

Second Series, Vol. XXXI—No. 61

Tuesday, May 5, 1959
Vaisakha 15, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 61—65)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 RP (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 2215, 2216 and 2218 to 2233	14889—14928
Short Notice Question No. 33	14928—29
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2217 and 2234 to 2239	14930—31
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3960 to 4010 and 4013 to 4021	14931—72
Re: Motions for Adjournment	14972—73
Papers laid on the Table	14973—74
Committee on Subordinate Legislation—	
Fifth Report	14974
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fifth Report	14974
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959—Introduced	14974—75
Motion re. Report of the University Grants Commission	14975—89, 14990—15063
Shri Khadilkar	14976—83
Shri Radhelal Vyas	14983—89
Shri Ranga	14990—98
Shri Thanu Pillai	14998—15006
Shri Braj Raj Singh	15006—18
Shri D.C. Sharma	15018—25
Shri Mahanty	15025—22
Shri N. R. Munisamy	15033—39
Shri M.C. Jain	15039—42
Shri Panigrahi	15042—43
Shri Bhakt Darshan	15043—48
Dr. K.L. Shrivasth	15048—63
Business of the House	14989
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1959-60	15063—88
Shri Naushir Bharucha	15065—67
Shri Panigrahi	15067—69
Shri Assar	15069—70
Shri T.B. Vittal Rao	15070—72
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	15072—74
Shri Achar	15074—77

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

[See cover page 3 also

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXI, 1959

[May 5 to 9, 1959/Vaisakha 15 to 19, 1881 (Saka)]



SEVENTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 61 to 65)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXXI—May 5 to 9, 1959/Vaisakha 15 to 19, 1881 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
No. 61.—Tuesday, May 5, 1959/Vaisakha 15, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2215, 2216 and 2218 to 2233	14885—14928
Short Notice Question No. 33	14928-29
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2217 and 2234 to 2239	14930—34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3960 to 4010 and 4013 to 4021	14934—72
Re : Motions for Adjournment	14972-73
Papers laid on the Table	14973-74
Committee on Subordinate Legislation—	
Fifth Report	14974
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fifth Report	14974
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959—Introduced	14974-75
Motion re: Report of the University Grants Commission	14975-89, 14990—15063
Business of the House	14989
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1959-60	15063—88
Motion re. Report of Sanskrit Commission	15088—15154
Daily Digest	15155—60
No. 62.—Wednesday, May 6, 1959/Vaisakha 16, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions No. 2240 to 2245, 2247 to 2250, 2250A and 2252	15161—1520*
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2246, 2251, 2253 to 2257, 2257A, 2258 to 2261, 2261A and 2262 to 2267	15203—15
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4022 to 4048, 4050 to 4134, 4136 to 4137, 4137A, 4137B and 4137C	15215—87
Business of the House	15287-88
Papers Laid on the Table	15288-89
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-sixth Report	15289
Statement re: Agreement between India and Pakistan over the use of Indus Basin Waters	15289-90
Statement re: New Coal Seam in Singrauli Coal-Field	15290-91
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Introduced	15291
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill—Passed	15291-92
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Passed	15293
Suspension of First Proviso to Rule 74	15294-95
Companies (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	15295—15407

Cost and Works Accountants Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	15407—13
Motion re: Report of Sanskrit Commission	15413—60
Daily Digest	15461—70

No. 63—Thursday, May 7, 1959/Vaisakha 17, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2268, 2269, 2271 to 2273, 2275-A and 2277 to 2281	15471—15907
--	-------------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2270, 2276, 2282 to 2303, 2303A and 2304 to 2306	15507—26
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4138 to 4203, 4205 to 4219, 4221 to 4228 and 4228-A	15526—74
Motions for Adjournment	15574—76
Point re: Breach of Privilege	15576—79
Papers laid on the Table	15579—82

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Minutes	15582
Message from Rajya Sabha	15583

Estimates Committee—

Sixty-first Report	15584
------------------------------	-------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Partition debt of Pakistan to India	15584—86
Leave of Absence	15587

Re: Report of Bose Board of Enquiry and UPSC's Report thereon	15587—91
---	----------

Cost and Works Accountants Bill—	15591—15604, 15608—74
--	--------------------------

Motion to consider	15591—15669
Clauses 2 to 31, 1, First and Second Schedules]	15670—74

Motion to pass	15674
--------------------------	-------

Report of Prime Minister on the allegations made against Shri M. O. Mathai	15604—08
--	----------

Census (Amendment) Bill—	15675—15700
------------------------------------	-------------

Motion to consider	15675—99
------------------------------	----------

Clauses 1 to 3	15700
--------------------------	-------

Motion to pass	15700
--------------------------	-------

Motion re: Eighth Report of U.P.S.C.	15700—03
--	----------

Motion re: Report of Sanskrit Commission	15703—42
--	----------

Daily Digest	15743—54
------------------------	----------

No. 64—Friday, May 8, 1959/Vaisakha 18, 1881 (Saka) —

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2307 to 2310, 2312 to 2318, 2318A and 2319 to 2321	15755—95
---	----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2311 and 2322 to 2337	15796—15807
--	-------------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4229 to 4308, 4310, 4311 and 4313 to 4318	15807—56
--	----------

Motion for Adjournment—

Water shortage in Delhi	15856—61
-----------------------------------	----------

Papers laid on the Table	15861—64
------------------------------------	----------

Estimates Committee—

Minutes	15864
-------------------	-------

Committee on Petitions—	
Minutes	15865
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Minutes	15865
Public Accounts Committee—	
Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports	15865
Committee on Petitions—	
Sixth Report	15865
Correction of Statement by Minister	15866
Discussion re: Situation in Tibet	15866—15939
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fifth Report	15939—40
Resolution re: inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitu- tion	15940—16002
Half-an-hour Discussion re: Villiers Colliery	16002—14
Daily Digest	16015—23
No. 65—Saturday, May 9, 1959/Vasakha 19, 1881 (Saka)—	
Death of Dr. Keshavlal Vithaldas Thakkar	16023
Papers laid on the Table	16023—24
Committee on Government Assurances—	
Minutes	16023
Messages from Rajya Sabha	16025—29
	16196—98
Public Accounts Committee—	
Eighteenth Report	16029
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Abnormal rise in prices of Sugar in U. P.	16039—38
Statement re: extension of Employees' Provident Fund Act	16038—39
Point re: Breach of Privilege	16040—42
Motion re: Eighth Report of U.P.S.C.	16039, 16042— 16170
Motion re: Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules	16170—96
Daily Digest	16199—16202
Resume of the Seventh Session	16203—04

N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

14889

14890

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 5, 1959/Vaisakha 15,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Elever of the
Clock.*

[Mr SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conventions on the Law of the Sea

*2315. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1087 on the 16th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of finalising conventions on the Law of the Sea framed at the Conference at Geneva?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Out of the four Conventions adopted at Geneva in 1958, three are complete and the Government are studying in detail their implications. Meanwhile, the General Assembly of the United Nations has called another conference at Geneva in March or April 1960 to consider the width of the territorial sea and other closely related problems. The Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone could not be completed in 1958 for lack of agreement on this question.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what are the details of these four conventions which are under consideration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These four conventions are: convention on

the territorial sea and contiguous zone, convention on the high seas, convention on fishing and the conservation of the living resources on the high seas and the convention on the continental shelf.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know what has been the opinion of the delegation with regard to the width of the territorial waters?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is disagreement on that. That is one of the subjects which will be discussed at the next conference.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the fishing rights in territorial waters and also on the high seas?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have asked for six miles for the territorial waters and six miles extra for fishing rights.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister referred to the fishing rights. May I know whether it was brought to the attention of the authorities that Japanese fishing vessels are operating in the Wadge Bank within the distance mentioned by her? The Japanese sailing vessels are operating in the Wadge Bank area which we have not exploited.

Mr Speaker: What distance?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It will be anything from 10 miles from the shore in certain regions.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is because of these various interpretations of these laws relating to the high seas that a conference was held to get some uniform basis for it. About the three conventions which

have been agreed to and with which broadly we agree also, in fact, some of them were discussed at our initiative and they presumably will be acted upon. The fourth one is a much more ticklish one, the distance,—not the fishing, but I mean the territorial sea—where there is great difference. We hope there will be some kind of agreement next time.

As for the hon. Member's question, it is true that the Japanese vessels on the Arabian Sea and elsewhere go; they are entitled to go outside the limits prescribed for them. Whether they go within those limits or not, it is a matter for enquiry and investigation.

Shri Tangamani: Of the three conventions which have been finalised, may we know whether those conventions are now ratified by our Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. In fact we have not even signed any of those conventions.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are aware that fishing vessels of the Pakistan Government are coming all the way to the Orissa coast and fishing there and whether such violations have come to the notice of the Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter on which I would like to have notice.

Handloom Products

*2216. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that greater exports of Handloom products are possible if the materials are properly calendered and pre-shrunk?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Yes, Sir. I would say, larger exports could be anticipated.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the representatives of the trade who visited Europe recently have reported to the Government that there

is great potentiality for the development of markets for these products if the handloom cloths are calendered and pre-shrunk?

Shri Kanungo: The reports are that calendering and finishing would help in the larger intake. About pre-shrinking, it is not, what you call, important.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know if Government are aware that all along in Europe today, the demand for cotton is more when it is, pre-shrunk than when it is not so treated?

Shri Kanungo: According to my information, the volume of cotton not pre-shrunk is much larger.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is true, but what about the handloom cloth?

श्री राज, सिंह बाई बर्वा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने को छुपा करेंगे कि मोबूदा हैडलूम के उत्पादन में कैलेडरिंग और फिनिशिंग करने का क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो . १९५७-५८ में फिनिशिंग प्लांट लगाने के लिए नी लाख रुपये से ज्यादा मंजूर किया गया है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have any scheme to get the handloom cloth pre-shrunk as is done in the case of mill cloth and whether Government have any scheme to render assistance for the smaller units which manufacture handloom cloth?

Shri Kanungo: The Handloom Board has a scheme for all this finishing work, etc. Uptill now there has been no proposal for a pre-shrunk plant.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether in taking steps for calendering and finishing, the handloom cloth which is not produced by the co-operatives also will be given a chance?

Shri Kanungo: Usually, pre-shrink-
ing has not been attempted anywhere
yet. As regards finishing and all that,
the marketing societies can avail them-
selves of the services of the establish-
ments

Shri Damani: May I know whether
it is a fact that some German expert
has come to India to advise on designs
which will be popular in West
Germany? May I know what action
has been taken and whether the export
has increased to West Germany due
to this advice?

Shri Kanungo: Not yet, the export
has not increased yet.

कोयला-खान बोनस योजना

+
*२२१= { श्री सरजू पांडे :
श्री राब कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री स० ब० बिहूल राव :

क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर,
१९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या ११८३-क
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोयला-खान मजदूरों को
बोनस के प्रश्न पर इस बीच पुनर्विचार कर
लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसका क्या परिणाम
निकला ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली)

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में कोयला, खान मजदूरों
की गैरहाजरी की जाच की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Deputy Minis-
ter will also read the answer in
English

Shri Abid Ali: (a) For this purpose
a study of the pattern of absenteeism
among coal miners is being carried
out.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know whether the survey work in
Jharia coal-field has been completed?

Shri Abid Ali: It will be conducted
in almost all the coal areas

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know the total amount of bonus to be
paid to the workers under this scheme
this year and last year?

Shri Abid Ali: In 1956-57, the aver-
age amount of bonus distributed
among workers during each quarter
was Rs 51,30,730 and during 1957-58
Rs 62,97,958

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: May I know
who is conducting this survey?

Shri Abid Ali: DLB

श्री राव सिंह भाई बर्मा क्या माननीय मंत्री
जी जांच के अन्दर यह भी जाच करेंगे कि जो
बकर छुट्टी चाहते हैं उन्हें छुट्टी न देकर
मजबूरन गैरहाजिर बनाया जाता है ?

श्री आशिष अली इस पर खयाल किया
जायेगा।

श्री स० मु० तारिक मैं यह जानना
चाहता हू कि पिछली साल जो बोनस दिया
गया और इस साल जो बोनस दे रहे हैं उसमें
कितने परसेंटेज का फर्क है ?

(میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ
پچھلے سال جو بونس دیا گیا اور اس
سال جو بونس دے رہے ہیں اس میں
کتنے پرسنٹيج کا فرق ہے -)

श्री आशिष अली जो सन् १९५६ में
दिया गया था वह मैं ने अर्ज किया और जो
सन् १९५७ में दिया गया था वह भी अर्ज
किया। इस साल के आकड़े अभी तक नहीं
आये हैं।

श्री स० मु० तारिक जो १९५६-५७
और १९५७-५८ में दिया गया है उस में
परसेंटेज का क्या फर्क है ?

(جو ۱۹۵۷-۵۸ اور ۱۹۵۶-۵۷ میں
دیا گیا ہے اس میں پرسنٹيج کا کیا
فرق ہے ?)

की जाबिद खली सन् १९५६-५७ में दिया गया ५१ लाख ३० हजार और सन् १९५७-५८ में दिया गया ६२ लाख ६७ हजार।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why this work has been entrusted to the Director, Labour Bureau, because matters pertaining to coal mines are generally dealt with by the Chief Inspector of Mines? May I also know when the survey is likely to be completed?

Shri Abid Ali: This kind of survey is generally conducted through this organisation. We hope the survey will be completed within four or five months' period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time when this question was put, we were told that the survey would take 4 or 5 months. Again today we are told that it will take 4 or 5 months. May I know the reason for this delay?

Shri Abid Ali: It has started in March.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question on 19th December when it was asked whether the survey relates to attendance bonus and not a monthly bonus, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary wanted notice. May I know whether he is in a position to reply now?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the purpose of this survey.

Shri Tangamani: The study team on wages directed this statistical survey and Jharia has been taken as the sample site. That was done as early as October, 1958. May I know whether this survey has been completed and whether a similar survey will be undertaken in the other coal-fields also for the purpose of fixing the bonus on the basis of regular attendance?

Shri Abid Ali: This particular survey is being conducted according to the direction given by the study group on wages in September last. The survey has been started thereafter in March.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that 50 per cent of the workers in Bihar-Bengal coal-fields, who constitute 80 per cent of the total workers in India, do not get quarterly bonus and if so, whether Government propose to expedite this?

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, it will be expedited. As is known, this bonus is paid as attendance bonus to every worker who becomes entitled to this bonus, if he has put in the requisite days of attendance, he is entitled to it and he gets it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this survey work will be carried out in other coal-fields also?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, in almost all the coal-fields.

Concessions for Import by Sailing Vessels

*2219. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether concessions for import of some goods which can be imported by sailing vessels without a licence from certain specified countries have been extended beyond December, 1958,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the quantity of the goods imported in 1958-59?

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

(b) The concession has been extended to keep open the traditional channels of trade with our friendly neighbouring countries who are good buyers of some of our export items.

(c) The quantity of goods imported under the said arrangement is not available. However, a statement showing the value of goods imported during 1958-59 (April-December 1958) is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 13.]

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the nature of the concession granted for the articles imported?

Shri Kanungo: There is no concession. Only from certain destinations near about the Persian Gulf and India certain commodities are allowed to be imported by sailing vessels.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will they get import licences?

Shri Kanungo: They are not expected to get import licences, but there are quantitative limitations.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find that the total imported value is Rs 1.12 crores during April to December 1958. May I know what is the corresponding figure for this year and whether this concession has resulted in increased imports?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the exact figures, but it has not increased. It has been restricted more or less.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: It has not increased the imports. That is what the hon. Member wanted and it has been answered. What more does he want? Next question.

Coir Industry in Orissa

*2220. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1453 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the proposal for starting Training-cum-Production centres for the development of coir industry at Sakhi Gopal in Puri District and at Gopalpur in Ganjam District in Orissa has been examined, and

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

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

(b) The Central Government have accorded technical approval to the scheme.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how many such training-cum-production centres for development of the coir industry in Orissa have been sanctioned and how many of them have been established?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two have been sanctioned and they will train about 80 boys.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total financial assistance given so far to Orissa for development of coir industry and what is the amount proposed to be given in the next two years of the Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The list is a bit long. In 1956-57, it was Rs 11,625, in 1957-58 it was Rs 12,800. In 1958-59, it is going to be about Rs 18,000.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Government has been giving matching contribution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, in some schemes it is fifty-fifty, in some schemes, they are outright grants from the Centre.

Forged Passports

+
 { **Shri Nagi Reddy.**
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shri Kunhan:
 *2221. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 9 on the 10th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the investigations regarding the forged passports have since been completed, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Investigations have been completed and the case is being tried before a court of law but, for obvious reasons, detailed information about the results of the investigations cannot be revealed at this stage.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the persons with forged passports have been transferring money through certain foreign companies like Air France and Air Swiss from India to outside countries for them to collect when they go out?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The question has been answered on a previous occasion.

Shri Nagi Reddy: On the previous occasion, we were told that it is under investigation. That answer has not led us to any conclusion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members know that before investigations are started, they may not be in a position to give any information. But if the information is followed up by a case launched in a court of law, it becomes *sub-judice*. Therefore, there is no good putting these questions.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Already it has appeared in the Press that in one case in the Bombay court, one of the accused has already told the court that they have been transferring money through the good offices of Air France and Air Swiss from this country to outside countries, for them to collect when they go there. Therefore, I want to ask, what is the result of the investigation on the basis of the report that has appeared in the Press and as revealed in the court?

Mr. Speaker: Whenever a case is before a court, it is open to the accused or prosecution or the witnesses to make statements in the court; none others, including Parliament, can go into the matter. I am not going to allow questions so far as that matter is concerned.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): As you were pleased to say, there are certain aspects to this question. Now that the hon. Member has drawn attention to this particular aspect, we shall enquire into it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I would like to know the number of people that have been arrested on the basis of the investigation, whether investigations have been completed and court proceedings have already been taken up.

Mr. Speaker: He has promised to look into it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The case is in the personal custody of the Chief Commissioner and, therefore, any information we have as a result of the investigations cannot be revealed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to know the number of gazetted officers who are being prosecuted.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information on this point?

Shri Tangamani: This is the third time information is asked.

Shri Tyagi: May I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: Is there any information on this point?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid too much of secrecy being observed.

Mr. Speaker: How many gazetted officers are being prosecuted, that does not go into the merits of the case. So, that information can be given to the House if the hon. Minister has got it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the information now. But since you were pleased to say, I would personally enquire about it and I shall place before this House what is available.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Last time the Prime Minister told us—this is what he said.

"It has been an industry in Punjab for various reasons".

He gave us only one reason. Could he let us know the other reasons also? In reply to a supplementary he said

this and added there are many other reasons. Could he make us wiser about the other reasons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The other reasons presumably were making money by unfair means in various ways.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to a question about the subject that some foreign air companies are indulging in this forged passport trade, the Prime Minister was pleased to state:

"The enquiry is proceeding and they say it is making good progress. We cannot ask them at any rate to supply us odd information about odd parts of it."

Now that the enquiry is completed, may I know whether the Prime Minister would enlighten us whether these foreign air companies are actively co-operating with the international racket operating in forged passport trade?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I rather doubt whether this can be separated from the general evidence in the case in an isolated way. I said something about the foreign air companies on the basis of some information; it will depend on the proof. So, it should await the result of the enquiry.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether on the basis of the loophole that has been disclosed as a result of the investigation in this case Government have taken any steps to tighten up the loopholes so that the trade in forged passports may be prevented in future?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. Government have taken many steps. I cannot give a guarantee that every loophole has been plugged. But I think many steps have been taken. In fact, complaints have come that it has become difficult to get a passport.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if any departmental action has been taken against the officers involved in this case?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: An officer involved in such a thing should be hauled up in a criminal court. It is not a question of departmental action.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister said on a previous occasion like this:

"Very often whole aircrafts are chartered by these people, that is, by groups or associations or companies, who charter an aircraft sell place to individuals to go there to seek work in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and who often get these forged passports."

May I know whether Government have enquired how these forged passports are made available to these people who charter aircrafts?

Mr. Speaker: That is the subject-matter of enquiry.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any individual or corporation can charter an aircraft. They can charter an Air India aircraft if they pay the money. It is none of the concern of the company to sit and go into the background and antecedents of the gentlemen who charter it.

Shri Hem Barua: But the Prime Minister was pleased to admit that people go on forged passports. I just want to know how forged passports are made available to these people.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: People who go out, many of them, have real passports; many of them have forged ones. I understand there is tremendous demand for them. People are going to the United Kingdom because it is easy to find work and higher wages. When people want to go they are prepared to take normal passports. When we started putting difficulties in the way of getting normal passports, because we do not want that type of persons to go in large numbers there—they work for a little time and they come back when they do not get a job—social problems arose, they did not know the language there and all that. So, we did not encourage this.

Then, because we did not issue the normal passports easily, the trade in forged passports began. We are not issuing it and the people are prepared to pay large sums of money for a forged passport. But the company chartering an aircraft has nothing to do with it. At any rate, I do not know whether some officials were involved, but the company had nothing to do with it.

West German Collaboration for Chemical Plant

+
 *2222. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Bibhanti Mishra:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a chemical plant in India with West German collaboration;

(b) if so, whether the negotiations for the proposed plant have been completed,

(c) whether any contract has been signed based upon the negotiations; and

(d) if so, the main features of the contract?

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

(b) to (d). Negotiations are in progress

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any site has been selected for this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not yet.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the capacity of the plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will manufacture about 61 basic intermediates valued at Rs 8 crores to 9 crores per year

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it will be in the public sector or the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be in the public sector.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के बास्तू यू० पी० अच्छी साइट होगी ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं माननीय मेम्बर की इच्छा को समझता हूँ, लेकिन यह सब तो ठिकनकल कमेटी तय करेगी ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस कम्पनी के निर्माण में कुल कितना खर्च पड़ेगा और जर्मनी से कितना प्रायगा और हमारी सरकार कितना लगावगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में करीब १२ करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होगा । उस में से ६ करोड़ की मशीनरी बर्बरह बाहर के डिजाइन पर हमारा इरादा हिन्दुस्तान में बनाने का है और बाकी का हिस्सा जर्मनी और और मुल्को से प्रायगा और उस में भी हमारी काशिश है कि जितनी हमारे यहाँ क्रैडिट हो सके, उतनी की जाये ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any other foreign countries were approached for the chemical plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we were negotiating with several countries and ultimately these programmes were approved

Shri Nagi Reddy: What would be the foreign exchange content for this country? How much foreign exchange would be saved after production starts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The foreign exchange total will be about Rs. 5.5 crores, of course, the final figures are not available. And the savings will be about Rs 6 to Rs. 9 crores.

Factory for Manufacture of Flash-Light

*2223. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a flash light producing factory has been established in Lucknow;

(b) if so, by which firm; and

(c) what is the capacity of the factory?

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

(b) Messrs Eveready Flash-light Company, Lucknow

(c) Six million numbers of flash-light cases per annum

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether this factory is being established with indigenous capital or by collaboration with any foreign capital?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular company, to which the hon Member has also been pleased to refer, is a foreign-owned company. But there are other 4 Indian-owned companies making this type of flash-lights

Shri Nagi Reddy: What is the capacity of production of this company in comparison with the three other Indian-owned companies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total capacity in the country is about 85 million, of which this company claims about two-third

Shri V. P. Nayar: In regard to the flash-light bulbs

Shri Tangamani: Not bulbs

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I have some idea of the total imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now a days as far as imports are concerned, they have been totally restricted except for very special types of bulbs. As a matter of fact, these very torches we are exporting. Last year we exported about 43 lakhs worth of flash-light torches

उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना

२२२४. श्री भक्त बर्षान क्या शक्ति सत्ता उद्योग मंत्री २६ फरवरी, १९५६ के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या ६७५ के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रारम्भिक प्राविधिक रिपोर्ट की क्या इस बीच जाच-पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है,

(ग) क्या इस बीच परियोजना की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) से (घ) इन फर्म की विदेशी सहयोगी फर्म में ० केसर इंजीनियर्स प्राफ यू० एस० ए० ने एक प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे दी है, जिससे प्रकट होता है कि यह परियोजना स्थापित करना मभव होगा। यह फर्म अब एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

श्री भक्त बर्षान जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने इस समय दिया है करीब करीब वही उत्तर तीन महीन पहले दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट के आने में कितना समय लगेगा। इस में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह यह बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। हाउस को यह जानकर आनन्द होगा कि इसकी कैपेसिटी दस हजार टन से बढ़ा कर २० हजार टन की जा रही है। यह इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है इस में कुछ देरी तो लगेगी ही। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि ज्यादा देरी होने वाली नहीं है। जल्दी ही, बोर्ड महीनो में ही प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी।

श्री भक्त बर्षान यह जो अल्यूमीनियम प्लांट लग रहा है द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में यही एक मात्र बड़े पैमाने का

उद्योग होने वाला है। इस दृष्टिकोण से जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इसके लिये पूरा सहयोग और सहायता दे रही है तो क्या इस के लिये शीघ्रता की जायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : काफी शीघ्रता हो रही है। यह इतना बड़ा प्लांट है फिर भी इतनी जल्दी काम हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में तो रिकार्ड जल्दी हो रही है।

Shri Dasappa: May I know at what rate electricity would be made available to this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The rates are under negotiation, but they will be such as will be economic for aluminium production.

Mr. Speaker: Date or rate?

Shri Dasappa: How will you supply electricity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I said, that the rates will be economic for production of aluminium.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give the rate actually.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had said that the matter was under negotiation between the U.P. Government and the party, but the rates would be such as will be economic for the production of aluminium.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that the detailed report is likely to be submitted soon. May I know as to when the erection work is likely to start after the consideration of the detailed report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think the factory is likely to be completed by the second year of the Third Plan.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I know from the hon. Minister whether electricity will be supplied at rates at

which it is now supplied to the aluminium industry of Kerala or more? If so, what will be the total quantity of electricity so supplied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Kerala has been a very lucky State in the country in having very cheap hydro-electric power. That rate cannot be applied obviously to any new industry. But what I can assure the House is that all factors will be taken into consideration and the basic factor will have to be that aluminium produced from any particular project in the country will have to be at economic prices.

श्री सिद्धान्त सिंह : क्या इस प्लांट को बिजली रेहन्व डैम से दी जायेगी। रेहन्व डैम का डेली प्रोडक्शन बिजली का क्या होगा। उस में से कितना इस प्लांट को दिया जायेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को कितना दिया जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वह तो फायनल में जाकर दो लाख किलोवाट तक होगा। उसका प्रलग प्रलग बटवारा हो जायेगा। लेकिन इस प्लांट का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, और बटवारे का हमें पक्का पता नहीं है, इस में कोई ४५ से ५० हजार किलोवाट बिजली दी जायेगी।

श्री अक्षय वर्मान : यह जो प्लांट स्थापित किया जा रहा है इसके सम्बन्ध में एक और भारत में बिड़ला प्राइवेट ग्वालियर लिमिटेड और दूसरी ओर अमरीका के मै. कैसर इंजीनियर्स से बातचीत चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार इस में आर्थिक दृष्टि से और दूसरी दृष्टि से सहयोग देने में त्राण लेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में सिर्फ बात ही नहीं हो रही है बल्कि उनको साइडेंस भी दे

दिया गया है। यह प्रोजेक्ट पक्के तौर से आगे बढ़ रहा है। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का ताल्लुक है जो फेसिलिटीज हम समझें इन्स्टीट्यूट को देते हैं जैसे कि जमीन को एकसायर करना या पानी की कोई सुहायता देना और बिजली के लिये इन्तिजाम करना, इसके सिवा और कोई सहायता देने की बात नहीं है।

Visit of Japanese Steel Mission

*2225. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Steel Mission has recently visited India,

(b) whether it has submitted proposals to Government for buying more iron ore, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) The Japanese Mission which recently came here conveyed to the Government of India the intention of the Japanese Steel Industry of importing from 1986 onwards an additional four million tons of iron ore annually from India, preferably from the Bailadilla area. The Government of India have agreed to undertake a study of the proposal in all its aspects preparatory to more concrete discussions.

Shri Damani: May I know whether these purchases are intended to be supplied concurrently or after the conclusion of the present agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are two agreements at present. One is for the supply of more than 7 million tons of iron ore during a period of five years according to which supplies are being made. There has been another agreement according to which iron ore from Kiriburu mines is to be supplied to Japan at the rate of 2 million tons per year from 1984 onwards. Now, this is a fresh demand for 4 million tons

per year to be supplied from Bailadilla from 1986 onwards.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Mission visited India at the invitation of the Government of India and which parts of India did it visit?

Shri Satish Chandra: This Mission came on its own. When they came last time, they presented a Tea House and they came now for the opening ceremony of the Tea House and made this request for the additional supply of iron ore.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that for the coming few months we will have a surplus of pig iron to the extent of almost a million ton, will Government consider the feasibility of giving priority to the sale of pig iron over iron ore?

Shri Satish Chandra: This question, properly, should be addressed to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. But I do not think that there will be any surplus of pig iron or steel. The demand is increasing so fast that it will outstrip the supply and probably more steel capacity will have to be installed during the next Plan.

Shri C. D. Pande: My question was that till we go into the production of steel, this interval will give us almost a million tons of pig iron which will be surplus.

Shri Satish Chandra: The possibility of exporting pig iron, if it is surplus, shall certainly be explored. But that may be exported to any country. This question is in relation to the demand from the Japanese for iron ore for their own industry.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that this Nagano Mission also agreed to purchase metallurgical coal? If the answer is in the affirmative, I want to know why Government are going in for this in view of the fact that the country's metallurgical coal supplies are very limited.

Shri Satish Chandra: This question is certainly being considered by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

We cannot obviously spare large quantities of metallurgical coal.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this Mission, besides expressing their desire to take from India four million tons of iron ore from 1960 onwards, expressed their desire to set up any steel mill with Japanese collaboration in India?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Mission wanted to purchase iron ore from us. We have not made any commitment so far. We have said that we will consider the possibility and that discussions can be held at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know whether there is a proposal by that Mission or by the Japanese Government to start a steel mill here.

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. They want to purchase iron ore for their own steel plants in Japan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Steel Mission has offered some help in the intermediate period for constructing a railway line to port?

Shri Satish Chandra: For the supply of two million tons of iron ore from Kiriburu area we have received loans worth about 28 million dollars, out of which 8 million dollars have been given by Japan itself and 20 million dollars have come from the United States' President's Asian Development Fund. That will meet the foreign exchange requirements of the project for the supply of two million tons of iron ore, including the construction of railway lines.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether out of this four million tons of iron ore, the Japanese Mission have expressed their desire also to take some from the Orissa mines, that is, the Sukhinda mines?

Shri Satish Chandra: They have indicated their preference for Bailadilla, but the entire project is being studied at present. As I said earlier, the details are to be negotiated. It

has to be seen as to from where the supplies can be made.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if we are fully equipped for the exploitation of this much of iron ore and its transport or we will have to make certain special arrangements for this purpose?

Shri Satish Chandra: These things are being studied; but, obviously, if Bailadilla mine area is opened, more railway lines will have to be laid from the mining site to Vizag port and additional berths will have to be made with mechanical facilities for loading the iron ore in the ships.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how much is being exported through Mangalore port and to what countries and if a good portion of it is going to Japan?

Shri Satish Chandra: No quantity is being exported to Japan from Mangalore port.

West Bengal-Assam-Bhutan Roads

*2256. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approach roads from West Bengal and Assam to Bhutan are being constructed by Indian Engineers; and

(b) if so, the approximate cost of the roads and India's contribution to the implementation of the project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road from West Bengal to Bhutan border viz. Jainti-Sinchula road is estimated to cost rupees fifty lakhs.

The road from Assam to Bhutan border viz. Garubhassa-Hatisar road, is estimated to cost rupees twenty-five lakhs.

These roads are being constructed by the P.W.D. of the respective State Governments and the entire cost will be met by the Government of India.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know when the construction of these roads is scheduled to be completed and whether any agreement has been entered into by the two Prime Ministers when the Prime Minister of Bhutan visited India, regarding this project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no agreement as such, but it was discussed. And obviously it is the intention of the Bhutan Government to have a connecting road in their own territory, and in that matter the help of our engineers will probably be required.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know the scheduled time of completion of this work?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: In the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Panigrahi: When the Prime Minister visited Bhutan there was some discussion between the Prime Minister of Bhutan and our Prime Minister about constructing this road link. May I know whether this road is being constructed after this discussion in Bhutan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, this matter has been under discussion for a long time. It did not begin with my talks in Bhutan: it was referred to in the course of the talks. That is to say, the Bhutan Government and the Maharaja expressed their eagerness to have such a road built as soon as possible. It is a difficult road, of course. We are taking steps to build it on our side, and it may be that on the other side of the border it will be taken up too. It was the suggestion to take it up in the Third Plan, but probably it will begin earlier.

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या यह सत्य है कि जब भूटान के प्रधानमंत्री महोदय पिछले दिनों भारत आये थे, तो उन्होंने एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में यह बात कही थी कि जिस बाल से ये सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं, उस से उन्हें बड़ा असन्तोष है, यानी वह उन को जल्दी

बनाना चाहते हैं। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सीधता की जायेगी और तीसरे त्दान तक इस को नहीं रोका जायगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने तो यह कहीं पढ़ा नहीं, जो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, कि उन्होंने किसी सम्मेलन में कहा।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : कलकत्ता की प्रेस कॉफ़ेस में कहा था।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हा, अगर माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, तो बही होगा और किसी कदम मेरी भी राय यही है कि इस को जल्दी करना चाहिए, जहा तक बन पड़े।

Inclusion of Sugar Industry in Plantation Group

*2227. **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cane sugar industry of other countries such as Cuba, West Indies is included by the International Labour Organisation in the plantation group and is given representation on its Plantation Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sugar industry has been excluded by Government of India from being included in the plantation group; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Sugarcane plantations come within the scope of the I.L.O. Committee on Work in Plantations and Cuba is a member of the Committee.

(b) and (c). Sugarcane is not considered a plantation crop in India.

Shri K. N. Pandey: What is the reason? I have put here: what is the reason why you are not including it, whereas other countries have included it?

Shri Abid Ali: The Royal Commission on Labour in 1931 and the Labour Investigation Committee of 1946 did

not consider sugarcane to be a plantation crop in India. Also, our Plantation Labour Act does not cover at present the plantation workers.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, for international purposes, for the international committee, India is included in respect of sugarcane plantations also. But in this country, because plantations form a very small part of the total production—the rest of it, a large part, is in small holdings—, we have thought that for our industrial committee on plantations this will not be covered.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : आई० एल० ओ० के मन्दर भ्रमण भ्रमण उद्योगों की जो कमेटीयां हैं, उन में श्रमिकों और उन उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में बिचार किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय श्रम उद्योग के श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व आई० एल० ओ० में कौन सी कमेटी के द्वारा होता है।

श्री आशिष जली : आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जिन की सिफारिश करती है, वही लोग इस कमेटी में लिये जाते हैं।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : नहीं श्रीमान्, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप ने श्रम इंडस्ट्री को किस उद्योग के साथ जोड़ा है कि जिस में आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० या कोई भी सस्था अपना प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके।

श्री आशिष जली : सामान्य।

Shri K. N. Pandey: It is a general thing. Every industry or every type of industry is represented through some committee—just as metal trades, textiles and others. But there is no scope for the sugar industry in these committees. Would the hon. Minister think it desirable to introduce in some committee this sugar also, or give some separate representation to the sugar workers?

श्री आशिष जली : जो संस्थायें आई० एल० ओ० की कमेटीज और कांफ्रेंसिज

के लिए अपने प्रतिनिधि को सिफारिश करती हैं, यह तो उन पर छोड़ देना चाहिए।

Visit of Pakistan Trade Team

***2228. Shri Bagnath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Pakistan Trade Team is visiting India in the near future to ensure trade with India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Pakistan Government recently intimated their desire to hold a Trade Review Conference on April 23, 1959. Since the notice was too short we advised them that another suitable date would be suggested later on.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यहां से जो सजेसन दिया गया था, क्या पाकिस्तान की ओर से उस का उत्तर आया है कि यह मीटिंग कब होगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उन के यहां से अभी अप्रैल के महीने में चिट्ठी आई। यह काफ़ेस पिछले वर्ष होनी चाहिये थी पार साल, लेकिन वह अभी तक हुई नहीं। उन को तरफ से कुछ न कुछ देर होती रही। अब अप्रैल के महीने में उन्होंने लिखा कि २३ अप्रैल को यह काफ़ेस बह करना चाहते हैं। हमने कहा कि यह बहुत शार्ट नोटिस है, हम कोई दूसरी तारीख लिखेंगे, जो इस के लिए मुकर्रर की जायगी। अभी तक उस का कोई जबाब नहीं आया है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the second date has been fixed?

Shri Satish Chandra: Not yet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the usual six-monthly review of Indo-Pakistan trade has not taken place for the last seventeen months or so, and all our requests to Pakistan for an early review of this trade are being resented by Pakistan; if so, how many times we made requests like this and how many times

conferences were proposed and the conferences were not held?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Whatever delay has taken place till now they have, as the Deputy Minister has said, made a suggestion to hold the review some time last month, on the 23rd. So it seems they are prepared to sit round the table and consider the matter. I hope it would be possible to fix another date soon.

Shri Hem Barua: Previously also they gave assurances like this to hold conferences for reviewing Indo-Pakistan trade. But these conferences were not held as they did not want them to be held and they are not very anxious to continue the trade relations.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have some hopes, because they did suggest a date themselves, and I hope we will have better results this time.

Swang Railway Colliery

*2229. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 221 on the 19th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry under Regulation No. 48 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulation, 1926 set up to inquire into the conduct of the Manager of Swang Railway Colliery for violation of the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 has since submitted its report;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

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

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why this Court of Inquiry could not proceed with this work?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There has been delay mainly because of two or three reasons. Firstly, the manager and the surveyors went to the Patna High Court and got a writ issued against the proceedings of the court. Then there was a transfer of officers. Recently a new officer has joined, and we expect the inquiry will be completed, shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who are the members of the Court of Inquiry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: At present Shri Puri, Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and he will be assisted by Mr. E. W. Hall.

Shri Tangamani: In November, 1957 we were told that this Court of Inquiry was conducting its inquiry. Now the hon. Parliamentary Secretary says it will submit its report shortly. May we know by which time or within what period this report will be made available?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The court has not yet started enquiry. We believe they will expedite and submit the report shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this court of enquiry is a two-member committee or a three-member committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a two-member committee.

बी राम सिंह भाई बर्वा : क्या कोर्ट आफ एन्क्वायरी की टर्मिन आफ रेकॉर्ड में टाइम का कुछ बन्दन रखा गया है ?

बी ल० ना० मिश्र : जी नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है ।

Pakistan Claims on Indian Territories

+
*2230. { Shrimati Ila Palchowdhari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to

the recent statements made by Pakistani officials in regard to fresh Pakistani claims over Indian territories both in the Eastern and Western border areas as also the Ran of Cutch; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government of India thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) These statements are incorrect and misleading and include claims that can only be regarded as fanciful

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if India has made any counter claim with regard to the illegal possession of some of the Indian territories by Pakistan and if so, what is its nature?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In any other part? Or is he referring to the Ran of Cutch?

Shri D. C. Sharma: In other parts of India

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a large area in the illegal possession of Pakistan, a part of the Jammu and Kashmir State

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what stand the Government of India has taken in regard to the Ran of Cutch and whether there has been any correspondence between the Governments and what is the latest position with regard to the Ran of Cutch?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This has been in correspondence. So far as I remember, our last letter has not been replied to

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Pakistan has emphatically said that Tukergam belongs to Pakistan contrary to the Radcliffe and Bagge awards and at the same time, their claims on our territories are mounting up recently, and all our efforts to recapture Tukergam through diplomatic channels has not yielded any results so far, may I know whether the Government propose to

refer this matter to an international Commission or body for adjudication or arbitration?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any reference to an International Commission has to be by both the parties concerned. It cannot be referred to unilaterally. The last occasion when I met the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, I had suggested, not about Tukergam, but about un-resolved areas, that they might be referred to arbitration. The Pakistan Government was not agreeable to do so at that time.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know what further steps are being taken for preventing such further occupation by Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Occupation?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Indian territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normal steps are taken. That is to say, if anybody comes in, he is thrown out.

Mr Speaker: Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua: May I know

Mr Speaker: I have called him for the next question.

Raffies in Sikkim

*2231. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that raffies run and organised in Sikkim are allowed to operate in India as well;

(b) if so, whether they are organised by Indian nationals living in Sikkim or by Sikkimese themselves; and

(c) what are the reasons, if the reply to (a) is in the affirmative, for allowing these raffies here?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Health Relief Charities Fund Lottery of Sikkim has been treated as an authorised raffle in India.

(b) This raffle is run by Indian nationals.

(c) The H.R. Lottery of Sikkim has been treated as a validly authorised lottery because of our special relations with Sikkim and because a fair amount of income derived by the Sikkim Government from the same is spent on health, social welfare works and relief to ex-servicemen from the Indian Army.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware or whether the Government have asked the Indian nationals who have subscribed to this raffle to seek redress of their complaints in Sikkim, because the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court does not extend to Sikkim and if so, may I know the difficulties that confront our nationals in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what difficulties there may be. I do not know what difficulties have arisen and why they cannot seek redress in Sikkim itself. It is not necessary to go to the Supreme Court for a minor matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that section 294A of the I.P.C. does not treat this raffle as valid in India because our laws do not operate in Sikkim and if so, are Government aware of the difficulties on the way?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government are aware of all the difficulties and the matter has been very thoroughly gone into before this decision was taken to declare the lottery as an authorised one.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Indian national who runs this raffle can remit his profits to his family in India and at the same time avoid Indian income-tax and if so, are the Government aware of this fact, and what steps Government have taken so far to see that income-tax is recovered?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Income-tax on persons who win in the raffle?

106 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Hem Barua: The Indian national who runs the raffle remits the profits to his family in India and also avoids Indian Income-tax. I want to know what steps are taken.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will put down a separate question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Income-tax does not, to my knowledge, come up before us. The Sikkim Government was very much interested in this because they got money for their hospitals out of it. They spoke to me about their difficulty at that time was that the Indian post office people came in the way. Considering this as an unauthorised undertaking, they did not co-operate and may be, they even confiscated the tickets, etc. They spoke to me about it. Then, we discussed this matter here. Quite apart from our general policy in India, whatever it may be, we felt that we should not come in the way of the Sikkim Government in this matter. So, we declared it as an authorised raffle. The consequences on Income-tax, I am not aware of.

Rural Water Supply

*2232 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has made any study of the problem of rural water supply of the country?

(b) the basis on which provision has been made for rural water supply?

(c) what is the pattern of assistance approved by the Planning Commission?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No detailed study has so far been made of the problem. Obviously, such a study has to be undertaken in the States. The States do assess their requirements from time to time. It is on the basis of such assessment that provision for rural water supply has been in the State Plans with due regard to their

material and financial resources and the technical and other personnel available.

(c) The assistance given to the States for the rural programmes is in the form of outright grant equal to half the cost of the approved schemes; the other half of the cost of the schemes being found by State Governments themselves or through contribution from villagers, local bodies, etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that in spite of the fact that provision for rural water supply is almost one-fourth of the provision for urban water supply, there is a great shortfall even in that expenditure? If it is so, may I know what is the extent of the shortfall and what are the reasons for it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no shortfall to that extent. There is an allotment of Rs. 28 crores. By 1959-60, we will be spending about Rs. 17.95 crores or 64 per cent. of the total allotment. There has been not very great progress because of the fact that the allotment is for the supply of pipe water for a group of villages and not on a stray basis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that even after the 11th year of Independence, there are any number of regions where in the summer months, water sells at the rate of one rupee a bucket? May I know whether any attention has been paid to these areas and if so, what is the attention that has been paid and what they propose to do?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Even in the scarcity areas, we are trying to improve the position and every effort is being made to provide water supply

श्री व० सा० बाबूबाबू : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उनको राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में यह जानकारी है कि वहाँ कितने गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पीने के पानी का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। और कितने गांव

ऐसे हैं जहाँ का पानी बबेबी पीते हैं तो नर जाते हैं और सावनी पीते हैं तो उनको पेचिश लग जाती है। ऐसे गांवों के लिए सर्वेमेंट क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): What is being urged here in this House is certainly quite valid. I believe in every respect, this consideration is being kept before us that this matter of water supply, particularly in the rural areas should be given the highest priority.

In local development works, for example, now, the sanctions are confined to water supply; and in working out the programme of the Third Five Year Plan, the consideration present before us is that as far as possible, there should be no area left, by the end of the next Plan, which has no reasonable provision for water supply.

12 hrs.

श्री व० सा० बाबूबाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जरा हिंदी में बतना दिया जाये।

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any scheme has been prepared or any survey work has been undertaken by the various State Governments, and submitted to the Planning Commission, for rural water supply?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have stated already that no survey has been undertaken and submitted to the Planning Commission so far.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): I would like to add that we propose to suggest to the State Governments to undertake some such survey for the purpose of the Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. M. S. Anay: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are certain parts in the Bombay State, particularly in Vidarbha, which suffer for want of

adequate water supply, and suffer from drought in the whole of summer? May I know whether any provision has been made in the new plan under consideration for giving adequate water supply or any supply at all to these parts in the Bombay State?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I do not quite understand what new plan the hon. Member has in his view. Probably, he refers to the Third Five Year Plan. About that, the hon. Minister of Planning has said that we are going to give this matter a very high priority in the Third Five Year Plan, and that it would be our effort to see that no part of India suffers on account of lack of drinking water.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether by this time the hon. Minister has received any instructions from the Bombay Government about the inadequate water supply in Vidarbha, and whether this matter is before him for consideration?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I would like to make sure about this. It may be that the Bombay Government have sent this information but I am not in a position to state anything positively just now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The next question is a very important question. It should be taken up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that conditions vary from area to area, but their formula for financial assistance has such rigidity that no advantage can be taken of this financial assistance by the Planning Commission and the Central Government and that is why this problem has suffered a considerable lot?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I would like to make it clear that in the areas where there are shortfalls in contribution from the people on account of some reasons, Government advance loans in addition to the grant about which a mention has been made in the main

answer. They advance loans also to the extent of 50 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Though the Question Hour is over, I shall allow the next question also.

"Commonwealth in Brief"

+
•2233. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Her Majesty's Stationery Office has published a handbook "Commonwealth in Brief";

(b) whether Kashmir is shown as part of India; and

(c) if not, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. The handbook has been produced as part of the United Kingdom Government Overseas Information Services.

(b) It carries a map of the Commonwealth in which Jammu & Kashmir is marked with yellow diagonal stripes on the brown background and shown outside India. A note on the map explains the diagonal lines to mean that "the future status of Kashmir is not yet determined".

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the U.K. High Commissioner in New Delhi.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will take steps to see that this booklet namely "Commonwealth in Brief" is not allowed to be circulated in India?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion that Government should take steps to see that this booklet is not circulated inside India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Or anywhere in the world?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think it is circulated in India, but we shall take steps.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the answer?

Mr. Speaker: They will take steps. That is what the hon Prime Minister says.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक यह सिर्फ कामन-वेल्थ का ही मसला नहीं है, बल्कि दुनिया भर में जितने एटलस व नक्शे छपते हैं और जितनी इन्फमेशन छपती है, उन तमाम में काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के दरमियान एक मुतनाजा इलाका दिखाया जाता है। हुकुमते-हिन्द के दफतरो में यही नक्शे इस्तेमाल होते हैं। मैं इज्जत-माब बजीर घाज़म से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कम से कम अपने दफतरो में इन नक्शों का इस्तेमाल ममनू करार देंगे या नहीं ?

(یہ صرف کامن ویلتھ کا ہی مسئلہ نہیں ہے - بلکہ دنیا بھر میں جتنے ایٹلس و نقشے چھپتے ہیں اور جتنی انفارمیشن چھپتی ہے ان تمام میں کشمیر کو ہندوستان و پاکستان کے درمیان ایک متنازع علاقہ دکھایا جاتا ہے - حکومت ہند کے دفاتروں میں یہی نقشے استعمال ہوتے ہیں - میں باعزت جناب وزیر اعظم سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ کم سے کم اپنے دفاتروں میں ان نقشوں کا استعمال ممنوع قرار دینگے یا نہیں ؟)

श्री साखत अली खाँ: हमारे दफतरो में ऐसे नक्शे इस्तेमाल नहीं होते हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: माननीय मददगार की तक्रार में मैं सुन ली। और मैं क्या जवाब करूँ ?

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that certain

foreign banking companies like Nationals and Grindlays publish their balance-sheets where they have also got the map of India in which Kashmir is marked in a different colour to indicate that it is not part of India?

Mr. Speaker: Maybe, some companies may show it like that in their balance-sheets.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Numbering of Categories of Dock Workers

+

S.N.Q. No. 33. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any fresh decision with regard to the existing order of the administration of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board regarding the numbering of the various categories of registered dock workers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Labour Minister been drawn to reports appearing in some sections of the Calcutta press that a settlement was arrived at between the Government and the leaders and spokesmen of one section of the dock workers who were dissatisfied with the present method of numbering of registered dock workers, and if so, may I know the terms of the settlement, and how it affects the present method of numbering?

Shri Abid Ali: The report is absolutely incorrect

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Labour Minister met certain representatives of the dock workers of Calcutta and agreed to the

suggestion made by the spokesmen that instead of the letter 'G', the word 'gang' shall be inserted in the cards of the workers, and this was brought to the notice of the workers there, and a settlement has been reached and ratified also by the workers?

Shri Abid Ali: It is true that some hon. Members had a talk with me about this matter informally, and it was proposed that the word 'G' there should be written fully, that is G-A-N-G or gang; I said that just as every hon. Member puts 'M.P.' after his name, which means 'Member of Parliament', likewise the word 'G' has been going on. The suggestion was made, but there was nothing to be done in the matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know the difficulty with Government in writing the full word 'Gang' instead of the letter 'G' especially when the workers are resenting the letter 'G'?

Shri Abid Ali: It has been explained fully to the workers always, and they have appreciated and understood it. So, there is nothing further to be done in the matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it not a fact that the letter 'G' in the cards before the numbers means 'gangman', the letters 'TC' mean 'tally clerk' and so on, and this was done in consultation with the various dock workers' representatives, and if so, will Government make it clear that that no fundamental change is being contemplated?

Shri Abid Ali: This Dock Labour Board is a tripartite organisation, in which Government, the employers and the workers' representatives sit together and decide matters. On this particular item, there is nothing to be done, as I have said earlier.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में श्रम जानकारी सेवा योजना

*२२१७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में श्रम जानकारी सेवा योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निश्चय किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो श्रम जानकारी केन्द्र के क्या कार्य होंगे ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री घाबिब खली) :
(क) और (ख) एक श्रम सूचना केन्द्र जिस में पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय की सुविधा होगी, खोलने का विचार है। इस केन्द्र में श्रम सम्बन्धी विषयों की नवीन सूचना भी मिलेगी।

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

*2234. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. is likely to be completed according to the schedule;

(b) whether the delay in allocation of funds for the electric power houses to be constructed at the Bhakra Dam Project would delay functioning of the Factory; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) There has been no delay.

(c) Does not arise.

Pharmaceutical Plant

*2235. **Shrimati Masda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with Bengers (the British firm) have been finalised to set up a Pharmaceutical Plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the principal features of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Their application is still under consideration.

Mausoleum of Maulana Azad

*2236. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Work, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1232 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress since made in connection with the proposal of setting up a garden around the Mausoleum of Maulana Azad,

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on this work; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The following items of work have since been completed:

- 1 Filtered water supply and drainage arrangements
- 2 Unfiltered water supply
- 3 Gates and railings
- 4 Pool and Pavements and garden around the grave.
- 5 Flower beds and trees.
- 6 Marble platform.

(b) Rs 1,17,000.

(c) About 4 months.

Newton-Chickli Collieries

*2237. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 85 on the 11th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the report submitted by the Court of Inquiry appointed to go into the Conduct of the Manager, Newton-Chickli Collieries, who was held responsible for the accident in the mines in December, 1954; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

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

(b) The Court of Inquiry has exonerated the Manager and recommended cancellation of the certificate of the Surveyor. Appropriate orders have been passed accordingly.

Economies in Construction Costs

*2238. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1326 on the 11th December, 1958, and state at what stage is the question of economies in construction costs?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Measures needed to achieve economies in building costs are still under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

*2239. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at a decision on the recommendation made by the Board of Trustees of Coal Mines Provident Fund that interest be allowed to the members of the Fund at 4 per cent for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the reasons for allowing only 3.75 per cent to the members of Employees Provident Fund Scheme; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for raising the interest referred to in part (b) to 4 per cent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, Government are approving a rate of 3.75 per cent as no higher rate can be sustained without encroachment on the balances in the Reserve. This is also the rate of interest allowed by the Central Government on all general provident funds for the year 1959-60.

(b) The income from investments made by the Employees' Provident

Fund does not permit of the granting of interest at a higher rate at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Factories for Sewing Machines

3960. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of licences given by Government to start sewing machine factories in private sector during 1958-59 (State-wise)?

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

A. Large Scale Sector

A statement showing licences issued for units in the large sector is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 14]

B. Small Scale Sector

6 units for a capacity of 5,700 sewing machines per annum have been approved by Government during 1958-59. The distribution of these units between the various States is given below.

State	No. of Units	Annual Capacity (Nos)
Punjab	2	2,000
Bombay	1	1,000
Jammu and Kashmir	2	700
Rajasthan	1	2,000
TOTAL	6	5,700

Passports

3961. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports granted during the year 1958;

(b) the number of Indians who actually went abroad; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 40,975 passports were issued during 1958 by Passport Issuing Authorities in India.

(b) It is not possible for us to collect this information because there are many persons who do not use their passports for travel abroad for a long period after the issue of the passport.

(c) Foreign exchange is granted to holders of passports by the Reserve Bank of India but in view of the fact stated in answer to part (b), namely, that the exact number of Indian citizens who went abroad during 1958 is not known, it is not possible to ascertain the amount of foreign exchange granted to them. Actually we do not have any separate data about the foreign exchange released to Indian passport holders. We have,

however, obtained from the Foreign Exchange Controller of the Reserve Bank of India that 543 lakhs were given to persons going out of India last year. This figure includes the amount given to Europeans residing in India who travelled abroad, to students and to businessmen, to delegations, etc.

All India Handloom Board

3962 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of meetings held by All India Handloom Board during 1958-59, and

(b) the nature of the important decisions taken?

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

(a) One

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII annexure No 15]

Development of Handloom Industry

3963 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the details of the plan for development of the Handloom Industry during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs 478.70 lakhs on the handloom industry during 1959-60. Regarding 1960-61, no provision has been fixed yet.

Grants and Loans for Handloom Industry

3964 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of grants and loans given for the development of Handloom Industry during 1956-59 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of

the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 16]

All India Handloom Board

3965 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number and names of exhibitions held overseas in which the All India Handloom Board participated during 1958-59?

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Poznan International Fair Poznan (Poland) | 8th to 22nd June 1958. |
| 2 Canadian National Exhibition Toronto (Canada) | 20th August to 6th September, 1958. |
| 3 Kabul International Exhibition (Afghanistan) | August, 1958. |
| 4 Indian Trade Exhibition in Saigon (Vietnam) | 18th March to 8th April, 1959 |

Handloom goods were also exhibited in several other overseas fairs and exhibitions in which India participated during 1958-59. A list of these fairs/exhibitions is also given. In addition publicity to handloom fabrics was given in showrooms/Trade Centres working in various countries which are maintained by the Government for visual commercial publicity.

(1) Exhibitions/Fairs where Handloom fabrics exhibited during 1958-59

Name of the Exhibition/ Fair	Period
1 Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy)	12th-27th April, 1958
2 Padua International Fair, Padua (Italy).	31st May-15th June, 1958
3 Trieste International Trade Fair, Trieste (Italy)	23rd June to 7th July, 1958.
4 California State Fair and Exposition, Sacramento, U S A	27th August to 7th September, 1958
5 St Eriks Fair, Stockholm (Sweden)	30th August to 14th September, 1958
6 Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia)	6th to 21st September, 1958

<i>Names of the exhibition/fair</i>	<i>Period</i>
7. Leipzig Autumn Fair, Leipzig (E Germany)	7th-14th September, 1958.
8. Levant Fair of Bari, Bari (Italy)	7th to 25th September, 1958
9. Massina Samples Fair, Massina (Italy)	September, 1958
10. State Fair of Texas, Dallas (Texas)	October, 1958 (4th to 19th October, 1958)
11. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (E. Germany)	1st to 10th March 1959
12. Wholly Indian Exhibition in Sudan, Khartoum.	March/April, 1958.

(u) *Showroom/Trade Centres where Handloom Fabrics exhibited*

Trade Centres

- 1 Geneva (Switzerland)
- 2 New York (U.S.A.)

Show-rooms

- 3 Colombo (Ceylon)
- 4 Bangkok (Thailand)
- 5 Djakarta (Indonesia)
- 6 Tehran (Iran)
- 7 Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)

Show-windows

- 8 Paris (France)
- 9 London (U.K.)
- 10 Stockholm (Sweden)

Show-cases

- 11 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
- 12 Belgrade (Yugoslavia)

Handloom Cloth Export

3968. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

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

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported to foreign countries (country-wise) during 1958-59; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 17]

Cost of Living Index

- 3967 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state what is the cost of living index during the past six months?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). The information is as follows —

All India Average Consumer Price Index
Number for working Class

(Base 1949—100)

<i>Month/year</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Food</i>
October, 1958	123	127
November, 1958	122	126
December, 1958	119	122
January, 1959	117	119
February, 1959	118 (P)	120 (P)
March, 1959	117 (P)	119 (P)

(P)—Provisional

The information is published in the Indian Labour Gazette every month

Auctioning of Evacuee Buildings in Punjab

- 3968 { Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of evacuee buildings auctioned in Punjab during 1958-59;

(b) the total amount of sale proceeds,

(c) the number of such evacuee buildings, the possession of which has been given to the purchasers; and

(d) the amount of commission paid to auctioneers?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 26,166.

(b) Rs 7,27,38,203-00 nP.

(c) 11,572.

(d) Rs. 2,04,816-00 nP. From January, 1958 to December, 1958.

Rubber Goods Export

3969. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rubber goods exported to foreign countries during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the names of foreign countries to which the rubber goods were exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Rs. 23.4 lakhs during April, 1958 to January, 1959. Figures beyond January, 1959 are not yet available.

(b) Mainly Pakistan, Ceylon, Kenya, Nigeria, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Bahrain Is., Singapore, U.S.A., Malaya, Burma, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, Thailand, Aden, Mozambique, Mauritius, Trucial Oman, Nyasaland and Fiji Islands.

Medium Industrial Estates in Bombay State

3970. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Medium Industrial Estates in Bombay State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with their location?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Government of India have approved the establishment of

twelve Industrial Estates in Bombay State during the Second Plan period. The location of these estates is given below:—

1. Udhna (Surat).
2. Kuria (Bombay).
3. Hadapsar (Poona).
4. Bhavanagar.
5. Baroda.
6. Gandhidham (Kandla).
7. Karad.
8. Nanded.
9. Nagpur.
10. Bapty Road.
11. Kolhapur.
12. Rajkot.

Out of these, the estates at Kuria, Bhavnagar, Baroda, Gandhidham and Bapty Road are medium sized.

Coffee Houses

3971. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coffee Houses under the Coffee Board which had been closed down upto the 31st March, 1959,

(b) the number of such Coffee Houses handed over to the co-operatives of erstwhile employees; and

(c) the number of retrenched employees by such closures as on the 31st March, 1959?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 34 Coffee Houses.

(b) Formally no such coffee houses were handed over to the Co-operatives, but in practice the Board has helped the Co-operatives to take over a number of such coffee houses and run them. On the Board's intercession with their landlords, Workers' Co-operatives were able to take over premises of 8 coffee houses formerly run by the Board. The property of Coffee Houses closed by the Board was handed over to the Co-operatives on easy hire purchase terms. 13 Workers' Co-operatives availed of the offer.

(c) 706 (Class III—45 and Class IV—861).

Dramas on Reconstruction of India

3972. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dramatic troupes devoted to encourage people in the re-construction of India,

(b) the number of dramas staged by them during 1958 and 1959 till March; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon during the same period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has on its register 55 drama troupes whose services are utilized by the Division, on payment of subsidy, for the purpose of giving performances on developmental activities of the Plan

(b) (i) From 1-1-1958 to 31-12-1958 613

(ii) From 1-3-1959 to 31-3-1959 9

(c) (i) From 1-1-1958 to 31-12-1958 about Rs 1 56 lakhs

(ii) From 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1959 about Rs 2,500

National Buildings Organisation

3973. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the total recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the National Buildings Organisation upto 31st March, 1959, and

(b) the number of employees working in the organisation with their categories at present?

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

(a) Recurring	Ra. 10,06,649
Non-recurring	Ra. 3,00,509
(b) Class I Officers	6
Class II Officers (Gazetted)	11
Class II Officers (Non-gazetted)	8
Class III Officers	44
Class IV Officers	23
TOTAL	92

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

3974. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 450 on 18th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the question of the registration of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi under the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954 has been finally considered, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(a) Not, yet As the question regarding the applicability of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, to the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi was not clear, the matter has been under correspondence between the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Delhi Administration for some time In February, 1959, in response to a communication received from the Department of Industries and Labour, Delhi Administration asking for information inter alia in respect of service terms and conditions governing the employees of the Bhawan, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has furnished the required information to the Administration whose decision in this matter is awaited

(b) Does not arise

Piece Rate Review Committee

3975. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Jeejeebhoy Piece Rate Review Committee so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). The workers' representatives in the Dock Labour Board are opposed to the introduction of the piece rate scheme at Calcutta. Consequently the scheme has been put in abeyance.

Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

3976 { Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri Subodh Hansda

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

(a) whether the proposed Handbook of Circulars issued by the Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry has been published, and

(b) if so, how many circular letters have been issued by the Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy). (a) No. The Ministry of Home Affairs have under consideration the publication of a Vigilance Manual. The proposal to bring out a Hand Book has, therefore, been given up, as being superfluous.

(b) So far, 105 Circulars have been issued.

Cotton Textiles Consultative Board

3977. { Shri Subodh Hansda
Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board has since started functioning?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes, Sir. The Board has held three meetings since its constitution.

Credit Facilities for Textile Industry

3978. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what is the procedure adopted by Government to provide credit facilities for the Textile Industry,

(b) whether this will ease their financial difficulties,

(c) whether all the Textile mills have availed of this opportunity, and

(d) if so, the total amount advanced so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 18].

Estimates of Financial Resources

3979. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 878 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state

(a) Whether the Planning Commission have since examined the estimates of financial resources submitted by the Punjab Government for the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan period,

(b) whether the Planning Commission have made any suggestions to the State Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the nature of the suggestions made?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimates of State's resources for the last two years of the plan furnished by the Government of Punjab were

discussed with the representatives of the State Government on October 11 and 13, 1958. As a result of these discussions, the estimates for the last two years were worked out as follows:

(Rs. crores)

	1959-60	1960-61	Total for the 2 years
1. Resources on revenue account	2.7	1.1	3.8
2. Loans from the public		3.0	3.0
3. Share of Small Savings	5.0	5.0	10.0
4. Unfunded debt and other miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	0.4	0.4	0.8
Total State's resources	8.1	9.5	17.6

In connection with the formulation of the State plan for 1959-60, the Planning Commission had a further series of discussions with the State in December 1958. At these discussions, the following estimates for 1959-60 were worked out:

	(Rs. crores) 1959-60
1. Resources on revenue account	5.0
2. Loans from the public	2.0
3. Share of Small Savings	6.0
4. Unfunded debt and other miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	2.0
Total State's resources	15.0
5. Withdrawals from reserves	1.2
Total State's resources including withdrawals from reserves	16.2

For 1960-61, no fresh assessment has yet been made.

(b) and (c) At the discussions mentioned above, measures for raising additional resources, such as assessment and recovery of betterment fees, special assessment on agricultural land used for non-agricultural purposes, improvement in tax administration, intensification of the small savings drive, etc. were considered jointly by the Planning Commission and the State Government.

Indians in Ceylon

3980. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 29 on the 17th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken about claiming compensation on account of damages caused to the properties of Indian nationals in Ceylon; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The matter is still receiving the consideration of the Government of India, but no further progress is possible till the Government of Ceylon have taken a decision regarding the payment of compensation to their own nationals.

Industrial Estate at Cuttack

3981. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 216 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether all the sheds proposed to be constructed in the industrial

estate at Cuttack have been completed since then;

(b) whether allotment for all the sheds have been made by now; and

(c) if so, the industries which have been located in those sheds?

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

(a) No, Sir. Out of 60 sheds proposed to be constructed in the Estate 46 sheds have been completed.

(b) Allotment of all the completed sheds has been made by the State Government.

(c) The following industries have been located in the estate:

1. Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals.
2. Manufacture of Storage batteries.
3. Manufacture of Chemicals
4. Wood-working and furniture-making.
5. Processing of Blocks.
6. Preservation of fruits and manufacture of fruit products
7. Manufacture of Textile goods through powerlooms
8. Manufacture of Wire nails and Panel Pins
9. Steel Fabrication
10. Manufacture of paints
11. Assembling of cycles

Manufacture of Welding Electrodes

3982. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of indigenous manufacture of welding electrodes,

(b) the number of new licences issued, if any, in the Second Five Year Plan period therefor; and

(c) the main raw materials required for the manufacture of welding electrodes?

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

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 19].

(c) The main raw materials required for the manufacture of Welding Electrodes are: Mild Steel Core Wire, Stainless Steel Wire, Nickel Wire,

High Carbon Ferro-manganese, Low Carbon Ferro-manganese, Rutile, Wood Flour, Ferro-silicon besides chemicals needed as coating materials on electrodes.

Demand for Indian Engineers in Malaya

3983. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Malaya have asked for the services of Indian engineers;

(b) if so, what are their requirements; and

(c) what is our response in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No; Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Bombay

3984. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of silk handloom weavers' co-operative societies in Bombay State;

(b) whether any survey of the number of silk loom weavers has been made in the Bombay State; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(a) Nine as on 31st December, 1958

(b) No survey was conducted by the All India Handloom Board

(c) Does not arise

Sericulture Schemes in Bihar

3985. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any production target has been fixed for the approved sericulture schemes in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what is the annual production from the schemes already implemented there?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 20].

Survey of Graduate Employment

2984. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shivannajappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a plan for an All India Survey of Graduate Employment;

(b) if so, the details of the Plan; and

(c) when the actual survey work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) While it is proposed to conduct an all-India survey of graduate employment, the details of the survey have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास

३६८७. श्री मन्तू दशान : क्या योजना मंत्री १० फरवरी, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५६-६० की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत दो करोड़ रुपये की सहायता से जिन योजनाओं को चलाया जायेगा, क्या उनका विवरण इस बीच राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हो गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन योजनाओं का व्योरा और उन में से प्रत्येक पर व्यय होने वाली राशि का विवरण सभा-हॉल पर रखा जायेगा, और

(ग) १९६०-६१ के वित्तीय वर्ष में उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये यदि कोई अनराशि स्वीकृत की गई हो, तो वह क्या है ?

योजना उर्वरक (की श्वर० सं० वि०) :

(क) और (ख) स्क्रीन धरी हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस का निर्णय १९६०-६१ की वार्षिक योजना बनते समय किया जायेगा ।

Junnardeo Colliery

3988. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Junnardeo Colliery owned by Bharat Collieries Ltd. has been closed down; and

(b) if so, when and on what grounds?

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

(b) The colliery was closed with effect from the 31st October, 1958 by the management on the ground that safe workable coal had been exhausted

Ceiling on Land Holding

3989. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Governments have reported that land owners have been dividing and subdividing their land among their relations to circumvent the law of ceiling;

(b) if so, which are those States; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such fraudulent transfer of land?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has been aware of the importance of preventing transfers of land made with the intention of circumventing ceiling on holdings. In para. 39 of Chapter IX of the Second Five Year Plan, therefore, suggestions have been made for preventing transactions of a mala fide

character and also for reviewing such transactions which have already taken place.

The matter was further considered in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council held in September, 1957, which recommended that adequate safeguards should be provided for preventing evasion of ceiling.

Several States have included provisions with regard to such transfers. The West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953 (which includes provision for ceiling on existing holdings) has provided that the Government may enquire into any transfer of land made after the 5th May, 1953, if there were *prima facie* reasons for believing that such transaction was not *bona fide*. The transfer will stand cancelled in case it was found to be *mala fide*. In case it is found to be *bona fide* it shall still be taken into account in determining the surplus land of the transferor as if the transfer had not taken place.

In Assam any *benami* transfer made after the 12th November, 1955 is not to be taken into account in determining the ceiling limit.

In the Punjab, where a provision authorising Government to utilise surplus area held by a person for the resettlement of ejected tenants was made by an amendment of 1955, a provision was included that no transfer or disposition of surplus area after the commencement of the Act of 1953, shall affect the Government's power to utilise the surplus.

In Pepsu area any transfer made after the 21st August, 1956 to any person who is not a small holder or a landless person, shall be disregarded for determining the surplus area. A transfer made after the 30th July 1958 shall be disregarded in all cases.

The Hyderabad law provides that no permanent alienation or transfer of

agricultural land would be valid unless it was made with the previous sanction of the Collector. Hyderabad Government had refused recognition of any alienation or transfer made orally or through any un-registered document which was not followed by separation of possession.

The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953 provides that any contract or agreement made on or after the 1st April, 1952, which has the effect of directly or indirectly preventing the vesting of any land of the landowner in the State Government, shall be void.

Onion and Potato Society of Nasik District

3990. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government owes dues on account of onions supplied by the 'Onion and Potato Society' from Nasik District;

(b) if so, what is the amount due;

(c) what is the cause of withholding the amount due; and

(d) when is the Ceylon Government going to make the payment to the Society?

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

(a) to (d). It is understood from the Nasik District Potato and Onion Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd., Nasik that they had exported onions valued at Rs. 203,500 to the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment in Ceylon in 1958 and that the latter have withheld some payment pending settlement of their claim on account of damages and shortages in supply. Government have no further information about this transaction.

Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia

3991. { Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) the terms of Trade Agreement concluded on March 7, 1959 between Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation and the State Trading Corporation of India, and

(b) the items of trade specified, if any?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b) It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose these details

Manufacture of Gur in Madras State

3992. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gur and Khandsari Sub-Committee of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has recommended a scheme for the manufacture of Gur in Madras State; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir, a scheme pertaining to the chemical composition of juice, the use of clarificants, storage and type of furnaces was recommended by the Gur and Khandsari Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(b) A technical programme in respect of the following was recommended:

(1) (a) Chemical composition of juice and chemical and physical characteristics of gur from standard varieties of cane.

(b) Use of clarificants in relation to the composition of juice

and chemical and physical characteristics of gur

(c) Chemical and physical characteristics of gur in relation to changes in storages under different conditions

(2) Chemical composition of cane juice and chemical and physical characteristics as related to manual and cultural treatment of cane

(3) Trials with furnaces to speed up manufacture

(4) Study of inter relationship between the manufacturing processes and chemical and physical characteristics of gur

Delhi State Division No. I of the C.P.W.D.

3993. { Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) what is the workload on the Delhi State Division No. I of the Central Public Works Department.

(b) whether the workload justifies the existence of this Division, and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The anticipated workload of this Division for the year 1959-60 is Rs 42 lakhs approximately

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise

Joint Indo-American Ventures in Industries

3994. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam businessmen have approached the US Trade

Mission for joint Indo-American ventures in chemicals, coal minings and other industries; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government to these proposals?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) It is understood that the U.S Trade Mission had some general and preliminary discussions with the businessmen in Assam in regard to collaboration with American manufacturers in the field of machine building for the chemicals, coal mining and other industries. No proposal has yet been received by Government in this regard.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics

3995. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether the table on 'Employment' in the 'Monthly Abstract of Statistics' published by the Central Statistical Organisation includes the work-charged staff employed every month by all the Divisions of the Central Public Works Department, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Non receipt of returns from all Divisions

Recording of Folk Music

3996. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether the recording party sent by the All India Radio, Gauhati to Manipur visited tribal centres also for recording tribal music and dance, and

(b) the varieties of music, folk songs and plays recorded and the length of tapes recorded?

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

(b) A statement of items recorded in Manipuri is placed on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Types of programme	Recordings/ Length of tapes
1. Meiti Music	48 tapes—560 Mts.
2. Meiti spokenword programme	38 tapes—346 Mts.
3. Hill tribal Music containing 62 items by Kabui Nagas, Mao Nagas, Sakte Pate, Hmar, Gangte, Thodond, Vaiphei, Simte, Jow and Lushai tribal people	20 tapes—225 Mts.

Newspapers

3997. Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) the number of newspapers which ceased publication during 1958, and

(b) the number of newspapers which failed to submit annual statements in accordance with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1955?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 191

(b) 2,720

Cement Factory in Ramechwaram Island

3998. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have made a proposal for locating a cement factory in

the Rameshwaram Island, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No specific proposal for the location of a cement factory in Rameshwaram Island has so far been received by the Central Government. A survey of that region has been proposed with a view to determining whether the lime-stone reserves in the area can sustain a cement factory there.

Broadcast from A.I.R. at Simla

3999. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what additional and effective measures Government have taken to make interesting and easily available broadcasts from Simla branch of All India Radio for the people living in Himachal-Tibet Border in view of the present Tibetan situation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Simla Station of All India Radio mainly caters to the people of Himachal Pradesh and their various cultural activities. Programmes for China and other Indo-Tibet border areas of Himachal Pradesh are also covered by that Station by appropriate programmes.

Steel Quota for Himachal Pradesh

4000. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) the allocation of steel quota made to Himachal Pradesh for the year 1959-60;

(b) the allocation of steel being made to Small Scale Industries there during the same year; and

(c) the total allocation of steel made to Himachal Pradesh for the last 10 years and the quantity actually consumed in the State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The Iron and Steel Ministry make allotment of steel quota State-wise for general requirements. For specialized requirements like small scale industries, etc., the Iron and Steel Ministry provide a lump-sum quota and place it at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for distribution to various States. For this reason replies to parts (a) and (c) which relate to the total allocation of steel quota made to Himachal Pradesh in a particular year and during the last 10 years will be given by the Minister for Iron and Steel on a subsequent date. So far as Iron and Steel quota for the small scale industries in Himachal Pradesh is concerned, an allotment of 100 tons of steel for the period April-June 1959 has been made.

Industrial Development in Himachal Pradesh

4001. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) the progress made by Himachal Pradesh in the sphere of industrial development after it became a Union Territory;

(b) if no substantial progress has been made, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government have any fresh plans to industrialise Himachal Pradesh in the near future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 21]

Entry of Foreign Reporters in NEFA Area

4002. { Shrimati Benu Chakravarty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article entitled "Head hunters war" appearing in *Daily Express*, London of 9th February, 1959 regarding Naga Land;

(b) if so, how the foreign reporters could enter NEFA; and

(c) whether permission was accorded by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government have seen the article which appeared in the "Daily Express" of London dated 9th February, 1959

(b) and (c) Mr Donald Wise, the author of the article did not apply for any permit to enter NEFA or NHTA nor any such permission was accorded to him by the Government. He managed to meet some Naga hostiles through the assistance of two or three officers of the adjoining tea estates in the Sibsagar Distt of Assam

बिजली के भारी सामान का कारखाना, इलाहाबाद

४००३. { श्री नेक राव नेगी
श्री ए० एम० तारिक

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २१ सितम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १४३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या नैनी (इलाहाबाद) में बिजली के भारी सामान के निर्माण के लिये स्थापित किया जाने वाला कारखाना इस बीच स्थापित कर दिया गया है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारद बहादुर शास्त्री) : मंत्री नहीं। कारखाने की इमारत धादि बनाने का मुख्य काम पूरा हो चुका है। विदेशों से आयात होने वाला मारा मयन लगभग खरीदा जा चुका है और मशीनों को लगाने का काम चल रहा है।

Progress of the Second Five Year Plan

4004 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the number of working teams set up by the various Ministries at the instance of Planning Commission for evaluation of the progress made under the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) when these working teams were appointed and when they are to submit reports, and

(c) what is the scope and purpose of their work?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) No Working Teams as such have been set up by the Ministries for the evaluation of the Second Five Year Plan. Progress made during the Second Plan, however, forms a part of the terms of reference of all the Working Groups set up for the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan. The reports of these Working groups are likely to be available by about the end of September, 1959

Nangal Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd.

4005. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sought by the Nangal Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd, Naya Nangal to complete the works of the factory during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b) 1958-59: The Nangal Fertilizers sought foreign exchange releases aggregating Rs. 401.46 lakhs for entering into contracts with foreign firms for purchase of plant and machinery for importing essential items of construction equipment. The full amount was released.

1959-60. Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 38.38 lakhs has been demanded for similar purposes for the period April-September 1959. This is under examination.

Implementation of Employees' State Insurance Act

4966. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of evaluation and implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Act was entrusted to the Evaluation and Implementation Cell; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Cell?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No. A one-man Committee consisting of Dr A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, has been constituted to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

सिम्बती आग्रवासी

{ श्री प्रकाश दत्तान :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
४००७ { श्री हेम बबरा :
श्री से० प्र० मेहता :
श्री प्र० ग० देव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जब से सिम्बती में हाल का विद्रोह प्रारम्भ हुआ है तब से अब तक कितने सिम्बतियों में भारत में प्रवेश किया,

(ख) वे किन-किन दरों से कितनी-कितनी सख्या में भारत में प्रविष्ट हुए,

(ग) उन में से कितने सिम्बतियों को भारत में राजनैतिक शरण दी जा चुकी है,

(घ) वे भारत के किन-किन स्थानों पर बस गये हैं, और

(ङ) उन के पुनर्वास और उन्हें अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) पहली मार्च के बाद से जिन सिम्बतियों ने यात्रा-पत्रों (ट्रैवेल पेपर्स) के बगैर भारत में प्रवेश किया है, उनकी ठीक सख्या तो मालूम नहीं है, पर वे ७,५०० के लगभग होंगे ।

(ख) लगभग १,५०० लोग चुवानामू के पास वाले दर्रे से होकर घाये हैं और लगभग ५,००० लोग तुलुगला से, जो उत्तर-पूर्व सीमान्त एजेंसी के कामग सीमात डिवीजन में है, और करीब ७०० लोग सिक्किम के नमूला और जेलेपला दरों से होकर घाये हैं ।

(ग) ऐसा विचार है कि इन सब लोगों को शरण दी जाय, सिर्फ उन लोगों को छोड़ कर जिन के विरुद्ध कोई खाम बात हो ।

(घ) और (ङ) इनके पुनर्वास (रिहैबिलिटेशन) के लिये कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है लेकिन इसकी तैयारी की जा रही है कि शरणार्थियों को आसाम के तेजपुर जिले में एक अस्थायी कैंप में रक्खा जाय, जहाँ उन्हें तत्काल सहायता और रहन की सुविधा दी जायेगी ।

Loan to Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd, Sonapat

**4966. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:**

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

(a) whether a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs was given to Messrs. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd, Sonapat in 1958;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan given upto 1st January, 1959 to the same company; and

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that this amount has not been utilised in the interest of the factory?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No loan has been given by Government or the I.F.C. to Messrs. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd., Sonapat in 1958;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rebate on Handloom Products in Punjab

4009. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government to the State Government of Punjab for the rebate on handloom products for 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): During 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 1.49 lakhs was sanctioned to the Punjab State Government for meeting arrear rebate claims as on 31.3.1958.

An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned as grant to the State Government for expenditure on handloom industry in 1958-59. This included the expenditure on rebate, for which separate figures are not available.

No amount has been sanctioned for rebate during 1959-60, so far.

Paper Pulp Factory at Mukerian (Punjab)

4010. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to set up a Paper Pulp Factory at Mukerian in Punjab;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to set up a Paper Pulp Factory at Mukerian in the Punjab. Two Finnish experts toured the area of river Beas and surrounding regions during 1957-58, to study and ascertain the possibilities of setting up forest industries and supply of raw materials to them. They have submitted their report and the suggestions made by them involve long term developments in the forest areas of the Punjab in order to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials, to sustain a full-fledged paper pulp mill. The question of establishing such a mill based on indigenous raw material, there if at all, is thus only a long term possibility.

Indira Market in Delhi

**4013 { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:**

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

(a) when the construction of Indira Market, Subzi Mandi in Delhi was started; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed with all civic amenities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The work of construction of the Indira Market, Delhi was taken up in the following phases:

Phase I comprising of 98 shops, 21 residential flats and 12 commercial flats, staircases and lavatory blocks, started in January, 1955 and was completed in October, 1955.

Phase II comprising of 46 shops, 7 residential flats and 15 commercial flats, staircases and lavatory blocks, started in January, 1957 and was completed in January, 1959.

Phase. III comprising of one shop, staircases and lavatory block, started in July, 1958 and is expected to be completed in July, 1959.

The entire work, including the provision of all civic amenities other than urinals, is expected to be completed by August, 1959. Urinals will be provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Indira Market in Delhi

4014 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the allottees in Indira Market, Subzi Mandi, Delhi, have rented out their shops or even sold them; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such allottees?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The number of shops constructed in Indira Market is 145. Of these 72 shops have been sold under the Compensation Scheme. It is entirely up to the new owner to occupy the shop himself or let it out. As regards the remaining shops, information about subletting is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Markets on Janpath and Irwin Road

4015. { Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2856 on the 8th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the details regarding the proposed construction of markets at Janpath and Irwin Road;

(b) when will the construction work begin;

(c) the date by which the construction work will be over; and

(d) whether the stall holders of Connaught Circus, Panchkuin Road and Janpath will be allowed to remain where they are till the proposed markets on Janpath and Irwin Road are constructed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The proposal to construct market on Janpath and Irwin Road is still under consideration and the details about them have not yet been worked out.

(b) and (c) No definite dates can be indicated at this stage.

(d) The stalls on Panchkuin Road, Janpath and Connaught Circus belong to the New Delhi Municipal Committee who are expected to allow the stall-holders to continue in their present premises of business till they can be rehabilitated in the proposed markets on Janpath and Irwin Road or elsewhere.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

{ Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Warior:
4016. { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has a number of retired and superannuated Class I and Class II officers of the Government of India as the incumbents of its principal executive posts;

(b) what are these posts; and

(c) what are the reasons for such appointments?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The post of Secretary to the Board is held by a retired and superannuated officer. Three other posts, viz Chief Accounts Officer, Officer on Special Duty and Administrative Officer, are held by retired military officers, all of whom are below 55. All the four were Class I officers under the Government of India.

(c) These officers were selected out of a number of candidates by duly

constituted Selection Boards as they possess requisite qualifications and experience.

Instructions Issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation

4017. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions and orders issued by the Ministry or Office of Chief Settlement Commissioner from time to time regarding transfer of Government-built and evacuee properties to displaced persons and payment of compensation etc. are published in the Government Gazette; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Only notifications issued in pursuance of powers conferred by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder or amendments to these Rules are published in the Gazette of India. Instructions and administrative orders are intended for official use only. They are not published in the Gazette.

Memorandum of Demands by Refugees of Delhi

4018. { **Shri Liliadhar Kotaki:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees of Delhi have submitted their demands in a memorandum to the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) the nature of their demands and the decision of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The demands are as follows:

"(1) That the prices of the Government built or evacuee properties should be fixed at no-loss no-profit basis of the declared policy of the Government of India and to meet this purpose an Independent Commission consisting of expert engineers and representatives of Displaced Persons under the chairmanship of an Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court be appointed

(2) That notices of attachments, evictions, sale of property through Public auctions or by Tenders by the Rehabilitation department should be immediately withdrawn.

(3) That the price of land under the Government built structures should in no case exceed the actual price paid for purchase of land and its development.

(4) That the rent paid so far should be adjusted towards the cost

(5) That the cost should be recovered in thirty equated yearly instalments and no interest be charged for the instalments unpaid.

(6) That the double storeyed quarters should be made independent by providing them with separate latrines, baths etc.

(7) That no recoveries should be made from Displaced Persons who were given Rs. 500 each as gift, alongwith 100 yards of land free of cost

(8) That the Displaced Persons including those from Kashmir occupied areas who are eligible and entitled to allotment, be provided with residential and business premises

(9) That the Purana Qilla refugees should be given alternate built accommodation.

(10) That the possession of Displaced Persons who are in occupation of Government or evaause properties should be regularised immediately.

(11) That the refugees from Pakistan-held Kashmir should have the same rights as those from West Pakistan and given facilities as mentioned in paras 8, 9 and 10 above.

(12) That compensation established after verification should be paid in full without discount (Kataut)

(13) That the claim of rural areas Displaced Persons should be treated at par with those of urban claims and compensation to the former be paid immediately. Claims of Kashmiri refugees be also admitted and verified.

(14) That the ownership rights in colonies like Kingsway Camp, Pardha Bagh, Kotla Feroze Shah, Anguri Bagh and other such colonies be transferred to the allottees immediately, and no demand of rent be made from them. The rights of ownership to the allottees in Kamla Market, Bara Hindu Rao, Ghaffar Market and other such markets be transferred to the allottees. The persons doing business in their allotted quarters be issued licences or provided with alternate business accommodation

(15) That Displaced Persons, rotting on the road side, occupying places of worship, living with their relatives should be provided with residential as well as business premises

(16) That widows, infirm persons and orphans should be provided with free accommodation and means of subsistence

(17) That to provide jobs and work to the Displaced Persons, Government and private industries should be started in Refugee colonies and new markets to be built.

(18) That Refugee colonies and markets be provided with Municipal amenities."

These demands are not new and have been considered by the Government on numerous occasions in the past. A number of concessions have already been given to Displaced Persons. It is not proposed to give any further concessions.

Market at Siliguri for Displaced Persons

4019. Shri Mansen: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a market for displaced persons has been constructed in Siliguri;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) whether the buildings in the market are still unoccupied,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present structural condition of the building?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). An amount of Rs. 5,23,400 was sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of a market for displaced persons at Siliguri. The expenditure actually incurred so far on the construction of the market is not known. This information as well as the information asked for in parts (c), (d) and (e) of the question have been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

शिक्षा संस्थाएँ

४०२०. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या

पुनर्वास तथा शरण संस्थक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में छूटी कितनी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को गत दस वर्षों में मुद्रावजा दिया जा चुका है और

(ख) क्या पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के बन्द होने से पूर्व शेष संस्थाओं को मुद्रावजा दिया जायेगा ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्प संख्यक कार्य मंत्री
(श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) :

(क) शिक्षा मस्याओं को कोई मुद्दाबजा नहीं दिया गया है, क्योंकि धार्मिक तथा परोपकार के हेतु व्याम-सम्मति, विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम १९५४ की परिधि से बाहर है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rent for Government Accommodation

4021. Shri Ajit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a memorandum indicating the lines on which penal rent should be recovered from officers who became eligible for higher type of accommodation on a certain date but continue to stay in the lower class houses for one reason or another;

(b) how much penal rent has been recovered by Government since the issue of the memorandum; and

(c) whether a statement showing cases in which the provisions of the above memorandum have not been applied and the amount of loss of revenue involved in each case will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Under the Allotment Rules 1950, the class of an officer for purposes of allotment of accommodation is determined according to his pay. Owing to the acute shortage of residences in the Capital, a very large number of officers have to be allotted accommodation out of turn and this is generally done two classes below their regular class. In such cases no penal rent is chargeable. In due course, however, these officers reach their turn for accommodation of their proper class and if they then refuse to move, they are liable to pay penal rent under the Allotment Rules. In

August, 1957, the Allotment Rules were amended to increase the penalties

(b) and (c). Statistics are not maintained in the Estate Office which could enable such information to be supplied. It is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results. All allotment cases are subject to the Allotment Rules as a matter of course unless Government for suitable reason otherwise directs

12.09 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): On a point of order. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I make one submission about the prices of sugar? I brought forward the adjournment motion only for that.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may kindly hear me. I am not making any speech. I only wanted to point out

Mr. Speaker: No, no; I am sorry.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I rise to a point of order

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very urgent matter. I am only pointing out that in entire UP the sugar prices have gone up

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member to go on like this. I have disallowed the adjournment motion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The Union Territory of Tripura is directly under the administration of the Centre, and we have got no Assembly of our own where we can place our grievances. This Parliament is the only place

where we can ventilate our grievances. That is why I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the serious famine conditions prevailing in the State resulting in starvation deaths.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot go on like this. He will kindly resume his seat.

I know Tripura is directly administered by the Centre, but all the same, every small thing which he imagines or which comes to his notice cannot be the subject matter of an adjournment motion here. Notwithstanding the fact that the direct responsibility is that of the Centre, I am not bound to allow anything which the hon. Member thinks is important, which I do not think is important. I have disallowed the adjournment motion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: People are dying there of starvation. Four people have already died, and some people have been taken to hospitals. The people there are living on bamboo shoots and wild potatoes. You are still feeling it is a small thing. It is a very big thing, people are dying there

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Audit Report, 1949 of the Central Government under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1947-48. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1407/59].

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 5th May, 1959.

REPORT OF ad hoc COMMITTEE ON RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES FOR PAPER INDUSTRY

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Ad hoc Committee set up to survey the available surpluses of Cellulosic Raw Material for the Paper Industry. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1408/59].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF ALCOHOL COMMITTEE

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. CH(1)-33(3)/57 dated the 23rd April, 1959 issued by the Government on the recommendations of the Alcohol Committee. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1409/59].

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

APPROPRIATION (NO 3) BILL,* 1959

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill

12-13 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Shrimali on the 4th May, 1959, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1957—March, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959"

Shri Khadilkar was in possession of the House. He may kindly continue his speech.

Some Hon. Members: What about the time, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted is 4 hours, time taken is 2 hours and 6 minutes, the balance that remains is 1 hour and 54 minutes. I do not know if we have time. We went on extending yesterday one, 1½ hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): At 5 o'clock it is too hot to go. Let us sit up to 5-30.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody will sit here. Let me consider. Shri Khadilkar may continue.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Yesterday I had just mentioned the point concerning the medium of instruction in our universities. I submitted that there is either some sort of inferiority complex or false sense of pride and patriotism when we consider the issue of the medium of instruction in the universities. Further I stated that because there is no clear-cut policy, sometimes in different States, even in the secondary stage, a certain amount of anarchy prevails, and the younger generation is used more as raw material for experimenting with.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If we want to put a stop to this, I would make a suggestion. If you want really to develop the regional languages or Hindi as a national language and give full scope in the universities, then you have instruction in the regional language or Hindi in some universities, and let them compete with other universities where instruction is continued in English. I further stated that this matter should not be considered from a short-range point of view.

We, five per cent or so of the people who understand something about the matter, are laying down a law for 95 per cent of the people as to how they would be educated. Because of our association with the English language, let me be plain, we have been brought closer to the broad currents and developments in the fields of science and technology and other fields of Knowledge, and the class of students coming from the lower strata of society want to catch up with the progress particularly in the field of science; they are very

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

eager that they should get an opportunity, and an early opportunity, to learn science and equip themselves for the tasks of national life. Unless you take the preliminary steps like the preparation of text books and lay down uniform standards applicable to all universities, I think such half-hearted attempts, paying lip sympathy on the one side to regionalism and the regional languages and on the other side glorifying the virtues of Hindi, will not do.

As I said yesterday, I want Hindi to develop as a national language, but we must realise the shortcomings of Hindi. There are more regional languages in this country which are better equipped compared to Hindi. That fact must be admitted. Therefore, I would urge that if you want to pursue a policy, let it be consistent. While retaining English in some universities, you have the regional language as the medium of instruction in others.

What about the Central Universities? I recently read in the press that the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University declared that in 1962 he was going to have Hindi as the medium of instruction. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education what the policy is, whether the academic council, the senate and other bodies connected with the university were consulted. In Hyderabad there was an Urdu university, and there was a local demand that it should be converted into a genuine Hindi university, but that was brushed aside. And I do not know why Hindi is to be introduced in the Delhi university in this metropolitan city where there is a total lack of an academic atmosphere, where, as my hon. friend said yesterday, you are thinking of instituting a Buddhist Chair. I would humbly submit that the only chair that can be usefully instituted in the Delhi University is a chair for bureaucratism. That is a fit chair for Delhi University. Therefore, I would strongly urge that there

must be a uniform policy regarding the Central and regional universities.

So far as the Central universities are concerned, we are directly responsible, and there are troubles. It is not only because we discussed the affairs of the Banaras University. I know there are other troubles also. The situation is not very happy even at Aligarh. Why not have a small committee of this House to look into these matters permanently, associated with the centrally administered universities? This is one aspect.

There is another aspect. Sometimes I feel there is a sudden flowering of academic life all over the country. Universities are coming up. I know there is a certain amount of regional patriotism which I think should be encouraged, but I know also that where there is no academic life, where there are no teachers worth the name, you set up bodies, spend money, whether it is in Bombay or any other State. The University Grants Commission must have some say before a new university is born. Whether the atmosphere is proper, whether the constitution is proper and whether, when you are taking some share of responsibility so far as finances are concerned, it would be proper to waste that money—these aspects of the thing must be properly looked into.

Then I will come to other points: In the Report it is mentioned that there are about 50 per cent failures in all examinations put together. Have the University Grants Commission as well as the Ministry given some serious thought to this aspect of the question? The method of examination, as it was introduced before independence, still more or less continues. It was a mechanical method. In the changed circumstances, when students from different strata, particularly the lower strata of society are coming up, you will have to make a suitable change in that method. I have concrete suggestions to make.

[Shri Khadilkar]

These will not only facilitate examination, but will also avoid the 50 per cent national waste resulting in frustration in the minds of the young students, at the same time, it is likely to result in better discipline in Universities. There should be a system whereby there should be not only the written examination or the viva voce examination, but constant association of teacher or tutor with the student and his work during the year, and that also should be taken into consideration at the time of declaring the results. There should be this type of guidance from the elementary stage to the higher stage where the teacher or tutor is constantly in association with the student. Some percentage of mark should be given at the time of the examination for this and the rest for the written test or viva voce, whatever it is. If such a modification is made, I am confident that this huge national waste of 50 per cent failure resulting in frustration in the mind of the younger coming generation will be avoided. I would, therefore, urge that reform in the examination system should be introduced without any delay.

There is another question. This relates to the question that there should be more allocation for the University Grants Commission. Let the Education Minister take the total plan picture. How much investment are we making in human capital? In the Plan, more than Rs 135 crores were cut from the social services and education, which I would call development of social capital. Therefore, the Ministry must get more allocation for this. This is absolutely necessary. Leave aside the question of Universities, in rural areas, colleges are coming up, and the question of accommodation is very important. I once approached the University Grants Commission and told them, 'You want discipline. You want to create a certain tradition of learning which was lacking before. In the

case of the untouchables or tribals, who are coming up, their homes are not as we find in the case of other strata of society, the upper classes or upper caste people where there is some tradition of learning. So if you want to impart to them education and instruction, you must provide for hostel accommodation.'

Today I find district places where there are colleges but no hostel accommodation. Naturally, because of want of accommodation, students come in contact with bad characters, with all types of people. Ultimately, a certain amount of indiscipline is the result. Are Government going to take steps to avoid that situation arising? I would urge that it is not a question of urban centres. You are having big buildings. Yesterday he said that they had no allocation of steel or cement. I am surprised at this. Why depend on cement or steel? Why not have small huts where students can be accommodated in hostel in a comfortable manner? We want to think in a big way. We condemn gigantism in one way, but practice it in another. This is the morality of the Government, and this is the most condemnable aspect of it, because in the district places or in taluka places where new institutions are being built up, students are handicapped for want of accommodation. Therefore, it must be considered the duty of the University Grants Commission to see that they construct hostels, help the students properly and keep in touch with students through employing teachers or tutors. This is one way of meeting the situation so far as the growing student population is concerned.

There are one or two other aspects I would like to stress. There is indiscipline. That matter is serious, because we are preparing the next generation. You and I comfortably sitting here may think in our own way that India is being built right now and we are doing our best. This

is a wrong notion. We have been brought up under foreign rule, we have enjoyed ten years of freedom and we are trying to transform ourselves and change our outlook. But the next generation which is coming up has not seen foreign rule and the impact of it. We had a certain amount of nationalism, a certain amount of a sense of idealism in our attitude, but the new generation is completely lacking in them, and unless this new generation is properly handled from the primary stage to the last stage, I am afraid all your money is being wasted. Therefore, the three-year course that they have introduced in a hurry is totally wrong. They must lay the foundation of education in the secondary stage. Unfortunately, the Education Ministry or the University Grants Commission has not given enough thought to this aspect of the question. May be they want to introduce two schemes. But the question whether at the secondary stage, the student is well prepared for the task and proper sifting is taking place is also there.

There is a lot of rush to Universities. You must have secondary education properly organised and looked after, you must have a four-year term for college education up to graduation. At the time of entrance to the University, you must know what are his aptitudes, what are his likings, how far he would develop on the engineering or scientific side or will he take to Humanities—all this sifting must take place. There must be planning at that stage. Now there is no planning at all and the best talent goes where there is good opportunity for service in technical and other fields. Because of this, most of them take to course of science with the result that the Humanities are neglected.

We find that even the quality of teachers in Universities has completely deteriorated. I had my own assistant who was supposed to be an Assistant Professor of Economics in

a college. I thought he would at least be able to write English, and Marathi, his mother tongue, fairly well. His writing was so bad that I felt that if the teachers who were supposed to be of a high standard were of this quality, what would happen to the students.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) His choice was wrong.

Shri Khadlikar I am coming to that.

You will find that in every University as well as in the colleges, there is, because of the general impact of life outside, a scramble for getting ahead. The go-ahead mentality has come to stay. Even if you have done something to raise standards of teachers you must know that they have a certain status in society. They are seats of learning. Formerly, those teachers who might have been getting Rs 100 or Rs 75 per month are now getting Rs 600. Look at the standard of people round about. They are better placed. What do we find? Last year, I attended a Political Science Congress. All these Congresses—Economic Congress, Political Science Congress and Science Congress—are exchanges of examinations. This is my experience. These people look at their emoluments and better conditions. I entirely agree. But we must look at this aspect whether they are in a position to have some sort of moral influence on the students. Unless you have got that type of social discipline, a certain amount of moral influence, at the teaching level, you will not be able to keep order in the universities. This must be clearly borne in mind. Therefore, with the growing number of students, if the University Grants Commission makes, just like the salary scheme, some allocation for the tutorial system compulsorily, for a group of say 20 or 30 boys, it will be good. Today, in each class we have got 200 to 300 boys. The teacher does not know what is

[Shri Khadilkar]

what and what is going on in the class. There is no association. In our days we had some sort of personal contact and personal association with the teacher and that certainly impressed us most. We had some reverence for learning; some reverence for the teacher. The teacher's character counted. Today the teacher is abandoned and the student goes wherever he likes. You are thinking of introducing some sort of discipline. Therefore, I would only urge that if this aspect is taken into consideration while reorganising or co-ordinating the education system under the able guidance of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, it will be better. I think these essential steps must be taken first without thinking of something else. Other schemes like the methods of education, methods of teaching, etc., are important, but unless you concentrate your attention on the essentials your plans will go astray.

श्री राधे सात आस (उज्जैन)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स ने प्रथम पृष्ठ पर ही मेरे राज्य की विजय यूनीवर्सिटी और जबलपुर यूनीवर्सिटी का जिक्र किया है। उसमें कहा गया है

"During the year the Universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, and Kurukshetra, and Vikram University, Ujjain, came into existence. The Commission had not been consulted before these universities were established by legislations by the States concerned"

इसमें यह जो कथन दर्ज किया गया है उसका अभिप्राय यह है कि यह नई यूनीवर्सिटी बनें यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के परामर्श के बनीं हैं, इसलिये अधिकृत रूप से उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन से किसी सहायता की अपेक्षा करें, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कहीं कुछ बचत होनी तो उसमें से देने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। यह जो गलत चारणा यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स

कमीशन को हो गयी है और वह जो सदन के सामने गलत चारणा रखी गयी है, उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है।

श्रीमान्, विक्रम यूनीवर्सिटी का इतिहास कुछ पुराना सा है।

12.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब विक्रम यूनीवर्सिटी की कायमी के लिए कदम उठाये गये थे तो देश के बड़े बड़े विद्वान् जैसे डा० राधाकृष्णन्, डा० पराजपे और डा० रेड्डी जैसे बड़े बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की राय के बाद भेजा गया था कि विक्रम दिवस सहस्राब्दि के वक्त उज्जैन में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य था कि उस वक्त महायुद्ध चल रहा था और उस समय अंग्रेज हमारे गस्ते में आ गये। उन्होंने ग्वालिअर मण्डल को घाजा दी कि इस समय कोई खर्चा न किया जाये। इसलिये उस समय वह यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं बन सकी। फिर सन् १९४८ में जब ग्वालिअर में उत्तरदायी शासन कायम हुआ तो उस समय बहा की राज्य सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया कि विक्रम यूनीवर्सिटी उज्जैन में कायम हो और उसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की रकम उन्होंने इंग्लैंड सरकार के भ्रगत रत्न दी लेकिन उसी समय मध्य भारत का निर्माण हुआ और मध्यभारत का निर्माण होने के कुछ दिन पहले ही इन्दौर की राज्य सरकार ने प्रोविनेन्स के द्वारा एक कानून बना कर एक यूनीवर्सिटी इन्दौर में कायम करने का निश्चय किया। मध्यभारत छोटा राज्य था। एक यूनीवर्सिटी का ग्वालिअर राज्य सरकार ने निश्चय किया और दूसरी का इन्दौर राज्य सरकार ने, तो वह मामला क्या रहा और फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा गया कि आप हमें परामर्श दें। यहाँ से डा० ताराचन्द को भेजा गया। उन्होंने सारा अध्ययन करने के बाद यह मत दिया कि मध्यभारत में एक यूनीवर्सिटी कायम करने

की आवश्यकता है और उन्होंने एक योजना बनायी और साथ ही एक बिल का ड्राफ्ट भी बना कर दिया। वह बिल मध्य भारत की प्रेसबली में पेश हुआ। हुआ प्रपत्ति मतभेद तो ये ही। उसकी वजह से फिर राजप्रमुख ने उसको पुनर्विचार के लिये भेजा क्योंकि हमारा स्थान के बारे में मतभेद था। लेकिन उस समय राज्य सरकार में उसे पेश नहीं किया और इतने में जनरल इलेक्शन आ गये और वह बिल खोख हो गया। जनरल इलेक्शन के पश्चात् एक बटना यह हुई कि मध्य भारत की राजधानी के बारे में झगडा चला। और हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी का वह झगडा सुलझाने का काम सौंपा गया और कहा गया कि वह निर्णय करे। उस समय बालियर इन्दौर और उज्जैन तीनों राजधानी हान के लिये अपना अपना दावा पेश किया। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह निर्णय दिया कि उज्जैन राजधानी होने के योग्य नहीं है लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने कहा

"To me Ujjain seems to be an ideal place for a great university and I would strongly urge on the people and Government of Madhya Bharat to make Ujjain a great centre of culture and learning"

वह हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी का परामर्श था, उसको निर्णय तो नहीं कह सकते। उसका निर्णय करना तो राज्य सरकार का काम था। राज्य सरकार ने फिर प्रेसबली में एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया और बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करने के पहले यहाँ की स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री से और एजुकेशन सेक्रेटेरिएट से फोन से बात कर ली थी। उस समय यहाँ पर केन्द्र में शिक्षा मन्त्री स्व० मौलाना आजाद थे। दुर्भाग्य से जब उस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया तो उसको मौलाना आजाद साहब ने रोक दिया

यह कह कर कि निर्णय हम से बगैर पूछे किया गया है और हमसे बगैर पूछे यूनीवर्सिटी कायम नहीं की जा सकती। इस पर यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न उठाये गये। उसके बाद एक कमेटी कायम की गयी जो भटनागर कमेटी कहलायी। उसमें आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी बगैरह थे। मैं डा० बात के इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता कि उन्होंने क्यों अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया। उसके बाद हुमायून् कबिर साहब उसके चयरमैन हुए और उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट यहाँ आयी। उसमें कहा गया था कि मध्य भारत में यूनीवर्सिटी कायम करने की आवश्यकता है। और स्थान के बारे में मौलाना आजाद साहब ने यहाँ पर सदन में यह प्रस्तावन दिया कि स्थान के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार दखल नहीं देना चाहती, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बाहेजहा यूनीवर्सिटी कायम करे, लेकिन उसके पास कुछ माधन देने चाहिये और जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है वह भी उसके लिए जो कुछ सहायता दे सकती है देगी। यह इतिहास मैं इसलिये बतनाया कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन से परामर्श लेकर यूनीवर्सिटी कायम करने का सवाल ही कहा पैदा होता है। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन तो ५ नवम्बर सन् १९५६ को अस्तित्व में आयी है, एक स्टट्यूटरी बाडी के रूप में। उसके पहले ही मध्यभारत में यूनीवर्सिटी कायम हो चुकी थी और उसका शिलान्यास गृहमन्त्री श्री पन्त ने उज्जैन में कर दिया था। फिर यह कहना कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने परामर्श नहीं किया गया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। न मालूम यह गलत धारणा कैसे इस रिपोर्ट में दर्ज कर दी गयी है और इस धारणा के आधार पर बिक्रम यूनीवर्सिटी को सहायता न देने की बात क्यों सोची जा रही है।

उज्जैन के महत्व क बार में मुझ कुछ नहीं कहना है। उज्जैन केवल मध्य प्रदेश का ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा

[श्री रावे साल व्यास]

पुर्विहासिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थान रहा है। उसने इस देश को स्वर्णयुग प्रदान किया है। इस बारे में मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता किन्तु देश के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों और पंडितों ने हमेशा यह आकांक्षा जाहिर की है कि उज्जैन में एक अच्छी यूनीवर्सिटी बने। उस यूनीवर्सिटी को यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन द्वारा इस आधार पर कि वह उससे पहले बनने वाली है एक पैसा भी सहायता देने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बेयरमैन डा० देशमुख साहब को विक्रम यूनीवर्सिटी से पूरी सहानुभूति है। वह जानते हैं कि इस यूनीवर्सिटी को कुछ मिलना चाहिये ताकि उसकी तरक्की हो और वह अच्छे पैमाने पर चले, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि केवल इस आड़ में ही कि वह यूनीवर्सिटी यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन से कुछ कर नहीं लेती है, उसको अभी तक सहायता नहीं दी गयी। मुझे आशा है कि बूकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और देश के दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोगों ने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि उज्जैन में एक बड़ी यूनीवर्सिटी बननी चाहिए, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन उज्जैन में एक अच्छी यूनीवर्सिटी बनाने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी और उसको मदद देने की योजना बनायेगी।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ और विषयों के बारे में एक दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बेयरमैन ने कहा था कि वह तो वह दिन केवल चाहते हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम २०० रेजीडेंसियल यूनीवर्सिटीज कायम हो। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने एतराज किया है कि ऐसे स्थानों में भी यूनीवर्सिटियां बन जाती हैं जहाँ कि अनुकूल वातावरण नहीं होता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ शिक्षा कितनी महंगी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूनीवर्सिटियां कायम हों। आज

हजारों की तादाद में बनारस में, प्रसीगढ़ में, लखनऊ में, बम्बई में, मद्रास में, कलकत्ता में विद्यार्थी रहते हैं। वहाँ क्या ठीक पढ़ाई हो सकती है। वहाँ क्या अनुशासन रह सकता है। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक तादाद से ज्यादा विद्यार्थी किसी यूनीवर्सिटी में न रहने पावें। जहाँ तक मुझे पता है, डा० राधाकृष्णन् की रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया था कि तीन, साढ़े तीन हजार से ज्यादा विद्यार्थी किसी यूनीवर्सिटी में नहीं होने चाहिये। लेकिन आज हजारों की तादाद में विद्यार्थी यूनीवर्सिटियों में हैं। इससे ज्यादा अच्छा यह होगा कि अधिक यूनीवर्सिटियां बनें और विद्यार्थी वर्तमान यूनीवर्सिटियों से हट कर वहाँ जायें। हमारा देश आजाद हो गया है, पढ़ने-लिखने की सामग्री ज्यादा उपलब्ध की गई है, प्रोफेसर भी काफ़ी हो गए हैं और विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है, लेकिन उनमें अनुशासन कम हो गया है। क्या बनारस और दूसरे कालिजों की घटनाएँ हमारी आँख नहीं खोलती हैं? आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि छोटी छोटी यूनीवर्सिटियां हो, जिनमें दो ढाई हजार विद्यार्थी हो—उनमें तीन हजार से ज्यादा विद्यार्थी तो किसी सूरत में न हो। ज्यादा उपयुक्त यह होगा कि जो नई यूनिवर्सिटियां बनें, वे बड़े बड़े शहरों में न बना कर देहात में बनानी चाहिए। उनमें यह अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी होस्टलों में रहें, बाहर न रहें और वहाँ ही में दिन भर अध्ययन करें। जहाँ तक इन्डिस्प्लिन का सम्बन्ध है, यह बतलाया गया है कि कई योजनाएँ सोची जा रही हैं कि विद्यार्थियों को अधिक से अधिक काम में लगाया जाय और उनको अधिक से अधिक पढ़ने-लिखने की सामग्री दी जाय। लेकिन शहरों में यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि कई विद्यार्थी दिन में नौकरी करते हैं और क्लास में हाजरी भी लगाते हैं। उनकी पढ़ने का समय नहीं मिलता है, लाइब्रेरी में वे

अध्ययन नहीं कर सकते और समाचार पत्र कभी-कभी पढ़ सकते। तो उनकी योग्यता कहां से बढ़ेगी? वह आवश्यक है कि वे सड़कों के दस पन्नाह मील दूर रहें, अध्ययन करें और लीखें। अगर मासिक नहीं, तो कम से कम साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिये कि उन्होंने कितना अध्ययन किया है, कौनसी किताबें पढ़ी हैं, वे समाचार पत्र पढ़ते हैं या नहीं, जेनरल नालेज की कौन कौन सी किताबें पढ़ी हैं। इस सबका रिकार्ड होना चाहिये और उनके द्वारा नोट्स तैयार होने चाहिये। हमने अपने देश में जनतन्त्र कायम रखने का निश्चय किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनतन्त्र की बुनियाद अच्छी शिक्षा और अच्छा चरित्र ही है और अगर हमने उनका स्तर जंवा करने के लिए निश्चित कदम नहीं उठाए, तो यह जो करोड़ों रुपया यूनीवर्सिटियों के नाम पर खर्च हो रहा है, वह व्यर्थ जाने वाला है। अभी भी समय है। केवल कमेडिया ही बनती रहें, योजनायें ही बनती रहें, केवल यही नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि सरकार और यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को निश्चित रूप से कदम उठाने चाहिये कि जिस से हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार की ओर प्रगति करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, Sir, I want to announce that the Lok Sabha will discuss the situation arising out of recent events in Tibet on Friday, May 8, 1959, soon after the Question Hour up to 2.30 p.m. Any items of Government Business kept for consideration according to the announcement made by me on Friday, May 1, and not concluded before this discussion, shall be taken up on Saturday, May 9, up to which the present Session will be extended in the event of the above contingency.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: I shall extend the time by one hour.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, I should like to say a few words in regard to the language problem that faces the universities. Recently there has been a move to give special prominence to Hindi as official language. This recent move is likely to force a number of universities to reorientate their own policies and programmes in regard to their curricula, especially their languages. I would like to sound a note of warning that it would be best for Government and for Parliament not to be in too much of a hurry to go in this direction, because there are parts of our country with huge populations to whom Hindi is not the mother-tongue.

Acharya Kripalani: To whom English is the mother-tongue!

Shri Ranga: ... and where young people would not like to be placed at any disadvantage in their competition with the other young people from other areas where Hindi happens to be either the mother-tongue or the language which can easily be acquired by them from their childhood.

If, on the other hand, these universities in different parts of the country were to lay special stress on the development and on the acceptance of their own regional languages as the primary media through which they are to impart knowledge of university standard, they run the risk also of keeping their people in parochial packets separated from the general stream of cultural unity and cultural development of the rest of the country. As between these two more or less contrary directions, it would be necessary for our universities to steer their course in a very careful manner. So, one cannot lay too much emphasis on the fact and

[Shri Ranga]

on the need also for our universities not only to retain English as it is now in its important place, but also to show their affection equally to Hindi as well as their own regional language.

Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Is the hon. Member aware that they have changed the medium to Tamil for Humanities in one college in Coimbatore?

Shri Ranga: That is what I was told. If we were to follow that kind of policy of giving the first place to our own regional languages and the University Grants Commission goes on encouraging that kind of tendency, the danger would be that our boys and girls would be taking the university degrees through the medium of their languages and they would have to compete with young people of other universities....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Let us change the law and let them compete in the regional languages.

Shri Ranga: It would be placing them at a very great disadvantage and I sincerely hope that the University Grants Commission will give some consideration to the future prospects of our young people.

Secondly, when the University Grants Commission Bill was on the anvil, we were given an assurance that, although no special provision was made in the Bill itself for extending equal support to mofussil colleges and the lecturers therein in the matter of raising their salaries and allowances, every effort would be made to give as much support as possible to the lecturers in the mofussil colleges. In actual practice this assurance has not been implemented satisfactorily. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of this Ministry, to see that the University Grants Commission tries its best to implement that assurance given and, if neces-

sary, to bring forward an amending Bill in order to enable the mofussil colleges also to be ranked on the same status as the residential universities and give them as much support for their staff as possible.

Thirdly, there is this question of examination. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Khadiolkar, in what he said about this particular point. It is indeed a national waste to have to allow more than 50 per cent of our boys and girls to go back home without any degrees at all after having gone through four or five years of schooling in their colleges. On whom it is a commentary? It is not a commentary rather on the universities and lecturers and professors than on the students themselves? They have gone through the whole gamut of university education and in the end you tell them "you are no good". Therefore, you have to take every possible step in order to see that the least percentage of these university students are obliged to go back without any degrees at all after having gone through the university course.

One of the means suggested by my hon. friend is that in addition to the written examination you will have to take into account the impressions formed and marks given by their own lecturers in the course of their studies. Secondly, they should also be given the advantage of a viva voce. I do not want these two means to be used merely as restrictive forces as against the students. On the other hand, I want them to be the additional advantages to the students so that these students who have not done so well in the written examinations might be given the benefit of these two additional opportunities—one the impressions formed by their professors and lecturers and the marks given thereon and secondly, the viva voce.

Then, there is an alarmingly decreasing interest shown by university students in the studies of humanities. Any number of steps can be suggested in order to remedy this defect. But some serious attention will have to be given by the University Grants Commission, by the Ministry concerned, and also by the Cabinet as a whole, in order to explore the possibilities for increasing the prospects for these young people who take to the studies of humanities. In the universities, Vice-Chancellors after Vice-Chancellors and other gentlemen also who have been delivering the convocation addresses have been laying repeatedly great stress on the need for our young people to take to humanities. At the same time, the results have been extremely discouraging. Therefore, more material attention will have to be given to this particular matter than merely expressing good wishes in favour of humanities.

Coming to the question of sciences, I would like Government to give some consideration to the kind of innovation that was made in Bangalore to start with—later on, it was followed in Andhra also—whereby local people get together, form themselves into an educational committee, then invite donations from the parents of students who are anxious to obtain technical education, so that it would be possible for them to find at least one-third of the large sums that are found to be necessary in these days to establish a medical college or an engineering college. Unless we make some resort, indeed increasing degree of resort to this kind of means, in regard to the upper middle class and middle class, to make donations in order to be able to ensure admissions for their children into these technical colleges, it would not be possible for the Government, of their own accord, to start as many technical colleges as are needed, and also for the people themselves to be able to start these colleges of their own.

Some complaint has been made by my hon. friend that even in establishing universities ordinances have to be resorted to. In closing a university, my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Education, had to resort to an ordinance. In starting a university also I do not know why there should be so much of a hurry to think of an ordinance at all. But, anyhow, I am all in favour of the Union Government and the University Grants Commission giving the maximum possible support to their demand for the establishment of this Vikram University. But when we are going to have a Vikram University in Ujjain I do not know why we want another at Indore. In this direction there is need for more and more planning, and that is why I would like the University Grants Commission also to be consulted by the local governments before they finally decide in favour of establishing any more new universities in different parts of the country.

Coming to the question of the architectural side of our own university buildings, I find that most of them are mere imitations of the commercial buildings that you find in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities, where they are supposed to care more for economies. Actually, they are only constructing hideous buildings reminding neither of India nor of Europe, but giving us an idea as if that in India miniature U.N.O. buildings are being built up in a cardboard fashion. They are a desecration according to me and according to the conception of our architecture. I was privileged to see the Sinhal University buildings. They are a beauty. They remind you immediately that they stand for the Buddhist culture and Buddhist system of architecture. You go to Banaras. You may not like to support other things in regard to the Hindu University there but the Hindu University immediately reminds you that you are within India, India of the past as well as of the present, an India which has a message even in

[Shri Ranga]

architectural beauty to the rest of the world. Now something has got to be done by the University Grants Commission, as well as my hon. friend, in order to see that buildings for educational purposes are not being built in this shameless manner.

Then, I am all in favour of establishing more and more colleges in the rural areas and it has been my privilege to encourage one of my colleagues in the rural movement in my own village to establish a college. And it is one of the few rural colleges in the whole of the country where there is full-fledged degree course. Now, similar colleges will have to be encouraged to be established in different parts of the country. My hon. friend was busy in establishing what are known as rural universities or rural institutes. They are all thinking of grandiose buildings on which lakhs of rupees have to be spent. I would like him to think in terms of humbler buildings and see that smaller sums are spent on them. But, nevertheless, these higher educational institutions will have to be taken into the very heart of our rural areas.

Then there is the question also of what is known as co-education. I do not know why even after we have given so many high places for our women in the Ministries, in the various other spheres that we have established, that we are still hankering after separate colleges for women. We have got separate colleges for women even for medical purposes. It is a sheer waste, as far as I can see. When we have adult suffrage, when we are having women side by side with males in all our Legislative Assemblies and Ministries, I do not see any reason why we should go on wasting money in this manner in having separate colleges and high schools for women. That money, if only we can avoid this waste, we can make use of for establishing separate hostels for women in all our colleges

and for giving them every possible additional facility by way of scholarships, stipends and so on.

13 hrs.

Then there is this question of the M.A. Degree courses. Different universities are pursuing different policies. Some universities wish to restrict these M.A. Degree studies only to their own residential colleges and deny this privilege to the affiliated, mofussil and other colleges in the city which are not taken as a part and parcel of the residential side of their own university gamut. I think it is a great mistake, I know for a fact that in Andhra itself more than 500 people have been obliged to go from out of Andhra begging to all other universities in order to give them admission for M.A. course. This is a mistake, I think. I hope that more and more opportunities will be given for fully equipped first grade colleges in different parts of the country to provide for M.A. studies also.

Then there is also this question of classes. The Union Public Service Commission makes it generally a point to invite for interview only those boys and girls who have attained first-class degrees. There the difficulty would arise in that some universities have some kind of a stiff standard and think that they are doing some favour to themselves and are raising their own prestige, whether it depends on the quality of their teaching or not. Therefore they try not to give first-class degrees to as many as they should, whereas there are some other universities, whether they happen to be in the South or not does not matter, which pursue a liberal policy and therefore give more first-class degrees. With what result? The result is that those universities wherefrom very few students alone are able to get first-class degrees stand at a great disadvantage when compared to the other universities where a more liberal policy is being pursued. So, some means will have

to be adopted by the authorities concerned to see that inter-university examinations are held so that the same standard would be maintained. Whether the first-classes are few or more would depend upon the quality of education given in the colleges of the students and on the students own intellectual abilities. These people would be getting first-class degrees and, you know, wheresoever from they may be coming, a first-class man would always be found to be a first-class man throughout India. There need be no disqualification at all in favour of one university as against another.

Lastly, they have introduced this pre-university course. They based it upon the Commission's Report. It is true, but they do not seem to have gone into the economic side of it. They said that they did, but at the same time they were going to introduce it in an experimental manner. With what result they have been introducing it? The result is that fewer and fewer people are to be found going to the colleges and to the Universities. That is one of the results also that they wanted to achieve. But is that a right thing to do? You are not able to provide employment because you find more and more of these people who have taken the degrees are coming and asking for jobs. You are not able to provide them jobs. You want to stop these people coming at all with the necessary qualifications and so you have introduced these new methods and new standards in order to prevent young people taking their degrees and thus qualifying themselves for a job in any of your offices. That is a wrong way to go about it. In fact, this is a method which the British people themselves had been mooted when they were ruling over us. It is most unfortunate that we have come to introduce it with the result that quite a large number and an increasing number of colleges are now coming up against financial difficulties. The strength of the students

is going down and they do not know how to make both ends meet. So, they come to depend upon the universities and the University Grants Commission for these grants-in-aid to be given to them in order to be able to maintain themselves. This is going to be an uphill task for the Government themselves and I hope the Government will begin to reconsider this particular problem and consider it from the financial point of view and also from the point of view of students' welfare itself and try to reach some solution which would not be so difficult to be implemented as the present position.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Report is very well timed for consideration when experiments on education are going on at a rapid pace in many States. Now in our anxiety to change to an Indian language for our common language purposes, we have been giving importance in the political and other fields to all the fourteen regional languages. There is such a haste in changing over the medium from English to the respective regional languages. But this Report contains very salient recommendations that even when the medium is changed, English should be taught on a very high degree of efficiency. They have realised the mistake of having conceded that the medium may be changed to ever so many media in this country. I am wondering what will happen to this country if all the universities will change over the medium of instruction to all the fourteen languages. Will we have for the common purpose and the Central purpose in India, interpreters between engineers and engineers, between doctors and doctors? Will we have interpreters for the judges of the Supreme Court? It is a very serious question to be considered.

In our haste to change over from English to something national, we have forgotten the difficulties of changing from English to the Indian

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

medium. In our anxiety to make people recognise that the Indian language, Hindi, alone should be the common language, we have allowed too much of importance to the regional languages. No person, however great and howsoever educated he might be, will think of love, affection and pathos in any language except in his mother tongue. The teaching of mother tongue does not need a teacher. It does not need a university professor. It does not need grammar to be taught. Our children are not taught grammar and they do not speak a wrong language or an ungrammatical language when they speak in their mother tongue. But the importance that has been given to it has created such a frenzy in the country that we have begun to think in absolutely linguistic ways and not in the national way. The re-organisation of the States on linguistic basis, was said to be for administrative purposes, but whatever the excuses be, the facts are that we were not able to resist certain developments that had taken place during the freedom movement wherein we wanted to give more impetus to the national language and the national sentiments and created a certain kind of antipathy towards English which happened to be the rulers' language in those days. The consequence of that is that we were not able to resist the re-organisation of the States on a linguistic basis plus a language medium in the universities, the law colleges and the courts. No other material is needed but a little push here and there, if there is a weak leadership at the Centre for the country to go to pieces. That is the picture which comes before me when I think of the university medium being changed into regional languages. There may be people, who still, after ten or twelve years of independence, cannot forget the past rulership of our foreign rulers, but I submit to this House to consider that even after twelve years, we have not realised as to what extent our unity and our

strength of emotional integration has developed or has deteriorated. I would like this House to honestly think and judge for itself whether there has been more and more emotional integration or more and more forces of disintegration have been let loose. Therefore I submit that, whatever might be the importance to be given to English in our national set-up, in the educational set-up we must cry halt to this rapid change because the languages of the regions, that is, all the fourteen languages—maybe, some languages might be well-advanced, even with that, they are not so advanced as to replace English at the moment; there is such a tendency in the minds of certain leaders in the regions, certain pandits who have formed themselves into committees, to coin words in the regional languages, to remove all common words derived from English, Sanskrit, Urdu or whatever it is. That regionalism, that type of approach of coining exclusive, unilingual words will remove the small contacts which we are now having in trying to introduce the language media.

If we could have a common terminology for scientific, technical, legal and other terms, the use of a regional language on a mother tongue as a medium of instruction may not create much hardship. But we have not been able to evolve a terminology which fits into all languages; and whether in Tamil or in Hindi, the words that are being coined are becoming unintelligible even to the people who know the language; because the pandits who are entrusted with the work are so parochial and narrow-minded that they have a philosophy that unless they eschew completely what all other languages have contributed to their language or kill all other languages, their languages cannot exist.

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: For instance, Sir, the word *bhasa* is

gaddai and Krishnan is Kitman in Tamil.

Shri Thana Pillai: Therefore, I wish that the University Grants Commission and the Education Ministry will think very deeply before they agree to this reorganisation of education not only in the Indian media but also in the exclusive languages of the regions.

Coming to the other aspects of the recommendations of the Commission, they are entrusted with the work of supplementing the economic or the financial status of universities. Now, the Madras Government has put in a stipulation that when the language medium is changed from English to Tamil, those colleges which do not fall in line will not get grants. There was a difference of opinion between the UGC Chairman and our Education Minister. The explanation of the Government has been that it is already being followed in the High School stage and that it is only an extension to the university. It is no answer to the opinion of the Chairman of the UGC that there is economic sanction indirectly.

What is the fate of such colleges which in their wisdom think that switching over to a regional medium is not in the best interests of the country? Will the Central Government or the University Grants Commission give those grants to such colleges which want to retain the medium of instruction in the common language of India, the current common language and the future common language of India? Let us look at English and Hindi as current common languages and future common languages, and not look at the one as an alien language and the other as the national language. That is my approach. I would like to know whether Government would give encouragement to such people who are responsible for administration of colleges and schools affiliated to universities. Let them give courage to them that they must be wise men, think hard before they

switch over, for the sake of a few thousands of rupees, from one medium to another, irrespective of the consequences which flow from such change.

We have already been experimenting too much with our children. We have spoiled the study of English and are trying to introduce better methods of teaching English now. Therefore, let us not experiment in the university stage also and commit the mistake and then recover lost ground by some special impetus being given.

In the university three-year course which has been adopted in Madras and many other States, the pre-university course is at the moment attached to the colleges. Now there is a move to make this pre-university course as the eleventh standard in the High Schools. Then all the High School boys from different schools, one with the regional language as the exclusive medium and another with English as the medium, will all cluster together in the university and no one would understand anything. Now, the pre-university course being attached to the college, the boys from the various High Schools coming there have one year's training in the medium of instruction which is going to be the language in that college, and there is a special sort of training and co-ordination. But if you remove the pre-university course from the college and attach it to the High Schools, what will happen? The High Schools are different and not of the same calibre and standard. The mofussil High School is rather weaker than the city or the metropolitan High Schools, and the standards will vary. The co-ordinating aspect of the pre-university course should not be forgotten.

Coming to the grants by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has stipulated that it will give fifty per cent of the difference in pay to fit into the new scales of pay granted by the University Grants Commission. The Madras University says that

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

It is not prepared to give that grant. They have not sanctioned it as yet. I am connected with a college, a college which in spite of its poverty has thought it fit to give a higher salary to its teachers. We have sanctioned the 25 per cent contribution by the college. The other 25 per cent which has to come from the State Government is not granted. The University Grants Commission in their first communication said that in spite of the States not granting it, they will give the fifty per cent grant. So we thought that with their fifty per cent and our twenty-five per cent contribution, if not the hundred per cent higher salary they would get at least the benefit of 75 per cent. Subsequently the University Grants Commission have said that they would not give the grant of fifty per cent unless the State gives the twenty-five per cent grant. This is another kind of economic sanction. The State pleads inability and we that contribute from private funds are not allowed to take the benefit.

When I had a talk with the Education Minister of our State he said that there are one or two boys in certain classes and asked whether we expected a professor and assistant professor to be employed for the two boys to be taught there.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Can you manage the college affairs with your 25 per cent and the fifty per cent grant from the University Grants Commission even if you do not get the 25 per cent grant from your Government?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Yes, instead of becoming 300 it will become at least 175 and we will be happy about it.

But the Minister's arguments are that there are fewer number of students and therefore it would not be economical. If that be the reason, even the Central funds should not be dissipated that way.

Let the University Grants Commission and the universities come to a decision as to the strength of the class and the number should be stipulated to entitle a professor to earn this or a college to get affiliation for that branch of study wherein professors of this salary scale can be appointed and would entitle themselves to draw this. But instead of giving any such suggestion, there is a sort of tension going on between one party and the other. The Centre and the State do not want to discuss and settle matters.

To the poor teacher who has been crying about his low pay, you have given a sort of hope that he would be getting a better salary, and the management also has passed a resolution. The teachers are then told that they will not get that pay. It reminds me of a proverb we have in the South, namely, to wake up a man who is sleeping and tell him that he has no food! The teachers were already suffering, they would have continued like that. We wake up the teacher and tell him that we are going to give him something, and then say we have no funds. He is suppressing his hunger and sleeping; you wake him up, incite his hunger and then say there is no food. That sort of attitude is not good.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Give the proverb in the original.

Shri Thanu Pillai: "Thoongaravane ezhuppi sappadu illai enru sonnam".

Now, my hon. friend Prof. Ranga spoke about discipline. It has to be co-ordinated from all stages. But what are the stages of our teachers? Our teachers in the elementary schools and Higher elementary schools are paid such poor salaries which are less than the salary of peons in the offices. A Central Government Class IV man gets Rs. 90. A Higher elementary school teacher gets Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. A gangman, sweeper, everybody gets Rs. 80 or 90. The State Government

pleads inability. I do not know what the Pay Commission's finding is going to be. If there is not going to be this co-ordination between the Central pay structure and the State pay structure, especially in the educational institutions, there is going to be a great danger. The guardians of the future generation of this country are very poorly paid and a frustrated mind is the cause of many of the evils and indiscipline. A wrong doctor will kill a few people. A wrong engineer may destroy a few buildings. But a wrong teacher will destroy a nation by wrong teaching. That indiscipline grows from his poverty, from his hunger. When a man is so poor and hungry, when he sees people with inferior qualifications, with much less education, living better and getting a better remuneration, is it wrong for that frustrated man to neglect his responsibility and think wrongly? We have been responsible for that. We have not discharged our responsibility. We cannot expect them alone to discharge their responsibility. Not that I endorse whatever wrong may be done there. But, we have not taken courage to rectify those defects in the pay structure of the elementary and higher elementary school teachers.

The University Grants Commission is looking after the Universities. I would appeal to the Education Ministry to take the High schools and elementary schools also into consideration and make some arrangements with the States as regards the pay structure of the teachers. I would submit that the teacher of a smaller child should be more efficient than even the teacher of a grown up boy. In the Universities, we are not teaching, but helping the boys to learn and study. But, in the early stages, you have to give them the right training and the right type of teaching. That requires a better teacher.

I would, in this connection, submit that the standard of the qualification of teachers for the elementary schools is low. Now, even a Third form or

Fourth form student can become a teacher after one or two years' training. I would submit that P.U.C. or a Secondary School Certificate course should be the minimum qualification for even elementary school teachers. I would suggest this approach and a certain amount of restraint in our haste for change from the foreign to the national as some people put it or from the current common language to the future common language medium. Let us not be hasty in our decision. Let us take wisdom from the past experience of many mistakes that we have committed in the field of education, of changing from one thing to another. We had optional subjects and it was changed to all subjects being taught in the High School. Again, they have switched over to the study of optional subjects. Let us not go on experimenting. Let us experiment in the laboratory and not in the schools and colleges in the country as a whole on these vital matters, and thereby jeopardise the strength, capacity and calibre of the future generation of this country.

श्री बजराम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग दोनों ने शिक्षा के माध्यम के सवाल को राजनैतिक सवाल बना दिया है। अगर इस को एक राजनैतिक सवाल न बना कर एक प्रमत्ती तरीके से लिया जाता तो हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य के लिए और बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अच्छा रहा होता। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि किस तरह से लोग एक चलतकहनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि हम किसी विदेशी भाषा के स्थान पर किसी देशी या राष्ट्रीय भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना कर कोई प्रगती कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यहां तक दैयार हूं कि यदि कोई ऐसी भाषा है, जो हिन्दुस्तान में अब तक नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है और उस भाषा के जरिये शिक्षा का प्रसार और प्रसार इस देश में जल्दी और आसानी से हो सकता है, तो उसी भाषा में

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

शिक्षा दी जाये और उसी के द्वारा शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जाये। लेकिन प्रश्न यह नहीं है। प्रश्न तो यह है कि जिस भाषा की इतनी बकासत की जाती है अंग्रेजी भाषा की, इस देश में उस को डेढ़ सौ साल तक पढ़ाए जाये के बाद भी आज कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जो कि उस भाषा में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं? मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इस तरह के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की/कोशिश करे कि कितने विद्यार्थी भाषा भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में फेल होते हैं और दूसरे विषयों में फेल नहीं होते हैं। यह रट लगायी जाती है—यहसे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन लगाता है और उस के बाद यहां पर माननीय सदस्यगण लगाते हैं—कि हमें शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में या हिन्दी में नहीं करना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को कोई डायरेक्शन दी गई थी कि वह शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में कोई जाच-पड़ताल करे। जहां तक उस एक्ट का सवाल है, जिस के मुताबिक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन अपना काम चलाता है, उस में कहीं यह नहीं कहा गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में कोई जाच-पड़ताल करेगा। उस में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, लेकिन कहीं पर भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जाच-पड़ताल करेगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या हो। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन एक्ट, १९५६ की दफा २७ में यह कहा गया है—

"In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Commission shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes as may be given to it by the Central Government."

शिक्षा के माध्यम का सवाल एक ऐसा सवाल है, जो कि प्रोब्लिम भारतीय नीति का सवाल है—वह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई आदेश दिया कि आप इस की/लिए और यदि नहीं दिया, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को इस तरह राजनीति में अपना दखल देने की और शिक्षा के माध्यम के सवाल को इतना महत्वपूर्ण बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। कमिशन के चेयरमैन महोदय के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं और कहा गया है कि उन्होंने बहुत सेवायें की हैं। मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता हू। अगर उन्होंने सेवायें की हैं, तो अच्छा किया है। हर एक नागरिक का यह फर्ज है कि वह देश की सेवा करे, लेकिन वह चेयरमैन महोदय ने सिर्फ शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी बनाने की कोशिश एक कमेटी बना कर करते हैं, बल्कि सारे मुल्क में एक राजनैतिक नेता के रूप में भाषण करते फिरते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं या हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना कर हम गलती करेंगे और अंग्रेजी को बहुत समय तक जारी रखने की जरूरत है। उस को कितने समय तक जारी रखने की जरूरत है, वह एक भ्रम प्रश्न है लेकिन मैं यहां पर एक नीति का सवाल उठाना चाहता हू। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के द्वारा और इस पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा जो एक्ट बनाया गया है, उस एक्ट पर भ्रमल करने के लिए जो अधिकारी रखे गए हैं, क्या उन को यह हक हासिल है कि वह उन नीति के विरुद्ध प्रचार करते फिरें? हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान के आर्टिकल ३४३ में कहा गया है —

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi....."

उस के बाद बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, जिन में यह भी कहा गया है कि पंद्रह साल तक अंग्रेजी का प्रचार रूप के उपयोग किया जा सकता है। मैं जानता हू कि इस खतम की

यह अधिकार हासिल है कि वह इस व्यवस्था को बदल सकता है और अगर वह बदल देगा, तो मैं उस को मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बचसा नहीं जाता है, तब तक हम को वर्तमान व्यवस्था को मान कर चलना होगा। मेरे मित्र श्री एम्बनी कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को छाठवें सिद्धमूल में शामिल कर लिया जाये। मुझे उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। प्रोफेसर रंगा और श्री पिल्ले कहते हैं कि इस विषय में परिवर्तन धीरे धीरे किया जाय। श्री पिल्ले ने यह भी कहा कि अंग्रेजी कामन नैवेज है और वह सामय बहुत समय तक पीढ़ियों तक कामन लेम्बेज रहेंगी। वह एक राजनैतिक व्यक्ति हैं और इस लिए उन को अपनी राय जनता में प्रकट करने का पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन संविधान की धारा ३४३ के रहते हुए और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन एक्ट, १९४६ में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था न रहते हुए और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस तरह की कोई डायरेक्शन न दिये जाने पर भी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन एक कमेटी बनाता है। किन्तु लिखित—उन कमेटी के विषय में कहा गया है—

"The Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the problems connected with the question of "medium of instruction" and recommend measures to ensure an adequate proficiency in English at the University stage submitted its report, and this has been accepted by the Commission."

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस नीति के मुताबिक किया गया है। इस के पीछे, 5 अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत बड़ा बड़बंज चल रहा है और वह बड़बंज यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ लोग—मुस्लिम से एक प्रीसदी लोग—काहते हैं कि वे हमेशा हमेशा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति पर कब्जा किए/रखें और उन लोगों को किसी तरह से भी राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार न दिया जाये, जो कि बड़े

तो क्यों की अवधि में भी अंग्रेजी में योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं और अवधि में भी उसमें योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं समझ नहीं सका हूँ कि किस तरह मेरे मित्र एम्बनी साहब या प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब या श्री पिल्ले साहब यह कहते हैं कि किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा में किसी रिजिनल भाषा में यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज पर पढ़ाई नहीं हो सकती है, उसको भीडियम आफ इन्टरवर्शन नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। यह कहा जाता है कि जिस यूनिवर्सिटी में मीडियम प्रादेशिक भाषा होता है तो कमिशन उसकी ग्रांट को रोक दे, यह किस आधार पर कहा जाता है, मेरी समझ में तो आता नहीं है। मैं अपने माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या रिजिनल लैंग्वेज में, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में/चाहे वह कोई भी हो, तमिल हो, कन्नड़ हो, बंगला हो, उडिया हो, पंजाबी हो, कोई भी हो, उसमें पढ़ाई आसानी से हो सकती है या किसी ऐसी भाषा में हो सकती है, जो कि हमारी मातृभाषा नहीं है। मेरा अंग्रेजी से कोई रोष नहीं/कोई गुस्सा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों मेरे मित्र यह कहते हैं कि जो टेक्नालाजिकल ब्रह्म है, जो टेक्नीकल शब्द हैं वे प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में नहीं हैं या हिन्दी में नहीं है, क्या उनमें उनको बनाया नहीं जा सकता है? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस ने जो (स्पृतनिक को) आविष्कार किया है और चन्द्रमा तक भेजा है, क्या वह अंग्रेजी के माध्यम के द्वारा भेजा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मनी में जो आविष्कार हुए हैं, क्या उन्होंने वे काम/अंग्रेजी का आश्रय ले कर किये हैं? मुझे यह सुन कर अफसोस हुआ है कि आज भी यह कहा जाता है कि सारे का सारा काम अंग्रेजी के माध्यम के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। लेकिन मुझे तो आज ऐसा लगता है कि यह सबालाही है कि किस माध्यम से काम होना है। असल बात यह है कि जिस राष्ट्र की भाषा समृद्ध होती है जो राष्ट्र बलवानी होता है, जो राष्ट्र कल्पितानी

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

होता है, जिस राष्ट्र की राजनीति चलती है, उसी की भाषा को लोग स्वीकार करना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग उसकी भाषा को अपनाना चाहते हैं, उसी के द्वारा काम करना चाहते हैं। एक शक्त या जब ब्रिटेन दुनिया पर छाया हुआ था और उसकी बजह से अंग्रेजी का प्रभुत्व बढ़ा। इसी तरह से आज रूसी का या चीनी का प्रभुत्व भी बढ़ सकता है और उसके साथ इन राष्ट्रों का प्रभुत्व भी बढ़ सकता है और बढ़ रहा है। ऐसी हालत में हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्य यह कहें कि कुछ समय के लिए नहीं बल्कि बहुत-बहुत समय तक के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा या किसी और भाषा को माध्यम रखना पड़ेगा, तो यह खेदजनक बात ही होगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशन को मीडियम आफ इन्स्ट्रक्शन के बारे में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का तथा/उसके द्वारा कोई निश्चय करवाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था और जब कभी इस तरह की कोई बात कही जाती है तो मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार को ऐसे कमिशन के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि वह उसके खिलाफ कुछ कर नहीं सकती है। डा० साहब ने राज्य सभा में हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि कमिशन स्वतंत्र है, वह कुछ भी कर सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सचिधान की धाराओं के खिलाफ या पार्लियामेंट द्वारा जो सन् १९५६ में एक्ट बनाया गया था, उसकी धाराओं के खिलाफ कमिशन कोई काम करता है या हमारी घोषित नीति के खिलाफ काम करता है, तो क्या यह हमारा कर्तव्य नहीं है कि हम इसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करें? मुझे तो यह चिन्तन भासता है जब वह कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को हमेशा

हमेशा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पर चोरे रखना चाहिये, अंग्रेजी भाषा के वर्चस्व को बनाये रखना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का ज्ञान लोग हासिल न करें, या रूसी या चीनी भाषा का ज्ञान अर्जित न करें। उनको जितना ज्ञान हो सकता है अर्जित करना चाहिये और न केवल अंग्रेजी का बल्कि जितनी भी भाषाओं का हो सकता है अर्जित करना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर कमिशन इस तरह का व्यवहार करे कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करती है उसे ज्यादा गान्ट दी जाएगी और उसके बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के मंत्री यह कहें कि हम देख नहीं दे सकते हैं, जिस तरह से वह चाहे काम कर सकता है, तो यह सोचने वाली बात हो जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट द्वारा निश्चित तथा सरकार द्वारा घोषित नीति के खिलाफ है और इसके ऊपर कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने इस बात को कह कर तथा अपनी सिफारिशों करके कि

That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage should not be hastened.

ठीक नहीं किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ उसने करीब १४ और सिफारिशें भी की हैं और उन से यही दिखाई देता है कि कहीं पर कोई ऐसी बात न हो जाए जिस से कि अंग्रेजी का महत्व कम हो जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज अंग्रेजी से इतना प्रेम क्यों है। अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग चलता रहे तो बोरे से लोग शासन में रह सकते हैं या राजनीति में रह सकते हैं, क्या इसलिए यह प्रेम है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन् लोगों को कमेटी में लिया गया था जिसने मीडियम आफ इन्स्ट्रक्शन के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें की थीं,

उन में से साहित्य के कितने ज्ञाता थे, चाहे बंगला साहित्य के हों, पंजाबी साहित्य के हों, अल्बानी साहित्य के हों, कन्नड़ साहित्य के हों या और किसी भाषा के साहित्य के हों। यह बात सर्वविदित है, सर्वमान्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं में सब से ऊँचा और सब से अच्छा साहित्य बंगला भाषा का है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने माननीय सदस्यों को बंगला साहित्य का पता था और क्या कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी में बंगला भाषा के माध्यम के द्वारा शिक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती है? लेकिन यह सब नहीं किया जायगा। इस के कोई भी व्यक्ति इंकार नहीं कर सकता है कि हिन्दी भाषा के साहित्य से बंगला भाषा का साहित्य अच्छा है और यह कोई भी बता सकता है कि जो साहित्यिक हो या जिस को साहित्य के बारे में कुछ ज्ञान हो। लेकिन यही रट लगाते रहना कि भारतीय भाषाओं का साहित्य अच्छा नहीं है, इस वास्ते उन को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाया जा सकता है और अंग्रेजी को हटाया नहीं जा सकता है, मेरे विचार में बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि एक बहुत बड़ा षडयंत्र चल रहा है और यह हल्के तरीके से लेने की बात नहीं है। यह भी एक प्रकार के षडयंत्र है कि जब कोई कहता है कि अंग्रेजी को भाठबे शीर्षूल में शामिल कर लिया जावे। एक तरफ तो भाठबे शीर्षूल में शामिल करने की बात की जाती है और दूसरी तरफ साथ ही यह भी कहा जाता है कि इसको सौ सान तक हिन्दुस्तान में रखा जाए का समर्पण नहीं कर सकता हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मेरा अंग्रेजी से विरोध है या उस से मेरी दुश्मनी है। लेकिन यह कहना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा और राजनीति इत्यादि किस भाषा में चल सकते हैं। क्या उसी भाषा में चल सकते हैं जो भाषा के डेढ़ सौ साल तक यहां पर चली और तमाम कोशिशों के बाद भी एक परसेन्ट से अधिक लोग इस को सीख नहीं सके हैं? क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा हमेशा के लिये अधिका को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, हमेशा हमेशा के लिये लोगों में ज्ञान का प्रसार

नहीं करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम यह चाहते हैं कि हम कूपनबूक बने रहें। अगर अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से भाविष्कार हो सकते हैं तो भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम द्वारा भी हो सकते हैं। भाषाओं भावनाओं को प्रकाशित करने के लिये होती है। जब भावनायें नहीं होंगी तब कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज पर, कॉलेज स्टेज पर अंग्रेजी के द्वारा पढ़ने पर मजबूर करके, हम उन की भावनाओं की हत्या कर रहे हैं। हमारे विद्यार्थियों को मौका नहीं मिलता है कि वे कोई शोध खोज का काम कर सकें, भावनाओं का प्रकाशन कर सकें। उन को हमेशा इसी बात की फिक्र रहती है कि कहीं वे अंग्रेजी गलत तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं या लिख रहे हैं। कहीं वे "ही" के स्थान पर "धी" या "इज" के स्थान पर "भार" तो नहीं लिख रहे हैं या प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इस तरह इस से उन के दिमागों का दिनों में हीनता की भावना पैदा होती है और उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन की भावनाओं का एक्सप्रेशन नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि हम देखें कि वह अपनी चार दीवारी में रह कर ही काम कर रही है, अपने दायरे से बाहर तो नहीं जा रही है, जो हम ने संविधान बनाया है, उस की चारों ओर का उल्लंघन तो नहीं कर रही है जो एकट पास किया है, उस के खिलाफ काम तो नहीं कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितना ही महान् पुरुष इस का बेयरभैन हो कितने ही महान इस के मैम्बर हो, धात्र जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, 'कल चाहे वे ही करो न इस कमिशन के बेयरभैन हो जायें, लेकिन उन सब को कानून के मातहत रह कर काम करना होगा, इस सदन द्वारा निर्धारित की गई नीति के अर्धीन काम करना होगा और इस के खिलाफ अगर कोई काम किया जाता है,

[श्री बजरत्न सिंह]

तो इस सदन को बहुत ही सख्त दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा और सोचना होगा कि क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ यहाँ कई विदेशी शक्तियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं और वे चाहती हैं कि अंग्रेजी हमेशा हमेशा के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की छाती पर मबार रहे। ब्रिटिश काउंसिल लगातार इस बात का प्रचार करती है कि अंग्रेजी हिन्दुस्तान से न जाय, हमेशा ही शिक्षा का माध्यम बनी रहे।

कई बार नौकरियों की बात भी उठाई जाती है और कहा जाता है कि जिसने शिक्षा तामिल में या कन्नड़ में या मलयालम में पाई है या किसी और भाषा में पाई है उस को कैसे नौकरी मिल सकती है। अभी तक तो नौकरी का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन जब उठे तब मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसा किया जाय कि जो लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, हिन्दी में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हो सके हैं, या नहीं हो सके हैं, दूसरी भाषा जानते हैं और उस में उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं, उन को नौकरी मिल जाय। लेकिन अभी यहाँ नौकरी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक विचारधारा का सम्बन्ध है, क्या आप उन को आज भी अंग्रेजी का गुलाम बनाये रखना चाहते हैं? अगर नहीं तो क्या कारण है कि हमेशा हमेशा के लिये अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने की बात की जाती है? यह कह कर कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिये हम गुलामी को हमेशा के लिये कायम रखना चाहते हैं, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन द्वारा समिति का बनाया जाना और उस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया जाना ठीक नहीं था और उस के खिलाफ मैं जोरदार शब्दों में ६५वाँ रोष व्यक्त करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार करे और जो कमीशन द्वारा या समिति द्वारा मत व्यक्त किया गया है, उस को मान्य कर दे

और कह दे कि हम इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

आप वेलें तो आप को पता चनेगा कि करीब बीस यूनिवर्सिटियाँ इस तरह की हो सकती हैं कि जिन में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र भाषाओं हो सकती है जिन का जिक्र संविधान में किया गया है। लेकिन केवल एक सागर यूनिवर्सिटी ही ऐसी है जिस के बारे में कहा गया है कि उस का माध्यम हिन्दी है। इस रिपोर्ट के ऐपेंडिक्स सी पेज २६ में बताया गया है कि किस किस यूनिवर्सिटी को कितनी कितनी ग्रांट दी गई है। इस को देखने से पता चलता है कि सागर यूनिवर्सिटी को सब से कम ग्रांट मिली है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या सागर यूनिवर्सिटी को इसलिये सब से कम ग्रांट मिली है कि वहाँ पर हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम है और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को इसलिये अधिक ग्रांट दी जा रही है कि वहाँ पर शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है। अगर यह बजह नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्यों उस को कम ग्रांट दी गई है? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमिशन ने कोई इस तरह के नियम बनाये हैं, कोई इस तरह की नीति निर्धारित की है कि किस यूनिवर्सिटी को किस आधार पर और कितनी ग्रांट दी जायेगी? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक भलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का ताल्लुक है उस को पिछले साल में टोटल ग्रांट ५१ लाख ५४ हजार ४१८ रुपये मिली है, और उस के मुकाबले में बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को जहाँ पर कि तीन सठे तीन गुना उस से विद्यार्थी हैं केवल ५४ लाख २४ हजार ७६० रुपये ही मिले हैं इस का क्या कारण है? अगर आप के पास इस के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की गाड़ी कमाई का बीस करोड़ रुपया जो हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के जिम्मे सौंपा है, उस को हम इस तरह के बरबाद होते नहीं देख सकते हैं। सिर्फ अपनी

मनमानी पर जिस को जितना चाहा दे दिया, यह नहीं हो सकता। इस के लिये स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिये। यह काम किन्हीं हाथों में इस तरह से सुपुर्द नहीं किया जा सकता कि जिस को जितना चाहा दे दिया। इस में पक्षपात हो सकता है। हम ने यदि यह रूपया यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के अधिकार में न दिया होता तो बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीयों ने उत्तर भारत में अपनी शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी कर दिया होता। मद्रास और दक्षिण भारत की बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटियों ने अपने यहां अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिया होता। आज एक हमला चल रहा है कि किसी तरह से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को या राष्ट्र भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम न बनने दिया जाय और इस हमले को लगातार आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है इसलिये कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां यह चाहती हैं कि हमेशा के लिये उन की भाषा यहां चलती रहे और हम गुलामी की प्रवृत्ति में बने रहें। तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस तरह बहुत सक्ती से कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है। इस देश की भाषा को प्रचलित करने के लिये इस पार्लियामेंट ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है, हमारे देश के संविधान ने जिस भाषा को प्रचलित करने का आदेश दिया है और जिस के लिये एक्ट बना है, उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने वाली हमारी नीति होनी चाहिये।

एक बात यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने यह कही है कि हमें विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले को सीमित करना चाहिये। यह कौन सी नीति है। एक तरफ आप चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार होना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ आप चाहते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला सीमित किया जाय। इस के माने क्या है। क्या आप बर्ग विशेष को ही शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं। कुछ वर्गों को तो शिक्षा अभी भी नहीं मिल रही है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि इस प्रकार की सिकांरिश की जाती कि ऐसे वर्गों को जिन को शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है

सरकार की सहायता से शिक्षा दी जाये। लेकिन अब कोशिश यह हो रही है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को ही सीमित कर दिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिकांरिश करने में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने गलत दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। हम से तो शिक्षा का क्षेत्र सीमित होगा, शिक्षा का प्रसार कम होगा। हमें तो शिक्षा का अधिक से अधिक प्रसार करना है ताकि अधिक से अधिक नागरिक अपने को विद्वान बना सकें।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. He is a professor of English.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): Is there any chance for us?

Mr. Speaker: Every one will have a chance. I will call him.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): This side also.

Mr. Speaker: This side, I have already given opportunity to the Communists. Very well, I shall try.

An Hon. Member: How long will this go on?

Mr. Speaker: We started at 12. I will call upon the hon. Minister at 2.30. I have extended it by one more hour. We had to close at 2 o'clock or four minutes to two. We will close it only at 3 o'clock.

Shri Panigrahi: So that we will get an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to see how many can be accommodated.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): At the very outset I offer my tribute to Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He has tried to stabilise the universities and also to reform university administration and other matters connected with the universities in a very enlightened way.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I would submit very respectfully that looking at the members of this Commission, I find that the element of the representation of the public is kept very, very low. At the same time, the persons who constitute this Commission are over-worked persons. The Ministry of Education has come to acquire a kind of vested interest, and there are some persons who are to be found on every commission and every committee that the Ministry of Education forms. I believe that in the interests of the proper functioning of these committees and commissions, some persons should not be over-loaded with too many duties and with too much of work.

I would also submit that the University Grants Commission should not be a body that is monopolised by the Vice-Chancellors of the universities of India. I think there are some very enlightened professors in our country who are in no way inferior to the Vice-Chancellor of any university, and I do not see any reason why some of those professors should not find a place on this Commission. I would therefore submit that the whole composition of this Commission should be looked into, and it should be given a new look in conformity with the new needs of our country.

There are some Ministries which are making a habit of sending people abroad. I do not know which Ministry of the Government deserves the first prize in this respect, but we are sending too many persons abroad for study, for investigation, for other things. I do not understand why the Secretary of this Commission should have been out of the country for ten weeks. I also do not understand why the Development Officer for Science should have been out of this country for seven weeks. I do not object to their going out of the country, but I would submit very respectfully that if these two top-ranking officers are out of the country for 17 weeks, I do not know how this Commission is go-

ing to function. I would say that if it is necessary to send some persons abroad, and perhaps it is necessary, it should be done, but we should not make a habit of sending so many persons abroad and for such long periods. I say this in view of the fact that we are not able to derive proportionate advantage from the visits of these persons abroad. We are getting more ideas from abroad than we can assimilate. We are not able to put into effect all that these persons bring from abroad. Therefore, in this matter I must submit very respectfully that we should not follow a very go-ahead policy. We should not permit our officers to go abroad in one connection or other so often.

The next point I want to make is that this Commission, more than any other body formed by the Ministry of Education, has done good work. It has extended the scope of its activities and I feel very happy about it. Instead of confining its attention only to the Central Universities—to the chartered Universities—it has also come to take a very wholesome interest in the fortunes of the affiliated colleges and also of the teachers working in those affiliated colleges. I would, therefore, say that in the interest of our academic standards, in the interest of the keeping up of the morale of the teaching profession, especially in private colleges—affiliated colleges—it is necessary that the Commission should devote more attention to this than to any other body. The Central Universities are in a very happy position.

13-52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They are the first charge on the finances of the Central Government so far as education is concerned. The other State Universities are also in an equally happy position; they get money from State Governments and other sources. But when I come to the private colleges, I feel that they

are in a very very unfortunate position. They do not get any money from State Governments, or if they get something, it is very meagre. At the same time, all sources of private donation are drying up. Private donations which used to keep these institutions going at one time are not forthcoming now. Therefore, these private colleges have to be looked after. This can be done only if the University Grants Commission devotes some attention to them. They should not be looked upon as orphans of the academic world, as they have been looked upon so far.

When I go to my own State, I find that a great deal of money is spent upon government colleges. I do not say that government colleges are not doing good work, they are doing good work. But the money that is spent on the government colleges is out of all proportion to the numbers they educate, whereas the money given to these private colleges is absolutely inadequate to their needs. Therefore, I would suggest very humbly to the members and Chairman of the Commission that they should look after the interests of the affiliated colleges and of the teachers working in those colleges much more generously, much more graciously and much more adequately.

Now, the University Grants Commission has prepared a schedule of salaries for these college teachers. It is not a very generous schedule, but it is an improvement upon what they are getting at present. But there are some States which are not even putting into effect this kind of schedule. So if the University Grants Commission were to take up this work a little more wholeheartedly, I am sure the conditions of teachers in affiliated colleges will improve.

Another point I want to make is that the University Grants Commission should not give grants for buildings. Unfortunately, we have acquired a great deal of passion for having big buildings now. We used to have

this kind of desire formerly, but these days this disease has grown beyond any limits. My feeling is that the Commission should care more for the human material that is to be found in our Universities, human material in terms of teachers and students, than for material in terms of brick and mortar. So far as buildings are concerned, there are many persons keen on having them. But so far as teachers and students go, they do not receive much encouragement at the hands of so many persons. Therefore, I would say that whatever money is to be given to these buildings should be diverted to the welfare of teachers and students.

I find that in this Report reference has been made to the problem of indiscipline in Universities. In my humble opinion, the less we talk of indiscipline in Universities, the better it will be for us. We have been overdoing this kind of thing. Everyone is talking about the problem of indiscipline in Universities. Sometimes you aggravate the situation by talking too much about it, sometimes you aggravate the disease by pinpointing it too much. That is what is happening so far as discipline among students is concerned. We are paying inordinate attention to it. It has become the fashion to talk about it.

As I said, there is some reference to it in the Report also. I would say that instead of talking about discipline among students, we should now talk about student welfare. I find that there is an item about student welfare also in the Report. But student welfare has to be taken in hand in a more constructive and generous fashion. The first charge on the University Grants Commission will, of course, be the Central Universities; the second charge may be the other Universities; but I would say that the third charge on the Commission should be the problem of student welfare. If there is one thing which is promoting indiscipline, it is the lack of accommodation, it is overcrowding. We do not have enough of hostels. This is not

[Shri D C Sharma]

the story only about Calcutta, this is not the story only about big cities, but it is the story to be found in every place I can say this about Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and all those places where we have academic life. Therefore, so far as student welfare is concerned, we should give the students proper accommodation in hostels. We should also provide those hostels with some kind of amenities, not the usual type of amenities but those amenities which have a socio-intellectual content. If that is done, I am sure the University Grants Commission will go a long way in promoting student welfare.

At the same time, I would stress that the health of the students has got to be looked after. For that also, the Commission should make handsome grants.

Now, a great deal has been said about the University Grants Commission's views on the medium of instruction. What will be the medium of instruction in our Universities? Whatever you may say whatever your personal feelings may be, whatever your reactions may be, the regional languages are going to be the medium of instruction at these Universities.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal) The sooner the better

Shri D C Sharma: We cannot get away from that. Every State, every University, is making some kind of approach to the solution of this problem. Some will solve this problem much more easily and sooner than others. But it is also the function of Universities to foster the national spirit. No doubt, there should be regionalism in the matter of languages, but there should also be some concession to what I call the national spirit, the emotional integration of the country. I say with due respect

and due submission that the emotional integration of the country will come through the cultivation and propagation of the study of our Rashtra Bhasha, Hindi. You cannot get away from that, and I do not think any university can function properly if, by making provision for the regional language, it does not do something for what you call the Rashtra Bhasha. It cannot function like that.

14 hrs.

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

Shri D C. Sharma: Now, it is very difficult to talk about English, without raising passions. It is very difficult to talk about English without putting up somebody's back against it. I would say that you cannot discard English. At the same time, it does not mean that we are going to be perpetually in debt to English. We have got to step up the development of our own regional languages and of Hindi. In the meantime, we have got to see to it that English is replaced not only as a medium for the study of the humanities but also as a medium for the study of those sciences which are essential. How can we arrive at the result? How long will it take? I cannot say that. But I know that this thing has got to be done. Therefore, if the University Grants Commission has given us the three-language formula, I do not think it has gone beyond the terms of reference. I do not think it has done something which is against the Constitution or against anything I think it is within its scope.

I would submit very respectfully that whereas the University Grants Commission is doing many other good things, there are one or two things which I would like to emphasise. That is, the Commission should give us very judicious, objective and unbiased reports about the educational problems that are confronting our country. It is also one of the functions of

the University Grants Commission. I may say that, speaking as a humble student of English, the report which the University Grants Commission published about English was just something needed in that field. While the function of the University Grants Commission is to serve as a brain-trust of our university life, while its function is also to be like the *Kamadhenu* of our universities—we look to it for grants, etc it is also the function of the Commission to look to the welfare of the students, and also to investigate into problems and to find solution for them.

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

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that the Commission is moving in this direction. I hope it will advance more in this direction, and with the advantage of more finances it will increase its usefulness.

Shri Mahanty: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the report of the University Grants Commission for 1957-58 covers a very wide ground—from the place of English in our academic life to student indiscipline in the universities and other educational institutions. But the time at my disposal being short, I cannot possibly devote my attention to all these issues of outstanding importance which have been highlighted in this report. What I would propose, therefore, is to address myself to one or two points which I consider to be of great importance.

But before I do so, I would like to say that after having gone through this report, I have come to the painful conclusion that the University Grants Commission not only lacks in a sense of perspective and vision but also in the sense of purposeful co-ordination. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the University Grants Commission have done which a junior Under Secretary could not have done under guidance from the Minister himself. The Commission has been reduced to the status of a bureau of the Education Ministry

lacking reason, lacking imagination and lacking purposeful thinking.

In this context I would like to invite the attention of the Minister and also of the House to the observation of the Commission regarding the place of English. The Commission says that the change-over from English to the regional languages should not be hastened. The Commission has no information at its disposal nor has it given us any information as to whether sufficient amount of literature has been produced in the regional languages in the universities which have proposed to change over from English to the regional languages. We do not know what the University Grants Commission have done in sponsoring the growth of a volume of literature in different subjects which are so essential for having a particular regional language as the medium of instruction. Yet, it is said that about a dozen universities have decided to change over to Hindi. That is a different issue. I do not wish to go into that controversy at the moment. But my only grievance is that the University Grants Commission ought to have taken the Parliament into confidence and could have stated that the universities like Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, etc., which are now proposing to switch over to Hindi have produced that body of literature both in the cultivation of the Indian language concerned as medium of expression for learned purposes and by preparation of a sufficient body of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study. That is my only grievance.

This report has been produced in a most unimaginative way. Possibly it has been drafted by some assistant in the Secretariat to which all these dignitaries have appended their signature.

I now come to the question of English. I could fully appreciate the sentiments which have been expressed against English. That is bound to be

[Shri Mahanty]

ee. The country having attained independence, it is really galling to its national pride to own a language which is not its own and which was only grafted into this country nearly a century ago. Without any prejudice about my views on English either as the State language or a national language, I would like humbly to submit that even now we will not be able to eschew English from our academic life; English has come to stay more and I am glad of that. I only hope that English should come to stay more in so far as our academic life is concerned. There is allergy against English, but there is a lot of allergy against English in China and Russia than in India. In the Chinese universities today, their boys are welcoming and they are learning English more and more. In the Russian universities the boys are learning more and more English because English is a language which no one small nation can claim as its own. It is an international language. About 40,000 words out of a total number of 80,000 words in the Chambers's Dictionary have been taken from all over the world and almost all languages. There are Indian words; there are Portuguese words; there are words of all varieties, kinds and description. English is an international language. Therefore, while we consider English and its place in our national life, in our political life, we should not confuse it with the broader issue of having the English language in our academic life.

I am reminded of the big controversy that had been raised in the country in the last century. It is an irony of history that it was the Englishmen, the English administrators, who had opposed teeth and nail the introduction of English in our educational institutions and universities. In the last century, when the British administrators were first considering the educational set up in this country and its curricula that should be followed in our educational institutions they had thought fit for their own reasons to eschew English.

The earliest educational institutions which were established in this country in Calcutta and elsewhere under the aegis of British administration were either a Urdu Madrasa or a Sanskrit patasala. But at that time, who were the champions of English? The champions of English were the leaders of Indian renaissance like Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Easwara Chandra Vidyasagar and a host of other leaders of Indian renaissance who made a political issue that English should be brought into our academic life, because if we look into the history of our regional languages, we find their development dates after the 19th century and that too after the advent of the British in this country.

Therefore, if it is suggested that the shutters should not be thrown open, then of course I have no objection if regional languages are still continued as medium of instruction in our universities. If we want to drift in the wider stream of education and academic knowledge, possibly we cannot entertain this kind of unfounded allergy against English. The issue should be separated from English as a national language, from English being included in the schedule of the Constitution to be recognised as a national language, from English as a State language. But English has its honoured place and I am glad that the Commission and the Government have also come to the conclusion that English should continue.

There is another thing. When we switch over to the regional languages, what do we find? There must be a certain amount of uniformity in our scholars. There should be a certain amount of standard in our scholars and academicians. Supposing a gentleman takes his M.A., Ph.D. in History from Utkal University, in the medium of the regional language Oriya, and he makes some original contribution to some dark period of Indian History; suppose he is an authority on this subject. But to what avail his scholarship would be to the people all over India? Here we find a variety

of languages; all the linguistic States have languages of their own. Can his scholarship be put to greater use all over India, say, if he goes to Madras? He will be a deaf and dumb man in spite of his scholarship. In this context, it is unrealistic to compare what is obtaining in China or Russia or even in Israel with what is happening in India. The fact has to be remembered that in China, of course, after the present change-over in all the universities, not only Humanities, but also sciences are being taught through the medium of Chinese and Russian language. But the fact has to be remembered that the Han-speaking people constitute 90 per cent of the total population of China. But here what is the percentage of each regional language-speaking population?

Therefore, it would be absolutely disastrous to the cause of our university studies in India if in a sense of false patriotism, we change over from English to the regional languages. Of course, in time to come, if we have got one national language for this country, I will accept that language should also be our language for the universities. Until that happy time comes, I only wish English is continued (*Interruptions*). I am sorry, I had no intention to say so, but that happy time will come if only the Hindi enthusiasts try to bring some elegance to the Hindi language itself. So long as 'enquiry' is translated as पृच्छा certainly I will be the last person to welcome Hindi even to any respectable society for conversation. So far as 'lobby' is translated as गैरीकस certainly there is need for heart-searching of the Hindi enthusiasts. Why cannot they accept a word, if it is an international word into their vocabulary? Why should they create such linguistic oddities and crudities like पृच्छा? Why not call 'enquiry' प्रश्न-चक्र? I would like to say in all seriousness that so long as Hindi enthusiasts continue this habit of creating linguistic oddities in their enthusiasm, certainly they cannot influence and impress others who have

no opposition to Hindi, who only welcome Hindi; because, after all what is Hindi? The mother of all language is Sanskrit. Even the Telugu language has got 80 per cent. Sanskrit words.

An Hon. Member: What about Tamil?

Shri Mahanty: I cannot say about Tamil, because Tamil ante-dates Sanskrit. But Sanskrit has also infiltrated into the fortress of Tamil. Malayalam has got a large basis of Sanskrit. Regarding Bengali, Rabindranath wrote more in Sanskrit than in Bengali. All these languages had no respectability of their own because they are all derived from the various dialects of Sanskrit. So, if Sanskrit today is made the State language or national language, we will also welcome it to be the language of the universities. That is a different issue. But if Hindi today in the present context, with all its linguistic crudities and oddities, claims also that it should be the language of instruction in the universities, that will be a very unfortunate day for the academic life of our country.

I would like to say something about student indiscipline. Going through this report, I come to the painful conclusion that this august body of eminent educationists are merely prescribing mud-pad cure for high blood pressure. What I at least associated with this Commission, I find seriously lacking in this report. While in this country today we are thirsting for more and more education, the Commission proposes that we must place an embargo on the admission of students to universities for what? Because we lack resources. Are you going to keep the next generation in bondage of ignorance because you lack resources? If that is so, let it be told. I am sorry the Education Minister is not here. I thought his lunch.....(*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: The hon. Deputy Railway Minister is here.

Shri Mahanty: That is the unfortunate thing in this country. Railways

[Shri Mahanty]

are considered more important than human material. Anyway, I am not interested in drawing his eager attention to what I say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Education Minister has gone out for a short while and he will be coming back. But at least those who represent him at this moment ought to attend

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Education Minister has got no Deputy Minister and no Parliamentary Secretary

Shri Mahanty: Even though he listens to me very eagerly, I am sure his interest lies in लोहा लकड़ and not in human material. He will be thinking of his rolling wheel. I am not keen about it nor do I make a grievance of it. This has become the habit of this Government

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is short time available to him

Shri Mahanty: Are we going to place the next generation in bondage of ignorance because you lack resources? If that is so let it be told. Why cannot we have shifts in the various educational institutions? I have had occasion to give evidence before a body of persons who were conducting this particular investigation and I said that if we have the three-shift system in educational institutions with limited laboratory and other library facilities, we can impart education to three times the number of students

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Like an industry

Shri Mahanty: Industry? Of course, life has become like an industry, there is no escape from that fact. I had occasion to visit three universities in China—Tsing Hua, Peking and Wuhan Universities. I found they have not built a single building on their campus. These

campuses remain as they used to be about a hundred years ago. Yet, the student population has increased twice. Here there is emphasis on buildings, for whom? Buildings for contractors, not so much for the students. Why cannot we think of some system by which we can impart education among more number of students? This is most reactionary and retrograde this antediluvian attitude to say that because of lack of resources, we must restrict the expansion of education. To that extent, I feel very strongly and while replying, let not the hon. Minister take umbrage under the excuse of lack of resources, lack of cement, steel, etc. to say that we are going to put an embargo on the spread of education. Coming to student discipline, personally I would welcome more indiscipline

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should have expected better discipline

Shri Mahanty: Let me not be misunderstood before I conclude. I say I do not believe in intellectual dishonesty. I am perfectly honest in admitting that I welcome student indiscipline the more the Government behaves in an indisciplined manner. The other day while we were discussing the Banaras Hindu University what did we find? The students of the Ayurvedic college took the lead in the indiscipline, because they were idling—no professor, no teaching facilities, no laboratory, nothing. Can you tell me what they should do? In the various educational institutions what do we find? You will find in Calcutta students have been living at sub-human levels. The late Dr. J. C. Ghosh, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had occasion to go into the question and he was of the opinion that the living conditions of the students must be improved. And until we do that, and until we assure their tomorrow, until the fear, the ghost of unemployment waiting outside the university campus which haunts their minds and

imagination disappears, it will be unrealistic not to expect student discipline.

But, nonetheless, I would suggest before I conclude that all the parties and men of eminence in our public life should put their heads together to solve this problem and there must be a convention in this country so that the students do not take part in unruly politics. And in this context I take the opportunity of thanking the Kerala Government, the present Kerala Ministry, for I understand they have promoted a legislation banning the students from taking part in politics.

An Hon. Member: They have withdrawn it.

Shri Mahanty: If they have withdrawn it, that is a calamity, and that is the most unwise step they could have taken. With these words I conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radha Raman. He is not here, nor any other member from Delhi. Now I call Shri N. R. Munisamy.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: At the outset I should express my appreciation of the magnificent services that this commission has done. At the same time, I will be failing in my duty if I do not, in fact, make certain observations regarding their omissions and commissions and other defects. In this connection, I may be pardoned when I say that this Commission has equated itself with a Government institution. A Government institution has got the capacity to make policies and again change the policies. It has got the capacity to dole out patronage. But the Commission as such is autonomous and has an entity of its own. So far as the educational activities are concerned, it cannot have a policy of its own, but can't change a policy. It can only have one policy.

So far as its activities are concerned, of which many Members have

given expression of their opinion, I might be pardoned if I refer to some of its own activities inside the Commission's administration. I find that some officers here, instead of attending to their normal work, attend to some other work. For example, in the case of the Secretary, I find that in a month on not less than 15-20 days he is away from duty. Big dignitaries and Vice-Chancellors pay a visit to his office to get directions and instructions.

But they are amazed to find that the Secretary himself is absent from the office. Evidently, he wants to discharge more onerous duties than those which are enjoined on his own office. When a dignitary comes to his office with a view to take some instructions as to a uniform policy to be adopted in his own university, he finds, that the Secretary is not there and he has to go to the administrative officer or some other officer. In that case, he will return with a sense of frustration that he is not able to get the same sort of advice that he is able to get from the Secretary.

Regarding the other two officers, I find that the administrative officer is giving very efficient service, though that officer is not very much qualified in the sense that on expert matters when he is asked to give advice he cannot give competent advice. I think that this administrative officer is not even an M.A. He may be an efficient man, a graduate having very good knowledge. At the same time, I would respectfully say that this Commission must have an administrative officer of a better rank and status so that when people approach him for expert advice he will be in a position to give advice. I find that he is asked to give certain advice, certain directives, to the universities. When he himself is not qualified, he will not be competent to give proper advice. So, we must have experts for doing that work. There is one other development officer who is doing his job very finely. I am told

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

that he has been given an increment also. I quite appreciate that.

But, unfortunately, many of the transactions relating to doling out of money to the universities have been questioned by Audit. Since the inception of the University Grants Commission there has been only one Audit, which is the subject matter of discussion now. The Audit has taken serious objection to the grant of certain sums to the universities when the universities had not spent even their earlier grants. Audit have stated that many of the grants given to the universities remain unutilized still. They have not been able to take advantage of those grants. When that is the position, there is no meaning in giving more grants to the universities. First of all, they do not seem to have any plan. Then why give them more grants? That is why it has been objected to by Audit and they have said that it is a questionable transaction.

Here I am not casting any aspersions on the officers. I am only submitting that the grants given to the universities have not been spent in the way they ought to have been spent. I would say that before money is granted to a university they should satisfy themselves that there is a good plan. There must be blue prints prepared by the universities as to how they are going to spend the money. If they are not able to prepare blue prints, if they are not able to give proper data regarding the expenditure, there is no sense in sanctioning more money to them. Giving money without going into all these things is something which is not expected of the Commission. We have entrusted the Commission with some money. If the money is to be distributed properly then proper care should be taken. If, on the other hand, it is being distributed in the way it is being done now, it will not be discharging the duties entrusted to them satisfactorily. To that extent, I say that Audit has done a

right thing in pointing out these defects and so they have to be seriously considered by the Government. I do not think this is a spatter which can be ignored.

Now I shall deal with the other aspects which have been touched by other friends. I shall not refer to languages in detail, because that is a debatable point and there have been many different opinions expressed about it. I will make only one observation with regard to language. I am quite aware that we should have a language of our own. It is being said that English is a foreign language; I agree to that, because it is not a language of our soil. But we have to bear one thing in mind, so far as language is concerned. It must be taken above politics. We cannot take the language within the political region; it has no region at all. Of course, English happened to be our official language for the last 200 years, if not more, and, as my hon. friend, the previous speaker has also stated, there cannot be a better substitute for it. Here I may say that neither the word "national" nor the word "regional" is mentioned anywhere in the Constitution or Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Neither of the words is there. We are only importing the word "national" into it. In that context when we are referring to the national language we are only referring to the official language. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister has once stated that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule are national languages. I take it for granted that what he guardedly stated actually was that India, which is a sub-continent, is not one nation, but it consists of several nations; and that is the reason why he said that there are fourteen national languages. (Interruptions) I am only developing a certain idea here. I am not saying anything against my friends, because I am much more allergic to all these things. I am only going into what is contained in our Constitution. There

I do not find the word "national". Take, for example, Tamil. Tamil is a national language; Urdu is a national language. The word "national language" is not there in article 351 either. So, when we talk about national language, we have not one national language but 14 national languages. I do not think there is any quarrel about it.

Some of my friends have stated that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. I say that Tamil is not the daughter of Sanskrit in the sense that there are many words in Tamil which were not taken from Sanskrit. Further, Tamil is 5,000 years old. So, it has come earlier than Sanskrit. I am speaking only in that sense.

Then, as regards the centenary grants, I want to say something. Now, Sir, please do not look at the time, because I will finish within time. Now, as regards the centenary grants, I find that Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been sanctioned about a crore of rupees each. But the actual money granted is Rs 40 lakhs to 45 lakhs. In the case of Bombay and Calcutta they have not submitted any blue-prints as to how they are going to spend the money and all that.

Though to some extent Madras I could say—not that I am very highly biased towards it—has been doing something in a methodical way, even that is not satisfactory according to me. So what the University Grants Commission should have done is that they should have asked the premier universities to submit to them a blue-print, what they are going to spend and how they are going to spend and not that without asking for anything they are very liberal because it is not their money that is in their hands but it is the Government of India's money and so come and take the money away. Rs 1 crore or Rs 2 crore like that. What actually happens is that they do not function properly as they are expected to do.

So, in such cases I would request that they should not be so liberal without going into the question of how they are spending. They must see whether they are able to spend the money that they give to them or spend the money in the way in which they expect to do or they spend the money for the purpose for which it was granted.

As regards the other aspect, as I said the Development Officer has been given the charge of science and technology as well. Money has been granted to the Kerala University to the tune of Rs 7 lakhs. What have they done? They have not done anything so far and they have been given all that money in that way without getting any assurance from them that they would do the job. There is no meaning in our giving away the money like that.

Then we are having affiliated colleges and I find that several other colleges are run by private institutions. But the way in which they impart education to all these students is different from the way of other universities. So unless we have got a common basis on which they should develop—we have to see that they develop in the same common way and on an equal basis—there is no meaning in giving discriminatory treatment in that way. So far as private institutions are concerned, they must be asked to impart only such type of education as is in the curriculum. There is no meaning in our doing it like that. We must, as a matter of fact, have a common pool where all the professors and teachers must be there and from that common pool the universities must say to the colleges, 'You must take only that teacher or that professor', so that they can have the same and uniform quality. Otherwise, they do not have a uniform quality.

As regards the upgrading of teachers' salary in West Bengal about which Shri Mukerjee also made some observation, I have to say something.

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

I find also in newspapers that there is a grievance of the teachers in West Bengal and, as a matter of fact, we have been agitating over this matter that all the teachers must be given extra money and their scales must be upgraded. I could understand the way in which they have dealt with it but unfortunately I find that it has not been properly done. There has been a discrimination while upgrading the salary of teachers because they have not carried out the rules and regulations which they ought to have carried out so far as teachers' salaries are concerned. Some teachers have been given extra pay, like head teachers at certain level. It has not been done uniformly. There has also not been much co-operation from the colleges.

I find that I am going beyond the time limit allotted to me. But before you ring the bell, I would make one more observation and with that I am done.

So far as the product coming out of the colleges and schools is concerned, it is below the standards. The reason is the change-over of the language. All along English has been the medium of education. Now, in our enthusiasm, to develop our own regional languages and the official language, we are losing much of the efficiency. I am afraid, in the long run instead of having a better and efficient substitute, we may be having a substitute which may only be an apology for efficiency. I would only request that instead of going in a precipitate way, hesitancy is better in these circumstances. We must have a hesitant policy so far as language is concerned. So, instead of running and falling in a pit, it is better that we go slow, cautiously and consolidate the position that we have already secured. Instead of consolidating, do not throw the net wide and get yourself lost. Therefore, I would request that so far as introduction of the language is concerned, we must go slow and not in a precipitate manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Jain: I would request you to give me five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. The hon. Minister was to be called at 2.30. That was the announcement that the hon. Speaker made. I am extremely sorry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल): मुझे भी ३ या ४ मिनट दे दिये जायें।

Shri M. C. Jain: I want to say something about Kurukshetra University. In three or four minutes I will finish. I am not going to make any other point.

Shri Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a demand from my left also. There is a similar demand from this side also.

Shri M. C. Jain: I do not think any other.....

Shri Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might say a few words if he is so persistent.

Shri M. C. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the University Grants Commission, in its Report, has remarked that some new universities have been started and Kurukshetra University has also been mentioned there. Indirectly the Commission says that these universities were started without obtaining their consent. So far as the Kurukshetra University is concerned, the Rashtrapati laid its foundation and I do not think the University Grants Commission claims a status greater than that of the Rashtrapati.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is no argument.

Shri M. C. Jain: That certainly means that if the Rashtrapati lays the foundation stone of a university, that university has the approval of the Rashtrapati.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All universities, I suppose, have the approval of the Rashtrapati. Nothing is done against his wishes.

Shri M. C. Jain: If that be the case, why did the University Grants Commission remark that such and such universities are opened without their consent? That remark, I think, is without any meaning.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): That is absolutely correct.

Shri M. C. Jain: So far as this particular university is concerned, when this University was opened its Chancellor, the Governor of Punjab, remarked—I am quoting one paragraph only from his speech—

“The establishment of this University does not mean merely the addition of another University to those already in existence. Nor does it mean only that a new centre for studying Sanskrit is being brought into existence today. Our idea is to make this seat of learning basically different from others in the country. It will look not only to the material side of education, but also to its spiritual and cultural aspects. The purpose will be achieved by making the study of Sanskrit and Indian culture compulsory for all students, even science students. We may even make Sanskrit medium of education at a suitable stage. The aim will be to turn out graduates, who, besides being well-versed in the usual University subjects, should be true Indians, proud of their heritage and torch-bearers of their cultural traditions—and above all, who will have complete confidence in themselves and who could under varying conditions be dependable. The new University, will, thus, provide a corrective to the imbalance which thoughtful men have noticed in our University education.”

This University has been started more as a corrective to the defects in

our educational system. I am sorry that the University Grants Commission has not uttered a single word so far as the improvement in our education system is concerned and when there is a university which is established to improve that system, not a single pie is given to that university. I believe and I hope that the Education Ministry and the University Grants Commission will take care and grant as much money as they can. They should even make up the deficiency which they created last year.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The President's name should not be used to influence the debate.

Shri Panigrahi may also have three or four minutes.

Shri Panigrahi: I will just refer to the question of students' welfare. The University Grants Commission has devoted merely Rs 50,000 so far as students' welfare is concerned. In the Calcutta University a survey was carried out and it was found that students today are suffering both from malnutrition and lack of text-books. All the difficulties are there. The University Grants Commission should have taken the trouble of also carrying out or encouraging such research or survey in all the other universities in India and they should have really ascertained the difficult position of the students so that proper discipline could have been enforced.

The survey reveals that 53 per cent of the students live on diets of subsistence level, 43 per cent of the students are never able to buy text-books. These are the problems and I would like to know from the hon. Minister what really has been done during all these years, since the establishment of this University Grants Commission in 1953. What positive steps have been taken to see that proper medical facilities were afforded to students, those students who have no means to buy text-books were provided with them and better accommodation and other facilities were also provided to students?

[Shri Pamgrahi]

Secondly, the University Grants Commission has started a students aid fund. But whatever fund is given to the university, the university or college will be in a position to utilise only if it shares some expenses under that. But I can tell you that so far as universities like Utkal and others are concerned, their financial position is not very strong. I would therefore suggest that whatever funds the University Grants Commission is going to allow, let it be given to the universities and there should be no such sharing principle.

I would also urge upon the hon. Minister that the question of matching grants should be completely discontinued, and whatever funds are at the disposal of the University Grants Commission so far as the welfare of students is concerned and so far as improvement of university education is concerned, must be directly given away to the universities without waiting for the sanction of the State Government or without waiting for the permission or agreement of the universities or colleges concerned, when these sums are going to be advanced. It is because of this principle that many of the universities are not in a position to utilise the funds which are allotted to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bhakt Darshan may say a few words.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But so far as new entrants are concerned there would be difficulty.

श्री भक्त दशम उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते हुए मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमारी शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या हो इस पर कार्पास मतभेद के साथ विचार प्रकट किये गये। भारत की स्वाधीनता के बारह वर्ष बाद भी यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने इस तरह रक्खा जाये कि हमें माध्यम बदलना चाहिये, या नहीं बदलना चाहिये, भ्रगर

बदलना चाहिये तो किस तरह बदलना चाहिये, यह केवल भारत में ही सम्भव है जहाँ पर कि गुलामी के चले जाने के बाद भी गुलामी के सींग अभी तक बरकरार मालूम पड़ते हैं।

स्वयं इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने ने जो अपनी उप-समिति नियुक्त की थी डा० कुजूर के समापनत्व में, उस ने यह सिफारिश की है, और जितने भी कर्मिष्ठान भर्मा तक बैठे हैं सब का विचार रहा है, कि जब प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम हो जायेगा तो उस के बाद भी अंग्रेजी एक अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में जारी रहेगी। कुछ मित्रों ने यहाँ यह भाषा का प्रकट की है, जैसे हमारे मित्र श्री याने पिल्ले साहब ने, कि भ्रगर भाषा का माध्यम या शिक्षा का माध्यम बदलना है ता उमे प्रादेशिक भाषा न हो कर के जो हमारी अखिल भारतीय भाषा हो, यानी हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी जो आज चल है, वह ही रहने दी जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे सभ्य प्रवाह के विरुद्ध नहीं जा सकते। राज्यों के अन्दर भ्रगर हम लोगों को मना सकते हैं तो इसी तरीके से कि वे अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा के माध्यम के द्वारा शिक्षा पायें और साथ ही यह हो कि विश्व-ज्ञान के नाम पर जहाँ वह एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में, अंग्रेजी को जारी रखें वहाँ प्रादेशिक भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को भी जारी करे। इसी प्रकार से धीरे-धीरे भाज जा हमें कर्म। मान्य हानी है, उस की हिन्दी की शिक्षा के द्वारा पूर्ति हो सकती है। कालांतर में, पाच या दस वर्ष में, जो हिन्दी की कड़ी है वह सारे भारत को मिलाने में सफल हो सकेगी।

मैं यहाँ पर श्री साडिलकर साहब को बड़ी श्रद्धा की नजर से देखता हूँ। लेकिन उन की दो बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। कल भाषण करते हुए उन्होंने ने चीन में जो शिक्षा की प्रगति हुई है उस के साथ रूसी भाषा का उल्लेख किया। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ, और मेरे जो भाई चीन हो जायें हूँ

बे कृपा कर के बतलायेंगे, कि क्या चीन में रूसी भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है या चीनी भाषा के माध्यम से दी जाती है ? रूसी भाषा उन लोगों को विश्व के ज्ञान और विज्ञान की जानकारी करा सकती है, यह दूसरी बात है, हम चाहे हिन्दी के पक्षपाती हो या भारतीय भाषाओं के पक्षपाती हो, लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी द्वारा जो सारे विश्व के ज्ञान की कुर्जी है उसे भी अपने हाथ में रखें हम उस की खिडकी को खुली रख कर उस के द्वारा ज्ञान प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन उस की दास्तता हम अवशित नहीं कर सकते ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति, डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव, ने अभी हाल में घोषणा की है कि दो तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा शिक्षा दी जायगी । इस बात को लेकर उन्होंने उनके ऊपर अबुलिन आक्षेप किया । डा० राव हमारे देश के उन बड़े अर्थ-शास्त्रियों और शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों में से हैं, जिनका भारत में एक ऊँचा स्थान है और उन्होंने एक अहिन्दी-भाषी होते हुए भी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी के प्रचलन की जो व्यवस्था की है और कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये वह हमारी बधाई और धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं । जहाँ तक मुझें बताया गया है, यह निर्णय कोई नया नहीं है । इस रिपोर्ट में स्वयं बताया गया है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय ने हिन्दी माध्यम को स्वीकार किया है । केवल यह निर्णय दो तीन वर्षों से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा था । डा० राव ने यह किया कि साहम बटोर कर देश की जनता की पुकार सुन कर इस बात का निर्णय किया कि अब इस को लागू किया जाना चाहिये । इस बात पर उन पर आक्षेप करना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ ।

अभी कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय का कुछ मित्रो ने उल्लेख किया । प्रोफेसर मुर्कजी ने भी उसका उल्लेख किया । कलकत्ता विश्व-विद्यालय की सीनेट ने जहाँ यह माग की है

कि अंग्रेजी को भाटवें शिडयूल में शामिल कर दिया जाये, वहाँ उसने यह भी प्रस्ताव किया है कि बंगाली के माध्यम के द्वारा शिक्षा देने की हमको तैयारी करनी चाहिए ।

चूँकि समय कम है, इस लिये एक छोटी सी बान की तरफ माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिला कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करूँगा । सब मित्रो ने कहा कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शिक्षा देने के लिये अच्छी पाठ्य पुस्तकों की जरूरत है । माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रति क्षमा-याचना करते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत शिथिलता और अकर्मण्यता का परिचय दिया है । आज से कई वर्ष पहले हमारी टर्मिनालोजी बन जानी चाहिये थी और हमारी पुस्तकें तैयार हो जानी चाहिये थी । विधान में १९५० के बाद पाच बर्रों का समय इसी तैयारी के लिये रखा गया था, लेकिन उस बीच में कुछ नहीं हुआ । आज आठ नौ वर्षों के बाद हम तैयारी कर रहे हैं और इसी वजह से ये प्रश्न पड रही है । मैं उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देर आयद दुस्त आयद—शाम को भी अगर कोई भूला भटका वापस आ जाय, तो यह बड़ी गनीमत होगी । उन को बर्रें उत्साह के साथ इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अन्त में केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ । वह यह है कि जो टर्मिनालोजी बनाई जाये, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय यह है—मैं हिन्दी का सेवक और विनम्र समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी को जल्दी खाने के लिए अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारिभाषिक शब्दों को ले लिया जाय, तो मैं उसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ । इसके दो लाभ होंगे । जितनी प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं, उन की भी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली—टेक्निकल टर्म्स—एक हो जायगी और बाव में आपस में बैठ कर हम नए शब्द गढ़ सकते हैं । इस लिये उनको जरूर ले लिया जाये ।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

जब शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अनुदान पर बहस हो रही थी, तो हमारे भादरणीय मित्र, सेठ गोविन्द दास जी, ने हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री पर एक प्रारोप कर दिया था। मैं उनका सेवक और समर्थक होने हुए भी मैं उनके इन शब्दों का विरोध करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ, जो उन्होंने उस दिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी के बारे में कहे थे। शायद बम्बई की बात है कि "प्लेटेरियम" शब्द का अनुवाद वहाँ के एक मंत्री जी ने "कुत्रिम नमो मछल" किया था। उस समय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि ऐसा कठिन शब्द क्यों रखा गया है, सरल शब्द रखा जाये। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही थी। जितने हम सरल शब्द बना सकते हैं उतने बनायें और जहाँ पर सरल शब्द नहीं बन सकता है, वहाँ पर हमको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली फिलहाल ले लेनी चाहिए। बाद में हम नए शब्द गढ़ते रहें। मेरी तो अपनी यह दृढ़ सम्मति होती जा रही है कि इन शब्दों के जाल में पड़ कर हम हिन्दी की प्रगति को रोक रहे हैं।

अन्त में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि सागर विश्वविद्यालय और उस के बाद कई विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी कर दिया गया है। हमारे तमिल-भाषी लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा दो हजार वर्ष पुरानी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य पाच हजार।

श्री भक्त दर्शन पाच हजार। बलिय, संस्कृत से भी पुरानी है। बंगाली भाई कहते हैं कि हमारा साहित्य बहुत ऊँचा है और हम उसकी कद्र करते हैं। मराठी भाषी लोग भी यही समझते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा बारह-बारह विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा दी जा सकती है, तो तमिल और बंगाली और मराठी के द्वारा क्यों नहीं दी जा सकती, जिनका साहित्य

हिन्दी से ज्यादा सम्पन्न है और जो हिन्दी से भागे बढ़ी हुई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने का मतलब और भाषाओं को भाषात का पहुँचाना नहीं है, बल्कि जिस तरह बड़ी बहन का काम है छोटी बहनो को मार्ग दिखलाना, उसी तरह हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की भी प्रगति होगी। छोटी बहनो को भी भागे बढ़ना चाहिए—प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के द्वारा भी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए हिन्दी ने उनका मार्ग प्रशस्त कर दिया है। शर्त इतनी है कि भारत की एकता के लिये हिन्दी को अनिवार्य भाषा बनाया जाय और सारे ससार का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिये अंग्रेजी को भी रखा जाये।

Dr K. L. Shrimali: Mr Deputy-Speaker, in the first place I should like to thank the hon Members who have participated in this debate They have made very valuable suggestions on various aspects of university education in our country, and I am sure the Commission will give full consideration to the views that have been expressed by the Members

Before I come to the main issues that have been raised in the course of the debate, I should like briefly to touch one point which was raised by Shri D C Sharma In my opinion it was very unfortunate He said that the members of the Commission have developed vested interests If you look at the list it consists of outstanding educationists in our country and public men who have rendered great service to the cause of education

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He wanted professors to be included and not only Vice-Chancellors

Dr. K L. Shrimali: But he said something about vested interests also We have three distinguished Vice-Chancellors—Prof Sidhanta, Shri G C Chatterjee and Dr. Mudaliar.

Then we have one distinguished scientist, Dr. Krishnan. We have a distinguished Member of Parliament, Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru, and another educationist, Diwan Anand Kumar. And there is the Education Secretary and Finance Secretary.

An Hon. Member: They are over-worked.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They may be over-worked, but they are all conscientious people and I think their being in the Commission has been of great value and benefit to the country, and they have made a great contribution to the development of university education.

The main question which has been raised and I think rightly raised, is with regard to the medium of instruction at the University stage. Extreme views have been expressed on this subject and I think, the views that have been expressed in this House also reflect the general trend of opinion in the country. There is a section of society in our country which thinks, that English should continue for ever and Hindi and regional languages should never take its place. There are time to come, English should continue to occupy the same position which it had, done in the past. There is another section in our society which thinks that whatever may be the consequences, we must switch over to the regional languages immediately. I think these are both extreme positions. As far as the Government of India and the University Grants Commission are concerned, they both reject these extreme positions. I do not think any country can continue to have a foreign language as the medium of instruction for all time to come. The University Education Commission which went into this question thoroughly gave its decision and made its recommendations which the Government had accepted, that, ultimately, the regional languages or the federal language must be the medium of instruction at the University stage.

105 (A1) LSD-6

Having said this, I must also, at the same time, explain the position which has been taken by the University Grants Commission in this matter. Three of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee are:

"That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the University stage should not be hastened.

"That the change to an Indian language should be preceded by an adequate preparation both in the cultivation of the Indian language concerned as medium of expression for learned purposes and by preparation of a sufficient body of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study.

"That even when a change in the medium of instruction is made English should continue to be studied by all University students."

These three main recommendations of the Kunzru Committee which have been accepted by the University Grants Commission and by the Government of India clearly explain the position which has been adopted by the Government and the University Grants Commission in this matter. They have not said anywhere that they are opposed to regional languages becoming the media of instruction in course of time. They envisage and their very recommendation envisages that in course of time, regional languages should take their due place in our scheme of education.

Shri M. C. Jain: At a very distant date.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is no use saying that we are ready now to switch over to Indian languages. Is there anybody in the country who is interested in the development of the country, who seriously thinks that we are ready today to teach medicine, surgery, technology and higher sciences in the regional language?

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

ages? Are there any original books written by our scientists?

Shri M. C. Jain: That is exactly our grievance that the University Grants Commission has not prepared any books,

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not the function of the University Grants Commission to prepare books, I must say. It has certain functions which it is discharging. It is no use getting excited in this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would like to have one point explained. The hon. Minister says that so long as books are not ready in the regional languages, it will be impossible to make the regional language the medium of instruction in the Universities. I would like to know how such books will be written. Unless education is given in that language, how will people come forward and write such books? English-knowing persons have not been able to produce any such books in their mother tongue which they have not read. I would like just to have an explanation how it would be possible to prepare such books. Who will prepare such books?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may be allowed to proceed uninterrupted.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Books are written not by order of the Government, but by great writers, by great scientists, by people who have made original contribution to knowledge. Therefore, I think, at this stage, when we are interested in developing the sciences and technology in this country, when we are anxious to raise academic standards in our country, it is necessary that we take a dispassionate view about this whole question.

Language is an instrument for achieving a certain purpose, it is not an end in itself. At the present moment, when we are so anxious to

develop our industries, our sciences and our technology in this country, I would like to submit most respectfully that the recommendations that have been made by the University Grants Commission are sound, that we must make the necessary preparation, and we must create the necessary climate for switching over to the regional languages before they become the media of instruction. How is this to be done? This has to be done by continuous arduous work in the Universities by great writers. They will have to write original books on Sciences. It is not a question of mere translation of books.

Sometime back we had arranged an exhibition of scientific and technological books in Hindi. There were about 1000 books. Most of the books that were written were text books for the matriculation and under-graduate standards. There were hardly any books for the graduate standard. We have to look at this problem in a realistic manner. I love my languages like any other Member of the House. But we are at present thinking of the future of our country and the future of our country is linked up with the future development of sciences and technology in this country. We should not take any risks as far as the development of science and technology is concerned. It is not merely by being emotional, but by hard and sustained work that we shall develop literature in science and technology in this country. I am all for regional languages and I look forward to the day when we have regional languages as the media of instruction in the Universities. But, before we can switch over to the regional languages, adequate preparation will have to be made and a proper climate will have to be created.

Shri Radhesh Vyas: And grants will have to be made for that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, I think, they have taken a

very sound and balanced view in this matter. They have rejected both the extremes. If anybody says that the University Grants Commission is opposed to the development of regional languages or accepting them as media of instruction, I think they are mistaken and they are not fair to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission also do not think that they are ready now and immediately to adopt the regional languages as the media of instruction. They have given a sound advice to the Universities. We shall do well to accept this advice in the interests of our country, in the interests of the growth and development of our sciences and technology.

Shri H N Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central) Could I ask one question? Since books, original or translations would not spontaneously appear in the Indian languages and since it is necessary to have some planning about the publication of original books and translated books in all Indian languages may I know if with due respect to the autonomy of the Universities, the University Grants Commission has any programme regarding the publication in the near future of the books that we need badly and which we can commission our scholars to write.

Dr. K L Shrimali: That was the point raised by Shri H N Mukerjee in his speech and I was coming to that point. Before we get books in science and technology, it is very necessary to have a proper terminology not only in Hindi, but one which would be acceptable to all the Indian languages. I think it would be most unfortunate for this country, if each regional language develops its own scientific terminology. I think we have to develop a terminology in this country which would be acceptable to all the regional languages.

15 hrs.

Shri M K. Ghosh: (Jamshedpur) Why not accept the international

terminology for all the regional languages?

Dr K L Shrimali: As far as the translation work is concerned, the spade work has been done. And I am happy that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, all the work with regard to the terminology will be finished.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbanga) In regard to terminology I think every language will accept gladly the English terminology, there is no objection on that point. Whether it be Hindi, Gujarati or Marathi, every language will accept it. (Interruptions)

Dr Melkote (Raichur) I just want to say one thing. I come from Hyderabad where this kind of translation has gone about in a fanatical manner and not in the way in which it should have been done. The result was a kind of hybrid text-book which could not be read by any student, and all the teaching was done in English in the name of Urdu which never came about. I personally feel that the recommendation of the Commission has been a sound one, and what the hon. Minister has said is perfectly correct.

Dr K L Shrimali: I am very glad that my hon. friend has supported me in this matter. As I said, the spade work has been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that those Members who have had the chance to speak have said something more to say, and those who have not spoken are really anxious to say something which they have in their minds. In this way we may not be able to finish this debate. We have to listen to the hon. Minister patiently now, and allow him to proceed uninterrupted.

Dr. K L Shrimali: Another question which was raised was with regard to the funds of the commission. My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Mathur was vehement in his criticism that the Ministry of Education had not shown vitality and vigour in placing the funds at the disposal of the commission. I wish he had made a little more careful study of the whole situation. In 1956-57, there was a budget provision of Rs. 3.50 crores. The University Grants Commission spent Rs. 3,41,55,135. In 1957-58, there was a budget provision of Rs. 4.17 crores, while the University Grants Commission spent Rs. 3,49,79,000. In 1958-59, there was a budget provision of Rs. 6,08,40,000, and the University Grants Commission spent Rs. 5,95,19,980. This clearly shows that there has been a shortfall of expenditure, as far as the actual expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission is concerned. Of course, there was a certain situation under which it could not be helped. I am not laying the blame on the University Grants Commission in this matter. But I am only telling the actual position to my hon friend, who was very vehement in his criticism and said that the Ministry was not placing the funds at the disposal of the commission, which it required for the development of the universities.

When the question of the revision of the Plan came, naturally, there was some cut, but I would like to inform the House that I have not allowed the University Grants Commission to cut down any of their schemes. The University Grants Commission passed a resolution on the 8th and 9th July, 1959 wherein they demanded Rs. 19 crores. They thought that considering the rate at which they were spending money, it would not be possible for them to spend Rs. 27 crores; therefore, the total amount which they required was only Rs. 19 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: Can they spend that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The allotment that was made was Rs. 18.63 crores

or thereabouts. They wanted nearly Rs. 37 lakhs more, and we told the commission that that amount would be placed at their disposal. Over and above that, we are trying to get an additional crore of rupees for the University Grants Commission; and the Finance Ministry has been sympathetic to this whole proposal. It was, therefore, quite unwarranted on the part of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to have said that the Ministry was not taking into account the needs of the commission and was rather niggardly in placing the funds at the disposal of the commission. We have given the highest importance

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What about the requirements of the universities and institutes? The University Grants Commission says that they were not able to get the materials.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: After all, the whole responsibility is not that of the University Grants Commission. I am coming to that point.

Some of the speeches made by hon. Members gave me the impression as if the University Grants Commission had taken the whole responsibility of developing all the Indian universities. The University Grants Commission has direct responsibility as far as the Central universities are concerned. But to say that they should not expect any matching funds from the State Governments would really be tantamount to saying that the University Grants Commission should take over the whole responsibility for all the universities. I think under the Constitution, education is a State subject. The University Grants Commission has taken upon itself a limited responsibility of developing our universities. They are giving grants for certain specific purpose, and they expect the State Governments also to play the game and find matching funds for those schemes in which they are interested.

Unfortunately, as the commission has pointed out, the universities and

the State Governments were not able to find matching funds, and this created a real difficulty before the commission to make any progress. We are at present exploring the possibilities of canalising the State funds for higher education through the agency of the University Grants Commission, so that the University Grants Commission has at its disposal all the funds which it needs for the development of the universities, the Central share as well as the States' share; if this materialises, it would greatly facilitate the development of our universities. No final decision has been taken in this matter because we shall have to consult the State Governments also, and this is a matter in which naturally a unilateral decision cannot be taken. But we are trying to find ways and means how this difficulty of finding matching contributions can be solved. But I must respectfully differ from the Members who suggested that the State Governments should not contribute their share. I think it would be a very sad day when we begin to feel that the State Governments may be interested in anything else except education and that the Central Government and the University Grants Commission alone should take the responsibility of university education.

Then, many hon. Members had raised the question of the affiliated colleges. The University Grants Commission has been fully seized of the problem, and has already taken some steps to develop the affiliated colleges and the constituent colleges. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said that the University Grants Commission was giving a stepmotherly treatment to affiliated colleges. Though the affiliated colleges were not within the purview of the University Grants Commission, yet the commission has gone out of its way to frame regulations so that it can give grants to the affiliated colleges also; and grants are being given for the development of those colleges, not only for the increment in the teachers' salaries, but also for developmental purposes, as for

example, the development of the libraries and laboratories.

Another point that was raised was with regard to student numbers. Many of the hon. Members suggested that the Commission should not put any restrictions on admissions. There is some force in that argument because as we develop our elementary and secondary education, it is obvious that larger and larger number of students will be seeking admission to the universities.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Have some more universities.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastha: But if our resources are limited, if we find that we do not have adequate funds for opening new universities, is there any justification for crowding the existing universities? That is the point which the Commission is considering. And the Commission is definitely of the opinion that we should not allow the universities to be crowded, we should reduce the pupil-teacher ratio, we should provide the tutorial system, we should create conditions under which the students will be allowed to carry on research and study in a proper atmosphere. These conditions do not exist in our universities and the main reason is that the universities are at present overcrowded. And so the Commission has two alternatives: either it should open more universities in the country so that this overcrowding may cease and we may cater for a larger number of pupils, or it should put a restriction on numbers. The House is aware that at the present moment the resources of the State Governments are also limited. In fact, many of the State Governments are finding it difficult to maintain the existing universities properly. The teachers are not getting proper salaries, there are no proper laboratories and equipments, there is no hostel accommodation for students, and if the Commission had not gone to their rescue, many of the universities will not be able to maintain

[Dr K. L. Shrimali]

themselves today This is the hard reality which we have to face.

Many hon. Members have suggested that we should not put any restriction on numbers. It is a very good suggestion, it is a very pious idea, but we have to look at it in the context of the present social and economic situation. At the present moment I think as far as university education is concerned, the need is to consolidate and not to expand, and expansion should come only when we have the proper financial resources. As long as we do not have proper resources, there is no point in opening third rate universities and producing third rate graduates.

Shri Mahanty: May we know what will happen to those students who may not be able to seek admission to the universities? What is going to happen to them?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: The answer is that we must provide other avenues. Universities are not meant for all the students. Universities are meant for students who can derive benefit from higher education, that is those who have talent who have ability to derive the benefit. No country provides higher education on the same basis as it provides elementary or secondary education for example.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur). I want to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. If the Government lowers the educational requirements for entrance to the services, the crowd in the universities will grow less.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali, I am grateful to the hon. Member for the suggestion but the whole point is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And if no educational qualifications are required for the services, then no man will go to the university!

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If you allow me to say so, a committee appointed by the Government themselves including Prof. N. K. Siddhanta and some others, I do not exactly remember their names, have made the same suggestion for reducing the overcrowding in the universities. I merely repeat their suggestion to the hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: So the whole question has to be examined in the context of the economic situation of the country. Here are the State Governments which do not have at present adequate resources for opening new universities. And look at the condition of the universities which exist at present. The professors are poorly paid, the laboratories are ill-equipped, hostel accommodation does not exist, and the students are living in environment which is not congenial for their intellectual and moral growth. Is there any sense in having such universities in the country?

Therefore, the Commission has made a very realistic approach to the whole problem, that considering our total resources at the present moment, we should attempt at consolidation and not expansion. If I may submit most respectfully, this is the correct approach at the present moment. It is no use opening third-rate universities and producing third-rate graduates. We must attempt at raising the academic standards of our universities, and that is the approach which the Commission is making. Therefore, I think it would be necessary to restrict the number of students in the universities.

Some hon. Member pointed out that at present in our universities there are 50 per cent of failures. That is true. It is a tragedy, I think it is a waste of human talent, and we have to do something to ensure that only those boys will proceed to the universities who can derive benefit from higher education. Higher education is not meant for each and every one.

Another hon. Member raised the question as to what is going to happen to the other students who are not to go to the universities. That is a broad question which we have to tackle. We have to create employment opportunities for these students who go out of the high and higher secondary schools, and it is only in that way that the problem can be solved.

I think it was my hon. friend Shri Mahanty who raised the question with regard to the amenities for the students. I would like to inform him that we are at present giving loans to affiliated colleges for the construction of hostels, and the total amount of loan which was given during the last three years, 1956-57 to 1958-59, for the construction of hostels to affiliated colleges is Rs. 46.12 lakhs. They have given a loan of Rs. 18.86 lakhs to the Universities and the constituent colleges of Delhi University for hostels and staff quarters. Grants have also been given by the University Grants Commission to the universities and colleges for construction of hostels, to the extent of Rs. 49.48 lakhs approximately. The Commission has given a high priority to the construction of hostels because if we really want to develop community life among the students, we must build proper halls of residence where the students will develop the corporate spirit and the community life. Therefore, the Commission is giving high priority to the building up of these hostels. I hope in course of time the loans will be repaid and we shall be able to have more and more hostels. In fact, we would like to expand the scope of this scheme.

I think I am already exceeding the time-limit which you have set, but you will forgive me because I have had some interruptions.

In the end I would like to submit that the road of educational reconstruction is long and arduous. We cannot expect any quick results. It is a long process, but I have no doubt that the efforts that are being made

by the Government and the Commission will produce results in course of time. The results in education cannot be produced within a day or a month or a few years. It is a question of generations, but I have no doubt that in course of time the efforts that are being made are bound to produce good results.

I should also like to say here that it is true that our standards are low, and everybody criticises the educational system, but we must also remember that many of our engineers, scientists and teachers who are coming out of our universities are of a very high calibre.

Shri Hem Barua: It is to the credit of India that so far as individuals are concerned, she has outstanding individuals. But so far as our performance collectively is concerned, our standard is lower.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am saying that even collectively many of our young boys coming out of Universities are of a very fine calibre. Today, as far as our economy is concerned, we are self-sufficient in manpower (An Hon. Member. No.). These people are of a high calibre. If they are given better opportunities, I have no doubt that they would be worthy of this great country.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing. With regard to the relationship between the University Grants Commission and Government, some questions were raised. I would like to tell the House that we are very happy to set up this University Grants Commission. We have had the most cordial relationship. The Government on the one hand, the University Grants Commission on the other and the Universities have all worked in a spirit of co-operation. There has been cordial relationship. Nobody has felt ever that something was being imposed on them. Whenever the Government wanted to formulate any policy or programme, they consulted the University Grants Commission. There has been frequent

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

consultation between Government and the Commission, with the result that today we have set up an institution which, on the one hand, is a guardian of the autonomy of Universities and, on the other, is implementing the national policies and programmes of the State.

I do not like to take more time of the House. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1957—March, 1958 laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

15-22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—RAILWAYS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways for 1959-60.

Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

There are also several cut motions tabled. Cut motion No. 1 is out of order. We cannot bring in new things to the new services for which money is being asked for, not a new line in Orissa. Cut motions Nos. 3 and 4 are in order. No. 3 is out of order; so are Nos. 5, 6 and 7. as also No. 10.

So the numbers of the cut motions permitted to be moved are: 2, 4, 8, 9, 11 and 12.

Need for a bigger provision for survey of the proposed new Diva-Panvel-Uran Section

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to expedite construction of the new Diva-Dasgaon railway line

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of survey work regarding the construction of a Railway Diva-Panvel Uran-Dasgaon line

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make adequate provision to expedite survey work of Diva-Panvel-Uran line

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take up construction of Uran-Dasgaon line simultaneously with Diva-Panvel-Uran section on Diva-Dasgaon line

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-allotment for construction of Uran to Dasgaon section on Diva-Panvel-Uran-Dasgaon line

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I desire to be extremely brief, I will not take more than five minutes.

I may assure the hon. Minister of Railways at the start not to get startled at my cut motions because I propose to withdraw them. In fact, I am very glad that the hon. Minister has taken up the question of construction of the Diva-Dasgaon railway. But my disappointment comes from the fact that he is asking by way of supplementary demand only Rs. 1.50 lakhs to be spent in the whole of the year 1959-60. This indicates rather a very slow rate of progress. After all, what can be done with Rs. 1.50 lakhs? I therefore

desire to know from him how far this matter has actually progressed. Has the preliminary survey been completed or not? There must have been a tentative preliminary survey which must have been completed before the detailed survey is undertaken. I presume that the amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is not for the detailed survey because Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the detailed survey for one year is too little; which means that probably the work of detailed survey will linger on.

Secondly, I should like to know whether preliminary estimates have already been made. If not, when are they going to be taken in hand.

Thirdly, if we turn to page 4, we find:

"The construction of B.G. line from Diva-Panvel-Uran, 39 miles in length is estimated to cost Rs. 3.6 crores."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I will draw the hon. Member's attention to the other Demand, No. 15.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I take it that both the Demands are before the House.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The estimate of Rs. 3.6 crores seems to me rather on the high side. There may be valid reasons for it such as there being too many culverts and bridges along that particular track. But I should like to know what is the cause of this estimate rather on the high side.

I should like to know what is the present estimate of the hon. Minister first with regard to the cost of the entire section Diva-Dasgaon and whether any preliminary estimate has been made. Secondly, when is the entire project proposed to be completed? I feel that if only a 20-mile stretch requires Rs. 3.6 crores, then

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

asking now for only Rs. 10 lakhs to be spent has hardly any meaning. At this rate, God alone knows whenever the 30-mile stretch will be completed. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this matter and if necessary, come again with another supplementary demand. I can assure him that I will grant it.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) I welcome the step that the hon. Minister has taken in coming forward with a Supplementary Demand for the construction of these three new lines. The first line is for the economic growth of that area, the second is for development of the fertile belt irrigated by the Ganga Canal in Rajasthan, the third is for development of another neglected part of our country, Tripura, which has demanded improvement.

While congratulating the hon. Minister on asking for these grants, I would like to bring to his notice that when efforts are being made to develop all those backward regions, my State, Orissa, which is really backward is not being given attention. Efforts to construct railway lines in Orissa are not being made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Would he like to refuse these Demands?

Shri Panigrahi. No I would support them, and because efforts are not being made to have railway lines in Orissa, I would ask for more. That was why I said that I wanted more lines to be laid.

Under Demand No. 15, there is also provision for new lines and restoration of dismantled lines. In Orissa there are two lines one is from Palasar to Parlakhemdi and the other is from Rupsa to Bangaripose. For the last 60 years, these two lines are there. But no replacements or improvements have taken place. You know that the hon. Minister said at the time of the discussion of the Railway Budget that they had sanctioned

the construction of a new railway line in the Dandakaranya area and the Government of India were going to invest more than Rs. 100 crores of rupees for developing that area and going to settle nearly 30,000 refugee families there. But the urgent need of this area is development of its communications and railway lines.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that it is no use only sanctioning a line. Survey work was completed and some Rs. 10 lakhs were spent. But no work has started yet, although the area is being cleared and more than 30,000 families will settle there, the communications are not developed. I request the hon. Minister to expedite the construction of the line in the Dandakaranya area.

One more point and I shall finish. The second point is this. It is with regard to the new railway line connecting the mining areas in Sukunda in Orissa to the port of Paradip. The hon. Minister of Railways has been always helpful so far as the provision of transport facilities for the export of iron ore from this area is concerned. But you will be surprised to know that at present iron ore is being carried from this mining area to the railhead at Jajpur Road by trucks and then from there it is being carried by railway to another place and from that place again it goes to the port of Paradip. It has been calculated that if a railway line is laid out connecting the port of Paradip with the Sukunda mining area, the transport cost of iron ore comes down to about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per ton.

This morning, in answer to a question, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry said that the Japanese Steel Mission are negotiating for the export of four million tons of iron ore even from 1960 onwards. I know they are also proposing to take at least half of this iron ore from Orissa, from the Sukunda mining area. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that they must include the survey of this line from Sukunda connecting the

Port of Paradip It will be very much helpful by way of earning foreign exchange.

श्री आत्तर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब रेलवे मंत्री जी ने यहां पर दीवादास गांव रेलवे लाइन बनाने की घोषणा की थी तो हमने उनको उसके लिए बन्धुवाद दिया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या आज आप वह बन्धुवाद वापस लेना चाहते हैं।

श्री आत्तर : लेकिन जो पूरक माग रली गयी है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि जैसा पहले बताया गया था कि कोनकण के विकास के लिए दिवादास गांव रेलवे बनायी जायेगी, वह बात नहीं है बल्कि यह तो दिवा पनवेल और उरण तक ही बनायी जाने वाली है। इससे तो कोनकण का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। यह तो डिफेंस के लिये काम दे सकती है। इस लाइन का कोनकण के विकास से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। पनवेल से तो बम्बई को बसें जाती हैं और एक रेलवे स्टेशन भी इसके नजदीक है। उरण से स्टीमर और लाख बम्बई आते रहते हैं। तो इस लाइन से कोनकण का तो कोई विकास होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आपको कोनकण का विकास करना है तो आपको दास गांव तक इस प्रोजेक्ट को ले जाना चाहिए। रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने केवल सर्वे के लिए एक लाख ५० हजार रुपया रखा है। अगर दिवादास गांव लाइन को बनाना है तो उसके लिए पूरक माग को बढ़ा कर ज्यादा रकम रखने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही कांस्ट्रक्शन के लिए जो दस लाख की रकम रली है उसको भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। मेरी रेलवे मन्त्रालय से प्रार्थना है कि कोनकण के विकास की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस लाइन को दास गांव तक अवश्य ले जाना चाहिए।

एक समय बर्हा इस बात को लेकर एजीटेसन हुआ था। उसको खान्द करने के

लिये सरकार की ओर से एक ऐलान किया गया था कि दिवादास गांव लाइन बनायी जायेगी। उस ऐलान को पूरा करने के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इसलिये मेरी रेलवे मन्त्रालय से प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को दिवादास गांव तक ले जाया जाये और इसके लिये पूरक माग में ज्यादा रकम का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support these demands because every mile of railway line added will be most welcome, as in our country the ratio of railway line to the population or to the area is very low. What I find from the demands that have been submitted is, there is a provision of Rs 15 lakhs for survey. I do not know why a fresh survey is being conducted for this Diva-Panvel-Uran rail link. I remember very well that there was a survey already conducted for Diva-Dasgaon railway line. This is only a part of that railway line. I do not know why there is a provision of Rs 15 lakhs for this survey.

Coming to the cost of the railway line, it is estimated that it is going to cost about Rs 36 crores. This is a line which is just 30 miles long. So, that would mean that for every mile it will cost about Rs 12 lakhs. Maybe it is a hard terrain. What I am not able to understand is the disparity between these three lines in the matter of the cost of construction. For instance, The Diva-Uran-Panvel railway line will cost about Rs 12 lakhs per mile. The Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar line will cost about Rs 3½ lakh per mile. There of course there is a note that Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti or Sangh is going to give some Shramdan labour. But is it going to be to such an extent that the rate would work out to Rs 3½ lakhs? It is stated that it will cost about Rs 60 lakhs. But it is for a length of 17.82 miles, that is, 18 miles. That would cost Rs 3½ lakhs per mile. So, I would like to know how this was computed.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Recently, we have seen how estimates are inflated and how over-payments are being made and how senior officers of some railways have been suspended. Therefore, I would like to know it and I should like to have a proper explanation which should have been given while giving these three railway lines as to why the cost for one railway is Rs. 12 lakhs per mile and the cost in another railway is Rs. 3½ lakhs per mile. Is he going to expect the labour from Shramdan from the Rajasthan Panchayat Sangh to the extent of nearly Rs. 1.5 crores? This has to be explained.

Then, the Patharkandi-Dharmnagar line in the North East Frontier Railway is 21 miles in length. It costs about Rs. 2 crores. There again, it works out to Rs. 10 lakhs per mile. After all, this line is laid on a plain area. I am not therefore able to understand why we should spend so much on it.

However, the amount that has been provided for the construction of all these railways is very low. For the Diva-Uran-Panvel railway only Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided. For the Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar line, it is only Rs. 2 lakhs. For the construction of the Patharkandi-Dharmnagar line in the North East Frontier Railway only Rs. 8 lakhs have been provided. At this rate, you will have only the satisfaction of these railway lines being taken up, but the execution and the completion of these lines will take a pretty long time.

We have seen what has happened. For the simple Hingoli-Khandwa line, we have seen how long it has taken. It is a railway line of 186 miles in length. Still, I do not know when it will be completed. It is stated that it will be completed sometime in 1960. For a rail link of 186 miles it has already taken more than five years. Is this the rate at which we are going to construct our railway

lines? It will be a bad day for us if the same thing is being repeated. For these railway lines, as soon as they are taken up, they should be in position to complete them as quickly as possible.

One point more and I have done. The Railway Minister in the course of his reply to the general discussion on the railway budget said that the taking up of certain railway lines was under active consideration. I am glad he has come out with supplementary demands for three railway lines. He said that some other railway line was under active consideration of the Ministry and about which he said he would be announcing the Government's decision by the end of this session. That railway line has not been included.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What is that line?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I mention the Hasan-Mangalore railway line. This is a link for which a survey has been going on for a pretty long time. We expected that at least by the end of this session the Minister would announce the decision about it. I hope that he will say something about that railway line.

श्री राम कृष्ण मुस्त (महेन्द्रगढ़): मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, रेलवे के एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स फ़ार ग्रांट्स पेश की गई हैं, मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ जो डिमाण्ड्स मंजूर की जा रही हैं, उनसे तीन नई लाइनें बनाई जायेंगी, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं इस सिलसिले में सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़-मुंबियाना लाइन बहुत महान रेलवे लाइन है। पिछले दिनों जब रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रही थी, तो उस समय भी इस रेलवे लाइन के बनाने के लिए बड़ा जोर दिया गया था। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, चंडीगढ़ पंजाब की राजधानी है। इस लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जवाबदारी से चंडीगढ़

धीर चंडीगढ़ से मुंबियाला रेलवे लाइन जरूर बनाई जाये, ताकि पंजाब की राजधानी व्यापार तरफकी करे धीर लोगों को बड़ा भाने जाने में सहूलियत हो धीर पंजाब की राजधानी मेन लाइन पर आ जाये । इस लिए मैं इस बात पर साफ़ तौर पर जोर दूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में पूरी कोशिश की जाय और इस लाइन को बनाने का काम भी सरकार हाथ में ले ।

दुसरी तजवीज मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में रोहताक-पानीपत की एक डिस-मैटल्ड रेलवे लाइन है । गोहाना तक उसका हिस्सा बन गया है । माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी अपील है कि बाकी हिस्से को भी तामीर करने का काम हाथ में लिया जाय । यह लाइन आज से कई साल पहले डिसमैटल की गई थी । इसको पूरा करने से पंजाब के हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया, जो कि एक बैकवर्ड इलाका है, के लोगों को भानेजाने के लिए फैसिलिटीज मिलेंगी । इसलिये मैं जोर दूंगा कि इस रेलवे लाइन के काम को भी हाथ में लिया जाये ।

श्री यू० चं० जैन (कैचल) : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब गोहाना गए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि को कनसिडर किया जायगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप बैकवर्ड हैं, यह तो आप कबूल नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : पिछली दफा जब रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रही थी, मैंने उस वक़्त भी बहुत जोर दिया था कि भवानी और रोहताक के दरमियान नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है । भवानी और रोहताक पंजाब के हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग एरिया के सबसे पुराने और मशहूर शहर हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली सड़ार्ड से पहले इस रेलवे लाइन के बनाने का प्रसला भी हो गया था और मुझे पता चला है कि उस का सरवे भी हो गया था । मैं समझता था कि

प्राजादी के बाद सब से पहले इस रेलवे लाइन को तामीर करने के काम को हाथ में लिया जायगा, लेकिन मुझे बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस तरफ़ अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इस सिलसिले में सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि रोहताक और भवानी का रोड के जरिये सिर्फ़ तीस मील का फ़ासला है, जब कि बचरिया रेल कोई जाना चाहे, तो तकरीबन १४५ मील का सफ़र तय करना पड़ता है । ऐसी मिसाल शायद आप को हिन्दुस्थान के किसी हिस्से में नहीं मिलेगी ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : बहुत सी जगहें हैं ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : इस लिए मैं जोर दूंगा कि इस रेलवे लाइन की तरफ़ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स की टाईव करता हूं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे और इन तीनों रेलवे लाइनों को बनाने के काम को हाथ में लेंगे ।

प्राक्सि में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस साल जो नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जायगी, वह तकरीबन ५०० मील के करीब होगी और तकरीबन २८५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जायगा । लेकिन उन में ऐसी कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, जो कि नार्दर्न जोन में बनाई जाय, सिवाये इस के गुड्डु फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करने के लिए दिल्ली-मथुरा लाइन शफ़र बस्ती और बादली के साथ मिलाई जायगी । इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि इन तीनों लाइनों की तरफ़, जो कि नार्दर्न जोन में हैं, पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये ।

Shri Achar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Supplementary Demands, especially the demand with regard to the Diva-Panvel-Uran line.

[Shri Achar]

If we look at the general railway map of India, we have got railways practically all over India from Calcutta to near about Rameswaram, from Calcutta to Jullundur, to the end of Punjab and so on. We have also got lines up to Bombay and since a year or two ago, also a line from Cochin to the southern end of India. The only area left out—I would say very partially—is the area which is called Konkan—from Mangalore to Bombay. In the whole railway map of India, this is the only area—I will not say 'neglected'—but somehow it is one which has not caught the eye of our hon. Railway Minister.

I am really very thankful that at least a beginning is made. It is only 30 miles. The coast-line from Bombay to Mangalore is about 400 miles. But let me hope that this is the beginning. I am very thankful to Shri Bharucha for saying that the demand is too small and it should be much more. The pace also must be quicker. All the same, I am extremely thankful that a beginning is made and at least 30 miles of railway line are being taken up. I find the Railway Minister also has recognised the fact that this is a very backward area. It is said here :

"The construction of a B.G. line.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why read it to the Minister? He has himself said it; why remind him of that again?

Shri Achar: He has recognised this is a backward area. He says :

"The construction of a B.G. line from Diva-Panvel-Uran 30 miles in length and estimated to cost Rs. 3.6 crores will help the economic growth of this part of the underdeveloped Konkan region. .

So, the words "this part of underdeveloped Konkan region" show that

he realises the whole of Konkan area is underdeveloped and that area has not been attended to.

As I said, at least a beginning is made and I am thankful to the Railway Minister. At the same time, may I also appeal that the pace may be a little faster and not at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs? Of course, we were told in the reply to the general debate that the line will be taken up in the next Plan. Only a beginning has been made and for that purpose, this small amount has been provided.

I have one more appeal to make. Bombay is the northern-most point in the Konkan area. From north, he has begun to proceed towards the south by about 30 miles. May I also request him that he may also begin from the south and proceed to the north. May I suggest a line at least from Mangalore to Udupi can be taken up, so that the line may proceed from the south and from the north? I hope without much delay this much-needed railway line also will be taken up and completed and this area will not be treated partially. As I pointed out, all over India, we have got railway lines. Why should not this area also have a railway line for 400 miles? I would request the hon. Railway Minister to take up this matter

Then, in his reply to the general debate, the hon. Minister said that the line between Mangalore and Hasan also is being seriously considered. I should say I am disappointed a little to find that there is no demand made for that purpose also. The survey is over and there is the report. Everywhere from Deccan you have got connection to the coastline, except this place. Take the east coast; from Deccan see how many places are connected. Only in the west coast, from the table-land of Deccan, between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats, only in this Konkan area, there is no connecting link except to Goa. Unfortunately,

that is not in our hands. So, we find there is no connecting link between Deccan and the coast. We have iron ore there. Otherwise, even Mangalore-Hasan railway line, which was surveyed long ago, would not have been agreed to. Now, I hope Government will consider that aspect of the question. I expected an announcement by this time. Now I hope that the Railway Minister will make an announcement to day that the Hasan-Mangalore line will immediately be taken up, if not now.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो पूरक अनुदान की मांगें पेश की गई हैं, इनका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस मौके का लाभ उठा कर मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। वहां पर जिस चीज की बहुत समय से मांग की जा रही है और जोकि बहुत आवश्यक चीज है और जिस को रेलवे मंत्रालय ने महसूस भी किया है, उसकी ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर बिहार में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे है। वहां पर समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक जाने के लिए एक सिंगल लाइन है। समस्तीपुर चार लाइन का जंक्शन है और उसी तरह से दरभंगा भी चार लाइन का जंक्शन है। रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि आप्रेशनल एफिशेंसी के लिए तथा चार लाइन तक सामान तथा यात्रियों के आने जाने के लिए तथा सामान के अच्छी तरह से ढोये जाने के लिये दरभंगा समस्तीपुर के बीच में लाइन को दोहरा बनाया जाये और इसकी जांच पड़ताल भी की गई थी और जांच पड़ताल होने के बाद यह तय भी पाया गया था कि इस काम को हाथ में लिया जाये और लोगों को आशा हो गई थी कि अब इस काम को हाथ में लिया जाने वाला है। फिर उस के बाद यह सुनने में आया कि समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक की लाइन को दोहरा न करके अगर एक लाइन नई बनाई जाये जिस से

नये क्षेत्रों को कवर किया जा सके, मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा के लिये लाइन को डाइवर्ट किया जाये तो अच्छा होगा और इस हेतु यह प्रस्ताव हुआ था कि मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक की लाइन बनाई जाय। उसका ट्रेफिक तथा इंजीनियरिंग सबे भी हुआ था और उम के बाद कई बार यहाँ सबाल पूछे गये हैं और उनके उत्तर में यही कहा जाता रहा है कि सबे की जो रिपोर्ट है यह विचाराधीन है और जल्दी ही निर्णय होने की आशा है। इसके बाद सुनने में आया था कि या तो समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा लाइन को दोहरा किया जायगा या मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक की लाइन बनाई जायेगी और ये दोनों ही लाइनें मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ती हैं। इससे लोगों की आशायें बंध गई थी कि एक अच्छी चीज होने वाली है और जैसा वातावरण था उससे मालूम पड़ा कि यह सब चीज होने वाली है। अगर दोहरी लाइन नहीं की जाती है तो मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक की लाइन बन जायेगी। इस सबाल की कई बार उठाया गया है और इसके उत्तर में कहा गया है कि चूंकि टेरेन अच्छा नहीं है इस वाले मुजफ्फरपुर-दरभंगा लाइन को बनाने का काम स्थगित कर दिया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि दरभंगा जिले में जितनी लाइनें हैं उनके लिये तो टेरेन अच्छा है, लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा लाइन के लिए टेरेन अच्छा नहीं है, यह कैसे हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर नफे के खयाल से भी देखा जाये, ट्रेफिक के खयाल से भी देखा जाये, आप्रेशनल एफिशेंसी के खयाल से भी देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि हर सिहाब से यह चीज फायदेमन्द साबित होगी। लेकिन अभी तक उसका निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है।

अब एक नई चीज हो गई है। मोकामा पुल बन चुका है और वह खुल भी गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो और भी ज्यादा इस चीज की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है कि मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा के लिए लाइन को डाइवर्ट किया जाय। बरौनी से लेकर दरभंगा

[श्री जीनारायण दास]

तक कम से कम बड़ी लाइन तो बन ही जानी चाहिये। गंगा पुल जो बना है वहां पर बड़ी लाइन है और उस बड़ी लाइन को एक्सटेंड करके दरभंगा तक ले जाया जा सकता है और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमारे क्षेत्र को संतोष हो जायगा कि दोहरी लाइन नहीं बनी तो कम से कम बड़ी लाइन तो बन गई है। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक लाइन बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये और बरौना से दरभंगा तक की लाइन को बड़ी लाइन किया जाये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत पहले बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस बात की स्वीकृति लेजी थी कि हुसैनपुर से लेकर जो मार्च ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर है, सकरी तक लाइन बिछाई जाये। पुराने जमाने में इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस लाइन को बनाने का प्रयत्न भी आपकी तरफ से हो। मुझे विश्वास है कि दूसरी योजना में नहीं तो तृतीय योजना में उस लाइन को बनाने का जरूर प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that already there has been a survey regarding the Tarapur-Cambay line; but due to certain difficulties that proposal has been dropped. Now Cambay has got its importance, because of oil. So, I would request the Minister to take up that line, especially when the whole line has already been surveyed by the Railway Board. On looking at the present supplementary grants, I find that the demands are too small. So, I would request the Railway Minister to increase the demand, because the importance of the railway line has already increased.

Secondly, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to convert the Waghai-Billimora line, which is a narrow-gauge line, into broad-gauge. That line has assumed importance

because of the export of timber from Dang to Saurashtra and other places. Now because it is a narrow gauge, so shifting has to be done at Billimora and so much damage and delay is being done and the business of timber is suffering. So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to include that also in the present programme.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, normally I would not have supported the supplementary demands immediately after the introduction of the budget a few weeks ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the attitude of the hon. Member?

Shri Tangamani: Yes Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Then I have no objection.

Shri Tangamani: This has been commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee also, and the Public Accounts Committee has stated that suitable steps must be taken for improving the financial control by the Railway Ministry. They have also expressed surprise at the fact that the Ministry is not in a position to assess the requirements accurately. They had also commented how the Ministry come with Supplementary Grants even though they had not spent the original appropriation. I am mentioning this so that this aspect of it may not be ignored.

But, in this particular case, they have given reasons why these supplementary grants had to be given—the decision re: these new lines was taken after the introduction of the budget for 1959-60. Having taken the decision, I am in full agreement with some of the hon. Members that they need not be so sparse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shy in their demands.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, shy in their demands. Because, so far as Tripura is concerned, no particulars are mentioned. It is good that Tripura is going to be connected by a railway

link. But only Rs. 6 lakhs has been set apart for this for the current year, although the total estimated cost will be about Rs. 2 crores. And I do not know how long it will take for the Tripura rail link to be completed. What I want to impress upon the Railway Minister in this connection is that these lines should be given top priority and must be speeded up. It should not take the normal time. The hon. Minister knows the demand of the Southern Railways. So, I do not want to mention that similar priority has got to be given to work there.

Another point which I would like to mention is about Demand No. 2, and that deals with miscellaneous items. Although it is linked up with the construction of new lines, it is broadly the work of the railways as a whole—miscellaneous charges and cost of statutory audit. The charged amount represents the cost of Railway Wing of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. These additional funds are required to meet the expenditure of these new railways.

16 hrs.

Now, I would like to mention one or two things which have struck me very recently. I was travelling on the North-Eastern Railway recently. The Railway Guide warns us that those who have prepared the Railway time-table do not guarantee that the time-table can be relied upon. Then they also say that they do not guarantee the actual timings. Actually, those things must be deleted. It really strikes one in the face. How can we have a Railway Guide and the time-table and be told, "You cannot depend upon what is contained in this"? I would like the hon. Minister to look into this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Railway were to guarantee punctuality, then everyday there will be litigation and suits coming up.

108(A) LSD—7.

Shri Tangamani: I am coming to that point.

On the 1st April, 1959, two Railway Guides were issued. There is one called the All-India Railway Time Table, in force from the 1st April 1959, and there it says that the departure time of No. 16 Grand Trunk Express from New Delhi is 17.00 hours. Then there is the other time table which I find is from the Southern Railway, in force from the 1st April, 1959. The departure time...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Of course, it is a new service and some matters of policy could be discussed. But then they should be in connection with the service that is being introduced and for which the Demands are made.

Shri Tangamani: This deals with the general expenditure. I am mentioning only one point.

The departure time from New Delhi is shown as 17.30 hours there. I do not know whether 17.30 hours is the present departure time or is it 17.00 hours. These matters, though they may be very minor matters, also may be looked into.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are several mistakes like that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I have not much to say but to thank the hon. Members for the kind words that they have said!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he ignore all those demands that have been made upon him for the construction of new railway lines?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to it.

It is only a Supplementary Demand and certain hon. Members have made supplementary demands too in addition to what they made during the general discussion of the Budget. So, it will have a supplementary reply only.

(Shri Jagjivan Ram)

I want to make it clear that these three new lines are the lines to be included in the Third Plan. They are to be completed during that period. What we have done is that in order that they can be completed early in the Third Plan period, advance action should be taken on these three lines because survey work and then the land acquisition work takes a lot of time. In some cases we have experienced that where the Railway administration have made all necessary arrangements for the construction of the railway line, land could not be handed over by the State Government to the Railway administration and we could not proceed with the construction work. It has been delayed abnormally. In order to avoid all these contingencies, we are taking this action.

I may assure my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, that the provision that we have made for the survey work is sufficient for the work. As he is aware, preliminary survey of this section has been done and this is only the final location survey that has to be done. We hope that we will be able to complete the final location survey and then we will request the Bombay Government to acquire the land for us. So, this is the action that we propose to take and if we succeed in completing this action during the course of the year, we hope that next year we will start some construction work on these lines. Therefore, I will assure him that the provision that we have made is not insufficient for the work that we propose to complete during this year.

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: If you run short of money, please do not be afraid of coming again to this House.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I know the House will be kind and generous enough to grant the Demand.

Hon. friends have said, why not continue it up to Dasgaon, that is, at

least the survey work? As I have said on previous occasions—and I want to repeat it here also—that I personally do not want to undertake any survey of a line if I am not sure that I will be constructing the line there. I am following this policy, that is, that unless I am assured that the construction will be undertaken in case the survey shows that we will get a reasonable return from the construction of this railway line, I am not going to order the survey. It creates hopes and expectations in the people of that area and if, after survey work, we say that we are not going to undertake this construction even if it is justifiable on return, that causes great disappointment. Therefore I do not propose at present to undertake the survey of Ura-Dasgaon line until I am assured that I will be in a position to undertake the construction of that line if the results of the surveys are encouraging. That is my point.

My hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, has enquired as to why there is so much disparity in the cost of construction of these lines. The cost of construction of a railway line depends upon several factors. It depends on the terrain of the area. It depends on as to how many bridges, major or minor, we will have to construct on the railway track. If the terrain is a difficult one the cost will naturally increase. If we will have to have a large number of bridges, the cost will increase. If the area is a plain one and bridges are not necessary, the cost will be less. Our cost at present varies from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs per mile for the broad gauge, depending upon the area concerned. We are constructing one line in the Robertsganj-Garhwa area where the expectation is that the cost per mile would be something like Rs. 16 lakhs. In the Ranchi-Muri section—I initiated it myself—which is under con-

struction and where hard rock has to be cut and deep depressions have to be filled up the cost goes up. That also, I think, is going to cost us something like Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 lakhs per mile. These are the rough estimates. In Tripura also, it is a difficult area and not an easy area. These are rough estimates but as I have said the cost at present for the broad gauge is varying from Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs. A small area that we are going to take up in Jammu will cost even more than Rs. 16 lakhs per mile. I am afraid that it might exceed Rs. 20 lakhs per mile.

I had said in the House that it may be possible to say something definite about the Hasan-Managlore line during the course of this Session. I am afraid I am not in a position to say that at present.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): We were so hopeful of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achar had moved forward to listen to that.

Shri Tangamani: He is very much disappointed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question of construction of this line is linked up with the development of the port of Mangalore. The Planning Commission is seriously examining that question and I am still hopeful that in the near future the final decision will be taken in the matter.

Shri Achar: The hon. Transport Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, had announced that Mangalore port is being taken up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Therefore I say that as soon as the question of development of the Mangalore port has been decided, the question of the construction of the railway line from Hasan to Mangalore will also be finalised. Both are linked together.

I do not have to say about these three lines anything more. Questions

have been raised about the construction of new railway lines in several areas in Punjab or in Orissa. I am not in a position to say anything definite about that. Of course, all these questions will be considered while formulating the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What about the Chandigarh-Ludhiana line?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is also under consideration.

My friend Shri Panigrahi knows that the development of Paradip has not been finalised, and there is no likelihood of Paradip being developed into a major port or a medium port. The utmost capacity of Paradip will be 5 lakh tons of iron ore per year. A railway line to transport only 5 lakh tons a year will not be justified. And at present the National Harbour Board has laid down that it can transport 30,000 tons. Perhaps a railway line for that will not be justified.

But in order to transport large quantity of iron ore from the Orissa area, the Sambalpur-Tiplagarh line has been approved. As the House is aware, the Bandamanda-Pattasi railway line is under construction. So it cannot be said that Orissa has been totally neglected.

When Cambay develops, naturally the demand for the construction of a railway line for the transportation of the products from there will become inevitable and we will have to construct a railway line, but let us wait for that day when more hopeful signs develop in Cambay.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): Will the hon. Minister give some assurance about the line in North Bengal from Khajuriaghat?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps my friend has forgotten. It is already included in the budget.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I know that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Then what other assurance is necessary? It was included in the budget itself, the construction of a broad-gauge line from Khajuriaghat to Malda That has already been included in the budget.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My question was, the line was expected to go to Raiganj in the north and Balurghat in the east From Khajuriaghat to Malda is only 23 miles. My question was whether the whole line can be expected within a reasonable time—and not only the twenty-three miles as in the budget.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At present what has been provided in the budget is the construction of a broad-gauge line from Khajuriaghat to Malda In which direction it will be further extended, I am not in a position to say at the moment

Sir, I do not have much more to say. I commend the demands to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think any cut motion is being pressed

Shri Achar: I want to put one question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still he is not satisfied!

Shri Achar: The hon the Railway Minister was pleased to say that the construction of this line is connected with the development of Mangalore port So far as the east is concerned you have got so many connections from the Deccan into the coast But in the west we have not got any connections from the Deccan to the coast through the Western Ghat. So my point is why it should be connected with some other question A railway policy, when we are having all over India railway lines everywhere, why should this alone be connected with the development of the port and why should it not be taken up as a matter of railway policy?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: After we have launched upon successive Plans, the

construction of new railway lines has been linked with certain projects. Either it is coal or iron ore or the new industries or the transportation of raw materials from the hinterland to the ports The present policy of construction of new railway lines is linked with these factors, and also operational efficiency So we have to see whether, when we construct a railway line in a particular area, there is reasonable expectation of sufficient traffic offering for transportation //

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, all the cut motions are withdrawn by leave of the House

*The cut motions were, by leave,
withdrawn*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 2 and 15"

The motion was adopted

16 15 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we shall take up the discussion on the Report of the Sanskrit Commission

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Up to what time are we sitting?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours and a half

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are we to finish it today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes

Shri Sagar (Sambalpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1886-57 laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958"

Sir, it is a mistake to consider Sanskrit as a mere language or literature. It will be wrong to consider it as a language of the past or a dead language. It should be viewed from the point of view that it is the foundation of the moral, spiritual and cultural basis of India and all the development that has taken place during the last three thousand years or more. May I quote Pandit Nehru who once said

"If I was asked what is the greatest treasure which India possesses and what is her finest heritage, I would answer unhesitatingly, it is the Sanskrit language and literature and all that it contains. This is a magnificent inheritance and so long as this endures and influences the life of our people, so long the basic genius of India will continue."

Recently in the month of February, speaking in the course of the Azad Memorial lecture, Pandit Nehru said

"India built up a magnificent language, Sanskrit, and through this language and its art and architecture, it sent its vibrant message to far away countries. It produced the upanishads, the Gita and the Buddha. Hardly any language in the world has probably played that vital part in the history of a race which Sanskrit has. It was not only the vehicle of the highest thought and some of the finest literature but it became the uniting bond for India, even though there were political divisions. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata were woven into the textures of millions of lives in

every generation for thousands of years. I have often wondered that if our race forgot the Buddha, the upanishads and the great epics, what then will it be like? It would be uprooted and would lose the basic characteristics which have clung to it and given it distinction throughout these long ages. India would cease to be India."

It is a well-known fact how the lives of our great men have been influenced by the religious and philosophical literature of Sanskrit. I will give an illustration in the personality of Mahatma Gandhi who is the ideal of the modern man in India. I believe his personality was inspired by the teachings of the Gita and the upanishads. In fact, he reminded himself everyday at prayer time about the ideal of the serene, the *Stitaprajna*. His code of *ahimsa*, saintliness and virtue was derived from Sanskrit books.

Coming to our women, may I say this? What debt do our women owe to the ideals of Sita and Savitri which are derived from Sanskrit epics?

Regarding the literary achievements, probably together with Avesta, which is practically the same language as Sanskrit, the earliest poetry of the world was the hymns to Agni, Mitra-Varuna, Indra and other gods and goddesses of nature as found in the Rig Veda. The first drama and the first music were also probably derived from the Vedas, as mentioned by European authorities like Arthur Barriedale Keith.

Coming to the field of science, we know that Mathematics is the foundation of all sciences. The first scientific numbers, mistakenly called the Arabic system of numerals, came from India and were derived from Sanskrit literature. What we would have done if we had not the decimal notation, I could not say. Today, we talk of the metric measures and the whole scientific world has taken to it.

[Shri Supakar]

That system of decimal notation also originated in India. When the rest of the whole world was steeped in barbarism, a highly developed system of philosophy, chemistry, medicine, astronomy, engineering, was embodied in the Sanskrit language and that too in India.

Even today the Indian alphabet derived from Sanskrit on a phonetically scientific basis is superior to all other alphabets. Even today, we witness many wonders of our ancient scientists. I am only giving the illustration of the iron pillar near Qutab Minar which has withstood the rust of ages and is a challenge to the modern metallurgists.

It would not be a complete appreciation of the influence of Sanskrit if we talk only of Indian culture, life and science and civilisation. Sanskrit influenced not only the life and civilisation of India, but practically the whole of Asia. Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, Indo-China, Tibet, owe a great deal of cultural debt to India through the medium of Sanskrit and Pali. I need not tell you that Pali is only another form or a colloquial form of Sanskrit for popular use. A cursory glance at Dhammapadam or any other book of Buddhist literature will convince anybody that there is less difference between Pali and classical Sanskrit than between classical and Vedic Sanskrit.

Rev. Joseph Edkins, in his book on Chinese Buddhism devotes a whole chapter to influence of Sanskrit on Chinese literature. On page 112 of the book, he says:

"That tables of initials and finals in the Chinese native dictionary were first formed in the third century but more fully in the sixth century in the Liang dynasty. It was then that the Hindoos who had come to China, assisted in forming according to

the model of the Sanskrit alphabet, a system of 38 initial letters (vyanjana) and described the vocal organs by which they are formed."

In another place, the same book says:

"The Tibetans and probably the Koreans also owe their alphabets which are both arranged in the Sanskrit mode to the Buddhists."

This goes to show that Sanskrit not only influenced the culture and religion of China, but also tried to influence its very alphabet.

Recently, a book entitled "Two thousand five hundred years of Buddhism" was published. Quoting from Hieun Tsang's account of his travels in India, it says that when Hieun Tsang left India, he took with him 657 books in Sanskrit on Buddhist philosophy alone and he needed 22 horses for carrying these books. Today we have 13 sister languages in India, full of vitality and vigour. The population of India must have grown at least ten times since Hieun Tsang came to India. We have writers of repute in almost all the languages. We have also electric printing machines and presses. We have today the Air India International to carry our books from India to Peking. May I ask my friends who underrate the importance of Sanskrit in our country and compare it unfavourably with regional languages, if they can find but 657 volumes of books in any regional language on any subject which an eager Chinese scholar would carry back to his country in an Air India International plane for translation into Chinese for the eternal value of those books? The answer is obvious, and yet people compare Sanskrit with Hindi as if there were a competition. When I think of this comparison, I imagine 18 elderly ladies, all sisters—I mean the regional languages—entering into a beauty

contest and challenging their own mother, Sanskrit to the contest for the title of Miss India, 1959. To my mind, there is no competition. Indian languages and Sanskrit are complementary to one another.

In this connection, may I quote Mahatma Gandhi who has stated on page 18 of his Autobiography—*My Experiments with Truth*—as follows:

In reality, Hindi, Gujarati and Sanskrit may be regarded as one language and Persian and Arabic also as one."

16:37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Again, he says,

"One who would learn good Gujarati, Hindi, Bengali or Marathi must learn Sanskrit."

This is about North India. What about the South Indian languages and the influence of Sanskrit on them? Permit me to quote Mahatma Gandhi again Speaking in Hindi Prachar Mandal at Bangalore in 1936, Mahatma Gandhi said,

The reason why Hindi is so ridiculously easy is that all the languages including even the four South Indian languages spoken by Hindus in India contain a large number of Sanskrit words. It is a matter of history that contact in the old days between the South and North used to be maintained by means of Sanskrit. Even today, Sastris in the south hold discourses with Sastris in the North through Sanskrit. The difference in various vernaculars is mainly of grammar. In the North Indian languages, even the grammatical structure is identical. The grammar of the South Indian languages is, of course, vastly different and their vocabulary before they came under the influence of Sanskrit were equally different. But, now even these

languages have adopted a very large number of Sanskrit words so much so that I have not found it difficult whenever I have gone south, to get the gist of what was being spoken in all the four languages."

If we remember this statement of Mahatma Gandhi, there is a necessity of revising the three language formula, which has been enunciated by many eminent educationists and it is time that we made Sanskrit compulsory for study in the Secondary Schools. I plead for making Sanskrit compulsory also because without a grounding of Sanskrit, pupils become very weak in their mother tongue and commit spelling mistakes and are not even able to express their ideas correctly and clearly. They are becoming weak in English and also they are becoming weak in their mother tongue, including people coming from the Hindi regions. This is the occasion when I believe 3 plus 1 does not make 4, but it makes something like 3.1 What I mean to say is that it does not take much extra labour to learn Sanskrit over and above any of these regional languages either for the North Indian students or the South Indian students, along with the third language or Hindi as the case may be. I concede that Gandhiji was no specialist in education; he was not a linguist, but he understood the educational needs of the whole of India as no specialist in education can ever hope to do. Therefore, Sanskrit must be made a compulsory language for study, if we wish to lay a solid foundation of education in the mother-tongue or in Hindi.

In this connection, before I go on to any other topic, I must say a word about the richness of Sanskrit. I say that Sanskrit is a mint which has coined and is coining almost every day and every year thousands of new and very expressive words to convey the modern technical and scientific terms; and only this language is capable of meeting the challenge of finding

[Shri Supakar]

equivalent words for new words in English, which grows with the development of science Dr Raghu Vira's dictionary and perhaps, Shri Bhakt Darshan's questions and speeches in this House will illustrate the point how apt equivalent in Sanskrit can be found for the English technical words of modern origin, which did not find a place in the English dictionary about twenty or thirty years ago.

The commission has devoted more than one chapter to the conditions of the *pathshalas* or what are called *tols*, or the traditional Sanskrit schools and colleges in India. Those who have seen these institutions cannot help feeling that the Government of India and the Governments in the States are step-mothers of Sanskrit education in India. It is imperative that Government must pay more attention and must pay more money to this system of education, if we wish to develop Sanskrit.

In the modern system, the students hardly get a chance to specialise in any branch of Sanskrit even in the M.A. stage. What is taught in the post-graduate stage is only this, they learn a few chapters from the Vedas, a few things from the grammar, a little history of philology, a little history of literature and something of drama and poetry, if they want to have a greater scope for specialisation, they must go to these *pathshalas* or Sanskrit colleges, and we know that these *pathshalas* or schools offer scope for specialisation in the several branches like the Vedas, Hindu astronomy, grammar, Karmakanda, Ayurveda, astrology, the various branches of Hindu philosophy, the Puranas etc. and several other branches which we have a duty to develop. It will be a sad day if, discouraged by the Government's apathy in giving these branches of learning their due weight, the *pandits* die out of our country as is happening gradually almost every day. The *pandits* of our country, if they had been born in England or

Germany could have been as famous as Max Muller, Woodroffe, Macdonell, Pargiter and Keith. But what is happening? Our *pandits* are starving; their intellect and high standard of culture are not appreciated, their works are food for moths, and they die unknown and unlamented. At the same time, we admire the critical appreciation of Sanskrit drama and literature written by Keith and Macdonell, we admire the book of Woodroffe on Tantras, we appreciate highly the works of Pargiter on the Puranas or of Max Muller on the Vedas or of Colebrooke and Jolly on Hindu laws and customs. That is the sad state of affairs, and we want to learn Sanskrit which comes from foreign countries. In spite of what the Western Orientalists say about the different branches of Sanskrit, it is a pity that our Government should still consider Sanskrit dirt cheap and as a dead language, this is the inevitable conclusion that we must draw from the amount of money that is spent by the Government of India on the development of the Sanskrit language and literature.

Having regard to the fact that Government have abolished the zamindaries and done away with the princely States, we know now that those rich people, the zamindars and *rajas* who used to patronise these traditional schools of Sanskrit learning are no longer able to help in the development of Sanskrit. On the other hand we find that the trusts and the funds that were specially earmarked for the development of Sanskrit education, we learn from the report of the commission, are every day being utilised for some other purpose, for the establishment and development of High English schools and for some other purposes. Under these conditions, is it not the special and sacred duty of Government to see that they give special aid to develop these *Pathshalas* and Sanskrit colleges?

In this connection, I have an authority to quote, who is no less than the Rashtrapati, Dr Rajendra Prasad,

who stated in the course of the speech which he delivered at the Second Sanskrit Viswa/Parishad meeting at Banaras:

"The first problem before us is a provision of finances for Sanskrit Pathshalas. The source from which they drew sustenance are getting dried up....The time of allocation of funds for the study of Sanskrit has come. When these governments are nationalising the means of the production of wealth, there scenes no reasons why they should not also shoulder the responsibility so far brone by the society."

In this connection, may I draw your attention to the wretched state of Sanskrit education that obtains in our country? Can you compare any Pathshala or even the Sanskrit colleges with an ordinary middle English schools or the lower primary school where the minimum floor space and the minimum equipment, playfields, and facilities for other extracurricular activities etc, are provided for the students? What are the Government doing for the students of these Pathshalas? They are also students; even though they may be studying a dead language for which Government have no affection, still, Government have a duty to encourage these students

May I say that the money that is spent by Government on Sanskrit education as compared with that they spend on education of other types is a very sad commentary on the activities of our Government?

I shall now come to the aspect of research. That is more disappointing. The attention paid by Government to research is still more disappointing. If we compare the amount of research that is being carried on in the universities and colleges in the humanities like literature, history and other things, with the amount and the energy that are spent in research in Sanskrit, we find that that is also a greater commentary on the negligence of our Government. And Gov-

ernment all the while forget that the rich treasury of manuscripts and other literature and the scientific documents that happen to be scattered in different parts of India are either being taken out of India by the scholars from foreign countries or they are allowed to be destroyed. It is the duty of Government to see that these valuable documents are published, not only these old documents, but the manuscripts which scholars of the traditional type and modern scholars are trying to publish after research carried on in some parts of India, do not find any publicity, do not find any publisher, and without having any regard to their value, we are forced to import books written by English and German authors to each our students.

As the Commission has suggested, the Government must do something to have a systematic programme of research, especially in the higher unexplored avenues of Sanskrit learning, and they must have a systematic survey of the documents that are available in our country.

In this connection, it is necessary especially to co-ordinate and develop Ayurvedic and astronomical research which can pay the Government a rich dividend if done successfully. We have criticised Government in the past as to how even foreign doctors come to India in search of our herbs, take them and manufacture good medicines but of them, whereas we have not cared to develop medicines perhaps like Rauwolfia Serpentina. We use in large quantities medicines like Resperine manufactured by May & Baker for blood pressure and insanity

Mr. Speaker: Serpentina, not Resperine.

Shri Supakar: There is another medicine called Resperine manufactured by May & Baker. The original herb is Rauwolfia serpentina.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the tail and the head of the serpent seems to be there.

Shri Supakar: I must say a word of appreciation of the All-India Radio which is doing something to popularise Sanskrit literature and language to some extent, but the Government of India is not doing anything worth the name.

I am glad that the Government contemplate sending up a Central Board of Sanskrit Education on the lines recommended by this Commission, an autonomous statutory body composed of members representing all parts of India and all aspects of Sanskrit education, modern and traditional, academic and administrative, with sufficient funds and power. I believe such a body will be able to give effect to the important recommendations of the Commission and also place Sanskrit in its proper place in the education and culture of India.

Lastly, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister. In the past several commissions and committees have been set up, and they have submitted their reports. There is a saying in English that a Royal Commission is an umbrella to protect the Government against public opinion. Let not the report of this Commission share the same or similar fate, but let the Government pursue vigorously and give effect to the recommendations of this Commission and see that before long Sanskrit finds its proper place in the cultural heritage of India.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958."

I have received notice of an amendment from Shri Vajpayee and Shri Assar as under:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends that steps be taken to make study of Sanskrit compulsory at the secondary stage."

Shri Bhakt Darshan is one of the sponsors of the motion. He wants to go away, I will give him five minutes and then call Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I have some submission to make. I am a signatory to that motion.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him also.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): You will call me?

Mr. Speaker: I shall call every one.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Including me?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends that steps be taken to make study of Sanskrit compulsory at the secondary stage."

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is before the House along with the main motion.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत अनुगृहीत हूँ कि यद्यपि मैं बहुत सक्षेप में अपने विचार रखूंगा, आप ने मुझे मूल वक्ता के बाद ही समय देने की कृपा की है। मैं केवल तीन विषयों की ओर माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहला विषय यह है कि इस प्रायोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि संस्कृत के जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये और उन को और तरह से भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रायोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बाराणसी में जो संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित है, उस की ओर खास तौर पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। कुछ दिनों पूर्व मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछने की सूचना दी थी, तो

मुझे बताया गया था कि इस विषयविद्यालय को अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई भी सहायता नहीं दी गई है, जो कि बहुत आवश्यक-जनक बात है। वाराणसी हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का और संस्कृत शिक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र रह चुका है और आज भी देश के कोने कोने से लोग श्रद्धा भक्ति के साथ वहाँ पहुँचते हैं और संस्कृत की शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा करेगी।

इस आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशों के साथ इस ओर भी ध्यान आकषिप्त कराया है कि हमारे बड़े बड़े मठों, मन्दिरों और ट्रस्टों में करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति पड़ी हुई है, जिस का मूल उद्देश्य यह था कि धर्म और संस्कृति का प्रचार किया जाय और उस के साथ साथ संस्कृत के शिक्षण और उस के अनुसन्धान पर भी यह रुपया लगाया जाये, लेकिन अधिकांश स्थानों पर इस धन का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि अभी हाल में हम ने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है, नाथद्वारा में करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है, जिस की जाँच करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को वहाँ के हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को नियुक्त करना पड़ा और वह आजकल उस की जाँच कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय विधि मंत्री ने बताया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में अध्ययन कर रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक धीरे धीरे संसद् के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा। साथ ही मुझे यह बात सुन कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि इसी तारीख को प्रखिल भारतीय साधू सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था, जिस में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि इन मठ मन्दिरों की आय की जाँच-पड़ताल करने के लिए वह शीघ्र एक कमेटी नियुक्त करने वाले हैं।

यै समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे अनेक राज्यों में जो इस तरह के अधिनियम

बने हुए हैं, उन का अध्ययन कर के सारे देश के लिए एक प्रावर्त अधिनियम बनाया जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री बहीनाथ मन्दिर के प्रबन्ध और व्यवस्था के लिए एक कानून बहुत वर्षों से बना हुआ है और जब ने वह कानून बना है, उस मन्दिर की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी उस में संशोधन करने और सुधार करने की बहुत गुंजायश है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब यह विधेयक सदन के सामने आयगा और जब वह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, तो हमारे देश में जो इस समय संस्कृत शिक्षा की इतनी प्रवृत्ति दशा है और अनुदान के लिये जो पूरा रुपया नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उसके बदले करोड़ों रुपया हमारी इन संस्थाओं से मिल सकेगा और इस आयोग ने जो आशा प्रकट की है, वह बहुत कुछ पूरी हो सकेगी।

इस आयोग ने यह सिफारिश भी की है कि संस्कृत शिक्षा को कान्फ्रंट लिस्ट में रखा जाय, क्योंकि संस्कृत एक सार्वदेशिक भाषा है और किसी एक प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है। यानी इस समय जो शिक्षा है, वह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में कोई ज्यादा दखल नहीं दे सकती है लेकिन चूँकि संस्कृत किसी एक प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है, इस लिए सारे देश की भाषा होने के नाते केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है। इस अवसर पर इस आयोग ने संस्कृत भाषा और उस के साहित्य के महत्त्व को बताते हुए कहा है कि हमारे संविधान की धारा ३५१ में बताया गया है कि हिन्दी का विकास करने के लिए संस्कृत के मूल उद्गम से शब्द लेने चाहिये यह बहुत उचित कहा गया है।

अगर आप क्षमा करें, तो मैं इस अवसर पर सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उस दिन माननीय सदस्य श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब ने अंग्रेजी की हिमायत में बोलते हुए संस्कृत के ऊपर भी

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

आजोध किया था और कहा था कि अगर अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है, तो संस्कृत और उर्दू भी विदेशी भाषायें हैं। जहाँ तक उर्दू का सम्बन्ध है, यहाँ तक कि हिन्दी के हिमायती भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि फारसी और अरबी विदेशी भाषायें हो सकती हैं लेकिन उर्दू विदेशी भाषा नहीं है, इसका जन्म इसी देश में हुआ था यहाँ यह भाषा फेली, पनपी और विकसित हुई है।

जहाँ तक संस्कृत का सम्बन्ध है आज भी इस बात पर काफ़ी वाद-विवाद है, इतिहासकारों के अन्तर कि आर्य भारत के मूल निवासी नहीं थे, वे बाहर से आए थे, अंग्रेज आक्रमणकारियों की तरह से बाहर से आए थे। अंग्रेज इतिहासकारों की तरफ से जो इतिहास बना है उसमें जानबूझकर जनता के दिमाग पर यह प्रभाव डालने की कोशिश की गई है कि आर्य लोग भी मध्य एशिया से आए। वे यहाँ की जनता में इस बात को धोल धोल कर डालना चाहते थे कि अंग्रेज तो बाहर से आए लेकिन मुसलमान और आर्य भी बाहर से आए थे इतिहासकारों ने जो यह नई खोज की है, उसके बारे में जैसा कि डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने एक अपनी पुस्तक में कहा है, जिसको अभी प्रकाशित किया है, कि आर्यों का मूल स्थान आदि देश तो भारत ही है। लेकिन अगर तर्क के लिए मान लिया जाए कि आर्य लोग बाहर से, मध्य एशिया से यहाँ आए तो यह निश्चित है कि जिस समय वे आए, आज से छ. स. या बीस हजार वर्ष पहले, तो उस समय उनकी भाषा संस्कृत नहीं थी और एक तरह से ट्राइबल लैंग्वेज रही होगी। भारत की भूमि पर पदार्पण करने के बाद वास्तव में संस्कृत का विकास हुआ और तब जा करके संस्कृत का वर्तमान स्वरूप बना और उसके बाद वह पनपी और विकसित हुई। इसलिए अंग्रेजी के हिमायती अगर संस्कृति पर यह लक्ष्य लगाते हैं कि संस्कृत एक विदेशी भाषा है, विदेशों से यहाँ आई है,

यह भारतीय भाषा नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत के प्रेमी श्री एंथनी साहब को इसका यही जबाब दे सकते हैं कि जिस समय उनके प्रस्ताव पर मतदान हो कि अंग्रेजी को भी संविधान में स्थान दिया जाए तो उस समय उनको इसका स्पष्ट रूप से जबाब दिया जाए और वही जबाब देने का एक तरीका है। अगर वह इस तरह से देश को तथा संस्कृत को अपमानित करना चाहते हैं तो अंग्रेजी को हम कुछ समय के लिए बरदाश्त तो कर सकते हैं, इसका अध्ययन जारी रख सकते हैं, लेकिन उसको संविधान में स्थान दे कर हम राष्ट्र के हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह एक देश के लिए अपमानजनक बात है, इस बास्ते हम इसको महन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमिशन ने बहुत परिश्रम के साथ अपना कार्य किया है और सारे देश में घूम कर सब बातों का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है। उसे संस्कृत शिक्षा के अध्ययन के बारे में जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनमें से एक दो को छोड़ कर जो कि व्यवहारिक प्रतीत नहीं होते हैं, बाकी पर अमल होना चाहिये। यह कहा गया कि अंग्रेजी को तो चाहे रहने दिया जाए लेकिन संस्कृत की शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बना दिया जाए और साथ ही साथ यह जो कहा है कि अगर कोई भाषा रहे या न रहे लेकिन संस्कृत अवश्य रहे, यह जो मनोवृत्ति हमें दिलाई है, इससे मैं उसके साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जाए। बाकी जो सिफारिशों की गई हैं, उनका आम तौर से मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय उन पर विचार करके उचित कार्रवाई करेगा।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that we are discussing the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, and I would like to begin by paying

my tribute to the erudite and distinguished members of that Commission who produced a document worthy of their erudition. This is not to say that I agree with all their recommendations, but I should, first of all, pay my tribute to the members of the Commission.

In speaking on this subject, you will forgive me if I feel a little nostalgic, and specially with you in the Chair, I feel like recalling those days when we were brought up very largely on Sanskrit, and it is a thing which we can never forget. But there are few things of which we are more proud than this many-splendoured legacy which is the Sanskrit language and the literature of Sanskrit. It goes without saying—we need not repeat it—that it is a language of unrivalled richness and purity and, as Maxmuller once said, it is the greatest language in the world, the most wonderful and the most perfect. But to us today, it is very important to recall that it is the parent of all our regional languages. It is a magnificent unifying factor. When we remember those slokas like

गंगेय दमुते चैव गोदावरी सरस्वती ।

नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जनेहिमन सन्निधि कुरु ॥

we are reminded at the same moment of the unity of our country. When we think of our seven *tirthas* or places of pilgrimage like Kashi and Kanchi, we are reminded of the unity of our land. And so we are reminded of the legacy of tolerance and compassion and a sense of oneness with the universe and yet of detachment from it, which is a contribution of Sanskrit culture to human civilisation.

I remember the time when we were told by our elders to recite such slokas as:

यं बीजा समुपासते शिव इति ब्रह्मेति वेदान्तिनो
बौद्धा बुद्ध इति प्रमादवः कर्तेति नैय्यायिकाः
अहंनित्यं च जैनसासनरताः कर्मेति मीमांसका
सो यो विद्यवाप्तु बांक्षतर्कं वैलोकयनाच्च हरि

When we were brought up in that kind of environment and when we were told those slokas, we got into our bones the idea of the unity of all who swear by the best achievements of human culture. When our vedic ancestors set for us such wonderful words as:

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यद्विक जगत्यां जगत् ।
तेन त्यक्तेन भुजीथा मा मृचः ॥

where is sociology of a greater order and more essential correctness than what we find in those days? If we want today a slogan for our socialist pattern of society, what can we recite with greater effect than what used to be recited every morning in Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram?

न त्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वर्गं न पुनर्भवं ।
कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामांति नाशनं ॥

'I do not want a kingdom. I do not want to go to heaven. I do not want to be born again. What I want is the elimination of the suffering of my fellow beings'. What can be a better ideal for us to work for? This is the sort of thing which we have inherited, so to speak, with our very breath, with our mothers' milk. We have imbibed the kind of culture which Sanskrit represents, and that is why I say that here is a legacy of which we should always be conscious.

We should remember at the same time that surely our tradition, the legacy of India, does not mean mere withdrawal from life. We have such things as references to the 64 arts; we have got the *Arthashastra*; we have got the work of Vatsyana; we have got works on architecture, like the *Manasara*. We have got mathematicians like Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Brahmaputa who had such an expansion of mind and amplitude of thought as to look upon the Yavans, the Greek astronomers of those days, as their gurus. That was a period when there was a kind of real cultural exchange, and that was a time of our greatest glory.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Then followed, of course, a period of declension. That was the time when we made Sanskrit the prerogative of the privileged few, when we took Sanskrit as something which only a few people would specialise in, when we put a ban, so to speak, on the commonest of our people getting into the portals of Sanskrit learning. That was the beginning of our degeneration. That is why it is very necessary for us to find out what we should pursue, and to that task surely the Sanskrit Commission's Report will make some contribution.

The Sanskrit Commission's Report makes a reference to Sanskrit being not only a language and a literature but also a way of life. But I fear that as far as this is concerned, I have to enter caveat to express my objection. We cannot revive a way of life, but we can creatively readjust to present day conditions the best of what we have inherited from the past, and that is why I say that this kind of expression is perhaps smacking of a revivalist tendency which is not altogether a very good thing.

The Commission has also recommended that Sanskrit should be made a compulsory subject in secondary schools, and my hon. friend, Shri Supakar, has approved of the idea. Much as I wish that Sanskrit could be made a compulsory subject in our secondary schools, I am afraid I cannot ask for it. You know we have read in schools.

अनन्तरं किल शब्द शास्त्रं

स्वल्पं तथाद्देहवच निष्णा ।

The years go on and we have so much to do; so many troubles and so many obstacles arise. It is not possible to learn everything. (Interruption). We are going to have Hindi, the regional language as well as English in the present day context of things. My hon. friend, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, a little while ago was talking about the impossibility of our getting rid of

English as quickly as many of us want. So since English, the regional language and Hindi have got to be learnt at the secondary stage, I am afraid I cannot recommend the idea of Sanskrit being a compulsory subject in the secondary stage.

I cannot also agree with the recommendation of the Commission that there should be Sanskrit Universities all over the place. I feel that Sanskrit as a subject should be assisted in every way. There should be specialised institutes. Every assistance should be given for purposes of research. I should certainly say that the tols, pathasalas and other places, where Sanskrit was taught according to the traditional methods, should not be pooch-pooched, should not be ignored; they should be looked into and there should be an attempt at adjusting modern ideas in regard to education with the ideas of education which those old seminaries possessed.

17 hrs.

I feel also that nowadays the association of Sanskrit learning with the priestly order is no longer very effective because, after all, the priestly order, if it is not really facing extinction, no longer offers an appetizing prospect to our young people. Also there should be a kind of detachment as between learning and priest-craft or things like astrology. Therefore, unencumbered by priest-craft there should be research institutions, there should be educational seminaries and such things where we can combine the best of the past with the best of the present.

The Commission has also recommended the appointment of a Central Sanskrit Board and I was glad to find the Minister of Education, my friend Dr. K. L. Shrimali, saying in the other House that Government is going to make an announcement on this subject. I think there should be as soon as possible a Central Sanskrit Board which would look into matters that would naturally come before it.

The Commission has also recommended that there should be some effort to standardise examination in order to give degrees and diplomas in Sanskrit and oriental learning. I think this is also a matter on which Government ought to come to a decision as soon as ever that is possible.

There has also been an idea that manuscripts are there, strewn all over the place in private hands. We have an Indian Historical Records Commission, but I am afraid it does not operate as effectively as we wish it to, especially in regard to Sanskrit manuscripts. There is an animus in the minds of our western academicians in the Historical Records Commission. They do not care to go so much about the *tois* and *pathasalas* of the past. It is necessary that a very special effort is made to locate Sanskrit manuscripts in this country and to get them together and to bring out editions of them with references that are very important for our purpose.

I feel also that if the Oxford University could bring out anthologies of Greek verse and Latin verse, there is no reason why our universities should not bring out publications like the anthology of Sanskrit verse, because we have such a magnificent legacy of Sanskrit verse that surely, if a collection and a selection is made, it will be a most wonderful thing. If, for example, the University Grants Commission takes it upon itself to encourage certain universities where Sanskrit studies are carried on most efficiently, then perhaps very good results may ensue.

The Sanskrit Commission has also recommended that gifted exponents of Ramayana, Mahabharata and Gita, etc., should be employed in the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Schemes. I feel that it is very necessary. You know very well that I profess an ideology which is materialistic, but, at the

same time, I know very well that there are certain things which are absolutely related to the moral conduct of man, and quite apart from the purely religious connotation and purely metaphysical connotation of the matter, there are certain moral aspects and cultural aspects which are absolutely important and they should be instilled into the minds of people. If *Kathakatas* and other media of instruction are so important, it is very necessary that in the Community Development Projects and in the National Extension Centres, the real enthusiasm of our people is mobilised in an inspiring fashion and that can even now be done only if gifted exponents of the Ramayana and Mahabharata are called in.

I have seen, for example the edition in English—the exposition of Mahabharata, by Shri C. Rajagopalachari. It is a wonderful thing. That is the sort of thing which makes an appeal to the hearts of our people straight and that is the sort of thing which recalls to the minds of our people the greatest achievements of our ancestors in the past, especially today when I find in the South, at least in parts of the South, in Tamil Nad, a sort of revulsion. Perhaps this is a reaction which is temporary. I find some people have got an animus against our classics, scriptures and all that. It has to be combated. It has to be understood. Of course, maybe, they have certain things to say. It is necessary for us to go and understand them and to tell them that after all the tradition of our country is embedded in this wonderful legacy which we have got and which we have no business to ridicule, which we have no business to keep out of the reach of the people.

Therefore, it is necessary that gifted exponents of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, etc., are requisitioned not for metaphysical purposes, not for propagating any particular variety of religion—because India was always

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

much too tolerant for all that—but in order to instil those eternal verities of conduct which have got to be assimilated before we can go ahead and we can reconstruct our life. Therefore, what I am pleading for is a creative readjustment of all that is best in our tradition with all that is best in the present dynamic modern age and that is something to which Government should give its attention.

It is a pity that our work so far in regard to Sanskrit and oriental studies in general does not compare with the work done by foreigners. A German like Aufrecht has produced a *catalogus catalogorum* in which he has mentioned about 50,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit in different museums in Europe. We do not know a good deal about it. We have come down to such a stage that if we want a good dictionary, even now it is the St Petersburg dictionary which we have to consult. We are beginning to do something in this regard and some of our pioneer scholars have done very good work during the last hundred years. We can do a great deal more when there are men like Dr. Kane, Vidhusekhara Shastri and others; there are men all over the place especially in the South and other places like Banaras, who can give us something of the best in our cultural heritage. Surely we ought to make as much use of them as possible.

I am reminded of something which I learnt long ago, with which I shall conclude:

त्वदीय वस्तु गोविन्द तुम्यमेव समर्पय

Whatever we have learnt, whatever we have assimilated, whatever we have got from our country, whatever is the gift of our country, the gift of our mother to us, we have to give it back to our country. Our country has suffered ages of humiliation. Our country has had years of glory; there is no doubt about that, but centuries of humiliation have also been the portion of our country. It is necessary

not only to worship our mother, but also to help her rise. We can only do that if whatever we have assimilated, whatever is real, good, proper and true that we have learnt, we give it back:

त्वदीय वस्तु गोविन्द तुम्यमेव समर्पय

If we can do that, if we can contribute to this country which gave us everything, surely we shall go ahead in this dynamic world of today.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I rise to support the motion and the amendment which have been moved. The report of this Commission is a very important document, which has not come a day too soon. We find in this session, particularly the last days of the session, the question of language coming up in one form or the other. Three motions have come before this House in which the question of language has cropped up and very interesting discussions have taken place. We expect to have an interesting discussion hereafter also, because one important motion is yet to be finished.

The motion that was brought by my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, was as regards the introduction of English as one of the national languages in the schedule of the Constitution. We had an interesting discussion today upon the report of the University Grants Commission, in which the question of language probably has taken greater time than any other academic questions with which that report deals.

Today we are discussing the question of Sanskrit language. It is good. It is not surprising that a Commission should have been appointed to consider the question of Sanskrit language and its present position and to consider the remedies for giving proper impetus for its study in this country. After we have become independent we are finding that there is a kind of general revival and re-awakening in this country, and that goes by the name of cultural awakening; and

many things are being done in order to give a new encouragement to our arts and to several other things in the country which we consider as of national importance. Various departments, in their own way, are lending their helping hand to encourage these arts. Dances and dramas are being encouraged and they do deserve encouragement as a part of the Indian culture.

But when I was finding all these things I thought that the root of the whole culture—Sanskrit language, has not been attracting that much attention of the Government which it deserves. There was the general feeling in the country that Sanskrit language, which is universally recognized in India as the root of our culture if not neglected at least is not properly attended to. To put it mildly that was the feeling in the country, and that feeling was expressed in various conferences and various congresses of people interested in the study of Sanskrit language. And the result of all that is that this Commission has been appointed and we are discussing its report.

Thus, in my opinion is a very encouraging sign—that there is a Government which responds to the views of the people; there is a Government which is willing to understand what feelings and emotions are surging up in the minds of the people, as evidenced by the fact that a Commission of this kind has been appointed. It is also a very good and encouraging sign that on the Commission men were appointed who were undoubtedly enjoying very high reputation—not only as scholars but also as great educationists. I will refer to this point a little bit later.

It is unnecessary or even superfluous in my opinion, to speak of the importance of the Sanskrit language. My hon. friend, who preceded me, made a speech and other friends also have substantially enlarged on that point. Yet, when you go to see Hamlet, the Hamlet must come there.

there cannot be a Hamlet without a Hamlet. Similarly, when we are talking on the motion of the Sanskrit Bhasha Commission something about the importance of the Sanskrit language has to be said. It is only by way of drawing your attention to one or two points I wish to refer to the importance of the Sanskrit language.

Sanskrit language is in India not merely the language of the Indian culture only but I may make bold to say it is the oldest language living in this world. The oldest documents in this world that exist are the Vedas and those Vedas are recited in Sanskrit. In those times they were written or not—I do not know—they were all *śruti*s, the names of the Vedas were *śruti*s. They were heard and revealed to the *rishi*s. They repeated and recited them, others heard them and in this way they came from ear to ear and mouth to mouth. That is how traditionally it is handed over to the people. Therefore, they were called *śruti*s. They are the oldest documents, whatever period might be assigned to them by the antiquarians according to their own predilections and understanding the Indian mind, which is brought up in the old tradition to which I hope, our Speaker also belongs, is this they were in existence before this world was created. That is our theory.

From whom the world has come up? That is what is said.

यस्य नि श्वसतप वेद

यो वेदभ्योऽबिलम जगत

निर्ममे तपहम् वन्दे

विद्यापीठं महेश्वरच ॥

Mr Speaker: Western scientists also seem to have the same view now. They can quote Aristotle and some of the dialogues.

Dr. M. S. Aney. Vedas are described in this way.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

They are not the words but they are a spiritual law. Vedas are considered as the breathing of God and from that breath of the God the world has emerged. That is the theory in which the Hindus believe. This thing is very important. When you call the Vedas as breath of God it means that breath is the only thing by which you can understand whether the thing is living or not. So, the existence of God as a living force in this world can be known only if you understand the Vedas. That is the only way by which Indians were at one time supposing that they could know the existence of God and through him the Universe itself and its relation to God. The theory of cosmos which is given in Sanskrit literature is of this nature.

For this reason Sanskrit language which ultimately is derived from these Vedas has a peculiar importance. That whole theory and not only the whole theory but the whole ideology, the whole conception and the whole cultural idea may have been modified to some extent in course of time. But they have been handed over to us and even to this day in the life of the Indians they are reflected to a great extent. This one current coming down from the heights of the Himalayas—the Ganga coming down from Kailash to this day—and the currents of civilisation or the currents of culture cannot be found anywhere except in this country. That is because this cultural treasure has been preserved for all these days by the Indians.

Whenever any excavation is made, some little document is found, some little stone is found and some little copper plate is found. Much is made of it. Large photographs of it are published and it is considered as a great service done by the scholar to the cause of history. I want the world to know that the great service which India has done to the cause of world history is that they have preserved a document. It has been in existence. They have preserved not only a document, but they have preserved the entire civilisation that has

come out of the truth and principles embedded in that document. They have preserved it and kept it in the present form. What the Indians of the Vedic times were can even now be seen in India if anybody has got time to look into that. This is another thing which is of world importance. So far as Sanskrit literature is concerned.

So, Sanskrit literature has importance not only from the historic point of view and the philosophic point of view but it was the first literature which has placed before the world the ideals of art also. Those ideals of art, which have been placed before the world, can be seen even now in the dramas, in the epics, in the lyrics and in the didactic poetry of Sanskrit. They can even now be held up before the world and they are worthy of emulation. I do not want to go into the names of the authors and recite the *slokas*. That is the position. Such a big heritage you have got. We have been able to keep up that heritage up to this time. The first shock was received as the Mohammedans came. The Bacterians came and before them even the Sakas came. All sorts of people came. They wanted to invade (Interruption)

I must wind up my remarks. Perhaps you said something.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said anything.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I think even if you said something you are within your rights. I will have to obey it.

All these things are there. I was placing before the House that the highest ideals of art have been placed before the world by the Indian artists. Take for example a drama written by Kalidas or epics written by Vyas or an epic like *Ramayana*. They are models of art and their cultural concept can compare favourably with that found in epics, like Homer's *Iliad* and Virgil's *Aeneid*. So this is a thing of which the entire India has reason to be proud. Till the time that

the Britishers came we were able to manage all these things. The Moham-medans ruled, but only ruled for the sake of getting some little power over us for certain purposes. Beyond that, they placed society and everything in its own place. Some of them were fanatic and did something. But it was a local trouble, local in the sense that it was confined to a particular locality and confined to a particular period of time. Beyond that, it was no trouble. So far as cultural existence was concerned, it grew up in spite of what you may call their foreign domination.

When the British came in, the British way of doing things was something different. The Britisher did not want to rule like an oppressor, and yet he did not want to leave anything of yours untouched. And in his own way he started a system of education in this country. A reference has been made in this report, and there are other books also in which you can find, how a system of education has been ultimately introduced which was the result of a great fight between the Sanskritists and the champions of western civilisation. Ultimately Lord Macaulay succeeded and a system was created in which Sanskrit was left entirely out of the sphere of governmental institutions of education. So it has only remained here lingering while others have been flourishing. So far as Sanskrit language is concerned all patronage to that language was officially denied. In that position it remained.

Not only that. A new system of patronage in the form of giving remunerative service to those who learn and study English was created. The result was that the best intellectual element in the country was attracted, bribed away, so to say, to it. I do not say it was all bad. I am only relating the history. But that created a subordinate position to the study of Sanskrit, the study of ancient learning. It remained in that position till 1947.

It was fortunate that inertia is there in our race, among other qualities they have this inertia. The old love, the conservative love which they have got for their own literature, for their own old sacred books, for their own religion was there. And on account of that inertia it pulled on and struggled. Not only that. Out of the institutions that Government has created, certain scholars have come out whose learning and contributions to the cause of literature have also helped to revive the love of Sanskrit among the people.

It was hoped that when we shall be free from the influence of Britishers, we shall have a new epoch in which our old learning, our Sanskrit literature will have a free air to breathe and a greater field to move about. But I must say, notwithstanding whatever is done—it is for the good of literature—, sufficient encouragement has not been yet given to this. The people were feeling that, and to consider the whole position a Commission was appointed.

I am glad the Commission has placed in your hands a very valuable report which deserves to be considered. I shall only refer to three or four points in the report. In the first place I say this Commission is the first of its kind which has been appointed since we attained independence to consider the question of Sanskrit language alone. Of course, whenever any question relating to education was considered indirectly the question of Sanskrit language was no doubt coming before them. But, there was no attempt made to appoint a Commission to have a comprehensive review of the whole position. In this Commission, the terms of reference were so wide that the Members of the Commission were in a position to examine the position in its entirety and comprehensively and place before us a report which contains very valuable recommendations.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

One thing that strikes me in this report, again, is this. In this report, apart from those chapters in which they have tried to impress upon the readers the importance of the study of Sanskrit, they have taken into consideration both the systems of Sanskrit Education which have been in existence, the *Tols* and *Pathasalas*, which have been really the great seminars where the traditional system of teaching Sanskrit was lingering, practically neglected by the Education department in the British days and even by us not sufficiently cared for. I had the privilege to be in Bihar as somebody there for some time. There the people particularly in Mithila are interested in Sanskrit. It is a land of learned men. I found there were a number of *Pathasalas* and other institutions which were in a declining and decaying state. They require to be carefully looked after.

It has been admitted by some of the great eminent western Sanskrit scholars also that the ancient method of Sanskrit study which existed in the old *Pathasalas* alone can produce those scholars whose depth of learning is something wonderful and admirable. We produce scholars in our Universities in which we have introduced Sanskrit as a second language, or as a dead language, so to say. It is in that spirit that we study it and we have treated it as a dead language. The difference between the two scholars is very great. In one place, Murari, in his drama *Hanuman* in one beautiful couplet expresses the difference between the old pundits and new pundits.

प्रविर्बलं चित्तं एव वानर भेटः ।

किं त्वन्तस्व गंभीरताम् ।

प्रापाताल निमग्न पवित्र

तनुः जानाति मंदावल ।

He said: All the vanaras, Ram's warriors, a large army of monkeys, have gone to Lanka, have jumped from one end to the other and have crossed

the ocean. But, what is the depth of the Ocean? That was not known to the vanaras.

All those who pose as Sanskrit scholars of these Universities are like those monkey warriors. They certainly know about the wide expanse of Sanskrit learning. They know the shores and all the external features. But, what is the depth of it? That is known only to the Mandara mountain which was used as the churning rod by the Gods and demons to take nectar out of it. Therefore, Murari himself has said:

गुरुकुल क्लिष्टो मुरारिः कविः ।

He says, I have studied at the feet of the guru and done sufficient service to him; I say I only know the real truth which has to be learnt, the real secret of the vidya; the others only have skipped over it and cannot know it. He has made that comparison. Go to Pandit Rajeshwar Shastri and see him. You will find that all your learning and notes and scholarly books appear before him like the babbling of a boy who has just begun to learn. That is the difference between the two Pundits. Although there are many handicaps, many shortcomings in the system of *Pathasalas* of ancient times, those *Pathasalas* could produce the Pundits of that type. The traditional way of learning of these Pundits has to be preserved. By keeping books in the library, you do not preserve learning. You can only preserve books in a library, but learning can be preserved only by maintaining and supporting a race of learned men in an unbroken line. That is possible only if you allow these *Pathasalas* to flourish, by giving them proper help and giving them all the equipment that is needed, by creating a better position for the teachers who are there and by creating better status for them; it is only thus that you will be able to preserve that old race of giants who wrote the *bhashyas* or the commentaries, which are even now the admiration of the whole learned world. Where is the

man that can write a *Bhashya* as Shabbara has written a *bhashya* on the *Jaiminisutras*, or as Acharya has written a *bhashya* on the *Vedantasutras*, or as Patanjali has written the *Mahabhashya* on the *Ashtadhyayisutras*? These *bhashyas* are the admiration of the whole world even today. Is the race of those old giants to be preserved or not?

If you want to do that, then there is a recommendation made in this report, and I can only invite the attention of my learned friend Dr K L Shrimali who himself is a Sanskrit scholar of great reputation and who takes great interest in Sanskrit, to this recommendation made there to create what is called Sanskrit University. If you create a Sanskrit University, according to the scheme which is given here, it will be the apex of a system of pathshalas, which has to be developed, the Sanskrit University shall be the apex. So if there is a demand for a Sanskrit University, please consider it carefully and sympathetically. If the Sanskrit University will grow, I am sure the race of the pandits will live, and it is the pandits who can add to the stock of human knowledge and who can add illuminating commentaries to make the meaning of the old texts clear and luminous to you, it is only they who can do that. In the absence of such pandits I have no doubt that if you take the commentary, it will all be the Greek and Latin to you, and there will be so many difficulties faced by you. There is a particular system, what is called the *Nyayaghatat teeka* system of writing of commentary, which they have followed, which requires a depth of learning which unfortunately in the system of Sanskrit education that we follow today, it is not possible for us to follow. It is not possible because we have clubbed so many other subjects also along with that, and it becomes difficult to attain to that depth. That treasury must be preserved. That is one submission that I want to make.

Even in the British days what we found was this. When we were going to college, we were about a hundred students in a class, out of 100 students, about 80 were taking Sanskrit as their second language, 80 of us were going in for Sanskrit, and 20 were going in for other languages, they were Mohammedans and they were taking Persian or Arabic. Even among the Mohammedan boys, one of my friends was the best Sanskrit scholar in my days. He was called *shastr* and he became an Oriental translator in later days. At every oratorical meeting, it was he who was delivering an extempore speech in Sanskrit and getting the first prize to the amazement of all the Brahmin boys who were sitting there.

Therefore, to say that no people have the aptitude to learn Sanskrit and it is only the Brahmins who can do that, is not true. I have seen these things. Those who have carefully watched the progress of Sanskrit will see that Sanskrit can be learnt by anybody. There is no difficulty about it. The language can be written in a difficult way, but there is a simple Sanskrit. You begin with that and you will find that ultimately

नवीमुखेनैव नमुदमाविशत्

You enter by the simple rivulet and ultimately even the ocean will not be found by you to be too difficult or too unfathomable to swim. You can swim there. There is a method like that. You can stop at any stage you like, but there are no initial difficulties for you in taking up the study of Sanskrit. This fact has to be borne in mind. Nowadays, the great difficulty is that apart from the temptation which the study of the sciences holds out, because it holds out careers before the boys, and they naturally want to go in for the sciences—they should go, there is no question about it—the educationists have assumed that those who want to take Sanskrit should not go in for science and those who want to go in for science should not

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

take Sanskrit. The conditions in Vidarbha and the old Madhya Pradesh were somewhat better than other parts of India, but they have now created some difficulties. The boys who go in for the matriculation examination, if they want to go in for science hereafter, cannot take Sanskrit as a subject. They have created that difficulty. That question has been discussed in this report. I do not want to go into it, as I do not want to place Sanskrit in comparison with English or Hindi. Sanskrit has a place of its own, it is the mother of all Indian languages and the mother of Indian culture, and every one who lives in India should have at least a smattering knowledge of that language. The Mohammendans can take Arabic or Persian if they like, but they should also have the option to take Sanskrit. You should train our young boys in that way. If you prepare our young boys in that way, you will find that patriots, statesmen and managers and public men will come out with the spirit of India.

What was the ideal which we had when we were carrying on the struggle with the Britishers? There are my friends here who took an active part and suffered and sacrificed. What was the resolution passed in those days?—to take India on the march of progress so that it could grow according to its genius, and genius is the understanding of its culture. Indian culture can properly be understood only if we have some knowledge of Sanskrit literature.

Last time I spoke here, I made the observation that Indians sent to our Embassies abroad—I do not talk of the Ambassador, but his staff—should be scholars who know Sanskrit very well, who are thoroughly acquainted with Indian customs, Indian habits, Indian ways of living. They should not live there as men who are entirely non-Indians.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Uprooted.

Dr. M. S. Aney: A European friend in a foreign Embassy met me. He said: "I am in your country, I come to your house, and dine with you and I find there is no difference between the way in which you take your meals and we take our meals. You have tables and all that." I told him that he did not see the real India at all. I told him: "The real way in which the Indians live is scrupulously screened from you. We want to show you that we are as good, as civilised, as fashionable, as you are." The Britishers have gone, but they have left in this country a keen desire to copy and imitate their ideas and customs and ways of life. They are still lingering, and those ideas are shaping us not only in our domestic affairs, but in our public affairs also.

I therefore, think that it is very necessary that every attempt should be made to study this report. I will request my hon. friend, the Minister of Education, to study this report very carefully. I could have read out to him various passages. I know he must have gone into it thoroughly because he is in charge of it. I want him to study this very carefully and try to introduce Sanskrit even in the colleges and high schools not as an optional subject, but as a compulsory subject. Let it be compulsory for at least four or five years; after that, let them have an opportunity to take another subject thereafter. If you do that, you will give them a good grounding in Sanskrit. Even if that requires us to neglect the study of our own mother tongue somewhat, or the study of Hindi somewhat, if there is a proper study of Sanskrit, it can be made up in no time thereafter. Remember this formula. So, I strongly support the amendment that it should be made a compulsory subject.

One thing more and I shall finish. I translate the word 'culture' as 'dharma'. Vyas said in his old age: I have been teaching people and telling them all sorts of ideas about

culture, about dharma But nobody listens to me'

ऊर्ध्वं बाहुभिरुन्मेष
न कश्चित् शृणोति माम्
धर्मात् अर्थदत्त कामदत्त
मन्त्रं किं न सेव्यते ।

Vyas said 'I have been crying at the top of my voice to proclaim to the whole world, to my friends, that dharma is the source of artha and kama Why don't you follow it? Nobody listens to me' The time has come when our own saints and great men have to realise it Mahatma Gandhi has quoted this sloka One day I had a talk with him and later he wrote an article in *Young India* with that sloka

This is the position of all saints and prophets I hope in Swarajya we shall change that position Should we not listen to the advice of our prophets? Our ordinary men will not be deaf to the advice given to us by those people

One thing more and I shall conclude Manu wrote a book on human culture It is called *Manava Dharma Shastra*, not *Bharatiya Shastra* nor *Hindu Shastra* nor anything of the kind It was meant to be a manual wherein people coming from any country should find something for them to learn, something for them to imbibe and to take from this country and go back Not only that, it is stated in so many words:

एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादप्रजन्मन
स्वयं स्व चरित्र शिक्षन् पृथिव्या सर्वमानवा

'All the people of the world, come to this country The *agrajanmas*, those who are deeply versed in learning and culture of this country, will show you the way you should behave, the way to go by the right path and thus show you the way to salvation' This is the message given by Manu in his book 'Reading the book, one has to bear in

mind that it is a book intended for the progress of humanity as a whole. We have got such a treasure.

You also crave to teach the whole world the paths of peace, permanent peace *Panchsheel* is only a small elementary introduction to that big thing If you really want to succeed, you must have a good foundation. That you can have by imbibing this culture, the medium of which is the Sanskrit language By helping the study of Sanskrit and making it popular in the country, we shall create a foundation from which your *Panchsheel* can blossom forth into the world It shall be a beacon light for the whole world to see and profit by

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik) On a point of information Were any citizens of India prevented from learning Sanskrit in the past?

Dr M S Aney: Only vedas The *srutis* were not taught, but every other literature was open to them Even in the case of *srutis*, there were cases when *Gritsumada* and others were taught *srutis* and they learnt it The doors of knowledge were never closed It was at a later stage the probably some other narrow ideas crept in

Mr. Speaker: Shri C K Bhat-tacharya

Shri Raghunath Singh: The time should be extended by one hour 45 minutes were taken by Dr M. S Aney. So we should at least have an extension by one hour

Mr. Speaker: Let me have an idea of how many hon Members want to speak

Shri Radheial Vyas (Ujjain): Copies of the Report have not been made available to us It has been printed. So copies should be circulated to Members.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Copies should be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got copies for circulation?—In the meanwhile, let me have an idea as to how many hon. Members want to participate in this debate.—I find 19 hon. Members want to speak besides the hon. Minister, making it 20.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vikarabad): No lady Members have spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. There are 21 Members then, who wish to speak. We started the discussion a quarter of an hour later on account of the supplementary demands. We should have started at 4 o'clock and gone on for two and a half hours. We have started at 4:15 and so we should conclude by 6:45. But I think hon. Members are all tired today. We will carry on till 6 o'clock. What more remains—we will sit for one and a half hours tomorrow evening after the scheduled work is over and try to finish this. I shall try to give opportunities to almost every hon. Member who wishes to speak.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The copies of the report should be given to us.

Mr. Speaker: This is a document which hon. Members would like to have. Is the hon. Minister able to spare a number of copies at any rate to these 21 hon. Members who wish to speak?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): To all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have got the report. Otherwise, how can they speak about the report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have sent 25 copies to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and five copies for the Library. I will send a few more for the benefit of the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): Will we get the copies today?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are not available here. But I will send them as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker: I have got a note of all hon. Members who want to speak. I shall try to give them copies.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से यह कमीशन बना था। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को उस की रिपोर्ट मिलनी चाहिए। संस्कृत में हमारा सब कुछ है। पच्चीस कापिया ही क्यों देते हैं? सब मेम्बरों को कापिया मिलनी चाहिए।

Shri N. B. Maithi (Ghatal): We are so much interested in this matter, and we are waiting to participate in the discussion. So, we should not be deprived of the copies.

Mr. Speaker: As many copies as the hon. Minister can spare.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not sure how many we have got. If more copies are required, I may have to get more copies printed, but at the present moment, we have already sent 25 copies, and if more copies are available I will pass them on to the Parliament Secretariat. They can be distributed, and perhaps hon. Members can pass on the copies from one Member to another also.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that only 50 copies have been printed when there are 500 odd Members?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Quite a number of copies are available in the Library. I got one. There are about 20 copies.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Several hundred copies have been printed. We have to send copies to the State Governments, the various universities and to the various other bodies.

Mr. Speaker: There are about 20 copies in the Library. For hon. Members who want to take part in the discussion, I will try to place some more copies in the Library.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider it most opportune that this discussion over the Sanskrit Commission's report has come up at this particular juncture when the House is going to see a battle royal over a linguistic tussle within a few days. The Commission has made certain recommendations which I believe will be able to show us the way out of this tangle. In that view, in discussing the report, I shall confine my observations only to those recommendations and shall request the Government to accept and abide by them.

There is a feeling in me which says that after the tussle is over, the contending parties will find that their salvation lies not in what they were struggling for but in the adoption of Sanskrit which is the mother of them all. Sir, among the suggestions of the Commission the greatest and the most important, in my opinion, is their finding that Sanskrit as the pan-Indian language is still a living, binding and unifying force in the life of the people and their recommendation that Sanskrit be accepted as an additional official language to be used for the present for formal and ceremonial occasions and for other public purposes as far as practicable. If the Government could see its way to accept this one recommendation of the Commission I believe the situation with which we are faced today would have developed and the purpose of appointing the Commission would have been served. Sanskrit would be rehabilitated in its own place and would resume the functions it was performing before foreign rule came here and we shall find a way out of the woods we are in.

If I am sum up the recommendations of the Commission in this particular respect, it would be like this. Firstly, Sanskrit presents the greatest common measure of agreement not

only in the vocabulary, but also in the general spirit among most of the languages of modern India. It is for this reason that the Constitution in article 351 has accepted the position that Hindi as the official language should draw primarily on Sanskrit for its vocabulary whenever necessary or desirable.

Secondly, Indian culture from the earliest period has found its most characteristic expression through the Sanskrit language and its literature. Sanskrit can be regarded as forming the basis of Indian culture on which alone Pan-Indian unity depends.

Thirdly, Sanskrit is vital to the development of most of the modern languages of India. A study of Sanskrit in the Indian educational system which still largely obtains has already been instrumental in making large masses of Indian people more or less familiar with Sanskrit or its atmosphere.

Fourthly, Sanskrit as one of the most advanced languages of the world has served the Indian people as the strongest bond of national union and solidarity for at least over three thousand years and can still continue to do so without it being necessary to wait for its further development. Like Hindi and other languages of India.

In this connection, special note should be taken of the fact that as a neutral language of India-wide usage, Sanskrit everywhere receives the spontaneous homage of the largest sections of the Indian people in all the States, so that none of the States will feel its rights and privileges curtailed if the use of Sanskrit is also made permissible as the official language of the Indian Union. It gives equal opportunity to all, without conferring any special privilege on any particular group and creating thereby a consequent grievance amongst others. Therefore, it is the adoption of Sanskrit that can end all bitter and unseemly controversies over language that we are having now.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Having summarised the opinions expressed by the Commission, I should like to go into some details. In forwarding the report to the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, our then Education Minister, the learned Chairman of the Commission observes:

"I can only put in a plea before our National Government for the support of Sanskrit which forms one of the bases of our culture and political unity of India.... The rehabilitation of Sanskrit in Indian education and Indian public life, apart from the general cultural life of the people, will be a potent factor which the Government may well employ to fight the growing fissiparousness of linguism and to strengthen the bonds of unity among the Indian people."

That is the observation of the learned Chairman of the Commission. In concluding the report, the members observe:

"The views and recommendations put forward in the report are really the views and recommendations of the people of India."

I want to draw the special attention of the Government to this particular observation.

Though the Commission has limited its recommendations to claiming for Sanskrit the place of an official language, as a secondary one we find that distinguished Indians have appeared before the Commission to suggest that Sanskrit should be declared as the only official language of India. Among these distinguished witnesses I may mention the name of that great scientist, Dr. C. V. Raman. He claimed before the Commission that Sanskrit should be declared the *Lingua Indica*. Along with Professor Raman others who supported this were Dr. Katju and Shri Sri Prakasa. This is mentioned by the Commission itself.

On page 81 of the Commission's Report, the Commission observes:

"The sense of the Indian people, which is instinctively realised though not intellectually appraised, looks upon Sanskrit as the binding force for the different peoples of this great country of India in its various areas, each with its own language and with its own local way of life. This was the greatest discovery of India that the Commission made as it travelled from Kerala to Kashmir and from Kamarupa to Saurashtra; that while the way of life and the social habits and customs which we found among the peoples differed in a number of ways, they all felt as one people and were proud to regard themselves as participants in a common heritage and a common nationality. That heritage emphatically is the heritage of Sanskrit. In the olden days, Sanskrit was the most natural common language for the educated people of the whole of India. It is a matter of common knowledge that even at the present day, Sanskrit scholars from different parts of India discourse and argue among themselves in Sanskrit.... This aspect of the Sanskrit language, namely, that it is possible for an Indian or a foreigner knowing no other language than Sanskrit to be able to find throughout the whole of India some persons everywhere who can communicate with him in Sanskrit, has given strong support to the contention of a distinguished group of India's thought-leaders that Sanskrit can very well be rehabilitated as a pan-Indian speech, to strengthen the solidarity of Modern India."

In support of this, the Commission quotes Dr. Katju. It says:

"Dr. Katju told this Commission of a distinguished French Indologist who had said that he was

surprised at the controversy which had been going on in India about the national language. According to him Indians already had a national language in Sanskrit."

Eminent witnesses like Dr. C. V. Raman suggested that Sanskrit should be declared as the national language and some other equally eminent witnesses said that even the Constitution might be amended for this purpose. The Commission has also mentioned the name of Shri Sri Prakasa, as I have already stated.

While making this recommendation for adoption of Sanskrit as an additional official language the Commission takes care to point out that this is not a novel suggestion. Sanskrit has all along been a common medium of inter-communication between Indian States, at least among the educated section. The University Education Commission under Dr. Radhakrishnan has accepted the fact that Sanskrit was the *lingua franca* in the world of learning in ancient India. Even in the 12th century when modern vernaculars had come on the scene communication between people of different parts of India was carried on in Sanskrit. This is proved by the following sloka in the *Naisadhiya Charita*.

अन्योन्य भाषा नवदोषमते
संस्कृतमिमांषा व्यवहार वत्सु ।
दिग्भ्यः समेतेषु नृपेषु तेषु
सीवर्गं वर्गो न जैनरचिह्नि ॥

18hrs.

"The kings, who had come from different parts of the country were afraid that their mother tongue would not be mutually understood. So, they were speaking in Sanskrit". More than this, Sanskrit may be regarded as having become a language of international communication between India and different Indian States.

In this connection, I may say that in our present national self-consciousness Sanskrit is generally going to the front. The Sanskrit name for India is Bharat. It has been officially accepted. The national motto of India is a Sanskrit quotation, that is, *Satyameva jayate*. The national anthem of India is *Jana Gana Mana* which is 90 per cent Sanskrit and Sanskritic. The Government of India has officially adopted the forms of address as Shri and Shrimati. The motto of Lok Sabha is *Dharma-chakra pravartanaya*. All India Radio has adopted as its guiding principle and motto the Sanskrit expression *Bahu jan hitaya, bahu jan sukhaya*. The Life Insurance Corporation's motto is *Yogakshema vahamyaham*. The Indian Navy has accepted as its motto *Samno Varunah*. The great principle of India's foreign policy, propounded by our great Prime Minister is expressed in the term *Panch-sheel*.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: You kindly give me some time today. I want to finish the idea that I have broached now.

Mr. Chairman: The difficulty is that the time scheduled for it is 2½ hours.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It has been extended.

Mr. Chairman: Even today about 20 hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak. So, 15 minutes is the maximum that the hon. Speaker has advised me to give to any hon. Member.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I want to draw attention to a particular aspect of which I have just made a start.

Shri D. C. Sharma: His speech is very valuable.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: As I was entering the lobby on the first day, I looked up to the dome And what did I find?

न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धा
वृद्धा न त ये न वदन्ति धर्मम्,
धर्मं स नो यत्र न सत्यमस्ति
सत्यम् न तत् यत् छलमभ्युपैति ॥

That is inscribed on the dome through which we pass every day into the Lok Sabha

एक माननीय सदस्य इसका अर्थ
पी बतला दीजिये ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: "That is not an assembly"—if the hon Chair-man could kindly give me time, I can translate everything

न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धा

That is not an assembly where the seniors are not present

वृद्धा न त ये न वदन्ति धर्मम्

They are not seniors who do not speak what is right

धर्मं स ना यत्र न सत्य मस्ति

That is not right which is not based on truth

सत्यम् न तत् यत् छलमभ्युपैति

That is not truth which takes the help of subterfuge

As I entered this Lok Sabha, I found that on its main door what is inscribed is.

लोके द्वार मपावाङ्मर्णं ३३ पश्येम त्वा वय
वैर ३३३३

That is inscribed on the main gate of the Lok Sabha itself The meaning is. "Open this gate for us" That is a hymn addressed to Agni in the *Samaveda*. It means: "Open this

gate of heaven for us, we want to see you"

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): 'Us' means who?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. I am stating these things only to prove that Sanskrit is not dead or inert as some people would believe It is a living and dynamic force in our life today. That is my object in making these quotations and referring to them Sanskrit has always shown a dynamic force, the force of a language that has perennial life It has never been static during its long course of development and expansion Not only that, it absorbs numerous elements from speeches current in all parts of India and even from outside

One of my friends was referring to *Yavana* In the astronomical literature we find that reference again and again

अशानतान वदन्ति यवनश्चान्त तुगान नृगान
तानवाशान मदन भवन स्वाहर्तृचान मुनावान्

This is from a book on astronomy Again, what will be found in astronomy is in Sanskrit, composed in Sanskrit poems, but the words are all Arabic One versed in Sanskrit would not understand it unless he was versed at the same time in Arabic also It shows that the composers of these poems were completely versed in the Arabic language as well I myself tried one, namely, *Manushya—Jathaka*, and I failed to understand it, the words are all Arabic there

In fact, my main object in making this reference is to show that Sanskrit can be made the national symbol of India It would not be too much to say that the West knows India as "Sanskrit India" When Sir Maurice Gwyer went to Santiniketan on behalf of the Oxford University to offer the D Litt degree to the Poet, what language did the Poet choose for his reply—not Bengali of which he was the creator, not English of which he was a master, but he adopted this

language which was the language of India's soul, namely Sanskrit Rabin-dranath Tagore gave the reply to Sir Maurice Gwyer in Sanskrit.

When I took the oath here I took it in Sanskrit (An Hon Member Oh') And some friends of mine also did it. It made me glad when I found in this report that Acharya Kripalani while giving evidence has said that had they known that there was available an oath-taking formula in Sanskrit, he and others would have liked to take the oath in Sanskrit. This is what Acharya Kripalani stated before this Commission.

In making its recommendation the Commission has also referred to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly where the impasse about the official language was sought to be solved by some Members proposing Sanskrit as the *Rashtra Bhasha*. Those who feel shy about what Mussalmans may think when I propose the acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission to have Sanskrit as an additional official language, I would refer them to the speech of Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad in the Constituent Assembly and the arguments he put up for accepting Sanskrit.

I do not wish to go into the details of his arguments now. But one of his arguments was that this is the only all-India language, the only neutral language, and the only basic language that we can have in India for all-India use.

Our Constitution has given a certain time for Hindi to replace English. I say if Hindi requires a particular length of time to be able to take over from English as the official language, Sanskrit will require a shorter time.

In connection with the Constituent Assembly discussion on the amendment supporting Sanskrit as the official language, the Commission has quoted a PTI message dated September 19, 1949, which states that among those who supported the amendment

for the adoption of Sanskrit as official language were, in addition to Dr. Ambedkar who was piloting the Bill, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh, Mr. V. S. Muniswamy Pillai, six other Members from Madras, besides several Members from West Bengal.

The Commission has not stopped by merely recommending Sanskrit as an official language. They have also suggested a practical method for putting this recommendation into effect. They say

"While for all administrative and ordinary day-to-day purposes pan-Indian form of Hindi may be used, it appears inevitable that in course of time the prospective all-India language at least in its written norm which will be acceptable to regions of India especially in the higher reaches of education and literary activities, will be a form of simple and modernised Sanskrit."

The recognition of Sanskrit as the primary source of Hindi places on the State a great responsibility towards Sanskrit. And, this responsibility can, in the opinion of the Commission, be adequately fulfilled only if two things are done: first, if Sanskrit is declared as an additional official language, and secondly, if under the special directives in the section of the Constitution on official language, a special addendum is included that it shall be the duty of the Union to promote the study of Sanskrit throughout its territory.

Thus in the opinion of the Commission,

"In view of the cultural importance and pan-Indian character of Sanskrit, and with a view to arresting the growth of fissiparous tendencies and linguistic parochialism which are at present threatening the unity of India, Sanskrit which has through all ages played the role of great

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

unifying force in the country and which is already one of the languages recognised by the Constitution should be declared an additional official language" That is my submission. I do not want to go into the details.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has argued very admirably, but in certain matters has come to the wrong conclusion. In conclusion he says that the Sanskrit way of life cannot be continued in India at the present time. While he concluded his speech, he referred to

"त्वदीय वस्तु गोविन्द तुभ्यमेव समर्पये"

"My Lord, I give to thee what I had from thee"

In following him, I conclude my speech with a quotation from Shankara which he dedicated to his Mother:

"प्रदीपज्वालाभिर्दिवसकरनीराजनविधि"

The attempt that I am making to explain the glory of Sanskrit is something like an attempt to show the glory of the sun the Sun with help of lamp

"सुधासूतेश्चन्द्रोपल-जललवैरर्घ्यरचना

It is like an attempt to worship the moon with the oozings of the moon stone.

"स्वकीयेरम्भौभिलषणनिधिमौहित्यकण्ठम्"

It is like an attempt to worship the sea with water taken from the sea

त्वदीयामित्राभिस्तव जननि वाचास्तुतिरियम्

My mother the Sanskrit language, I offer to thee what I had from thee.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How long are we sitting, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Up to 6:30.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The hon. speaker had said, up to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: He told me, we shall sit up to 6:30 That was the scheduled time.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Will this be continued tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: It will be continued tomorrow.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुरुगाव) :
सभापति महोदय, संस्कृत के संबंध में संस्कृत आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर जो विचार चल रहा है, स्वतंत्र होने के बाद पिछले साढ़े ग्यारह बरों में भारतीय लोक सभा के इतिहास में ये क्षण ऐतिहासिक क्षण माने जायेंगे कि जब हम इस प्रकार की एक समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये उपस्थित हैं, जो भारतीय संस्कृति की मूल भित्ति है और भारतीय भाषाओं की भी मूल भित्ति है। संस्कृत के संबंध में जिस समय हम विचार कर रहे हैं, तो ये शब्द हमारे कानों में पड़े हैं कि संस्कृत उन भाषाओं में है, जो कभी जन प्रिय या लोक प्रिय भाषा नहीं रही, या जनता में संस्कृत का इस प्रकार का व्यवहार नहीं रहा कि वह किसी भी देश की जन-भाषा कहला सके। मैं पहले यही में अपने कथन को प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का पुराना इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि संस्कृत इस देश की जन भाषा भी रही है और शासकीय भाषा भी रही है। पुराने इतिहास के पृष्ठों में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जिस समय हमारे देश में राजा भोज का राज्य था, तो उस समय एक ब्राह्मण जब कुछ समिधायें लिए पार नदी पार कर रहा था और दूसरे किनारे पर महाराजा भोज खड़े थे, तो उन्होंने ब्राह्मण से पूछा, "कियन्मान जल विप्र"—"ऐ ब्राह्मण, इस नदी में जल कितना है?" ब्राह्मण ने उत्तर दिया, "जानूदध्न नराधिप"—"जाय तक पानी प्रायगा, इतना पानी इस नदी में है" महाराजा भोज ने फिर पूछा, "भार कि वाधति विप्र"—"क्या तुम्हारे सिर पर जो समिधायें रखी हुई हैं, उस से तुम्हारे को बोझ लगता है?"

तो ब्राह्मण ने उत्तर दिया, “भारं न बाधते राजन्, यथा बाधति बाधते” — “ऐ राजन, मुझे लकड़ियों का बोझ उतना भारी नहीं लगता है, जितना कि संस्कृत के शब्द “बाधति” का तुम ने जो गलत प्रयोग किया है, उस का बोझ लग रहा है” । इस से प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश के लकड़हारे भी जो जंगलों से समिधायें ले कर आते थे, संस्कृत का प्रयोग करते थे ।

शंकराचार्य और मंडन मिश्र के संवाद में एक कथा आती है कि जब शंकराचार्य मंडन मिश्र से मिलने के लिये गये, तो गांव की सीमा पर जा कर उन्होंने एक साधारण से व्यक्ति से पूछा कि मंडन मिश्र का घर कहाँ है, तो उस व्यक्ति ने मंडन मिश्र के घर का परिचय देते हुए कहा कि मंडन मिश्र के घर की यह पहचान है—

स्वतः प्रमाणं परतः प्रमाणः
कीरांगना यत्र गिरो गिरन्ति ।
द्वारस्य नीचान्तर सन्निभः
अवेहि तन्मण्डन मिश्र वासः ॥

अर्थात् मंडन मिश्र के घर की यही पहचान है— जिस घर के दरवाजे पर टंगे हुए तोता और मैना इस प्रकार के वाद-विवाद के शब्दों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं कि वेद स्वतः प्रमाण है या परत प्रमाण है, उसे अपने प्रमाणित होने के लिए किसी दूसरे ज्ञान की आवश्यकता है या वह स्वयं अपने में पूर्ण है, समझ लेना कि वहीं मंडन मिश्र का घर है । इस से प्रतीत होता है कि जिन लोगों का यह कहना है कि संस्कृत कभी हमारे देश में जन भाषा नहीं रही, वे संस्कृत के पुराने साहित्य से परिचित नहीं हैं । हमी हमारे संसद् के माननीय सदस्य श्री माधव श्री हरि अपने ते संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में मानवीय विधान के आदि निर्माता ऋग्वेद मनु की जो व्यक्ति हमारे सामने रखी है—

एतद् देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्रजन्मनः
स्वस्वं चरित्रं शिक्क्रेन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः

अर्थात् हमारे देश के ब्राह्मणों के चरणों में आ कर दुनिया के लोग शान्ति और सदाचार का पाठ सीखें । मैं इसमें इतनी और बृद्धि करना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल हम ने हिमालय पर खड़े हो कर यह नारा घोषित किया, बल्कि हमारे देश के तपस्वी ब्राह्मण और साधक ऋषि पुलस्त्य उस संदेश को लेकर समुद्र की छाती को चीरते हुए नावों में बैठ कर आस्ट्रेलिया गये और वहाँ उन्होंने आश्रम स्थापित किया और भारतीय ज्ञान का प्रसार किया । हमारे देश के वेदव्यास नावों के द्वारा अमरीका में गए और उन्होंने वहाँ जा कर भारतीय ज्ञान का प्रचार किया । केवल हम ने अपने देश में बैठ कर ही इस प्रकार का नारा लगाया हो, यह बात नहीं है, बल्कि विश्व के कोने कोने में हम ने संस्कृत ज्ञान की गरिमा और भारतीय संस्कृति की गरिमा प्रस्थापित की । हमारे देश का पुराना इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है । लेकिन आज हमारा यह सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जिस देश में कभी संस्कृत जैसी भाषा के ऊपर अभिमान किया, जिस देश की जन-भाषा और शासकीय भाषा संस्कृत थी, वहाँ कुछ इस प्रकार के समारोह होते हैं जिन में विदेशी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है । हमी पिछले दिनों कितनी लज्जास्पद घटना हुई कि उज्जैन में महा कवि कालीदास की जयन्ती का समारोह मनाया जा रहा था । जयन्ती के आयोजकों ने रूस के मास्कूतिक प्रतिनिधि श्री बारान्को को भी उस में आमंत्रित किया । जिस समय श्री बारान्को वहाँ पर गए और उन्होंने समारोह को अग्रजों में होने देखा, तो लज्जा के कारण उन का मस्तक झुक गया और उन्होंने खड़े होकर—जब उनके बोलने का नम्बर आया—कहा कि “अगर दिल्ली से चलते समय मुझे मालूम हो जाता कि कालीदास का जयन्ती समारोह अग्रजों भाषा में मनाया जा रहा होगा, तो मैं दायद आप के समारोह का बहिष्कार कर देता । मैं तो यह सोच कर आया था कि भाग्य के गौरव पूर्ण कवि कालिदास की जयन्ती उज्जैन में मनाई जा रही है लेकिन पराधीन सूचक

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

भाषा में आप कालिदास की जयन्ती मना रहे हैं, इस से ज्यादा लज्जास्पद बात नहीं हो सकती। श्री वारानिकोव ने कहा कि "मैं इस का प्रायश्चित्त इस रूप में करना हूँ कि मैं ने जो भ्रग्वे समारोह में भाग लेना स्वीकार किया था, मैं उस का बहिष्कार करता हूँ"। इनका कह कर वह भ्रग्वे समारोह में सम्मिलित नहीं हुए। यह इतनी बड़ी ठेस थी, जो रूस के सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि, श्री वारानिकोव, ने उज्जैन में आ कर हमारे मस्तिष्को को लगाई।

मे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में संस्कृत न केवल हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं में एकरूपता लाने के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और उसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, बल्कि संस्कृत को यह सौभाग्य भी प्राप्त है कि रूस के सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि श्री वारानिकोव, और दूसरे देशों के प्रतिनिधि भी यहाँ आ कर उन्मुक्त कंठ से इस बात को स्वीकार कर गए हैं कि हमारी और भारत की भाषाओं में एकरूपता लाने और एक कड़ी बनने का कार्य यदि कोई कर सकता है तो वह भाग्य की प्राचीन भाषा संस्कृत ही कर सकती है। क्योंकि हमारा व्याकरण, हमारा छंद शास्त्र, हमारे धनकार आदि जो भी हैं, उन का ऋण इस प्रकार की जितनी भी दूसरी भाषायें हैं, वे स्वीकार करती हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने इस कथन की पुष्टि में सब से महत्वपूर्ण उद्धरण भारत के महामान्य राष्ट्रपति महोदय का देना चाहता हूँ। अभी जिस समय जगन्नाथपुरी में विश्व संस्कृत परिषद् का अधिवेशन हुआ था, तो उस समय भारत के महामान्य राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक यह बात संस्कृत भाषा के प्रतिवेदन पर कही। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री को कहना चाहूँगा। यह समस्या केवल इस प्रकार की नहीं है कि हम जो ५०-६० सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हीं तक केवल सीमित है बल्कि भारत के महामान्य राष्ट्रपति जो ने पुरी के विश्व संस्कृत अधिवेशन में अपना

उद्घाटन भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि क्योंकि संस्कृत भाषा के प्रतिवेदन का चुका है और वह लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत होने वाला है इसलिए उस सम्बन्ध में मैं अभी कुछ विस्तार से कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी भी आज के इस वातावरण की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे जिस के आधार पर उन्होंने वहाँ कुछ कहने से निषेध किया। जितने भी विश्व संस्कृत परिषद् के सोमनाथ से लेकर जगन्नाथपुरी तक अधिवेशन हुए हैं, उन में भारत के महामान्य राष्ट्रपति जी ने प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के अन्दर सम्मिलित हो कर संस्कृत के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा और निष्ठा व्यक्त की है। एक सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं बताना चाहता था जो कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने विषय रूप से कही अपने भाषण में कहा —

"संस्कृत का इस देश के समस्त जीवन, संस्कृति, साहित्य, कला आदि पर जो प्रभाव पड़ा है वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषायें भी संस्कृत द्वारा ही पोषित हुई हैं और आज भी अधिकांश साहित्य संस्कृत के आधार पर ही निमित्त होता है। अभी हाल ही में, मैं विदेशों में गया था और वहाँ जाकर जो मैंने देखा उस से मेरे हृदय पर इस बात की अमिट छाप पड़ी है कि संस्कृत द्वारा हमारे पूर्वजों ने दूरस्थ देशों तक किस तरह हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे धर्म और हमारे विचारों का प्रचार किया था। उसके बिना केवल स्मृतियों के रूप में ही नहीं बल्कि अनेक प्रकार से जीवित रूप में आज भी वर्तमान है। मैं ने देखा कि इंडोनेशिया जैसे देश में भी जहाँ के निवासी प्रायः सब के सब मुसलमान हो गये हैं, आज भी रामायण और महाभारत की

कथाओं में वे आस्था ही नहीं रखते बल्कि रामायण और महाभारत के महान् पुर्वों और बड़े बड़े पात्रों को घाब भी अपने लिए आदर्श मानते हैं । ”

यह हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने पुरी के भ्रमर कहा था । लेकिन मैं इससे ही सम्बन्धित और एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडोनेशिया जिसके सम्बन्ध में महामना राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, उस के जो सर्वोच्च शासक हैं जिनका नाम डा० सुकर्ण है, कहने को तो वह मुसलमान हैं, लेकिन सुकर्ण नाम न अरबी का है और न फार्सी का और न ही उर्दू का बल्कि शुद्ध रूप से संस्कृत का है जिसका मतलब है अण्ड्रे कान वाला । उनकी स्त्री का नाम सत्यवती और पुत्री का नाम पद्मा है । इतना ही नहीं कितने ही ऐसे देश हैं जिनके नामकरण संस्कृत से हुये हैं । संस्कृत साहित्य के हो गौरव और प्रसार के वह प्रतीक हैं और उसी से यह पता चलता है कि भारत दुनिया के भ्रमर कितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता था और यह केवल संस्कृत के कारण था । जर्मन देश को जर्मन कहा जाता था, ईरान को आर्चन देश, अफगानिस्तान को अफगानस्थान, बेनमार्क को बेनुमार्क, बलोचिस्तान को बलोचस्थान इत्यादि । हर देश की परम्परा के आधार पर, उसकी विशेषता के आधार पर ये नाम पड़े थे । इससे प्रतीत होता है कि संस्कृत का स्थान न केवल भारत की चार सीबारी में ही बल्कि भारत से बाहर भी जो देश हैं, उनमें भी स्वीकार किया जाता था । आज भी संस्कृत के महत्व को वह स्वीकार करते हैं । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात तो यह है कि जब संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चलती है तो यह युक्ति विशेष रूप से दी जाती है कि मान लीजिये कि कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जिस प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और उनके अनुसार संस्कृत को एक अनिवार्य विषय बना

भी दिया जाता है तो भारत के छात्रों के मस्तिष्क पर बहुत ज्यादा बोझ पड़ जायेगा । पहिले तो उनकी अंग्रेजी पढ़नी होगी, फिर राष्ट्र भाषा, फिर अपनी मातृ भाषा और उसके प्रतिरिक्त आप कहना चाहते हैं कि संस्कृत का बोझ भी उनके मस्तिष्क पर डाल दिया जाय । मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही हो सकता है कि इसने बोझ को वे समाल नहीं सकेंगे, बोझ बहुत अधिक हो जायेगा, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना होगा कि भोजन अधिक हो, और उसमें से नमक निकाल दिया जाये तो जिस प्रकार से भोजन नीरस हो जायेगा, उसी प्रकार से भाषा संस्कृत का ज्ञान भगर होता नहीं है, तो बड़ी बात होगी जो कि नमक के बगैर भोजन की होती है । कोई भाषा भारत की इस प्रकार की नहीं है जो संस्कृत के ऋण को स्वीकार न करती हो, संस्कृत से निकली न ही । संस्कृत सभी भाषाओं की जननी है, यही सभी भाषाओं का उद्गम स्थान है, इसी से सभी भाषाओं आरम्भ हुई है । यहाँ तक कि ब्रिटिश भाषाओं के ऊपर भी इसका स्पष्ट प्रभुत्व प्रतीत होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि विश्व संस्कृत परिषद् के अधिवेशनो में जिन में हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय हमेशा पधारते हैं और जिसके बारे में कहा गया है कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है उसमें हमारी संस्कृति छिपी हुई है, उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के जो विचार थे, उनको मैं उनके ही शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने अपनी आत्मकथा में, अपनी लेखनी से ये शब्द लिखे हैं कि जो हिन्दू संस्कृत नहीं जानता है, उसको मैं हिन्दू नहीं कह सकता हूँ । ये गांधी जी के अपने शब्द हैं कि जो संस्कृत से दूर है, उसको आप कैसे हिन्दू कह सकते हैं । अगर आप कहते हैं तो इसमें मुझे सन्देह प्रतीत होता है ।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

अभी हाल ही में देश के एक बहुत बड़े नेता श्री गम्भीर विचारक आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में जो शब्द कहे हैं, वे सुनने लायक हैं। आचार्य विनोबा भावे कहते हैं :-

“हर नागरिक को दो भाषायें धानी चाहियें। मातृभाषा और राष्ट्र-भाषा। जैसे दो छाँकों से ज्ञान मिलता है, वैसे ही दो भाषायें सीखने से ज्ञान बढ़ेगा। दोनों मिल कर सम्पूर्ण दर्शन होगा। शंकर भगवान के तीन नेत्र थे। उनका तीसरा नेत्र ज्ञान नेत्र था। हमारे सभी देशवासियों को अच्छी संस्कृत धानी चाहिये। संस्कृतज्ञ होते ही वह तीन नेत्र वाला हो जायेगा। भगवान् शंकर की कोटि में आ जायेगा।”

ये शब्द आचार्य विनोबा भावे के हैं जो उन्होंने संस्कृत के बारे में व्यक्त किये हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में आज़ाद भवन का उद्घाटन करते समय जो शब्द कहे वे उनको हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री सूपकार जी ने आपको सुना ही दिया है। लेकिन अभी हरिद्वार में १३ अप्रैल को जब कि प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ गये थे, वहाँ पर जो कुछ उन्होंने संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में कहा और अपनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त की, उसमें उन्होंने अमरीका की एक घटना का उल्लेख करते हुये कहा था कि मुझे अमरीका के उस महाविज्ञानवेत्ता के घर में संस्कृत की एक बड़ी लाइब्रेरी देखने को मिली जिसने अणुबम बनाया था। उन्होंने मझे कहा कि जापान में प्रयुक्त हुये अणुबम से जो गर्मी और प्रकाश उत्पन्न हुआ था वह नीला के ११वें धम्मिय में वर्णित “विषवरूप” जैसा था।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विश्व संस्कृत परिषद् के लिये जो संदेश दिया था उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा था:-

“मैं सर्वथा संस्कृत का उत्थान चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने पंडितों को संस्कृत साहित्य के अनुसंधान में लगाना पसन्द करूँगा और संस्कृतज्ञों को युग के अनुकूल बनना चाहिये।”

इस सब से प्रतीत होता है कि देश का प्रत्येक विचारक—आज चाहे और किसी भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर किसी प्रकार के विवाद में पड़ना चाहता हो—लेकिन जहाँ तक संस्कृत का प्रश्न है, काश्मीर से लेकर मद्रास तक और रंगून से लेकर कच्छ तक, किसी विवाद में नहीं पड़ा है और संस्कृत में सबकी सच्ची श्रद्धा है। और अधिक इस सम्बन्ध में न कहते हुये तथा अपने भाषण का उपसंहार करते हुये मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के सम्मुख कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहूँगा और चाहूँगा कि वह उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे। इस नाते भी मैं ये सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत कमिशन ने भी उनका समर्थन किया है। अपनी ओर से इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाये क्योंकि राज्य सभा में संस्कृत कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो चुका है, लोक सभा अब विचार कर रही है और इसके पश्चात् फिर संस्कृत कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर और कहीं विचार होना नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में देश की दृष्टि भारतीय लोक सभा की तरफ लगी हुई है कि वह क्या करती है।

कुछ प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के शासन ने वाराणसी में एक संस्कृत विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना की है या पंजाब में लुधियाना में एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई है, दरभंगा में स्थापना होने

जा रहा है, हैदराबाद में तिलपती में और कई अन्य स्थानों पर विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहिये कि यदि मैं उनकी दुरावस्था या दयनीय अवस्था का वर्णन करूँ तो भयभीत होकर उनके बारे में कुछ अधिक न कहना ही पर्याप्त है। जब आप देश की सब भाषाओं को पुष्ट करना चाहते हैं, उनकी अभिवृद्धि करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में जो उपेक्षित दृष्टिकोण है, उसको आपको दुरुस्त करना होगा और उनकी तरफ सावधानी के साथ देखना होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ विशेष रूप से मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भारतीय स्तर की बात हुई, लेकिन जहाँ तक भारत की राजधानी का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ पर भी संस्कृत का एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होना चाहिये जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हो जिससे अन्य विश्वविद्यालय भी अनुप्राणित हो सकें और भारत में संस्कृत के जितने कालिज हैं, जितनी पाठशालायें हैं, उनको भी किसी प्रकार से बल मिल सके। इसके लिये भारत सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग को दिल्ली में जोकि भारत की राजधानी है, एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करनी चाहिये।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में संस्कृत के अलम्य ज्ञान का भंडार भरा पड़ा है, वैज्ञानिक भंडार भी है। अभी हमारे एक बहुत बड़े सन्यासी स्वामी ब्रह्म मुनि जी ने "भारद्वाज का विमान शास्त्र" पर टीका लिखी है। भारत सरकार ने सुना है इस पुस्तक को ले कर पूना में थोड़ा अनुसंधान कराने का यत्न आरम्भ किया है। लेकिन अभी कितना ही ज्ञान भंडार छिपा पड़ा है और भारत सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग को चाहिये कि एक सेंट्रल संस्कृत रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना करे जिससे कि पुराने संस्कृत ग्रंथों का अनुसंधान कराया जा सके। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो नई पीढ़ी के लिये यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

तीसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन आपन बनाया है, संस्कृत जैसी आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण भाषा के लिये एक संस्कृत ग्रांट्स कमिशन की भी आप स्थापना करें जिसमें संस्कृतज्ञ भी हों देश के दूसरे लोग भी हों और संसद् के सदस्य भी हों जिससे संस्कृत की अभिवृद्धि की जा सके और संस्कृत को और भी विस्तृत रूप दिया जा सके।

अन्तिम बात जो कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि युग के साथ चलनी, नई स्थिति में, संस्कृत के स्वरूप को, व्यापक बनाने के लिये थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने की भी आवश्यकता है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि संस्कृत अब तक जिन लोगों के हाथ में थी उन्होंने उसके दर्जा बहुत कम बाँटे कर रखे थे, इसमें हर एक प्रवेश नहीं कर पाता था। स्थिति यह थी कि इस जाति के प्रतिरिक्त या इस वर्ग के प्रतिरिक्त कोई भी संस्कृत पढ़ नहीं सकता था। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय हमारे संस्कृत के दरवाजे इतने संकुचित और छोटे हो गये, उस समय इस देश का साम्राज्य है कि गुजरात के एक हिस्से से एक साधु स्वामी दयानन्द जी सरस्वती आये।

उसने संस्कृत का द्वार हर एक के लिए खोला, आर्यसमाज के मुखकुल खोले, आर्यसमाज के कन्या मुखकुल खोले उन लड़कियों के लिए, जिनके लिए यह कहा जाता था कि गायत्री मंत्र उनके कान में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, उनको संस्कृत पढ़ने का अधिकार नहीं है। आज से पचास वर्ष पहले आर्य समाज ने अपने मुखकुल, कन्या मुखकुल और अन्य पाठशालायें खोलकर संस्कृत का द्वार अनुपम्यमान के लिए खोला था। इसी का यह परिणाम है कि आज संस्कृत

[श्री प्रकाश शीर सास्त्री]

के पंडित केवल किसी-एक विशेष के ही आपको नहीं मिलेंगे बल्कि भारतवर्ष के अन्दर हर वर्ग के अन्दर आपको संस्कृत के पंडित मिलेंगे। इसका अर्थ क्या है? इसका अर्थ समाज के संगठन को सहीमाध्य प्राप्त है। लेकिन, समापति महोदय, जहाँ मैं यह आपको कहना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ एक दुर्भाग्य की बात भी हमारी है, कि वह गुरुकुल वह कल्याण गुरुकुल और पाठशालायें जिन्होंने कि राष्ट्रीय उत्थान के युग में अनेक कष्ट उठाये थे, अनेक महाप्रयत्नों से जिनकी तलाशी जमीन खुदवा कर ली थी कि कहीं इनके नीचे बम तो तैयार नहीं किये जाते, उस आर्य समाज के आज तीन बड़े-बड़े गुरुकुल हैं, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय बृन्दावन और तीसरा गुरुकुल महाविद्यालय ज्वाला-पुर, जहाँ हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमान्त्राचण के लिए गये हैं और यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि उस गुरुकुल की माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं अपनी भाँखों से देखकर आये हैं। अभी तक इस प्रकार के गुरुकुलों को उपेक्षा का विषय बना करके रखा गया है, जिन्होंने मनुष्य मात्र के लिए संस्कृत का द्वार उल्लस्य लौला था जब कि संस्कृत का द्वार बहुत से लोगों ने बोझा संकुचित कर रखा था। मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थाओं से यह अपेक्षा न की जाने कि वे हमारे द्वारों पर आकर यह कहें कि हमारे को सहायता दी जावे, बल्कि अपनी ओर से उनको सहयोग दिया जावे।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है जिसको कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि संस्कृत में आज स्थिति यह आ गई है कि क्वीन्स कालिज बनारस की आज से दस वर्ष पहले स्थिति यह थी कि एक वर्ष में २६,००० तक विद्यार्थी वहाँ से परीक्षाएँ देते थे, और आज जब कि मैं आपके सामने खड़ा होकर बोल रहा हूँ,

वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि केवल सात आठ हजार विद्यार्थी कठिनाई से उसकी परीक्षाओं में बैठते हैं। यह क्या बात हुई कि स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् संस्कृत के साथ इतनी उपेक्षा आरम्भ हो गयी? क्यों विद्यार्थियों ने संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षाएँ देना बन्द कर दिया? असल में लोग शासन का अनुसरण करते हैं, राजा कालस्य कारणम्। राजा की नीति को देखकर जनता अपनी नीति निर्धारित करती है। जब लोगों ने यह देखा कि अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे जो मुट्ठीभर लोग हैं वहीं शासन में भी लिये जायेंगे, वहीं नौकरियों में लिये जायेंगे, सभी जगह उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो लोग अपने बच्चों को संस्कृत पढ़ाते थे वे भी उपेक्षित होकर बैठ गये और आज संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय में परीक्षाएँ, देने वालों का स्तर गिर कर कहां आ चुका है वह पहले मैं ने आपको आंकड़े देकर बताया है। लेकिन मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब वह यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे थे उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर अनुशासन हीनता बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उच्छ्वलता बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन अगर आप संस्कृत को माध्यमिक श्रेणियों में अनिवार्य विषय बना दें तो मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि जो विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन वह पढ़ेंगे :

अभिवादनशीलस्य नित्यं बुद्धोपसेविनः।

व्यतिरिक्तस्य वर्धन्ते धातुविद्या यशो वसम्।
जिसके कान में यह शब्द पढ़ेंगे कि जो बच्चे नम्र होंगे, बुजुर्गों के सामने झुकेंगे उनकी धातु बढ़ेगी, उनकी विद्या बढ़ेगी, उनका बल बढ़ेगा, उनका यश बढ़ेगा, उनके अन्दर उच्छ्वलता स्वतः ही नहीं आ सकती।

संस्कृत का वह साहित्य है कि जिसको महाकवि कालिदास ने रघुवंश में यह कह कर प्रारम्भ किया था और केवल एक श्लोक में जीवन का सारा निचोड़ बन्द करके रख दिया था :

शैशवेभ्यस्त विद्यानां, यौवने विषयैषिणां,
वार्धके मुनिवृत्तीनां, योगेनान्ते तनुव्यजाम् ॥

जीवन को चार भागों में बांट करके उन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया है। शैशव में ब्रह्मचर्याश्रम में रह कर विद्या प्राप्त करते थे, २५ वर्ष की आयु होने पर गृहस्थाश्रम में प्रवेश करते थे, उससे पश्चात् ५० वर्ष के पश्चात् वानप्रस्थ्य अवस्था प्राप्त होती थी और अन्त में धाकर सन्यास लेकर मनुष्य अपनी जीवन लीला को समाप्त कर देता था। जिस भाषा का साहित्य इतना गम्भीर है, जिस भाषा के अन्दर वेद जैसी अपूर्व निधि है जो मनुष्य मात्र के लिए "मित्रस्याहं

वधुवा सर्वाणि भूतानि समीक्षन्ताम्" का उपदेश देती है आज जब उस भाषा के प्रति भारतीय संसद् या भारतीय शासन की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति रहेगी तो प्रागे प्रागे वाली पीढ़ी हमारे कोशमा नहीं करेगी। इस लिए जब संस्कृत आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार हो रहा है उस समय गम्भीरता से निश्चय करके इस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें जिससे कि भारतीय जनता हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर भारतीय शासन को साधुवाद दे सके।

Mr. Chairman: The discussion will be continued tomorrow. Of course, the time will be intimated to the hon. Members.

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1959 (Vaisakha 16, 1881 (Saka)).

[Tuesday, May 5, 1959/Vaisakha 15, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSColumns
14889-14929

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2215.	Conventions on the Law of the Sea	14889-91
2216.	Handloom products	14891-93
2218.	Coal Mines Bonus Scheme	14893-96
2219.	Concessions for Import by Sailing Vessels	14896-97
2220.	Coir industry in Orissa	14897-98
2221.	Forged Passports	14898-14903
2222.	West German Collaboration for Chemical Plant.	14903-04
2223.	Factory for Manufacture of Flashlight	14904-05
2224.	Aluminium Plant in U.P.	14905-09
2225.	Visit of Japanese Steel Mission	14909-12
2226.	West Bengal-Assam-Bhutan Roads	14912-14
2227.	Inclusion of Sugar Industry in Plantation Group	14914-16
2228.	Visit of Pakistan Trade Team	14916-17
2229.	Swang Railway Colliery	14917-18
2230.	Pakistan Claims on Territories	14918-20
2231.	Raffles in Sikkim	14920-22
2232.	Rural water supply	14922-26
2233.	"Commonwealth in Brief"	14926-28

S.N.Q.
No.

33.	Numbering of categories of Dock Workers	14928-29
-----	---	----------

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

14930-71

S.Q.
No.

2217.	Labour Information Service Scheme in Delhi	14930
2234.	Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.	14930
2235.	Pharmaceutical Plant	14931

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.S.Q.
No.

2236.	Mausoleum of Maulana Azad	14931
2237.	Newton-Chickli Collieries	14932
2238.	Economics in Construction Costs	14932
2239.	Coal Mines Provident Fund	14932-34

U.S.Q.
No.

3960.	Factories for sewing machines	14934
3961.	Passports	14934-35
3962.	All India Handloom Board	14935
3963.	Development of Handloom Industry	14935
3964.	Grants and Loans for Handloom Industry	14935-36
3965.	All India Handloom Board	14936-37
3966.	Handloom Cloth Export	14937-38
3967.	Cost of Living Index	14938
3968.	Auctioning of Evacuee Buildings in Punjab	14938-39
3969.	Rubber Goods Export	14939
3970.	Medium Industrial Estates in Bombay State	14939-40
3971.	Coffee Houses	14940-41
3972.	Dramas on Reconstruction of India	14941
3973.	National Buildings Organisation	14941-42
3974.	Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi	14942
3975.	Piece Rate Review Committee	14943
3976.	Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	14943
3977.	Cotton Textiles Consultative Board	14943-44
3978.	Credit facilities for Textile Industry	14944
3979.	Estimates of Financial Resources	14944-46

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3980.	Indians in Ceylon . . .	14946
3981.	Industrial Estate at Cuttack . . .	14946-47
3982.	Manufacture of Weld- ing Electrodes . . .	14947-48
3983.	Demand for Indian Engineers in Malaya . . .	14948
3984.	Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Socie- ties in Bombay . . .	14948
3985.	Sericulture Schemes in Bihar . . .	14948-49
3986.	Survey of Graduate Employment . . .	14949
3987.	Development of Eastern U.P. . .	14949-50
3988.	Junnardeo Colliery . . .	14950
3989.	Celling on Land Holding . . .	14950-52
3990.	Onion and Potato Society of Nasik District . . .	14952
3991.	Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia . . .	14953
3992.	Manufacture of Gur in Madras State. . .	14953-54
3993.	Delhi State Division No. 1 of the C.P. W. D. . .	14954
3994.	Joint Indo-American Ventures in Indus- tries . . .	14954-55
3995.	Monthly Abstract of Statistics . . .	14955
3996.	Recording of Folk Music . . .	14955-56
3997.	Newspapers . . .	14956
3998.	Cement Factory in Rameshwaram Island . . .	14956-57
3999.	Broadcasts from A.I.R. at Simla . . .	14957
4000.	Steel quota for Hima- chal Pradesh . . .	14957-58
4001.	Industrial develop- ment in Himachal Pradesh . . .	14958
4002.	Entry of Foreign Re- porters in N.E.F.A. Area . . .	14959
4003.	Heavy Electricals Factory, Allahabad . . .	14959-60
4004.	Progress of the Se- cond Five Year Plan . . .	14960
4005.	Nagari Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd. . .	14960-61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
4006.	Implementation of Employees' State Insurance Act . . .	14961
4007.	Tibetan Immigrants . . .	14961-62
4008.	Loan to Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd., Sonapat . . .	14962-63
4009.	Rebate on Handloom Products in Punjab . . .	14963
4010.	Paper Pulp Factory at Mukerian (Punjab) . . .	14963-64
4013.	Indira Market in Delhi . . .	14964-65
4014.	Indira Market in Delhi . . .	14965
4015.	Markets on Janpath and Irwin Road . . .	14965-66
4016.	Calcutta Dock Labour Board . . .	14966-67
4017.	Instructions issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation . . .	14967
4018.	Memorandum of Demands by Re- fugees of Delhi . . .	14967-70
4019.	Market at Siliguri for Displaced Per- sons . . .	14970
4020.	Educational Institu- tion . . .	14970-71
4021.	Rent for Govern- ment Accommoda- tion . . .	14971-72

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . .

The following papers were
laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Audit Report, 1949 of the Central Government under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1947-48.
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Ad-hoc Committee set up to survey the available surpluses of Cellulosic Raw Material for the Paper Industry.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

(3) A copy of Resolution No. CH(1)-33(3)/ 57 dated the 23rd April, 1959 issued by the Government on the recommendations of the Alcohol Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION PRE-
SENTED . . .

14974

Fifth Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS PRE-
SENTED . . .

14974

Forty-fifth Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED .

14974-75

The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF
THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION14975-89,
14990-15063

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of University Grants Commission concluded. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLE-
MENTARY GRANTS
(RAILWAYS) FOR 1959-
60. . . .

15063-88

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Railways for 1959-60 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

MOTION RE. REPORT
OF SANSKRIT COM-
MISSION . . .

15088-15154

Shri Supakar moved for the consideration of the Report of Sanskrit Commission. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNES-
DAY, MAY 6, 1959/
VAISAKHA 16, 1881
(SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959, consideration of the motion to refer the Companies (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee, consideration and passing of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and also further discussion on the motion re. Report of Sanskrit Commission.