

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[See cover page 3 also

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 20th November, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Cotton Textiles

*101. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 894 on the 4th September, 1958 and state what specific measures have since been taken and are proposed to be taken to augment the export of cotton textiles to the South-East Asian Markets?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): To further promote exports of cotton textiles, certain export incentives to textile mills and exporters, were announced recently. These are detailed in Government of India's Public Notices No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated 31st October, 1958, No. 88-ITC(PN)/58, dated 31st October, 1958, and No 91-ITC(PN)/58, dated 5th November, 1958. Copies of these Notices are laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 44.]

Shri V. C. Shukla: Apart from the measures detailed in the Notices laid on the Table of the House, may I know what other measures were suggested by the trade interests and which of them have been accepted by Government? Are there any other measures under the consideration of Government to promote the export of textile goods?

235 (A) L.S.D.—1.

Shri Kanungo: Government have been taking certain steps and they are being intensified in the sense that the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has got its regional offices and they have been studying the markets and sending reports. Recently, the incentive which has been offered is to get better type of machinery so that production can be diversified and better quality of goods can be made. I do not know of any other worthwhile suggestion which was made by the trade or industry.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Have all the previous steps taken to promote the export of textile goods and the recent steps taken shown any appreciable results in the increased export of textile goods to other countries?

Shri Kanungo: In the existing international conditions, we think that holding the line as we do is one of the results which have been obtained because, it must be realised that for the last 18 months competition has been very much intense and the total quantum of exports of textiles has been reduced also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether India is meeting severe competition from China in the markets of the South East Asian countries?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House it is stated that in order to rehabilitate machinery and improve the quality of goods, imports of machinery is going to be allowed on 20 per cent. deferred payment basis. May I know whether the same opportunities will be allowed for the

buying of machinery from within the country—I mean those parts which are available—on the deferred payment basis?

Shri Kanungo: The machinery which is allowed to be imported is not made in the country; and machinery which is made in the country will be available always.

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that Chinese labour is cheaper than Indian labour and that is why they are entering into competition in this area? If so, what does Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Kanungo: We are not in a position to infer anything.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the procedure which had been adopted in the case of export of sugar was examined to be applied to the textiles—the procedure whereby the sugar mills bore the loss on export on account of competition?

Shri Kanungo: We do not think it will work in the case of textile goods because sugar is one commodity and the number of varieties is very limited, whereas in textiles the number of varieties and qualities are indefinite.

Shri Somani: The necessary details regarding the import of foreign cotton against the export of textiles has not been announced. May I enquire when the Government proposes to do so?

Shri Kanungo: It will be done soon; but it must be realised that as long as the exchange difficulties remain import will be restricted.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the export traders in cloth who claim to handle 80 per cent. of our cloth trade are excluded from the Export Incentive Scheme; and, if so, with what results?

Shri Kanungo: The scheme, as it is, is meant for the manufacturers. But, if the export is handled by shippers

the advantage goes to the manufacturers, because the objective is to improve the quality by importing machinery which is badly needed.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister just now said that we are meeting very stiff competition from China in these markets. May I know what specific steps Government have taken to beat China in this competition?

Shri Kanungo: It is up to the whole country including the Government, the industry and labour to reduce costs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some of the textile mills in India who were producing medium and coarse cloth are not finding markets in the country. May I know whether our medium and coarse cloth can find good markets in South East Asia? If so, what is our annual export of these kinds of cloth?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, we are meeting with stiff competition everywhere in the export market including coarse and medium cloth.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement there is also a reference to the import of coal tar dyes as against the export of grey cloth and dyed cloth. What is the value of these dyes which have been imported during this period?

Shri Kanungo: This scheme has come into operation only about a week ago.

Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance

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*102. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 782 on the 1st September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Advisory Committee on Slum

Clearance has been examined by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has examined this report. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, after consultation with the Planning Commission, has formulated certain proposals which have been referred to the Cabinet for their approval. The Cabinet has not considered these proposals yet. The proposals approve generally the integrated approach to the problem of slums, as recommended in the report, but have made various suggestions in regard to this

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the outlay on the clearance of slums will be stepped up or whether it will be as it is now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I suggest to the hon. Member to wait a while when we can state definitely what our proposals are which the House could consider?

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what are the definite proposals which the Planning Commission has suggested to Cabinet for taking up this slum clearance programme?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it would be proper for us to disclose each stage of the consideration, what the Planning Commission has said and what the Government has decided. What the Cabinet has decided will, in some form or other, naturally, be placed before the House. But, as I said in answer to this question, the broad approach has been accepted by the Planning Commission. They have made various suggestions as to exactly what should be done and what should not be done.

Shri Tangamani: The Asoke Sen Committee has made as many as 7 recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister

whether the recommendation about additional Rs. 2 crores for the improvement of the slums in the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur and Ahmedabad will be considered favourably?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would rather wish the hon. Member wait until we consider this matter and give the reply.

Works-cum-Production Committees

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*104. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Barman:

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

(a) the number of Central sphere undertakings where Works-cum-Production Committees have been formed upto October, 1958;

(b) how they have functioned; and

(c) whether these Committees will be brought under a statute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 5.

(b) They appear to be working satisfactorily.

(c) Works Committees are required to be formed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, while Production Committees are non-statutory bodies. Government have no intention to make the latter statutory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to appoint a sub-committee to go into the working of these committees and suggest improvements?

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to the works committees in the industrial undertakings, there was a proposal at the Labour Ministers' Conference which was held in May last that a group should be appointed to study the functioning of these committees,

what is happening in other countries, how to improve their working and make them more effective.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know who is at present studying the functioning of these committees?

Shri Abid Ali: This group has not yet been appointed.

Shri Barman: From the experience gained so far is the Government in a position to give a few specific instances where such committees have improved production or effected economy?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the function of these committees. We issue circulars from time to time and this question is also taken up at the various tripartite conferences.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any good relation has been established with the setting up of these committees?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the purpose of these committees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the latest rules, the term of the works committee is two years and it has been decided by the Ministry of Labour that the workmen representative should be the Chairman for one year. May I know whether this has been implemented and if not, whether the authorities under the public sector have raised serious objection to this?

Shri Abid Ali: This particular question does not pertain to this question. In case he needs that information, he can table a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know about the Chairman.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very serious question, Sir.

Shri Abid Ali: I want notice, Sir

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some of the works committees are functioning as unit production committees?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. There are some.

All India Sericulture Training Institute

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*105 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2060 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the plan and estimates for the establishment of All India Sericulture Training Institute have been prepared and approved by Government; and

(b) if so, whether construction of the building has since started?

The Ministry of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The estimates have been approved by Government. The Institute has also started functioning in rented buildings.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How long has this institute been running in the rented building and how much rent is paid?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The institute, as I have already said, has started functioning and is going to spend about Rs. 1,21,000 a year for training about fifty boys. The monthly rent is Rs 700.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this institution will be only a training institution or whether some research work will also be done?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present the idea is to have training. Later on it may be expanded to do research also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this All India Institute will have some control on the institutes that are functioning in the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not the institute but the Silk Board will have the overall control. There is complete co-ordination between the activities of the different institutes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether the trainees in this institute have been recruited on a regional basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On an All India basis.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Regional, in the sense, which I may explain. There is Mysore, for instance; it is a silk-growing area. There is Chhota Nagpur and some other places. Are they represented?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no exclusion of any trainee. It is true that the local institute draws more from the local people.

Industrial Units in U.P. and Madras

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*107 { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the new industrial units which are likely to be established in U.P. and Madras during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the same by the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving information as far as is available is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 45.]

Shri Tangamani: How many of the five co-operative sugar factories in U.P. and the four co-operative sugar factories in Madras have been completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Madras is concerned, three factories are already being established and one more is under consideration. In the case of U.P. two are being

established and three are under consideration.

The House will be glad to know that now we are making arrangements with the local manufacturers who will manufacture the machinery for these co-operative sugar factories within the next two or three years.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Madurai, the Harvey Mills Limited, Madurai and the Standard Motors, Madras have applied to the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for developing the existing undertakings?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not really arise out of this question. This relates to the general industrial development. As far as the first two industries are concerned, they have applied for various items and some of them have already been sanctioned—the Standard Motors and the Meenakshi Mills. More are under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that the question of setting up sugar factories will have to wait till the sugar factory machinery manufacturing goes up. There are so many co-operative societies which have collected money. Will it not shatter the faith in the co-operative movement itself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter has been before the House several times. As I have urged repeatedly, that is due to the present stringency of foreign exchange. It is not possible for us to license the import of the machinery for the rest of the eleven co-operative sugar factories. Therefore, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry considered this matter very much. In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it has been decided that all these factories should be established with indigenous machinery.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The unemployment position and the low purchasing capacity are the two main problems in the Eastern Districts of U.P. May I know the number of mills likely to be established in these districts during the Plan period and the number of men likely to be employed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is too wide a question. As I have already indicated in the answer, the broad details have been given. If the hon. Member is interested in any particular factory or in a particular group of factories, I will be very happy to furnish the answer.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether these co-operative sugar factories are proposed to be started in areas where there are not already sugar factories, or in areas where they are, particularly in U.P.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general approach to the problem is that wherever there is a possibility of economic production of sugar cane, the areas are selected. In these cases, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture went into a great deal of details. Wherever the availability of sugar cane was profitable they have allowed the location of these new factories.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there is any proposal to set up a rubber factory at Bareilly during the Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a proposal under consideration to set up a synthetic rubber factory based on power alcohol in Bareilly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of men likely to be employed by the completion of these industrial units in U.P.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have said, that is another question.

Mr. Speaker: That is going into the details; he may put a separate question.

Shri Tagamam: In view of the fact that village and small-scale industries and more particularly, the khadi industry, are taken up seriously by the Madras State, may I know whether the existing provision of Rs. 14.25 crores will be increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present difficulties of the resources are many. As a matter of fact, we will be very thankful if the present allocation of about Rs. 200 crores for the small industries is retained intact. There may be some cut even in that.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि द्वितीय आयोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में जो उद्योग-धंधे खोलने की सूचना दी गई है, उन पर कुल कितना खर्चा होगा और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता देने जा रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का ताल्लुक है, मैं ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बता दिया है। जहाँ तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का ताल्लुक है, उन को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है। जब प्रोपोजल आती है और वे फुटीफाई होनी जाती है, तो उन सब को नोटिफाई किया जाता है। इस वक्त उन का एक दम अन्दाजा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that Madras has made rapid progress in the industrial field, may I know whether the Central Government will increase its financial aid during the Second Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has always been our fond hope that something may be increased in the particular field of small industries and industrial development but realistically, knowing as we do the availability of resources there is not much hope of increases in that direction.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भोवरा में जो इंडस्ट्रियल बस्ती बनाई गई है, क्या उस के विस्तार की कोई योजना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हाँ, डेढ़ सौ फ़ैक्टरीज़ लगाई जा रही हैं और उन पर दो से तीन करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह कब तक हो जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह कोई दो साल के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए ।

Bhowra Colliery Accident

*109. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 6 on the 11th August, 1958 and state.

(a) the stage at which the prosecution launched against the owner of the Bhowra Collieries held responsible for the accident by the Court of Inquiry stands, and

(b) the nature of disciplinary action taken against the Regional Inspector of Mines for dereliction of duty?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A criminal case has been instituted against the owner and the ex-Manager. The case is proceeding.

(b) The Regional Inspector of Mines was charge-sheeted for dereliction of duty. His explanation is under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any enquiry into the conduct of the Manager with regard to the suspension or cancellation of certificate has been instituted?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The enquiry is going on to find out how far the Manager was responsible. The Court

of Inquiry has also held the Manager responsible for the accident.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The criminal prosecution has been launched. But under the Coal Mines Regulations an enquiry has to be instituted to go into the conduct of the Manager. May I know whether that enquiry committee has been appointed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That Committee has not been appointed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reasons for delay in the appointment of that enquiry committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As the hon Member knows, the whole thing is under consideration by the Safety Conference for mines. We want to amend some of the rules before we take some action on the Manager.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether, till the Safety Conference finalises its recommendations, the provisions of the Mines Act and the provisions of the Mines Regulations will be suspended?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is not the intention. We want to finalise the recommendations of the Conference.

Manufacture of Insulin

*110. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of insulin imported in India annually and the value thereof, and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to manufacture insulin in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During 1957, insulin to the value of about Rs. 19 lakhs was imported while during the first eight months of 1958, insulin worth about Rs. 10 lakhs was imported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know what will be the estimated cost of this scheme, and the production capacity of the proposed factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The proposal is to establish a capacity of 60 million units of insulin per year, and the cost of investment will be about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know whether the raw material for producing insulin will be available within the country; if so, how much?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The raw materials for insulin are the glands of animals. Wherever there are slaughter houses of a proper hygienic nature we can extract insulin. The current proposal is to establish an insulin factory with Soviet collaboration at a suitable place depending upon the availability of glands.

Shri Kadiyan: What is the estimated demand of insulin in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already indicated that. What is imported is the only requirement of the country. There is no indigenous manufacture from the basic raw materials. What is imported now is the bulk insulin which is refined and re-packed, the value of which is about Rs. 19 lakhs a year.

Supply of Fertilizer by North Korea

*111. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 579 on the 27th August, 1958, and state:

(a) whether offer from North Korea to supply fertilizers has been accepted; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Negotiations for the supply of fertilizers from North Korea have been

held but the final offer is still under examination.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if any other sources of supply of fertiliser are being tapped; if so, where?

Shri Kanungo: Import of fertilisers is being attempted from all over the world; it is all a question of price and availability of shipping.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would it be possible for us to get supplies in the near future?

Shri Kanungo: Fertilisers are being offered as in this case; but the question is that of price.

Shri Snnblah Ambalam: May I know the quantity of fertilisers that is likely to be imported, and the comparative price of Korean fertilisers?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give the exact quantity of fertilisers that is likely to be imported. In the case of Korean fertilisers, the price that has been offered to us is under consideration, and I would not like to divulge the offer because negotiations are going on.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know to what extent the position of fertilisers in our country has improved by now?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As far as ammonium fertilisers are concerned, we have reached a production of 3,90,000 tons. Expansions are going ahead and we hope to cover over two million tons by the first year of the Third Plan. On the phosphate fertiliser side, we are completely self-sufficient; our current production is about 1½ lakh tons of double-phosphate, triple-phosphate and mono-phosphate.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know our requirements for the next two years of the Second Plan and how much we fall short of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our requirements as estimated was at one time about 9 lakh tons, and later on it was revised to 1.4 million tons.

Shifting of I A S Training School

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- *112. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1700 on the 16th April, 1958 and state the further progress since made regarding the shifting of Indian Administrative Service Training School from Delhi to Mussoorie?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The question of acquisition of suitable accommodation for the I A S Training School at Mussoorie is still under consideration

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि हम मंत्रालय के कई अधिकारियों ने मसूरी का कई बार निरीक्षण कर लिया है और यहाँ तक कि पिछली बार हमारे गृह मंत्री पंडित पत जी ने भी वहाँ के शार्लॉटलैंड हॉटल का निरीक्षण किया था, तो फिर इस बारे में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a sort of a commercial deal. We are going to acquire a private property and, naturally, we are trying to get the most favourable price

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इस स्कूल का जो भूगल नया सत्र यानी सेशन शुरू होगा, उससे पहले इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not in a position to answer that question at this stage

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जब सरकार इस स्कूल को मसूरी ले जाने का विचार कर रही है तो क्या इस पर भी विचार किया जायगा कि ट्रेनिंग लेने वालों पर जो दिल्ली में भीसत सर्वा घाता है, वही मसूरी में भी घाये ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, I think the cost of training a candidate would be the same in Delhi as in Mussoorie.

श्री भ० बी० मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस स्कूल को दिल्ली में ही रखने पर पुन विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not aware of any re-consideration of the earlier proposal that the school should be moved out of Mussoorie

Shri Thummaiah: Is there any place other than Mussoorie under consideration?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Not for this institution

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the special advantage in having this at Mussoorie instead of at Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are certain special advantages in the sense that it is not very far away from Delhi. We are speaking of the whole of India. It is a school not for a particular State, it is for the whole of India. The advantages are proximity to Delhi, climatic conditions and also proximity to the Forest School and Military School at Dehra Dun where training for these officers would be easily available

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय जो बात चोत चल रही है, उसको देखते हुए देर से देर अब तक फँसला हो जाने की उम्मीद की जाती है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, we are in the midst of negotiations of, really speaking, a commercial deal. It is very difficult for me to say when we will come to a final settlement which would be most convenient for Government.

Ambar Charkha Scheme

*113. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Ambar Charkha scheme;

(b) the total yarn produced together with total cloth produced from this yarn; and

(c) the original and revised targets of such yarn and cloth?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Upto 31st October, 1958, the expenditure incurred is Rs 341.94 lakhs as grants and Rs 846.10 lakhs as loan. In addition, Rs 100 lakhs is being used from year to year as revolving capital for trading activities

(b) Upto 30th September, 1958, the total production of yarn and cloth is 4.67 million lbs and 20.96 million sq yds respectively

(c) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 46]

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is a fact that the original target of production was 300 million yards and the revised target was 150 million yards, and as against that only 20 million yards of cloth has been produced so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir That is the five year target as the hon Member knows. It is true that from 300 million yards the revised target has been brought down to 150 million yards. It may also come down further. The intrinsic difficulties in a decentralised industry like khadi are all well known, and the Khadi Commission has done commendable work to step up production as much as possible.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the production achieved so far is commensurate with the amount spent so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Certainly

श्री प० ला० बाबुराव : ग्रम्बर चर्खे से जो वूत की कटाई होती है उस वूत में समानता

न धाने के कारण कपड़ा जो तैयार होता है वह बहुत घटिया किस्म का निकलता है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बात विस्तृत गलत है। मैं यह बात स्पिनग के अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव से बता रहा हूँ। ग्रम्बर चर्खों का यार्न मिल के यार्न से ज्यादा यूनिफार्म होता है। हा यह ठीक है कि उसका उत्पादन उतना नहीं होता है जितना कि मिल की स्पिडल का होता है।

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that the targets for the year 1958-59 are not yet fixed. The year would be out in another three or four months. May I know when we are going to fix the targets for this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What I said was only about the firm target. It is true, as the hon Member said, the target tentatively fixed is 25 million yards.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether this increase is not felt in view of the fact that the yarn produced by the Ambar Charkha is not as strong as the yarn produced by ordinary charkha and it is not at all giving an adequate wage as is required by the people who ply the Ambar Charkha?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first assumption of the hon Member, as I cleared earlier, is not quite correct. The Ambar Charkha yarn is better than, in most cases, even the mill-spun yarn, leaving aside the combs or the finer ringed yarn of the mills. It is much better than the traditional yarn and stronger than that, and also very superior. It is true that the wage which an Ambar Charkha spinner earns is lower than, as compared to what we call, a fair wage,

and it is our endeavour to see that by improving the Ambar Charkha more and more productivity rises and the spinner earns more.

Shri C. D. Pande: My question has been partly answered but I wanted to know exactly what is the daily average earning of a person who is plying the Ambar Charkha.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from 14 annas to Rs 1-6-0

Shri Tyagi: May I know what the total amount of subsidy given on the cloth produced by this Ambar Charkha?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have not got actually the break up of the cloth, but as I have indicated in the answer, the total amount of grants to the Khadi Commission for the entire programme so far is Rs 3,41,00,000.

Shri Goray: From the reply given on 10-3-1958 we find that under the Ambar Charkha scheme, there were 4,742 teachers and for these teachers there were 3,000 supervisors. Does not the Government feel that these overhead charges are not too heavy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Perhaps there is a misunderstanding on the proper nomenclature of the person. If the hon. Member indicates to me, I will certainly look into it and give him the proper explanation.

Shri Goary: No answer has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister repeat the answer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What I say is that perhaps there is some misunderstanding on the nomenclature. If the hon. Member will let me know what the actual position is, and what clarification he seeks, I will look into the matter and given him the whole answer.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the statement shows two categories of employees—one being the teachers and the other being the supervisors, and that they are 4,000 odd and 3,000 respectively.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Supervisors may not be really for that particular programme. That may be for the entire orbit of the Ambar Charkha programme—production, spinners, carpenters, manufacturers, weavers and all that. Therefore, I am saying that there has to be proper correlation and examination. If the hon. Member lets me know the position, I will certainly go into the matter and give him the full answer.

Shri Tyagi: May I know against what security was the loan of Rs. 8 crores advanced to the Khadi Commission, and are their accounts, including the recurring expenses, audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the accounts are maintained. It is a statutory Commission, and therefore the Government of India, on its own authority, gives grants and loans to all these Commissions and Boards for different fields in the country.

Shri Tyagi: What is the security for the loan granted, for the unsecured loans?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The security is that the entire property of the Khadi Commission, in a way, belongs to the country and to the Government of India. Then, as far as the stock-in-trade, loan, etc. are concerned, there are different types of loan—capital assets loans which are secured against the assets and the working capital loans are secured against the stock-in-trade etc.

Shri Tyagi: Are the balance-sheets examined?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. They are thoroughly examined, and we lay their annual accounts before the House. The accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I understand that as against the subsidy that is given to Ambar Charkha—and it is quite obviously called subsidy—there are a number of forms in which a subsidy is being given to mill cloth.

Has any comparison been made of the two types of subsidies and, if so, may I know how both these things compare?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very correct question. It has to be remembered that it is not only the small industries which are given grants and subsidies by the Government. For the community in every country, and particularly in India, we pay heavily for protecting the heavy and the basic and the large industries in the form of import restrictions, in the form of consumer price preference, in the form of various types of duties to protect the growth of our own indigenous industries.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister's statement shows that the original target for 1957-58 was 5.5, and the actual achievement for the years, 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 4.6. Also, in terms of yard, the original target was 24, and the achievement of the revised target, it was 17.55. Still, the Minister states that for the next single year, it was respectively 10 million and 40 million. May we know the basis for these calculations when we remember the disparity between the original estimates and the achievements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the momentum grows in these decentralized industries, the dynamics of organisation are not on a normal rate. Compared to what might happen in the first year, in the next year it may be twice or three times. I am submitting that naturally it may be twice or thrice the achievement in the subsequent years, and therefore, as we realistically review the programme we find that greater and greater momentum is gathered. Today, the Commission is in a position, by various efforts of the State Governments and the Ambar Charkha centres, to produce far more in the current year and for the coming years than it has done in the past.

Markets in Vinaynagar (New Delhi)

*114. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters in each Vinaynagar, East, West, South and Main, New Delhi;

(b) whether there is any market other than Sarojini Market in Main Vinaynagar for inhabitants of these four colonies;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to establish any market in these colonies;

(d) if so, when and where; and

(e) whether the Government are aware that Sarojini Market alone is not adequate for these four colonies?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a)

Lakshmi Bai Nagar (East Vinay Nagar)	1972
Netaji Nagar (West Vinay Nagar)	1046
Nauroji Nagar (South Vinay Nagar)	776
Sarojini Nagar (Main Vinay Nagar)	4408

(b) to (e). At present, there is only one market, namely, Sarojini Market in Sarojini Nagar, for these colonies. As it is inadequate to meet the needs of the residents, Government have sanctioned the construction of another four markets—one each in Lakshmi Bai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, on the Ring Road and between the Central Vista Extension Road and Sarojini Nagar. The work is expected to be taken in hand shortly.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know the target date when this will be taken up?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the East Vinay Nagar shops are concerned, tenders have been invited; as regards South Vinay Nagar, the work will be starting shortly, that is, tenders have been accepted; as regards the Ring Road; tenders have been invited, and on the Central Vista Extension, the detailed plans are

being made. It is our expectation that all the shops and flats would be ready by the middle of 1960.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Is the Minister aware that not only is this Sarojini Market availed of by the inhabitants of these four colonies but it is also availed of by the inhabitants of the Diplomatic Enclave and of Moti Bagh and especially in the Diplomatic Enclave—where M.Ps. live?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is nothing wrong about it. When there is a shop if a great number of people resort to it, it is better both for the shops and the people.

Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

*115. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement entered into some years back is due to expire in December, 1958;

(b) whether any further negotiations have been held with the Soviet Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the new Trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. already signed at Moscow will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the balance of payment, at the end of this agreement, will be in India's favour?

Shri Satish Chandra: The basis of the agreement with the USSR—even in the old agreement—was that it was to be a balanced trade, and more or less the same quantities were to be exported as were imported. There has been some difference, but the balance will be carried forward.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if attempts were made to include the

import of raw films from Soviet Russia in this agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what volume of trade is expected under the new agreement and whether it will be more or less than the volume under the previous agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: All transactions require detailed negotiation and depend on quality, price, delivery dates, etc., being negotiated in future, but the indications are that the trade will increase considerably.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the main items that are likely to be exported under this new agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: All the items are included in the trade agreement, a copy of which will be laid before the House in a few days. The Director-General of Foreign Trade has returned to India only the day before yesterday. We have ourselves seen the agreement only yesterday evening and require sometime to study.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the payment will be made in rupees?

Shri Satish Chandra: All payments are to be made in rupees and they will be utilised for the purchase of Indian goods.

Shrimati Renn Chakravartty: In view of the fact that even earlier agreements were not fully utilised due to the delay in the granting of licences, may I know whether that aspect of the trade will also be taken up by the Commerce and Industry Ministry?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not correct to say that. There have, however, been certain difficulties and discussions have taken place about the mechanism of trade, so that the flow can be easier.

'India-1958' Exhibition

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- *117. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) the expenses incurred in organising the 'India-1958' Exhibition in New Delhi;

(b) the income derived by renting out the different stalls and by the sale of entrance tickets up-to-date;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the exhibition for another period of two months?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The exact position regarding income and expenditure will be known only after the Exhibition is over. In addition to the expenditure incurred by various participants in the public and private sectors, the expenditure on organizing the Exhibition is estimated to be Rs 57 lakhs approximately which includes about Rs. 30 lakhs for developmental works of long term value. The anticipated revenue is slightly over Rs. 41 lakhs out of which more than Rs 35 lakhs are to be realized as rent for covered and open space in the Exhibition grounds. Entrance tickets worth Rs. 2.48 lakhs were sold upto the 15th November, 1958.

(c) It has been decided to extend the exhibition upto the 1st January, 1959

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the State Governments and private firms participating in the exhibition also contributed towards the cost?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as their contribution to the organisation of the exhibition is concerned, they have paid rents for covered and open space allotted to them in the exhibition grounds. Then they have set up their own pavilions, etc. on the open space.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if this exhibition will be an annual feature and if so, whether it will be held in Delhi only or in different parts of the country also?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not possible to take a large exhibition of this type from place to place. But many exhibitions take place in other towns and cities from time to time.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Government will be in a position to take round the exhibition, like the railway exhibition, throughout the country, so that the people who cannot visit Delhi to see the exhibition will be benefited?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the Hon'ble member is referring to Railway exhibits the question must be put to the Ministry of Railways. They sometimes do arrange smaller exhibitions which are taken to different places

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Many kisans and workers want to see the exhibition. May I know whether Government would consider granting any railway concession to the workers and peasants specially for this exhibition?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Railway Minister says that there is already a big rush in the exhibition and people are coming from outside also. But in case the kisans and others want some concession, they will have to approach the Railway Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is reported in the papers that 10 lakhs of people have already visited this exhibition. But the hon. Minister has said that only 2.48 lakhs tickets have been sold. What is the reason for this?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is in rupees; not in numbers.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the inauguration of the exhibition was delayed on account of heavy rains and if so, how much loss was incurred on account of the delay?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There was practically no delay. Because of the rains, we had to postpone it by about four or five days

Closing down of Boat Units

*118. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to close down Boat Units, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, the Boat Units at Ratnagiri and Kakdwip were disbanded recently, the one at Ernakulam (Kerala State) is being continued for the present

(b) From the experience gained, it was found that the work of undertaking Plan Publicity through the two Boat Units in question could not be effective unless they are equipped with motor powered boats and other up-to-date accessories. The additional expenditure required was not available and the units had to be closed

Shri Assar: May I know the total amount spend on these Boat Units?

Dr. Keskar. I require notice to give the specific amounts spent up till now

Shri Assar: Is there any proposal to provide any other alternative scheme?

Dr. Keskar: At present we have no scheme in view for substituting the Board Units. I might inform the hon. Member that it is found that with country boats it is not only not possible for them to visit many places, but during four or five months in the year, they have to be closed due to inclement weather. So, it has not been found to be an economic unit.

Indian Exports

*119. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compared to last year, the shortfall in the value of Indian Exports this year has been to the tune of Rs. 60 crores, and

(b) if so, what is the total amount of shortfall and which of the commodities are mainly responsible for it?

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

(b) Rs 59 crores in January-August 1958, cotton piecegoods, jute yarn and manufactures, manganese ore, castor oil, tanned hides and skins and raw wool

Shri Tyagi: I take it that Rs 59 crores has been the shortfall during the six months. So, in one full year, it might be Rs 100 crores

Shri Kanungo: Let us not be pessimistic about it

Shri Tyagi: It is a shocking state of affairs if it is Rs 100 crores in one year. May I know if this fall had been gradual or it is only since my friends have started dabbling with the trade?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member should not get upset like this

Shri Tyagi: Why not?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But he has to understand the reasons also. This decline has been there for some time, but since January last, the decline has been still worse. The worst decline has been in the textile export. The hon. Member is aware of the position in the textile industry during the last few months. There has been great accumulation of tex-

tiles and there has, therefore, been lowering of production too. The Member must have heard about the textile prices in China, Germany and Japan. There is serious competition in the world market at present in regard to textiles, especially from Japan and China. The Chinese prices are even now lower than the Japanese price. The markets in South-East Asia, Hongkong, etc. are flooded by Chinese textiles and fabrics. In these circumstances, it is not easily possible for us to compete with them, unless we are able to lower down our prices. If I may say so, the Chinese have got a controlled economy and they have fixed prices which have no relation with the cost of production. That is what we have come to know Japan used to export at the lowest prices, but even they are not finding it possible to compete equally with China. This is one of the important reasons. Then there is decline in manganese ores. Ores and textiles are the two items which have considerably declined. Regarding ore, Brazil has come into the market and further their freight to U.S.A. is lower. Therefore, we have not been able to export adequate manganese too.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि टेक्सटाइल की एक्सपोर्ट में जो कमी हुई है उसके और क्या क्या कारण हैं और जापान और चीन से जो कम्पीटीशन है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी सरकार क्या क्या स्टेप ले रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : पहले बताया गया है कि हमारी जो चीज है उसको हम सस्ती बेचने की कोशिश करते हैं और यह भी बताया गया है कि जो कीमत है उसी कीमत पर नई नई चीजें बना कर दूसरे दूसरे बाजारों में पेश करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the cogent explanation about the circumstances which have come to cause so much of reduction in our export trade. But it is

not enough or satisfactory to say that circumstances have affected it. China has naturally entered the trade. But what steps did we take? This nature cure policy is not enough. You cannot just say that other countries have come in. I want to know what steps the Government have taken to counteract that. What positive steps are we taking in this matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Obviously, this is an important subject which the hon. Member has raised, and deserves every enquiry and fullest information. It can hardly be dealt with as question and answer this time. When further occasions arise this matter will be considered.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if these figures of export also include the export of silver to U.S.A. last year, which was to the tune of Rs. 37 crores or so, on account of the lend lease agreement?

Shri Kanungo: Silver is excluded.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहां तक चीन का सम्बन्ध है टेक्सटाइल्स के मामले में बाजार में उसके आने की बात कई देशों के बारे में सही हो सकती है । लेकिन अफगानिस्तान और ईरान में तो चीन का कम्पीटीशन नहीं है । वहां पर क्यों हमारे माल की मांग नहीं बढ़ी है और क्यों वहां हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हुआ है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जापान, वैंस्ट जर्मनी और चीन का कम्पीटीशन सारे यूरोप में है । वहां भी है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अफगानिस्तान और ईरान का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वहां पर चीन से कोई कम्पीटीशन नहीं है ।

श्री कानूनगो : यू० एस० एस० आर० का वहां है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I merely wanted to say that we are fully aware

of the situation and we are taking steps to step up our exports. Recently we have taken decisions and announced schemes in order to give relief to the textile industry and only today I came to know from Bombay that there are chances of export of textiles being boosted up soon on account of the relief that they have got. We have appointed committees to go into this matter and recently a representative of the Export Promotion Council had gone out. The Council is trying to increase the quantum of export. Besides that, we have taken other steps also. As the Prime Minister has said, we cannot go into all that at the present moment. If you consider it necessary, this matter can be discussed here.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it can be discussed

Shri V C Shukla: I want to ask a supplementary

Mr. Speaker: Those points can be raised during the discussion

Displaced Persons in Bhilai

*120 **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 24 on the 11th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made in respect of the schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan near Bhilai; and

(b) how many persons these schemes will help to rehabilitate?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). It has since been decided to drop these schemes

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know why Government have decided to drop the scheme after they have gone through half way?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have decided to drop these schemes because no specific schemes have been received

from the State Government; and the schemes that we would be receiving will be time-consuming.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that schemes were called for from the West Bengal State Government or the Madhya Pradesh Government where Bhilai is situated?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This question is in connection with a question asked on the 11th August on which we said that the dairy farm scheme is under consideration. No specific scheme has come from the Madhya Pradesh Government yet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know if after this great stress on the Dandakaranya scheme, the schemes which have been formulated by Government for sending refugees to other States will be dropped and those refugees also sent to Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: No. We have schemes other than the Dandakaranya and we are going ahead with those schemes

Shri V. C. Shukla: I want to know whether it is a State scheme or Central scheme. If it is a Central scheme I want to know the specific reasons why Government have dropped it after it was gone through half way

Shri P. S. Naskar: These schemes are not Central schemes. The schemes are administered through the State Government, because they have to do the acquisition of land and other things

Enquiries into Dalmia Concerns

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*121 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1187 on the 12th September, 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;

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

(d) whether the case of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. was also referred to the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Commission of Inquiry have recently decided to include the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. within the scope of their inquiry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much time the Commission will take for giving its finding?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is difficult to lay down any definite date. It is a complicated enquiry of a quasi-judicial nature. The terms of the Commission is up to the end of September 1959.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some coal mines owned by the Dalmia Group have since been closed down. May I know whether they will also be referred to the Commission?

Shri Satish Chandra: The suggestion should be taken up with the Commission itself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this Commission will go into the various undertakings of Dalmia, especially those in Dalmianagar? Will they be referred to the Commission?

Shri Satish Chandra: There were 9 companies in the original schedule which were referred to this Commission. Now the Dalmia Dadri Cement Company has been included as the tenth one. The undertakings in Dalmianagar are not included there. The investigation is in connection with

certain financial transactions of these companies. If the hon. Member has some information, he can pass it on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will they be included?

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member wants any other concern to be included in the investigation, should he approach the Government or the Commission? If that is made clear, the hon. Members can take up the matter.

Shri Satish Chandra: Under the terms of reference assigned to the Commission there is a clause that if there are any other companies of this group which come to the notice of the Commission as having in the course of the present enquiry committed some irregularities, they may be included by the Commission.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to the hon. Members to write to the Commission, giving details

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Secretary to Planning Commission

*103. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no whole-time Secretary for the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Cabinet Secretary functions as Secretary to the Planning Commission. This arrangement, which was made at the time of the formation of the Commission in 1950, has been continued in order to facilitate contact and co-ordination between the Cabinet and the Planning Commission. An Additional Secretary has been appointed to relieve the Cabinet Secretary of many of his duties in relation to the Planning Commission. This arrangement would enable the bulk of the work of Secretary to be done by a

whole-time Additional Secretary, while permitting continued association of the Cabinet Secretary with the Commission's work.

गोला अभ्रक

*१०६ श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भारत विदेशों में गोला अभ्रक आयात करता है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके आयात पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी घनगणि व्यय की जाती है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि गोला अभ्रक हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्राय सभी स्थानों पर उपलब्ध है , और

(घ) क्या देश में यह उद्योग आरम्भ करने और विदेशी मद्रा वचा का सरकार का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख) गोले और सूख पिस हुए अभ्रक के विदेशों में हुए आयात के अलग अलग आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । पिछले तीन सालों में आयातित पिस हुए अभ्रक के आकड़ों के दिये जाते हैं —

वर्ष	मूल्य (हजार रुपये में)
१९५६	१०१
१९५७	२६८
१९५८ (जून—अगस्त १९५८)†	१५

(ग) गोला अभ्रक अभ्रक का एक उत्पादन है और वह प्राकृतिक रूप में नहीं पाया जाता ।

(घ) राजस्थान सरकार गोला अभ्रक पीसने का कारखाना लगाने की एक योजना पर गौर कर रही है ।

Buildings constructed for the Government of India

*108. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of buildings which were being constructed for the Government of India through C P W D by private contractors in New Delhi and Delhi as on the 15th August, 1958 and

(b) the total value of work for the Government of India entrusted to private contractors in Delhi and New Delhi which were pending completion as on the above date?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 8608

(b) Rs 78 crores approximately

Export of Onions

*116. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) what is the export potentiality of onions to Malaya and Singapore from Madras and Visakhapatnam Ports,

(b) how many steamers are at present plying,

(c) whether their capacity is commensurate with the requirements of onion trade, and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to persuade the present agents to run ships with larger capacity and permit other steamer lines to carry onions to Malaya?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Export quotas are fixed from time to time taking into account the production and consumption requirements of the different States. During January—December 1957 a quantity of 7,451 tons was

exported from Madras to Malaya and Singapore and during the ten months of 1958, 14,164 tons

(b) Two from Madras.

(c) The capacity of the steamers plying from Madras is reported to be inadequate.

Information on parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question in so far as it relates to Visakhapatnam Port, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(d) Government will examine the question further in all its aspects after ascertaining the position with regard to Visakhapatnam.

China in U.N.O.

*122. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the efforts made by the Government of India to get the proposed item regarding Chinese representation in U.N.O. included in the agenda for the three months session of U.N.O., and

(b) the results thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Indian delegation suggested the adoption of an item entitled "Question of Representation of China in the United Nations" When the agenda was discussed in the General Committee, U.S.A. submitted a draft resolution asking the General Assembly to reject the Indian request and to refuse to discuss this question at the current session. The American resolution was adopted by the General Committee and later by the Assembly. We put forward our point of view clearly and fully, a copy of Shri Krishna Menon's speech in the Assembly on the subject is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 47]

Employment Service Schemes

*123. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Barman:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in eight States the Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling Scheme has been started,

(b) whether any other State Governments have submitted their proposals for the scheme so far;

(c) if so, the names of those States;

(d) the financial obligations on the part of the Central Government for running this scheme in each State, and

(e) the result of its functioning in Delhi, Hyderabad and Lucknow?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, except Mysore State

(d) Central Government bear 60 per cent of the expenditure as in the case of all other units of the Employment Service

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 48]

Mining Board

*124 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether a Mining Board has been constituted for the State of Mysore as required under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Certain particulars required for the constitution of the Board are being collected

Productivity Teams

*125. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 917 on the 4th September, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the composition of the productivity teams to be sent abroad has since been finalised, and

(b) if so, whether any team has been constituted for Small Scale Industries of the Punjab and the places to be visited by it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The constitution of the teams to be sent abroad is under the consideration of National Productivity Council

Paper Mill at Kesinga (Orissa)

*126. **Shri P. K. Deo.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the construction of the paper mill at Kesinga in Orissa, and

(b) when the production of paper will start?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The firm have made arrangements with foreign manufacturers for the supply of machinery and the deferred payment terms obtained in this connection are under examination by Government. It is also understood that the Government of Orissa are taking steps to acquire land required for the factory and that proceedings have started in this connection

(b) If the deferred payment terms are accepted by Government, production is likely to start within a period of 3 years

Research Department of A.I.R.

*127. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether the Research Depart-

ment of the All India Radio has assembled a radio set which works without electricity, and

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to produce it on a commercial basis?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of this set are available in technical literature but it has not been manufactured anywhere in view of its limited demand. However, it can be easily assembled by anyone interested in it

Newsprint Factory

*128 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1055 on the 9th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the negotiations with a firm in West Germany for the establishment of a Newsprint factory at Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh have since been concluded,

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

(c) whether the civil engineering work relating to the proposed factory has since been undertaken,

(d) whether Indian engineers have been sent to West Germany for training in the industry, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) As already stated by me on 9th September, 1958, only a Soil Survey

was to be conducted by the State Government. No other Civil Engineering work has been undertaken.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Raw Film Factory

- *129. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Keshava:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1627 on the 25th September, 1958 and state

(a) the progress made so far for setting up the raw film factory in collaboration with the East German Firm,

(b) whether any agreement has been signed, and

(c) if so the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) Negotiations for securing collaboration are continuing

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Evacuee Deposits in Criminal Courts

159. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1083 on the 9th September, 1958 and state the progress made in regard to the transfer of evacuee deposits in Criminal Courts between India and Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Since the last question on this subject was answered, there has been no further progress.

Food Output in Orissa during Second Plan

180. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the projects which have been approved by the Planning Commission to increase the food output in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The following schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission for increasing food production in Orissa during the period of the Second Five Year Plan—Schemes.

I Minor Irrigation:

- 1 Tubewells
- 2 Minor Irrigation Scheme

II Manures & Fertilizers

- 1 Manufacture of bonemeal (supply of Bone digesters)
- 2 Distribution of Bonemeal
- 3 Distribution of Superphosphate
- 4 Green Manuring Seeds
- 5 Urban compost
- 6 Water hyacinth compost
- 7 Local manurial resources (including night soil)
- 8 Maintenance of transport for movement of seed manures

III Seed Schemes

- 1 Seed Farms
- 2 Distribution of paddy seeds
- 3 Distribution of wheat seeds
- 4 Distribution of Gram seeds
- 5 Distribution of Millet seeds
- 6 Distribution of pulses & other seeds
- 7 Distribution of Potato seeds

IV Land Development

- 1 Land Reclamation around Chilika lake and tractor hiring

V Improved Agricultural Practices

- 1 Plant Protection
- 2 Japanese method of paddy cultivation

VI. Other Schemes:

1. Hiring of agricultural implements
2. Grant of loans for agricultural machinery

VII Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes:

(a) Schemes continuing from the 1st Plan.—

1. Hirakud (stage I)
2. Mahanadi Delta Irrigation scheme

(b) New Schemes.—

3. Salandi
4. Salki
5. Rayagada
6. Darjang
7. Budhiludhani
8. Salia
9. Gadahedo/Ramnadi
10. Dhana

Indians in American Countries

161. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Indians residing in American countries, country-wise,

(b) whether the Indians now residing in American countries are subjected to colour prejudices; and

(c) whether Indians there maintain the standard of living expected of them in those countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The latest information we have about the number of Indians in countries in the Americas is:

Canada—About 3000 persons of Indian origin who are Canadian citizens. In addition to this, there are about 750 Indians most of whom are in the process of being naturalised.

U.S.A—Over 5000 persons of Indian origin. About 2000 are domiciled in Western States, especially California,

and many have acquired U.S. citizenship

Mexico—About 12 persons; 10 have settled down in Mexico.

Cuba—About 23.

Argentina—About 250 persons.

Brazil—About 60.

Reliable information about other countries in the Americas is not available because either we have no diplomatic relations with them or such relations have only recently been established

(b) In countries for which figures are given, the Government are not aware of any laws by which people of Indian origin are subjected to any colour prejudices. Occasionally, some people have suffered colour prejudices mainly through mistakes about their racial origin

(c) Generally, the standard of living maintained by Indians is the same as other people of comparable incomes

Cottage Industries

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

(a) the number of Cottage Industries started by Punjab State on Co-operative basis during the first two years of Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) the number of village oil crushing centres and their localities?

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 I, annexure No 49]

Iron Ore

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

(a) the names of countries to which iron ore obtained from the mines situated in Narnol Talhi of Mohindergarh District in Punjab is exported; and

(b) the total quantity of iron ore exported so far from these mines (year-wise)?

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

(a) It has not been possible so far to export iron ore from Narnol Telhi of Mohindergarh District in Punjab because of its high phosphorus content and the long lead to the port.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Programme Evaluation Committee

164 Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States and the irrigation projects, if any, that have been selected for intensive survey of irrigation projects by the Research Programme Evaluation Committee of the Planning Commission;

(b) when was the work started in each State; and

(c) what is the date of the probable conclusion of the survey?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission through the Research Programmes Committee have arranged for study of irrigation projects which have been in existence for a fair length of time i.e., 20 years or more. Six projects have been proposed for study and these have been selected so as to provide for at least one project in each of the following regions. The selected projects and the states in which they are located are noted against each region:

Region	Project/State
i. Punjab and U.P.	Sarda canal (U.P.)
ii. West Bengal, Bihar	(i) Tribeni canal (Bihar)
	(ii) Damodar canal (West Bengal)

iii. Southern Region—coastal.

Cauvery Mettur Project (Madras)

iv. Southern Region—Plateau.

Nizam Sagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

v. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Gang canal (Rajasthan)

(b) The field investigations are expected to be started some time in November. Some preliminary work has already started on the Damodar canal.

(c) The studies are expected to be completed by the end of 1959 i.e. six months after the completion of field work.

Financing of Small Scale Industries in Orissa

165. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small scale industries in Orissa which have been benefited by the financial assistance of the Government of India so far;

(b) whether Government have recently approved some more schemes for the development of small scale industries in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 50.]

Employment Exchanges in Orissa

166. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants registered with the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1958; and

(b) how many of them have been provided employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 38,471.

(b) 4,743.

Local Development Works

167. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the total amount allocated to and utilised by the Government of Orissa for the local development works during the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): An amount of Rs. 22.34 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Orissa for the local development works programme during the year 1957-58. The central grant expenditure reported by the State Government during the year amounts to Rs. 11.08 lakhs.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये अम्बर चर्खा

१६८. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष १९५८-५९ में अम्बर चर्खे के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार में कितनी धन राशि की मांग की है ,

(ख) कितनी धन राशि मजूर की गई , और

(ग) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उत्तर प्रदेश को कुल कितने अम्बर चर्खे दिये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों में सम्मिलित मशविरा करके खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने राज्य सरकार को अस्थायी तौर पर ६.०४ लाख ६० अनुदान और १० ३५ लाख ६० ऋण के रूप में देना तय किया है जिससे १९५८-५९ में अम्बर चर्खा कार्य-क्रम प्रमत्त में लाया जा सके। कमीशन अभी तक राज्य सरकार को ९३,४५० ६० अनुदान तथा ३,३३,००० ६० ऋण के रूप में दे चुका है।

(ग) फाल्गुन मास में ३,००० अम्बर चर्खे राज्य सरकार को असाट किये गये हैं।

खादी सहकारी समितियाँ

१६९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी खादी सहकारी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी समितियों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कमीशन से प्रमाणित सात खादी सहकारी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन इन समितियों को ऋण तथा अनुदान देकर वित्तीय सहायता करता है। ऋण मंचालन पूँजी, हिस्सा पूँजी और रूई खरीदने के लिये होते हैं और अनुदान एवं आर्थिक सहायता खादी के उत्पादन तथा बिक्री के लिये, प्रदर्शनियों एवं प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन आदि करने के लिये दी जाती है। खादी उद्योग के विकास के लिये सहकारी समितियों को और रूपों में भी (जैसे ट्रेनिंग देने, बिक्री व्यवस्था करने और टेक्निकल) सहायता दी जाती है।

Industrial Development of Orissa

170. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1931 on the 12th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding Industrial Development of Orissa has since been collected; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The information in

implementation of the assurance has been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the House

Employment Exchanges

171. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes applicants registered with various Employment Exchanges in the country during the year 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(b) how many of them have been provided employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The information is given below —

Year/Period	Registrations	Placements
1	2	3
1957	1,93,681	27,372
1958 (Jan-Sept)	1,93,071	26,452

Construction of Gandhi Samadhi

172 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1056 on the 9th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the finalisation of the plans for the construction of the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The architect of the approved design is preparing detailed plans for the 1st phase of the work. The plans are expected to be made available to Government some time in February, 1959.

Indians in Pretoria

173. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government is aware that according to press reports Indians in Pretoria, now a "Self-supporting community" will be reduced to "complete poverty and dependency, involving hardship on men, women and children", under the Group Areas Act; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, we have seen press reports

(b) The matter is being pursued in the General Assembly of the United Nations, which is the only international forum where it can be raised.

Textile Mills

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

(a) the number of textile mills in India which have been started again after they had served their notices of closure,

(b) the places where they are located,

(c) the number of textile mills which have not started again after the expiry of their closure notices;

(d) the places where they are located, and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to restart the closed mills?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) During the period 1st January, 1958 to 4th November, 1958, there were in all 22 cotton textile mills which served notices of closure

but subsequently withdrew the same and continued working. A statement giving the names of the mills and their location is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No 51.]

(c) and (d) During the same period, 20 cotton textile mills finally closed down. A statement giving their names and location is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 52.] Two of these 20 mills have recently restarted working.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 53.]

Photographic Materials

175. { Shri D C Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 247 on the 19th August 1958 and state the progress made with regard to the manufacture of photographic materials and 35mm film strip projectors in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 54.]

Works Committees

176. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1637 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposed study group to go into the functioning of works committees in the country has since been appointed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No study group has yet been appointed. The subject is under consideration.

Export Promotion Committee for Films

177. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 15 on the 11th August, 1958 and state at what stage is the proposal for setting up of an Export Promotion Committee for films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The formation of the Export Promotion Committee for films is near completion. A meeting of the Committee is being called shortly.

Salt Industry

178. { Shri S C Samanta:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 529 on 19th August, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the nine-man Committee to enquire into the working of the Salt Industry in the country and to recommend measures for its development, has since submitted its report,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which places in West Bengal and Orissa region they visited,

(d) whether the undeveloped Sunderban areas in West Bengal were visited by them, and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report is under consideration as it has been just received.

(c) Calcutta and Contai in West Bengal and Humma and Sumadi in Orissa.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The amount of expenditure booked so far in respect of travelling expenses of the members of the Committee is Rs 11,895 36.

सॉठ

१७६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी माट निर्यात करता है,

(ख) क्या इस निर्यात से ममार की इस वस्तु की मांग पूरी हो जाती है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने सोठ का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या पग उठाये है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) भारत ने कनेण्डर वर्ष १९५५-१९५६ और १९५७ में क्रमशः ५६,२४६ हडरवेट ११३,६०८ हडरवेट और १,७८,६५५ हडरवेट सोठ का निर्यात किया गया।

(ख) इस वस्तु की ममार की अधिकांश मांग भारत से होने वाले निर्यात से पूरी होती है। बाकी मांग ससार के दो अन्य सॉठ उत्पादक देश जर्मनी और सिरालियोन पूरी करते हैं।

(ग) सोठ का वर्तमान उत्पादन ३ लाख हडरवेट प्रतिवर्ष होने का अनुमान है। यह उत्पादन देश की घातरिक तथा बाहरी मांग पूरी करने के लिये बहुत काफी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों को ऋण

१८०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने किन-किन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण दिये हैं,

(ख) वर्ष १९५२ और १९५८ के बीच वर्षानुसार कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया,

(ग) क्या ये ऋण नियत कालावधि में लौटा दिये जाते हैं, और

(घ) ऋण न चुकाने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से यह जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Employment Opportunities

181 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons likely to be employed during 1959-60 period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is not available.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Project at Bhopal

**182. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Padam Dev:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 603 on the 27th August, 1958 and state-

(a) the further progress made in setting up the Heavy Electrical Equipment Project at Bhopal;

(b) whether the work is going on according to schedule; and

(c) if so, the final date by which this project will be completed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) There is not much to add to the information relating to the progress of the project, already given to the House in reply to Starred Question No. 603 on the 27th August, 1958.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The first phase of the Project is expected to be completed by June 1960, when the factory will go into production.

Traffic on India-Lhasa Highway

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all commercial traffic over the India-Lhasa highway was suspended in October, 1958 by the Chinese Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the commercial traffic has since been resumed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Government of India have no reliable information about conditions inside the Tibet region of China. So far as they are aware, the usual trade between India and Tibet has not been substantially affected. Occasionally, the traffic along this road has been stopped for a few days.

North Jambad Colliery

186. Shri Bose: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of colliery workers along with their Union officials have been arrested on the 6th October, 1958 at North Jambad Colliery in the Raniganj Coal-field;

(b) if so, the cause of the dispute; and

(c) whether any attempt was made to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) In connection with certain violent disturbances in the colliery premises on the 8th October, 1958, police arrested 23 workers and 2 outsiders.

(b) and (c). The workers had put forth a number of their grievances regarding alleged irregular payment of their wages, bonus and other benefits. On the intervention of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, the management of the colliery and the representatives of the workers agreed to discuss jointly their grievances.

Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

187. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government conducted any special survey to find out the magnitude of the housing problem for industrial workers in the State; and

(b) the number of houses built in Orissa for housing the industrial workers so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A special survey to find out the magnitude of the housing problem is being conducted by the Government of Orissa.

(b) 3,691

Paper Factories

188. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 22 new paper factories already licensed have been started so far and where; and

(b) whether any of the licensed paper factories have started production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Out of the 22 "New Undertakings", the following 4 mills have gone into trial production:—

Name	Location
1 M/s Straw Products Ltd., Calcutta	Bhopal (M P)
2. M/s. Pudumjee Paper Mills Private Ltd., Bombay-1	Khopoli, Distt Kolaba (Bombay)
3 Shri P K Patel C/o Shri C. M. Sheth, 6/699 Saloon Bazar Nadiad	Nadiad (Bombay)
4 West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Bombay	Dandeli, North Kanara Distt. (Mysore State)

Delhi Race Course Club

189. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 754 on the 1st September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of the Delhi Race Course Club for some other public purpose has since been formulated, and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited

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

(a) whether the scheme for expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited at Pimpri has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Presumably the reference is to the scheme for the manufacture of Streptomycin at Pimpri. An agreement has been signed with Messrs. Merck and Company, U.S.A. for obtaining consultant services. Lists of machinery and equipment to be imported from abroad and to be obtained from indigenous sources have been drawn up in consultation with the American firm. Tenders are expected to be invited shortly.

(b) The scheme envisages the production of 40,000/45,000 Kgs (40/45 tons) of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin per annum. It is estimated to cost about Rs 170 lakhs out of which about Rs 91 lakhs will be in foreign exchange. It is expected to be completed in the year 1960-61.

Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited

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

(a) whether the scheme for expansion of Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited, Rupnarainpur has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The expansion scheme of the Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited envisages the manufacture of 300 miles of coaxial cables per annum, as a new item. The estimated cost of the expansion is Rs 82 lakhs, financed partly by loan from Government to the extent of Rs 50 lakhs and the balance from the Company's own resources.

2 Production is expected to commence in April, 1960. The capacity is planned to be achieved in the first year itself. The value of the annual production is expected to be Rs. 79 lakhs and the annual foreign exchange

saving anticipated to be realised is Rs. 50 lakhs.

3. Messrs. Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. of the United Kingdom, who are the technical consultants to the Company under an agreement, are the technical consultants for this expansion scheme also. A supplemental agreement, on the lines of the Principal Agreement is proposed to be entered into for the expansion scheme.

Legislation for Transport Workers

192. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Kodliyan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1937 on the 12th September, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of legislation for transport workers to regulate their service conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The matter was considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its 17th Session held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th October, 1953. As no agreement could be reached in respect of hours of work, spreadover and payment for overtime work, it was decided that the matter should be examined further by the Central Government. Further action is being taken accordingly.

Export of Indian Goods to Japan

193 Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is interested in importing Indian goods other than iron ore; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

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

(b) Besides iron ore, the major commodities imported by Japan from India are manganese ore, cotton raw,

cotton waste, leather, salt, mica, tobacco, lac, and iron and steel scrap.

Inauguration of "India 1958" Exhibition

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the entertainment centres and pavilions had neither been completed nor were functioning at the time of the inauguration of the "India 1958" Exhibition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them had not started functioning even after inauguration for a long period; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Only three units, out of nearly three hundred, could not be completed in time due to unprecedented and unusually heavy rains a few days prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The Amusement park, the only Entertainment Centre in the Exhibition, could be opened only on the 19th October as the ground was extremely wet and it would have been far too risky to allow its use by the public earlier.

आयात प्रतिबंध

१९५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३० सितम्बर, १९५८ तक मर-कार ने कौन-कौन सी चीजों के आयात पर पूर्ण या आंशिक रोक लगा दी है, और

(ख) उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के मापण लगभग सभी वस्तुओं पर आयात सम्बन्धी पात्रन्दिया लगा दी गयी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चीजों के नाम

बतायें, तो यह जानकारी एकत्र करने की कोशिश की जाएगी कि पिछली दो या तीन अवधियों में उन बीजों के लिये कितने साइड्स दिये गये। उससे यह पता चल सकेगा कि बिदेसी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत हुई है।

Jammu and Kashmir

196. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Damani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that border clashes during 1958 on the cease-fire line in the Jammu and Kashmir State are higher than those in 1957, and

(b) if so, the loss of life and property suffered during 1957 and 1958 so far separately?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) A comparative statement of incidents on the cease-fire line and Jammu—West Pakistan border for the period January to September, both inclusive, in the years 1957 and 1958 is furnished below—

	From 1-1-57 to 30-9-57	From 1-1-58 to 30-9-58
(i) Total no. of incidents	97	52
(ii) No. of persons killed	2	5
(iii) No. of persons injured	1	21
(iv) No. of persons kidnapped		8 (1 was subsequently released)
(v) No. of cattle lifted	190	87
(iv) Approximate loss of property	Rs 18,752	Rs 13,255

Workcharged Staff in C.P.W.D.

197. Shri Tangamani Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be please to state the number of work-

charged staff in the C.P.W.D. confirmed as permanent according to each category of post?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Indian Employees in Indian High Commission in London

198. Shri Parulekar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians employed as temporary hands in the Office of the Indian High Commissioner in London who were dismissed during the period from March, 1956 to February, 1958; and

(b) for how many years each one of them had served in that Office before dismissal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Development of Khadi and Ambar Charkha

199. Shri Mohammed Imam Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total amount sanctioned by way of loan and grant for the Development of Khadi and Ambar Charkha during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59,

(b) the way this amount has been spent, and

(c) whether Government have audited the accounts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The total amounts sanctioned by

way of loans and grants for the Khadi and Ambar Charkha programmes are as under:—

Year	Amount Sanctioned
	Rs.
1956-57	11.59 crores
1957-58	10.92 „
1958-59	
(Upto 15-11-58)	6.37 „

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58.]

(c) The work is in progress.

Ambar Charkha Programme in Mysore

200. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Mysore Government for the Ambar Charkha Programme during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas allotted to Mysore State during 1958-59?

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

(a) Although no funds have been given to the Mysore Government as such, Rs. 3.93 lakhs as grant and Rs. 5.59 lakhs as loan has been sanctioned to the Mysore State Board which is a statutory body. Grants and loans to the extent of Rs. 9.18 lakhs and 11.59 lakhs, respectively, have also been sanctioned to various registered institutions and cooperative societies etc. in the Mysore State.

(b) 7,665 charkhas will be distributed during 1958-59.

Technical Institutes

201. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 1464 on the 4th September, 1958 and state the names of the States where 54 Technical Institutes have been started or are about to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Seven more new Institutes have since been sanctioned and the details are noted in the following statement:—

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of new Institutes sanctioned
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	8
4. Bombay	6
5. Jammu and Kashmir	2
6. Kerala	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	7
8. Madras	4
9. Mysore	6
10. Orissa	4
11. Punjab	4
12. Rajasthan	2
13. Uttar Pradesh	—
14. West Bengal	4
15. Himachal Pradesh	1
16. Manipur	1
17. Tripura	1
TOTAL :	61

Periodicals subscribed by Government

202. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the dailies, weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals subscribed to by the Central Government; and

(b) the criterion for the same?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no criterion laid

down by Government for its Departments and Attached Offices regarding newspapers and periodicals to which they are subscribing. The Departments and offices concerned are free to subscribe to newspapers as they consider necessary for their work.

As the branches of Government Departments and various Attached Offices are spread throughout the country, it will be difficult and very expensive to get information regarding the newspapers and periodicals which they are subscribing to. The amount of time and labour involved in the collection of such information would not be commensurate with the information that can be gathered.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

204. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2249 on the 17th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether all the posts have been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons for not filling them up so far; and

(d) the time by which they will be filled up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a)

(i) Assistants & Upper Division Clerks:

Reservations are made on the basis of total Government of India appointments and not Ministry-wise.

(ii) Lower Division Clerks:

26 posts for Scheduled Castes and 8 posts for Scheduled Tribes were reserved up to the end of 1957.

(b) (i) Scheduled Castes: Yes

(ii) Scheduled Tribes. No.

(c) 3 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes could not be filled up on account of non-availability of suitable qualified candidates. These were filled up by candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes.

(d) In view of what is stated against (c) above it is difficult to forecast the probable time that will be taken to fill up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

205. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2248 on the 17th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether all the posts have been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they will be filled up?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b).

Total No.		Scheduled	Scheduled	Remarks
		Castes	Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
Assistants	178	11	..	A percentage of 12½ for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Scheduled Tribes has been reserved by Govt. for direct recruitment to these posts. The posts are filled by the Ministry of Home Affairs who control the Central Secretariat Service and that Ministry maintain the special representation quotas for these communities on the basis of the total strength of Assistants

I	2	3	4	5
Upper Division Clerks	204	1	..	directly recruited for all Ministries and included offices. The posts of Assistants are also filled by promotion from lower grades and the special representation orders do not apply to such promotions, except when made on the basis of a departmental test. These promotions are also made by the Ministry of Home Affairs on all Secretariat basis.
Lower Division Clerks	959	132	4	These posts are generally filled by promotion from among Lower Division Clerks and the special representation reservations are not applied to promotion posts. A percentage of 16½ for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Scheduled Tribes has been prescribed by Government.

(c) The shortage is due to non-availability of sufficient number of suitable candidates of these communities.

(d) No date can be fixed as the number of posts filled depends on availability of candidates. Efforts are being made and will continue to be made to make up the shortage.

Scheduled Castes

200. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2247 on the 17th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) whether all the reserved posts have been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they will be filled up?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Posts of Assistants and Clerks in the Ministry of External Affairs form part of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B' which has recently

been constituted. The initial constitution of this Service was by selection from among existing employees of the Government of India or State Governments in India and therefore it was not practicable specifically to reserve any posts or number of posts for members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Instead, all existing officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes were given a special relaxation that they would be eligible for any grade after only one year service in that grade instead of three years required from other candidates. All eligible and suitable candidates from these communities were selected, the figures now being 20 Assistants and 10 Clerks. In regard to all maintenance vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment in future, the usual reservation of 12½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes will apply.

(b) to (d) In regard to the initial constitution, these questions do not arise. As to maintenance vacancies filled in 1958, the Ministry have already filled 20 per cent of the posts with Scheduled Caste and Tribal candidates against the reservation of 17½ per cent. They also expect to fill the reserved vacancies similarly in future years.

Film on Folk Dances of Hilly Areas

207. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether any documentary film has been prepared on the folk dances of the Hilly areas; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

Mahasu dance
Rumal dance
Pangi dance
Jamtia Dance
Bamboo dance (of Lushai Hills)
Ao Naga dance
Angami Naga dance
Bodo Kachari dance

Nati dance of Kulu
Nepalese dance
Lama dance

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b). No documentary film has been prepared exclusively on the folk dances of hilly areas. The following dances of hilly areas have however been included in the feature length film on Folk Dances of India entitled "Dharti-Ki-Jhankar" which has been completed and is expected to be released shortly:—

} Himachal Pradesh

} Assam

} Punjab

} Darjeeling hilly area

Indian Frontier Administrative Service

208. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the total authorised strength of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Cadre is filled up by promoting officers belonging to local services of NEFA Manipur and Tripura and

(b) if so, how many such officers have been promoted so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Only in respect of the initial constitution of the Service, the rules provided for filling up of 20 per cent of the total authorised strength by promoting officers belonging to local Services of NEFA, Manipur and Tripura. For the purpose of the maintenance of the Service, however, all vacancies arising in Grade I have to be filled up by promotion from Grade II. All vacancies arising in Grade II are filled up 50 per cent by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion, provided suitable candidates are available

Indian Frontier Administrative Service

209. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers at present in Manipur and Tripura respectively, and

(b) the number of those who are on deputation in each Territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Manipur 6 Tripura 2

(b) Nil

Export of Films

210. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of films exported to China, USSR, UK USA, France and Italy during 1958 so far, and

(b) how this export compares with that of 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 57]

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha). I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha —

(i) Supplementary Statement No I—Fifth Session, 1958 [See Appendix I annexure No 58]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No X—Fourth Session, 1958 [See Appendix I annexure No 59]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No XII—Third Session, 1957 [See Appendix I, annexure No 60]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No XVII—Second Session, 1957 [See Appendix I, annexure No 61]

(v) Supplementary Statement No XVIII—First Session, 1957, [See Appendix I, annexure No 62]

AMENDMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to re lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955—

(1) G S R No 699/R Amdt. XXV dated the 16th August, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-887/58]

(ii) G S R No 780/R Amdt XXVI dated the 6th September, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-939/58]

(iii) G S R No 814/R Amdt XXVII dated the 13th September, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-968/58]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to re lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 a copy of each of the following Rules —

(i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Determination of final issue rate of water) Rules 1958, published in Delhi Gazette Notification No 40 5/58 (I)-Delhi dated the 22nd August 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-909/58]

(ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Determination of cost of disposal of sewage) Rules, 1958 published in Delhi Gazette Notification No 40 5/58(II)-Delhi dated the 22nd August, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-910/58]

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, copy of each of the following papers —

(i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the review of protection to the Engineer's Steel Files Industry [Placed in Library See No LT-1018/58]

(ii) Government Resolution No 18(1)-TR/58 dated the 14th November 1958 [Placed in Library. See No LT-1018/58]

(iii) Two Government Notifications No. 18(1)-TR/58 dated the 14th November, 1958, under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library See No LT-1018/58]

(iv) Government Notification No 18(1)-TR/58, dated the 14th November, 1958, under Section 3A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 [Placed in Library See No LT-1018/58.]

(v) Statement under proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (i) to (iv) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section [Placed in Library See No LT-1018/58]

(vi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Carbide Industry [Placed in Library See No LT-1018/58]

(vu) Government Resolution No. 37(1)-TR/58 dated the 9th October, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-1019/58]

(viii) Statement under proviso to sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (vi) to (vii) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1019/58.]

(ix) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Cocoa Powder and Chocolate Industry [Placed in Library. See No LT-1019/58.]

(x) Government Resolution No. 12(1)/TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1020/58.]

(xi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry [Placed in Library See No LT-1020/58.]

(xii) Government Resolution No 4(1)-TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958. [Placed in Library See No LT-1021/58.]

(xiii) Government Notification No. 4(1)-TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958, under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library See No LT-1021/58]

(xiv) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry [Placed in Library See No LT-1021/58]

(xv) Government Resolution No 32(1)-TR/58 dated the 8th November, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1022/58]

(xvi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Artificial Silk and Cotton and Artificial Silk Mixed Fabrics Industry [Placed in Library See No LT-1022/58]

(xvii) Government Resolution No 36(2)-TR/58 dated the 15th November, 1958 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1023/58]

AMENDMENTS TO ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (CENTRAL) RULES

Shri P. S. Naskar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 56 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, a copy of the Notification No SO. 2102 dated the 11th October, 1958, making certain amendments to the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules, 1950. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1024/58.]

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi). Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The recent developments in Pakistan, their effect on India and the incidents and raids by Pakistanis across the Indian border"

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): A large number of short notice and ordinary questions have been tabled by hon. Members in regard to recent developments in Pakistan. There have also been notices under Rule 197 asking for a statement to be made in regard to these changes. Most of the facts have been fully reported in the public press and are known to Members. Nevertheless, in view of the desire of Members of the House, this statement is being made, recapitulating some of these facts.

These recent developments in Pakistan are of great significance and have naturally attracted widespread attention. To us in India they are of particular concern because Pakistan is a neighbour country and unhappily the relations between Pakistan and India have left much to be desired. Also some statements made in Pakistan recently have not been friendly towards India and in some indeed the language has been menacing.

On October 7, 1958, President Mirza abrogated the Constitution of 1956, dissolved all political parties and proclaimed Martial Law throughout the country. General Ayub Khan was appointed Chief Martial Law Administrator.

In his Proclamation, President Mirza stated that "a vast majority of people no longer have any confidence in the present system of government and are getting more and more disillusioned and disappointed and are becoming dangerously resentful of the manner in which they are exploited." He laid emphasis on what he called taking the country "to sanity by a peaceful revolution". President Mirza also stated his intention to devise a more suitable Constitution, and to submit it at the appropriate time to a referendum of the people.

This action of President Mirza thus put an end to any kind of free or representative government in Pakistan. It is true that parliamentary institutions in Pakistan had been deprived of much content because of the failure to hold elections ever since Independence came eleven years ago. Nevertheless, there was the form of such institutions. The Proclamation of Martial Law ended this. For the first time, dictatorial rule was established in a member-country of the Commonwealth. The very basis of the Commonwealth has been democratic institutions and the parliamentary form of Government. Both these were suddenly ended by the coup d'état of President Iskander Mirza.

Martial Law courts were established and the Civil courts were debarred from questioning the action of the Martial Law authorities. In fact, not only was the Constitution of Pakistan abrogated, but all its laws, judiciary and political, and economic structure could only function within the limitations imposed by the Martial Law authorities. The old sanctions ceased to exist. The new sanction was the will of the President or the Martial Law Administrator.

On the 27th of October, President Iskander Mirza announced a Cabinet to assist him in governing the country and appointed General Ayub Khan as Prime Minister. General Ayub Khan was sworn in as such in the course of the day. That very evening,

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

however, President Mirza was induced, under pressure, to resign, and General Ayub Khan assumed supreme power and became President as well as the Chief Martial Law Administrator. The reason given by General Ayub Khan for this was that it was necessary to remove an appearance of dual control, and further that President Mirza had been too closely associated with politicians who had misbehaved so much in the past. President Ayub Khan announced that he was setting up a Presidential form of Government, with Ministers nominated by him as his Advisers. A Presidential form of government presupposes the election of the President by the people.

October 27th thus saw a number of strange developments, culminating in the dramatic removal of President Mirza. A Prime Minister and his cabinet are sworn in the forenoon, and that Prime Minister removes without ceremony the President who appointed him that day, and assumes complete power without any check. General Iskander Mirza was sent in the early hours of the morning to Quetta. A few days later, he was allowed to leave Pakistan for England. Pakistan ceased to be, even in name or form, a free country in the democratic sense, and any criticism by an individual or the Press of this regime was an offence under Martial Law.

Whatever reasons or justification there might be for these repeated and far-reaching changes, the fact emerges that a dictatorial regime with military control, which is normally not approved of by those who believe in free institutions and democracy, was established in Pakistan. From the larger point of view of the world, and more particularly of Asian countries, this was a step which caused much concern. In India, that concern was necessarily all the greater. It has always been the viewpoint of the Government and people of India that it is for the people of Pakistan to choose their own form of Government, and it has never been our desire to intervene or interfere in any way in the internal affairs

of Pakistan. The people of India and Pakistan have a common heritage and innumerable associations. We have always desired the welfare of the people of Pakistan and their economic progress, even as we labour for the advancement of the people of India. We could not, however, help regretting a development in Pakistan which, from all normal standards, was a set-back both politically and economically.

A matter of even greater concern to India was the possible attitude of the new authority in Pakistan towards India. Unfortunately, the relations of India and Pakistan, ever since partition, have not been friendly, and the attitude of successive governments in Pakistan has been to encourage feelings against India. Even threats of war have been uttered. This attitude has been further encouraged by military help received from other countries. Nevertheless, attempts continued to be made to reach a solution of the problems which estranged these two countries. It will be remembered that less than a month before the first *coup d'etat* in Pakistan, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Delhi and held discussions with the Prime Minister of India. As a result of these discussions, agreements were arrived at in regard to some border problems. These agreements related to minor matters. But even a small step in the right direction was helpful.

On the assumption of power by President Iskander Mirza and, later, by General Ayub Khan, the question arose whether this slight improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations would continue and be improved upon, or a reverse process would set in, leading perhaps to greater tension. After the first change, some vaguely conciliatory statements were made on behalf of Pakistan. We welcomed them. When General Ayub Khan declared himself as President, one of his earliest utterances was of a completely different nature and referred to the adoption of extreme measures, and even war, with India,

in order to have a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir question. Subsequently, President Ayub Khan spoke in a somewhat different vein and emphasised the necessity for amicable and peaceful settlements of disputes between India and Pakistan.

In these circumstances and in the nature of things where a country is under a military regime, there can be no certainty of what future developments might be. We can hope for the best, but we have to be prepared for any possible emergency that might arise. There is no adequate reason for our Government or our people to take a tragic view of the situation. At the same time, there is equally no reason for a complacent attitude.

We have in the past repeatedly expressed our concern at foreign military aid being given to Pakistan. This becomes of added significance in the new context that has arisen in Pakistan, and it may encourage still further aggressive tendencies there.

There has been a recrudescence of border incidents and of cases of ill-treatment and harassment of Indian nationals at the border check posts. I am placing on the Table of the House a statement of border incidents that have taken place between the 11th September, 1958, the date on which the Joint Communique was issued after the meeting of the two Prime Ministers, and the 15th November, 1958. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63.] An analysis of these incidents will indicate that, during the last five weeks or so, since the abrogation of the Constitution on the 7th October in Pakistan, there have been thirteen incidents on the India-East Pakistan border, and three incidents on the India-West Pakistan border. During the four weeks previous to the 7th October, there were seven such incidents on the India-East Pakistan border and one on the India-West Pakistan border. Minor incidents such as those of cattle lifting or petty thefts have not been included in this list. A serious aspect is the number of cases of kidnapping. Sometimes the

persons kidnapped are returned a few days later. Whenever such an incident occurs, immediate action is taken by the State Government concerned, as also by the Central Government, and the appropriate authorities on the Pakistan side are approached. The matter is pursued and, in fact, we are now dealing with several such incidents according to the procedures laid down for the purpose. Apart from individual protests, we have addressed a separate communication through the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi, expressing the Government of India's serious concern at the frequency of recent border incidents and the many cases of harassment and ill-treatment of Indian nationals at the border check-posts. A recent case has been particularly deplorable. A member of the staff of the Assistant High Commission in Rajshahi and his wife were brutally treated at the Customs check-posts at Darsana railway station. We do not know if this kind of misbehaviour and the increasing number of border incidents are a reflection of some new policy of the Pakistan Government or are due to a weakening of the authority of that Government at the borders. In any event, the least we can expect is that adequate punishment should be given to those who are guilty. We have just received information that the Government of East Pakistan have informed our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca that they have ordered disciplinary action to be taken against the East Pakistan Jamadar concerned in the incident at Darsana railway station.

I do not wish to say much more on this occasion. We shall watch the situation carefully and, whenever necessity arises, place any new information before the House. We shall continue to follow our policy of a friendly approach to our neighbours and at the same time of firmness in defending our rights. I would like to repeat that we wish well to the people of Pakistan and our desire is to develop good neighbourly relations with them.

12-15 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) May I make a humble submission in regard to the statement that was just now made?

Mr. Speaker: No submission now. That is not usual. When once a statement is made, no further discussion can take place. If they want a discussion or anything like that, they may move me for a discussion. I will consider that.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Can you give any indication as to when this matter will come up for discussion? My request the other day was that a day be set aside for discussion on the subject.

Mr. Speaker: Two things were suggested either it may be taken up on the debate on external affairs, or if hon. Members want a separate discussion, they may move in the matter.

Shri S. A. Dange: I want a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Member will write to me.

The hon. Member wants to know if the Government, of its own accord, will try to place this matter for discussion before the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should imagine that it might be advisable to have a day for discussion on foreign affairs. This matter may be specially taken up then, because the session is a short one. I am prepared, if the House so desires, not to have a general discussion on foreign affairs but only on this but I think it would be better to see this in the wider context perhaps.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will fix a day for discussion of foreign affairs. This may be given a prominent place there.

Shri S. A. Dange: May I suggest it is such a wide field that this be given a second place there?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes) May I suggest that as the Consultative Committee on foreign affairs is meeting on Monday, this matter may be thrashed out there and a decision taken?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur) The House should be given an opportunity not the Committee.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat) We should have a separate discussion on this, not tack it on to general discussion on foreign affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Then I suggest there will be a general discussion on foreign affairs as usual in this session also. Hon. Members in the Opposition will table a motion for discussion of this matter. I will consider that so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are prepared to give as much time as possible for discussion of this matter, but this is a short session, and it may not be very easy to find time repeatedly for discussions. That is why I suggested that it might be taken up at the same time as the other, but if it is desired that this matter may be taken up by itself.

Mr. Speaker: We may have 2½ hours any evening, 3 to 5.30.

Shri Goray (Poona) We can sit on one of the Saturdays.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun). Can we think of a proposal of having a discussion in camera? After all, this is an important matter. I think the House should sit in camera.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one topic to another.

Shri Tyagi: It is practical.

Mr. Speaker: First of all, let us have a separate discussion for this apart from the external affairs debate.

We can find 2½ hours for this separately

Several Hon Members: No, no One day

Shri Goray: Let us have one Saturday for this

Mr. Speaker: Very well I will consult the Leader of the House later. We can fix up this matter. But, the major portion of the debate may be devoted to this and incidentally the general affairs in the world may also be referred to, we need not make it appear that this is a separate debate. Enough time will be given to all hon Members to discuss this matter.

Shri Vajpayee: Two days may be allotted for general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of allowing some more time. I will try to give some more time. Therefore, the day will be fixed for the external affairs debate, and more than the ordinary time—one day is allotted usually—I will allow two hours or 2½ hours more for this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Will the two things be independent, or one will be dovetailed into the other?—because I feel that when there is a debate on international or foreign affairs, this thing cannot be dovetailed into that, because there are so many things to be spoken on this particular aspect, and the statement that was placed before the House was only a torso of a statement rather than a complete picture of the entire incident or situation. Therefore, there should be an independent debate on this.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members need not dovetail one into the other. Whoever does not want, need not do so.

12.18 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi on the 19th November, 1958, namely

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Vmayak Rao K. Koratkar, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Shri Chandramani Lal Choudhry, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri K. R. Sambandam, Shri M. Ayyakkannu, Shri N. K. Pangarkar, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri M. G. Ukey, Shri Abdul Latif, Shri Pulin Behari Banerji, Shri Bhagwan Dm Misra, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shrimati Krishna Mehta, Shri S. Hansda, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri G. D. Somani, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Shri Shradhdhakar Supakar, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Premji R. Assar, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

[Mr Speaker]

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee "

Out of five hours allotted to this motion 2 hours 40 minutes now remain

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) I welcome this Bill and shall try to make certain observations on it

An advisory board was constituted to amend the Electricity Act of 1910. It was constituted in 1953 and it submitted its report in December 1954. At long last in November 1958 the Government comes forward with this piece of legislation. I do not know what explanation the Government will give for this kind of red-tapism and this delay in bringing forward this amending legislation.

Secondly the advisory board have consulted the various State Governments and various private companies in connection with this amending Bill. But we have been completely kept in the dark regarding the views of the State Governments and the private concerns. I think the House should have been enlightened as to these various views.

The board has further suggested that the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 should be substantially amended. This is a very important point, especially from the consumers' point of view and I hope Government will very soon take steps to bring forward a suitable legislation to amend the Electricity Supply Act of 1948.

So far as the future of electricity in this country is concerned, we find that the hydro-electric potential has been estimated at 35 million k.w. if we tap all the river resources of this country. Side by side, we have our 40,000 million tons of known coal

reserves, especially of the non-coking and steam variety, and with the large lignite deposits in Madras and in Rajasthan, the electric potential from these coal-charged thermal furnaces or thermal stations would be colossal.

Especially, in those areas which are remote from the coal-fields, or in those areas where there is no potentiality for hydro-electric development or where further hydro-electric development is not possible, the programme is to have atomic power stations. Even though at the initial stage, it would be expensive to install an atomic power house, yet in the long run, the cost of atomic fuel like thorium or uranium is definitely less and makes the enterprise economical. If we take all these facts together, we find that there is a great possibility for our electricity expansion programme. With the rapidly expanding industrialisation and the elaborate electricity expansion programme both in the rural and in the urban sectors, I feel that a comprehensive and fool-proof Electricity Supply Act should be passed by this House though it is belated. It is better late than never.

Now coming to the merits of this Bill, I find that this Bill envisages that the minimum number of persons entitled to get free connection from the mains at the cost of the licensee should be two as against six in the original Act. I think every person should get the benefit of having extension of electric connection in his premises at the cost of the licensee, especially when 15 per cent of the cost of distribution has been guaranteed by the consumer under this Bill as gross revenue. So, instead of the number being restricted to two, it should be extended to all persons, so that everybody who applies for connection should get the benefit.

Regarding the statutory rights and privileges of the consumers, I would say that as envisaged in this legislation, these rights and privileges are not adequate. It is high time that

we pass a legislation laying down how much the consumer has to pay for the electricity consumed by him for industrial and domestic purposes. In the absence of such a legislation, the various licensees including the State Electricity Departments, the private firms and the Electricity Boards in the various States have been charging rates according to their sweet will and almost arbitrarily, because they are the monopolists in the field, and since the standard of living of the people is rising, they will have to take electrical energy from those sources

In this connection I should like to quote some instances in this House. I am reminded of the saying 'Nearest to church is the farthest from heaven'. Even though 1,23,000 k.w. of electricity is being generated at Hirakud, almost next door to Sambalpur for which the Sambalpur people had to undergo colossal sacrifices, the consumers there have to pay As 8 and odd for a unit of electricity consumed by them for domestic purposes. I think that is the highest rate prevalent in this country. Even though the standard of living is the lowest in Orissa and even though the per capita income and the paying capacity are the lowest in Orissa, still they have to pay the highest charges for electricity.

Similarly in Berhampur town the electricity company had been buying bulk electricity at the rate of As 2½ and supplying the same electricity at the rate of As 6½ per unit to the consumers. It is high time that Government seriously thought of nationalising this industry so as to eliminate all the middlemen who are making colossal profits at the cost of the consumers. And there must be a reasonable ratio between the rate at which the licensee purchases the bulk supply and the rate at which he supplies the same electricity to the consumers. At least this must be safeguarded by a piece of legislation until we take up the question of the total nationalisation of the electricity industry in this country. Coming to the Statement of

Objects and Reasons, I find that Government have, of course appreciated that

'Difficulty is often experienced on account of a licensee neglecting to supply energy promptly to essential services'

If the licensee is the State Electricity Department and fails in its duties, I do not know what remedy has been suggested by this legislation. In this connection, I would like to point out one instance namely the instance of the Bhawanipatna municipality, the municipal town to which I belong. Though the municipality has applied for extension of the electric connection to a few lamp posts in certain of the streets and have already paid in full since the last two years for all the lamp posts and all other gadgets, still, up till now, no action has been taken to supply electricity to the municipality for the essential services.

Then I feel that arming the electricity inspectors with the powers of a civil court is not a very judicious and equitable decision on the part of Government, because these inspectors are mostly technical people, and they do not have a judicial background or a judicial training. So, there is the fear of abuse of the civil court powers by the electricity inspectors.

Coming to the electrical development possibilities in my State, I would like to submit before this House that the Orissa Government has recommended to the Central Government to include the Bhimkurd Power Project in the Third Five Year Plan. This project is capable of generating electricity to the tune of 3.86 lakh k.w. by regulating the flow of the Baitarani river. The Central Government should seriously consider including this Project at least in the Third Five Year Plan.

Experience has shown that a hydro-electric power system is able to take the maximum load if it has a thermal base first. By utilising the waste gas of the Rourkela Steel Plant, thermal

[Shri P. K. Deo]

power to the tune of 50,000 k.w. could be generated. Government should take up the question of generation of thermal power in Rourkela. I would also request that the Machkund 132 k.w. transmission line should be extended from Rayagadda to Kesinga to join the Hirakud power line to form a grid.

Lastly, I beg to submit that for a big and national enterprise like electric supply, it is most essential—and it is the crying need of the day—that the electricity undertakings should be nationalised and middlemen eliminated. Then only the consumers' interests will be safeguarded.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: May I have an idea of the number of hon Members who wish to participate in the debate?—I find about 14 hon Members wish to speak. Let them be brief. Whoever is on the Joint Committee need not stand up to speak.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi) I am one of those who is rather surprised that the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 had not been amended earlier or replaced by a comprehensive enactment by this time. In 1910, there were on the whole half a dozen hydro-electric power schemes and a dozen thermal diesel power stations generating a capacity of 31 megawatts of power.

When the Indian Electricity Bill was introduced in 1910, most of this power—subject to correction—was promoted, financed and operated by private licensees. The position even in 1948 was that 75 per cent of the power was operated by private interests. Today 58.3 per cent of the power is operated by the public sector. Now the generating capacity in India is about 2,886 megawatts.

Hon. Members have pointed out that the amending Bill has not provided

any provision for nationalising this public utility service. When the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 was passed, this question was very hotly debated and then a decision was taken that there was no need for nationalisation, because the public sector would come to occupy, by and by, a predominant position in power generation in the whole of India. If the public sector could effectively and economically generate power to meet the demand of the consumers, I do not see any reason why at this stage we should bring in the question of nationalisation and create confusion in the country.

The amending Bill is rather disappointing, because the provisions contemplated there are rather of a minor nature. I would briefly go over the four major provisions that have been envisaged in the Bill. First of all, the consumers are supposed to be given some amenities. There are certain rights and privileges enjoyed by the consumers who are being supplied by private licensees. The amending Bill contemplates that the same rights and privileges will be extended to consumers who are being supplied by State Governments. This is a minor provision because, even though there is no statutory obligation, the consumers today are being provided all amenities by the State Governments. So this amending provision is a minor amendment.

There is also an amending clause which gives rights to the tenants in the matter of right to sign contracts and thus to protect them from any possible harassment by the owners. Probably there are many cases where tenants are being harassed by owners. So this is a welcome clause, but as my hon friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha, has pointed out, even this needs amendment to make it fool-proof.

The next amendment envisaged is to make extension of electricity possible and easy. As the hon. Minister pointed out, hitherto 6 people had to

apply to get an extension. Now the number has been reduced to two. Then a clause has been incorporated to the effect that 15 per cent of the distribution cost should be borne as the minimum demand. It was pointed out by many Members of the House that there is no need for this. The demand for power is very great today and extension could be made economical and paying, proposition, without asking for '15 per cent' demand. I am sure the Joint Committee will take this into consideration and see that this '15 per cent' provision is taken out and extension made possible as rapidly to the benefit of possible consumers.

Most of the amendments concentrate on control over the operation and activities of licensees. This has been done because now there has been rapid expansion of generating capacity there is need to co-ordinate generating systems. There is need for the operation of the grid system. There is also need to rationalise the production and consumption of power in the country. The amending provisions have been very elaborate on this issue. There will be cases where Government will have to acquire the systems because it is desirable for them to operate the grids. Probably the generating systems under licences are obsolete and the generating cost may be prohibitive, in such cases, there is necessity to acquire those concerns or limit their periods. The amending laws have been very elaborate on this issue and it is a welcome feature.

Then again elaborate inspection of the electrical systems has been provided for. This is also a welcome amendment in the Bill.

But I am disappointed in the amendments in the Bill because there are many major issues involved in distribution and also in the relationship between the supplier and consumer which have not been taken into account in this Bill.

First, I would say the prime obligation of the public utility system is to

ensure reliability and continuity of service. If they fail to discharge this obligation, some kind of a penalty must be there because now all the generating power systems are going to be a monopoly.

There are certain advantages of monopolies but there are also many disadvantages of monopoly operation. The disadvantage of a monopoly is that the monopolist can refuse to abide by his obligations and duties to the consumer. There are no provisions in the amending Bill to force the supplier to abide by his obligations and duties.

I would refer to a case specifically of my own town, Coimbatore. Coimbatore has been in the last five or six years short of electric power. We have faced cuts to the tune of 75% extending to three to four months in the year. We have approached the Chief Electrical Engineer and who is also the Chairman of the Electricity Board and represented to him on behalf of the Millowners' Association of Coimbatore that there has been a recurring shortage of power in Coimbatore, not only affecting production but also throwing several people out of employment. An excuse has always been given to us that this is only a temporary feature and it would not be there in the coming year. For the last four or five years we have faced this power cut and I for one would think that if power generation and distribution have not been under Government as a monopoly and if a private licensee has been operating this public utility service, I am sure the Government would have come to the rescue of the industry and would have said "Something must be done. You must pay some kind of a compensation to the mills that are idle because you have not been able to fulfil your obligation." Not only that the mills cannot afford to keep idle and there are labour laws making it obligatory on the part of the mills to pay wages for the days on which they do not work. So, the mills have gone in and purchased small generating sets

[Shri P R Ramakrishnan]

of 300, 400 or 500 KW which are uneconomical for continuous operation because the operating cost is prohibitive. In Coimbatore City alone we have spent more than Rs 2 crores on small uneconomic diesel sets. I would call this a national waste because these generating sets are idle as they cannot be operated economically and because of the adamancy of the monopolist—the Government—Rs 2 crores of national money has been wasted in this manner. Had there been a clause making it obligatory on the part of the supplier to pay at least a certain amount of compensation, this occurrence would not have taken place. I am sure there are similar cases in other parts of India where such a contingency has arisen.

There is also another point which has been bothering me and which I would like to bring to the attention of the hon'ble House. Here there are two parties involved. One is the supplier and the other is the consumer. The supplier sells electrical energy to the consumer. The consumer is the buyer. The buyer has absolutely no representation to represent his grievance in any State-owned body. As the hon'ble House is aware, State Electricity Boards are ridden with officialdom and bureaucratic way of thinking and if proper representation is given for the consumer in the electricity boards and also on the Central Advisory Board, I am sure that some light will be thrown on the difficulties that the consumers are at present experiencing and many of the things could be rectified. I urge upon the Joint Committee to go into this matter thoroughly and make a wise decision about the representation of consumer interests on the State Electricity Boards and also the Central Advisory Board.

There is another question that is rather important, probably not at this stage of development in the country but at a later stage of development. When the country becomes fully industrialised or when industries are

to be put up, power is a prime factor. So, if any State Government takes it into its head that it would be in the interest of the State to attract an industry by cutting down power rates to that industry, it is quite possible that that industry would move into that part of the State even though there may be locational advantages in putting the industry somewhere else. My fear is that there will be imbalance in the industrial set up of the country and there is no provision in this Bill which could prevent that kind of a contingency arising. I would urge upon the Joint Committee and also on the Government to make some provision that there would not be undercutting of rates just to attract industries to a particular part of the country.

I am also worried that in case some State Government reduces or enhances the rates of electrical energy for the same type of industry in different parts of India, specially when those industries consume a large amount of power, they may be placing difficulties for these industries in the way of competing with each other. That contingency has never been contemplated in the amending Bill and I wish the Joint Committee would go into this question thoroughly and see that some provision is made so that there would not be undercutting of rates.

Some hon Members have said that the cost of generation of power is considerably low and the rates that are being charged to the consumers are rather exorbitant. Some hon Member has referred to the countries where generation of power is very low and where the supply has been given for the production of electro-chemical industries at a very considerably low rate. The production and distribution of power at cost rates depend upon the supply one is able to take. There are several industries where in the cost of production of the final product the cost of power means very little. Those industries, even if higher rates

are charged, will not be put at a disadvantage. There are certain industries where in the final product the cost of power forms a major portion. In those industries it is necessary and I think it would be obligatory on the part of the supplier to give it at an economical rate specially taking into account the rates that are prevailing all over the world to see that they produce the product at a reasonable cost so that it could be given to the consumer or made available in the country at a reasonable cost. No provision has been made for this kind of contingencies that may arise at a later stage in the development and the industrialisation of the country.

I would also like to urge upon the Government and the Joint Committee to see that cheaper power should be made available to small industries because small industries do not consume much power and they may not be in a position to pay the rates that are being charged for the same kind of industry set up on large scale. Small industries take low voltage power and probably costs of distribution are high, but still if some preference is shown to small scale industries I am sure they will greatly benefit by these concessions.

I would urge upon the Joint Committee to consider these points and go into the various clauses carefully and suitably modify the clauses that do not suit the conditions that are existing today. After all when a Bill is made it is made not for providing—and enabling the administration to carry on and for what has happened but also for what will happen in future?

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East). Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill has not come a day too early. As a matter of fact, I would have expected this Bill or a much better Bill, I should say, to come much earlier in order to amend the Electricity Act of 1910.

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The parent Act was passed as early as 1910 when we had very few electrical plants. I believe the hon. Minister has the figures. We had only 10; and now we have 451. But, apart from the diversity and the number of plants, the most important difference is that at that time the Act was conceived in quite a different spirit. It was conceived for a backward country which was to be exploited by an Imperialist power. Therefore, all the stress in the Act, or practically the whole stress in the Act was for the interest of the industry which, at that time, was largely in British hands. Also, due to that stress being too much emphasised, the interest of the consumer was neglected and the interest of the worker was not even thought of.

Today we proceed to enact this Bill in quite a different context. There is our great Plan for industrialisation; and, for the purpose of industrialisation, development of electricity is essential. If we can ensure an adequate supply of cheap electric power, we will certainly help forward our industrial progress to a considerable extent.

Secondly, electricity will play an increasingly important part in our transport also. A large part of our railway system in the industrial areas of the east of this country is being electrified, and, if we can do it with success, we will have a considerable advantage in our transport and our transport will be considerably speeded up.

Then, what is most important is that we profess to have an entirely different outlook today. We do not profess, today, to enact legislation for the purpose of securing profits for a group of exploiters; but, we purport at least to enact legislation in order to create an advanced Welfare State and, in particular, to see that the consumer and the worker get a square deal.

From this aspect of the matter, the Bill has been frankly disappointing. If after all this time a Bill has been

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

brought forward one would expect that the consumer and particularly the small consumer will be taken good care of. Secondly, one would expect that the electric worker who is helping to produce the electricity would be guaranteed some kind of square deal. Nothing of that kind has come.

Let us look at the worker's case. There are many electrical plants; many of them are working at considerable profit. The electrical industry, by its nature, in the larger areas of the country, in the more populated areas of the country has a guaranteed profit because it enjoys a monopoly. No competitor comes to oust it from its business and take away its consumers. Therefore, it practically dictates its own terms and regulates its own profits in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Sixth Schedule to the Electricity Supply Act of 1948. The extent of the profits have not diminished to any considerable degree. On this ground, the electricity industry in larger areas, in the more populated areas, in any event, has a very sound position. That position, unfortunately, is enjoyed in many cases by foreign undertakings who make profit at the expense of the people of our country and, naturally, export a sizable part abroad.

Apart from the necessity of checking this export of profits, the most important part is to give our consumers some advantage out of it. Instead of giving that advantage, we are allowing certain trends to develop which are most alarming.

In my city of Calcutta where a foreign undertaking works we have allowed them to buy electricity in bulk from the Damodar Valley Project at a fantastically low price and then to transmit it to the consumers in Calcutta at a considerably higher price. In this process, great advantage is reaped and in spite of the restrictions of the Sixth Schedule to the Electricity Act, considerable profit is

being made by the undertaking concerned.

A previous speaker, Maharaja P. K. Deo, has given a similar instance about the Hirakud supply that is being brought in bulk at a very low price and being sold to consumers at considerably higher prices. Why should these things happen? Something must be done to check it; and, if nothing can be done to check it in the private sector, the case for nationalisation is very strong indeed.

In the case of the Calcutta undertaking, for example, an opportunity had come in 1948 to nationalise that undertaking. It was not availed of on account of some unaccountable reason and a 20 years' lease was granted. This kind of thing must not happen. The first advantage must be taken of nationalising undertakings which are run at a profit and the nationalisation of which is necessary in the interests of the public.

Mr Ramakrishnan has urged against nationalisation. But, I would request the House to consider it from an entirely different point. By nationalisation, we can at least do this that instead of laying undue emphasis on the profit aspect, we can follow policies by which we subsidise those industries which are unable to bear the high price of consumption of electricity. I do not mean that the electrical industry should be allowed to run at a heavy loss, as a nationalised undertaking. The loss, if any, must be commensurate with the gain which will accrue by supplying cheap electricity to the people at large. It is absolutely meaningless to supply electricity at the rate of 7 annas or 8 annas or so a unit. The people of our country cannot afford it. If we want to make them use electricity for running cottage industries or for the purpose of lighting their homes, we have to bring down the prices. By reducing the profits and I think if the undertaking is nationalised and run on a large scale we shall only

have to reduce profits, not to suffer losses. Even if we confer on the people a benefit at the cost of a small loss that is certainly worth undertaking.

13 hrs.

So a relative balance between loss and benefit will have to be struck, if loss does occur, and if loss does not occur there is everything to be said for the purpose of subsidising the small consumer. That is about the consumer aspect. Unfortunately the working class interests have gone even more by default. The worker in the electrical undertaking exerts considerable effort to produce electricity and through his efforts huge profits are made. But so far he is not guaranteed anything out of these profits. He has to fight for every part of his right, for bonus, for increased salaries and it is very necessary, therefore, that we should step in and guarantee the worker the benefit of some proportion of the profits which the electrical undertaking makes. Therefore legislation should be undertaken in the first instance to guarantee part of the profits for the worker whether it be by way of bonus, whether it be by way of increase in wages or whether it be by any other manner, or in all these manners. What I want to emphasise is that some legislation should be introduced by which if an electricity undertaking makes very big profits, as many undertakings do, some part of it must be guaranteed for the benefit of the worker.

Secondly, there must be legislation to subsidise the consumer when such subsidy, will be in the public interest and for that purpose of course we cannot have an undertaking in the private sector, because you cannot ask the private sector to bear losses for the purpose of subsidy. But even when it is in the private sector definite statutory provisions must be made to let the consumer get the benefit of a part of the high profits. Of course, in the Sixth

Schedule there is a provision by which the consumer is to be given a rebate if profits exceed a certain limit. But I have not heard of a single instance where consumers have got a rebate, or are paid back part of their electric bills on account of higher profits.

High profits have been made by many electrical undertakings. Accounting jugglery has been found by which those high profits have been appropriated under one head or the other, under the relevant provision—I think it is the 17th paragraph of the Sixth Schedule. Therefore there must be some more stringent measures to enable the consumer to reap the benefit of higher profits either by way of reduction of his electricity bills or refund, in whatever way it may be. That kind of legislation should be undertaken.

Therefore I support the Bill so far as it goes, because it improves the lot of the consumer to a slight extent, but I would impress upon the hon. Minister the necessity of undertaking a fresh measure as soon as possible to secure and safeguard the rights of the electric worker and the rights of the small consumers. If that is done he will have the thanks of the House and I can assure him he will have the cooperation of this side of the to the fullest extent.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत (हिमाचल)

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जहाँ तक इस एमंडेड बिल का ताल्लुक है, इसमें कितनी ही ऐसी प्राविज्जम है और आज जो मौजूदा हालत है, उस पर इम्प्रूवमेंट है। लेकिन आज एक ग्राम शिकायत इस हाउस में और देश के अन्दर भी मुनने को मिलनी हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ अज्ज करना चाहूँगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को उस ऐंगल में तैयार नहीं किया गया है। इसमें शक नहीं है कि इस बिल के जहाँ तक स्टेटमेंट आफ ग्राम-जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स का ताल्लुक है वे बहुत अच्छे हैं और पांच छ मासों में इस बिल के

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

प्राबिजंस को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि इम्प्लूवमेंट मौजूद है। मसलन इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर्स को जो नए प्रस्ताव दिये गये हैं वे फिलवाका सेफ्टी के वास्ते भी अच्छे हैं और दूसरे लिहाज से भी अच्छे हैं। इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि किसी कदर कंज्यूमर्स को भी रियायत दी गई है इस सेंस में कि जहां पहले इलेक्ट्रिसिटी लेने के वास्ते जहां पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में मौजूद नहीं है कम से कम छ. भादमियों की दरस्वास्त जाना जरूरी था अब छ. के बजाय दो भादमी अगर दरस्वास्त दें तो उनको बिजली मिल सकती है। इसका स्वागत किया जा सकता है। लेकिन फिर भी मुझे यह लाजिक नजर आया कि छ. के बजाय दो भादमी करने से किस तरह से ज्यादा फायदा मुम्किन है। पहले उसको यह जहमत उठानी पड़नी थी कि वह पांच भादमियों को और शामिल करे, अब यह जहमत कुछ हकम हो गई है। यह भी ठीक है कि जो कंडिशन पहले थी, उनको भी किमी कदर नर्म किया गया है लेकिन अब भी जो कंडीशन हैं वह इतनी सख्त हैं कि ग्राम तौर पर भादमी इससे फायदा नहीं उठा सकता।

दूसरी बात जो मैं नहीं समझा वह यह है कि यहां पर कंडीशन लगाई गई है कि १५ परसेंट ग्राफ दी काम्ट उनको भादा करनी पड़े, जो दरस्वास्त देंगे, चाहें वे दो भादमी हो या ज्यादा भादमी हो। यह जो दो भादमी होने की कम से कम शर्त लगाई गई है, यह क्यों लगाई गई है? जहां पर एरिया ग्राफ सप्लाइ है, वहां पर अगर एक भादमी भी दरस्वास्त देना चाहें और वह कंडीशन भी पूरी कर दें जो लगी हुई है जैसा दो बरस तक उसको इलेक्ट्रिसिटी लेनी पड़ेगी वगैरह तो कोई बजह नहीं कि उसको बिजली से महकूम किया जाए। एक भादमी के लिए भी वही रियायत होनी चाहिये जो रियायत कि आप दो भादमी होने पर देते हैं। जिस लाजिक पर आप दो को बिजली देते हैं उसी लाजिक पर एक को

भी बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। जब आप कंडीशनस रिलेक्स नहीं करते हैं, आप सिम्प्लेक्टरी रखते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि आप छ. से दो के बजाय छ. से एक न कर दें। आपकी कंडिशनस एक भादमी उसी तरह से पूरी करता है जिस तरह में दो करते हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आप कोई तरीका निकालें जिससे कि जो १५ परसेंट ग्राफ कास्ट है वह कंज्यूमर के डिम्बे में पड़े। आप जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को बिजली देना चाहते हैं वह अच्छा है और इस एम से कोई मतभेद नहीं रहता। लेकिन जो लोगों का आप फायदा करना चाहते हैं वह फायदा इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। जब आप सभी को बिजली की सुविधा मुहैया करना चाहते हैं तो जो शुरू में दरस्वास्त देता है उसी पर सारा भार डालना कहा तक जायज है? मैंने देखा है कि आपने एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने एक जगह पर तजबीज पेश की थी कि सारे का सारा लवर्च और तरह में वसूल किया जाए और यह जो शर्त है यह हट जाए। अब गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को ज्वायंट कमेटी के पास भेज रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कमेटी इस पर अवश्य विचार करेगी लेकिन वह कमेटी भी डम बार में ज्यादा मददगार माबिन नहीं हो सकती। गवर्नमेंट को ही कोई न कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए ताकि जो बिजली आप घर घर में पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उसमें लोग फायदा उठा सकें।

आपने थोड़ी सी रियायतें कंज्यूमर्स को भी दी हैं और उनके कुछ प्रस्तावों को भी बढ़ाये हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। आपने कंज्यूमर्स को कुछ हकूक लाइसेंसिड के मुताबिक और साथ ही आप गवर्नमेंट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के मुकाबले में तथा दूसरे बोर्ड्स के मुकाबले में दिये हैं। और उनकी वही प्रबलगीनेशंस कर दी हैं। सो फार सो गुड। लेकिन असल तबास इसमें

हुम नहीं होता है। उसका हल इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता कि लाइसेंसिज के खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट एक्शन तो ले लेकिन जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं और जो उनके बोर्ड हैं, उनके खिलाफ कौन एक्शन लेगा। वहा तो उनकी मोनोपोली है, जो चाहेंगे करेंगे, जो नहीं चाहेंगे नहीं करेंगे। हमें मालूम है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसरान हैं और जो अपना टाल्लुक कम्पनीज के साथ रखते हैं वे किस तरह की जायज और नाजायज बातें करवाते हैं। वे किस तरह से मनमानी करते हैं और किस तरह से काम करवाते हैं यह आप से भी छिपा हुआ नहीं है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह चीज मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है या नहीं लेकिन यहा पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि उन को और भी पावर्स दे दी गई हैं। मैं भी एक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कम्पनी का २५ बरस से डायरेक्टर हू। मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह से लोग कम्पनी पर दबाव डालते हैं। अब आप इस बिल की क्लाज १५ में जो नया सेक्शन २२(ए) ओरिजनल एक्ट में बढ़ाने जा रहा रहे हैं और जिस के द्वारा आप नई पावर्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को देने जा रहे हैं उस का एक चीज के बारे में मैं स्वागत करता हू। आप ने लिखा है कि जो लाइफ आफ दी कम्प्युनिटी के लिये जरूरी है उस को प्रेफ़ैस दी जा सकती है। इस की कोई मुखालिफ़त नहीं करता। लेकिन बाकी मामलो में जो प्रफ़ैस दी गई है, उस पर मुझे एतराज है। महुज इसलिए प्रेफ़ैस दी जाय कि वह गवर्नमेंट का काम है, गवर्नमेंट का होटल है या गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों का ठहरने की जगह है, इस बिना पर कि यह गवर्नमेंट का है, कतई नाजायज है। हम ने सारे अडरटेकिंस के बारे में यह एक फंडामेंटल उसूल माना हुआ है कि किसी को कोई रियायत नहीं दी जायगी। रेलवे के बारे में हम ने कहा है कि सिबाय एमरजेंसी के व कोई रियायत नहीं दिखा सकती है। सिर्फ़ एमरजेंसी में ही वे कोई रियायत दे सकती हैं। यहा पर भी अगर एमरजेंसी में कोई रियायत देने की बात हो

तो मैं उस पर एतराज नहीं करूंगा। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है कि जो चीज लाइफ़ आफ दी कम्प्युनिटी के लिये जरूरी है, उस को प्रफ़ैस दी जाय। लेकिन इस को जनरल बना देना और गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह अख्तियार देना कि इस को बहाना बना कर वह जो चाहे कर ले, मैं मूनासिब नहीं समझता हू। इस का मतलब तो दूसरो का गला घोटना हुआ। इस तरह से अनइयू फायदा उठाया जाय और अनइयू हार्डशिप पब्लिक को हो, इस के सोइस इस में मौजूद हैं। यह मूनासिब नहीं है। पब्लिक के साथ इस तरह का डिस-क्रिमिनेशन करना वाजिब नहीं है किसी भी यूटिलिटी कंसर्न में।

मैं मानता हू कि चन्द बातों में यह बिल मुफीद है। लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जिस तरह से थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ इस हाउस के अन्दर आप एक शिपिंग बिल लाये थे और उस पर आप ने एक मिलैकट कमेटी भी बिठाई थी और उस कमेटी को यह अख्तियार दिया था कि वह एम्स एण्ड आबजैक्ट्स को देखते हुए उस बिल पर विचार करे और उन को प्राप्त करने के तरीके सुझाये और उस में तरमीमों भी करे, उसी तरह से इस बिल के बारे में किया जाना चाहिये था। उस कमेटी के जो अख्तियारात थे वे बहुत बड़े थे और उस से कहा गया था कि वह समान जराये अख्तियार करे जहा तक इस बिल के एम्स को पूरा करने का टाल्लुक है। इस बिल के बारे में ऐसा ही किया जाना चाहिये था। इस बिल पर भी आप एक कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं और उस के अधिकार भी काफी बसीह होने चाहिये। उन को यह अधिष्ठा होना चाहिये कि इस के जा एम्स एण्ड आबजैक्ट्स हैं उन को पूरा करने के तरीके बतलाये और तरमीमों करे।

इस बिल के जरिये जो १९१० का बिल है, उस को आप एमेड करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से देश में आप बिजली के बारे में सङ्कलित मुद्दा करना चाहते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा लोगों को पहुँचाना

[बंकिट ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में वह एम और प्राब-
जैक्ट और एगल आफ बिजनेस आफ एप्रोच
में इस बिल में नहीं देखता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ
कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी शिपिंग बिल की बेसिस पर
नये सिरे से इस पर विचार करे और जो
एनैक्टिमेंट की का बैस्ट यूज है उस को बिग
एवाउट करने के लिये क्या कुछ किया जाना
चाहिये यह हमें बताया और तर्जुमी में पेश

। इस में यह भी होना चाहिये कि प्रेफ़ेस
दिया जाय उन चन्द चीजों को जिन के
अन्दर एनैक्टिमेंट की का बैस्ट यूज हो सकता है।
आज बिजली पुराने जमाने की तरह
उन चीजों में नहीं रही है जोकि ग्राम इस्ते-
माल में न आती हो। अब इस को महज चन्द
इन्डस्ट्रियल कमर्सेन्स ही इस्तेमाल नहीं करते।
आज बिजली इनकी ही जरूरी हो गई है
जितना कि पानी और हवा। इसलिए आज
बिजली के मामले में लोगों के हक्क उम बेसिस
पर डिटरमिन किए जाने चाहिये जैसे कि
दूसरी इमानी जरूरियात के लिये। इस
वास्ते मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में एक
एमी दफा होनी चाहिये जिस में यह बतलाया
जाये कि बिजली का बैस्ट यूज क्या है।
मैं समझता हूँ कि मौजूदा जमाने में बिजली
का बैस्ट यूज एप्रोचनर की मदद के लिये
होना चाहिये। दूसरा दरजा मैं चाहता हूँ
कि स्माल और कांटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज को दिया
जाये ताकि देश की अनेम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो
सक। इस को बजट से कि देश
को सब से ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंच रहा
है। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीसरा दरजा बिग
इन्डस्ट्री को, ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम को, दिया
जाय और आखिर में बिजली लाइटिंग,
फैन्स वगैरह के लिये दी जाये। मैं इस बिल
में यह चीज नहीं देखता। हम देखते हैं
कि जिस बिजली को हम किसी जमाने में
दूसरा दरजा देना चाहते थे उस ने आज पहला
दरजा हासिल कर लिया। जब हम ने हीरा-
कुंड, डी० वी० मी० और भाखरा डैम
शुरू किया था तो हमारी यह नीयत थी कि इन

से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी देने का इतिजाम
किया जायेगा। बिजली को दूसरा दरजा
दिया था। लेकिन अब इन तीनों जगह बिजली
को वह जगह मिल गई है जोकि पहले हम को
मफसूद नहीं थी। अब बिजली को बहुत
ज्यादा कौबयत हासिल हो गई है। अब
बिजली बहुत ही जरूरी चीज बन गई है।
लेकिन आप ने भाखरा की बिजली का क्या
इस्तेमाल किया। आप ने वायदा किया था
कि आप भिवानी के इलाक़े में टूटवैल
लागवेंगे और बिजली की मदद में उन का बना
कर वहां पानी का इतिजाम करेगा। लेकिन
आप ने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया। आप का
प्लान था कि भाखरा डैम से जा बिजली पैदा
की जायेगी वह राजस्थान का भी ले जायेगी।
उसी रास्ते में लुहार का इलाका भी पड़ता
है। अगर आप राजस्थान का बिजली देने
और साथ साथ लुहार में भी टूटवैल लगा
कर पानी का इतिजाम कर दें बहुत ज्यादा
पैदावार होनी। हालांकि इन काम के लिये
६५ लाख रुपया मजूर किया गया था किन्तु
आज तक न राजस्थान का बिजली मिली
और न लुहार का इलाका जिस में कि वहां
क लोगों का फायदा पहुंचता। जब भाखरा
डैम की बिजली का किस्सा हुआ तो वड़े
भारी वायदा किये गये थे हमारे तरफ क लोगों
से। एक मिनिस्टर साहब गडगाया पहुंचा।
वहां का पानी का किस्सा बहुत शरमे से आप
के खबरू चला आता था। आज तक उम
इलाक़े को पानी नहीं मिला है। मिनिस्टर
साहब ने वहां जा कर कहा कि तुम परवाह
मत करा। अब यहां बिजली बनेगी उम के
जरिये नहर से भी मस्ता पानी तुम को
दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि
जा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मेन्ज का खर्चा होगा उस
को गवर्नमेंट सबमिटी देगी। लेकिन मुझे
अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, कि वह
सकंद झूठ निकला। आप देखें कि इस इलाके
में एक गरीब आदमी को न पानी मिलता है
और न बिजली मिलती है। तो मैं पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी के लिये दफा १४ कास्टिड्यूसन एक्ट का क्या इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। पहली फाइव इन्चर प्लान के वक्त हमने सुना था कि जब बैकिंग फाइव इन्चर प्लान आयीगी तो दफा १४ का इस्तेमाल बैकव इलाको के लिये होगा। लेकिन जिस इलाको में अभी तक गवर्नमेंट पानी नहीं दे सकी है उन के साथ इन्साफ करना चाहिये। अगर आप बहा नहरो से पानी नहीं दे सकते तो ट्यूब वेल बना कर बिजली के जरिये पानी देना चाहिये ताकि बहा के लाग भी खुशहाल हो सकें और ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सकें। मुझे यह अर्ज करने में जरा भी तन्मूल नहीं है कि आपने यह नहीं मोचा कि बिजली का बेस्ट यूज क्या होना चाहिये। मेरी नाकिम राय में तो उम्मा बेस्ट यूज यही हो सकता है कि उस का एम्प्लिफर के वास्ते काम में लाया जाये। उम के बाद दूसरा जरूरी यूज यह हो सकता है कि बजली को स्माल और वाटेज इन्स्ट्रूज के लिये दिया जाये और बाद में बिग इन्स्ट्री का देना चाहिये। बिग इन्स्ट्री तो खुद अपना इतिजाम कर लेती है। आप की जा तमाम डी० बी० सी० की बिजली पैदा हो रही है वह बिग इन्स्ट्री ही का ना जा रही है। बिग इन्स्ट्री तो अपना इतिजाम खुद कर लेती है। गवर्नमेंट को तो यह देखना चाहिये कि स्माल इन्स्ट्री का बिजली मिले। हम अम्बर चरखे का बहुत शोर सुनते थे पर अब नहीं सुनते। अगर उस को बिजली से चलाया जाता तो बेरोजगारी का मसला बहुत हद तक दूर हो जाता। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी प्रायॉरिटी स्माल इन्स्ट्री का दी जाये। यह चीज इस सारे बिल में नहीं दिखाई देती।

मैंने स अमेडिग बिल का मुकाबला पुराने एक्ट में किया है। मैं देखता हूँ कि दस या १५ सेक्शन को छोड़ कर बाकी हर एक सेक्शन को आपने अमेड किया है। ऐसा अमेडिग बिल लाने का क्या मतलब जबकि पिछले एक्ट का हर एक सेक्शन अमेड

किया गया हो। इस से तो अच्छा होता कि आप नया बिल लाते जिस में कि कोई नतीजा निकलता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को अच्छा और बामानी होने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस में यह बतलाया जाय कि बिजली का बेस्ट यूज क्या होना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा इस बिल में कंज्यूमर्स की उन तकलीफों को दूर करने के वास्ते भी प्रावधान नहीं है जिन की वजह से उन का लाइमेंसो की तरफ में परेशानी रहती है। इस तरफ भी तवज्जह नहीं दी गई है। इस लिये मैं दो तीन खास चीजों की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहला सवाल जिस की तरफ में खास तौर से सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह सर्वास लाइन का माल है। यह सही है कि इस मामले में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। एक गरीब आदमी के वास्ते में जाव बिगयेदार है अभी भी बिजली लेने में बड़ी क्लेश है। उस में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में बा १५ पर गेट वास्त मांगा जाता है। माल्टेड कमेटी का माचना चाहिये आया गबामंडी के जरिये या किसी और सिस्टम के जरिये इस वासट का काम किया जाये और जितने आदमी उस लाइन से फायदा उठाए उन सब पर यह कास्ट बट सके। ऐसी कोई तजवीज लानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कास्ट कम से कम हो। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि दोनों तरफ मुश्किल है। एक तरफ तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि कंटेक्टर कितने वक्त तक बिजली लेगा और दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि लाइमेंसो ज्यादा फायदा उठा ले। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा माल्युशन निकालना चाहिये कि जिस से यह खर्चा कम से कम हो सके अगर पूरा एलिमिनेट नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरे कंज्यूमर्स को मीटर की वजह से तकलीफ होती है। लाइसेंसी मीटर का

[बंदिश ठाकुर दास भाजंब]

बहुत ज्यादा किराया लेते हैं। कुछ घरवा हूषा कि एक मीटर १६ रुपये का भाता था पर किराये में इससे कई गुना ज्यादा ले लिया जाता है। एक दिक्कत और यह है कि मीटर लाइसेंस का लगता है पर अगर खर्च करने वाले को यह शक हो कि मीटर ठीक न होने की वजह से उसे ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ रहा है तो मीटर की जांच के लिए उसको काफी पैसा देना पड़ता है। कुछ कम्पनियों ने इसके लिए दस रुपये मक़रर कर रखा है कुछ ने तीन रुपये। वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए कोई ऐसा तरीका होना चाहिए कि इन मीटरों का कुछ घरों के बाव चीकिंग हूषा करे और यह देखा जाये कि वे ठीक काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं। आजकल अगर कोई मीटर की जांच के लिए दरखास्त देता है तो उसको काफी रुपया खर्च करना होता है। यह प्राहिबिटिव है।

इसके अलावा जो कंज्यूमर अपना प्राइवेट मीटर लगाना चाहे उसको ऐसा करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। उन लोगों को कम्पनी का मीटर लगाने के लिए कम्पल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। कानूनी हैमियत तो अब भी यह है कि अगर कोई शहस अपना मीटर लगाना चाहे तो वह लगा सकता है, लेकिन वह चीज प्रेक्टिस में नहीं है। इसलिए सिर्फ कानून होना ही काफी नहीं है। इस तरह की प्रेक्टिस भी होनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई चाहे तो अपना मीटर लगा सके।

एक्सपेंसिज आफ दि सर्विस लाइन और मीटरों के अलावा एक बड़ी भारी दिक्कत यह है कि एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की कास्ट उस की जनीरेशन की कास्ट के मुकाबले में बड़ी एम्पाबिटेन्ट है। इस हाउस में आज और कल कुछ फिगरें इस के मतात्तिक दी गई थी जिन से यह पता चलता है कि जनीरेशन की कास्ट तो कुछ भी नहीं होती है। मैं ने दिल्ली की इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था, जिस के जवाब में

बताया गया कि जनीरेशन की कास्ट बिल्कुल इनसिम्मीट्रिकैन्ट है। जहाँ तक मुझे इल्म है, दिल्ली में और बाहरी के मुकाबले में बिजली का खर्चा बहुत कम है। कई जगहों में आठ घाने की यूनिट तक लिया जाता है ब्राम्ट पेमेंट के लिए एक घाना की रियायत दी जाती है। ऐसे भी इसाके हैं, जहाँ एक रुपया, सवा रुपया की यूनिट तक लिया जाता रहा है और हो सकता है कि आज भी लिया जाता हो, सबाल यह है कि इसको कैसे बन्द किया जाय। सब तो यह है कि आज कास्ट आफ जनीरेशन और कास्ट आफ सप्लाई में यानी कनज्यूमर्स को जिस कीमत पर बिजली दी जाती है, उस में इतना तफ़ाक़ुत है कि गवर्नमेंट को इस सारी प्राबलम का प्रोब करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से लोगों को सस्ती बिजली मुहैया की जा सकती है। मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हू कि सस्ती बिजली पैदा करना और सप्लाई करना इतनी बड़ी प्राबलम है कि आप अगर इस प्राबलम को साल्व करें, तो बाकी की प्राबलम्ब साल्व हो जाती है। जब तक यह साल्व नहीं होती, तब तक आप लोगों को किस तरह सस्ती बिजली दे सकेंगे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैं तो नहीं जानता कि इस में कहावत क्या है, क्योंकि मैं कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हू। लेकिन इस में जरूर कोई ऐसा सनेग है, जिन की वजह से गवर्नमेंट इतना ज्यादा चार्ज करने के लिए मजबूर है। गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को कैसे मजबूर कर सकती है, जब कि उस के रेट्स प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के रेट्स से कहीं ज्यादा हैं। हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब में गवर्नमेंट का टूँड प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में लेने का है। मैं इस को बुरा नहीं समझता हू। अगर गवर्नमेंट को कोई चीज अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए, तो वह इलेक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट है और उसे अपने हाथ में ल कर उसे खुद चलाना चाहिए। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि गवर्नमेंट के मुकाबले में प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ

सस्ते तौर पर काम करती हैं, उन के रेड्स गवर्नमेंट से कहीं नीचे हैं और उन की सर्विस ज्यादा एफ़िशिएंट है। सारे कम्पनी में पालिसी तो यह होनी चाहिए कि ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता सब प्राइवेट कम्पनीज को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले ले, बशर्ते कि बिजली सस्ती हो और सर्विस एफ़िशिएंट हो। ये दोनों कम्पनीज बहुत मुश्किल हैं। अगर ये शर्तें पूरी हो जायें, तो फिर यह काम गवर्नमेंट को खुद चलायाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट न तो सस्ती बिजली देती है और न ही उस की सर्विस एफ़िशिएंट है और इस के बावजूद लगातार कानून बनते जा रहे हैं, जिन के जरिये कम्पनीज को अच्छी तरह कंट्रोल किया जा सके, उन को तकलीफ़ दी जा सके और उन को रे रेगुलेशन वगैरह की धमकी दे कर एक खास तरीके से बर्तने पर मजबूर किया जा सके। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह पालिसी ठीक नहीं है।

बिजली बनाने का हमारे देश का पोटेंशियल बहुत बड़ा है, जिस का इस्तेमाल करने पर हमारे देश को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। इस हालत में मुझे अपनी हेल्पलेसनेस और गवर्नमेंट की हेल्पलेसनेस देख कर बड़ा अफ़मोस होता है कि इस पोटेंशियल का पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है। पाटिल साहब ने एक और मौके पर बताया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक दरया है, जिस के जरिये बिजली पैदा कर के मारे हिन्दुस्तान को जा सकती है। यह बात उन की स्पीच में दर्ज है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में लोहे के तीन तीन कारखाने लगाए जा रहे हैं, दूसरे कारखानों का भी कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, तो फिर ऐसे एक्सेसेरीज और इम्प्लीमेंट वगैरह क्यों नहीं नैयार किए जाते, जिन से इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का काम आगे बढ़े, जिन से लोगों को बिजली सस्ती मिल सके। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के मुताबिक जो भी प्राप्ति

हमारे देश में हर सप्ताह हो, उस को बांकायदा हाउस के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए।

जनाब, साइन्स में कहा जाता है कि Heat is convertible into electricity, and electricity is convertible into heat, वाटर भी वहां होता है और वहां साउंड भी निकलती है—एक दूसरे में चेंज हो जाते हैं। उस का एक तरीका तो मैं जानता हूँ। बैकवर्ड एरियज में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के जरिये कूपों से पानी निकाला जा सकता है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, उन के जानिब सब से पहले तबज्जह ली जाय और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के जरिये सब से पहले जमीन से पानी निकाला जाय क्योंकि उस का सब से पहला, सब से जायज और सब से एफ़िशिएंट इस्तेमाल यही है और इसी से बैकवर्ड एरियाज को तरक्की करने का मौका मिलेगा। हम ने कई बार पहले भी कहा है कि काम्प्लिप्शन की दफ़ा १४ पर पूरी तरह अमल नहीं होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि उस को पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठाए जायें। बैकवर्ड एरियज में बिजली पहुंचा कर आप इस दफ़ा के मकसद को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

मेरे कुछ दोस्त दफ़ा ७ और ७ ए में, जो कि कम्पनीज को मुआवजा देने के मुताबिक है, तब्दीली करना चाहते हैं।

13.30 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तरीका १९१० से चला आया है, वह बिल्कुल दुस्त और मुनासिब है और हिन्दुस्तान के मौजूदा हालात में फेयर मार्केट वैल्यू के तरीके के अलावा और कोई तरीका मुनासिब नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस को रखा है। यह मुश्किल नहीं है।

१९४८ के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट में आप ने पांच परसेंट से ज्यादा डिविडेंड देने की

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

समानत की है। रोडनेबल रिटर्न की तारीफ़ इस में मौजूद नहीं है।

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): That stands; that is a separate piece by itself.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव मैं बहुत अर्थ में देख रहा हूँ। मैं भी पच्चीस बरस से ज्यादा अरसे में एक इन्फ़िनिटी कम्पनी का डायरेक्टर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि पाच परसेंट में ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरीके में हम बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा हड़प कर जाते हैं। मुझे कर्मी भी इसका पता नहीं लगा, हालांकि मैं इतने अरसे से इन डिमांडों का ख़याल आया हूँ। यह एक सफ़िनेट मेकपाई है कि पाच परसेंट में ज्यादा डिवाइड नहीं बाँटने दिया जाता है, लेकिन अगर एन्सुअर एग्जीक्यूटिव में कोई खराबी है, तो उस का आप टाई कर दीजिए। आप पाच परसेंट का प्राफ़िट दीजिये और बाकी का इन्फ़ेमान इन्स्ट्री और कन्स्यूमर्स का फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए बाँटिए। यह उम्मीद ठीक है।

आखिर में मैं यह अर्थ समझता हूँ। मरी असल शिकायत यह है कि इस एक्ट में एन्ड एंड आबजेक्ट्स नहीं रखे गए हैं और एंड-वाइजरी बोर्ड को काफी पावर नहीं दी गई है। उस में कन्स्यूमर्स का रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं है, जो कि बहुत जरूरी है। मैं यह भी अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि अब अर्गेंटिंग बिल का जमाना नहीं है, जो कि निम्फ मदी के बाद पेश किये जाते हैं। अब मुकम्मल और नये बिल पेश करने का वक़्त है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को मिनेट कमेटी में री-अरियन्ट कर के वापिस इस हाउस में लाया जाय, ताकि हम को तमन्नी हो कि इस बहुत बड़ी पावर से हिन्दुस्तान की मारी जनता और ख़ामकर बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ की तरक्की के लिए फायदा उठाया जायगा और इस देश को एग्रीकल्चरल

प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ाने के लिए भी उस से मदद ली जायगी।

Shri Vajpayee rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members shall be brief; most of the points have been made.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बूकि यह विधेयक दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त सभा में मँपा जा रहा है, इस लिए इस के सम्बन्ध में जो ब्योरे की बातें हैं, उन से इस समय मैं जाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करूँगा। जहाँ तक उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक सुविधायें देने का सवाल है, यह विधेयक थोड़ी दूर तक स्वागत के योग्य है। लेकिन और भी ऐसी सुविधायें हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन ऐसा माना जाता है कि सरकार अभी बिजली के उत्पादन, उस के समुचित वितरण और उस के मूल्यांकन के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्थिर नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर सकी है और इस लिए समय समय पर टुकड़ों के रूप में विधेयक पेश किये जाते हैं जो उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं करते। इस विवाद में बिजली उद्योग के, जो कि निजी हाथों में हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का भी सवाल उठाया गया है। मुझे भय है कि मैं इस मुद्दा में सहमत नहीं हूँ। अनुभव ऐसा है कि सरकार ने जहाँ जहाँ कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में लिया है जैसे कानपुर में, वहाँ दंग भी बढ़ी है, उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयाँ भी बढ़ी हैं और बिजली का वितरण करने में जैसी तत्परता दिखाई जानी चाहिये उसका भी अभाव रहा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण हमारे राष्ट्र की सभी समस्याओं का सभी लोगों का रामबाण इलाज नहीं है। जहाँ राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यक है वहाँ किया जाय, जहाँ उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, जैसे कि बिजली के सम्बन्ध में, वहाँ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि जिन व्यक्तिगत हाथों में बिजली का

उद्योग है, उन पर नियंत्रण किया जाये, उनका नियोजन हो और हम इस बात को देखें कि वे उपभोक्ताओं को अच्छी से अच्छी सेवा प्रदान करें। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में शासन के हाथ में एक अधिकार भ्राना अनुपयुक्त है, असामयिक है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी और प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भी। वैसे हम जो बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं, नये बांधों के द्वारा, जल योजनाओं के द्वारा, वह सारी बिजली शासन के प्रभुत्व में है, उसका वितरण भी शासन के हाथ में है और मुझे यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस बिजली के वितरण की जो व्यवस्था है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए। बिजली की लाइनें राष्ट्र के जीवन में वही स्थान रखती हैं जो पुरुष के शरीर में रगों का होता है। रगों से खून दौड़ता है और बिजली की तारों से जीवन की गति दौड़ती है। सम्पूर्ण देश में हम बिजली की तारों का जाल फैलायें, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है। लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान जरूरी है कि हम बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसका लाभ उस वर्ग को मिलना चाहिए जो शताब्दियों से दरिद्रता के अन्धकार में पड़ा है। आज भी हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं जहां सूर्य के छिपते ही जीवन की गति बन्द हो जाती है, मौत का अग्रग छा जाता है, मांग कार्यकलाप समाप्त हो जाता है। उन गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने और उन गांवों में रहने वालों को सम्पी दर पर बिजली प्रदान करने की ओर शासन को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, था उतना उमन नहीं दिया है।

मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है और मेरे मित्र श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी ने भी इसका उल्लेख किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में किसान बनने गरीब हैं कि वे घर में बिजली लगवाना तो अलग रहा बिजली से प्राप्त होने वाला पानी भी दर की दृष्टि के कारण ले नहीं सकते हैं। और यह स्थिति सब है जबकि

दर में एक आने की कमी कर दी गई है। शासन ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो सिंचाई की सुविधायें विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध की गई हैं, किसान उनका पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं। इसका अगर सब से बड़ा कोई कारण है तो यह है कि उनके पास ट्यूबवेल का पानी लेने के लिए जितनी धनराशि होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं होती है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बिजली को गांवों की ओर ले जाना को प्राथमिकता दें, गृह उद्योगों को विकसित करने के लिए जिस से बेकारी का निराकरण किया जा सकता है, बिजली का सब के लिए मुलभ होना, सस्ता होना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके साथ ही साथ बिजली की दर धटाने पर भी विचार होना चाहिए। जैसे पांडन ठाकुर दाम भागवत कह रहे थे १२ आने यूनिट, एक रुपया यूनिट के हिमाव से बिजली दी जा रही है। घामीण इस भाव पर बिजली में लाभ उठा नहीं सकते हैं, किसान उसे प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं और परिणाम यह है कि बिजली में जो लाभ हो रहा है वह नगरीय तक ही सीमित रहता है या सीमित है, जहां पहले में ही बिजली उपलब्ध है। नगरीय की बिजली की चमक बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन गांवों के अंधेरे में भी वृद्धि हो रही है। यह समाजवादी समाज के ढांचे का आदर्श नहीं हो सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

मुझे यह देख कर खेद हुआ है कि इस विधेयक में इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। यह विधेयक उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए नहीं है। आपको एक ऐसा समन्वित और विस्तृत विधेयक लाना चाहिए था जिस में इस बात का भी पूरा विचार किया जा सकता।

इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और लोकल बाडीज का जो विभागीकरण किया

[श्री बाजपेयी]

मया है, मैं समझता हूँ वह ठीक है। अगर व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्न से कोई बिजली के कारखाने चलते हैं तो उन्हें सरकार सीधे अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश न करे, उसमें क्षतिपूर्ति की समस्या पैदा होगी, व्यक्तिगत हाथों में पड़े हुए धन को हमें बाहर लाना है और जहाँ पर व्यक्तिगत धन लगा हुआ है, उसको अपने हाथ में लेकर अपने राष्ट्रीय धन को उसमें फंसा दें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई सामयिक नीति नहीं होगी।

इसके साथ ही जहाँ तक बिजली के उपभोक्ताओं का सम्बन्ध है, उनके सम्बन्ध में वह संशोधन किया गया है कि अगर कोई पहले बिजली ले तो जो बिजली लगाने में खर्चा होगा उसके लिए अब छः भ्रादमियों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, केवल दो ही भ्रादमियों की आवश्यकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह दो भ्रादमियों का प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया गया है। जो भी धनराशि जमा की जायेगी वह एक व्यक्ति करा सकता है और उस पर कोई रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस तरह का संशोधन किया जाये जिस से एक ही व्यक्ति अगर चाहे तो बिजली प्राप्त कर सके। १५ फीसदी जो खर्च की बात है उसके लिए जो पहले बिजली लेगा, वह एक प्रकार उसके लिए दंड होगा। होना तो यह चाहिए कि उसे कुछ सुविधा मिले। अब यह होगा कि मूहल्ले के लोग ऐसे होंगे जो यह बात देखते रहे कि पहले कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति बिजली ले और वे देर से ले ताकि उनकी फायदा हो सके और जो दूसरा व्यक्ति है वह दंड का भागी बने। मैं समझता हूँ यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक किरायेदारों का मवाल है जो मंशोधन किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन अनेक राज्यों में ऐसे कानून हैं किरायेदारों और मालिक मकानों के बारे में

कि जो उस संशोधन से जो हफ्ते बिजली में कर रहे हैं, प्रभावहीन हो सकते हैं और किरायेदारों को जो हम सुविधा देना चाहते हैं वह सुविधा उनको न मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि संयुक्त समिति इन सारी बातों पर विचार करेगी।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन बिजली के उत्पादन, उसके वितरण और उसके उचित मूल्यांकन के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करे जिस से ग्रामों में विशेषकर ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए और समाज के उपेक्षित वर्ग के लिए सस्ते दर पर बिजली सुलभ करने का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kosaria): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although the Bill before the House is not a full and comprehensive measure, I thank the hon. Minister for it. Most of the points have been covered and I wish to lay stress on one or two points only.

At present electricity is utilised for production of wealth and not only for lighting the houses. So, I would request the hon. Minister and the Members of the Joint Committee to give preference to the rural areas for encouraging cottage industries, etc. So long we have seen that only urban areas have been given preference and the rural areas have been neglected. Now the time has come when we should give preference to the rural areas. We see intensive activity for the production of electricity in the country, but there is no proper distribution.

Some States have been neglected totally. For instance, Bihar, especially North Bihar, is one such area. Although we have got the DVC there and the Bihar State has to pay a very heavy sum as share in that undertaking, Bihar is deriving very little benefit from that project. No irrigation facilities are given to Bihar from DVC.

Although electricity has been given to Bihar, it is given only to the industrial areas and coal fields. Very few villages have been benefited by this electricity. I have taken the case of North Bihar because there was to be a thermal plant at Barauni, but it is being postponed from year to year and I do not know when that will be set up. So, the economy of the whole of North Bihar is in a very bad condition and no industries can be started. So far as agriculture is concerned, although we have got tubewells, they are likely to remain idle for want of electricity, because the price is so heavy that the poor agriculturists cannot afford it. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take steps to set up the thermal plant at Barauni for the benefit of North Bihar as early as possible.

Para 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"With a view to making it easier for even scattered consumers to obtain the supply of electricity, the minimum number of persons entitled to get the mains extended to their premises at the licensee's cost is being reduced from six to two"

Certainly this is a step in the right direction. But as some other Members have stated why should it be two? Why not one? What is the sanctity in having two persons for the extension of mains? Even if one person wants to take a connection from a main, he should be entitled to do it and the revenue specified as 15 per cent should be distributed amongst other consumers when they take connection from that main. Otherwise it becomes too heavy an amount and nobody will come forward to take connections.

It has been stated that the licensees will give connections at their own cost up to 100 feet for any consumer. I think it is too short a distance. The villages, through which the roads where the electricity poles are fixed,

pass, are at the distance of 300 to 400 feet or even 400 yards. That distance should be covered by the licensee and the consumers should not be compelled to pay anything extra for the lines to be taken to the villages. This aspect of the matter should also be kept in view when we are going to give electricity to the villages.

Then as stated by many hon. Members, the rate of electricity in our place is very high—7 annas to 10 annas. So the benefit of electricity is being derived only by a very few people. It is only the urban people who can pay this rate. When the villagers want to set up small industries or draw water with the help of electricity they find that the charges are exorbitant. So, it is almost impossible for the cultivators to get electricity from the mains.

In our place several private companies are given licences for supply of electricity. But they are financially in a very bad position and they are not able to supply electricity even to the urban areas. I am happy that State Boards will be established for the control of these companies. But while forming these boards care should be taken to compose those boards with people who are interested in the welfare of the rural areas. Our experience has been that when people from urban areas are put in these boards they take more care for the urban areas than for the rural areas and so the rural areas are at a disadvantage. So, I request that this aspect of the matter should be kept in view while forming these boards.

श्री हेमराज (कागडा) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, जो विवेक इस समय सदन के सामने पेश है उसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्यो ने .

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
जरा धागे धा जाइये ।

श्री हेमराज : यही ठीक है । धाप कद के छोटे हैं इसलिए बहुत नीचे चले जाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कद बे तो नहीं सुनना, सुनना तो कानो ने है ।

श्री हेमराज : तो मैं यह भ्रज कर रहा था कि यह जो विधेयक पेश है इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि जो सन् १९१० का ऐक्ट है उसमें तरमीम करके बेहतर बना दिया गया है ।

यह ठीक है कि जिस समय सन् १९१० का कानून बनाया गया था उस वक्त बिजली एक लम्बरी की चीज समझी जाती थी । लेकिन समय के प्रवाह में बहुत सारा परिवर्तन हो गया है और आज, जैसा कि पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने कहा है, बिजली जीवन की आवश्यक-कताओं का भ्रग बन गयी है । आज हमारी सरकार की तरफ से उपज को बढ़ाने पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है । और उसके लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि मिर्चाई के लिए बिजली सब से पहले दी जाये । इस बात का बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है और मैं भी इस बात को इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाये । आपकी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली का प्रसार ७६०० के करीब देहातो में हुआ था । आप ने जो दूसरी योजना बनाई है, उस में आपने छठारह हजार गावों का टारगेट रखा है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ५ नमाम देहांत की नादाद तो बहुत ज्यादा है, जिन को कि आप ने खास तौर पर राहत देनी है । उस विधेयक का उद्देश्य आप ने यह बताया है कि उप-भोक्ताओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत और सहूलियत देनी है । इस लिहाज में आप की पानिमी समझ में नहीं आती । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में माछे पाच लाख गाव हैं और अगर दूसरी योजना में आप ने सिर्फ छठारह हजार गावों में बिजली ले जानी है, तब तो पूरी मदी गुजर जायेगी और फिर भी सब गावों में बिजली नहीं पहुँच पायेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस लिहाज में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को एक खास पालामी बनानी होगी कि हम एक खास भ्ररसे

मैं सारे के सारे देहांत को बिजली दे देंगे, ताकि भारतवर्ष में इर्रिगेशन के लिए बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो सकें ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ । हम लोग पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से पानी ले लेते हैं और बे पानी के लिए तरसते रह जाते हैं । इस की वजह यह है कि वे लोग पहाड़ों की चोटियों पर होते हैं और पानी नीचे बह जाता है । उभी क्षेत्र में डैम बनाये जाते हैं और बिजली पैदा की जाती है, लेकिन वहा के लोगो को बिजली मुयस्सर नहीं होती है । अगर उन लोगो को बाटर-लिफ्टिंग के लिए भी बिजली चाहिए, तो भी उन को नहीं मिलनी है । वहा ५ लोग कुर्बानी करते हैं । वहा ५ लोगो को उन के गावों से निकाल दिया जाता है, दरबदर कर दिया जाता है, ताकि मैदान ५ लोगो ५ लिए बिजली और पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाये । लेकिन अगर उन लोगो की तरफ से पानी और बिजली की माँग की जानी है तो कहा जाता है कि यह इकानॉमिक प्रापोजीशन नहीं है । उस में घाटा पडता है वह पानी और बिजली मैदाना में जायेंगे । एक बार मैं ने सवाल किया था कि इर्रिगेशन परपोजिज ५ लिए और बाटज इडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली मँहया करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है तो मुझे बताया गया था कि बिजली के उत्पादन ५ रेट्स बहुत कम हैं । उन ५ म्काबले में जा रेट्स आप उपभोक्ताओं में चार्ज करेते हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं । उन दानों दरो में बहुत फर्क है । मैं समझता हूँ कि दो बाने जरूर होंनी चाहिए । एक तो यह कि आप की जो दरे हैं, वे कम होंनी चाहिए औरवे इस नक्ता-ए-निगाह से कम होंनी चाहिए कि जमीदार इतनी जन्दी इतने ऊँचे रेट भदा नहीं कर सकते हैं । वे दरे इस लिए भी कम होंनी चाहिए कि आप ने देहांत में बाटज इडस्ट्रीज को फैलाना है और उस के लिए भी जमीदार उतना पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में डिफरेंट रेट्स कायम हैं। यह ठीक है कि आप लाइन बरीरहें; खर्च का अन्दाजा करके रेट फिक्स करते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उन बहुत सी पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग में एक रेट लागू करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, जो कि इस वक़्त काम कर रही है। अगर यह मुमकिन नहीं तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उन में फर्क कम से कम हो, ताकि कहीं-कहीं यह न हो कि रेट उत्पादन-दर में दस बीस गुना हो जायें।

मैंने एक दफा पहले भी पॉल्ड का जिक्र किया था। आप उन को बाहर से मगवाने हैं। हमारे यहाँ जगलान काफी हैं और वहाँ से आप को लकड़ी के पॉल्ड मिल सकें हैं लेकिन आप ५: इलैक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट और एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट और फार्गस्ट डिपार्टमेंट में कोई को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। चुनावों हों तो यह है कि पॉल्ड बाहर से आने की वजह से लाइन्स का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा आ जाता है। लाइन का खर्चा बहुत कम हुआ सकता है अगर बाहर से पोल मगवाने के बजाय लकड़ी का पाल देहान में लगाये जायें। मैं प्रवर समिति का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज ११ में आप ने रख दिया है कि टेनाट अपनी बिजली लगवा सकता है। इस मिलमिल में डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में मरुनलिक कानून है। मालिक लगवाना नहीं चाहता और टेनाट लगवाना चाहता है। एक साल ५: बाद उस को बेदखल कर दिया जाता है ता फिर सवाल आता है कि खर्चा कौन भरे। यह बात साफ तौर पर नहीं लिखी गई है। इस बात पर प्रवर समिति विचार कर और बिल में टेनाट का मुताल्लिक भी क्लॉज रख दिया जाना चाहिए।

14 hrs.

आप ने एक बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था की है कि अगर दो आदमी मान जायें, तो उन को

बिजली दे दी जायेगी। अभी तक यह होता रहा है कि अगर पचास आदमी इस बारे में मिल जायें, तो बिजली दी जाती है, वना नहीं। फर्ज कीजिये कि कागडे में होशियारपुर बिजली जा रही है, तो रास्ते के बहुत से गावों को बिजली इस लिए नहीं मिल पायेगी कि उनसे आदमी नहीं मिल पाते हैं। प्रवर समिति में मेरा अनुरोध है कि देहान में बिजली देने के लिए ये जो शर्तें रखी जाती हैं, उन को उड़ा दिया जाये।

कुछ तकलीफें ऐसी हैं, जोकि यहाँ भी होती हैं और गावों के लोगों को खाम तौर पर। उन में से एक यह है कि हमारा मीटर-रीडिंग बहुत गलत सा होता है। यह ठीक है कि आप ने इस्पेक्टर मुकर्रर कर दिए हैं। उन के पास शिकायत होने पर फिर वह रीडिंग होगी। मैं आप को यहाँ की बात सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी की तरफ से जो बिल आते हैं उन में कई तरह की गलतियाँ पाई जाती हैं। एक बार बिल की अदायगी कर दी जाती है, लेकिन अगली बार फिर उसकी मांग की जाती है और रीडिंग गलत लिखी जाती है। मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है कि मेरे पास तीन-तीन नोटिस इस के मुताल्लिक आ चुके हैं हालाँकि मैं स्टेट बैंक में पेमेंट कर चुका हूँ। इस बिल में इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि इस तरह गलत तौर पर बिल न भेजे जाया करे।

जहाँ तक सिक्वोगिटिड का ताल्लुक है, भार्गव जी ने भी उस के मुताल्लिक कहा है। मैं यह अजब करना चाहता हूँ कि हम हीट और लाइट के मीटर लगवाने हैं और उन दोनों के लिए अलग-अलग सिक्वोगिटिड नी जाती हैं। जिस वक़्त हम एक मकान छोड़ देते हैं और दूसरे में जाते हैं तो मीटर वहीं रहता है और सिक्वोगिटिड वापस नहीं होती है। चार-चार साल हो गए हैं, पाच रुपए कारेसपाडेस के ऊपर खर्च किए जा चुके हैं, लेकिन आज

[श्री हेमराज]

तक सिन्क्रोमिटर वापस नहीं हुई। प्रवर समिति को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग मीटर लगवाना चाहें, वे लगवा सकते हैं, ताकि उन्हें इस किस्म की दिक्कत का सामना न करना पड़े।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीटरों की जो कीमत रखी गई है, वह वाकई बहुत प्राहिबिटिव है और जो सिन्क्रोमिटर ली जाती है, वह भी प्राहिबिटिव है और उन को कम किया जाना चाहिए।

एक और बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जिस वक्त बिजली की लाइनें किसी इलाके से गुजरती हैं तो उस इलाके में जो सरकारी इमारतें होती हैं उनके साथ ग्राम जनता की बिल्डिंग्स के मुकाबले में प्रेफ़रेंस ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाता है। सरकारी बिल्डिंग्स को आप बिजली जल्दी दे देते हैं और जो लोगों की बिल्डिंग्स हैं उनको आप नहीं देते। ग्राम भी आप यही करने जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार का जो डिफ़रेंसियेशन है, इस प्रकार का जो ट्रीटमेंट है यह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए और जो चला आ रहा है वह खत्म होना चाहिए।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह लगड़ा बिल है जो मदन के मामले में पेश हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो समिति दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की नियुक्त हुई है उसको भ्रष्टाचार होना चाहिए कि जो भी कमियाँ रह गई हैं, उनको वह पूरा करे। उस समिति के जो भ्रष्टाचार हैं, वे बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये। यदि ऐसा हुआ तभी जो आपका मकसद है, वह पूरा हो सकता है और जो उपभोक्ताओं को आप बिजली की सुविधा प्रदान करना चाहते हैं, वह प्रदान की जा सकती है।

Bill in a very limited way does help to improve the present state of affairs and there is a marked and definite improvement so far as the consumer is concerned. When we offer our criticisms, I think we should remember that the scope and purpose of this Bill is very limited. After all, it deals only with licensing and the licensee—consumer relations. So far as licensing is concerned and the licensee—consumer relations are concerned, I think every Member has spoken and spoken with a pause regarding the improvements which have been effected. There is not the least doubt that the Government appears to have a definite understanding of the difficulties of the consumer and in the light of their practical experience of the difficulties which have been experienced they have certainly brought forward these improvements. Though these amendments and these improvements may look to be small and of a trivial nature, if you take into consideration the practical working and how irritating they become and how difficult it becomes for the consumer to get what ought to be available to him in due course, their importance can be seen. A tenant cannot get connection simply because the landlord is putting all sorts of obstructions. Realising the difficulty, they have given the tenant a right to have direct approach and get connection. Similarly, whatever improvements were necessary so far as the practical difficulties of the consumer are concerned, they have been taken into consideration and we must give the credit which is due to the Government.

As I said, the purpose of this Bill is very limited. When I say this, I do not want to give an impression to the House that I am in any manner satisfied with the governmental policy so far as generation and distribution of electricity is concerned. I have, as a matter of fact, my serious difficulties and my serious differences of opinion,

and I would offer the strongest of criticisms so far as the policy and the larger measures are concerned. But, as I said, at the very outset, because the scope of this Bill is limited, I would now not like to transgress the limit. We cannot discuss here particular projects, this project or that project or this policy or that policy. Even in spite of the limited purpose of this Bill, about licensing and relations between the licensee and the consumer, there are certain matters which definitely have some relevance. If they have no direct relevance, they certainly have an indirect relevance and they have been mentioned. The question was raised regarding the generation and distribution of electricity being taken over by the public sector. It is a matter of national policy. As I said, if we were to confine ourselves only to the matter of licensing and licensee-consumer relations, we cannot say much about it. But we have certain provisions in the Bill which indicate Government's mind regarding the scope of the public sector and also the policy of the Government as to how the public sector is going to expand. If any private undertaking has got to be taken over, there are certain provisions here. If the licence is to be renewed, there is provision that before it is renewed, it would be referred to the State Electricity Board, and the Board will have an opportunity to take over that undertaking. Failing that, the State Government will have the power to take over that undertaking. That is a direction which is indicated by this Bill. That is, the Government definitely has its mind set on the purpose that so far as possible, wherever it is convenient, wherever it is feasible, they should definitely take over electricity generation undertakings. There can certainly be no two opinions about this major fact that the generation and distribution of electricity should be in the public sector. It is such a basic industry that there can be no two opinions. We are, as a matter of fact, expanding the scope of the public sector much be-

yond that. The entire industrialisation and other things depend upon the policy regarding the generation and distribution of electricity, and so I hope the mind of the Government is absolutely clear on this. The only question is whether we should nationalise now and not permit the private sector to come up.

I think the Government feels that they should not follow a policy of the dog in the manger. If they cannot do a particular thing, they would not block the progress and the development of the country. It is only, I think, with that aspect in view that these provisions have been made in this Bill.

We have got a separate Act under which we have a central electricity authority and criticism on policy would be relevant to the provisions of that Act because the national policy would be guided only under that Act by the central electricity authority. As a matter of fact, the responsibilities of the central electricity authority are only policy making, giving directions etc. So the valuable suggestions made by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava would be perfectly justified only if we were discussing that Act.

I was a Member of the Select Committee on the Shipping Bill. We definitely felt that the main Act must give a direction and state not only the objects and reasons but also the policy of the Government in that particular respect. It was a new Act absolutely, a new and comprehensive Act. If shipping is important, I think electricity is no less important, and most certainly we must have a clear enunciation of the policy and I wish my hon. friend the Minister takes note of it. Though it may not be directly concerned with this Act, I think he will be wise to take note of the feelings of this House and of the hon. Members who spoke, the strong feeling that the Government's policy in

[Shri Hariish Chandra Mathur]

matter of administration of electricity is so defective.

Even when we were discussing the draft Second Five Year Plan, I raised a strong discussion and wanted to convince the Planning Minister that something very radical and very progressive must be done regarding the administration of electricity.

We are now committed to industrialisation and more and more production. It needs no argument to prove that the entire future of the country, our entire plans and programmes have nothing in view but one purpose, and that purpose is productivity in the industrial as well as in the agricultural sector. That has a deep relation to the policy which the Government follows in respect of electricity. I hope the hon. Minister will, therefore, take serious note of the feelings and sentiments expressed by the House in this matter.

I will only mention two or three other points which are directly concerned with this Bill. We have State Electricity Boards all over, and this is perhaps considered to be a definite improvement upon the existing state of affairs—asking the departments in the various States to switch over the administration of electricity from departments to these Boards. I think almost all the States, after all sorts of arguments and hesitation, have fallen in line with that policy, and the Boards find a prominent place in this Bill, naturally because now they would be the bodies which will have to be consulted regarding the private sector, expansion etc. I would like to know what the experience of the hon. Minister is about these Boards, because I do not have a very happy experience of these Boards. Reference is to be made to these Boards regarding the new companies coming up and regard-

ing the taking over of the old companies. I do not know whether they can be trusted with these powers, whether they are so constituted and in proper health and mood to discharge their responsibilities. It is my serious apprehension that these Boards, in the very nature of things, have a pronounced commercial outlook. This country is at the present moment in a promotional stage. When we are in a promotional stage in both agriculture and industry, these commercially minded Boards are most unsuited. They cannot venture to take up an enterprise. My hon. friend was anxious that electricity should be made available to the peasant, to the farmer, at a cheap rate, and that extensions should be taken to the rural areas. The State Board would be the last to do it. They only want to have some cheap profit. They would be very happy to give electric connections to a big industrial enterprise so that their share of profit, their share of the money is assured. They would not go and venture into fields where the need is the utmost today. Today the need is utmost, as was very correctly pointed out and as we have wanted all the time to stress and emphasize, in the fields of small-scale industry and lift irrigation. Though the policy of the Government appears to be not to follow a policy of the dog in the manger, not to do what they cannot do, these Boards are acting only as dogs in the manger. They would not do anything themselves, and they would not let anybody do anything. I think Government will have to think very seriously about this matter. For, we are very keen that we must have a regular policy in this matter so that the promotional activities in the promotional stage through which we are passing may be carried on in a planned manner, and the electricity which should go to the peasant and the farmer may go to him. While touring my constituency, I found that there was a very good tract of land, where if there is a little imagination, and a little devotion and a little patience, one would be able to give connections

to about a thousand farmer families who would do lift irrigation, and it would be of such a tremendous advantage to the country in every manner. But the Electricity Boards are not concerned, as a matter of fact, with the agricultural sector. They think that they are a special compartment by themselves, they are a commercial body by themselves, that they are concerned only with having a pronounced commercial outlook and thinking exclusively in a particular way and from a particular angle only. They are not concerned with the other aspects, they cannot think broadly, and they cannot have that broader outlook, the general outlook of the country as a whole, the necessity of the community as a whole. And we also sometimes make it difficult for them to have that broader outlook. We also make it absolutely necessary for them to function in this manner. These State Electricity Boards have to be consulted regarding licencing, the present licences and also the future licences and also acquisition of concerns and so on. I think we shall have to consult them because these provisions are there. We shall have to radically change our policy in regard to the composition of these boards and the directive to these boards from the Central authority which we have here. And these boards have got to function under some other Act.

These boards also come in the way of our having a uniform rate for electricity all over the country. I raised this point also when the Draft Plan was being discussed. It is very necessary that we must have a uniform rate for electricity all over the country. Even the Planning Minister felt that something must be definitely done about it. But it might be extremely difficult to have a uniform rate all over the country. The difficulties are inherent, because the authorities have their own different interests in view. This is not a national undertaking now; it is only a State enterprise; so, the State budgets and the State revenues and other State considerations have their influence. We have introduced a

uniform rate for cement. We have also introduced a uniform rate for iron ore, so that industrialisation may be carried on on an equal footing even in those areas where it is not there at present. But more important than the rate for cement or steel is the rate for electricity. If we can pool our resources at least within one State, the rate for electricity could be brought down.

One need hardly emphasise the importance that power plays. As a matter of fact, we know very well that the industrial revolution of Russia is based entirely on electricity, how electricity is being generated, how it is being distributed, and how it is worked, there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I thought I could carry on upto 2.30 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to accommodate two more Members also.

An. Hon. Member: He may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow, the Minister would reply.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Only five minutes may be given to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already, one hon. Member wants two minutes, and another wants three minutes. And it is already 2.25 P.M.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would not unnecessarily detain the House any longer, because I have already covered the important points and particularly those which are relevant to this particular Bill.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity. I do not know whether I come under the two minutes' category or three minutes' category.

[Shri Dasappa]

My hon. friend has just said that the scope of this Bill is limited, and, therefore, he would not like to go to the other points. Having premised it so beautifully, he also spoke of generation and distribution of power, and said that this Bill would be absolutely ineffective unless more power was generated and power was made available to the entire people in the country. In fact, power and prosperity go together. The prosperity of any State is judged by the amount of per capita power that that State consumes. Therefore, we need not be apologetic when we emphasise this point, that so far as the power schemes are concerned, it would be anti-national for us to cut down the allotment already provided for in the Second Five Year Plan. I can conceive of no progress and no utilisation of the other developments in the country without power.

I have an apprehension that these power schemes are not in the core or hard core of the Plan. I say they must be brought under the core of the Plan. They are as important as iron or steel or any of those other things. Therefore, I plead that these must be included in the core of the Plan. I ask the Minister, if he is not going to succeed in bringing these power schemes under the core of the Plan, what would happen to the future development under the Third Five Year Plan. In the first year or the second year or the third year of the plan, we want to know what the position of power is going to be. I want the hon. Minister to give me a categorical answer on that point.

Shri Hathi: On this Bill?

Shri Dasappa: Whether on this Bill or on any other Bill.

How is he going to meet the enormous power demand in the first few years of the Third Plan, if he does not see to the fulfilment of the Plan that we have already got?

My hon. friend sitting by my side just hinted to me about the Sharavati project. I can only speak from out of my experience and not the experience of others. I should say that the Sharavati Valley project is one of those 'notorious' instances, which brings out the utter futility of economy in the provisions for hydel projects. It is one of the most curious phenomenon that Mysore which was second so far as hydel power was concerned in the whole of the country is going to be eighth or tenth at the end of the Second Plan. The pioneers in electricity are going to be so far lagging behind. After all, as I said, the Sharavati project is a hydel project, and it is a notorious instance because it generates power cheaply; admittedly, that is the cheapest in India; my hon. friend cannot deny that. Secondly, it is a hydel power project. It is not as if you are going to waste or exhaust your coal and generate power; it is hydel power which is a current power, and which is a power which you can generate in perpetuity. Therefore, I would request the Minister to make a slight distinction, so far as hydel power is concerned, it always pays to make use of the power generated by hydro-electricity.

The point that I want to make is this. In the Second Plan, when we are spending more than Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores on the reservoir, on the channel and so on, is it too much to ask for just Rs. 1 crore next year in order to generate as much as 2 lakhs kw of power? I say it is all wrong or false economy to deny this amount.

I would, therefore, suggest, that so far as the hydel projects in the country are concerned—I am not speaking of the Sharavati Valley project only; let my hon. friends not mistake that I am unmindful of the value of hydel projects elsewhere—practically all of them must be allowed to go through. That was one thing that I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister.

I do not want to take any more time of the House.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) I do not think Government are attaching that much importance to electricity which it deserves in the development of the country. For, the Bill that has been brought forward is in my opinion a half-way house

At the present moment, the development of the country depends upon electricity. In spite of the fact that we have sufficient coal, in spite of the fact that we have oil resources and may be able to have petrol in the course of a few years, electricity is going to play a vital role in the development of the country. The problem of unemployment, which has been baffling us for a number of years can be solved only by electricity and not by providing jobs by Government or private corporations to the unemployed.

Mr Deputy-Speaker The hon Member would require more time. He might continue tomorrow

14.31 hrs

DISCUSSION RE CLOSURE OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram) Sir, it was not with any pleasure but with a great deal of pain that I had to give notice of this discussion. I found hundreds and thousands of students loitering in villages and frittering away their time which they could have devoted in the pursuit of learning. Not only that, several trusts and institutions which had awarded scholarships to students of Banaras Hindu University have perhaps stopped their awards or are going to stop them. Many students of the University have gone abroad under foreign scholarships, and there they are also being blamed because of some action which we have taken in Banaras.

It was due to all these things that I wanted to draw the attention of the Government, I also thought that this action of Government was not in the best interest of university education in India.

Here is a paper which I received yesterday, the Education Minister just now told me that he had kindly sent it to me. In it, it is specifically mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor, **Shri V S Jha**, that the 'vast majority of the students in the University have stood steadfastly by their *alma mater* and by the noble traditions of the university life'. If the vast majority of the students have stood by the University and the traditions that had been handed down by the founder of that University and the nation as a whole I do not see any reason why they should be penalised for the action, may be of some students or teachers or of the University authorities or the Ministry. Therefore I thought I should bring it to the notice of Parliament because ultimately we are going to be held responsible for all these occurrences.

I was also told by some of my friends including some persons in the Ministry that the students of Banaras Hindu University are such who not only burnt the effigy of the Vice-Chancellor but also went to his wife and told her 'Now, you should wash off your vermilion'.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur) It is absolutely wrong.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh I checked this up and came to know that it is an absolute lie. Those persons who are interested in ruining that University are propagating such lies (*Inter-ruptions*).

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Impatience judges things wrongly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is another paper also which I received through the courtesy of the Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): 'Kindly', I believe

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here is the resolution of the Executive Council. The entire resolution is published here, and the decision to close the University was taken at the meeting of the Executive Council on 27th and 28th September 1958. This resolution or decision was announced on the 7th October, and in that announcement, **Shri S L Dar, Registrar** says

"In pursuance of the resolution of the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University notified above the University is closed with effect from the 8th October 1958. The date of reopening will be announced later

"All the students residing in the Hostels and Approved Lodges of the University are hereby directed to leave the University immediately but not later than the 11th October 1958, and go to their respective homes"

When it is clearly mentioned—and I believe this was circulated—that the students could leave their hostels and lodges by the 11th October, I do not see any sense in requisitioning the police in the early hours of the 8th October and letting them loose on the students. I deplore it with all my vigour, if there has been any rowdy action on the part of the students. But I doubly deplore the action which was taken by responsible persons in requisitioning the police and sending them to the students. I have also checked this. Some of the students were severely beaten in the tents where they were sleeping

Some Hon. Members. Shame, shame

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Six received severe injuries (in the)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: But can that wrong be avenged here

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I also remember the tradition of that University, though I never had the privilege of being a student of that University, I did remain for some years in that city. It has a very proud tradition and most of the teachers and professors who are there belong to that age. Today they are being dubbed as 'teacher politicians'. Interested persons and authorities say that they have become teacher-politicians, but these people who were at that time officers of the British imperialist Government have today become officer-politicians! This is a shameful action.

Yesterday, I read in a Hindi newspaper the convocation speech of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. Any responsible person occupying that position should go to the students and tell them 'You are not maintaining the traditions of the University. You are not maintaining Indian culture. You should reform yourself'. But what is the sense in going to Baroda and proclaiming from there that the Banaras Hindu University students and teachers are all wrong? This is what he is reported to have said

"इस प्रकार विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों की संख्या लगभग ५००० होनी चाहिए। संख्या बहुत बढ़ जाना से कई लाभ प्राप्त करने हैं और कभी-कभी तो काफी बुराईया पैदा हो जाती हैं जैसा कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में हुआ।"

आग बल कर उन्होंने कहा है —

"बहुत सी बुराइयों की जिम्मेदारी इन अध्यापकों पर भी है जैसा कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के उदाहरण से स्पष्ट है।"

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है

"बहुत से ऐसे शिक्षक भी नियुक्त हो गये हैं जिनसे छात्रों पर यदि शिक्षा दिया जाता तो उन्हें कभी भी इस संकेत में नहीं लिया जाता।"

At that time, these professors—I do not hold any brief for any professor or any officer or anybody in the country—might have been appointed by Malaviyaji or Dr. Radhakrishnan or Acharya Narendra Deva or any other Vice-Chancellor. But at that time the appointing authorities were not under the employ of the British Government. Only such persons can judge the fate of a national University who were at that time associated with some sort of national movement.

I was speaking about the requisitioning of the Police. Police was requisitioned and that also not in 10, 20 or 30 in number but in 500 or 700 in number. The Vice-Chancellor says that the vast majority of students stand by us and still you requisition the Police for getting the lodges and hostels vacated and compelling even girl students to carry their luggage on their backs to the station? Water connection was also cut on the 8th. All these things are deplorable. But assuming that all these things are correct, why are you not opening the University? If you have already taken action against the rowdy element and if you claim that an overwhelming majority of students are interested in the pursuit of knowledge, why have you closed it? You may keep the Police there, you may deal with the rowdy element in any way you like, but do not punish the students who are interested in carrying on their studies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he accuse me of this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not accuse you. I am accusing myself because I am also a party to this. It is a Central University and the Centre Parliament is in some way or the other responsible for the administration of that University and, therefore, in the beginning I said that it is with a great deal of pain that I am moving this motion.

The simple thing that they should have done was to have opened the

University on the 17th and allowed such students as were interested to carry on their studies peacefully. Nobody can say that any student of the Banaras Hindu University was interested in burning a post office, in removing railway lines, in burning the University hostels, in breaking any chair or bench or anything. Nobody can say that they beat any professor or teacher or anybody. The students themselves say that they are propagating against the Vice-Chancellor. They are also saying that they are not allowing him to enter the University. But it is not their usual practice. They started saying this after reading the Report. They could not get the time to read the Report because it was published simultaneously with the Ordinance.

According to clause 5(3) of the University Act, which says:

"The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to appoint a representative who shall have the right to be present and to be heard at such inspection or enquiry",

the right course would have been that the Executive Council must have been taken into confidence for appointing any enquiry committee or the intention of the Visitor to appoint the Committee should have been made known to the Executive Council. But here the peculiar situation is that that was not done. After that the proper course was that the University had the right to send a representative to reply to the charges that might have been levelled against the University. I do not deny the right of the Vice-Chancellor to get himself appointed to represent the case of the University before the Enquiry Committee. I do not dispute that he had no right to get himself appointed. He had an absolute majority in the previous Executive Council and there was not a single

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

desire of his which was not carried out by that Executive Council. But that Executive Council was abrogated and he himself remained.

Before the Mudaliar Committee all sorts of charges had been levelled against everybody. I do not claim that I can say that all charges are vague and are not based on proper scrutiny, but I do not see anything which could show that they had been properly scrutinised. Charges have been levelled against students. In para 37. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just one second if he allows me.

I do not say that what the hon. Member is saying is not relevant or is not important. Everything is relevant. But would it not be better if today hon. Members, who desire to participate in the debate, direct their attention more on the desirability of opening the University or making out a case that the University should be re-opened than to criticise old actions or taking to that atmosphere that existed and then picking out holes? I think that would be more desirable. Hon. Members should rather direct themselves to the question that it is now time that the University should be re-opened than to talk about what the Mudaliar Committee did or what their decisions were. This is only my opinion that I am giving to hon. Members.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I fully appreciate your suggestion and I will try to confine myself to the points closer to this.

As I said in the course of my speech, the students are not habitual offenders. I consulted my colleagues from Banaras also about this. They started propagating against the Vice-Chancellor when they came to know that the Vice-Chancellor was all along sitting with the Committee and the Committee made charges in general of moral tur-

pitude against the students and everybody in Banaras. (laughter.) I mean the Banaras University. Such charges were levelled and you know in a better way than myself as to what has been the tradition of our University. You know that the gurus used to suffer for the cause of their institution. The gurus laid down their lives for protecting the honour of their students. But here is a Kulapati (Vice-Chancellor) who is sitting with the Committee and all sorts of charges are made in his presence.

The Committee in their Report say:

"We have been told by a responsible officer of the Government of India that some offences are committed within and outside the campus involving moral turpitude." Here is a Central Government officer who says this. I want to know who is that Central Government officer and why did he not report this matter to the proper authorities and allowed this to be published. He could as well have reported this to the Vice-Chancellor and had that Vice-Chancellor maintained the tradition of the Indian gurus or kulapatis he could have rusticated those students who were responsible for moral turpitude rather than allow this publicity and issuing of an Ordinance on behalf of the Government of India to close the University and requisitioning of 500 policemen who are still stationed there. I say—and I say with full sense of responsibility—that it is not only against the tradition of India, it is not only against the tradition of University education in India, but it is going to be against our interests and against the interests of the Government, if such nonsensical actions are taken by the Government and their nominees.

Then I come to the other point. Here they have also accused the State Government. They have accused even the President. They have accused the entire region where the University is located. I think nobody was in a position there to understand what the region is like or they might not have

read Indian history because it is that region, where the University is located, and the districts round about that University who have stood by India in 1857 and where the most fierce battles were fought even in 1942 I think our Dr. Shrimali would not have been the Minister if that region had not fought the battle of 1942. (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Where was he then?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not know where he was. You can study him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should not study him.

I would again draw the attention of the hon. Member . . .

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am coming closer to the point.

Students are our national asset. This Parliament would be nowhere, our country would be nowhere if our future generation is not properly trained, if we do not take proper care of the future of our younger generation, if the premier institution of India is closed and if 10,000 students of that institution are allowed to loiter in villages and streets and go throughout the country. Some of them have not got the money to go anywhere. Then, what will be our fate?

Our esteemed Finance Minister gave us yesterday a report about his visit to America to obtain loans, etc. But, if we lose these 10,000 students, what amount of loss will we suffer? It can never be compensated. This will be an example for other Universities. It will create bitterness everywhere.

There are schools and colleges and Universities not to correct good men. They are established to educate persons who have no learning. If you assume that all of them are of the same stature as ourselves or of the Chairman of the Universities Grants

Commission or of the Education Minister, then we can never proceed further. We must proceed on the basis that they are our children and they might commit some errors. If there is any rowdy element I can attack them right and left but I cannot allow them to be deprived of educational facilities. I will go on pressing on Government that they should not be denied educational facilities.

We have seen other Vice-Chancellors also and our present Vice-Chancellor. These officer politicians are creating havoc in the country. Today you can see what a learned galaxy of Vice-Chancellors we have throughout the country. Here in Delhi we have got Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a true educationist, in Agra, Dr. Bhatnagar, a renowned educationist, Shri Ranjan in Allahabad, Dr. Iyer in Lucknow and Prof. Siddhanta in Calcutta. No student dare say anything to Dr. Siddhanta or Dr. Rao or Dr. Mudaliar or Dr. Satin Bose in Shantiniketan and so on. Compared to these people we are having our Vice-Chancellor here. I do not think he passed his Degree examination in one year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not pursue that trend. Let him not say that. That would not be allowed. That is not fair.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept your suggestion, Sir. I say this because the root cause of the trouble, after the Mudaliar Committee report, is the handling of the situation by the Vice-Chancellor. I should not hide all these facts. If I hide these facts, I will be doing injustice not only to University education in India but to the entire nation. Therefore, I do not want to hide anything. I say this because if we are scrupulous in the selection of the personnel for our educational institutions we will be rendering great service to our Five Year Plan and to our nation and to our future generations. This selection was most unfortunate and the insistence on keeping that fellow there is another unhappy thing.

[Dr Ram Subhag Singh]

I do not want to take much time of the House because there are dozens of hon Members who want to participate in the debate. Therefore, I demand that the University should be opened immediately (*Interruptions*)

I enquired from one of the most respectable persons of Banaras and he said that he had to wait at the gate for 20 minutes to see the Vice-Chancellor. That university was a fortress of nationalism, and today it has become a fortress of the Armed Constabulary (*Interruptions*). He also said that students are being maligned. There might be some rowdy element. We do not like any rowdy action to take place there. But, this gentleman said that a person who was arrested there was an agent of the University authority who came there with stones and other things and started shouting. When he was caught by the Police the whole thing was disclosed. In that way students are also blamed. But this does not mean that I want to give protection to any rowdy element whoever he may be.

My first suggestion is that the University should be opened immediately. The second is that the Government should withdraw this indecent and undignified charge of moral turpitude against the students in general. If there is any particular case, remove him, rusticate him and finish his educational career. But stop defaming the Banaras University right and left. It has become the fashion today to talk of student unrest, student indiscipline, etc. If any responsible person goes and stays there for a week or ten days he will be able to mend the situation.

My next suggestion is, withdraw the cases against the students. Some 23 students were arrested, there might be some more. I heard from my friend that some persons are still being implicated. Such cases should

immediately be withdrawn. My next suggestion is: withdraw the charges levelled against the persons of that region. Because, Sir, you have already said that nothing should be said in that way, I would only say that in the best interests of the University and the students I would like that the Vice-Chancellor be replaced—placed for ever (*Interruptions*).

If we do all these things I hope that the University can resuscitate itself and rebuild its old glory and start functioning again as one of the premier institutions, if not the best institution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion regarding the Banaras Hindu University has certainly raised a difficulty for me. The difficulty I am experiencing is this. Twenty-five hon Members joined in giving this notice and now I have got another list of 25. There are two hours left. May I know from the hon Minister how much time he would require?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): At least half an hour.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In the Business Advisory Committee there was a suggestion that Government may bring a motion for this. But they did not agree. So we may sit for an extra hour, we may continue up to six and let those people who want to participate do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if we sit up to six, how many shall we be able to accommodate and what time has to be given to each hon Member?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is a very important matter, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why I ask the hon Members how they are to be accommodated. Who says it is not very important?

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): Sir, you also say that this is a

very important matter and since it is a Central subject and is exercising the minds of the whole country, I suggest that we request the Government to extend the time, and if possible, to allot a whole day for it. You have said that 50 hon Members of the House desire to express their views. I believe the House is here to assist the Government in arriving at a decision. It is an important matter and even a whole day may not be too much. I, therefore, suggest that more time should be given and everybody should be allowed an opportunity to express himself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member has my full sympathy

15 hrs.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Not sympathy, Sir. It is a matter of duty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is this. The rules do not allow a longer time beyond 2½ hours on such discussions. That was the difficulty that was experienced by the Business Advisory Committee. There that point was raised but the Speaker could not extend it or even the Committee could not extend it. That is the maximum that is provided under our rules. If this were taken in any other manner, perhaps a longer time could have been given. So, within this period I would suggest that the Members should not take more than ten minutes. They should try to be brief. I shall try to accommodate as many as possible within that 1½ hours. Half an hour will be taken by the Minister. So, there are 90 minutes and so only nine Members can be accommodated.

Some Hon. Members: Let it be Party-wise.

Shrimati Renu Charavarty (Basirhat): There is a small suggestion. Although you have quoted the rules, in this particular instance, it does seem that a very large number of Members of the House want to participate in

the debate. It is an important debate and if it is possible an amending motion may be moved. The House is surely competent to suggest whether the time should be extended or not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Speaker was of the view that the time could be extended if the House so desires.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was another discussion; he has discretion to extend the time by one hour in Bills and not on these types of discussion. Now, we should begin... (*Inter-ruptions*).

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes): Sir, it is a fact that the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee has already been accepted and approved by this House. The general practice is that the Speaker must adhere to it. The convention is for only 2½ hours. But it is, as Shrimati Renu Charavarty has pointed out, always open to the House to review its own decision. Since there seems to be a very strong feeling ninety minutes should be extended. If hon Members themselves want to impose longer sitting hours, they may sit upto midnight and let everybody have a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might read rule 194, if I have not been clear so far.

"If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion, not exceeding two and a half hours."

An Hon. Member: The House is the master of the rules.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): We are masters of the rules and we can suspend them.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, you will certainly decide the time to be allotted to it. Let it be as you decide. But I am bound to make one request at this stage. This is not a matter of debate only. We are out to find a solution. So, it would be better if before you allow the various speakers, you ask the hon. Minister to tell us the chain of events after we passed the Bill. What happened there and what is the obstacle to open the University to students? Unless he gives us the background, there will be nothing but mutual recriminations. Of course, he can reply at the end. But I would like him to give all the facts. First of all he can tell us how the matter stands and after that he may be allowed to reply at the end. . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I suppose, there are as many as fifty Members who want to take part. If the hon. Members desire that the Minister should give some indication . . .

Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) भागवत जी का मजेश्चम बहुत अच्छा है। इसी के अनुसार काम होना चाहिए।

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Sir, I am in the hands of the House. The affairs of the Banaras Hindu University were fully debated in this House in the last session and this Parliament had passed an Act. It was hoped that the students of the Banaras Hindu University would submit to the decision of the Parliament and the Act passed by this Parliament which expresses the will of the nation. It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the decisions which are taken by this Parliament . . . (Interruptions.) Since the House desired that I should make a statement, I am giving the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House desired that he should make a statement. If it is not wanted, I shall ask him not to proceed. (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Only facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say what he has to say; they should listen first.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): When the Bill was passed it was suggested by several Members, including Shri Asoka Mehta, that in order to explain the position, a small delegation should be sent. What has he done for explaining the position? . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member gets an opportunity he will put that question.

Shri Nath Pal: We requested him to give a factual link and not platitudes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: If the hon. Members would have patience, I am going to place all the facts before this House. Then let them decide about the decision which has been taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The desire is that factual information may be provided in the first instance which would enable the Members to argue their case or build up their case and then the hon. Minister shall have another opportunity to make a reply so as to defend or make his defence of the arguments that are given.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I shall confine myself to facts. The Vice-Chancellor had left for Delhi on the 18th August, 1958 and was not allowed to go back to his house. The students also started picketing the residence of the Pro Vice-Chancellor day and night from the 27th August, 1958 and prevented him from coming out and performing his normal duties for more than three weeks.

On the 2nd September, 1958, the Lok Sabha passed the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 1958. I hope the House would not mind my making an interpretation here and there. It was a strange coincidence, the students started picketing the residence of the Registrar from the same day, 2nd September 1958—when the Bill was passed in this House—and thus immobilised the 2 senior-most University officers, namely the Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar.

A meeting of the Executive Council was proposed to be held in the University Campus on the 6th September 1958. A crowd of about 1,500 students collected at the gate on that date with a view to preventing the entry of the Vice-Chancellor and, as a result, the Executive Council decided to hold its meeting outside the campus. This incident was acclaimed as the first victory in the meeting held by the students later. The second victory was to come later when the Executive Council was not permitted to hold its meeting inside the University campus on the 27th September, 1958, despite the remonstrations by its members with students.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh) I, the word 'victory' in the resolution of the students?

Dr K. L. Shrimall: That was the word used by the students. The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th September 1958. I am relating this even to show to the House how the debates in this House are to some extent had some kind of effect on the students. Curiously enough, on the same date the students cut the main telephone wire outside the University Campus thus isolating the University authorities from the rest of the world for more than 24 hours.

On the 16th September, 1958, the students of the Ayurvedic College forcibly seized the Chief Proctor's car and the University car.

एक वादनीय सदस्य रोडिया को काम करते रहे होंगे ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: as hostages for the ambulance car for the University hospital. This was done while the University authorities had already approached the University Grants Commission for grant for the purpose of ambulance cars. The name plate of the Vice-Chancellor was removed and that of the Chief Proctor was painted with tar.

Sir, the House would remember that there was a demand for calling one Dr. Uduppa who was employed in the Himachal Pradesh Administration. After a great deal of persuasion, the Health Minister and myself were able to send him to Banaras. He was most reluctant but we persuaded him to go to Banaras and he ultimately agreed to join the College in January after his assignment was completed. We had hoped that this would put an end to the trouble. Many members of the Executive Council and many Members of the House assured me that if only Dr. Uduppa would go there, that would put an end to all the trouble, but that was not the end.

An Hon. Member. The Vice-Chancellor must go.

Dr K. L. Shrimall: The Vice-Chancellor will not go.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, it was not heard.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It was not meant to be heard.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We must hear.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am sure hon. Members do not desire that this House should be closed. If it is to remain open, we shall have to listen because that is the business. Whether you like the facts or not, we have to listen. He is to give the facts.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

as according to him are facts and not as other hon Members believe them to be facts. There might be difference of opinion. Let us hear him and afterwards those facts can be criticised. (Interruption) When an interruption comes from one side, naturally there would be a reaction of the same sort. Therefore, if we listen patiently, I suppose there would be nothing wrong.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The hunger striker gave up the strike on the 13th September but the general strike in the Ayurvedic College continued and was called off only on the 22nd September, 1958.

The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 received the President's assent on the 20th September, 1958 and was published in an Extraordinary Gazette on the 2nd September, 1958.

Although the strike in the Ayurvedic College was called off on the 22nd September, 1958, the unruly elements in the University continued the agitation. The fury was now directed towards the findings of the Mudaliar Enquiry Committee and against the person of the present Vice-Chancellor. Meetings were held in the University Campus, wherein it was decided that the Vice-Chancellor should not be permitted to enter the Campus. In accordance with this decision a crowd assembled at the University gate on the 27th September, 1958 when the Executive Council was to hold its meeting in the University Campus. The members of the Executive Council came to the University along with the Vice-Chancellor, who is the Chairman, *ex-officio* of the Council, but on the refusal of the students to permit the Vice-Chancellor's entry, the members of the Council turned back and had to hold the meeting outside the Campus.

The students were meanwhile indulging in a campaign of vilifying the Vice-Chancellor. One Shri Kailash

Nath Tandon, a student of the University and representative of 'Gandhis' a local paper, was beaten by the students on account of the version of the events in the University given by the former to the paper of which he was the representative.

The agitation gained tempo from day to day, and any semblance of order and decorum rapidly disappeared from the University Campus.

An Hon Member: What about the lathi-charge?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am coming to that, the lathi-charge is still to come. The meetings held by the students almost daily were addressed by outsiders, including Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena, Shri Raj Narain Singh and some other persons. The speeches were provocative, and urged the students to carry on the agitation against the Vice-Chancellor. During the period of the strike and other disturbances, the students frequently resorted to pamphleteering against the University authorities. One of the pamphlets issued as if from the students of Ayurvedic College referred to the Vice-Chancellor in the following terms:

"A wooden doll knowing nothing and being horrible has shown total failure in administration. Kick away the devil!"

"A donkey with a lion's skin cannot succeed."

एक माननीय सदस्य यह बहानी बसने बनायी है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: University teachers were threatened with dire consequences if at any stage the University authorities decided to close the University. On an earlier occasion also, they had said that the teachers would be dragged from their residence to the lecture halls to force them to deliver lectures.

On 7th October, 1958 when the student leaders learnt of this decision of the Executive Council, they held a meeting and declared that they would not let the University close down nor would they allow the students to go to their homes and would forcibly compel the Professors and lecturers and the students to attend the classes. In the evening a procession of the students, several thousand strong, marched from the University to 'Moti Jheel' residence of the Treasurer of the Banaras Hindu University (situated in the city outside the University) where the Vice-Chancellor was putting up and demonstrated at his gate and hurled abuses on him and also threatened him. The students also shouted insults to the Education Minister and to the Prime Minister—I would not like to repeat the words which were used against the Prime Minister.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Whose information is this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is authentic information. Thence the mob went to the Bharat Press.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, I asked the hon. Minister to tell me from what source he got the information. He says that it is authentic information. I want to know the source or the authority from where he got this information.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am prepared to substantiate every word that I have said. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I suppose when an hon. Member of a responsible Government makes a statement in the House he has made sure that what he says is correct. At least he believes like that. (Interruption). Order, order. If hon. Members continue to make their comments and making speeches, I shall take care to consider that they have utilised their time and no further opportunity need be given to them for making a further speech.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: A request for the disclosure of the source of any information need not necessarily mean that one does not believe it to be a fact, but if one is helped to know the source one may be able to judge for oneself how far it should be considered reliable or not.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): The hon. Minister said that some statements were made about the Prime Minister. We would like to know who made those remarks about the Prime Minister and the nature of those remarks, because that is likely to affect our attitude very much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have asked the hon. Minister to give factual information as much as he likes to disclose. That he would give. If any further question is asked, we will see later. But it is his choice and his liberty that he might give such information as he believes to be true. So far as Pandit Malaviya's point is concerned, it is perfectly all right. There is no harm in asking the source of information. But it is for the Minister to decide whether he wants to disclose the source or not. Government has got many sources of information and therefore, if he wants he might disclose the source, I cannot press him.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I submit for the Minister's and your consideration also that there is a further difficulty of the facts having been contradicted and diametrically opposed facts having also been circulated. We, sitting here, do not know which is right, etc. We, therefore, wish to know that the hon. Minister's statement and facts are correct and that can only happen if he will take the House into confidence and disclose the sources and let them see that they are unimpeachable.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Uttar Pradesh Government looks after the law and order and I have this information from the Uttar Pradesh Government and from the university. May I proceed with my statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Thence the mob went to Bharat Press where it damaged some property of the press as it was not supporting the students' agitation and shouted abuses. Orders under section 144 Cr P C were immediately issued on the evening of 7th October, 1958, and gatherings of five or more persons, taking out of processions, carrying on of weapons, use of microphones and shouting of inflammatory slogans were prohibited throughout the city and the University, and at about 5 A.M. on the morning of 8th October, 1958, the police entered into the university. A stage had come when serious danger to the life and property of the people in the university and to the general public in the city had arisen, and matters could not be allowed to drift any longer. The main gate of the university was as usual closed by the students who were picketing at the gate and checking entry. The students at the gate resisted the police entry and ultimately the lock had to be broken open and the students dispersed through a mild lathi charge. *(Interruptions)*

An Hon. Member: We have faced much

Some Hon. Members: Mild or severe?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Whether it is mild or severe, the hon. Minister has given the fact. Should every fact given be thrashed out by counter-arguments? Do we proceed like that and would it be possible to have a discussion? I would again appeal to the hon. Members that they should be patient and listen.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The police resorted to this mild lathi charge only when stones were pelted and the several policemen were injured.

An Hon. Member: How many were injured?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The police took possession of all the gates of the university and vulnerable points in the campus. Peaceful boys and girls in the university began to pack off for their homes but some student leaders and teachers tried to organize a procession and the students marched to the gate from the hostels and had to be dispersed through force when they refused to disperse on being asked by the magistrate on duty. Crowds of students also gathered outside the gate of the University at the Lanka crossing and had to be dispersed through a mild lathi charge.

Shri Jagadish Awasthi (Bilhaur): How many were injured?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The majority of the boys peacefully left for their homes, they were given every facility to go safely to the railway station. Arrangements were made by the university to advance money to the needy students for railway fares and concession tickets were arranged through the co-operation of the railway authorities. Now somebody in the House, I think, said that the girl students were put to inconvenience and this is not true. The girl students were taken to the railway station in police vehicles under police escorts. The clothes of the students leaving for their homes were brought back from the washermen in police trucks. Batches of rickshaws were arranged to go to the hostels to facilitate the journey of the students to the railway station. The University returned to normal and a vast majority of the students left the hostels for their homes by the evening of the 9th October, 1958.

Looking into this account, I would submit that the magistrate and the police exercised great restraint and did an admirable job. *(Interruption).*

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because they did not fire!

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: In all, 43 students and one ex-student were arrested during the disturbances. Out of these 35 students belong to the Banaras Hindu University, one to Harish Chandra College, two to the Udai Pratap College and five to D.A.V. College.

This is all that I have to say. I expect that after the debate, you may like to give me a few minutes to reply to some of the points.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. It is this. After Dr. Ram Subhag Singh moved his motion, Dr. Shrimall, the Minister of Education, has moved another motion. That may be treated as a Government motion. We shall have no difficulty in having the time extended for discussing the motion as the motion will now be considered as the Government Motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other motion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When you asked the hon. Minister to give the facts, you asked him to give the facts as to the basis and on what difficulties the Government have been experiencing in opening the university. That was the simple point. You asked also whether the university will be opened immediately, or not. That was all the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I had asked him exactly in terms of what Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has said. The Minister has given facts. Perhaps he meant by those facts to say that these are the difficulties and facts or the things that have happened there. The answer that he makes in the end could perhaps make it more clear.

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has been making a good deal of interruptions. He will be given ten minutes; nobody will be given 11 minutes.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पर हमने बहस की, तो हम इस प्रश्न के साथ गए थे कि

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I intervene? I just want to be helpful. The hon. Minister's statement came up to the 9th October, and has stopped there. The House, as you said, is seized of the question as to how the plans or the difficulties of the hon. Minister now stand and what is proposed to be done. In case the House could be given some indication of that, perhaps it may also save time and some hon. Members may perhaps find lesser need for a further debate, if he could say something which may be satisfactory from the point of view of those Members of the House. In case he wants to do so, perhaps the work of the House will be facilitated.

Shri S. M. Banarjee (Kanpur): How can he monopolize?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The House itself asked that the hon. Minister should give facts. When he has given them, another hon. Member says that he has not come to the latest period, and that he could give something more. That is all. If the hon. Minister wants to say something more, he might say. I would not compel him.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I would only like to add that the executive council has taken this decision under the circumstances which I have related. It was not a happy decision which they took, but the executive council had no other alternative. I am sure that the executive council are concerned about the opening of the university as any hon. Member in this House, but they have said that normal conditions must be restored, and the way in which normal conditions can be restored is that the political leaders should keep their hands off the university. I am quite certain that if the political leaders keep their hands off the university, the university will open in a very short time.

श्री बजरत्न सिंह : श्रीमन्, यह प्राशा कि हम शान्ति से बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में काम कर सकेंगे निराशा में परिवर्तित हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी जो शंकाएं थी, वे इस रूप में हमारे सामने आई कि बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय को सम्भवतः शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के आदेश पर बन्द कर दिया गया और शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि २७ मितम्बर को एग्जैक्टिव कौंसिल ने यह निश्चय किया गया कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द किया जाय। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सम्बन्धित एक्ट में कहीं पर यह व्यवस्था है कि एग्जैक्टिव कौंसिल विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द कर सकती है। एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था है कि यूनिवर्सिटी की एक्जैक्टिव कौंसिल ही उस को बन्द कर सकती है। स्टैच्यूट २०(६) में कहा गया है कि और बातों के साथ

"To perform in relation to academic matters all such duties and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances."

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने से पहले एक्जैक्टिव कौंसिल का सत्र हुआ, उससे कोई राय ली गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उससे कोई राय नहीं ली गई और एग्जैक्टिव कौंसिल को जो अधिकार नहीं है, उसका इस्तेमाल दस हजार विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा को खत्म करके सारे देश में यह भावना फैलाने के लिए किया गया कि वहां पर अशान्ति फैली हुई है। हमें बताया गया है कि वाइस चांसलर महोदय का कहना है कि विद्यार्थियों का बहुमत शान्तिपूर्ण था और वह उन की कार्यवाहियों के पक्ष में था।

दूसरी तरफ यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि ७ अक्तूबर को विद्यार्थियों का जो

जलूस निकला, उसमें नौ दस हजार में से पांच हजार विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया। ऐसी दशा में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह यह दावा किया जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों के बहुमत का यह विचार था कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह सही हो रहा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ इन्ने-गिने व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर, जिन को वाइस चांसलर महोदय अपनी डिस्पोजल पर पड़े फण्ड से खरीद कर रखना चाहते हैं, विद्यार्थियों का बहुत बड़ा बहुमत यह चाहता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को एक अच्छी लाइन पर चलाया जाय और आज जो किया जा रहा है, वह उससे सहमत नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लाठी-चाज होने में पहले और पुलिस की कार्यवाही से पहले क्या कहीं पर यूनिवर्सिटी के किसी भी अधिकारी ने खिलाफ हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की गई। विद्यार्थी कहते हैं कि हमें आफेण्ड किया गया है, हमारे खिलाफ चाज लगाया गया है कि हम दुश्चरित्र हैं, अगर मुदालियार कमेटी के इस आरोप को साबित कर दिया जाय, तो फिर हमें कोई ऐनराज नहीं होगा, हम उसे स्वीकार कर लेंगे और फिर हमारी तरफ से क्रोध नहीं होगा और अगर उस को साबित नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो उस आरोप को वापस ले लिया जाय। वाइस चांसलर महोदय इन दोनों बातों में से एक भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर विद्यार्थी अहिंसात्मक तरीके से कहते हैं कि इस लिए हम प्रोटेस्ट के तौर पर आप को अन्दर नहीं जाने देते, तो वे कौनसा जुर्म करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि विद्यार्थियों के सामने सिर्फ यही एक रास्ता रह गया था। अगर मेरी चलती, तो मैं बहुत सारे बुद्धिरे रास्ते प्रस्तियार करता। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से बार-बार—पिछले अधिवेशन में भी और आज भी—कहा गया है कि राजनीतिक नेता बनारस विश्वविद्यालय से अपने हाथ अलग रखें। मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से राजनीतिक नेता ने विश्व-

विद्यालय के मामले में हाथ डाला है, किस ने उनमें दखल दिया है। हम लोगों के पास पचास पचास, सौ सौ तार धाए हैं कि आप विश्व-विद्यालय में भाइयों और मीटिंग ब्रंटेंड कीजिए, लेकिन बूकि शिक्षा मन्त्री कहते हैं कि वहा हाथ न डाला जाय, सरकार कहती है कि वहा के मामलों में दखल न दिया जाय, इसलिए हम लोग वहा की कार्यवाहियों में भाग नहीं लेते हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य केवल यही है कि वहा किसी प्रकार से शान्ति स्थापित हो जाय और विश्वविद्यालय फिर से व्यवस्थित रूप से चलने लगे। इसके बावजूद कहा जाता है कि वहा की घटनाओं के पीछे राजनीतिक नेताओं का हाथ है। इस विषय में टीचर-पालिटीशियन्ड का नाम लिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सामने टीचर-मिनिस्टर भी है और टीचर-वाइस-चांसलर भी है, लेकिन उस मस्या को और वहा के लोगों को बदनाम करने के लिए टीचर-पालिटीशियन्ड का नाम लिया जाता है। इससे प्रकट है कि आप इस समस्या का सही हल नहीं चाहते हैं। आपके सामने तो प्रेस्टीज—प्रतिष्ठा—का मवाल है। आप सोचते हैं कि कही इस तरह कार्य करने से हमारी प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का न पटुचे। शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने वाइस-चांसलर के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा, वह मैंने अन्धवीं तरह से नहीं सुना, लेकिन उस का अभिप्राय यह था कि the Vice-Chancellor will not go. मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी किसी से दुश्मनी नहीं है। वह रहे या जायें, इससे हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अगर विश्वविद्यालय का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सही तौर पर नहीं चलता है, अगर वहा शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं होती है, प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं होता है, तो फिर वाइस-चांसलर को वहां किस लिए रखा हुआ है। हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि अगर काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, तो कोई दूसरा तरीका सोचा जाय। यहा उनकी प्रतिष्ठा और गिराने का सवाल नहीं है। पिछले अधिवेशन में भी कहा गया था कि जब तक श्री आ

वहा हैं, वहा शान्ति कायम नहीं रह सकती है। आज भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—उनके प्रति कोई बुरी भावना प्रकट किए बिना—कि अगर एक व्यक्ति के हटने से शिक्षा का क्षेत्र सुधर सकता है, तो क्यों नहीं सरकार उससे लिए कोशिश करती है। अभी मेरे मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने बताया कि किम तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों के उपकुलपति हैं, उनकी क्या क्वालिफिकेशन हैं, क्या योग्यतायें हैं और इस यूनिवर्सिटी के उपकुलपति की क्या है, इसमें मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की बात न कहने के लिए मैंने उनसे भी कहा था और आप से भी कहता हूँ।

श्री बजराल सिंह : मैं इसके बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता था कि यहां जो वाइस-चांसलर है उसको देखा जाए तो यहा के वाइस-चांसलर की योग्यता के बारे में शक प्रबन्ध होता है। न्याय वह नहीं है जो आप करते हैं बल्कि न्याय वह है जो जिस के लिए किया जाता है वह समझे कि उससे साथ न्याय हुआ है। आज विद्यार्थी वर्ग महसूस नहीं करता है, नागरिक महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि न्याय किया जा रहा है। आज जो बर्ताव उनके साथ किया जा रहा है वह सही नहीं है। आपको ऐसा तरीका निकालना होगा जिससे विश्वास पुन पैदा हो। शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में नहीं बताया कि कौनसा तरीका वह इस्तेमाल करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि विश्व-विद्यालय पुन खुल सके।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम न भूलें कि सन १९४२ में भी इस विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द किया गया था लेकिन इस तरीके से नहीं किया गया जिस तरीके से आज किया गया है। आप कहते हैं कि माइल्ड लाठी चार्ज हुआ है, हल्का लाठी चार्ज हुआ है। डाकट्री रिपोर्ट है कि छ विद्यार्थियों की हड्डियां

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

टूटी हैं। अगर हड़ियाँ किसी की टूट जाती हैं और आप कहते हैं कि माइल्ड लाठी चार्ज हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आई० पी० सी० में जो लाठी चार्ज की परिभाषा की गई है उसको आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। आपको दूसरी ही परिभाषा ढूँढ़नी पड़ेगी। माइल्ड लाठी चार्ज से कभी इस प्रकार की चोट नहीं आती है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप समस्या का आखिरी हल क्यों नहीं ढूँढ़ते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी एक महीने से बन्द पड़ी है। कब तक आप इसको बन्द रखेंगे? कब तक आप १०,००० विद्यार्थियों के दिमागों और दिलों में आपके प्रति जो दुर्भावना पैदा हो गई है, उसको इसी तरह से चलने देंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि यह दुर्भावना दूर हो। हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग पढ़ें। एक तरफ हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक लोग पढ़ें और दूसरी तरफ हम इन १०,००० विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई की सुविधा से महसूस रखना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वे अपने घरों को चले जायें। आज यह उस विश्व-विद्यालय का हाल हो रहा है जिस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इतना रुपया व्यय किया है और जिस का इतिहास इतना उज्ज्वल रहा है। इसको इस तरह से बन्द रख कर आप जो समस्या है उसका हल नहीं निकाल सकते हैं।

सात अक्तूबर को यह कहा जाता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द की जाती है और ग्यारह अक्तूबर तक विद्यार्थी वहाँ से चले जायें और होस्टल को छोड़ें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप चाहते हैं कि ११ अक्तूबर तक विद्यार्थी होस्टल छोड़ दें तो क्यों ८ तारीख को ही बहा पर पुलिस से हमला करवाते हैं। ११ अक्तूबर तक तो आपको इतिहास करना चाहिये था। उसके बाद अगर आप चाहते तो कोई कार्रवाई कर सकते थे। आप ७ तारीख को ही १४४ दफा लागू करने की घोषणा करते हैं और मेरी सूचना तो यह है

कि ७ तारीख की रात को नहीं की गई। इस के बारे में सबूत पेश किया जा सकता है कि कोई एलान नहीं किया गया कि दफा १४४ लगाई जा रही है। आप बोरी छिपे दफा १४४ लगा देते हैं चार पांच बजे सुबह और पुलिस को साथ ले कर लाठी चार्ज करवा कर खून बहाते हैं जोकि किसी भी तरह से जायज नहीं कहा जा सकता है। एक प्रोफेसर को भी चोट पहुँचा दी गई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सब का क्या औचित्य है। इसके पीछे तो मेरे विचार में कोई दूसरी ही राजनीति काम कर रही है। मैं किसी को कोई दोष देना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर चाहता हूँ कि लोग जानें कि क्या कुछ हो रहा है और क्या जो कुछ हो रहा है वह शिक्षा की बहुवृद्धि के लिये हो रहा है या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह सब कुछ होना क्या उचित कहा जा सकता है। जो कुछ भी कराया गया है उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा कराया गया है जिन की भावनार्यें कुछ दूसरी ही रही हैं, जिन का इतिहास कुछ दूसरा ही रहा है, जिन के मोचने का तरीका कुछ दूसरी तरह का ही रहा है। कुछ लोग हैं जो मोचते हैं कि ५,००० से अधिक विद्यार्थी नहीं होने चाहियें तथा २०० विश्व-विद्यालय हिन्दुस्तान में हो। हममें सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि हम दूसरे और कालेज खोल सकें और दूसरी तरफ हम यह कहते हैं कि ५,००० से अधिक विद्यार्थी एक कालेज में नहीं होने चाहियें। या तो आप कालेज और खोलें या फिर विद्यार्थियों की संख्या मौजूदा कालेजों में बढ़ाये और साथ ही शिक्षकों की।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि सरकार विचार करे कि किस तरह से तुरन्त ही इस विश्वविद्यालय को खोला जा सकता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के कुछ मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बना कर उस कमेटी को तुरन्त वहाँ जाने का आदेश दिया जाये और लोग वहाँ जा कर विद्यार्थियों को समझावें और उनकी सुविधा दिन करें।

अगर हम को पढ़ाई लिखाई को आगे चलाना है तो कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना होगा और वहाँ पर अच्छी व्यवस्था कायम करनी होगी। पहले भी इस तरह का सत्रेशन दिया गया था लेकिन उसकी माना नहीं गया। उससे गड़बड़ पैदा हो सकती है और हुई भी है। इस कमेटी के मेम्बर वहाँ पर जा कर अच्छी भावना फैलायें, शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था स्थापित करने में सहयोग दें तथा विश्वविद्यालय को खोलने में मदद दें। अनिश्चित काल तक विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करके रखना ठीक नहीं है। यह शिक्षा के ही हित में अच्छा नहीं होगा।

सुधी मणिबेन पटेल (भारानन्द) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार जब बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी पर बहस हुई थी तब मैंने उस बहस में हिस्सा नहीं लिया था परन्तु जिस तरह से बहस की गई थी उस पर मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ था। इस विषय को यहाँ लाया गया, यह देख कर भी दुःख हुआ था। आज भी जिस तरह से बहस हुई है उसको सुन कर मुझे दुःख हुआ है। परन्तु इस बार मैंने सोचा कि मैं भी इस बारे में अपने विचार रखूँ।

अगर सचमुच इस यूनिवर्सिटी में जो विद्यार्थी आज हैं वे सब के सब शिक्षा पाना चाहते हैं तो यह सब जो वहाँ गड़बड़ हो रही है यह क्यों हो रही है। मैं समझती हूँ कि गड़बड़ करने के लिये ज्यादा भादमियों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, ४—५ या १०—१५ बढ़के भी गड़बड़ कर सकते हैं और बाकी विद्यार्थियों के लिये वहाँ पढ़ना नामुमकिन कर सकते हैं।

जो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें भी वही कहा गया है कि अधिकतर विद्यार्थी तो पढ़ाई चाहते हैं। परन्तु एक संख्या ऐसी

है जो गड़बड़ी करना चाहती है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर यही हालत रहती है और इसी तरह से गड़बड़ी चलती रहती है तो जो यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द किया गया है वह ठीक ही किया गया है।

मुझे पक्की खबर मिली है कि इस समय जो गड़बड़ी करने वाले विद्यार्थियों के नेता हैं, उस नेता ने एक जिम्मेवार व्यक्ति के घर में जाकर ऐसा कहा है कि हम वहाँ फायरिंग कराना चाहते हैं और फायरिंग करायेगे। ऐसी नियत और ऐसा मानस ठनका है तो मेरी पक्की राय है कि कितना भी दबाव क्यों न डाला जाये, कितना भी बदनाम क्यों न किया जाये, परन्तु यूनिवर्सिटी को नहीं खोला जाना चाहिये। जो गड़बड़ी पैदा करने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं, चाहे वे प्रोफेसर हैं चाहे कोई और, जब तक वे अधिकारियों को यूनिवर्सिटी कंपस में भाने नहीं देते हैं या मीटिंग नहीं करने देते हैं और जब तक ऐसी हालत बनी रहती है तब तक आपको यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं खोलनी चाहिये। जब आपको यकीन हो जाये कि ऐसी हालत अब नहीं होगी, तभी आपको यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलना चाहिये।

पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी को खोला। उनको कभी यह कल्पना नहीं हुई होगी कि एक दिन इस यूनिवर्सिटी का यह हाल होगा। उनको इस यूनिवर्सिटी से बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ थी। उन्होंने अपना जीवन इस यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया। परन्तु आज हम दुःख के साथ देख रहे हैं कि जिस तरह की गड़बड़ी वहाँ चल रही है, जिस तरह से बुरी हालत वहाँ है, उसको देख कर सरकार के पास, मैं समझती हूँ, और कोई चारा ही नहीं बच रहा था सिवाए इसके कि यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द किया जाये। इस हालत को बदलाव नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह कहना कि फसल अच्छापक चाहिये, यही प्रो-वांसलर चाहिये, इस तरह की हमको शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये, यह ठन्काह दी जानी चाहिये, इस तरह का

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

या यह वाइस-चांसलर चाहिये, इस तरह के कमी काम चल नहीं सकता है। यह शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का ढंग नहीं है। इस तरह से विद्यार्थी शिक्षा नहीं ले सकते हैं। अगर सम्मुख उनको शिक्षा लेनी है तो वे भित्तारी से भी शिक्षा ले सकते हैं। अनपढ़ से भी शिक्षा ले सकते हैं, न कि यह कह कर कि इसी से हमको शिक्षा लेनी है। आदमी चरित्रवान हो, यही देखने की चीज होती है। अच्छा आदमी हो, यही देखा जाना चाहिये।

आज वाइस-चांसलर को हटाने की बात कही जाती है। पहले भी कई वाइस-चांसलर आये, लेकिन वे क्यों गये? वे तो बड़े भले आदमी थे, बड़े अच्छे आदमी थे। अच्छे वाइस-चांसलर आसानी से नहीं मिलते हैं। कोई भी विद्यार्थी, कोई भी विद्यार्थी मंडल ऐसी बात कहे या करे कि इस को इच्छा से हटना चाहिये, इसको भन्दर नहीं बसने देंगे भीटिंग में नहीं आने देंगे यह हालत हमारे लिये बहुत दुःखकर है। मेरी पक्की राय है कि इस हालत में कितना भी आप पर दबाव डाला जाये कितना भी कहा जाय आपको यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं खोलनी चाहिये।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि यहां से एक कमेटी बना कर वहां भेजी जाये जो जा कर विद्यार्थियों को समझाये और ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करे जिस में यूनिवर्सिटी खुल सके। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी इस तरह से नहीं चल सकती है। मैं समझती हूँ कि सब जगह यही हाल हो रहा है और देश के भन्दर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ऐसा एक प्लान बनाया गया है कि सब जगह भ्रष्टाचर्य फैलाई जाये ताकि पुलिस को लाठी चार्ज करना पड़े और इस तरह से सरकार को बदनाम किया जाये। हम को इस तरह के सब में फंसना नहीं चाहिये। यही मुझे कहना है। हम यह जानते हैं कि

कुछ विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जो कि सम्मुख में पढ़ना चाहते हैं। उनको भी कुछ सहन करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसके लिये जब वातावरण शान्त हो जायेगा और यूनिवर्सिटी खुलेगी तो सोचा जा सकता है कि उनका वर्ष बरबाद न जाये। पर आज की हालत में तो कोई विद्यार्थी बहा पढ़ नहीं सकता ऐसा हमारा मानना है। जो लोग विद्यार्थियों को बहकाते हैं वे उनका नुकसान करते हैं और यूनिवर्सिटी का भी नुकसान करते हैं ऐसा हमारा मानना है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती लेकिन जो ठीक समझती हूँ वह आपके सामने रख दिया। हो सकता है कि सही बात अच्छी न लगे। पर मैं तो सही बात ही कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि एक साल, दो साल, तीन साल जब तक कि वातावरण शान्त न हो जाये आप यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द रखें। जब वातावरण शान्त हो जाये तभी यूनिवर्सिटी को खोल दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (रसड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इस भावना का आदर करते हुये भी कि जो घटनाये यूनिवर्सिटी में घटी है उनको यहां न दुहराया जाय, मैं सदन के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ ताकि प्रायन्दा में ऐसी घटनायें न हो

सिर्फ यही जरूरी नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाय। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने वहां के वाक्यात के बारे में कुछ बातें कही हैं। चूंकि मैं भी उधर ही का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिये मुझे भी जानकारी है। इनके सोर्स आफ इनफार्मेशन और कुछ हैं, और हमारे और कुछ हैं, लेकिन वे शिक्षा मंत्री के बयान को चैलेंज करता हूँ। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन वाक्यात की जांच की जाय, और यह मालूम किया जाय कि असनियत क्या है।

मैं तो इन सारे वाक्यात को देखने के बाद इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि इनके कारण किसी भी विचारक के दिल में दुःख हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता। पिछले ४२ वर्षों के इतिहास में अंग्रेजों की बहुत कोशिशों के बावजूद जो चीज इस यूनीवर्सिटी में नहीं हो सकी वह चीज शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने वहा करवा दी। इसमें सारी जिम्मेदारी उनकी ही है। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री जी जरा भी ध्यान देते तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह घटना न होती। इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने पिछले अधिवेशन में कहा था कि यहां से खोग वहां जायें, एक कमेटी बनायी जाये जो वहां के वाक्यात की जांच करे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। और यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। ऐसे मौके अंग्रेजों के वक्त भी आये थे। खुद हमारे पंडित जी ने अपनी आत्मकथा में लिखा है कि एक प्रोसेशन जा रहा था और लाठी चार्ज की तैयारियां हो रही थी। उस समय उन्होंने पुलिस से कहा कि मुझे जा कर लोगों को समझाने दो तो उनसे कहा गया कि आपके जाने से सिबुएशन और भी खराब हो जायगी वही हालत मंत्री जी की है। उनको तो पुलिस की लाठी पर भरोसा है। वरना कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि यह मामला इतना बढ़ाया जाता। अगर मंत्री जी चाहते तो यह मामला शान्तिमय तरीके से हल हो सकता था। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश के शिक्षा मंत्री इस तरह से हृदय-हीन हो जायेंगे और ऐसी कठोरता से विद्यार्थियों का शासन करेंगे, तो लाजिमी तौर पर देश में शान्ति कायम रखना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं कि मंत्री जी के लिये इस स्थान के बजाय कोई जगह तलाश की जानी चाहिये थी। जिस दिन लाठी चार्ज किया गया

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह तो कह सकते हैं कि जितनी भी जिम्मेदारी है वह मंत्री जी की है और भी बहुत सी बातें

कह सकते हैं लेकिन यह कहना कि हृदय-हीन हैं या कठोर हैं यह ठीक नहीं। इन परसनल बातों के कहने से क्या फायदा। यह मैं जानता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये वह जिम्मेदार हैं लेकिन जाती तौर से कुछ कहने से फायदा नहीं है। न इसकी इजाजत दी जा सकती है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : यह मेरे फीलिंग हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन [सारे फीलिंग्स का तो यहा इजहार नहीं हो सकता।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : पहली बात यह कही गयी कि विद्यार्थियों ने पिकटिंग की। श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द के ऐलान के बाद कि आप पिकटिंग वापस ले लीजिये, वाइस-चांसलर के घर से, रजिस्ट्रार के यहां से, और ट्रेजरर के घर से भी पिकटिंग वापस ले ली गयी। उस वक्त सरकार चाहती तो मामला हल हो सकता था। दूसरा मौका उस वक्त आया था जब कि विद्यार्थियों से अपील की गई कि अपनी भूल हडताल वापस ले लो और उन्होंने उसे वापस ले लिया। अगर उस समय न शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों ने और न स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने उनसे बात की। वह ऐसा करना अपनी शान के खिलाफ समझते थे। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी हुआ उसके बारे में आप बनारस के किसी भी आदमी से जाकर पूछ सकते हैं। मुझे लोग यही कहते हुये मिले कि जलियावाला बाग दुहराया जा रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि बलिया जिले के एक एम० एल० ए० यूनिवर्सिटी में जा कर हालात को देखना चाहने थे पर पुलिस ने उनको नहीं जाने दिया। मैं खुद जाना चाहता था पर मुझे डर लगा कि कहीं मेरी पिटाई न हो जाये वहा पर हाल था कि अगर कोई फल वाला, दूधवाला, सब्जी बासा जाता था तो...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वहीं पर इस तरह के डरने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : जो लोग वहां पर दूध बेचते थे, फल बेचते थे या दूसरी चीजें बेचते थे उनको पुलिस मारती पीटती थी और उनसे मुफ्त में चीजें लेती थी और कोई कुछ कहने वाला नहीं था । सारी बनारस के नागरिक इन बातों से तग आ गये थे मैं कहता हू कि ऐसा तो आज तक किसी यूनीवर्सिटी के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ । इसीलिये तो मैं चाहता हू कि इन वाक्यात की जांच होनी चाहिये कि यह मामला क्या है और इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है । इस तरह से एशिया का सबसे बड़ा विद्या केन्द्र नष्ट हो रहा है और मंत्री महोदय अपनी जिद्द पर भड़े हुए हैं । मैं कहता हू कि अब भी मौका है । किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का कोई भी आवामी, जिसमें अपने देश के सम्मान का जरा भी खयाल है, वह नहीं चहेगा कि विद्यार्थियों को बहका कर कोई काम बनाया जाये । मैं किसी एक आषा आदमी की बात नहीं कह सकता लेकिन कोई भी राजनीतिज्ञ वह नहीं चहेगा कि यह हालत चलनी रहे । निम्न राजनीतिज्ञों १ सिर पर जिम्मेदारी डालना और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस न करना उचित नहीं होगा । अब भी समय है कि आप देखें कि आप कहा खड़े हैं । इस सब की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और उसे मानना चाहिये । मैं आपका द्वारा इस मदन में अपनी कहूंगा कि वह इस मामले को स्वयं देखें ।

बनारस बार एसोसियेशन ने वकीलों ने एक्जिज्यूटिव पार किया है । वे लोग किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते । न ये कम्युनिस्ट हैं, न सोशलिस्ट हैं और न काप्रेमी हैं । वे तो इंडिपेंडेंट लोग हैं । मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन में से कुछ अर्थ आपकी सुनाता चाहता हू । वह इस प्रकार है

"This unprovoked act on the part of the executive authorities has forced the association in due discharge of their responsibility as lawyers to examine the rule of law in connection with the police occupation of B.H.U."

इसके बाद यह कहा गया है

"....three companies of P.A.C. battalion tampled and seriously beat some students in B.H.U. while they were fast asleep in the small hours of the morning of October, 8, 1958."

मैं तो कहता हू कि इस सारे मामले की जांच कर ली जाये और अगर वह ठीक न निकले तो मुझे इस हाउस द्वारा दंड दिया जाये । मैं चाहता हू कि चीज आगे न बढ़ने दी जाय और इसको बन्द किया जाये ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: We love you. How can we punish you.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी को केवल एक आदमी का हित नहीं देखना चाहिये । अभी खुद इस मदन के सीनियर मेम्बर डाक्टर माहब ने बताया कि वहां के वाइस-चांसलर कितने अक्लमन्द हैं । मैं उनकी जातियात में नहीं जाना चाहता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप यह कह १ भी यह कह रहे हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे मैं यह चाहता हू कि अगर वहां की हालत को ठीक कराना है तो कम से कम वाइस-चांसलर को हटाना चाहिये । मैं ने प्रखबारों में खुद पढ़ित जी का लाठी चार्ज ४ बाद यह बयान पढ़ा था कि वाइस-चांसलर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है । लेकिन आज कुछ और ही बात देख कर मुझे तब तक

होता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि वाइस-चांसलर को वहाँ से हटाना चाहिये। उनके रहते वहाँ धर्मन कायम करना मुश्किल होगा। विद्यार्थी यह कहते हैं कि वाइस-चांसलर ने हमारी नैतिक प्रतिष्ठा को पूरे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया के सामने नीचा किया है। इसलिये मैं अपील करता हूँ कि वहाँ से वाइस-चांसलर को हटाना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ शान्ति कायम हो सकें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारे विद्यार्थियों पर मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। कुछ को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कुछ जेलों में पड़े हैं। कुछ को मारा गया है। कहा जाता है कि माइल्ड लाठी चार्ज किया गया था। लेकिन आप उन लोगों को देख सकते हैं जो कि अभी तक अस्पतालों में पड़े हैं, उनको किस तरह के फ्रेन्चर दूरे हैं। यह तो किसी के कहने से बदल नहीं सकता। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने लड़के गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और जिनके खिलाफ पुलिस मुकदमे चला रही है उनको तुरन्त रिहा किया जाय और यह जांच की जानी चाहिये कि इस मामले में लड़कों की जिम्मेदारी कितनी है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आपको लड़कों की बात सुननी चाहिये। लड़के तो बच्चे हैं। बच्चे झगड़ा भी करते हैं लेकिन ऐसा तो नहीं होता कि लड़कों को मारने के लिये पुलिस बुलाई जाय और उनको जेलों में बन्द किया जाय। इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो लड़के जेलों में बन्द हैं, उनको रिहा कर दिया जाये। पूर्वी जिलों के लोगों के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर डिस्टर्बेन्स उन्हों की वजह से होती हैं। यह बात पूर्णतया झूठ है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस एरिया में वह विश्वविद्यालय है उस एरिया के लोगों को यह हक हासिल है कि वे उस से ज्यादा प्रायस उठावें। उन को यह भी हक हासिल है कि उन के लड़के

ज्यादा तादाद में वहाँ शिक्षा पायें। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मुदालियार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो बातें कही गई हैं, जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उन को वापस लिया जाये।

वह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को वगैर किसी बात का इन्तजार किये सोल दिया जाये। इस वक्त पांच हजार लड़के अपने घरों में परेशान बैठ हैं। अगर वे दूसरे कालेजों में जायेंगे, तो वहाँ भी बड़ी हवा फैल जायेगी। विश्वविद्यालय के लड़कों के खिलाफ जो नैतिक एलीगेन्स लगाये गये हैं, उनको भी वापस लिया जाये। इस बात की भी अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि यहां से एक दल बहा जाये और लड़कों को समझाये दुसाये कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी की प्रतिष्ठा को बचाना चाहते हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री और इस हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म की घटनाओं और कार्यवाहियों को रोकना जाना चाहिये, जिन से देश के लिये खतरा पैदा हो।

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it can be no pleasure for anybody to have to take part in this debate in this House. If we do so, we do it as a matter of sheer pressing duty.

The Banaras Hindu University is not only a Central subject, but by a chain of circumstances starting with the Government taking a hand in its affairs long ago, is a special responsibility of this Government. If anything goes wrong there, it should be the duty of all of us to try to see that it is set right as quickly as possible.

Last time when we had a debate on this subject in this House, the hon. Education Minister gave a set of facts and circumstances on account of which he justified the Bill which he had placed before this House and which

[Pandit Govind Malaviya.]

was eventually adopted here. In his narration of facts today, most of those facts have been repeated. We are faced with two difficulties. One is that these facts have been largely challenged by others. For instance, quite a number of people from Banaras have said that the allegation that anything was said against our Prime Minister has no basis in fact. I do not want to express an opinion. I am merely mentioning this fact. This has been said. Similarly about many other facts which have been stated. Now, how is one to know as to what the actual facts are? The Education Minister was good enough to say that his sources are official sources and the authorities of the University. Normally that should be sufficient, but in view of the fact that these facts have been challenged both publicly and privately, not only by those concerned in the affair immediately, namely the students concerned and others, but by responsible people, will it not be better far all, for the Government itself, that we should be enabled by some method or another to know the actual facts?

18 hrs.

The whole trouble at the moment seems to be based upon the report of the Mudaliar Committee which was published and alongside which an ordinance was rushed through followed by a Bill rushed through this House. No time had been allowed for anybody to find out if the facts and findings in it were correct, or even to give anybody from Banaras or from the University or from anywhere an opportunity to have their say about it. The whole trouble seems to be based on that.

I am trying to make suggestions which might be helpful, because what has happened has happened, most regrettable as it is, most unfortunate as it is, most harmful as it is to the country and to higher education and all that. But all that has happened and we should try to see what can be

done now about it. Therefore, I am saying that the whole trouble seems to be based upon one foundation at the moment, namely the Mudaliar Committee report. Where is the difficulty in some other body being asked, or some Members from all groups of this House being asked, to go and to give an opportunity to members of the University and to the students to place their view points, their evidence and their facts before that committee, so that it may judge and say whether the allegations made in the report, or its findings are correct or incorrect? It will provide a method which will not only bring satisfaction to those who are today dissatisfied and who are upset by it, but it will also provide an opportunity to the Government to be able to set the mistake right in case it has been committed. I would, therefore, most earnestly urge that this point should be considered very carefully, and since it is a harmless point—it does not involve any question of prestige, it does not pre-suppose any conclusion or any condemnation—I think there should be no difficulty in doing this. It will satisfy all sides and all parties.

When that has been done, there is the other question of the general discipline and general trouble in the University. I have submitted it before, and I wish to repeat it, that the present trouble in the University has been entirely on two points only. One is this Mudaliar Committee's report, and the other is that arbitrarily the number of students to be admitted into the University was suddenly, at the beginning of the session, drastically reduced to nearly half. Where could the students go? What could they do? I am not trying here to justify anything which might have been done or might not have been done at the University. That is not my purpose. I am only trying to place facts in their correct perspective for the consideration of the Government and this House. Therefore, if these

two things are there, some solution of them should not be impossible.

I have suggested that we should have more time for this debate, because this is a very important and urgent national affair, but since there is very little time, I am just skipping through things.

The third point is discipline, as I have said, not only among the students, but among the teachers also. There are ways and ways of dealing with that matter. If we simply close down the University and put an army of occupation into it of 700 armed constabulary, how are we to know whether the situation is improving or deteriorating?

As I said, it is not my purpose just now to criticise anything. I am just trying to explain the situation and submit what solution there could be. If you close down the institution, send away everybody from it, leave no one there except some officers who might sit there in their solitary, guarded loneliness, how do you know whether the situation is improving or not? If you keep it like that for ten years, at the end of it you will still not know what may or may not happen.

Therefore, I submit, as I submitted before, that this course would not achieve the end which the Government have in view. The situation is deteriorating further and further. There is trouble, hartals, protests and demonstrations in various other universities and centres all over U.P. Let us hope it will spread beyond. We should do something. The thing should be set right. Therefore, I submit some positive action should be taken.

If there are people in the University who, it is felt, should not be there, let the Government take steps to call them, to talk to them, to see to it that they improve and become such that they do not cause any further trouble or injury to anybody. First of all, tell them what the charges against them are. Let them explain their position. I am talking of no elaborate

process. If the Government then feels that there are some of them who should not be at the University, whose presence will not be helpful, then persuade them to leave the University without fuss, without trouble, without excitement and without tension. In any case let the University function.

What does it matter whether we have taken a step and we have to retrace it? If it is in the interests of the University, it should be done. Ten thousand of the youth of this country are in the University. Today their name is being bullied, their career is being ruined. The Banaras Hindu University, one of the greatest institutions of this country, of which this country has been legitimately proud and of which it will be proud in spite of all that anybody may say about it, is today being dragged into dust by every Tom, Dick and Harry, by irresponsible people who do not know the facts, who do not know the situation, who cannot or do not care to understand what it is, but who toe the line of the current fashion by besmitching it, and giving it a bad name in the hope of being able to hang it.

I wished to say some things more, but I do not want to stand in the way of any other Member of the House. I have therefore submitted to you that we should have more time for this debate. I submit that if we cannot finish it by 5 O'Clock today,—as you yourself have been good enough to say there are 50 Members who want to take part—when 5 O'Clock comes, instead of finishing this matter, we might request the Government—the hon. Minister is here—to allow this matter to be adjourned and another day given for it at a very early date when it may be continued.

I will sit down now without finishing my speech. If I get time later on I will continue it. Otherwise, I will only hope that matters will not be looked at from the point of view of any one individual. I have nothing against any individual. The hon. Education Minister has been very unfair

[Pandit Govind Malaviya.]

to me. In the Rajya Sabha he cast unworthy and baseless aspersions against me. I was not there to refute them, but I have written to him and challenged him and asked him to repeat them outside the House. He has not cared to do so.

But I shall not go even into that just now here.

Some Hon. Members: Outside the House?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Yes, on that subject.

I have nothing personal about anybody. In this matter there should be no personal element to anything; in this matter, there should be no zid about anything; there should be no question of prestige or obligation towards anyone, except the well-being of the university and the student community, and the country as a whole. I would, therefore, beg of the Education Minister and of this Government to take a large view of the whole situation, a far-sighted view of it, to take some courage in their hands; and I am sure if the University is allowed to function in the normal way, if the armed constabulary which is a disgrace to the country—for, people come there from all parts.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I take just one minute?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already, the hon. Member has taken 15 minutes, whereas he was entitled only to 10 minutes.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I take one minute? Or I shall sit down if you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may finish his sentence.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: People who go to the University today, foreigners, Members of Parliament,

and others, have to wait to get a permit to go in. And on that permit, whatever anybody may say, some time is arbitrarily written, say, one hour, or one and a half hours, half an hour, or two hours, by which time that person must return back from the University and go away. That is what is happening. What good is it going to do to anybody? How is it helping? How will it help the atmosphere if the army is there? I emphatically submit that it should be removed forthwith. And as I have said, steps should be taken to see to it that those who are mistaken are retrieved or if unavoidably necessary, are removed by a different process, by a calm process, and the University is allowed to start working straightway so as to be able to save the careers of the ten thousand students and the staff who are there and to shed light and enlightenment in place of darkness and ignorance.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The sudden closure of the Banaras Hindu University, whatever the reasons might be, betrays only a bureaucratic attitude on the part of the Executive Council as also on the part of the Government. It does not exhibit a democratic attitude to a problem that faces not only us but faces the University as well. I cannot conceive of the idea that this University could be closed like this, and that too in the most arbitrary way. This reminds me of the attitude of those industrialists who are concerned with business or commerce or industry in the private sector. And whenever there is some sort of agitation from the workers however legitimate the agitation might be, the industrialists declare a lock-out, and create conditions of voluntary unemployment for the workers. This is the kind of roughshod policy which has been adopted by the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University in closing it down for an indefinite period of time.

That the students are subjected to a lot of inconveniences is to a large

extent true, and I do not want to go into those inconveniences to which the students are subjected, because, most of the speakers who preceded me have made references to them. But, at the same time, this is also true, and it is very often said that it is not all the students who are participating in this agitation, it is only a particular section of the students. I do not want to describe the particular section of students, but it is said that the students who are pursuing scientific and technical subjects are abstaining themselves from this agitation, and it is only those students who are connected with astrology, Ayurveda and arts that are prominent in this movement or in this agitation, or whatever that might be. The policy or the measure that Government has adopted by the closure of this University victimises all sections of students. I do not know how far this is true, but then it is said like that, that it is only a section of the students that are agitated, and not the entire community of students. There is no sense in our trying to victimise all the students and putting a stop to their studies or a break to their studies in this arbitrary way.

There are people who speak of the discipline of the students. I am not here to approve of acts of indiscipline, if there were any acts of indiscipline at all. But, at the same time, this must be also borne in mind that the present outburst is only an agitated expression of the dirt and dross they have accumulated in the portals of the University during all these years. You must not forget all these things. There has been accumulation of dirt and dross at the portals of the University all through these years, and the students were denied even the commonest amenities that they must have

Now, the hostels are overcrowded. Please do not forget that fact. Again, what about the playgrounds? Every evening, in the playgrounds, we get the appearance of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village'. There is no organised sports activities for the students. There is no organisation of cultural life for

the students. Then, there is water scarcity. There is scarcity of electric power. The students are thus subjected to enormous odds and enormous difficulties. And these are the conditions that create a sense of frustration in the students. And it is these factors that have contributed to the conditions of discipline accumulating dirt and dross in the University during all these years.

Now it is very good to be wise at this moment, and say that these students are indisciplined; and they are presenting a catalogue of their acts of vandalism, as they describe them, or acts of indiscipline rather; and they are presenting a catalogue of these things before this House for perusal. It is very easy to be wise at this crucial moment. At the same time, you forget the conditions or the factors that have contributed to this unhealthy atmosphere or climate of the present.

Again, what about the administration? They say that it is a power-ridden administration, a bureaucratic administration, an administration that is not interested in the welfare of the students. They are interested only in election to the elective bodies of the University, in capturing power for themselves. The rot is there, and now, the rot is discovered.

Now, what is the demand of the students? There are only two demands of the students. The entire agitation of the students veers round these two items. One is that there is an uncereceremonious attack on the students in the Mudaliar Committee's report. The student of this University, the report says, indulge in immoral acts, and they visit brothels. I say, I cannot understand how a responsible body like this can write or put on record a statement of this sort maligning the entire student community or the entire student population. It passes my comprehension. At the same time, these people forget in their over-enthusiasm that they are not

[Shri Hem Barua]

only maligning the student population of our country, but also holding them to ridicule before the eyes of the world, and the people in the rest of the world are made to feel and think that the students of India are regular visitors of brothels. There may be one or two like that. It is the business of the administration, it is the business of the Vice-Chancellor to discover them and punish them. I am not for those people who visit brothels. But at the same time I am not for a statement of this sort that we find in the Mudaliar Committee's report.

What do the students demand? There is a very simple demand. The students demand an open judicial inquiry into these charges levelled against them in the Mudaliar Committee's report maligning the entire student population, not only of the Banaras Hindu University, but the entire student community, and also holding them to ridicule before the eyes of the world. An open judicial is all that they demand, and that is a very simple thing. I do not know why Government are fighting shy of it.

And what is their second demand? And that is also a legitimate demand, I would say, and that is about the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jha. They want resignation from him. It is also true that the students must not have a say about their gurus, at the same time, this Jha was associated at all stage and on all the occasions with this Mudaliar Committee's report, and he was a man, who, instead of protecting his students against the libellous attacks by the members of the Committee, himself became a party to those attacks, and subscribed to those views. Supposing his students visited brothels, it was his onerous duty to check them, to put them aright, and make them as pure as possibly Dr. Jha is. But instead of doing that, he has been a party to that Report.

Therefore, it is quite legitimate on the part of the students to demand to re-signation of a Vice-Chancellor who does not look after the welfare of the students but co-operation in maligning them, as he has done in the Report of the Mudaliar Committee.

This is a vital thing. These are the two things that the students demand. But what about us? We are fighting shy of them. We are fighting shy of appointing an inquiry committee. It was the Prime Minister who said that Dr. Jha was there only for a short period of time. It is good that Dr. Jha should be asked to withdraw. I do not wish to discuss personalities, at the same time, this is also a fact that the exalted office of Vice-Chancellor in that University was adorned by a galaxy of eminent men who belong to this country, men like Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Ramaswami Iyer and Acharya Narendra Deva.

डा० राम सुतग सिंह अत्र प्राचार्य
कुपलानी को वहा भेजो ।

Shri Hem Barua: When Acharya Narendra Deva was Vice-Chancellor of that University, there was not a single act of indiscipline. I think the Prime Minister who visited the University during his stewardship or Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit or Dr. Katju who visited the University during his stewardship, would bear me out. But here is a man who is known neither in the field of scholarship, nor in the field of national activity, a man rather picked up from the dust and then made into an image of flesh and blood and put in charge of that office. Here is a man who has alienated the students by associating himself with libellous charges against them. Here is a man, as is evident from what the Law Minister of Uttar Pradesh said on the floor of the Vidhan

Parashad on the 17th October, who requisitioned the Armed Constabulary—it was at least his administration which did it—and let them loose on the student population on the 8th of October. The notice of closure was served on the 7th October and the University was to be closed on the 8th October, and the students were given only a brief span of 4 days to vacate. But before the sun could rise in the streets or the portals of the Banaras Hindu University, the Armed Constabulary came to the gate and forced the students out. This is the man, and it is quite clear and evident that the students lose faith in a man like that.

I do not want to discuss personalities, but I hope you will excuse me, it is a fact that a man of this type who betrayed the student population like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker My fear is that the hon Member shall not be able to hear my ring in his zeal and enthusiasm.

Shri Hem Barua My only suggestion is this. Shri Asoka Mehta made a fine suggestion about a committee visiting Banaras, and, we missed that psychological moment. But there are people, old students of Banaras Hindu University. When they talk of association with that University, there is pride written in their faces. They narrate those incidents of association with Banaras Hindu University with pride. Some of the old students belong to the Government. Why is it that they have not visited the University uptil now and tried to win over the students into a reasonable frame of mind. I would like that to be done and I would also like the Vice-Chancellor to be replaced by a man—a man who belongs legitimately to the grand line of Dr. Radhakrishnan, Acharya Narendra Deva and Malaviyaji.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I am indeed very grateful to my hon. friend, Dr Ram Subhag Singh, for

having brought this matter before the House and focussed its attention on the working of one of the most important institutions in the country. Whether one would agree with everything that he has said or not, the good intentions of Dr Ram Subhag and of all those who have participated in the debate can never be questioned.

Everyone is agreed on this, that this most unhappy episode in Banaras Hindu University should end as early as possible. It gives no pleasure and happiness to anybody, as my hon friend, Pandit Govind Malaviya, said, to take part in a debate like this. I am here, first of all, to give a little bit of my own experience of this University.

An Hon. Member. His experience?

Shri Dasappa: Why is the hon Member in such a mortal hurry? It is this impatience which causes much of the trouble and much of the misunderstanding. Patience may be bitter, but the fruit is always sweet.

It has been my privilege to represent Parliament on the Court of Banaras Hindu University as an elected member thereof. Today, because of the enactment, I happen to be a nominated member along with my hon friend, Shri Raghunath Singh. He and I were present last year at one of the Court meetings. I may share with the House what I saw there, and I think it will be helpful to a correct appreciation of the position there. Certain subjects were being discussed. Naturally, there was a controversy. Certain members criticised certain other members, and what happened? When the discussion was on, a number of students got into the Court Hall, mounted the platform and started talking to the Vice-Chancellor in what tone I shall not describe. That was a shock to me who has been accustomed to similar institutions functioning elsewhere. When I had a similar part to play, I could never imagine a scene of that type.

[Shri Dasappa]

I do not blame the students. That day Dr. Shrimali, the Minister of Education, was also present. He wanted to catch the plane and in the course of the meeting he came out. A large number of students got into his car. He very kindly obliged them by providing them seats more than what the car could itself accommodate, and had a talk with them. I do not know what was the result of that talk. But I must say this, that when I saw this, it pained me very much. I asked those students—I do not know how they came to me; some of them came to me and I asked them to meet me in the afternoon—

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): They came to the wrong person.

Shri Dasappa: My hon. friend says 'wrong person'. I wonder how such a conduct of the students or teachers would have been dealt with in his own area to which he owes some loyalty (*Interruptions.*) But that is a different thing

When I talk with them, they seemed to be normal students. When I pointed out to them the unwisdom and impropriety of their conduct which pained me, they seemed to appreciate the point, so much so that they paid me the compliment of coming and seeing me in Delhi.

What I say is this. Here is a tension which, I am afraid, is due not merely to the students but to some extraneous elements. That is the deduction I have come to. I may be wrong or I may be right. But the fact is there, that it is not merely the students who have got to be blamed but some outside, extraneous sources and elements. We must see to it that this *sanctum sanctorum* of scholarship and learning is not in the least adversely affected or tampered with or sullied by forces which do not contribute to the development of scholarship and learning.

The temple of Saraswathi has got a certain sanctity about it and it would be debasing that institution if other people tried to make political capital out of it. It does not matter in what manner and with what intent but I say it is just this paramount function of this sovereign body to see that the proper atmosphere is nurtured and created in every University. If there is to be a kind of imprimatur that the activities of either the teachers or the students of the Banaras Hindu University are to be treated as nothing much, we can only imagine what it will be in all other Universities in the country.

Only the other day, on the 12th of this month I was presiding or rather I will say participating in the College Day of the College of which I was a student. I must say—I am not comparing anything—what the students said exactly. The tuition fees were raised and some other colleges in the neighbourhood started on a strike. They came to my College and wanted these boys and girls to go out of the college. It is not the professors, it is the students of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, who said, "We shall have nothing to do with it. We have got other avenues of getting the remedy of the situation. We may agree with you that the enhancement of the tuition fees may not be justified or necessary in the circumstances but there are other ways of getting a redress and we shall resort to that." It was quite easy for the students to have gone on strike and created a situation there. Why I am illustrating this is that even for the grievance which they may have—either the teachers or the students—there are other ways of getting a redress. Here is the Parliament. We can get Resolution passed as to what exactly has to be done in the circumstances of the case. Why should we encourage the students to resort to things to which the hon. Minister referred? Is it the fault of the Executive Council? By the by, who are

the members of the Executive Council? Do you mean to say that Shri Patanjali Shastri, Shrimati Hansa Mehta, Shri Kunzru, Shri Wadia, Shri Basu and Shri Khosla are irresponsible or who will be unsympathetic to the students? I leave the Vice-Chancellor for one moment. Granting that whatever accusation the Opposition and other hon friends, who have spoken, make against the Vice-Chancellor, do you think or suspect that these people are not able to assess things properly or do you think that these are all stooges of this Vice-Chancellor? I think a responsible body like ourselves should hesitate to cast aspersions on an Executive Council, which they are doing indirectly obviously if they think that the closure in the particular circumstances was totally unjustified and that it was wrong to summon an army of occupation. By the by, my hon friend said that the armed constabulary was a disgrace. I believe he meant that the invitation to the armed constabulary was something of a disgrace.

Pandit Govind Malaviya. The occupation of the University by the armed constabulary is a disgrace and would be a disgrace everywhere in the world.

Shri Dasappa. I am glad he makes the correction because when he said that, he said that the armed constabulary was a disgrace.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: There At any University

Shri Dasappa: The point is that when they found (Interruption.)

Pandit Govind Malaviya: What should be done now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I can very well understand those hon. Members who are afraid that they might not get a chance trying to

speak but I cannot understand why those who have already spoken are continuing to interrupt.

Shri Dasappa: Therefore what I first of all want to urge is that we should see that the atmosphere of the University is maintained in the proper spirit and we should not by any action or talk of ours encourage any kind of an activity which was counter to the fundamental principles of the Banaras Hindu University.

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

Shri Dasappa: I am afraid I would like to say one or two words more before I conclude.

There has been a suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they can be said without any further time, he may.

Shri Dasappa: There has been a suggestion if I have understood it correctly that there should be a Parliamentary committee or delegation moving into this University and seeing matters. I should have no objection whatever to a body of Members of Parliament going on their own, *suo motu* to the institution and trying to do their best to bring about a happy atmosphere (Interruption). But for the Government to call upon a Committee to go to the University would be setting a very bad precedent because in every University you will have some occasion and then we will be asked to go there. All I can say is that I cannot entirely agree with Dr. Shrimati when he says that we must know that these outside political forces are not playing any part and then it will be possible for us to open the institution. I am afraid I have got to differ from him on this because it is not possible for us now to ascertain when the political forces would cease to play and what evidence or proof should be brought forward for it. I would rather say that he must take a broader view of things

[Shri Dasappa]

and take a little courage into his hands and as early as possible open the University. When if again there should be a repetition, there is ample power for the Parliament to intervene.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I came to the House to listen to the debate, I thought that the hon Minister of Education would come before the House with a sense of shame for what has happened in Banaras during this period, i.e., the last two months. Instead, unfortunately, when he got an opportunity to give a factual report

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon Member means to say 'with a sense of sorrow'.

Shri Khadilkar: 'shame' and not 'sorrow'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he repeats it, I will certainly have to ask him to withdraw it.

Shri Khadilkar: All right. I will change it to 'with a sense of sorrow'.

When he had an opportunity to give factual details of what happened in Banaras I thought instead of giving an unbiased version with an objective view he was reading out a Police diary. With this background when I judged the happenings at Banaras, I must confess that it is not a question of a few rowdy students having entrenched themselves in the University creating an atmosphere which cannot be normally dealt with, but I feel a certain perverse and vindictive attitude had entrenched in the Education Ministry while dealing with the academic institutions like the Banaras Hindu University. This is the conclusion which one inevitably draws.

We lent our support with all sense of responsibility in pleading that this University affair should not be used by any political party and should not be made a weapon for political agitation. No one should make a political capital

of it. At the same time the House made some good and constructive suggestions to restore a better atmosphere. Instead of proceeding on these lines, unfortunately from the opening sentence that he uttered when the Education Minister started speaking, I thought that he was giving a report of some offenders' colony, i.e., juvenile offenders. In my State, Bombay State, juvenile offenders are treated in a better way than the University students at Banaras have been treated in this affair. Therefore the main question before the House is, as we are responsible for this University, to see how we really discharge our duty to the younger generation. One hon lady Member said that the University, if necessary, be closed for three years. Her remarks reflect the attitude of a section of the ruling party. It is unfortunate that between the younger generation and the ruling party there is a widening gulf. Therefore certain soreness is colouring their attitude towards the younger generation and towards the students in general. They feel that some type of fascist methods should be used while dealing with educational institutions. I cannot use a milder word so far as the closure of the Banaras Hindu University and the Police posted there are concerned. Is it proper? It is not only a question that the younger generation is losing its career. Not only at Banaras but at other University centres also this has become the topic of the younger generation. What is wrong with Banaras? Was it the students' responsibility or was it something wrong with the Vice-Chancellor?

Dr Ram Subhag Singh gave a few names. What a pity, what has come to our public life at the present moment that our Vice-Chancellorships should be left to people who are hardly capable of handling minor education departments? We have in Poona Dr Paranjpye and our friend mentioned other names. They are all eminent men who command respect. Respect is not demanded; it is spon-

taneous for the men who control the University. This is university atmosphere and if this atmosphere is spoiled by a certain amount of prestige, as he said in a nonchalant manner, whatever happens the Vice-Chancellor will not go, well, the time will come when the House will have to tell the Education Minister that not only the Vice-Chancellor but the Education Minister also shall have to go

I am not looking at it from a narrow angle. It is the younger generation that is before us. They are going to build India. Are we going to deal with them as if they are all criminals and tar them with the same brush of wholesale conviction. That is an academic world studying and struggling to get more and more knowledge, trying in their own way to do something better than we could do under foreign rule. Is such a generation to be dealt with like this?

Therefore I would appeal to this House because my appeal to the Education Minister will fall on deaf ears. I say this because in the Select Committee and while we debated the motion last time we pleaded for different approach. Shri Asoka Mehta also suggested the tackling of the problem in a different way. He said let us approach the students in a little more sympathetic and understanding manner. The Minister nodded assent and I thought he would follow it. But, instead of following it and taking a few responsible persons, Members of the House to the University, he thought he could bring in Police officers there and have the Armed Constabulary there to protect the interests of the coming generation and make them study in a very devoted manner and instil in them the respect for this Government and the Education Minister and the unwanted Vice-Chancellor. Is this the method?

There is just one suggestion which occurred to me. Even now I would appeal to this House; let us take the responsibility. It is our responsibility

Let us request men like Acharya Kripalani, who was there in Gujarath-vidyapith for a long time, here and now, to take charge of the University. Let the Police withdraw. And, I am confident that within a week's time, not only will the University be opened but you will be able to

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur) Has better half was there on the Committee

Shri Khadilkar. Whatever has happened in the past, let us look to the future

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member is not thinking of driving away another important Member from another group

Shri Khadilkar. He can function in an honorary capacity. I am confident he can manage the Banaras University well. He has managed Gujarath-vidyapith for years and created a generation of workers in the Congress. Therefore I am not making this suggestion in a light-hearted manner. It is not a question of Banaras only. The time has come when we should not look to Banaras only but also to all other universities. This House should share the responsibility for all the incidents. Therefore this House should constitute a committee of Members, who would look to matters of Banaras as well as other Universities that are administered by the Central Government but immediately of course to Banaras.

I would like to make one small submission. The hon. Minister can leave the House with a sense that, perhaps, with a whip he can carry his motion and defeat Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, but outside (*Interruptions*) He should not go with that impression.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There are no votes to be taken.

Shri Khadilkar: I have said that he will go away with the impression. Let him show a little humility and take this university affair in a more understanding and sympathetic manner and

[Shri Khadilkar]

convey to the students: "I am not here to adopt police methods or impose an unwanted man. If you give us an assurance, here is a man, outstanding, eminent, from our leadership, like Acharya Kripalani or anyone else who is ready to discharge his duty for a transitional period." (*Interruptions.*) I have not consulted Acharya Kripalani!

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

Shri Khadilkar: Let this university affair be handled in a sympathetic, motherly or fatherly way. All the students should not be judged by the acts of a few individuals. Let this university be reopened forthwith.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, it is only natural that the hon Members should so deeply be concerned about the continuation of this sort of affairs in the Banaras Hindu University. Along with the hon Mover of this motion, I had myself given notice of this motion. I had also tabled a question which should have, I believe, come earlier. We ourselves felt that the way in which the events had taken shape in the University after the Bill was discussed here set us thinking and we felt we must take a review of the whole thing and scratch our heads and see where we have gone wrong and where we stand and what are the measures to be taken to set right things. It is only in that anxiety and with that deep concern that I gave notice of such a motion and that question.

But when I say this, I have one very great and genuine difficulty. I wish to appeal to the hon Members, through you, to address ourselves in this particular matter keeping in view certain very important factors which have a direct bearing on this very important case which we are discussing. What are we discussing at present? We are anxious and concerned that the University should have been

closed and we want that it should be reopened as early as possible. We should make certain suggestions when we are offering all these criticisms. But may I know whether this criticism has to be directed against the Government and whether the Government had any hand in the closure of the University or asked the University to reopen again? Can this criticism be rightly directed against the Government? This House had adopted a proposal and we all know that there is an Executive Council administering the affairs of the University. The members of the Executive Council are Shri Pantanjali Shastri, former Chief Justice of India, Shrimati Hansa Mehta, formerly Vice-Chancellor, M S University of Baroda, Dr H N Kunzru M P, Prof A R Wadia, M P, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Shri S K Basu, M P, Dr A N Khosla, M P, Vice-Chancellor, Roorke University, and Shri Sukhdev Pande, Birla Education Trust, Pilani.

Is it not a fact that it is these members of the executive council who had taken this decision to close the University? Is it not a fact that all the criticism which has now been directed against the Government is directed against the decision which was taken by this body? Let us be clear in our minds about it. Is it not a fact that all these persons are persons of great eminence for whom we have great respect and whom we have drawn for this great public duty? (*Interruptions.*) If there is whitewashing let us have it cleared.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Why did you pass an Ordinance and then an Act? It is not the executive council which passed that Act. We passed that Act and we are responsible for it. We do not want any whitewashing here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I entirely agree with him about the responsibility we have taken. We are responsible for that; let us take that

responsibility and shoulder it. (*Interruption*). Is it the contention of my hon. friend that this Executive Council has no authority? Is it the contention of my hon. friend that this body is dictated by the Government? Is it the contention of my hon. friend that we can find a better team of persons to whom the affairs of the Hindu University could be entrusted?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The entire business of the Banaras Hindu University is being controlled by the Education Ministry. You can't white-wash the whole thing

An Hon. Member: Don't take any legalistic view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This issue is not going to be decided by this confusion and disorder

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not taking any legalistic view. I think this House owes a great sense of responsibility to the eminent persons whom we have drawn from the public life and asked to serve. I want to know whether we owe any sense of responsibility to those people whom we have drawn from public life and made them shoulder a certain responsibility. My hon. friend said, let Acharya Kripalani be sent there and everything will be solved. Well, we hold Acharya Kripalani in the greatest respect; there is not the least doubt about it. But we hold these people also in equal respect. If we hold Acharya Kripalani in high respect, we hold these people on this Committee in equally high respect. There is no reason why we should not give that much respect to Patanjali Shastri. I have got my personal. . . (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we trying to solve this tangle or are we making it more complicated?

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Sir, I would request the hon. Member not

to compare my humble self with greater persons, a comparison is always very odious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the difficulty is, the hon. Member suffered himself to be praised by some, therefore he shall have to hear this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I know the humility of the hon. Member.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Sir, I want to know whether this House is not competent enough to request these eminent persons on the Executive Committee to reopen the University.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are competent to do anything

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Certainly we are competent to do anything. We are absolutely competent to scrap this Committee. We are competent to appoint another Committee. My only question is, whether this House feels that this Committee is good enough to discharge its responsibility or not. That is the only issue. Let us clinch the issue. We have appointed a Committee to discharge a responsibility. This House has now got to decide whether we have properly appointed this Committee or not, whether this Committee has been properly constituted by Government or not. I can quite understand if our criticism against the Government is that they have not properly constituted the Committee, they have not put proper persons in the Committee, we have no confidence in the Committee and, therefore, let it be scrapped. But you cannot say that the decision was taken by the Government. The decision has been taken by this Committee with regard to the closure of this University. This House did not take any decision on that. The decision with regard to the closure of this University was taken by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If you will permit me, Sir, I would once again

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

request the hon. Member not to mislead the House. The police was questioned not by Shri Patanjali Shastri or Mrs. Hansa Mehta but by this Vice Chancellor who has been appointed by Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend, in his over-anxiety, is not prepared to listen and understand. I never said that this Committee questioned the police (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I feel that I am helpless.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think the hon. Member is not trying to understand or he wants to mislead. The unfortunate fact is, and what I stated is, that the decision to close the university was taken by this Committee. Am I wrong in this? Let the hon. Member say....

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Why blame those good and eminent persons. That was for the Education Ministry and the education department. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat. Let us hear those who cannot be stopped... May I ask, now, the hon. Member to proceed?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With all respect I submit that I had brought out this point more accurately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will know that when it is 5 O'clock.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If we were criticizing a certain official, if we were criticizing a certain department, I would have had nothing to say, but, let us realise that these are people who have been drawn from public life, and if this is the sort of way in which we treat people who are drawn from public life, there would be difficulty.

So, what I feel is that we have to decide upon two things. As a result of this discussion, what I wish is that we should ask the hon. Minister of

Education to communicate to this Committee. Well, in fact, I want to cut out the Education Minister from this; why should he have anything to do with this matter? Why should he interfere? At least it was my presumption, and if the information of my hon. friend is that it is the Education Minister and the Education Ministry which is dabbling all the time, we should give a strong directive to them and say that they should have nothing to do with it. That would be a sort of our advice to the Education Ministry Parliament having dealt with the Bill, and this Committee having been appointed, let the Committee function. If the Ministry or the Minister is dabbling,—I have no information, but if my friends have any information—it would be our strong advice to the Minister to have nothing to do with it.

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am be given two minutes more. So much time was taken by interruptions. That is not my fault.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a part of the game.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will play the game well. I will pass on to the other point. You will remember that when we discussed this last time I myself made a very strong argument and said that what should guide us is the best interest of the university, and along with the other team who were being accused, if the vice-chancellor was a person who was standing in the way of the restoration of the normal conditions,—

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I very strongly urge on the floor of this House that he would be asked to resign. The hon. Prime Minister, while answering to my very observations which I so strongly put forth,

said that the Vice-Chancellor had already resigned and it is only we who want him to stay on. I do not know how the matters proceeded further. But it will be absolutely wrong to say that the matter is so simple as that, and to compare the present Vice-Chancellor with any other Vice-Chancellor is not very dignified, it is not dignified to criticize any individual. But still, on principle, I say that if apart from his qualification—even if he is a fully qualified man, and a great educationist—there are any reasons we could understand and those reasons are good enough, then there is no business to stick on, and it would be a mistake to keep a particular man.

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Just half a minute. It is said that this University has had absolutely pre-eminent Vice-Chancellors, great educationists, and all that, and that the trouble now is because we have such and such a person. But is it not a fact that we thrashed out on the floor of the House all these matters, and the trouble started much earlier, in the time of Dr Radhakrishnan? I gave facts and figures and the trouble continued during the last three Vice-Chancellorships and they had found it difficult and hot to stay there. Let us not over-simplify matters, and let us go into the whole question, and let us clinch the issues. Let us be fair to everyone. If the Vice-Chancellor had got to go, a hundred Vice-Chancellors will have to go. What the hell we care in the national interests?

17-00 hrs.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, we should stop at 5 O'clock. I read out a rule that no time can be extended beyond 2½ hours and therefore, the Business Advisory Committee has taken that decision. The House also had approved of it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Half-an-hour more may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member sure that he will get his chance within that?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Surely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless a motion is made that the rule be suspended, I am not authorised to extend the time.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In view of the request made from all sides of the House that the time for this debate should be extended, I beg to move

“That the provision regarding time limit in Rule 194 be suspended with reference to the discussion on the closure of the Banaras Hindu University and the time already allotted be increased from 2½ to 3½ hours.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

“That the provision regarding time limit in Rule 194 be suspended with reference to the discussion on the closure of the Banaras Hindu University and the time already allotted be increased from 2½ to 3½ hours.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, we must finish by 6 O'clock. How much time does the hon. Minister require?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: 20 minutes.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, पांच दस मिनट मुझे भी मिलने चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य
बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am all the more grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this unpleasant

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

debate on a very unfortunate subject, all the more so because the mover of this Resolution, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, a very dear friend of mine, according to his definition, ruled me out of this discussion completely. He told the House that people who had not been nationalists or who had not been in the nationalist movement had no business to be judges on what was being done. He did utter some words to this effect.

All that I can say is, this is a matter that relates to education and teaching. Could I not equally retaliate by saying: Should people who have had no experience of the teaching profession be respected for their views? I have had the honour and privilege of being in the teaching profession for a good few years and I thought the experience one had gained in the Select Committee, of which you yourself were the Chairman, was enough. I hoped we had buried the hatchet and the unpleasant evidence that had appeared before the Select Committee would not have been resuscitated or revived. Unfortunately right and left, things have been quoted in support of things that do not require any support.

Closure is a fact. Are we to condemn it or not? I think that is the issue. After that, what is it that we could do in Parliament so that the closure may be ended. It may be unpleasant. Many speakers have resorted to cheap popularity so that their voices may be heard outside, may reach the students and they might support us in condemning the closure. Anyone who has anything to do with teaching, knowing what has been happening not only in the last few months, but something that has been accumulating ever a series of years, even when better men were in charge of the University, cannot but regret it. It is no surprise that at long last somebody has been compelled to resort to closure. I am not concerned whether it was the Executive Council

that did it or whether the Central Education Ministry had some hand in it. That is not the point; let us not argue about technicalities. There is another technical issue brought into the picture—closure on the 7th and the police called in the next day. Why not have it on the 11th? That is the question posed. When you find the student community as well as some of the teachers getting out of control, when you have valuable properties in the university premises, when things are going out of control are you going to wait till the 11th for order, tranquillity and life? So, I am not condoning either what has been done. I think the whole thing is disgusting. It is a great pity that the situation was permitted to deteriorate so much that at last one had to resort to this.

I think the sooner this university is re-opened, the better not only for the university itself but for us also because otherwise we are bound to be prejudiced. This Parliament has been voting something like Rs 55 lakhs, nearly a quarter of the budget of the Banaras Hindu University.

An Hon. Member: It is so for many universities.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May be. But the other universities are not misbehaving like this university. We have not heard of some of these things happening in the other universities. I am not saying that the other universities are perfect or they are a model. But the fact is that, as far as this University is concerned, things have gone out of control; there has been abuse of power, abuse of privilege. We have been hearing about moral turpitude. Let us not define it. The students have been complaining that for certain offences the students are sent down. So we have to think in terms of moral turpitude in colleges. Now they do not like the world to know that this sort of thing has been happening in a particular college.

I am rather surprised that we are throwing mud at our own eminent people. There is the Mudaliar Committee. Some hon. Members have said: let us have another Committee. Then the students will rise again and say: the Members of Parliament are no good, let us have another Committee from Rajya Sabha or somewhere else. They may even say: can we not have a committee from outside, a detached committee? So, where do we end? It is not merely the Mudaliar Committee evidence that has gone against the University. What about our own eminent men like, well, I need not mention names; I think we must keep the names out. But the fact is that there must be some finality somewhere or other. I ask the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Bill and the Members of the Select Committee. What they have done after the Act was passed? Have they gone anywhere near the Banaras Hindu University? Have they tried to pull their weight to put things right? It is easy enough to say things on the floor of the House as to what we should do. But have we done anything? That is the point.

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For example, apart from going to Banaras, have we tried to bring sense to the Education Ministry here? Have we done anything? It is easy to expose things on the floor of the House. But there is a better way of bringing sense and reason on the Central Ministry.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is an impossible task . . .

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is not impossible. Time and again they have invited us to help them in every way. But we think we are better off politically and forensically and we pull our weight on the floor of the House. I submit as an educationist who has kept up his association with the students that this is not the way of doing things. We are inciting students and making heroes of them. We

are thinking they are angels and that the administration has done great injustice to them. They are not angels. I have been a student once and I would have been a bad one if I was not full of mischief. But this type of vandalism, this sort of debased morality that has been shown in this University is not just student mischievousness but something deeper than that and so we must see that something is done.

Here I would urge the Government that they are not solving this problem by continuing or acquiescing to the closure of this University. Things have to be faced. Now numbers have been quoted. People have said that a majority of the students of 5,000 strong took out a procession and things like that. Well, a big meeting can be upset by one individual in the audience. If there are 8,000 students and 5,000 are good, what about the other 4,000? Are they not powerful enough to upset anything, upset the whole life of the University? Let us not bring in numbers. It is not numbers that matter. A mere handful of students, once they get out of control, can ruin the whole University. But, quite apart, there is much more one would like to say. I do feel very strongly that the sooner, the Parliament, the Government and all the educational influences that can be brought to bear upon the question of re-opening the Banaras Hindu University, the better. It is not a question of whether we are wanting to cast a slur on any authority because of the closure. If we have merited it, if the University has merited it, we cannot run away from that. I do hope that the University will re-open and that the students themselves, professors and everybody else who have been responsible for this disastrous situation will see sense and reason and see to it that the recent past is forgotten, but the glorious past that was there is reinstated by the re-opening of the University.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मे आपको कन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

बोलन का अवसर प्रदान किया है। चूंकि यह मेरी कास्टिड्युएमी है, इस लिए इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय डमलिए, आपको अवसर दिया गया है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख साहब ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में १६ तारीख को बड़ौदा में कुछ कहा है। उन्होंने वहाँ पर जो हड़ताल हुई है, उसके तीन कारण बताये हैं। एक कारण तो यह बताया है कि वहाँ पर अधिक छात्र हैं और अधिक छात्र होने के कारण वहाँ हड़ताल होती है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि अध्यापकों और छात्रों में सम्पर्क नहीं है। तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों के चंगुल में अध्यापक तथा विद्यार्थी लोग पड़ जाते हैं जिस के कारण हड़ताल होती है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मास्को यूनिवर्सिटी को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उस में २३,००० विद्यार्थी हैं। सिगापुर में तकरीबन ४००० विद्यार्थी हैं, वहाँ कभी हड़ताल नहीं हुई है। टोकियो यूनिवर्सिटी में ६,००० विद्यार्थी हैं, वहाँ पर कभी हड़ताल नहीं हुई है। विद्यार्थियों की संख्या अधिक होने में यह जो उन्होंने कहा कि हड़ताल होती है, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है।

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Columbia, Sorbonne, not one but thousands.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ये बातें आप कह लीजियेगा।

दूसरे उन्होंने अध्यापकों और छात्रों में सम्पर्क न होने की बात कही है। सम्पर्क न होने का कारण यह है कि अध्यापकों की संख्या

कम है और छात्रों की अधिक। यह कारण है कि सम्पर्क नहीं होता है। इसका उपाय यह है कि हम अध्यापकों की संख्या ज्यादा कर दें। अधिक में अधिक ४० छात्रों के ऊपर एक अध्यापक होना चाहिए ताकि उन में निकट का सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सके और इस प्रकार की हड़तालों न हो सकें। यह हड़तालों की जो समस्या है यह सर्वव्यापी बन गई है। यह केवल हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी पर ही बात लागू नहीं होती है। अगर आप अध्यापकों की संख्या बढ़ा दें तो इस समस्या का भी समाधान हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बारे में कही है। भारतवर्ष में लोकतंत्र है और जब तक लोकतंत्र रहेगा राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ रहेगी ही। जब राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ रहेगी तो जो विद्यार्थी समाज है या जो अध्यापक वर्ग है, वह भी किसी न किसी पार्टी में रहेगा ही। इस वास्ते इस से हमें भागना नहीं चाहिए, डरना नहीं चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में पार्टियाँ रहेंगी, छात्रों में भी पार्टियाँ रहेंगी और इस के रहने हुए हमें इसका हल निकालना होगा। यह हल तभी निकल सकता है जब अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों में निकट का सम्पर्क स्थापित हो जाए।

श्रीमाली जी न कहा कि १५०० विद्यार्थी प्रोवेशन में शामिल हुए। विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या १०,००० है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी के साठे आठ हजार विद्यार्थियों ने क्या गुनाह किया है कि उनको पढ़ाई में महरूम रखा जा रहा है। एक साल यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने का अर्थ यह होता है कि विद्यार्थियों की उम्र एक वर्ष बढ़ जाती है और इसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि बहुत से स्टूडेंट कम्पिटिटिव एग्जामिनेशन के लिए एपीयर नहीं हो सकेंगे या गवर्नमेंट सचिव नहीं पा सकेंगे। क्या आप इस तरह का अन्धाय उनको साथ करते हैं? वे भी हमारे बच्चे हैं, हमारे भाई हैं और जब के

अविष्य का भी हमें खयाल होना चाहिए । हमने वहाँ दो करोड़ के करीब रुपया खर्च किया है, इस वास्ते नहीं कि हम साठे आठ हजार विद्यार्थियों को ओवर-एज कर दे एक बरस के लिए । इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि यूनिवर्सिटी तत्काल खुलनी चाहिये और जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ना चाहें, उनकी पढ़ाई का इति-जाम होना चाहिए और जो राउडी एनीमेंट्स हैं उन पर काबू पाने के लिए आपके पाम ला है और आप उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । आपके पास बड़ी शक्ति है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान का इतिजाम आप करते हैं तो क्या कुछ थोड़े से राउडी एलिमेंट्स पर आप काबू नहीं पा सकते हैं ।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कुछ कहती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ और कहती है । प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमको कंसल्ट नहीं किया गया और मंतर कहता है कि हमने रिपोर्ट दिखाई थी । यह जो कट्टोवर्सी सेंट्रल और प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट में चल रही है, यह बन्द होनी चाहिये । आपके प्राविस में भी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है । एक ही पार्टी की गवर्नमेंटों में यह बात शोभनीय नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है कि राज्य के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर तो एक बात कहें और हम दूसरी बात कहें । इसलिए, यह जरूरी है कि हम में सहयोग होना चाहिए और सहयोग से ही प्रदेश और केंद्र दोनों मिल कर इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करें ।

जैसा कि मेरे भाई जयपाल सिंह ने भी कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, मेरा भी यह सजेशन है कि इस मामले को निपटाना चाहिए । इसके दो ही हल हो सकते हैं । एक तो यह कि श्री बी० बी० गिरी को जो कि राज्य के गवर्नर, हैं, और बहुत पापुलर हैं वह मामला सौंप दिया जाये । वे विद्यार्थियों से मिलें और अध्यापकों से भी मिलें और कोई न कोई हल निकालें । अगर उन पर विश्वास न हो तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज को मुकर्रर

करें । विद्यार्थी लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है, प्रोफेसर कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है । हमको तो सब के साथ न्याय करना है क्योंकि हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिनिधि मस्था हैं और अगर किसी के साथ अन्याय होता है तो हम सब उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप राज्यपाल को न चाहें तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज को नियुक्त करें, आप हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को खोल दें और विद्यार्थियों से कह दें कि जिसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के सामने रख सकता है । जो किसी अध्यापक को कुछ कहना हो वह भी उन से अपनी बात कह सकता है और वह फैसला करेंगे कि किसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है और किस में खराबी है । मुदालियार कमेटी के बारे में लोक तरह-तरह की बातें कहते हैं । इसलिए आप एक आदमी के हाथ में यह मामला दे दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

दादा धर्माधिकारी ने कहा है कि मुदालियार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में से एक वाक्य घटा दें या बढ़ा दें से कोई अन्तर नहीं हो सकता । हमको तो अपने विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र ऊंचा करना चाहिए, उनका स्तर सुधारना चाहिए । हमें विद्यार्थियों के साथ न्याय करना चाहिए ये तो दस हजार विद्यार्थी हैं । अगर किसी एक विद्यार्थी के मन में भी यह भावना हो कि उसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है तो उसे भी हम को देखना चाहिए ।

इसलिए मैं फिर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल से निवेदन किया जाये कि वे इस मामले को सुलझाने की कोशिश करें । अगर उनकी सेवा को लेना हम उचित न समझे तो हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज को नियुक्त करें ताकि वह इस मामले को ठीक से देखें और हमको अपनी रिपोर्ट दें । उन से सब को चाहे वे विद्यार्थी हों, या अध्यापक हों, या वाइसचांसलर हों अपनी बात कहने का मौका होगा । और सब की बात सुन कर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दें सकेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling Acharya Kripalani because some Members have asked him to speak.

Acharya Kripalani: Neither on the last occasion nor on this occasion had I any intention to participate in the debate. Even on the last occasion Shri Asoka Mehta asked me to speak, but I said I had no contribution to make, and today also I find that I have no contribution that I can profitably make. Simply because friends have asked me to speak and among those friends is included the hon. the Education Minister, I make bold to keep a few observations before the House.

Let us discuss this question calmly, without any prejudice, without any preconception. A committee was appointed, the committee has given, its report, and some members of the committee last time explained that when they talked of moral turpitude, they were not talking of the whole University, they were talking of isolated instances. But they had to mention these I think that should be sufficient. You cannot appoint another committee to go over what one committee has done. My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh said that let there be a judge of the Supreme Court or an ex-judge of the Supreme Court appointed in that committee.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: An ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was there.

Acharya Kripalani: An ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was there. And it would not be desirable even on the part of this House to suggest that another committee be appointed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have suggested it for the happenings at present, not for the past.

Acharya Kripalani: I am not talking about the hon. Member, I am referring to some other hon. Members who suggested that.

I think this is not done. There are certain things which are not done, and I submit that this is not done. Moreover, the remarks are there. You cannot simply take them away, and you do not rehabilitate the Banaras Hindu University because you forcibly take away these remarks. They (the Committee) have investigated into the affairs of the University. We might differ from their judgment, but the judgment is there, and there is no court of appeal here; a court of appeal is not possible. Therefore, I think we must take out of our purview altogether the report. Good, bad, indifferent or whatever it is, it is there. I think that this question should not be raised.

Another question is about the conduct of the students. Let us be very clear, that many times and especially, in these days, the students are very unruly. Let us also be very clear that when we call in the police, the police follows its own nature, not the instruction of a Minister, not the instruction of a superior officer, it is taken away by the current of events to which it is used. The students are likely to overdo things; the police are likely to overdo things. I think it is a mistake on our part to say that the students are all right, and they are all honourable and they do no wrong. I think it is wrong on our part to say that the police is all right, and what they do and say is correct, and they do not exceed what the occasion requires. Both these are, I believe, untenable propositions. So far as our recent experience and our past experience go, we cannot rely upon both these parties.

Another thing is, that there is no doubt that Government or those who are in power cannot dismiss a vice-chancellor because the students want it. It would be most disastrous, I think, to dismiss a vice-chancellor because the students or a section of the students do not want him. I know that in foreign universities, the

vice-chancellor is called the governor, and he has absolute power in the university. There is none to question him; his power cannot be questioned even in a court of law. So, there is no doubt, that those who demand that on the insistence of the students, a vice-chancellor should be dismissed, do not know, I think, what education means. Again I would say that the idea of a vice-chancellor, choosing to remain a vice-chancellor, even when there is a section of students against him, does not appeal to me as a teacher. I could never have allowed myself to remain a teacher—and I have managed colleges and Universities—if any section of my pupils were against me and desired me to go; the first thing I would say would be that I am ready to go.

So both these things are in their place quite right. What are we to do then? Is the University to remain closed for ever? I am afraid our hon. Minister has not shown us the way. He says 'political parties' are interfering. Is he sure that his own party is with him? So far when it is said that political parties are creating the mischief, the reference has always been to Opposition political parties. But here the Congress Political Party is itself creating mischief.

An Hon. Members: Ministers.

Acharya Kripalani: What is the good of talking of political parties? You put everybody out of court when you talk of 'political parties'. Who is going to do anything in that University? What would happen to anybody who approaches that University? Even if I were so foolish as to go on my own account and talk to the students, I do not know what the Minister would feel and say, because I happen to be a politician. It is the politicians who are the leaders of the people.

It appears to me there are only two ways of this trouble ceasing. Of course, the University cannot be closed for ever. There will be pressure from

students and the public. Rightly or wrongly, the University will have to be opened; and those who do not want to be there will go away, because these things—satyagraha and so on—do not go on indefinitely. People have to look to their education. By sheer exhaustion, Government can open the University after two or three months and the students will be coming in all right.

The other way is what we used to do before independence. Whenever people were excited, whenever their passions were roused, whenever there was an apprehension that there would be a breach of the peace, that something foolish would be done, our leaders at once reached the trouble spot. And when they reached there, their moral influence carried conviction to the people and order was restored. On many critical occasions this has happened. Why does not this happen now? Is it not a fact that we were guided by leaders by political leaders, who had greater moral authority than spiritual leaders in India? Remembers that in India we were not guided by Maulvis and Pandits, we were guided by political leaders. Why were we guided by political leaders? Because they were as good as religious leaders. They had moral influence over people. Are there no people with moral influence who can go among the students and say 'We take the responsibility upon ourselves. You come along. We will manage this matter and we will manage it to the satisfaction of everybody. Believe in us'. Is there nobody in the Congress today who can say 'I am going to Banaras and I will see that the University is opened, and I will talk to the students'? Have we gone so poor after independence that we cannot do this simple thing? I cannot understand this. If one leader with moral authority goes there and if the students have trust in him, I am sure the University will open tomorrow, and no student will protest. I hope the Education Minister will be able to find such a leader in his camp and will do the needful.

बीसवीं उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर)

श्रीमान जी, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का दशा बहुत तल्लीफदेह है और चाहे जितना भी इस सवाल पर सोचा जाय, बहुत मुश्किल से समझ में आता है कि इस का उपाय क्या किया जाय। अब हमारे सामने सिर्फ एक प्रश्न है और वह यह कि हम इस समस्या को किस तरह हल कर सकते हैं, हम इस यूनिवर्सिटी का क्या इलाज करें, इस को किस तरह से खोलें। मेरे नज़दीक एक ही सवाल है और वह यह है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी किस तरह से फिर से चालू हो। मैं पिछली बातों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती और इस हाउस का भी यह फर्ज है कि वह पिछली सब बातों को भूल जाए। इस वक्त तो हमें घगले कदम के बारे में सोचना है और वह कदम है यूनिवर्सिटी को फिर से खोलना। हमें यह भी देखना है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में क्या-क्या कमियां हैं, जिन की वजह से बड़ा इम किस्म के वाकयात हुए। मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर, सारी कैबिनेट और इस हाउस में कहूंगी कि हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम देखें कि हमारे विद्यार्थी जो कि हमारी जिन्दगी की जान हैं मरन न पायें और वे जिन्दा रहें और कम हम उन की शुद्धि करें। जब मैं इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सोचती हूँ, तो मुझे इस यूनिवर्सिटी और उस के साथ ही गान्तिनिकेतन यूनिवर्सिटी का ख्याल आता है। ये दोनों रेजीडेंशियल इन्स्टीच्युशन्स हैं और बाइस चासलर बटा रहते हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझती हूँ, ऐसी मस्याओं में बाइस-चासलर पिता की हेमियत स रहना है, वह एक तरह से फादर आफ दी इन्स्टीच्युशन होता है। वह बच्चों को खाली तालिम ही नहीं देता है, वह उन को तरबियत भी देता है, वह उन का कैरेक्टर भी बिल्ड करता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि केवल पढ़ने से ही आदमी आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। उस के अलावा उस को अपने कैरेक्टर को उचा उठाना है और उस के मुताबिक अपनी जिन्दगी को सुधारना है। रेजीडेंशियल यूनिवर्सिटी में बाइस-चासलर का वह धर्म होता है कि वह हर लिहाज से स्टूडेंट्स

का ख्याल रखे। वह बात आज नहीं है। जहाँ तक बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीयों का ताल्लुक है, हालत यह है कि बाइस-चासलर मीटिंग में आते हैं, प्रीजाइज करते हैं और वापस चले जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस का काम सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं होता है।

इन सब बातों पर सोचने के बाद मैं तो मिनिस्टर साहब को एक ही सुझाव दूंगी और वह यह है कि विद्यार्थी चाहे कितनी गलतियां करें, वे कुछ भी करें, उन को हमें नुक्सान नहीं पहचाना है। अगर आज आप यूनिवर्सिटी को साल दो साल के लिए बन्द कर देने हैं—अभी एक बहन ने उसको तीन साल के लिए बन्द कर देने के लिए कहा—तो मैं गमझती हूँ कि हम आपन हाथों में सारी शिक्षा को तबाह कर दें उन बच्चों की तबाही करें। मेरी राय यह है कि चाहे कुछ भी हो हमें यूनिवर्सिटी को फिर से जल्दी से जल्दी खोलना है। यह कोई ऐसी मश्किल बात नहीं है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलना कोई बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। उस को आप बहुत आसानी से खोल सकते हैं। आप यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलें और पुलिस को तो एक दम वहाँ से हटा दें। मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुलिस हो। यह तो हमारी अपनी कमजोरी है कि विद्यार्थियों के लिए हम पुलिस को बुलाते हैं कि हमारी मदद करें। बहुमत में विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं कि उन की शिक्षा ठीक तौर पर आगे चले। दिल्ली में दो विद्यार्थी मुझे मिले, जो कि दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं। उन्होंने मुझे सारी बातें बताईं। उन के मा-बाप भी मुझे मिले। वे मुझ से कहने लगे कि इन का तो जन्म ही खत्म हो गया है, इन लोगों ने परीक्षा देनी है, ये परीक्षा दे पायेंगे या नहीं, इन का क्या होगा, वगैरह। मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर ये

विद्यार्थी अपनी परीक्षा देने से महरूम रहे, तो इस की जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्ट्री और इस हाउस पर होगी। हमारे बच्चे साहे गलत रास्ते पर चले हो, हम ने देखना है कि उन के हितों को किसी किस्म का नुकसान न पहुँचे। इस वक़्त इस बात का मौका नहीं है कि हम छात्र-बीन करे कि वे क्यों चले, कौन उन को चलाने वाले थे, उन पर क्या क्या असर हुआ। इन सब बातों पर कैबिनेट विचार करे। लेकिन आज हमारा फ़र्ज यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को फिर से खोला जाय और उस के बाद अगर कोई प्रिंसिपल, या कोई प्रोफ़ेसर, लैक्चरर या स्टुडेंट इस किस्म के हो जो कि आप की राय सेवहा के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है, तो आप उन को स्क्रीन क्यों नहीं करते आप उन को अलग क्यों नहीं करते आप में अगर हिम्मत हो, तो आप शरीर लड़कों को अलग कर दें।

जो शरीर लड़क है उनको आप सजा दे सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर चन्द आदमी शरीर है और चन्द आदमी नुक़मान पहुँचाने हैं या चन्द आदमियों में पार्टी बाँजी हा गई है तो हिन्दु-स्तान की सारी एजुकेशन को नबाह करने की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि वह इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से और ठंडे दिल से विचार करे, जोश को भूल जाये, हजारों लोगों ने जो गालियाँ दी हैं, उनको भूल जाये, उनका पी जायें। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि हम कायमा हैं और हमने बड़ी बड़ी गालियाँ सहोई हैं। हम ब्रिटिश राज से लड़े हैं और उन लोगों ने हम को मारा भी है और गालियाँ भी बहुत दी हैं लेकिन हम अपने मकसद को नहीं भूले, अपने आदर्श को नहीं भूले और न ही जोश में घायें। अब भी वह इस पर ठंडे दिल से गौर करे और इस यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलें और अगर बच्चों से कोई कमर हो गया है या उन में कोई कमजोरी आ गई है तो उन को माफ़ कर दें। आप खुद ही कहते हैं कि यंग पीपल और अवर होप्स। ये हमारे होप्स हैं।

हमारी आशाये है, आप इन आशाओं को टूटने दें। यही मुझे आप से कहना है।

Shri B. Das Gupta (Puruha): May I ask one question on a point of clarification, Sir? The hon. Minister in his observations stated that normal conditions would prevail if the political leaders would take their hands off. I want to know what he means by this. Does he mean, leaders belonging to other parties of the Opposition or also leaders from the Congress?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question has already been put. The hon. Minister. The hon. Mover also wants 5 minutes, so, the hon. Minister will try to finish by 5.55.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the debate with a certain amount of pain for the aspersions which have been cast on the Education Ministry. I am quite sure if the facts had been properly known hon. Members would have acted otherwise.

The first thing that we did was to appoint an executive committee of eminent men, men whose integrity is unquestionable, men who in their own fields have risen to the higher positions in public life, men chosen from all over the country, and who are devoted to the cause of education—and it was after considerable thought that we selected this team. It includes an ex-Chief Justice of India, four Members of Parliament, mostly having independent views. I was rather amazed that my esteemed colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh should have thought that it was the Ministry of Education which was dictating this executive committee. The executive committee consist of an ex-Chief Justice of India, and members like Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru.

An. Hon. Member: You should be proud of it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I was rather amazed. I thought he was really

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giving more credit to me than I deserve when he said that I was dictating to this executive committee

These are the people in whose hands the interests of the University are safe. I am quite certain that every Member of this executive committee is as much interested in the welfare of the University as any Member of the House. And, I would like to tell the House that it was with great agony that the executive committee took the decision.

I do not know whether my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has read the resolution which the executive committee passed on the 28th September.

"Having watched with deep distress the rampant indiscipline and lawlessness among a section of the students that has been prevailing in the University for the last few weeks as evidenced by the activities set out in the memorandum hereto annexed,

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have read it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am all the more amazed to hear him say that I had dictated to the Executive Council to close it down.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have said that you had been dictating to the University authorities.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The resolution is very clear.

Having been prevented by a body of students from holding its meeting scheduled for the 27th September, 1958 at the usual place, viz. the Committee Room of the Registrar's Office by reason of their refusal to let the Vice-Chancellor enter the campus and having been compelled to hold the meeting outside the campus,

Considering that the Vice-Chancellor has been prevented from

entering the campus and occupying his usual place of residence for over a month;

Considering further that the Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were prevented from leaving the campus of the University to meet the Vice-Chancellor on official business on the morning of the 27th September, 1958 and that the Registrar and the Chief Proctor find it very difficult to discharge their day to day functions of the University and that thus the administration of the University has been virtually brought to a stand still,

Considering also the threats which have been held out by some of the students of the Ayurvedic College and the College of Technology to the effect that if their demands are not accepted immediately, serious consequences would follow,

Considering also the report from Rajeshwar Dutt Shastri to the effect that the students of the College of Ayurveda would not accept him in the College in any capacity and he should therefore submit his resignation,

Realising that it has become practically impossible to carry into effect the object and purpose for which it has been constituted, first in the President's Ordinance and later by the recent Act of Parliament, and

Profoundly regretting that in the circumstances there is no other practical means of restoring normal conditions of life and work in the University,

Resolved that the University be closed with effect from 8th October, 1958 and that the date of reopening be notified later as soon as normal conditions are restored in the University."

The Resolution itself is very clear about the intention of the Executive Council. They found themselves helpless. They waited for a long time for good sense to prevail among the students. Member after member went to the University and Pandit Kunzru himself went and wanted to see the officers in the University but he was not allowed to enter. Prof. Wadia went to address the students from college to college but the students would not listen.

I am very grateful to Acharya Kripalani who is respected all over the country for his speech and I hope his words of wisdom will be listened by those students today. He has asked: Do we not have people of integrity in our country? Well, I have tried to pick up people whose moral integrity is unquestionable. Some of these people have devoted their lifetime to the cause of education and to the service of the country. In spite of this the students did not listen to reason. What could they do? I would like to challenge the House to give me any better team than the one which we have composed.

The issue is very simple. I am again grateful to Kripalani that he has focussed our attention to the main issue. It is not only for the Banaras Hindu University but it is for every University in India. Are we to allow the students to choose their own teachers and their own Vice-Chancellors? Do we want to allow the students to dismiss a teacher whom they do not like as they want to do in the Banaras Hindu University? Since the Principal of a college had made a statement which was quoted by the Chief Minister of U.P. he should not function as a Principal of that college and he should immediately be dismissed. At midnight the Students of the Ayurvedic College go to the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge and he is asked to come down and is ordered by the students to dismiss the principal immediately because

he has said something which was not palatable to them.

My friends in the Opposition are interested in the welfare of the students! I am rather amazed that they have criticised, so much criticised the action taken by the Executive Council. But they have not said a single word against the activities of the students. Are we satisfied that the action

Shri Nath Pal: Why blame only the Opposition for that? What about the Members of your party?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am sorry; I would like to say that to those Members who spoke from this side also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By 'Opposition' he meant all those who opposed him.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Well, Sir, Member after Member said that police intervention was unnecessary, it should not have been called. What was happening in the University? The University cars were seized and they were being used by the students. The University Administration was completely paralysed. I would like to ask the hon. Member whether he would stand even for one day if he is not allowed to move out of his house. We have a law in this country. We have a Government functioning in the country. For weeks together the Vice-Chancellor and the old Pro Vice-Chancellor of 72 I was told his wife was having some serious trouble—were not allowed to move out of their houses. The Registrar's house was picketed and the office of the Registrar was also picketed. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission asked me whether he should send them grants or not. He was in a difficulty. He wanted to be sure whether the money that was being sent to the University would be in safe hands. That was the state of affairs in the University. Even the telephone wires were cut. The students marched to the residence of Shri Gupta who was

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living outside the Campus and demonstrated before his house. Is that the way in which we want our students to function? Is that the way in which we want our people, the future citizens of the country to function? Is that the kind of education we want to be given in universities? I was rather amazed to find that not even one hon. Member referred to this. Those who are interested in the welfare of the University should have at least said that we want to discourage such activities.

Sir, I wish to warn that our future is at stake. If we do not handle the universities properly we shall come to grief. It is very easy to incite people to violence, but it is difficult . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nobody incited them to violence.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: May I know how many policemen were injured by students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am going to reply to every point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least we ought to be peaceful here.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made a serious allegation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has propounded only an abstract thing; he has made no allegation.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I want to know the number of injured policemen.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member is very anxious to have that information, I shall be very glad to supply him that. The total number of students injured in the three mild lathi charges in the University is 11, all being University students. My hon. friend Pandit Malaviya said, how is it possible to verify whether these are facts or not. Sir, if a Minister makes a statement, I think he makes that

statement with full responsibility and the House has to believe it. There is no other way in which I can convince my hon. friend Pandit Malaviya. Then, two students of the D.A.V. College also received minor injuries at the time of arrest for breach of Section 144 in front of the D.A.V. College. 10 police personnel—3 head constables, 3 constables of PAC and 4 constables of CP—received injuries.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: What type?

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, may I make a request to the Education Minister to let these things that have passed to be buried and let us know that he will do what he can to open the University as soon as it is humanly possible?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When an enquiry is made as to how many policemen were injured, what should he do?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I was not anxious to give this information, but the hon. Member has insisted that he wanted the information and I had to give that information. I would like to say the position with regard to the opening of the university.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the question in which everybody ought to be interested now—whether the university is going to be opened in the near future and what are the conditions now.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am coming to that. There was also a question whether the necessary consultations had been made. I would only like to tell the House that I had consulted most of the people who were connected with the university and who should have been consulted before taking action.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Was the Vice-Chancellor consulted?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not want to enter into the controversy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Open it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the opening of the university, I would like the House to examine the whole position in its proper perspective. The Ministry of Education does not come into the picture. They have said, "Oh, it is a bureaucratic administration which is functioning." I am afraid the House does not fully realize that according to the Act of this Parliament an executive council has been appointed....

Shri Dasappa: The hon. Minister is saying, "the House does not", etc. I say, let him say, "a part of the House" or whatever it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dasappa is saying to the hon. Minister that there are some Members who are behind the Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Pandit Govind Malaviya is behind him.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like the House to realize the constitutional position. By an Act of this Parliament an executive council has been appointed and my friend Shri Braj Raj Singh said that the executive council has no authority. He may look into the Act carefully.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have looked into it. It is the Academic Council. I have seen it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He will see it carefully. The executive council have taken the step with full responsibility and they are quite justified to take that action.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I know if the Visitor of the university cannot issue a directive to the executive council which has been nominated by him under the Act?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who should take the responsibility of administering the university if the directive is given from here? There has been an exe-

cutive council appointed by an Act of Parliament.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would only assure the House that it has been no pleasure for me that this university should have come to such a state. I cannot tell you through what agony I have passed during these last few months.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: With what result?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Having spent the last 25 years in education, it has been a great sorrow for me that this action had to be taken. But, I am convinced that the action that has been taken by the executive council was the correct action. There was no other alternative and we were forced into the situation. One thing after another thing happened and the executive council was not allowed to function at all. I can only assure the House that it will be my earnest endeavour that the university should be opened as quickly as possible.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would also like to tell the House that it is the executive council which is functioning, it is the executive council which will have to take the responsibility, it is the executive council which will have to give the direction. I cannot ask the executive council to open the university today, tomorrow or two months later and so on. They have said that as soon as normal conditions are restored, the university will be opened. I am quite sure that having appointed this council, with people of such eminence, we can trust in their judgment. They are interested in the welfare of the university and in the welfare of our country. I am quite certain that they will take all the factors into account and also the wishes of this House.

Shri Vajpayee: During the last session, the hon. Prime Minister while intervening in the debate on the B.H.U. (Amendment) Bill, indicated that the Vice-Chancellor has tendered his resignation and he had been asked to continue. May I know what is the position now? Has he withdrawn the resignation or the resignation is still there and it is going to be accepted or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is the same as was stated by the hon. Prime Minister.

Some Hon. Members: We could not hear the reply.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I only wanted to know the reasons why the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor is not being accepted. If the unanimous view of this House is being considered by the Executive Council, I should say that the whole House desires that his resignation should be accepted at once.

Some. Hon. Members: No.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It may be the desire of the hon. Member, but I am afraid it is not the desire of the whole House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer to the question put by Mr. Vajpayee was not heard by some hon. Members.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is the same as was stated by the hon. Prime Minister. He had stated that the Vice-Chancellor had submitted his resignation, but we have asked him to continue for sometime.

An Hon. Member: How long?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wanted to know the reasons why the resignation has not been accepted and why he is asked to continue.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: It is not the question at issue.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have only explained the question at issue, which has been very well put by Acharya Kripalani, that the Vice-Chancellor cannot resign on account of pressure from anywhere, especially from the students. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Government is not prepared to submit to pressure, I should not be forced to submit to pressure.

Acharya Kripalani: I would request that when he quotes the first part of the sentence, he should quote the latter part also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What suits the hon. Minister, he has quoted; what suit the others, they have quoted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am grateful to all hon. Members who have supported the cause of the Banaras Hindu University during this debate. I quite realise the anxiety of the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and who have requested the Government to open the University immediately. One Member perhaps said that it should be closed for three years. I was out for a few minutes in the lobby and I could not listen to that speech. But I am surprised that even in this year of 1958, there is some mind which should have remained in the medieval age.

An Hon. Member: In the Congress age.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that if it is necessary that it should remain closed for a certain period, then it might be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I can correct myself according to that. The hon. Minister said the political leaders should keep their hands off

from the University. I do not know whether such words can be uttered by any politician who is in touch with politics. If anybody is interested in exciting students or encouraging students to do violence, I would certainly condemn such people. But as a humble worker of the Congress I would like to say that no congressman, particularly a Minister who has any touch with politics should utter such words I would also like to say that politicians must have penetration even to every house. A politician must know what is happening in a house if he wants to lead the country in a democratic way. If he wants to lead the country in a bureaucratic way then only can he utter these words. A politician ought to possess some courage. As Acharya Kripalani has stated, it was the duty of the Education Minister to go to the gate of the Banaras Hindu University and face the students.

18 hrs.

An Hon. Member: How can he?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was his duty to go and face all the agitators, whether they belong to the congress party or any other party. He should have possessed at least that amount of courage as was possessed by one Member of Parliament, Shri Shubbanlal Saksena, in facing the crowd. If people were exciting students to indulge in violence, he should have stopped them. He did not do it. Then what is the sense in uttering these words here? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There should be no excitement at this stage.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He mentioned about the executive council. He put something into my mouth. He said that I said something about the executive council. I actually did not say anything about the executive council. I said that I do not like this closure of the Banaras Hindu

University. I also said that if the executive council decided on 27th September to close that university with effect from 8th October that decision should have been made known to the students so that they might have arranged their clothes and other things. Now, for instance, the Minister said that cloth had to be taken from the washermen in a police van and the students were taken in another police van to the railway station. If only the decision was announced earlier, the students would have got time to manage their affairs. He himself said that some students were short of money. They could have arranged for money from their guardians within that interval of ten days or so. But that reference was not to the executive committee, I again say that the House is being misled, because it was not Mr. Patanjali Shastri or Mrs. Hansa Mehta or the other eminent members of the executive council who requisitioned the police into the university. Who was responsible for that?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: I want to inform the hon. Member that the Vice-Chancellor is functioning directly under the direction of the executive council and in this matter he had full detailed instructions from the executive council.

An Hon. Member: For calling of the police also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I again say that if the executive committee apprehended that the decision which was taken on the 27th September was going to create trouble and disturbance on the 8th October, that decision should have been communicated by the Vice-Chancellor to the Education Ministry, and the Education Ministry should have taken proper precautions rather than spending their time on the Youth Festival. The Minister should have gone there and taken charge of it.

Then, about Registrar's house also, you will remember that while in the

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beginning when he was stating facts he said that "I am not happy about the closure decision of the executive council", I do not know what has changed his mind in such a short interval that now he is vehemently supporting the decision of closure I just cannot understand it If you want to run a University, you cannot run it in this manner You are saying here that you will have to understand the psychology of the students Universities are the centres where proper opportunity is given for the growth of talent, the democratic spirit and character If we deal with it in a bureaucratic way, we will not be able to create the proper atmosphere If you do not create the proper atmosphere, then the executive committee is of no use

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. At least the last words should be addressed to me

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I will do that About the Registrar's house the Minister quoted extensively He read the entire papers, even the resolution of the executive committee This paper is dated October 7th, 1958 He said that there was an agitation in the Ayurvedic college and there was a picket at the registrar's house Now here is a document under the signature of Mr S L Dar, the Registrar,

and Mr V S Jha, the Vice-Chancellor Here it is mentioned.

"The obstructions at the houses of the Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were thereafter removed"

Before the publication of this paper which my esteemed friend Dr K. L. Shrimani read out, in this very paper it is said that the obstruction was removed As regards the necessity to requisition the police, he said, it was not all students but political agitators But the persons assaulted by police were all students There was no political agitator among these eleven persons I would have liked the police, for strengthening his hand, at least should have beaten an outside person Only then, his statement would have been justified Therefore, I again urge upon the hon Minister to take a realistic view of the situation, open the University immediately, and now, I say remove the Vice-Chancellor

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Now, the discussion is over The House is adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock

18 06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the 21st November 1958

[Thursday, the 20th November, 1958]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
101.	Export of Cotton Textiles	653—56
102.	Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance	656—58
104.	Works-cum-Production Committees	658—60
105.	All India Sericulture Training Institute	660-61
107.	Industrial Units in U.P. and Madras	661—65
109.	Bhowra Colliery Accident	665-66
110.	Manufacture of Insulin	666-67
111.	Supply of Fertilizers by North Korea	667-68
112.	Shifting of I.A.S. Training School	669-70
113.	Ambar Charkha Scheme	670—75
114.	Markets in Vinaynagar (New Delhi)	675—77
115.	Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement	677-78
117.	India-1958 Exhibition	679—81
118.	Closing down of Boat Units	681
119.	Indian Exports	682—85
120.	Displaced Persons in Bhilai	685-85
121.	Enquiries into Dalmia Concerns	686—88

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
103.	Secretary to Planning Commission	688-89
106.	Wet Mica	689
108.	Buildings Constructed for the Government of India	690
116.	Export of Onions	690-91
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123.	Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling Scheme	692
124.	Mining Board	692
125.	Productivity Teams	693
126.	Paper Mill at Kesinga (Orissa)	693
127.	Research Department of A.I.R.	693-94
128.	Newsprint Factory	694-95
29.	Raw Film Factory	695

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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160.	Food Output in Orissa during Second Plan	696-97
161.	Indians in American Cattletries	697-98
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165.	Financing of Small Scale Industries in Orissa	700
166.	Employment Exchanges in Orissa	700
167.	Local Development Works	701
168.	Ambar Charkhas in U.P.	701
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170.	Industrial Development in Orissa	702-03
171.	Employment Exchanges	703
172.	Construction of Gandhi Samadhi	703
173.	Indians in Pretoria	704
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175.	Photographic Materials	705
176.	Works Committees	705-06
177.	Export Promotion Committee for Films	706
178.	Salt Industry	706-07
179.	Dry Ginger	707
180.	Loans to Industries in Himachal Pradesh	708
181.	Employment Opportunities	708
182.	Heavy Electrical Equipment Project at Bhopal	708-09
184.	Traffic on India-Lhasa Highway	709
186.	North Jambal Colliery	709-10
187.	Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa	710
188.	Paper Factories	710-11
189.	Delhi Race Course Club	711
190.	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited	711-12
191.	Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited	712-13
192.	Legislation for Transport Workers	713
193.	Export of Indian Goods to Japan	713-14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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195.	Import Restrictions	714-15
196.	Jammu and Kashmir	715
197.	Work-charged Staff in C.P.W.D.	715-16
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199.	Development of Khadi and Amber Charkha	716-17
200.	Amber Charkha Pro- gramme in Mysore	717
201.	Technical Institutes	717-18
202.	Periodicals Subscribed by Government	718-19
204.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	719-20
205.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	720-22
206.	Scheduled Castes	721-22
207.	Film on Folk Dances of Hilly Areas	723-24
208.	Indian Frontier Adminis- trative Service	723
209.	Indian Frontier Adminis- trative Service	724
210.	Export of Films	724

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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The following papers were
laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :
 - (i) Supplementary Statement No. 1, Fifth Session 1958.
 - (ii) Supplementary Statement No. X, Fourth Session 1958.
 - (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XII, Third Session 1957.
 - (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVII, Second Session 1957.
 - (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII, First Session 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955 :
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 699/R. Amdt. XXV dated the 16th August, 1958.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 780/R. Amdt. XXVI dated the 6th September, 1958.
 - (iii) G.S.R. No. 814/R. Amdt. XXVII dated the 13th September, 1958.
- (3) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
 - (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Determination of final issue rate of water) Rules, 1958 published in Delhi Gazette Notification No. 40/5/58 (I)-Delhi dated the 22nd August, 1958.
 - (ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Determination of cost of disposal of sewage) Rules, 1958 published in Delhi Gazette Notification No. 40/5/58 (II)-Delhi dated the 22nd August, 1958.
- (4) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act 1951 :
 - (i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the review of protection to the Engineer's Steel Files Industry.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 18(1)-TR/58 dated the 14th November, 1958.
 - (iii) Two Government Notifications No. 18(1)-TR/58 dated the 14th November, 1958 under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
 - (iv) Government Notification No. 18(1)-TR/58 dated the 14th November, 1958 under Section 3A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
 - (v) Statement under proviso to sub-section (2) of Section

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- 16 of the Tariff Commission Act 1951 explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (i) to (iv) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section.
- (vi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Carbide Industry.
- (vii) Government Resolution No. 37(1)-TR/58 dated the 9th October, 1958
- (viii) Statement under proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (vi) to (vii) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section
- (ix) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Cocoa Powder and Chocolate Industry.
- (x) Government Resolution No. 12(1)-TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958.
- (xi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry.
- (xii) Government Resolution No. 4(1)-TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958.
- (xiii) Government Notification No. 4 (1)/TR/58 dated the 27th October, 1958 under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
- (xiv) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry.
- (xv) Government Resolution No. 32(1)-TR/58 dated the 8th November, 1958
- (xvi) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- to the Artificial Silk and Cotton and Artificial Silk Mixed Fabrics Industry.
- (xvii) Government Resolution No. 36(2)-TR/58 dated the 15th November, 1958.
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2102 dated the 11th October 1958 under sub-section (4) of Section 56 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 making certain amendments to the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules, 1950.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

729-34

Shri P. K. Deo called the attention of the Prime Minister to the recent developments in Pakistan, their effect on India and the incidents and raids by Pakistanis across the Indian border.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a statement.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION

738-89

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee was resumed. The discussion was not concluded

DISCUSSION RE CLOSURE OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

789-888

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh raised a discussion on the closure of the Banaras Hindu University. The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

**AGENDA FOR FRIDAY
21ST NOVEMBER, 1958.**

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee.
Further discussion on the Private Member's Resolu-

tion of Shri D. C. Sharma and amendment thereto re: appointment of a Committee to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it and also consideration of other private Members' Resolutions.
