61-64	2336	Eviction of squatters	15806
2312	Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property	15764-66	2337	"Bara Hoti"	15806-07
2313	Wage Committee for Working Journalists	1,766-67	U S Q No		
2314	Green Tea	15767-71	4229	Village Housing Projects	15807
2315	Production of cocoa and chocolate	15771-74	4230	Mahatma Gandhi's Writings	15807
2316	Cooper Allen and Co	15775-77	4231	Employees in cement factories	15808
2317	Import licences	15777-78	4232	Export of handloom cloth	15808
2318	Shipping freight charges on tiles and ridges	15778-79	4233	Community radio receiver sets	15808
2318A	Sewing Machine Factory	15779-80	4234	Kingsway Refugee Camp, Delhi	15808-09
2319	Dye-stuff case	15780-83	4235	Cottage Industries in Punjab	15809-10
2320	Vishnu Sahai Committee	15783-84	4236	Training-cum production units in Bombay	15810
2321	Bifurcation of Education Ministry	15,84-91	4237	Import of telephone equipment	15810
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		15791-95	4238	All India Handicrafts Board	15811
S Q No		15796-15807	4239	Migration from Pakistan	15811
2311	Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme	15796	4240	Naga Hostiles	15811-12
2322	Silver Dollar exports from Tibet	15797-98	4241	Institute of Nuclear Research, Bombay	15812
2323	Indians in Tibet	15798-99	4242	Export Trade Promotion Organisation	15812
2324	Sikkim enclaves in Tibet	15799-15800	4243	Competent Officers	15812-13
2325	Charges against Official	15800	4244	Loans and grants to colonies in Punjab	15813
2326	Code of Efficiency and Welfare	15800	4245	Minimum wages for road transport workers	15813-14
2327	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	15800	4246	Residential flats in Indra Market, Delhi	15814
2328	Hindu shrines in Pakistan	15801-02	4247	Commercial flats in Indra Market, Delhi	15814-15
2329	Plants for the manufacture of pipes and tubes	15802	4248	Indra market, Delhi	15815
2330	Lipat Nagar (New Delhi)	15802	4249	Allotment of shops in Indra Market, Delhi	15815-16
2331	Staple fibre	15803	4250	Rules under Minimum Wages Act	15816
2332	Film Finance Corporation	15803	4251	Labour appeals	15816
			4252	Wages of reserve pool mazdoor	15817

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
4253	Dock Labour Boards	15817
4254	Decasualisation scheme for dock workers	15818
4255	Absenteeism in Industrial Establishments	15818-19
4256	Employees' State Insurance Act	15819-20
4257	Steering Committee on Wages for Industrial Workers	15820-21
4258	Dock Labour Boards	15821-22
4259	Government of India Press, New Delhi	15822-23
4260	National Instruments Ltd.	15823-24
4261	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	15824
4262	Mountaineering foundation	15824-25
4263	Industrial Estates	15825
4264	Indian traders in Tibet	15825
4265	Industrial survey of Delhi	15826
4266	Collection of Mahatma Gandhi's Writings	15826
4267	Cosmic ray research	15827-28
4268	Substitutes for steel and cement in building construction	15828
4269	Civic amenities in Bharat Nagar, Delhi	15828-29
4270	N.E.S. Blocks and C.D. Projects in Orissa	15829
4271	Doll industry	15829-30
4272	Code of Discipline in Industry	15830
4273	Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Bombay	15830
4274	Kashmir	15831-32
4275	Water for Tilaknagar (Delhi)	15832
4276	Incursions into Jammu and Kashmir	15833
4277	Ban on the matinee cinema shows in Delhi	15833-34
4278	Service conditions of motor transport workers	15834
4279	Synthetic rubber plant	15834-35

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
4280	Dandakaranya Scheme Project	15835
4281	Export of bones	15835-36
4282	Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh	15836-37
4283	'E' Division of C.P.-W.D.	15838
4284	Co-operative factories	15838-39
4285	Import of Czech films	15839-40
4286	Manufacture of watches	15840
4287	Electric meters	15840-41
4288	Burmese employees in India	15841
4289	Fertilizer Factory in Andhra Pradesh	15841-42
4290	Publication of Import and Export Rules in Hindi	15842
4291	National Programme of Music	15842
4292	Litigation expenditure on Berubari Case	15843
4293	Conciliation Officers (Central) Dhanbad	15843
4294	Class IV employees	15843-44
4295	Use of fraudulent weights by hawkers in Delhi	15844-45
4296	M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonapat	15845
4297	Prices of Atlas Cycles	15845-46
4298	Steel quota for M/s. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd.	15846
4299	Expenditure on delegation to U.N. General Assembly	15847
4300	Compulsory savings	15847
4301	Labour participation in management	15848
4302	Industrial Estate, Mangalore	15848-49
4303	Indian engineers in Burma	15849
4304	Labour Appellate Tribunal	15849-50
4305	Financial assistance to Universities	15850
4306	Nepali Programme	15851
4307	Steel requirements	15851
4308	Industries to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir	15851-52

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column
4310	Kidnapping of Indian by Pakistani Troops . . .	15852
4311	Pakistani intruder . . .	15852
4313	Drama festival of A.I.R. . . .	15853
4314	Border incident . . .	15853
4315	Goanese deported to Goa . . .	15853-54
4316	Minimum wages of workers in sugar factories . . .	15854
4317	Import policy . . .	15854
4318	Marble flooring in M.P.s' bungalows . . .	15855-56

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . .

15856-61

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Prabhu Narain Singh, Ram Sewak Yadav and Braj Ray Singh on the 7th May, 1959 regarding inadequate water supply arrangements in certain areas of Delhi on the 6th May, 1959

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE:

15861-64

The following papers were laid on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, 1959 (Posts and Telegraphs) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Appropriation Accounts, 1957-58
- (2) A copy of each of the following papers:—
 - (i) Audit Report, Railways, 1959, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution
 - (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1957-58, Part I—Review.
 - (iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1957-58, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.]

113(A1) LSD—10.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (iv) Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1957-58.
- (3) A copy of the Tenth Report of the Law Commission on the Law of Acquisition and Requisitioning of Land.
- (4) A copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July 1958, under Article 350B(2) of the Constitution
- (5) A copy of the Report of the Administration Vigilance Division for the period from the 1st April, 1958 to the 31st December, 1958
- (6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 164 dated the 7th February, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 399 dated the 4th April, 1959.
 - (iii) G.S.R. No. 400 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952
- (7) The Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Reports were laid on the Table

Continued

PAPERS LAID ON THE

TABLE—contd.

(8) The minutes of the sittings (Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Seventh Session were laid on the Table.

(9) The Minutes of the sittings (Twelfth to Fourteenth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held during the Seventh Session were laid on the Table

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports were presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED

Sixth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) made a statement correcting the information given by him on the 7th April, 1959, in his speech on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

DISCUSSION *Re* SITUATION IN TIBET

Shri Khadilkar raised a discussion on the situation in Tibet. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

COLUMNS

15965

15965

15966

15866-15939

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

15939-40

Forty-fifth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION

15940-1600

Further discussion on the Resolution *re*: inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

16002-14

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 10th February, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 41 regarding Villiers Colliery, Talcher

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the Debate.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1959/ VAIYAKHA 19, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion *re*. Eighth Report of U.P.S.C. and also discussion on the motion *re*: modification of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955.