

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

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[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 3, 1959/Bhadra
12, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of Language Formula for Punjab

+
*1095. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the language formula
for Punjab has been considered for
revision; and

(b) what progress has been made in
the matter?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)
No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is
the hon. Minister aware of a Goodwill
Committee working on it and the
Governor taking active personal
interest in the matter?

Shri Datar: I am aware of the estab-
lishment by the Punjab Government
of what is known as the Goodwill
Committee. That Committee was

formed with a view to establishing
goodwill everywhere. That was the
main object.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know what is this controversy about
the language and whether these discus-
sions have narrowed down the differ-
ences? If so, how does it stand now?

Shri Datar: May I point out that in
fact there is no need for any such
controversy at all. The whole question
was considered and two formulas have
been in use with the agreement, one
known as the Sachar Formula in the
Punjab area and the other known as
the PEPSU formula in the PEPSU
area. They are working well. The
Government have given effect to all
of them and there is no proposal
before the Government of Punjab to
make any changes

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, सद्-
भावना समिति ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है
उस के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री का
कहना ऐसा है कि जब तक सरकार इस
से सहमत न हो जायें, इस को कार्यरूप में
परिणत नहीं किया जायगा लेकिन अकाली
दल के अध्यक्ष मास्टर तारा सिंह का कहना
ऐसा है कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने
के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हूँ। ऐसी स्थिति
में क्या वह रिपोर्ट खटाई में डाल दी जायगी ?

Shri Datar: I have already made it
clear that this Goodwill Committee was
established for the purpose of establish-
ing goodwill. The aim of the Committee
was not to make any suggestions with
regard to any particular formula but

to try to restore goodwill everywhere so far as this question was concerned. It is entirely for the Punjab Government to accept any suggestions, if at all they have been made. That report is with the Punjab Government.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister has just stated that there are two language formulas in the Punjab. May I know the reasons why there are two language formulas in a single State? Why cannot they have a single formula?

Shri Datar: That was because they were accepted by the heads of the two former States. These were found to be fairly satisfactory. Therefore, they have been maintained as they are.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that a large section of the people of Punjab are against the present arrangement, that is, the Sachar Formula? If so, what steps are being taken to redress their grievances?

Shri Datar: My information is that these two formulae are working well. In any case, this is a matter for the Punjab Government to initiate.

श्री भक्त बर्षाण : क्या यह सत्य है कि पंजाब में जो दो भाषाओं का रिजनल फार्मुला तैयार किया गया था उस को सफल करने में काफी छड़चनें पड़ी हैं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई संशोधन करने पर गवर्नमेंट विचार करेगी ?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any difficulties being experienced by the State Government in implementing these formulas in the respective areas.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, शिक्षा मंत्री और गृह मंत्री, तीनों की अपनी यह सम्मति है कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में भाषा विशेषज्ञों की सम्मति को प्रमुखता दी जावेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो रिपोर्ट है या यह जो फार्मुला है, इस को राजनीतिज्ञों के दाव पंच का विषय क्यों बनाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: I have pointed out already that this question was considered fully and then these formulas were evolved with the greatest measure of agreement. They were given effect to also. A copy of the outline of the scheme for Regional Committees in the Punjab State was laid on the Table of the House on 3rd April, 1956. Under the circumstances, I would point out that there is no reason for making any changes, especially when the Punjab Government is satisfied that they are working well.

Steel Equalisation Fund

*1096. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 634 on 25th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far for the realisation of amount due to Steel Equalisation Fund from the main producers of steel;

(b) the result of the steps taken;

(c) the total amount realised so far; and

(d) the nature of steps proposed to be taken to realise the remaining amount?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). As a result of further discussions with Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, a proposal for settlement of freight adjustment account has been received. This is under consideration.

(c) No amount has been realised so far on this account.

(d) The manner of adjustment will be decided in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister had stated that there were certain difficulties in proving the figures. What are those difficulties and have the figures been proved?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This relates to the period from May 1949 to 10th June 1956. The relevant documents which are necessary according to the normal practice of audit and accounting were not all available. Therefore, some other method had to be devised to straighten out this rather oldish matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has just stated that the disputed accounts have been settled. May I know the total amount which has been settled as a result of this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know where I have stated that the accounts have been settled. All that I said was that a proposal has come for settlement and that it is being examined.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Minister replying to a question in February, 1959 stated that there would not be any difficulty in realising the amount from the steel mills. After all these 7 months, why is it that not a single pie has been realised from the steel mills?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think there is some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member with regard to the subject-matter of the present question and that of the question he was referring to. That question was about the realisations which are due on account of the Equalisation Fund. Those realisations are made from month to month. They are depositing every month fairly large sums of money, in several lakhs—I think it may be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs or so. The latest position is that Rs. 70 lakhs were paid as late as 1st August 1959. So it will be wrong to say that the realisations are not made. The present question relates to the specific matter of freight adjustment account which was a small matter as compared to the overall accruals to the Equalisation Fund.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am referring to the old outstandings, which were referred to in the previous question as also in the present question, which have not been realised.

Mr. Speaker: What does the previous question relate to?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Realisation of Rs. 15 crores.

Mr. Speaker: On what? Freight. The hon. Minister says that this is not a general question relating to the Fund but only to the realisation of freight. Is that so?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is right. My question also relates to that.

Mr. Speaker: Then why this misunderstanding or lack of proper understanding?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. So far as this question is concerned, whatever I stated on the last occasion I still reiterate and say that there is no difficulty in making the actual realisations. But if there is any dispute about the account, that is to be settled by negotiation, by sitting together and discussing the matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Then why in all these 7 months nothing has been realised?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether, besides this amount of Rs. 15 crores which is outstanding against the freight account, the total dues which are still outstanding on the Steel Equalisation Fund have already been paid.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Amounts are being paid on account from month to month. The actual amount that might be due in any particular month would vary. If a separate question is tabled asking for information about any particular month or at the end of a particular month, I will be able to answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not relating to the outstanding due for a month.

Mr. Speaker: He said it is paid month to month.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question is whether there are any outstanding dues except for the current month.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice. The hon. Minister has stated in reply to Shri Shukla's question and also the question of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the steel is utilised month by month and the dues are being collected. So, with respect to freight, if further information is wanted as to how much of the entire amount has been collected every month, he says he will require notice.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would like to add that there is a time-lag between the actual realisation and deposit. But every month amounts are being paid and maybe, the amounts realised this month may relate to a period three or four months earlier.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this amount related to a freight of Rs 15 crores and it has been long outstanding, may I know if any interest is charged and if not what is the loss suffered by our Exchequer so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not customary to charge interest in these cases, particularly when there are controlled commodities because what you debit against them in one account is credited and accounted for in another.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In reply to a question last time, we had been told that about Rs 17 crores were due from these two main producers of steel on different accounts to the steel equalisation fund. May I know whether any amount out of these Rs 17 crores has been paid and if so, how much and what is the amount now outstanding?

Mr. Speaker: It is enlarging the question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: This was a reply relating to Steel Equalisation fund.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to freight.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This relates to freight, Sir. But if the hon. Members are interested I have no hesitation in giving that information. For one thing, the amount, as I indicated

a moment earlier varies from month to month as payments are made every month because of fresh realisations. It is a sort of a continuing account. The more sales there are, there are more realisations from the purchasers and also payments to the Government on account of the amounts that are due.

Mr. Speaker: He is ready to answer the question. If Rs 17-18 crores were due at a particular point of time, he wants to know what has happened with respect to this amount. The hon. Minister was willing to answer. Let him answer.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have got the figures up to 31st of July, 1959. The position of the outstanding dues from the main producers, TISCO and IISCO, that is, Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company, is as follows. The balance outstanding from TISCO on 1st July, 1959 was Rs 499 lakhs and from IISCO Rs 602 lakhs. To this the amount billed for during the month of July should be added, it comes to Rs 1179 lakhs in the case of TISCO and Rs 4595 lakhs in the case of IISCO. The total comes to Rs 611 lakhs and Rs 468 lakhs respectively. The amount paid has to be deducted from these sums, and they come to Rs 170 lakhs from TISCO and Rs 4491 lakhs from IISCO. An amount of Rs 17 lakhs was adjusted by credit notes in the case of IISCO. So, the net amount due from TISCO is Rs 441 lakhs and Rs 585 lakhs from IISCO.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the audit report has commented upon the late payment of these amounts, is the Government prepared to charge interest on the amounts to be paid from these two steel companies?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action but my initial reaction is not in its favour because the Government also does not pay interest for late payments of amounts to the suppliers.

Gnat Aircraft

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 *1897. { Shri Keshava:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Asmar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gnat aircraft has received all its clearances,

(b) whether any modifications have been found necessary;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) when regular production of these aircrafts is expected to begin?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia): (a) It is in the process of being cleared

(b) and (c) The incorporation of modifications to any aircraft is a continuous process; and it goes on throughout the life of the aircraft

(d) HAL have taken in hand the production of these aircraft

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Gnat aircraft are being produced in HAL and if so the number of such aircraft produced so far?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: I have said in reply to part (d) that we have taken in hand the production of these aircrafts (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: How many have been produced?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: They are assembling I do not know the number exactly But it has been taken in hand and it is going on

Shri Narasimhan: Is there a production programme and if so what is it?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: There is a production programme and it is slightly held up because of its clearance at Boscombe Down

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What would be the probable cost of such aircraft?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: It can only be given when we start producing that.

Shri Narasimhan: Can we have a broad scheme of the production programme?

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The production capacity and the average cost etc. may be given, though not the exact figures.

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: So far as the production programme is concerned, we are waiting for it, as I said, till the aircraft is cleared finally in England at Boscombe Down it is just in the process of being cleared. As soon as that is cleared it will then be possible for us to go into the real production At the moment we are just in the process of being cleared to give this much information that we are assembling some

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants the estimated cost of any one of these aircrafts assembled They do not give us free

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: No, Sir We have got the parts How many hours are spent on assembling them—that will have to be calculated. Then again, as the technical hands get proficiency they will produce more aircraft in less number of hours The overheads will then go down Therefore, if you calculate the cost of production of one aircraft, it will be very much higher but if that is spread over many, it will be much lower Therefore, if I give a figure at the moment, it would be very difficult to give one and it may not be correct.

Mr. Speaker: How long does the hon Minister want this House to wait before we can get the information? (Interruptions) Till 100 aircrafts are produced?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: The idea is that we should produce that figure

Mr. Speaker: Then alone, the House will be taken into confidence?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: No, Sir. As soon as we produce about 15 or 20, I think we will be able to give you a rough cost (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: They are under the impression that it will be an economical figure then

Shri Joachim Alva: This is not a secret type of aeroplane. I want to know when we entered into an agreement with the manufacturers, did we not have an approximate cost of manufacture of 100 aeroplanes?

Mr. Speaker: Why is there so much reluctance to take this House into confidence

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: There is no reluctance at all

Shri Tyagi: Say it is not in the public interest

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Ministers are after all representatives of this House and they do not come here without the consent of this House or with the consent of any other authority than this House. Some hon. Ministers create an impression that they are withholding information and are unwilling to give information unless it is extracted from them

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia. As I have said, it is very difficult to give the cost of production before we actually start producing

Mr. Speaker: They must have been assembled now. What is the cost of an aircraft?

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia: I have not got the figures here but as I said, they may not be absolutely correct and I do not want to be pinned down later on that I said this. It would be roughly round-about Rs 10-11 lakhs

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Apart from the question of assembling the aircraft here, may I know what is the estimated cost of this aircraft?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There must be some estimate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not in a position to give that unless they produce some 20 or 25 such aircraft

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There must be a cost estimate before production starts

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would urge upon all hon. Ministers not to give an impression that they are withholding some information. The Question Hour is intended for eliciting information. Why should be impression be created that they are holding back some information. Some hon. Ministers even though they are asked only one question they are prepared to give more information. I do not want that. There are some other hon. Ministers who refuse to give the information asked for. That, at any rate, creates an impression that they are not giving the information. That is the misfortune. How can any business be undertaken unless there is an estimate of the cost? Nobody is going to pin him down. I do not know if any hon. Minister is pinned down irrespective of the circumstances and change of circumstances. As many as eight questions have been put regarding this matter, but still the hon. Deputy Minister is not able to give the information, not even the estimated cost. All right. I will allow a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this, whoever may like to raise it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the Defence Minister should be asked to be present at that time.

Oil Technicians

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*1098 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Technicians in various fields of oil exploration in our country is adequate;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to meet this shortage; and

(c) by what time this shortage will be made up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have taken the following steps to meet their requirements of the various categories of technical personnel

(1) Firstly, some officers of the Commission are being attached as understudies to Foreign experts, employed in the Commission.

(2) Secondly, on-the-job training is imparted to Geologists and Geophysicists and drilling engineers

(3) Thirdly, a departmental technical school has been opened at Jawalamukhi to impart theoretical and practical training in drilling engineering

(4) In addition selected officers of the Commission are sent abroad under the various Aid Programmes and scholarships for training in those fields where advanced training is not available in India

Some employees of the Commission were also sent to Assam and West Bengal for training in drilling with the Assam Oil Company and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company

(c) This cannot be indicated at this stage as much will depend on our growing needs

Shri R C Majhi: May I know what will be the training period of these officers in the foreign countries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This will vary from trade to trade, but normally it is likely to vary from six months to about eighteen months

Shri S. C. Samanta: This training school at Jawalamukhi can provide training for only 20 technicians May I know whether any expansion programme has been taken up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a suggestion for action. We are carefully examining our requirements, and we will not hesitate to expand if we find that more training facilities should be initiated

Shri Supakar: May I know what is the present requirement in the number of technicians, and what is the present strength of these technical personnel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In an expanding programme like the one that is undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission it is not possible to give the present requirement. The hon Member knows that we are drilling at four places and at each drill there are scores of these technicians. There are some foreigners and there are some Indians. As our drilling operations expand our requirements will increase. It is not something fixed as in the case of an ordinary industrial plant

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा श्रीमान्, सरकार के पास क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है जिस के जरिये यह प्रायन् टेक्नीशियन् की कमी की पूर्ति की जा सकेगी यदि हाँ तो प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रतिशत कमी पूरी की जा सकेगी ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The aim is, Sir to train up all our technicians, but that will remain an objective towards which we will be striving

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether preference will be given to those personnel who are experienced in the oil fields and petroleum industry both in South-East Asia and West Asia while recruiting personnel to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Experienced people would normally be preferred, but I do not see the significance of South-East Asia or West Asia. Trained people, people who have got training, in whatever part of the world they may be trained, if their experience is up to the mark they would naturally receive preference.

Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd.

*1099 { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta: 1
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee: 1
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Bharat Electronics (P) Limited with a foreign firm of the manufacture of certain types of equipment required by the Defence services; and

(b) if so, the terms of agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details nor would it be proper to do so without the consent of the collaborators. But I may add, Sir, that this agreement was in regard to the manufacture of certain wireless transmitters and receivers which was entered into with Messrs Pye Tele-Communications Ltd, Great Britain in January, 1959

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the types of equipments that are to be manufactured with the help of this firm?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: These are mostly the types required for Defence Services, so it will not be in public interest to disclose the type

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this equipment which is going to be manufactured in BEL is already in use, if so, which is the firm that has been supplying this to the Defence Ministry?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: This has not been in use before, as far as my present knowledge goes, in the Defence Services. Now this is the only firm which has been manufacturing it

and therefore we have entered into this agreement with it.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Deputy Minister said that this has not been in use before. Does that mean that it has not been brought into use yet anywhere or it has been in use in the past but it has become out of date now and therefore it is not being used elsewhere and it is being introduced here merely because we are helpless? What is the significance of that?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: As I said, Sir, this is for the use of the Defence Services and the Defence Services are satisfied that this is the type which is suitable. They have also found out that this particular type is being manufactured by these people. Therefore, we have entered into an agreement with them for the manufacture of that in the BEL.

Mr Speaker: This is the first time that they are going to use it

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May we know what are the broad features of the terms of the agreement, and whether a copy of the agreement is likely to be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: I have already said, Sir, in reply to part (b) of the question, that in matters of this nature it is not proper to disclose the details of the agreement without the consent of the collaborators

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could we at least know what is the royalty, if any, paid to this firm?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: That pertains to details of the agreement

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, we were not insisting on certain matters which the hon. Deputy Minister wants to withhold in view of the fact that they relate to defence equipments. But, Sir, are we not entitled at least to know the percentage which is paid as royalty?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: That is, naturally one of the important items of the agreement and, as such, it will

not be proper to disclose it without the consent of the collaborators (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order This is the House which has to vote this amount I can understand that with regard to certain types of equipments the information ought not to be disclosed in public interest and in defence interest But, how is it that even this can't be disclosed without their knowledge? If that is so, we have no control unless they agree

Shri Raghuramaiah. Sir, I will explain In agreements with foreign collaborators of this type unless they agree we cannot disclose them for the simple reason that they may have different agreements with different countries and they do not want to be embarrassed in their dealings with others But, Sir, there is no secrecy about this In certain matters previously, when the House so desired, we did offer that any particular Member could look into a contract. Therefore it is not as if we want to keep back something from the House, but we have to obtain the consent of the collaborators before we do it

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid Sir, we are making too much of a fetish of secrecy In the matter of finances there is nothing secret I would like to know what is the total estimated cost of this project, I think there is no secrecy about that at least

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have not got those figures If the Chair so desires I shall get that information

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: A huge plant has been set up at Bangalore at a cost of Rs 1 crore, and everybody in Bangalore and Mysore knows what it is about At least three-fourth of the plant is vacant May I know how soon the Defence Ministry will be in a position to usefully use this plant and, if not, what is the good in going on saying that the Defence Ministry has been rendering very useful service by utilising all the plants which are under it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If the hon Member is referring to the overall position of the Bharat Electronics, I may bring to his kind notice that this matter has been gone into thoroughly under your direction, Sir, by a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee They have also given a report which, I think, was laid on the Table of the House That gives all the reasons why in their opinion there has been delay in going ahead with the programme as originally scheduled But I may say for the information of the House that production has been going up from 1956 onward In 1956-57, it was to the extent of Rs 5.97 lakhs In 1958-59, it was Rs 64.57 lakhs According to the present schedule of work, I may say that the directors have approved a programme of Rs 1 crore worth of production, for 1959-60

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that three-fourths of the machinery in the factory is still lying idle and half the labour strength is also lying idle?

Mr Speaker: I fully remember that this matter came up here I had also on a prior occasion gone there and found more than 50 per cent of the machinery lying idle Therefore, I appointed a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee and requested them to go into this matter thoroughly They have submitted a report The hon Members will look into the report and if any further information is necessary, I will certainly allow an opportunity for the Members to have the information

Shri Raghunath Singh: The plant is still lying idle

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The recommendations of the sub-committee have not been implemented Nothing has been done to implement them.

Mr Speaker: Unless hon Members are in possession of the facts which are enunciated or which have been referred to in the report and in the recommendations, we will be only

beating in the air. If the recommendations are looked into, certainly they can ask as to why such and such recommendations which have been made for the purpose of keeping the plant and machinery fully occupied have not been implemented, etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The sub-committee of the Estimates Committee has submitted the report, of course, very recently. But I want to know whether the Defence Ministry has considered it and actually started implementing some of the suggestions made therein.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member looked into the report?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yes, I have.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The sub-committee has made very valuable recommendations. A number of them are given at the end of the report, and every one of them is being very carefully examined by the Government.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that it is not possible to disclose the terms of the agreement. The Estimates Committee has on more than one occasion found out that the terms of agreement have been made in such a manner that they are not in the public interests of the country. So, will the Minister at least see that the Estimates Committee of Parliament gets a copy of the terms of agreement so that it can go through it now and not as post-mortem?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there will be any objection to the Estimates Committee looking into it. If the Chairman wants it certainly they will produce it and hon. Members may look into it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know from the Government whether they will make it available immediately, because the Minister said that the foreign collaborators would not like it. So I want to know whether it will be given now.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members do not know their own strength. When I say that this agreement will be placed before the Estimates Committee, and if they again put questions, they are weakening my hands and weakening further their own hands. Therefore, these matters need not be pursued. When I once direct any hon. Minister to do a thing, then he will certainly tell me what the difficulties are, and I will take the House into confidence.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know what is the opinion of the Ministry on this point, namely, after implementation of this programme in collaboration with the foreign firm, whether we will be in a position to put this factory on the road to efficiency and success just as in the case of HAL and HMT which are next door to this factory and which are now very successful business propositions.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The present programme is to see to it gradually that the entire capacity is used to the fullest advantage of the factory and of the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Defence Ministry is taking any steps to produce radio sets, for public use by the citizens, in the Bharat Electronics and, if so, whether any plan has been chalked out?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is idle capacity.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the report.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: We have entered into a fresh agreement with Phillips of Holland. I would like to know whether we are going to utilise the building in which we have invested Rs. 15 lakhs—the construction of the building was at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs—in pursuance of the advice given by the existing firm, and whether it will be utilised fully in accordance to the terms of agreement that we have entered into with the new foreign firm.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The hon. Member is referring to some other agreement. In fact, there have been a number of agreements recently. I have already explained that we propose to utilise the fullest capacity by way of building or machinery

Loss of Stores in Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

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- *1100. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1331 on the 13th March, 1950 and State:

(a) whether the report of enquiry about the losses and deficiencies in the stores of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria has been fully examined; and

(b) if so the further action taken thereon

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b) No, Sir The various aspects of the case are still under examination

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the examination of these various aspects started and when it will end, and may I know whether there has been any interim report about these things and what progress has been made during the past year?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The enormity of the problem involved in this has been brought to the attention of the House more than once. A very long statement was also laid by me on the Table of the House. In answer to a question last time, when it came up in March last, it was pointed out that an alleged loss about Rs 62.8 lakh was to be further investigated. It covers about 2,000 items. It relates to the accumulation during the period of war. From then right up to the date when this was taken note of, in 1952, there have been 2,000 items which have to be examined individually. It requires also a lot of extra staff. All these aspects are being con-

sidered. We are trying to finish the whole examination, including the appointment of necessary staff, as expeditiously as we can. We share naturally the anxiety of the hon. Members that this matter should be expedited as much as possible.

श्रीरवार स० सि० सहगल: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि खमरिया आर्डनन्स फैक्टरी में हर साल पूरी तौर पर जांच पड़ताल करने की प्रथा है या नहीं, और यदि नहीं है तो क्या इस को जारी करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already explained it on a prior occasion. I shall repeat that there was a breakdown of the accounting procedure during the period 1949-52. That is how all these things have come into light. Since then we have taken various remedial measures to rectify those defects and avoid the losses. I have mentioned all this to the House on an earlier occasion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that the Special Police Establishment is examining the question of individual liability. May I know whether this question has been examined and, if so, the result thereof?

Shri Raghuramaiah: About four or five cases have been under examination by the Special Police Establishment and in most of them they have made their report and certain officers and others were being proceeded with departmentally. That is the position.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any action has been taken so far against any officer and if so, the number of officers against whom action has been taken?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, we are in the process of taking action. In one case, we have not only charge-sheeted, but the explanation also has been called for. It will be too premature for me to say anything further. We are taking action in each one of these cases.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister said there are suitable procedures for examining the losses and deficiencies each year. May I know what has been the amount of loss and deficiency during the past two years?

Shri Kaghuramaiah: This refers to investigation into losses during the war period and also up to 1952. The hon. Member has raised another question. I have not got the information; I would like to have notice

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is an oft-repeated question from session to session. Next question.

Mineral Oil in Darjeeling

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*1101. { **Shri Barman:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

* (a) whether it is a fact that mineral oil is found in Darjeeling District in West Bengal;

(b) whether any tests have been carried out, and

(c) if so, the results of the Tests?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Sardar Swaran Singh**): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Shri Barman: In view of the fact that patches of oil float down the Himalayan rivers during the floods in the rainy season, will the hon. Minister make an investigation about the availability of mineral oil in this region?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; if there are any promising signs, we will be not only willing, but very happy to carry on an investigation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any work in this connection has been carried out in this portion in Darjeeling?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not in any detailed manner with regard to mineral oil, to which this question relates.

Foreign Cultural Troupes

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*1102. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to invite cultural troupes from various States to tour the country;

(b) if so, whether this is being done under any scheme;

(c) if so, the important features of the scheme; and

(d) the estimated expenditure in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) (i) The troupes are to be selected by the State Governments on the basis of State-wide competition

(ii) The Central Government will bear the expenses of the selected troupes for touring some of the other States.

(d) Not yet worked out, as it will depend on the number and size of the troupes

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the expenditure incurred in this regard will be shared by the States and if so, to what extent?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the details have not been worked out. The States will conduct competitions within the States for which the responsibility will be with the State Governments. After the State troupe has been selected, the Central Government will arrange for the travel of these troupes in the other States of India.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know which are the States which have given an indication that they would participate in this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I first wrote to the Chief Ministers of States in January. Later at the Chief Ministers' conference, every Chief Minister welcomed the suggestion of internal cultural delegations, which we have not had till now.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in inviting these troupes, the Government has contemplated any co-ordination with the All India Radio and its cultural wing, in this respect?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is for the State Government to select the best troupe in that State. Naturally the State Government will use whatever machinery is available there. Our idea was to have this competition on a district-wise and State-wise basis in order to encourage such activities within the State.

Shri Ranga: Has any suggestion been received by Government that anyone of the Chief Ministers has volunteered to become the leader of the troupe?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That will have to wait till my hon. friend occupies that position.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Have you considered the other side of the question also? These days under the fine name of culture and all such words, simple dancing and singing is promoted. Have you considered this question? Is it moral to invite such troupes from foreign countries?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This has nothing to do with foreign countries.

Shri Panigrahi: The question relates to troupes from different States in India. I would like to know why the heading has been given as "Foreign Cultural Troupes".

Shri Humayun Kabir: The question came to us about the different States. "Different States" means different

States in India. I am not responsible for the title, which has been given by somebody else.

Mr. Speaker: The heading is wrong. I will ask my office to be a little more careful.

Unauthorised Pakistani Nationals in Delhi

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•1104. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Asrar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have recently taken action against a large number of Pakistani nationals who arrived in India without regular passports;

(b) if so, what is their number and the nature of their activity;

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether any Indian nationals are also involved in either sheltering these offenders or collaborating with them in their anti-national activities?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). During the period from January, 1959 to 31st July, 1959, action has been taken against 36 persons who were found to be without travel documents or with forged travel documents and alleged that they had come to stay with their relatives or to earn livelihood;

(c) 31 are being prosecuted for illegal entry into India and the remaining five, who are women, are being sent back to Pakistan.

(d) There is no reason to believe so.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government have gone into the causes which prompt these Pakistani nationals to come to India on an unauthorised basis and if so, what are those causes which the Government has been able to find out?

Shrimati Alva: Sometimes they come saying their relatives are here.

Sometimes they say they were Indian nationals, they were living temporarily in Pakistan, etc. So many other causes are there. Each case is individually examined and action taken.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how far the recent Press reports are correct that the Government of India was able to unearth a conspiracy regarding some Pakistani nationals working on espionage work in India and they were arrested?

Shrimati Alva: In the ordinary course of investigation, these things have come to light and proper action has been taken.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what was that proper action and whether any arrests have been made?

Shrimati Alva: I need not reveal those details.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the presence of these Pakistani nationals in Delhi has got anything to do with the recent bomb explosions in the capital and whether any one of them has been arrested in connection with these bomb explosions?

Shrimati Alva: It is not in public interest for me to reveal it.

Shri Vajpayee: On a point of order, Sir. Is it not in public interest to disclose whether any Pakistani national has been arrested in the recent bomb explosions in the capital?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Deputy Minister thinks.

Shri Vajpayee: But are you satisfied?

Mr. Speaker: I have no satisfaction either way. Hon. Members will kindly remember that with respect to Kerala, this matter came up regarding a document which the hon. Minister feels, it will not be in public interest to place before the House. We went into that matter and it was open to the Minister to say in public interest it cannot be laid before the House. The Minister is competent to decide whether *prima facie* it is not in public interest

to lay it before the House. One or two questions are put as to why it is claimed to be not in public interest, but even then, it is open to the hon. Minister to say, "No, no; I am not prepared to give it." That is the precedent that we have got from May's Parliamentary Practice. However much I would like to go beyond that, unless Parliament passes a legislation saying that in these matters, it is open to the Speaker to decide, at present, according to the precedent, I am sorry I am not able to do anything more. That is the position. But anyhow, this privilege of claiming secrecy in public interest.

Shrimati Alva: There is no document, as such. Enquiries take place in their normal process. After that alone, we have to decide whether it is in public interest to reveal it.

Mr. Speaker: Normally hon. Members will certainly feel that no Indian will throw a bomb, unless somebody wants to upset this Government.

Bolani Ores (F) Ltd.

*1105. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bolani Ores (Private) Limited has started working the Bolani iron ore mine;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron ore which has been raised so far; and

(c) what is the estimated deposit of iron ore in this mine and the iron content of the ores raised from this mine?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 70,000 tons till July 1959.

(c) About 30 million tons of iron ore has been proved in this area. It is estimated that a very much larger quantity would actually be available. The iron content of ores raised so far is 60 to 61 per cent.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the amount of money which has accrued to the managing agents by way of remuneration on the iron ore raised?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member will recall that the other day we had a half-an-hour discussion when most of these points were gone into with regard to the Bolani ores. This question relates to the aspects about starting work, quality, etc.

Shri Panigrahi: In the answer it has been stated that about 70,000 tons of ores have been raised. What is the amount of remuneration which has been paid to the managing agents till now as commission?

Mr. Speaker: That is not connected with this. This relates to the question of the quantity raised, etc.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the remuneration and the way it has to be worked out are concerned, I gave details thereof at the time of the half-an-hour discussion which took place only a few days ago. I cannot carry in my head the figures from month to month as to what is due and what is not due.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the cost of production of iron ore in Bolani ores? Also, what is the price at which iron ore is obtained by the Rourkela steel plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The supply of iron ore from S.T.C. to Rourkela is at Rs. 11.50 nP. f.o.r. site. We have every expectation that the iron ore which will be mined in Bolani Ores (Private) Limited would not be more costly as compared to this.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether the cost has been calculated on the 70,000 tons of ore that have been mined. If so, what is the cost per ton? Also, will it be able to supply the requirements of the Durgapur Plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The 70,000 tons that I have mentioned, has been mined manually. The Bolani iron ores company is going to be a highly

mechanised one with crusher and all that. Therefore, any cost worked out on the manual mining will not give a realistic picture as to what is likely to emerge, as a result of mechanised mining being introduced. About the other part of the question, I would like to inform the House that although this 70,000 tons of iron ore is collected there as a result of manual mining, we have not yet been able to move it, because the railway line is not ready. Therefore, for the first stages of Durgapur we may have to purchase iron ore from the S.T.C.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the cost of ore mined manually?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know when this mine is going to be highly mechanised? Is there any agreement with the Orissa Mineral Development Company that all the equipments necessary for the mechanisation of these mines will be imported only from U.K.?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no such agreement that they would be imported only from U.K.

Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1959

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*1106. { Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representatives of the Kerala Bankers' Association met the Finance Minister recently in connection with the Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1959;

(b) what were the representations made by them; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action on those representations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes. The Kerala Bankers'

Association and the Travancore-Cochin Bankers' Association have, in several representations made by them from time to time, asked for the exemption of banks from the provisions contained in Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1958.

(c) The matter is under consideration

Export of Pig Iron

+
*1107 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Smbhag Singh:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what are the prospects of export of pig iron produced by Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There are good prospects of exports of pig iron produced by Rourkela and Bhilai. Arrangements have already been made for the export of about 73,400 tons produced by the two plants.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know the countries to which export is being made?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The export is mostly to Japan.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the barter system is going to be adopted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, not necessarily. Because, if there is a market for straight sale generally we do not tie it up with the barter arrangement.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the percentage of pig iron produced in the two steel plants that is now being exported?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have given the figures about which arrangements have already been made.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: What about the percentage?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will not be realistic to express it in terms of any percentages. Regarding the total production in these two steel plants so far, it is one lakh and several thousand tons in Bhilai and about 80,000 tons in Rourkela. And when I say that arrangements have been made, it does not mean that physically this quantity has been moved. So, to express it in terms of percentage will not be realistic.

Shri Panigrahi: So far as the export of pig iron from India is concerned, may I know whether we are facing any competition, as far as price is concerned, from other countries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes. The world is a wide one and we do not hold a monopoly for export of pig iron. We are one of the many countries and, if I may say so, we are beginners in the line of export of pig iron. There is very great competition from a number of countries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: If we go according to schedule, by the end of this year steel will be produced in Rourkela and Bhilai. Now, the amount of pig iron which we are producing, will that be fully used here or will there again be a surplus for export?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The objective would be to use the maximum quantity of pig iron that we produce for production of steel. But as new blast furnaces will also be going into production, there will be a marginal surplus of pig iron, which will be available for export.

Common Police Reserve Force for Central Zone

*1109 Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 20th February, 1959 and state—

(a) whether the question of formation of a Common Police Reserve Force for the Central Zone has been finalised;

(b) if so, when will it be formed; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c) The position remains the same as stated last in the House on 20th February, 1959.

Shri Keshava: May we know the basis for recruitment?

Shrimati Alva: Unless the report is before us, we cannot say anything

पाकिस्तान के पर्यटक

*११११. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या बिस्स संजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान से कार द्वारा भारत आने वाले कई विदेशी पर्यटकों को सीमा पर सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा रोक दिया गया ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते की सदस्य है जिस के अनुसार बीसा रखने वाले व्यक्ति को अपनी कार एक देश से दूसरे देश के अन्दर किसी अतिरिक्त शुल्क के दिये बिना ले जाने की स्वीकृति है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्ति को दूर करने के लिये और भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों को अनुविज्ञा से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस्स उपसंजी (श्री ब० रा० जगत) :

(ख) से (घ). समा की मेज पर एक विवरण दिया गया है जिस में पूरी गई बातें बताई गई हैं ।

विबरण

(क) और (ख). श्री हां । पाकिस्तान के एक सम्बन्धी अनुविज्ञा यह (कार्टेड डि नैक्च) के आधार पर भारी हुई बाट मोटर-
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गाड़ियों को दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क संचाहक (कलेक्टर आफ सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज, दिल्ली) ने घटारी में १९५९ में इसविज्ञे रोका था कि उन्होंने ने वे परमिट नहीं दिखसन्ने थे जो, सीमा-शुल्क भदा करने पर दिये जाते हैं और जिन्हें वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई, २७ फरवरी, १९५८ की, सार्वजनिक सूचना संख्या १८-आई टी सी (पी एन), ५८ के अनुसार दिखसाना जरूरी था ।

(ग) जी हा । भारत ने सबकों पर चलने वाली वीर-सरकारी गाड़ियों के अस्थावी आयात सम्बन्धी सीमा-शुल्क समझौते को, कुछ बातों के साथ, स्वीकार किया है । जहां तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है, यह समझौता ३ अगस्त, १९५८ से लागू हुआ है । यदि आयात भारत द्वारा स्वीकृत समझौते के अनुसार किया जाता है तो कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता ।

(घ) भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों को अनुविज्ञा न हो इसलिये अब ऐसे मामलों में वे परमिट दिखलाने का नियम नहीं रहा जो सीमा-शुल्क भदा किये जाने पर दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री वाजपेयी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन बाट मोटर गाड़ियों को सीमा पर कितनी देर तक रोका गया ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : ६ आदमियों को तो दो दिन में गाड़ी लौटा दी गई और २ आदमी वापिस चले गये, आये नहीं ।

Shri Vajpayee: According to the statement India has ratified the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, subject to certain reservation. May I know what those reservations are?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are reservations regarding the definition of the legal persons under article 1(e) of the Convention. Generally, persons normally resident outside India who on

the occasion of a temporary visit to India took up paid employment, or any other form of gainful employment were excluded from the purview of the exemption. That is the only reservation.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the amount spent by the tourists who had come from Pakistan last year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a separate question. If the hon. Member tables one, I will answer it.

Underground Fire in Collieries

*1113. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire has appeared from underground on Pandra Branch siding on the eastern side of railway track;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that output of about 26 collieries in Mugma field has been affected due to this fire?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary steps such as flooding the area with water and sealing off the fire by pumping in sand with water have already been taken under the supervision of the Coal Board.

(c) The operation of the pilot train supplying loading wagons over the siding to the collieries situated in the area was suspended by the Eastern Railway; this may have affected the output to some extent.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: What is the extent of the damage done by fire?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is really very difficult to estimate damages in such cases of fire.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur

*1102. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1556 on the 30th March, 1959 and state the further steps taken for the establishment of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): The construction work of the Multipurpose Shed for the Institute is progressing satisfactorily. The construction work of Workshop Main Building has also been awarded to contractors and is expected to start shortly. Tenders for the construction of staff quarters have been invited and construction work is expected to begin soon after the monsoons are over. Recruitment of staff and procurement of equipment is in progress. Library is being organised.

Audit Reports of Central Universities

*1103. { **Shri Damani:**
 { **Shri Narasimhan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal that Audit Reports on the accounts of the four Central Universities should be presented to Parliament; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. J. Shrinani): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*1110. { Shrimati Ba Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign technical personnel are to be recruited for the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number, category-wise, of the personnel and the name of the country from which they are to be recruited; and

(d) the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, for short periods.

(b) Suitable Indian technicians are not available in the required numbers to commission and operate the steel plant in its initial stages.

(c) It is expected that Hindustan Steel would take in their employment about 80 such technical personnel. About half of them are expected to be in position by the end of October and the rest by February, 1960. The technicians who will join by October are for the coke ovens, power house, and the first blast furnace. All the foreign technicians for Durgapur are being recruited from the United Kingdom.

(d) The Director (Finance) of Hindustan Steel Ltd. was deputed to the U.K. for selecting suitable personnel. He was assisted by three of the superintendents incharge of Blast Furnace, steel melting shops and the rolling mills of Durgapur Steel Plant who were already in the U.K. on a refresher course and M/s. International Construction Company Limited. The recruitment of 22 technicians has already been finalised. The terms of other technicians are now being settled. All these technicians will be in Durgapur for short periods only.

अधिनियमों का हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद

*१११२. श्री विमूति निम्न: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवादित कराने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) उन का अनुवाद होने में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हज्जारनबीस) : (क) और (ख) कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनाई गई। इस मंत्रालय का अनुवाद विभाग केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद निकाल रहा है। हिन्दी के सिवाय दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद के लिये राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं।

(ग) जो महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय अधिनियम हैं उनमें से अधिकतर का अनुवाद हिन्दी में हो गया है, लेकिन जितना समय सब केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद पूरा करने में लगेगा उसका अंदाजा लगाना संभव नहीं है।

Prices of Scrap Iron

*1114. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is the intention of the Government to decontrol the prices of melting scrap in view of the substantial increase in the domestic production of pig iron?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

Solar Energy

*1115. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success achieved by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi in the system of distilling water by solar energy for use in places, where water supply is brackish, has been implemented at least on experimental basis in any place or locality; and

(b) if so, where?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

देवनागरी लिपि में कुचार

*1116 { श्री भक्त वरान :
श्री श्रीकार लाल :
श्री प्रकाश और शाल्मी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १९ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में सन्नद्ध सम्मेलन, १९५३ में क्या निर्णय किये गये थे ;

(ख) १९५७ के सम्मेलन में उन में क्या परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ; और उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) ८ और ९ अगस्त, १९५९ को हुए शिक्षा मंत्री सम्मेलन में इस बारे में क्या अन्तिम निश्चय किया गया है, और

(घ) इस निश्चय को देश भर में शीघ्रा-दिगीत कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० जीवाजी) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभामंडल पर रख दिया गया है । [बेसिधे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूचि संख्या ११०]

Air Force Recruiting Office, Jorhat

*1117. **Shri P. C. Boruah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Force Recruiting Office at Jorhat (Assam) has suddenly stopped recruitment from June last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative arrangement has been made for recruitment of Airmen from the areas of Assam, Manipur and Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Gold

*1118. { **Shri Manabendra Shah:**
Shri D. P. Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken to improve production of gold; and

(b) whether any new lodes have been discovered in Kolar Gold Fields area and in Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of Mysore have drawn up plans for the exploration, development and expansion of Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti Gold Mines. The Central Government is assisting the State Government by granting loans for the purpose. Besides, the Geological Survey of India has been carrying out large-scale mapping and investigations in Kolar Gold Fields and in Gadag areas in Mysore and in Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh to assess the gold-bearing lodes.

(b) No, Sir.

Industrial Area Near Okhla

- *1119. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2805 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the scheme to develop new industrial area near Okhla; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Lubricating Oil Plant

- *1120. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Amar:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Wedeyar:
Shri Achar:
Shri D. P. Singh:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of a lubricating oil plant in public sector;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised; and

(c) whether the detailed plans of the project have been prepared?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Central Indian Medicinal Plant Organisation

- *1121. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1881 on the 16th April, 1959 and state the further progress since made in the setting up of the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A draft scheme has now been prepared and further action thereon is in progress

Research in Secondary Education

- *1122. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether results of researches in Secondary Education carried on by different Universities and Institutions for which grants were given to them have been compiled; and

(b) if so, whether the results of such researches have been circulated to educational authorities of the States and the Union Territories for putting them into practice?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The reports of research projects are compiled as and when they are ready

(b) The reports of some research projects have been circulated to the State Departments of Education and Directorate of Education, Delhi

Subsidy for Imported Steel

*1123. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the quantum of subsidy to be paid on imported steel during the year 1959 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of subsidy decided?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Steel is imported by the Iron and

Steel Controller on subsidy basis by negotiations with foreign countries or by tenders. Subsidy is paid only in cases where the landed cost of imported steel plus clearance and handling charges exceeds the indigenous price. Final payments of subsidy are only made after the delivery of steel to the consignee and on production of consignees' receipts. There is always a time lag between placing of the order on subsidy basis and payment of subsidy. In 1959, payment of subsidy against orders placed in earlier years is estimated at Rs 3 crores.

High Grade Coal in Jammu

*1124 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Krishna Mehta:
Dr. Ram Snnbhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that rich deposits of high grade coal have been discovered at Jangalgali-Kalkot belt in Jammu;

(b) the estimated deposits thereof, and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) The existence of coal deposits in Jangalgali-Kalakot area was known earlier but the Geological Survey of India, as a result of intensive investigations, has recently proved a sizeable block of coal in the Bargan area, of the Kalakot coalfield where the reserves are estimated to be of the order of 7.5 million tons down to a depth of 500 ft.

(c) It is proposed to further intensify the current investigations with a view to exploiting the said deposits at an early date.

Levy of Terminal Tax at Howrah

*1125 { Shrimati Ila Palchowdhary:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal recently approached the Government of India for sanction to impose a terminal tax on goods and passengers reaching Howrah station from a distance of more than 30 miles, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal have requested the Government of India to enact Central legislation for the levy of terminal tax on goods and passengers to and from railway termini in the Calcutta-Howrah area.

The Government of India have replied that, in view of the additional imposts on railway users in recent years, it is not possible for them to resort to such legislation for some more time, but that the State Government might consider using their Constitutional powers to increasing the rates of terminal taxes already levied under their own enactments.

Palana Colliery

*1126. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the reorganised working of the Palana Colliery in view of a provision of two crores of rupees existing for the purpose in the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, whether the details of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of Rajasthan has been

working the Palana Colliery. As such, it does not find place in the Second Five Year Plan of the Centre. However, the Central Government had agreed to set up an Expert Committee to study the available data with a view to finding out the technical feasibility and economic viability of mining the lignite at Palana by open cast methods, and, if the scheme was found to be technically and economically feasible, to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive project report. The report of the Committee has since been received and is under examination

(b) Does not arise.

Natural Gas in Assam

- *1127. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Keshava:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Fahadia:
Shri P C Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for the utilisation of the natural gas in Assam have been finalised;

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

(c) whether the Italian Firm appointed as consultants for the purpose has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. This report made general recommendations on the possibility of utilising Nahorkatiya natural gas.

New Bilaspur Town

*1128. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1482 of the 23rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in the construction of the new Town of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A sum of Rs. 52.98 lakhs has so far been spent on the construction of the New Township. [See Appendix III, annexure No 111.]

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

*1129. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he would be attending Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in London; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The meeting is scheduled to be held in London from 22nd to 24th September, 1959.

Manufacture of High Tensile Bars and Plates

- *1130. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2302 on the 7th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether manufacture of high tensile bars and plates has started in the three steel plants in the public sector;

(b) what is the annual requirement of these materials in our country; and

(c) whether the said quantity is manufactured in our country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No estimates of requirements are available.

(c) Not at present.

Limestone Mines in Purnapani

*1131. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has stopped working the limestone mine at Purnapani from the 1st July, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons for closing this mine; and

(c) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is getting its limestone requirements from any other mine?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Mining operations in the pilot mining scheme at Purnapani were suspended on 30-6-1959 because the target of 37,000 tons fixed for the pilot scheme had been achieved and the quarries were getting flooded with water and it was not considered economical to continue to pump the water and work the mine.

(c) Yes, Sir, from M/s Bisra Stone Lime Company.

Foreign Exchange earned by Indian Shipping

2072. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange earned by Indian shipping during 1959 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Das): Information is so far available only for the first five

months. During this period, of five months January—May 1959, the gross receipts of the principal Indian Shipping Companies operating in the overseas and adjacent trades amounted to Rs. 9.84 crores. Figures of net earnings of foreign exchange are not available.

Technical Education in Punjab

2073. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the amount of grant (capital and recurring) given to the Punjab Government for advancement of technical education during 1959-60 so far with details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No grants have been sanctioned for 1959-60 so far. According to the revised procedure, the state Governments receive automatically ways and means advances from the Central Government of a sum equivalent to 3/4 of the approved provision made for assistance to the respective States, in nine monthly instalments beginning with the month of May. Sanction for Central assistance is given towards the end of the financial year on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State during the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure during the last quarter.

Provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 6.40 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and that of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for State Schemes to be given as assistance to the Government of Punjab during the current financial year.

Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta

2074. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 158 on the 12th February, 1959 and state the up-to-date progress made in the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The construction work of the workshop building is progressing satisfactorily and is expected to be completed within the next six months. A temporary workshop has in the meantime been set up inside the building itself and the preparation of models departmentally has been started. The necessary staff has been recruited.

Tenders for the renovation of the existing building and provision of services are likely to be called for shortly and it is hoped that renovation work will be completed by the end of 1961.

The Museum was inaugurated on 2nd May, 1960 with the following seven galleries having 110 models, 104 posters and 56 transillites:

1. Electricity
2. Metallurgy of Copper and Iron
3. Electronics
4. Nuclear Physics
5. Petroleum
6. Television
7. Optics & Miscellaneous.

With the above seven galleries the museum is now open to the public on all days except Mondays and notified holidays.

A museum is an organisation to which exhibits have to be progressively and continually added.

Night Soil

2975. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3488 on the 24th April, 1959, and state the progress made by the Sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for the preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Sub-Committee has so far visited Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Bombay, Kerala, Madras and Rajasthan. The Sub-Committee intends visiting a few more States before submitting its recommendations.

Supply of Drinking Water in the Andamans

2976. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for increasing the supply of drinking water in the Andaman Islands; and

(b) if so the details and nature of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 112.]

Educated Unemployment in Delhi

2977. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to the Delhi State Administration during 1957-58 and 1958-59 separately for relieving educated unemployment in Delhi; and

(b) the total number of persons employed during the same period, year-wise, in Delhi under the above scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) No payment sanction has been issued either to Delhi Administration or to Delhi Municipal Corporation during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(b) 8 persons were given employment during 1958-59, by the Delhi Corporation

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

**2978. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Defense be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 161 on the 12th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in creating a separate cell in the Ministry of Defence to look after the rehabilitation and welfare of the ex-servicemen?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): A serving Major General in the Army has been appointed, in the rank of Lieutenant General and for the present in addition to his other duties, as Director-General in charge of the Re-settlement Directorate of the Ministry of Defence. He is expected to review the functions of the Directorate and to make recommendations within a period of six months for its reactivation and plans of progressive development.

Quarters for Army Personnel

2079. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3684 on the 29th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far in building quarters for the other ranks the Army; and

(b) the total amount spent up till the 31st July, 1959?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Another project catering for provision of accommodation for 139 married other ranks has been administratively approved since the 29th April, 1959, and released for execution.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred so far. Preliminary action to plan execution is in hand.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Agriculturists in Bombay

2080. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Government of Bombay during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 for assisting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information is given below:—

Category	1957-58		1958-59	
	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	Nil	60,500	Nil	47,000
Scheduled Tribes	3,91,471	25,000	*2,71,900	25,000

*Includes State's share on 50:50 basis.

Visit of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Bombay State

2081. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the Bombay State during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Seventeen times.

(b) Aurangabad, Subarnati, Surat, Bombay, Nasik, Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Baroda, Umerpada, Kevri, Vyara, Billimoria, Dohad, Ahmedabad, Jhalad, Kushalgarh, Badwas, Loharia, Sajjangarh, Godhra, Karoli, Rameshra,

Dahanu Road, Mohanda, Washale, Kogde, Kortad Jawahar, Talwade, Kainad, Bordi, Gholvad, Berkhadi Bular, Dharmpur, Vadkhambha, Nanapondha, Metapondha, Ambeti (Sukhala) Nanivahial, Mandwa, Kaprada, Neral, Karjat, Gaur-Kamat, Chawk, Khalapur, Chive, Vavoli, Pall, Roha, Khargson Kolad, Pen, Kalyan, Nasik Road, Malegaon, Satana, Orate (Near Bastin).

Girls' Education in Bombay

2082. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for 1959-60 to the Government of Bombay for the Education of girls, and

(b) whether the Government of Bombay had sought any amount for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) In the plan for 1959-60 the Government of Bombay has included a scheme, meant exclusively for girls' education, with an outlay of Rs. 1.51 lakhs.

(b) In the Draft programme submitted by the State Government an outlay of Rs. 2.64 lakhs was proposed for this scheme.

Welfare Extension Projects in Bombay

2083. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of welfare extension projects established in Bombay State by the Central Social Welfare Board with Central assistance during 1958-59; and

(b) the location of these projects?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix No. III, annexure No. 113.]

New Drilling Sites

2084. **Shrimati Masda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new drilling sites discovered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the country since 1st May, 1959 to 31st July, 1959;

(b) whether drilling operations have already been started at each of the sites; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No new structures for test drilling have been discovered during this period. However, new drill sites have been located at some of the structures discovered before 1st May, 1959.

(b) During the period under reference, the following new wells were started by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission:

- (i) structural hole No. 5 in Jawalamukhi area;
 - (ii) one shallow hole near Ardol in Ankaleshwar area,
 - (iii) one shallow hole in Kusamba area
- (c) Does not arise

Tribal Development in Manipur

2085. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years for tribal development in Manipur (year-wise),

(b) whether the entire amount of Rs. 66.25 lakhs allotted during the Second Five Year Plan will be fully utilised; and

(c) the progress of tribal welfare schemes carried out in 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (c). The expenditure during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	State Sector	Central Sector
1956-57	11.82	..
1957-58	12.20	7.26
	24.02	7.26

No progress report has yet been received from the Manipur Administration in respect of expenditure during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far.

(b) According to the trend of expenditure, the entire plan provision is likely to be utilised in full.

Education Tours of Teachers and Students of Manipur

2086. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made by Government for educational tours of students and teachers of Manipur during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the number of such tours organised and the number of students who availed of the opportunity?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). There are two separate schemes, viz. Students' Tours, and Teachers' Tours, under which grants are given.

Students' Tours.—There is no State-wise allocation of funds. However, grants amounting to Rs. 8,136 were sanctioned to five institutions in Manipur during 1958-59 and 153 students and teachers benefited from this grant. No grant has been sanctioned in 1959-60 so far.

Teachers' Tours.—The Union Territory Administrations are to meet the entire expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per year from their respective area budgets for tours of teachers of Elementary schools. No tour has been approved for Manipur by the Ministry in 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Laccadive Islands

2087. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been worked out to provide employment to the people of the Laccadive Group of Islands; and

(b) whether facilities have been provided for marketing the produce at the Coir Centre in the Islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir, Several training-cum-production Centres have been established in the Islands and several Islanders are being given training in coir twisting, rope and mat making, gur making, weaving, soap making, oil pressing by Wardha Ghanis, deep sea fishing and 'dai's' course.

(b) The question of marketing the finished products of the Coir production-cum-training centres has been taken up with the Director General of Supplies & Disposals. In the meanwhile, steps are being taken to dispose of the finished products in the local markets on the mainland at competitive prices.

Geondalism in Karol Bagh

2088. { Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what preventive

measures Government propose to take against Goondaism in Karolbagh area which is increasing day by day?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): There is no reason to believe that goondaism in the Karolbagh area has been increasing day by day.

Social Welfare Scheme in Orissa

2090. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa in 1958-59 and 1959-60 period so far for social welfare extension projects and for social and moral Hygiene and aftercare programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 114].

Assistance to Orissa

2090. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa;

(b) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare work among the Scheduled Castes in Orissa;

(c) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare of other Backward Classes and ex-criminal tribes; and

(d) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for setting up of special multi-purpose blocks in Orissa in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

	Central share of expenditure in 1959-60.
State Sector:	
Scheduled Tribes	25.76 lakhs.
Scheduled Castes	8.82 "
Denotified Tribes (Ex-Criminal Tribes)	0.42 "
Central Sector:	
Scheduled Tribes	64.97 "
Scheduled Castes	3.40 "
Other Backward Classes	9.02 "
Denotified Tribes (Ex-Criminal Tribes)	0.50 "
Special Multi-purpose Blocks	14.28 "

Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2091. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 617 on the 20th February, 1959, regarding distribution of land to the landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected from the Rajasthan State; and

(b) if so, whether the information will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have intimated that 2,85,331 acres of land have been allotted to the landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (including ex-criminal tribes). The number of families benefited has not been given by them.

Gypsum Deposits in Bikaner

2092. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lease out the gypsum deposits in Bikaner apart from one leased to Bikaner Gypsums Limited; and

(b) if so, to whom?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal before it to grant mineral concession for gypsum in Bikaner.

Central Social Welfare Board

2093. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount allotted to the Central Social Welfare Board for the removal of untouchability in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) whether the progress Report of the Board for 1958-59 has been submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) No amount has been specifically allotted to the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 for the removal of untouchability

(b) Yes, Sir.

Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Mysore Organisations

2094. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions in Mysore State to whom grants were

sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1958-59;

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned to each of them; and

(c) the purposes for which they were utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1593] 59.]

Monuments in Mysore

2095. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on each of the protected monuments in Mysore State during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount allotted to each of them in the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Unauthorised Crossing of Border

2096. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons arrested in Assam and West Bengal for crossing the East Pakistan border for going to Pakistan and coming back to India without passports during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):

	1958 (Calendar Year)	1959 (Jan. to July)
Assam	1,969	245
West Bengal	3,452	Information being collected.

Evasion of Income-tax

2097. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1539 on the 30th March, 1959, and state:

(a) whether relevant details regarding the methods of evasion adopted by the assessee have been scrutinised, compiled and communicated to all the Income-tax Officers in the country for their future guidance; and

(b) if so, whether the copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In reply to Starred Question No. 1539 on the 30th March, 1959, it was stated that the work of compilation of this information was bound to take time as the records of the Commission which had to be gone through were voluminous. Most of the records to be scrutinised relate to cases in which the settlements previously arrived at by the Commission with the assessee have been affected by the recent judgment of the Supreme Court. These cases have now been re-opened under Section 34(1)(a) of the Income-tax Act and the relevant assessment records have been made over to the Officers stationed at various centres, for redoing these assessments. Hence it will not be possible to make much head-way in the compilation till this work is completed.

(b) The compilation will deal with (i) the devices adopted by the assessee to evade the proper assessment of their income and (ii) methods adopted by the Commission to detect those concealments. In so far as (i) is concerned, broad particulars in respect of the important cases investigated by the Commission are already available in the Commission's Annual Administration Reports for the period from 1949 to 1953. Copies of these reports are available in the Parliament Library.

As for (ii), the compilation will primarily be intended to help the Income-tax Officers in their day-to-day work of investigating concealments and as such the effectiveness of the document will be lost if it were to be received wide publicity.

Oil Drilling in Cambay

2098. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 12th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding expenditure incurred on the oil drilling projects in Cambay and Baroda area has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Training in Oil Technology

2099. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 180 on 12th February, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal for sending a further batch of trainees to Rumania and U.S.S.R. for training in oil well drilling and production technology?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The matter is still under consideration.

Integral Rail Coaches

2100. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the main terms of agreement entered into by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., with M.A.N. West Germany, for manufacture of integral type rail-coaches; and

(b) the number of integral coaches manufactured so far under the agreement?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given in the Lok Sabha on the 4th September, 1956 to Starred Question No. 1713.

(b) 46 upto the end of July, 1959.

Cost of Steel Production

2101. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2268 on the 7th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the revision of the estimates of likely cost of production of steel in the three Steel Plants has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur

2102. { **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2269 on the 7th May, 1959, and state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far in the establishment of the Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur; and

(b) the nature of assistance U.S.A. has agreed to give for setting up the institute?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Possession of land measuring 610.04 acres has been taken over from the State Government and

a tentative Zonal Plan has been prepared.

It has been decided to register the Institute as a Society under Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860 and in consequence, it will function as an autonomous body, with its executive authority vested in its Board of Governors. Steps have been taken to constitute the Board of Governors.

(b) The U.S.A. has agreed to give the following assistance under the normal programme of T.C.M. during the period 1-7-1959 to 30-6-1960 for setting up the Institute:

(a) Five Experts for 2 years.

(b) Equipment and Apparatus worth \$ 100,000.

Details of further assistance to be given by U.S.A. for the setting up of the Institute are yet to be finalised.

Forged Currency Notes in Delhi

2103. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4228 on the 7th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the investigation regarding the recovery of equipment for manufacturing counterfeit notes in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The matter is under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Pilot Project on "Reading for Pleasure"

2104. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the suggestions made by the Central Institute of Education,

New Delhi on the report of the pilot project on "Reading for Pleasure";

(b) whether similar projects are run in other States; and

(c) if so, how these projects are functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The pilot project on "Reading for Pleasure" was actually conducted by the Central Institute of Education and its report was placed before the National Conference on Reading held in May, 1958. The Conference made certain recommendations which are being implemented to the extent possible.

(b) No Sir. The State Governments have, however, been promised Central assistance for starting such projects.

(c) Does not arise.

Crossing of Borders

2105 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons arrested in Punjab and West Rajasthan for crossing the West Pakistan border into Pakistan and coming back to India without passports during 1958-59?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Punjab—69,
Rajasthan—87.

Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

2106. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Delhi during 1958-59 under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and have been acquitted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):

Year	Number of persons	
	Prosecuted	Acquitted
1958		
1959 (upto 30-6-59)		

Scientific Civil Service

2107 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2107 on the 29th April, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of creation of a Scientific Civil Service in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A meeting of the Scientific Personnel Committee was held on the 1st September, 1959 to consider the draft report including, among other things, a proposal for the constitution of an all-India Scientific Service in the country. The recommendations are awaited.

210 LSD—3

Forms of Indian Drama

2108. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2485 on the 30th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the preliminary survey of various forms of drama in different parts of the country has since been completed, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Protected Monuments in Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh

2109. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total number of monuments under protection of the Central Department of Archaeology at present in the following States: (i) Punjab; (ii) Rajasthan; and (iii) Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

(i) Punjab	..	116
(ii) Rajasthan	..	142
(iii) Himachal Pradesh	..	15

Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council

2110. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1617 on the 2nd April, 1959 and state at what stage stands the proposal for setting up the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council has since been set up to co-ordinate consultation among the various commonwealth countries. The Council will also incorporate meetings of senior officials held to prepare for meetings of Ministers, the Commonwealth Liaison Committee, the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the meetings of the Commonwealth statisticians to consider the balance of payment of the Sterling Area. The inclusion of other Commonwealth bodies through which economic consultation takes place will be considered from time to time as seems desirable. The Council has no executive function but is intended merely to co-ordinate the Commonwealth economic activities into one corporate body and to act as a channel of consultation among the various countries.

Import of Steel

2111. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on the 17th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken to import steel from U.S.A. and Japan; and

(b) if not, the countries from whom India is importing steel at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). India is importing steel from U.S.A., Japan as also from other countries e.g. Russia, Poland, Hungary, West Germany, France, U.K., Belgium, etc., under the various import schemes.

Production of 25 Pounder Guns in Ordnance Factories

2112. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce 25 pounder guns in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). 25 pounder guns are already being manufactured in Ordnance Factories.

Bye-products at Rourkela Steel Plant

2113. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bye-products are in production at present in Rourkela Steel Plant along with the production of Pig Iron; and

(b) the nature of production of such bye-products and their quantity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The only bye-product that is now recovered is Crude Tar. The total quantity of Tar produced from the commencement of operation upto the 15th August, 1959 is 6,663 metric tons

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक

२११४. श्री डाक्टर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत में किन किन स्थानों पर ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) स्वतंत्रता से पहले उक्त प्रदेश में कितने ईसाई थे, और

(ग) स्वतंत्रता के बाद वहाँ कितने ईसाई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० वन्त) :

(क) से (ग) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर रख दिया गया है।
[द्वितीय परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११५]

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

२११५. श्री डाक्टर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में रहने वाले हरिजन और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना-कितना धन मंजूर किया गया है, और

(ग) इन में से अब तक कितना धन खर्च किया जा चुका है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (जीमती आस्था)

(क) से (ग) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर रख दिया है जिस में १९५८-५९ के अन्त तक की सूचना दी हुई है।
[द्वितीय परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११६]

Geodetic and Research Branch of Survey of India

2116. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV officers of Survey of India engaged on tidal streams and current detachment of Geodetic and Research Branch during field season 1957-58 and 1958-59,

(b) whether the staff engaged on the said observations carried out in the sea-water have been given proper training,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether they are given special sea allowance including daily rates like the navy personnel, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das):

(a) Class	1957-58	1958-59
I	Nil	Nil
II	Nil	Nil
III	4	5
IV	6	7

(b) Personnel have to work only in coastal waters and are trained in the use of life jackets, life belts etc. Observations are carried out from anchored vessels

(c) Does not arise

(d) Personnel of the Navy (Other Ranks) are not given any special sea allowance or daily rates but Survey personnel are given daily rates

(e) Does not arise.

New Federation of Defence Employees

2117. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate Federation of the employees of the Defence Establishments has been recently formed; and

(b) if so, when and whether it has been recognised by Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Not as yet. Government have asked the new Federation, i.e. Indian National Defence Workers' Federation to furnish certain information and we are awaiting a reply.

दशमिक मुद्रा प्रणाली

२११८. श्री विमल सिन्हा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ तक देश में कितने मूल्य के दशमिक प्रणाली के सिक्के चालू हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : अभी यह मालूम नहीं कि ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ को कितने मूल्य के दशमिक सिक्के चालू थे। ३० जून, १९५६ को जो दशमिक सिक्के चालू थे उन का मूल्य लगभग ५ करोड़ ७६ लाख रुपये था।

Grameen Mahila Sangh

2119. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from India of Grameen Mahila Sangh had been sent to Edinburgh to attend a Conference in the month of August, 1959;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the delegation;

(c) whether it was sponsored by Government;

(d) whether any foreign exchange is involved; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Shrimati Mahindra Kaur, Maharam of Patiala,

(ii) Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 14,562.50 nP.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

**2120. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 337 on the 17th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the sanctioned amount of Rs. 27,250 has been spent by Shri S. P. Jain;

(b) whether any amount in addition to the sanctioned amount has been utilised abroad by him; and

(c) if so, the amount that has so far come to the knowledge of Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The foreign exchange worth Rs. 16,000 sanctioned to Shri S. P. Jain in 1954 was fully utilised by him. The amount of sterling worth Rs. 4,500 sanctioned in June, 1958 for his visit to the U.K. and the Continent was also fully utilised. As regards the amount of dollars worth Rs. 6,750 sanctioned in June, 1958 for his visit to U.S.A., it is not possible to state at this stage exactly how much was spent by Shri S. P. Jain as his alleged unauthorised transaction in US dollars is at present under investigation by the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) and (c). It is believed that he has spent more than the sanctioned amount. Shri S. P. Jain has, however, stated that the excess amount came out of certain gifts of travellers' cheques received by him in the United States. The exact amount over-spent is not yet known and the whole case is under investigation.

जयाल स्मारक निधि

२१२१. श्री भक्त बर्बन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ४ मई, १९५६ के भ्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जयाल स्मारक निधि के लिये और अधिक धन संग्रह करने और उस का समुचित उपयोग करने के लिये इस बीच और क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

आज तक, जयाल स्मारक निधि का ११,८०३ रुपये चन्दा इकट्ठा हुआ है । ८,००० रुपये के बहदे भी आ चुके हैं । मुख्य मंत्री, पश्चिमी बंगाल ने, जो हिमालायन माऊटी-नीयारिंग इन्स्टीच्यूट (हिमालयन पर्वतारोहण संस्था) के उपप्रधान हैं, चुने चुने व्यक्तियों को चन्दे के लिये हाल ही में पत्र भी लिखे हैं । निधि में और अधिक चन्दा जमा हो जाने पर उपयुक्त योजना बनाई जायेगी ।

बोरी छिपे सोना लाना लेजाना

२१२२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि चीन और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया से श्रीलंका और कलकत्ता होते हुए बहुत बड़े परिमाण में निषिद्ध सोना और मूल्यवान वस्तुएं बोरी-छिपे भारत लाई जा रही हैं और विदेशों में काम करने वाले कुछ भारतीय व्यापारियों का इन वस्तुओं के भेजने में हाथ है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : पक्के तौर पर यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है कि श्रीलंका और कलकत्ते के रास्ते चीन और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सोना और कीमती चीजें गैर-कानूनी ढंग से भारत लाई जा रही हैं । लेकिन पूर्वी देशों से

बोरी-छिपे माल लाया जा रहा है, क्योंकि उस इलाके से आने वाले मुसाफिरों, जहाजियों (क्यू) पानी के जहाजों और हवाई जहाजों जब सब गैर-कानूनी तौर पर लाया गया माल पकड़ा गया है । कुछ मामलों में यह देखा गया है कि ऐसा माल भेजने में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों का हाथ रहा है ।

हिन्दी टाइपिंग और शार्ट हैंड सिलाने का प्रसिद्ध

श्री क० जे० मालवीय :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
२१२३ { श्री पहाड़िया :
पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :
श्री० ज्वा० बर्बन . . .

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रा य हिन्दी टाइपिंग और शार्ट हैंड सिलाने का काम शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बतार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Quota for Orissa

2124. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have recommended for an increase in the State quota of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service officers during the third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise

Agricultural Centre for the Blind in Bombay

2123. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agricultural centre for the blind has been started in Bombay;

(b) if so, the main features of the centre; and

(a) whether this centre has been given any help?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (c). No, Sir But the National Association for the Blind, Bombay, proposes to start a centre

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 117].

Budget of University Grants Commission

2126. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget estimates of the University Grants Commission have gone up by ten times since its inception;

(b) what percentage of the total budget is consumed by grants for:

(i) Technical Education; and

(ii) General Education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir

(b)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Technical Education	25.99%	25.22%	25.96%
General Education	74.01%	74.78%	74.04%

The above percentages have been calculated on the basis of actual expenditure on development schemes.

गंगानगर जिले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

२१२७. श्री ए० सा० बाकपाल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले के नहरी क्षेत्र में १९५० से १९५६ तक कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उन के जीवन निर्वाह के लिये खेती के लिये जमीनें दी गई हैं ,

(ख) अब तक जितने व्यक्तियों को जमीनें दी गई हैं, उन में कितने लोग अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं ;

(ग) जमीनों के लिये कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार हो रहा

है, जिन को अब जमीनें दी जानी हैं उन में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं , और

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जमीनें वीध वितरित न किये जाने का क्या कारण है, जबकि इस नहरी क्षेत्र में उन के लिये बहुत पहले जमीनें सुरक्षित रख दी गई थीं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपबंधी (सरदार मज ठिवा) :

(क) से (घ) आवश्यक सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है जो प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Committee on Plan Projects

2128. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects has organised a Team for an intensive study of all problems connected with minor irrigations;

(b) whether the Team visited Orissa and examined the minor irrigation works;

(c) if so, the minor irrigation works they visited in Orissa; and

(d) whether the report of this Team will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The Team is studying minor irrigation works of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. It is also studying tube-well schemes.

(b) to (d). The work of the Team will be extended to other States after it has submitted its reports on the projects mentioned

Automatic Rifles

2129. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how much capital outlay would be required to change over from the manufacture of present rifles to automatic rifles in the ordnance factories; and

(b) what is the cost of manufacture of a rifle at present and how much would an automatic rifle cost?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No decision has so far been taken for introducing into service a self-loading rifle. Capital outlay required has not been worked out.

(b) The cost of manufacture of a rifle at present is Rs. 204.14. No indication of the cost of an automatic rifle can be given at this stage.

Advisory Committee on National Educational Institutions

2130. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was to be appointed to advise on the ways of assisting the national educational institutions which had played an important part in the freedom movement;

(b) if so, what is the nature of its composition; and

(c) its scope and functions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 118]

Ramayana and Mahabharata

2131. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with Government to translate the epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata, into various foreign languages for publication?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir, but Government of India have financed a non-official organisation to bring out an English translation of Ramayana

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की हिन्दी में रिपोर्टें

२१३२. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १४३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बल्लार) : इस साल से सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्टें को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय कर लिया है

Promotions in Armed Forces Headquarters

2133. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the policy followed for promotion to the supervisory posts in the Armed Forces Headquarters, and

(b) whether it is a fact that different procedures have been followed during the preceding five years for making promotions to such grades?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Supervisory posts in the Armed Forces Headquarters are "selection" posts. The policy is to fill these posts on basis of merit as assessed by the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee in accordance with instructions laid down by Government from time to time.

(b) No, Sir

अफीम का कारखाना

२१३४. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर के अफीम के कारखाने से अभी हाल ही में अफीम चुराई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा तो कितनी , श्री

(ग) चोरो का पता लगाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) चुराई गई अफीम लगभग ५ मन ५ सेर थी ।

(ग) जिला पुलिस और राज्य के खुफिया विभाग के अफसरों और नसीली चीजों से सरोकार रखने वाले महकमे के जाच-पड़ताल करने वाले अफसरों ने मिल कर फौरन ही जाच शुरू कर दी थी । उन की मिली-जुली

कोशिशों से कुछ कबित अपराधियों का पता लग गया है और चुराई गई अफीम का ज्यादातर हिस्सा, यानी ४ मन ३२॥ सेर बरामद किया जा चुका है । उन अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है लेकिन उन के दो साथी अब भी फरार हैं । पुलिस इन दो का पता लगाने की भी पूरी कोशिश कर रही है ।

Blackmarketing in Imported Tinned Products

2135 Shri P C Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the articles in 'Statesman' dated the 3rd and 17th August, 1959 about blackmarketing in tinned products imported by hostels in Delhi, and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The import of tinned food products is subject to the usual restrictions on imports of foreign products but their sale after import or the price of such sale is not subject to any control. These articles are also not essential commodities" and accordingly no enquiry has been instituted by the Delhi Administration in the matter.

Prohibition of Meetings and Processions in Delhi

**2136. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Delhi has passed orders prohibiting meetings, processions and assemblies within the Corporation limits of Delhi between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M.

(b) if so, what is the reason behind this order, and

(c) whether this order has been objected to by the Trade Unions in Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) An order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was made by the District Magistrate on the 2nd August, 1959 prohibiting processions, meetings, or demonstrations in any public place within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi without the permission of the Ilaka Magistrate between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. The order does not apply to funeral, customary and religious processions or meetings.

(b) The order was issued as the District Magistrate was satisfied that such processions, meetings or demonstrations were likely to cause annoyance to the public and might result in a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

(c) A representation has been received from a Trade Union objecting to the restrictions imposed by the order.

Scheduled Castes in Mysore State

2137. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have recommended the names of the Vodda, Karama and Koracha Communities of Bombay Karnataka for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes of Mysore State; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Night Shelters

2138. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board have a proposal to set

up night shelters in the various States and Union Territories during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the allotment made for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir. The Board, however, from 1958-59, is giving grants to voluntary social welfare institutions for starting night shelters.

(b) The amount of grant will depend on the number of applications for grants for starting night shelters received and considered by the Board during the year. In 1958-59, Rs. 1,65,000 were sanctioned for 30 shelters at the rate of Rs. 5,500 per shelter; in 1959-60, upto 27th August, 1959, a sum of Rs. 44,000 has been sanctioned for 8 shelters.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes

**2139. { Shri Siddiah:
Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 381 on the 13th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount allotted to each State Government and Union territory Administration towards award of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students for Post-Matric studies (category-wise); and

(b) the progress made in regard to disbursement of the amounts to the students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The amount of the Central grant to be allotted to each State/Union Administration is being worked out. Funds have, however, been released to cover their immediate needs as given in the statement placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 119.]

(b) The awards are being made by the State Governments/Union Administrations.

L.D. Ca. in Army Headquarters

2140. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 248 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the date on which the 4 advance increments were sanctioned in favour of Lower Division Clerks serving in the Armed Forces Headquarters and Office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories;

(b) the reasons for not considering the question of giving similar 4 advance increments to other Lower Division Clerks serving in other similar non-participating offices at the time the question of Lower Division Clerks of Armed Forces Headquarters and Office of the Director General Ordnance Factories was decided; and

(c) the authority competent to sanction these increments?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The sanction was issued on the 3rd March, 1958 with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1957. The sanction covers Inter-Service Organisations also.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to lower formations under the Ministry of Defence. Attention is invited to the reasons given in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3366 on the 21st April 1959. As stated therein, the considerations applicable to the Armed Forces Headquarters and the office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories do not apply to the lower formations. These lower formations correspond to subordinate offices on the civil side to which the concessions have not been extended.

(c) The Government of India, i.e., the administrative Ministry concerned

in consultation with the Ministry of Finance

Grants to Delhi University

2141. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant or loan made to the Delhi University in connection with its schemes for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the nature and amount of such grant and loan for each scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 120]

Central Legal Service

2142 Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to make recruitment to the Central Legal Service in the year 1959-60, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) At present there are no vacancies in the Central Legal Service, nor is there any proposal at present for making recruitment to the Central Legal Service in the year 1959-60

(b) Does not arise.

Assistant Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. in States

2143. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 12th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since reconsidered the question of appointing one Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) To strike a balance between the need for more Assistant Commissioners and the need for economy, it has been decided to increase the existing 10 regions to 12 regions with one Assistant Commissioner for each region. According to the revised set up many of the States will have one Assistant Commissioner each exclusively.

Holidays in Central Government Offices

2144. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of holidays for the Central Government offices, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration

(b) Does not arise

12 hrs.

RE MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): Sir, I beg your indulgence to make a submission about the intimation that you have given me with regard to my adjournment motion because I would have no time this afternoon to meet you and the mischief may be done in the meanwhile. I have been told about my adjournment motion with regard to the calling of troops in Calcutta that under sections 129 to 131 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898, military can be called in aid of the civil power by the local authorities.

I looked up the relevant sections. I find that there are certain conditions precedent to the use of the armed forces by the magistracy and that it is

only in regard to the dispersal of crowds that the military may be used or may be called in. There has been no occasion for the dispersal of crowds by the military. As a matter of fact, the military has not been used that way at all. The military has been called and the whole city has been handed over to it. Our information is that military patrols with all the weapons, machine guns and weapon carriers are patrolling the streets in spite of the fact that we have seen reports in the newspapers today that the Chief Minister has said that the Police is quite capable of controlling the situation. We do not know—and it passes our comprehension—why then the military was called and why was this show of strength.

You might remember that when a similar case arose in Kerala, the Kerala Government asked that there should be some parades or some flag marches in the streets. At that time they specifically asked for the permission of the Central Government and the Central Government sent them that army help. We want to know under whose permission the troops were called in here and are patrolling the streets of Calcutta although no magistrate has asked them to disperse an assembly or crowd.

Because the mischief may be done, I wanted to draw your attention to it.

Mr Speaker: Almost every day some matter or the other relating to this is raised. All these arise out of food. Yesterday I called upon the hon. Minister to make a statement relating to the food situation. This has been going on for nearly a month. At an earlier stage, when Shri Jain was here I asked him to have a discussion on these food prices. It was said some time ago that there was abnormal rise in prices of food in Bengal. Then it was contended that grain was not available. Then it was contended that they were not distributing it. Lastly yesterday it was contended that the quality that was supplied was bad. The hon. Minister tried to meet one point after another. Originally when

[Mr. Speaker]

it was said that sufficient quantity was not there, the hon. Minister said that large quantities were rushed to the scene from place to place and almost every State was required to go to their help. Next I found that that was given up and the question of prices came up (Interruption). Order, order. Then the hon. Minister said that the prices have gone down in various places. Then the question that was taken up was that in various places distribution was not being done. Yesterday some hon. Members, who had gone there from here and who do not belong to Bengal, said that they went to various places and found that distribution was going on. Then I felt that the attack was against the quality that was supplied. The hon. Minister said that he could, to the best of his capacity, send quantities of grain from here and if every person in Bengal or in a deficit area should to-day demand only Bengal rice, even for that some provision was made. He said that about 20 to 50 per cent or so was given in Bengal rice and some portion in wheat and rice from Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, item by item the hon. Minister was trying to satisfy them. Ultimately it was said that he must go to the spot and try to clear it up. He said that the Government must require him to go otherwise it will be officious interference.

So, still if this movement goes on there and if the Police and the Government are not competent to manage the situation and try to send for the troops, shall we say that they should wait until actual damage is caused? This matter comes up almost every day in some form or the other and those persons, who have started this agitation against food prices, having found that item after item is being satisfied by the Government, now say that the military ought not to have gone. I refer to a previous ruling that I gave in connection with Bengal. Shri S. M. Banerjee raised this matter. There are two ways. Whenever a magistrate in charge finds it difficult to control the crowd he can send for

the army or the troops. He need not wait until actually something is set fire to. In advance he can ask them to go round and see to it that wherever trouble might occur it is met. He is the person in charge of it and he may station those people anywhere ready to be called. If they are in their own garrison somewhere in the cantonment, by the time they are requisitioned and are brought, the damage would have been caused. Are we to say from here, "No, no. Put them back ten or fifteen miles away and until actually some trouble arises they ought not to go on the spot"? That is not my reading of section 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The hon. Defence Minister, who was answering the other day the very same point, also said that not only when actually some trouble is there or is apprehended can the magistrate call troops under section 129, but also with the sanction of the Central Government wherever it is necessary troops can be sent. Therefore, the powers are wide enough. The object is to see that there is no breakdown of law and order.

Therefore I am not going to allow this kind of adjournment motions here from day to day in some form or other to strengthen the movement however good it might be. I do not see any reason for interfering with this (Interruption).

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Under section 129 there are certain specific conditions. To disperse an assembly a magistrate can order troops where those conditions are satisfied. That is the main issue. It is not a question of how the food problem is being tackled. That is not a military problem.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Have they taken the permission of the Central Government or have they approached the Central Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The argument appears to be based on something which has not oc-

curred. No troops have been called. So I do not understand this argument (Interruption).

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is in the press.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We have received messages.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister say what information he has.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry.. (Interruption).

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It was on the All-India Radio.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say if anything has happened during the last half-hour or an hour, but my information is that troops have not been called. What has happened is that some senior officers have gone round this area on what might be called a tour of inspection. No doubt, they may be accompanied by a few persons, but the troops as such have not been called. They might be accompanied by a small guard or something. But this is undoubtedly true that the troops have been alerted and if necessity arose they may be used. But my information is that they have not been called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The situation is very serious. Would you ask the hon. Prime Minister to look into the whole matter and see that something is done in the situation?

Mr. Speaker: That is the point. I am not competent to advise the Government here to go and try to exercise something like visitatorial jurisdiction over that Government. All that I am concerned with is whether merely the troops going there is likely to cause disturbance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have not gone there.

Mr. Speaker: Even assuming....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My information is based on a telephone call at

11 15 A.M. this morning. That is as late as the hon. Members'.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): I do not know what the Prime Minister is thinking about the Bengal situation, because it is a serious situation. He should make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: All right. All the adjournment motions have been disallowed.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): You have given us intimation that the reason for withholding consent is that under sections 129 to 131 of the Cr. P. C., military can be called in aid of the local authorities. That is the reason which has been given. But, now the hon. Prime Minister says that such a thing has not happened. Assuming that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not going to waste the time of the House.

Shri Tangamani: I shall explain my position.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will the hon. Member resume his seat or not?

Shri Tangamani: I shall explain...

Mr. Speaker: No. Even without hearing the hon. Prime Minister, I exercised my right as I read the previous rulings which have been given. Now, in view of what the Prime Minister has said, there is a double ground for disallowing the adjournment motions. If, in fact, there is no such thing at all, this matter does not arise. That would be only academic. Assuming it is so, I am not satisfied that the newspaper report is correct. The hon. Prime Minister's version, I accept.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The question is whether that was military ground or parade ground where the military was parading.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot have an exception in this House. So far as this matter is concerned, as between the newspaper report and the Government version, I

[Mr. Speaker]

prefer the Government's version I
disallow these adjournment motions

Shri Tangamani: May I make a sub-
mission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am anxious
to give as much information to the
House as possible, and not merely to
just limit my answer to a particular
question, because the House is inter-
ested. If you will permit me, I shall
explain to them what the position is.
It is very simple.

Mr. Speaker: What I feel is

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Just factual

Mr. Speaker. Very good

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I accept, of
course, your ruling. I want to remove
a misunderstanding. As I said, troops
have not been called in and have not
been sent. This is information receiv-
ed at 11.15 A.M. that is, about an
hour ago. But, troops have been alert
ed, that, if necessary, they will be
called. A number of Army officers
have gone over this area on reconnoit-
ring work to see what the position is.
That is, in case they are needed, they
want to know what the position is.
May be, seeing one of these officers or
two or three others, they say, these are
troops coming. They are really recon-
noitring. No troops as such have been
called. That is all.

Shri Tangamani: That makes the
position different.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter.

Shri Tangamani: If the military has
been called to reconnoitre, that is an
issue on which we would like to move
an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If it is
necessary to reiterate what I have
said, I will do so. Shri S. M. Banerjee
raised a point about the admissibility
of two adjournment motions given
notice of by Shrimati Renu Chakra-
varthy and himself regarding the call-
ing of troops on the 19th May, 1958,
in Jamshedpur during the strike in the
Tata Iron and Steel Company. The

Members stated that the troops could
not be called in by a Magistrate in a
labour dispute without the concurren-
ce of the Central Government. Apart
from that, clarifying the position,
the hon. Prime Minister said that
the troops were called in not because
it was a labour dispute but to protect
life and property since grave damage
was apprehended as a result of the
labour dispute.

There is the precedent here. Not
only when actually the people are
fighting can the magistrate call in the
troops, but he can always, whenever
he apprehends difficulty or danger, call
in troops so as to prevent it in advance.
So far as this case is concerned, on the
question of law, I am clear that troops
need not come and jump into the
scene only when heads are being
broken, but in advance also they can
be brought in. In this particular case,
the facts on which the adjournment
motions have been tabled are not
correct. I am not prepared to accept
them. Therefore, on this ground also,
the adjournment motions were rightly
dismissed.

Next item

12.15 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT)

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I
beg to lay on the Table, under sub-
section (3) of section 8 of the Coal
Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act,
1952, a copy of Notification No. S. O.
1892 dated the 25th August, 1959
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1591/
59].

AMENDMENT TO COAL MINES (CONSER- VATION AND SAFETY) RULES

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I beg to
lay on the Table, under sub-section
(4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines
(Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952,

a copy of Notification No GSR 988 dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules 1954 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1592/59]

AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC DEBTS RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No GSR 937 dated the 15th August, 1959 making certain amendments to the Public Debt Rules, 1946 [Placed in Library See No LT-1590/59]

1216 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No 4) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

(2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No 5) Bill 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

(3) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No 6) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

(4) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1959, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion'

Motion

'That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee —

Pandit S S N Tankha, Shrimati T Nallamuthu Ramamurti, Shri Akhtar Husain, Giani Zail Singh, Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee Shrimati Yashoda Reddy Shri Bhagurathi Mahapatra Shri Jethalal Hari-krishna Joshi Shrimati Rukmani Bai Shri Jugal Kishore, Shri N R Malkani, Shri Abdur Rezzak Khan Shri Devandra Prasad Singh Shri Abhimanyu Rath, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh"

1216 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ARMY HELP IN FLOODS IN AMBALA

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Under Rule 197, I beg to call atten-

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

tion of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The help rendered by the Army in the recent floods in Ambala."

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Heavy flood in Dangri Nadi in the Ambala District was experienced on the 26th August, 1959. These floods have caused considerable damage. The details of the damage caused as known to us are as follows:

- (i) Approximately 100 houses in village Babyal (two miles east of Ambala Cantonment) have collapsed. As a result of this, inhabitants of that village have been rendered homeless.
- (ii) Approximately 200 houses have also collapsed in villages Polandri, Bamani-Majra and Chera (in Naraingarh Tehsil).
- (iii) A number of breaches have occurred in the bund of Dangri Nadi over a length of 4 miles.

Fortunately no loss of human life and cattle has been reported so far.

As regards military assistance, on the 26th August, 1959, at 7-45 A.M., the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, made a request for assistance in,

- (a) evacuation of civilians from village Babyal which was cut off by flood water.
- (b) Carrying out repairs to overflowing banks of Dangri Nadi.
- (c) Establishing a tented camp with some medical cover for sixty homeless families.

The Army authorities undertook immediate reconaissance of the flood-affected area. Thereafter, they provided the following assistance:—

- (a) On the 26th August, 1959, approximately 40 Army per-

sonnel erected a camp consisting of 61 tents. Approximately 400 civilians have been accommodated in this camp.

- (b) Approximately 55 Army personnel with 7 boats were kept ready at short notice for the evacuation of civilians. These boats were, however, not used.

At the further request of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, the Army made available to the civil authorities the services of 57 Army personnel with one bull-dozer on the 30th August, 1959, for raising the bund and blocking the breaches of the bund along Dangri Nadi to avoid further flooding of village Babyal and the surrounding areas of the Ambala Cantonment.

POINT OF INFORMATION

ABSENCE OF DEFENCE MINISTER ON U.N.O. WORK

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Sir, you will recollect that I had said that the Defence Minister has accepted an additional assignment of representing India at the United Nations General Assembly, and I had enquired how far it is proper in the prevailing circumstances. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Defence Minister has offered any explanation. I shall be grateful if you would give me an opportunity to raise this question, because I feel that both the public and the House are interested in this question. Under ordinary circumstances, it would have been all right, but under the extraordinary circumstances in which we are living, when the defence of the country is a very important matter, would it be advisable that the Defence Minister should be absent for three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am sorry that this parti-

cular matter to which the hon. Member had referred—I forget whether it was yesterday or the day before—escaped my mind, and I could say nothing about it. It is certainly a matter which deserves consideration, and we did give consideration to it, and we are giving consideration to it. I came to the conclusion that no situation had arisen here at the present moment which necessitated any change in the programme which we had made; but, of course, if at any time necessity arises, a change will be made, and even if the Defence Minister is there, he will have to come back immediately. But I might add that so far as the arrangements are concerned, on our border etc., they are in good hands, and the defence forces are making adequate arrangements, and I do not think there need be any particular anxiety on that score.

I do not wish the House to imagine that I am making light of this situation; I am certainly not; it is a serious matter, but we are dealing with it, I hope, adequately and whenever necessity arises, we shall make further arrangements and keep what the hon. Member has said in mind.

12.23 hrs

APPROPRIATION (No. 7) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent in respect of the former Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year by the legislature of each of those States, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent in respect of the former Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year by the legislature of each of those States, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G. B. Pant on the 2nd September, 1959, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri M. P. Mishra may kindly continue his speech now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I make one submission? The progress of the debate on this motion was very slow yesterday. May I submit that some more time may be fixed for this? Otherwise, all of us may not be able to participate in it.

Mr. Speaker: The House was not sitting extra, or the hon. Members were going slow with the debate?

Shri Khadihar (Ahmednagar): My submission is of a different nature. When Shri Frank Anthony's resolution was discussed, the Prime Minister stated that this problem of language should be primarily considered by the non-Hindi-speaking sections in the country.

While allocating the time, our normal procedure is that about 60 per cent of the time is given to the members of the ruling party, and 40 per cent is given for the Opposition. On this occasion, my submission is that time should be allocated State-wise, particularly, to the non-Hindi-speaking areas so that they will have full opportunity to express their minds, because this vitally affects them, and in the long run, if a decision is taken without due consideration, it is likely to affect in some way our national unity. This is a very serious problem. Therefore, I would humbly urge that time allocation should be made in this way that a major portion should be given to Members speaking the different languages other than Hindi, while this report is being discussed.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It is for the different parties and groups to make arrangements among themselves.

Shri Khadihar: My submission is that it is a national problem; it is not a party problem or a Hindi problem; my submission is that it is a national

problem, and therefore, party distinction has nothing to do with this.

Mr. Speaker: The parties give the names. Of course, I welcome the suggestion that the non-Hindi-speaking areas must be allowed to say what they feel so far as this report is concerned. Except for the unattached or independent Members, all the others are in some Group or the other. The group leaders want to give opportunity to the Members of their groups. When that is the case, how can I accommodate all the groups, and independently, all the States?

Therefore, whenever the group leaders give me the names, they will watch who has spoken and from which State and then give the names accordingly. If a particular State has got representation already, then that group will choose a Member from a State other than that; and if all the States had been exhausted, that group need not speak.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I want to make one enquiry. Yesterday, it was held by the Chair that the motion which was moved by the Home Minister would be slightly amended, because the point was raised that unless Government amended their motion, we would be entitled to move our amendments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): That was the point of order which I had raised.

Shri Mahanty: I should like to know what Government have done about it, and how they are going to amend it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I would like to know whether they are going to change the wording of the motion.

Shri Mahanty: Unless that is decided, I am afraid we cannot proceed with the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: What has the hon. Minister to say?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The wording

is not to be changed; it remains as it is.

Shri Mahanty: May I point out that it was held by the Chair

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the hon. Minister. Am I to understand that there is no proposal to change the wording?

Shrimati Alva: Yes

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In that case, I may point out that it was already held that the wording as it stood amounted to a substantive motion; and to a substantive motion, we are entitled to move our amendments. So, we should be permitted to move our amendments. They should not be ruled out of order.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): The position of the House seems to be very anomalous. The report has been placed on the Table of the House, and it has come up for discussion, but the House is denied any opportunity of moving any amendment to the motion. Is the privilege or the right of this House confined only to expressing its general opinion on the report, or has it got any positive motion before it? I would like you to give your ruling about it.

Shri Mahanty: I am not trying to interrupt you, Sir, but I want to give you the genesis of what happened. Yesterday, a point of order was raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha and others that the motion was clearly unconstitutional under clauses 5 and 6 of article 343 of the Constitution.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is no provision for this in the Constitution.

Shri Mahanty: There is no provision in the Constitution for Government to move a motion of that nature, therefore, under that article, all our amendments were ruled out of order.

So, the contention is that if the amendments are to be ruled out of order under article 343, then the motion also will have to be declared

as such as being out of order. Therefore, it was held by the Deputy-Speaker that Government should amend the motion, and the hon. Home Minister had acquiesced in that position. Now, we are really surprised to learn that Government are not going to change it. If that is the case, then there is no point in discussing the report.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): We want that our amendments should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go on with the discussion. In the meanwhile, I shall look into what happened yesterday. The hon. Minister says

Shrimati Alva: Yesterday, a ruling was given by the Deputy-Speaker here, and I thought that everything was settled. We are following the British practice in this matter and, therefore, the wording or the phraseology is all right.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They have to change the wording of it.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot force the Government or an hon. Member to change his or her wording. Now, apart from deciding on the point of order, if the Government themselves had been agreeable, possibly the hon. Deputy-Speaker thought that the Government might be asked if they were going to change the wording. Now, the hon. Minister says that they have looked into the matter and they are not going to change the wording. The only question then is whether the amendments should be allowed or not. They were not allowed yesterday. No orders were passed by me. I was actually hearing what has been said and before I left, I was waiting to hear the hon. Minister conclude his speech so that this matter might come up. The amendments are all before me.

My first impression was that no amendments were allowable. I have not heard the arguments. But that was my first impression. As a matter of fact, there is no provision in the

[Mr. Speaker]

Constitution for bringing this Report up for discussion in the House. A concession has been given. All that the Constitution provides is that as soon as the Official Language Commission reports, a Committee of Members of Parliament should be appointed, which will go into the Report and make recommendations to the President. It is open to the President to accept it or pass any order he likes. We left that when a Committee is empowered to look into this matter this House must have an opportunity to discuss it. This opportunity was claimed before it was sent to the Committee. Then it was thought that after the Committee made its Report, the report of any discussion thereon in this House may be sent to the President to be considered along with the Report of the Committee. At that stage, I felt that there was no need for any amendments.

There are cases where the Upper House is not competent to make any amendments regarding Money Bills or General Budget. They merely discuss and all the discussion will be taken note of by Government while taking further action. That was why I thought that technically these amendments were not in order and, therefore, it was unnecessary to go into the matter.

Anyhow, something has been said. The hon. Deputy-Speaker was here yesterday. I have not been in a position to know what exactly has happened. Therefore, I will look into this matter and if I find that amendments can be allowed, I will allow them. I have my own doubts whether it is necessary to have a motion of this kind.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Whether we accept or reject this motion, what is the result? Leave alone the amendments, we will assume that this House rejects the motion. Even without an amendment, this House can reject the motion. Then what is the position regarding

this Report? This Report need not have been placed here. The Report becomes useless. The Constitution becomes infructuous. Therefore, a kind of motion asking for the acceptance or rejection by the House itself is unnecessary. It is here merely for discussion. That is all that has been said. Whatever discussion takes place, the President will take into account.

Anyhow, I shall look into all these various representations that have been made and what the hon. Deputy-Speaker has said, and if necessary, I shall hear one or two of the leading Members here, if I have still any doubt. In the meanwhile, the discussion may go on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What about extending the time? Nearly two hours were lost in the point of order yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members themselves create loss of time and then quarrel with the hon. Deputy-Speaker.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: They table amendments and raise a point of order. If this had not been done, there would not have been any time lost. Even the time that has been spent in deciding a point of order or discussing the admissibility of an amendment is time included within the allotted time. It is another matter to say that they want more time because it is a bigger matter. I will consider it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The motion reads:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April, 1959".

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why is he wasting further time?

Shri Thirumala Rao: If this House accepts or rejects the motion as it

is, what is the implication? Will it mean acceptance or rejection of the recommendations in the Report?

Mr. Speaker: Let me consider this matter. First of all, I am considering whether to put this motion, as it is, to the vote of the House at all. Then I shall consider whether, if I put it to the vote of the House, it would be without allowing any amendments to be moved in this House. These are matters which we have to consider again and again because such matters may come up before the House again and again. I would like to hear what exactly the hon. Law Minister also has to say with regard to the implications of the acceptance or rejection by this House of the Report.

Shrimati Alva: We shall refer it to him.

Shri Mahanty: Suppose the House does not 'take note' of this Report? What happens then?

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into all that

बी. ए. प्र० मिश्र (बंगू सराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल शाम को मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि स्वराज्य के पहले १९४७ तक, हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की राज भाषा हो इस आन्दोलन को गैर हिन्दी वालों ने चलाया और पूरे १०० साल तक चलाया किया और १९४७ तक हिन्दी के मुकामिले कोई दूसरी भाषा जो उस की जगह ले, अंग्रेजी हो, बंगाली हो या कोई और भाषा हो, यह आवाज भी कहीं से सारे देश में नहीं उठी और यही वजह है कि सन् १९४७ में और १९४९ में भारतीय संविधान सभा को हिन्दी को राजभाषा स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई। मैं ने यह निवेदन किया था संविधान सभा की पूरी राय से और प्रायः सर्वसम्मति राय से हिन्दी देश की राजभाषा स्वीकार हुई थी।

सन् १९४७, ४८ और १९४९ में जबकि वहाँ पर संविधान सभा कार्य कर रही थी और उस की बैठकें हो रही थीं तब तक इस देश में राष्ट्रीय आजादी की और भारतीय स्वाधीनता की क्रान्ति की भाग बूझी नहीं थी और उस की पूरी ली सुलग रही थी और इसलिये जब देश और संविधान सभा के सामने भाषा का सवाल आया तो किसी को इस निश्चय पर पहुँचने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई कि हिन्दी ही इस देश की राजभाषा हो और निश्चय ही यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय आजादी की क्रान्ति की भाग थी और इसलिये हमें उस निश्चय पर पहुँचने में कोई कठिनाई पैदा नहीं हुई।

आप को शायद याद होगा कि उसी जमाने में जिस जमाने में कि संविधान सभा बैठी थी एक युनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन बैठा था और १९४८-४९ में उस की रिपोर्ट निकली थी। उस कमिशन के अध्यक्ष थे डा० राधाकृष्णन्। उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में यह सारी दलीलें दी हुई हैं जोकि मेरे मित्र एन्धनी साहब, बैरो साहब या अंग्रेजी का कोई बड़े से बड़ा हिमायती अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में उन को दे सकता है। उन दलीलों में से यह बातें लिखी हुई थीं। मैं उन में से कुछ बातें यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ —

"English has become so much a part of our national habit that a plunge into altogether a different system seems attended with unusual risks. It appears to us, however, that the plunge is inevitable. Whatever the advantages of English and the immediate risks in a change-over, the balance of advantages on a long view of the matter lies in the change".

यही बातें सन् १९४९ में उस कमिशन ने कही थी। लेकिन संविधान सभा ने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी फैसला किया जो कि एक सही फैसला था और जो कि इस देश की आजादी की भावना के अनुरूप था और यह था हिन्दी

[बी नं० प्र० मिश्र]

को उसका उपयुक्त और उचित स्थान देना अर्थात् राजभाषा के रूप में उसको मान्य करना। मैंने कल भी सदन से यह सवाल पूछा था कि क्या कारण है जब कि १९४६ में संविधान सभा का फैसला हो चुका और हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो नहीं बल्कि प्रजातंत्र भी बन गया तब फिर भाषा के सवाल को लेकर देश में बड़ी बड़ी आंधिया उठने लगे और हिन्दी का बड़े जोरों से विरोध होने लगे, आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? इसका ही नहीं, देश में और तरह-तरह के झगड़े उठ खड़े हुए।

मेरी अपनी राय में इसका एक ही कारण है कि जिस वातावरण में हम लोगों ने देश को आजाद किया जिसको कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीय एकता का संकल्प कहते हैं, जातीय संकल्प या राष्ट्रीय कौमी द्वाद कहे हैं, जो संकल्प पिछले १०० वर्षों में बना था, वही स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद कमजोर होता जा रहा है, टूटता जा रहा है। यही कारण है कि आज देश में भाषावार प्रान्तों के झगड़े होते हैं, प्रान्तों और सूबों के झगड़े होते हैं और अन्य तरह तरह के झगड़े होते हैं। बड़े से बड़े नेता जो पहले देश की बातें करते थे अब प्रदेश की बातें करने लगे और वे अब प्रदेशों के पुराने इतिहास का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। इन प्रदेशों ने किसी जमाने में देश पर और दुनिया पर क्या रोक रक्खा था उसके भीत गायें जा रह हैं। अब यह रोग सिर्फ अहिन्दी प्रदेशों तक ही सीमित नहीं रह गया है बल्कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रदेशों में भी यह रोग घुम आया है। मैं कबूल करता हूँ कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रदेशों के कुछ लोग जब हिन्दी के बारे में बड़े जोर जोर से चिल्लाते हैं तो उस में कौमी एकता या राष्ट्रीय संकल्प की बात उतनी नहीं होती जितना कि हिन्दी भाषा के लिए उनका प्रेम होता है। अब मेरा निवेदन है कि यह तो बड़ी गम्भीर बात है और जिसके कि लिए इस सदन को और सारे देश को सोचना

होगा कि जब हमारा यह राष्ट्रीय एकता का संकल्प ही टूट जायेगा तो फिर यह हिन्दी का सवाल ही नहीं बरन् सारे सवाल खल हो जायेंगे। हमें इस बात को गहराई से नहीं करना चाहिए कि राजभाषा का सवाल ही देश के सामने नहीं है। यह तो एक गौण सवाल है। बहुत से अन्य सवाल देश के सामने खड़े हैं जो कि क्रान्तिकारी समाधान चाहते हैं। और राजभाषा का सवाल भी उन्हीं सवालों में से एक है। उन लोगों की राय से उन शक्तों का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है जो कि देश की आजादी की क्रान्ति की लपटों से झटते रहे और जिनका कि उससे कोई लगाव नहीं रहा। अब भाषा के बारे में हम किन की राय लेते हैं? इसके बारे में उन लोगों की राय भी जा रही है और उन लोगों को कमिशनरों या सभाओं में बुलाते हैं जो कि १९४७ तक जब कि आजादी की और क्रान्ति की लपटें चल रही थी तो वे उन लपटों से भ्रमण रहे। कुंजर साहब की राय ली जाती है जो कि फरमाते हैं कि अंग्रेजी के बिना देश का काम नहीं चल सकता।

देशमुख साहब की राय ली जाती है जो कि समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी इस देश के लिये बड़ी जरूरी है। अब हिन्दी वाले जब हिन्दी के लिए बोलते हैं तो चारों तरफ होहल्ला मचाया जाता है कि यह हिन्दी वाले क्यों बोलते हैं। जब हिन्दी देश की राजभाषा बनी तो इस में हमारा कोई हाथ नहीं था हमारा कोई कपूर नहीं था लेकिन जब इस बारे में एक सर्वसम्मति निर्णय किया जा चुका है तब वह सभी को मान्य होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री महोदय में यह ठीक ही कहा कि हिन्दी को तुम दिल्ली से भ्रमण रख सकते हो और इसका विरोध हो सकता है लेकिन प्रदेशों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को आने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता। बंगाल में और तामिलनाडु में हिन्दी का विरोध होता है और अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में नारे लगाये जाते हैं लेकिन तामिल और बंगाल भाषाओं के

विरोध में वहाँ पर कोई धान्योत्पन्न नहीं उठ सकता है। जो लोग भी तामिल और बंगला के विरोध में वहाँ धान्योत्पन्न करेंगे उन्हें सुझा दिया जायेगा। अब यदि ग्रहिणी प्रदेशों में वहाँ की प्रादेशिक भाषाएँ धा रही हैं और ठीक धा रही हैं तो अगर हिन्दी सभी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी धा रही है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे किसी को क्यों कोई ऐतराज होना चाहिये ? अब हिन्दी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के धाने से नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अंग्रेजी का स्टैंडर्ड निरन्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है। अभी बिहार युनिवर्सिटी का जो नतीजा निकला है उसके अनुसार बी० ए० की परीक्षा में १०० में से ८२ लड़के अंग्रेजी में फेल हो गये और बूकि वे अंग्रेजी में फेल हुए इसलिए सन् १९५६ में उन लड़कों को पास करने से रोक दिया जाय, इसे मैं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मानता हूँ। आज की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में अंग्रेजी का महत्व दिन पर दिन घटना है और उसका स्थान हिन्दी व अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं ने लेना है और वे ले भी रही हैं और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। अंग्रेजी जायेगी और वह कमजोर होगी और उसको कोई नहीं बचा सकता है। मैं कुछ साहब उसको बचा सकते हैं और न देशमुख साहब बचा सकते हैं और न डा० राधाकृष्णन् ही बचा सकते हैं। अब हिन्दी के खिलाफ धान्योत्पन्न चलाया जा रहा है इस रूप में कि वह राष्ट्रभाषा का उच्चा स्थान चाहती है और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान टूटेगा। लेकिन मैं एक चीज बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी इस देश से जा रही है और उसको कोई नहीं रोक सकता। श्रीमान् साहब भी नहीं रोक सकते और उनका विभाग भी अंग्रेजी को जाने में नहीं रोक सकते।

कम हमारे एक मित्र डा० कृष्णा स्वामी ने कहा कि हिन्दी विदेशी भाषा है ठीक उम तरह जैसे कि अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है। मुझे उनके मुँह से कम यह सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ। अगर इच्छा कइयके के नेता यह बात कहते तो यह समझा भी जा सकता था। अब आज अगर

हमारे यह भाई हम से यह कह सकते हैं कि सुन्हारी यह हिन्दी भाषा विदेशी है तो कम फिर हिन्दी वालों को ही यह कह सकते हैं कि तुम भी विदेशी हो इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में धाव जो यह मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है यह बुरी है और यह देश की एकता के लिए खतरनाक है। मैं यह तो मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी के बास्ते जो कुछ लोग चिन्ताते हैं तो उसके पीछे देशप्रेम की भावना उतनी नहीं है जिसका कि उसके पीछे हिन्दी का प्रेम है। अब हिन्दी बोलते तो खुद ही १६ करोड़ हैं और उस बगह बसे हुए हैं जो कि खुद एक राज्य बना हुआ है और अगर वे देश पर हावी होने की बात सोचें तो वह दिन देश के लिये बुरा होगा और हिन्दी क्षेत्रों के लिए भी बुरा होगा। लेकिन एक सवाल है और वह सब से बड़ा सवाल है कि हम को ग्रहिणी भाषियों को चाहे वे मराठी हों, बंगाली हों या मराठी हों या कोई और हों उनके दिल में जो यह एक डर है कि हिन्दी के बढ़ने से उनकी भाषाएँ दबेंगी और उनकी और चीजें भी रुक जायेंगी और हिन्दी वाले उन पर रीढ़ डालेंगे, इस डर को उन ग्रहिणी भाषा भावी लोगों के दिलों से निकालने के लिए जो भी कार्यवाही जरूरी हो वह करनी चाहिए। और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय समिति की रिपोर्ट में संसदीय समिति ने इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की है।

एक और बड़ा सवाल उठता है, वह यह कि लोग बराबर कहते हैं कि जब हिन्दी धा जायेगी तो हिन्दी प्रान्तों के लड़के तो जब तक अंग्रेजी रहेगी दो भाषाएँ ही पढ़ेंगे लेकिन ग्रहिणी प्रान्तों के लड़कों को तीन भाषाएँ सीखनी पड़ेंगी। यह बड़ी कठिनाई थी उनके लिए। इसके लिये संसदीय समिति ने एक बड़ा ग्रहण फैसला किया है। और मैं ममता हूँ कि उस फैसले से न सिर्फ सारे देश को संतोष होगा चाहिए बल्कि खान्ति भी होनी चाहिये। उस फैसले के अनुसार हिन्दी प्रदेश के लड़कों को एक दूसरे प्रदेश की भाषा भी लेनी पड़ेगी। यह फैसला इस प्रकार है :

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

"After due notice there should be two compulsory language papers of equal standard, one in Hindi and another in a modern Indian language other than Hindi to be selected by the candidate".

हम समझते हैं कि इसके बाद इतनी कठिनाई नहीं रह जायेगी और प्रान्तों के लड़कों को हिन्दी प्रान्तों के लड़कों के मुकाबले में।

एक और सवाल है सरकारी नौकरियों का। मध्य वित्त के लड़कों के लिए सरकारी नौकरी बड़ी अहमियत रखती है और इस को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि जिस प्रदेश में हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा बनाने का सब से पहले झंडा उठा था, आज उसी बंगाल में हिन्दी का विरोध हो रहा है। मद्रास में भी जो कि एक राष्ट्रवादी प्रान्त है हिन्दी का विरोध हो रहा है। इसका सीधा सा कारण है। आचार्य कृपालानी ने अपने किसी पुराने भाषण में कहा था कि इस देश के कुछ सूबे सब से पहले अंग्रेजों के नीचे चले गये और उनको अंग्रेजी शिक्षा पाने का सबसे पहले मौका मिला। इस प्रकार के दो सुबे मद्रास और बंगाल ही हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन प्रान्तों के लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में देश में सब जगह छा गये। आज जब हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषायें आ रही हैं तो उनको चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। वह सोचते हैं कि हिन्दी आने पर हमारा सरकारी नौकरियों में वह दखल नहीं रहेगा और हम को वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती रहेगी जो कि अभी तक मिलती रही हैं। मैंने पिछले ६ वर्ष के आई० ए० एस० की परीक्षाओं के नतीजे देखे हैं और मुझे पता चला है कि अब इन परीक्षाओं में बंगाल और मद्रास की वह हैसियत नहीं रही है जो कि पहले थी। मैं समझता हूं कि नौकरी के मामले में यह सदन न केवल बंगाल और तमिलनाडु को बल्कि सारे अहिन्दी प्रान्तों को उचित गारंटी दे सकता है। डा० लोहिया तो कहते हैं कि हिन्दी वाले दस बरस तक सरकारी नौकरी ही न करेंगे। हो सकता है कि हिन्दी वालों की

तरफ से डा० लोहिया को यह अधिकार मिल गया हो, हम कांग्रेस वाले तो ऐसा नहीं कह सकते। हम तो केवल यही कहते हैं कि हिन्दी वाले अपने अधिकार से ज्यादा नहीं चाहते। उनको उनका हक मिलना चाहिए जो कि आज उन को नहीं मिल रहा है। फिर भी अगर कोई गारंटी अहिन्दी भाषियों के लिये जरूरी हो तो उनको दी जाये। मैं अपने बंगाल और तमिलनाडु के दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि हम गुलाम बारी बारी से हुए लेकिन आजाद हम एक ही दिन, १४ अगस्त सन् १९४७ को एक साथ हो गये और अब जो दस वर्षों से देश में प्रजातन्त्रात्मक तरीका चल रहा है उस में पिछड़े हुए, दबे हुए तमाम लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला है। तो अब वह जमाना लौटा कर वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता कि सारी सरकारी नौकरियां केवल बंगाल और मद्रास वालों को ही जायें और वह शासन करें और सारा देश शासित रहे। हम समझते हैं कि बंगाल और तमिलनाडु वालों की वह बदली स्थिति को समझना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं बड़े दुःख के साथ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का शिक्षा विभाग भी हिन्दी के विरोध में शरीक है। बहुत लोगों का अंग्रेजी के साथ वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट है। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन दस वर्षों में सिर्फ अहिन्दी भाषियों ने ही हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं किया है। बल्कि इन वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट वालों ने भी हिन्दी का विरोध किया है। मैं तो देखता हूं कि इसी कारण आज दिल्ली में, लखनऊ में, पटना में, अंग्रेजी को इज्जत की नजर से देखा जाता है और देशी भाषाओं को हिकारत की नजर से देखा जाता है। देशी भाषाएं बोलने वालों को छोटा समझा जाता है, चाहे वह देशी भाषा तमिल ही क्यों न हो। मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि पटना और लखनऊ तक में यही हाल है।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी गंभीर बात तो यह है कि आज हिन्दी और दूसरी देशी भाषाओं को

लड़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और इस कोशिश में भारत सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग ने पूरा हिस्सा लिया है। यह जो साजिश है यह जो कोशिश है यह बड़ी गहिरा है। हिन्दी का आज देशी भाषाओं से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हिन्दी आज अंग्रेजी की पूरी जगह नहीं लेने जा रही है। हिन्दी केवल उतनी ही जगह चाहती है जितनी उसकी जगह अपने प्रदेशों में है और राज्य भाषा के रूप में राज्यों के साथ विचारों का आदान प्रदान करने या राजकीय काम चलाने में जितनी उसकी जगह है। बाकी तमाम जगह जो अंग्रेजी के हटने से खाली होगी वह तो देशी भाषाओं को ही मिलेगी। देश की सारी भाषाओं को हिन्दी के साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं का स्थान संविधान में दिया गया है और इस रिपोर्ट में तथा लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी उनको वही स्थान दिया गया है। अगर इन भाषाओं में से किसी भाषा का नुकसान हुआ तो वह हिन्दी का नुकसान होगा और देश का नुकसान होगा और अगर हिन्दी को नुकसान होगा तो वह दूसरी भाषाओं का भी नुकसान होगा। आज जो हिन्दी के विरोध में कोशिश की जा रही है इससे देशी भाषाओं को भी नुकसान पहुंच सकता है और जो इस प्रकार हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं वे अपने प्रदेश की देशी भाषाओं को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस मामले में हमें अपने देश की सभी भाषाओं को, जो कि केवल १४ ही हैं, एक समान आदर देना चाहिए और सब को राष्ट्र भाषा समझना चाहिए। सब भाषाओं को बराबरी की जगह मिलनी चाहिए और इस में जो लड़ाई झगड़ा कराने की कोशिश करते हैं, चाहे वह अंग्रेजी साहब हों या श्रीमाली साहब हों, जो भी इस साजिश को करें उन से देश को सावधान रहना चाहिए।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member says:

लड़ाई झगड़ा कराने की कोशिश करते हैं

My submission is that a motive is attributed that Shri Anthony or some-

one else is trying to create disturbance.

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): I would like, Mr. Speaker, that Shri Bharucha should see the dissenting note which Shri Frank Anthony has appended to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the *ladai* has started here. By *ladai* he meant only "dispute". There is nothing more than that. Whoever comes as a Member of Parliament in a parliamentary democracy is entitled to discuss, deliberate, persuade and ultimately abide by the decision. Therefore, let him have free expression, but let him not suggest that he may go outside and begin to quarrel. He won't do like that. The hon. Member must conclude now.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : मुझे अंग्रेजी से कोई विरोध नहीं है। मुझे तो अंग्रेजी के प्रति आदर और प्रेम है। मुझे तो केवल उस अंग्रेजी से द्रोह है जो हमारी देशी भाषाओं को अपने पैरों के नीचे रखना चाहती है। पुराने रूप में अभी भी वह अंग्रेजी हमारी देशी भाषाओं को कोट हैट पहन कर स्कूलों में, कालिजों में और सरकारी दफ्तरों में नीचा दिखला रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी हमारे लिए दुनिया में बाहर देखने के लिये एक खिड़की है। लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह खिड़की दूसरे के घर की खिड़की है जिससे कि हम दुनिया को देख रहे हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपनी भाषाओं के जरिये अपने घर में खिड़की लगायें जिससे कि दुनिया को देख सकें। दूसरे के घर की खिड़की का भरोसा अधिक दिनों तक नहीं किया जा सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूं। इस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री पन्त जी ने बड़ी खूबी से इसको चलाया और पूरी एकता लाने की कोशिश की। इस में जो नोट दिये वे हिन्दी वालों ने अहिन्दी भाषा सदस्यों का तो पूरा मतैक्य रहा। केवल अंग्रेजी

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

साहब का ही नोट आफ डिसेंट है। इस कमेटी में हिन्दी वाले तो ४० या ४२ प्रतिशत ही थे अधिकतर तो अहिन्दी भाषी ही थे। उन्हीं के फैसले से हिन्दी राज भाषा बनी है। और वही चाहें तो इसको बदल भी सकते हैं। यह अधिकार अहिन्दी भाषियों को है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Asoka Mehta

Shri Frank Anthony rose—

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Frank Anthony want to speak?

Some Hon. Members: He has spoken several times on this matter

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr): Sir, he has given a dissenting note. He has spoken several times on this issue. Why should he take away the time of the House now?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not going to send any recommendation. I have made up my mind that there is no question of any recommendation which is to be put to the vote of the House. The Committee has submitted this report with dissenting notes etc. This House only expresses its views. Members do so individually, and all those views will be collected and sent to the President. This House only takes note of the Report. That does not mean that this House accepts the Report as it is; it only considers it. The views of the members of the House will be sent to the President for his consideration. In all cases where the motion is: "that this House takes note", if any hon. Member wants to say that the House approves or disapproves of the Report he says to table an amendment. "Takes note" by itself does not mean one way or the other.

Therefore, this is only a discussion in this House. Under those circumstances, hon. Members who were members of the Committee and have made their own recommendations or have appended dissenting notes need not speak now. It is unnecessary for them to speak on this occasion. They had an opportunity of being in the Committee. They are also here. If I allow them again, how can I accommodate others who are here?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Sir, I am withdrawing my minute of dissent; I am virtually withdrawing my minute of dissent. I have moved an amendment accepting the Prime Minister's stand. That is why I wanted to explain my position.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, the Prime Minister made the statement after the Report was published. Would it not be open to hon. Members who have given dissenting notes to accept the Prime Minister's stand and express their views thereon?

Shri Frank Anthony rose—(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow those hon. Members who were members of the Committee to speak on this occasion. Shri Frank Anthony's case is absolutely different.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Many Members have already spoken. Why should a ban be put at this stage?

Mr. Speaker: Even if others have been allowed already, I am not going to allow from now onwards. If there are some particular points over which doubts have been created, I shall allow those hon. Members in the Committee, if necessary, to explain those points.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): He has already expressed his views on his own resolution.

Mr Speaker: He wants to change it now

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr Speaker Sir, some of my friends have presumed that I will repeat my Minute of Dissent here. May I immediately disabuse them of any such fear? Until yesterday, Sir, I had decided—the script is with me—to make a completely non-controversial speech. I may say that was due entirely to the statement made by the Prime Minister on the 7th August. I was completely not only disarmed, I was completely reassured. I hailed that statement and I believe I am speaking practically for every non-Hindi-speaking Member of this House, as an act of supreme statesmanship, because by one stroke of imaginative statesmanship the Prime Minister in that declaration of policy had allayed the increasing fears and suspicions of the non-Hindi-speaking people. That is why we hailed it, and I feel that my Hindi-speaking friends should equally have hailed that speech, that declaration of policy by the Prime Minister, because, whether they appreciate it or not, the Prime Minister had done by his speech notable service to Hindi. I know they would not accept it, but there was this increasing resistance to Hindi which was hardening into an anti-Hindi movement. By one stroke the Prime Minister has given reassurance to the non-Hindi speaking people. That served the cause of Hindi and above all, the cause of Indian unity which was being threatened by this language controversy.

Sir, I had given notice of an amendment in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance. That was a token of my complete acceptance of what the Prime Minister had said. I had given a notice of three amendments. I had said, in effect, that English shall continue after 1965 as the associate official language as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people so desired. Those were the precise terms, that was the precise assurance given by the Prime Minister; and the fact that

I had given notice of that amendment was, I submit, a token, a guarantee of my *bona fide*. I shall stand by that amendment. In giving that amendment I automatically withdraw my Minute of Dissent, because in my Minute of Dissent I had posited my complete, implacable opposition to Hindi in any shape or form as the official language. But in accepting the Prime Minister's assurance I have accepted the formula which the Prime Minister placed before this House on the 7th of August, that Hindi will be there as the official language and English will be there as the associate language as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people so desire.

Sir, I would not have indulged in one word of criticism. I was going to thank the Prime Minister and then sit down. But I am sorry as to what happened yesterday. I should have thought that the Hindi-speaking people would have welcomed what the Prime Minister had said. (Interruptions)

13 hrs.

An. Hon. Member. Do you accept Prime Minister's formula?

Mr Speaker: Order order. Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. I am unable to understand why hon. Members are losing control over themselves in this matter. Otherwise, they are absolutely silent and whenever they are called upon to speak, they speak. This is a controversy which has to be settled not by hissing or cross-questioning and answering.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am grateful to you, Sir. It may not have been intended but what was the impression that was created yesterday? What was the impression that was created by the opposition to the amendments standing in the names of Shri Naushir Bharucha and other Members, all to the same effect, accepting the unequivocal assurance of the Prime Minister? Before we were able to move our amendments,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the opposition from Hindi-speaking people came as a shock to outrage the sense of assurance that has been given to the non-Hindi-speaking people. What did they feel here in spite of the categorical declaration of policy from the Prime Minister? We were seeking merely to concretise that declaration, and the Hindi-speaking people had concerted to sabotage the declaration of policy made by the Prime Minister.

Seth Govind Das: That was not the case. An objection to the amendments was made only on the constitutional ground and on no other ground. There was an amendment that English should be removed forthwith. On that amendment also, a point was raised. It was not that we wanted to sabotage the Prime Minister's statement. We only raised a constitutional point.

Shri Frank Anthony: We can all raise seemingly innocuous technical objections. But I am underlining the damage that has been done by the attitude that was adopted by the Hindi-speaking people yesterday. My friend Shri Naushir Bharucha was outraged—you may say that I am an English extremist—Shri Naushir Bharucha was outraged. My friend over there, Shri Tangamam, was outraged. (Interruption) He said that these people are not even prepared to honour the word of their own leader, to honour the word of the leader of the Government in this country.

Seth Govind Das: This is creating a quarrel.

Shri Frank Anthony: If my hon. friend Seth Govind Das gets up and says here and now, "I accept scrupulously the assurance of the Prime Minister," I will sit down immediately. Get up and say it and I will sit down immediately. But I know the sheer intolerance, the sheer hatred-motivation that will not even accept a cate-

gorical assurance given by the greatest Indian in India today.

Seth Govind Das: On a personal explanation I may have certain differences with the Prime Minister as to whether English should continue upto the time the non-Hindi-speaking people want it to continue. But, at the same time, I have never questioned the statement of the Prime Minister, and I think that, under the present circumstances, that may be a way by which Hindi-speaking people may go. That is what I am saying. I may have personal differences. Shri Frank Anthony only wants that we should have disputes among ourselves. That is what he did when he wrote his Minute of Dissent and that is the attitude which he has been taking up now.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have categorically stated that I have withdrawn my Minute of Dissent. I have withdrawn it because of the specific assurance given by the Prime Minister. I have withdrawn it in the precise terms of that assurance. I say that without any equivocation. But I want my Hindi friends to say the same.

Seth Govind Das: We said so.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am going to make an appeal to the Home Minister. I want the Home Minister to make a categorical assurance—I presume the Government is certainly represented by the Prime Minister, and I shall come to the constitutional provisions later—that in their advice to the President, that declaration of policy, which was made by the Prime Minister which overnight, at one stroke, laid to rest this increasing controversy, and that categorical assurance of the Prime Minister will form the dominant condition of their advice to the President of India. That should be the dominant condition. I want that categorical assurance. (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: Can you stand by the assurance of the Prime Minister?

Shri Frank Anthony: The Prime Minister is here. I say that the Prime Minister's formula is not an ideal formula. But I accept it because it is the best formula in the present context. It is the only formula which will give a reassurance to the hundreds of millions of non-Hindi-speaking people in this country. The Prime Minister had the wisdom and the statesmanship to say that.

All I am asking is that that assurance will form a categorical part of the Government policy in the issuing of their directions. I am asking the Home Minister to give it. I am hoping that the Home Minister will say categorically, "Yes". Once that assurance is given, we abide by it, and then, I want certain other assurances from the Home Minister. Once that is given, then certain consequential modifications in this report must flow.

Seth Govind Das: That is the whole thing. He first wanted an assurance from me. Then he wants an assurance from the Home Minister. Then he wants a number of assurances from somebody or the other and in the end legislation and change in Constitution.

Shri Frank Anthony: Precisely so, if the Prime Minister's speech is to have content and meaning. What did the Prime Minister say? The Prime Minister has said—I am trying to quote what he said—that after 1965 English shall continue as the associate official language. More than that, the Prime Minister has said that there will be no imposition on the non-Hindi-speaking people as long as they so desire. If that assurance is to be honoured by the Home Minister, it flows from that that certain recommendations must be modified. Otherwise, it will be a contradiction in terms.

Take paragraph 23 of the report. In its operative part it says that from 1965 Hindi shall be the principal language and English a subsidiary language.—

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Associate language.

Shri Frank Anthony: Why is he impatient? I shall explain it better than he can. It says that English shall be the subsidiary language for subsidiary purposes that may be prescribed by Parliament. Paragraph 23 will have to be modified in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance, because what the Prime Minister said was—you may call it the principal official language—that English shall be an associate official language, meaning clearly that it will be used not as a subsidiary language for certain limited purposes but for all official purposes if the non-Hindi-speaking people so desire. There must be a consequential amendment to paragraph 23.

Then, there must be a consequential amendment to paragraph 32. Paragraph 32 says that in respect of the Union employees, it will not only be legitimate but it will be necessary for the Government to impose certain Hindi tests. You will not be able to do that in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance. You may have a test. It may be a voluntary test taken by the non-Hindi-speaking people, but in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance, you will not be able to impose that test.

Paragraph 34 will also have to be modified. This paragraph envisages that for the subordinate Central Government servants, there will also be tests not only for entry, but for promotions. There will be compulsory Hindi tests. The compulsory character will have to be removed. I am talking of the consequential, inescapable amendments flowing from the Prime Minister's assurance. (Interruptions).

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Shri Frank Anthony gives a proposal that he is ready to abide by the award of the Prime Minister. We on behalf of the Congress party say that we accept it. We give the assurance.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Who is he to give that assurance? Let the Government give it.

Shri C. D. Pande: We stand by the Prime Minister's assurance. Let it be made clear.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: You are nobody; let Government accept it.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am assuming that the Home Minister will accept the assurance of the Prime Minister. I am not only assuming, I am praying in the larger interests of the country that the Home Ministry will accept that assurance. Once that is formulated, I am saying that from that assurance certain amendments must flow. Otherwise, that assurance will be negated; it will have no meaning. Paragraphs 32, 34 and 37... (Interruptions). Sir, if I am interrupted like this, how am I to develop my arguments?

Mr. Speaker: Why should each hon. Member assume to himself the role of the Government here? The Prime Minister said something the other day in connection with Shri Frank Anthony's resolution and thereafter he withdrew his resolution. He has appended a dissenting note to this report of the Parliamentary Committee. He thinks in view of the assurance of the Prime Minister, he need not press it. As he reads the assurance, he feels certain other amendments must be made. We are not able to make those amendments here. As the hon. Deputy-Speaker ruled yesterday, the passing of this motion does not mean that we accept or reject the committee's report. The committee's report will go to the President with all the speeches that have been made. Therefore, there is no scope for any amendment to the motion. Shri Anthony is expressing his views for the consideration of the President as to what ought to be done in relation to the committee's report. Let him be brief now; there will be no further interruptions.

Shri Frank Anthony: As I was saying, I am assuming that Government will be bound by the assurance of the Prime Minister. Then I submit that

certain consequential amendments to the report must flow. I refer to paragraphs 23, 32 and 34. I hope the Minister of State will bring these matters to the notice of the Home Minister.

Paragraph 37 envisages that so far as the all-India services are concerned, there will be a compulsory Hindi paper. That will also have to be modified. The paper may be there, but it cannot be compulsory. Otherwise, it will be a negation of the assurance to the non-Hindi-speaking people.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): On a point of order. The only function of this Parliament in connection with the appointment of this committee was to appoint the committee. The committee was to report to the President. The Parliament has become *junctus officio* after the appointment has been made. It is no longer empowered to make any alteration or to amend the report or to do anything with it. The report should not have come to Parliament at all.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with him regarding the point of order that this House has no jurisdiction under the Constitution to make any amendments to the report of the committee. But he has not raised any point of order that we ought not to discuss this matter. All that Shri Anthony is doing is this. Though his wording is that this report should be modified or amended, he only sends his views to the President for consideration before an order is passed.

I agree with the ruling of the Deputy-Speaker that it is not open to this House either to accept or to reject this report. The Parliamentary Committee was fully competent to send its report to the President; instead of coming here, it might have been sent there. But an assurance was given to this House; I was also responsible for that. When the House wanted to have a discussion on the original report, I said, after the committee's report, both the reports might be discussed and

whatever points are raised here will go to the President for consideration in dealing with what action he has to take on this report. The hon Member does not say this report must be immediately modified. He says, so far as this matter is concerned, in view of the statement of the Prime Minister, the President will take these things into consideration and pass necessary orders.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is all. I am not presuming to make any recommendations to the President. In so far as that is concerned, I have already referred to the paragraphs that will have to be modified by the Home Ministry in its recommendations to the President.

There was another matter which the Prime Minister had underlined. He had underlined the fact that international numerals should be used. There also, in terms of that assurance.

Shri C. D. Pande: After your ruling why does he say again, "It will have to be modified"?

Shri Frank Anthony: I am saying the Home Ministry should modify it. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Some action has to be taken on this report by the President, after considering the report of this Parliamentary Committee. We are now discussing as to what portion ought to be accepted, what portion ought not to be accepted and if any portion is accepted, with what modifications. That is all that he is suggesting.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): It is my discovery that there are certain thoughts which produce friction in society. My friends will kindly find out for themselves if some friction-producing thought has entered into their minds, because friction is being produced here.

Ch. Rambir Singh: By Shri Anthony

Raja Mahendra Pratap: by everybody in this House.

Shri Frank Anthony: In view of what the Prime Minister has said in regard to the use of international numerals, there also when the Home Ministry presumably advises the President—I am coming to the constitutional provision—he will also bring to the notice of the President the necessary consequential amendment that there must be the use of international numerals. You cannot impose Hindi numerals, as you are doing at present on the people of Tamil Nadu.

There is another consequential amendment which will have to be suggested to the President by the Government. Because the Prime Minister has said that after 1965, English shall continue as the associate official language, it will be necessary for legislation to be brought in this House. I say that advisedly, because under article 343(3), if English is to continue in any form after 1965, legislation must be passed by Parliament. In terms of the Prime Minister's assurance, it will be necessary, not for the President to do this, but for the Home Minister to bring in legislation in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance, that after 1965, English shall continue to be the associate official language as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people so desire.

I want to conclude on this note. A great deal has been said about the constitutional provision of article 344. I agree that that provision is not only an unusual provision, but it is almost a peculiar provision. It gives to the President exclusive power to issue orders by executive direction. I want an explanation from the Home Minister as to what the significance of this provision is. It is a peculiar provision. Because of this integrated provision in article 344, even the report of a committee appointed by this House is not subordinate to or subject to control or modification by this House. It goes straight to the Presi-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

...ent and the President can issue directions according to that report.

I want to know from the Home Minister whether it can be said, as it is being suggested, that the President acts in his individual capacity or does he act in the only capacity, which we recognise, viz. as a constitutional head. He cannot act as Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He can only act as the President of India. I submit that the President of India can only act as the constitutional head, on the advice not of the Home Ministry only. I want to know this: Will he act, in issuing directions, on the advice of the Home Ministry or will he act on the advice of the Cabinet? I say it is on the advice of the Cabinet and if it is the advice of the Cabinet, the Cabinet will be guided by the declaration of policy of the Prime Minister. It will be the duty of the Home Minister, when he is advising the President, to say to the President, "This is the assurance given by the head of the Government". The President is bound to act on that advice.

I want a clarification from the Home Minister on this. Will the President act in his exclusive individual discretion, if necessary, taking the advice only of the Home Ministry? I do not think that is the constitutional provision.

I want to reiterate the clarifications I am seeking from the Home Minister, and I will be completely satisfied. Does the Government not consider itself bound to implement scrupulously the assurance given by the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is going too far. Why should he shout? Is the Home Minister not bound to carry it out? What is the meaning of asking for an assurance? Then he will explain it away. If the hon. Prime Minister or the Cabinet gives an assurance, if again an assurance is asked for every Minister will explain it in his own way and ultimately when all the 35 Ministers have

explained, he will get nothing. Therefore, why not be satisfied with what has been said by the Prime Minister? I am really surprised.

Shri Frank Anthony: Probably, the lawyer instinct in me has got the better of me. But I want that assurance.

Secondly, flowing from that assurance, I want the Home Minister to inform us whether, as a result of the observance of that assurance, consequential amendments by way of advice from the Home Ministry will not flow in terms of paragraphs 23, 32, 34 and 37 and the international numerals. And finally I want to know whether the Home Minister does or does not agree with me that in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance Government will have to bring in legislation in pursuance of article 343(3) so that this House may put on the statute book the assurance given by the Prime Minister that English shall continue to be the associate official language after 1965.

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Asoka Mehta. I will request hon. Members to conclude their remarks within 15 minutes.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): The Deputy-Speaker has said that.

Mr. Speaker: But hon. Members, once they are on their legs, take a longer time.

श्री अशोक मेहता : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जिस सवाल पर हम इस वक्त सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं, वह यह है और उस के साथ साथ पेचीदा भी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसे नाजुक मामले के बारे में इस सदन में हर सदस्य और इस मुक्त में हर नागरिक यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि शान्ति के साथ और संयम के साथ हम इस पर विचार करें। जैसे महत्व के क्षणों के

मुल्क बर्बाद हो सकते हैं, वैसे ही जबान की बचत से भी मुल्क को बहुत मुक्तान पहुँच सकता है। यूरोप का इतिहास बताता है कि जबान के जरिये से वहाँ देश के टुकड़े हो गये। मजहब के बारे में जिस तरह से सोच समझ कर और काफ़ी धमसमदी से काम लेना जरूरी हो जाता है—और यह हम समझ गये हैं—इसी तरह से इस मामले में भी यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कोई एक बड़ी ठोकर हम को पड़े। ठोकर पड़ने से पहले ही हम को समझ कर काम करना है। मेरी राय में आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के बारे में गये दो साल में इस कमेटी ने जिस तरह से काम लिया, कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने जो एक आखी-हका पैदा की, उस के काफी दूर तक इतिफाक पैदा करने में हमें कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। इस इतिफाक को या तो हम मजबूत कर सकते हैं, या कमजोर कर सकते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की भी यही कोशिश रही है कि इस इतिफाक को हम मजबूत करें। हो सकता है कि ऐसे टेढ़े मामले में कोई सीधी साफ जबान में इस समझौते को पेश करना नामुमकिन हो जाये।

श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब कहते हैं कि मैं एक वकील हूँ। मेरी स्वाहिस है कि हर मामले को इतनी सफाई के साथ पेश किया जाए कि कोई भी किसी भी प्रकार की गलत-फहमी न रहे। लेकिन जब मामला इतना पेचीदा होता है, जब इतनी अधिक उलझने होती है तो शायद यह भी हो सकता है कि उस मामले को पेश करने में, बहुत दूर तक सफाई ले जाने से मामला ही बिगड़ जाए। लेकिन मेरे खयाल में एक बात साफ है। इस सवाल के ऊपर आपस में कोई तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो या पैदा हुई हो तो वह बड़ जाए, यह इस सदन के अन्दर कोई भी माननीय सदस्य नहीं चाहता है और न ही चाहेगा।

फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब ने जब कहा कि मैं अपना मिनट आफ डिसेंट वापस लेना चाहता हूँ उस वक्त मुझे ख्याल हुआ कि वह अपना 210 LSD.—8.

मिनट आफ डिसेंट वापिस में या न में लेकिन जिस भाषा में मिनट आफ डिसेंट लिखा गया था, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस भाषा को तो उन्हें वापिस लेना ही चाहिये।

श्री बच राज सिंह उसे वह कैसे वापिस लेने ?

श्री असोक मेहता : क्या सवाल यह है कि कास्टीट्यूशनल सेटलमेंट बना हुआ है। हो सकता है कि उस कास्टीट्यूशनल सेटलमेंट को बदलना ठीक न हो और बदलने की स्वा-हिस हो तो भी बदलने का अधिकार हमें नहीं है या उसके लिये यह मौका उपयुक्त नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ जो एक फैसला किया हुआ है उस फैसले को देखते हुए एक मामले में, उसके एक पहलू में तो स्थिति मेरे सामने साफ नहीं होती है। फैसला यह दिखाई देता है कि हम कोशिश करें कि इस मुल्क की आफिशल लैंग्वेज, हकूमती जबान हिन्दी को बनाया जाए लेकिन उसकी रफ्तार बहुत तेज न कर दें, सोच समझ कर चले सारे मुल्क को साथ लेकर चलें, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह भी तय है कि १९६५ के बाद प्रिंसिपल आफिशल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी बनेगी और सब-सिडीएरी आफिशल लैंग्वेज अंग्रेजी बनेगी। इस वक्त मुल्क में प्रिंसिपल आफिशल लैंग्वेज अंग्रेजी है और सबसिडीएरी आफिशल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या फर्क होता है और आगे क्या फर्क हो सकता है ? इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी तय बात है कि पार्लियामेंट तय करेगी कि अंग्रेजी का इस्ते-माल कहा हो पायेगा, किस तरह से हो पायेगा तथा किस बात में हो पायेगा। मैं समझ सकता था कि अंग्रेजी का उपयोग हम बहुत महदूद करना चाहते हैं १९६५ के बाद अगर इस वक्त अंग्रेजी के ऊपर कोई रस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने की बात हम मजूर कर सकते हैं, तब। कास्टीट्यूशनल सेटलमेंट को आप देखें तो उसमें यह भी एक बात है कि रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई जाये, लेकिन नहीं

[श्री अशोक मेहता]

सगाई जा रही है, जान बूझ कर नहीं लगाई जा रही है क्योंकि इस वक्त इस मामले को बिगाड़ना नहीं है। लेकिन जब कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं लगाई जाती है तो १९६५ के अन्दर कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन हो जाएगा, यह भी नहीं समझना चाहिये। यह समझ कर हम चले १९६५ तक कि लगाम मजबूती के साथ पकड़ कर हम चलते हैं, सोच समझ कर चलते हैं, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई आपस में झगड़ा फ़िसाद पैदा हो जाए। लेकिन १९६५ के साल में यह होगा और फ़ौरन यह सारा मसला तय हो जाएगा और फिर अंग्रेज़ी एकदम सबसिडिएरी ज़बान बन जाएगी उसके उपयोग के बारे में कोई न कोई एक या अनेक क्षेत्र अंकित हम कर देंगे, यह सब नहीं होने वाला है क्योंकि इस स्कीम के पीछे जिस विचार, जिस बात की मद्देनज़र रख कर, ज़ैनी परिस्थिति, जैसे हालात को मद्देनज़र रख कर रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कहा गया है कि साल्यूशन को हो वह फ़ैलिसिबल साल्यूशन होना चाहिये उसके पीछे यह है कि आब-जकिटबली सिचुएशन को देख कर हमें चलना है। दिसम्बर ३१, १९६४ तक तो आब-जकिटब सिचुएशन एक रहेगी और १ जनवरी, १९६५ को आबजकिटब सिचुएशन बदल जाएगी यह नहीं होने वाला है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हिन्दी बोलने वाले यह चाहते हैं या दूसरी कोई भाषा बोलने वाले भी चाहते हैं कि मुल्क की आफिशल भाषा, हिन्दी हो, उन सब की काफी सन्न के साथ काम लेना होगा। लेकिन जो समझते हैं कि अंग्रेज़ी ही रहे, उन्हें भी समझ लेना चाहिये कि सेटलमेंट हो चुका है, समझौता हो चुका है और मुल्क इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है और उन्हें अपनी रफ़्तार तेज़ करने के लिये तैयार होना पड़ेगा। जल्दबाज़ी करने वालों को रोक लगानी होगी, रुक करके काम करना होगा और साथ साथ जो अपनी जगह से हिलने के लिये हटने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं,

उन्हें कहना पड़ेगा कि अपनी जगह पर बैठ कर आप मुल्क को बिल्कुल नहीं रोके रख सकते हैं, मुल्क को आप पीछे नहीं रख सकते हैं। लेकिन दोनों को यह कहा गया है कि १९६५ कोई डेडलाइन नहीं है। हमारा यह एक रथ है जिस को कि थोड़ा हाँके ले जा रहा है। अब थोड़े को इतनी तेज़ी से भी नहीं ले जाना है कि जो रथ को ही तोड़ दे लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि थोड़ा भड़ ही न जाये.....

श्री राज राज सिंह : बैठ न जाये।

श्री अशोक मेहता : थोड़ा बैठता नहीं है, यह उसकी प्रकृति नहीं है। उसकी प्रकृति बदल जाए और वह दूसरे जानवर की तरह हो जाए, तो दूसरी बात है अगर वह बैठ जाता है तो उसको भी हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

हिन्दी ज़बान बोलने वालों के लिये यह कहा जाता है कि जिन की मातृभाषा हिन्दी है, उनके अन्दर कुछ एक एग्सेक्शन्स हैं, एक आक्रामक शक्ति है। हो सकता है कि उनमें यह बात हो। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की हर ज़बान बोलने वाले लोगों के अन्दर भी यह आक्रमण की शक्ति है, उनसे एग्सेक्शन्स का खतरा है और इसीलिये आप जानें हैं कि कोई दो साल पहले कमिश्नर फार लैंग्वेज माइनॉरिटीज़ नियुक्त किये गये थे। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितनी भी दस, बारह या चौदह ज़बानें हैं, उन सभी के अन्दर यह कमजोरी है, यह एग्सेक्शन्स है और इस तरह से हर ज़बान बोलने वाले के लिये खतरा है। जिस तरह से लैंग्वेज माइनॉरिटीज़ के लिये कमिश्नर नियुक्त करना पड़ा है, चाहे वह तमिल हो, मराठी हो, गुजराती हो, बंगला, ही और केवल हिन्दी वालों के लिये ही नहीं कहा जा रहा है कि भाई जरा सोच समझ कर चलो, बल्कि सब के लिये यह बात कही

जा रही है। हो सकता है कि जब हिन्दी का सवाश उठता है तो वह उस वक्त उठता है जब आफिशल लैंग्वेज की बात आती है, नेशनल यूनियन के तौर पर बात सामने आती है लेकिन स्टेट के तौर पर, जिस क्षेत्र में जो भाषायें हैं, उनके तौर पर भी जब कोई बात उठती है, वहाँ पहले तो उनको कहा गया है जिस तरह से आप चलना चाहेंगे उस तरह से नहीं चल पायेंगे, जिस दिशा में जाना चाहेंगे उस दिशा में नहीं जा पायेंगे। इस पार्लियामेंट ने इसलिये रिजनल लैंग्वेज के ऊपर एक तरह से कुछ न कुछ उसके अधिकारों पर थोड़ी सी रोक लगाई है। इसी तरह से जब हिन्दी बोलने वालों को गैर हिन्दी बोलने वालों की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि सोच समझ करके चलना चाहिये, कुछ अपने अधिकारों के ऊपर कोई न कोई अकुश रखना चाहिये, तो मेरे स्थान में हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों से कोई ज्यादा मांग नहीं की जाती है। उनको यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि और भाषा वालों से यह मांग नहीं की गई है, उन से क्यों की जा रही है, उन्होंने क्या गलती की है, क्या कसूर किया है।

पालिरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मुस्लिम राज्यों के अन्दर, जवान के बारे में अलग अलग नीति बन रही है और इसमें एक खतरा भी पैदा हो रहा है। मद्रास में तमिलनाडु के अन्दर बने देखा है कि यह नीति बनी है कि वहाँ पर लोगों को तमिल में तालीम लेनी पड़ेगी। यह बात ठीक है लेकिन फिर उनके साथ यह किया गया है कि हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तान को कोई और जवान सीखनी होगी। एक तोसरो जवान भी जो कि अंग्रेजी हो सकती है या संसार को कोई और जवान हो सकती है, सीखनी होगी। अंग्रेजी गरीब मामला हो जाता है। अब वहाँ पर अगर तमिल में तालीम हो जाए और उसके साथ हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी और जवान के तौर पर

मलीयाली में तालीम दी जाए और संसार की एक जवान के तौर पर निहलोज में तालीम दी जाए या बर्मीज में तालीम दी जाए तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि तमिलनाडु के किसी भाई के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के और किसी हिस्से का कोई भादमी बोलना चाहेगा तो उनके बीच में बात करने का कोई साधन नहीं रहेगा। कोई तो ऐसी जवान होनी चाहिये कि जो मारे मुल्क में पढ़ाई जाए। ठीक है, उसका स्थान सबसे अग्रिम न हो और मादरी जवान को आप सबसे पहले स्थान दीजिये लेकिन दूसरा स्थान किना न किसी एक जवान को दिया जाना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी अब यहाँ है। अंग्रेजी जवान रहे, उस सूरत में आपने ठीक ही कहा है कि कोई बैकुम पैदा नहीं होना चाहिये। मुस्लिम जवानों के बारे में, भाषाओं के बारे में आप नीति बना रहे हैं और उसके नतीजे के तौर पर कोई बैकुम बन रहा है या नहीं इसकी तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये, इस की तरफ भी हमारा जरूर ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो लैंग्वेज पालिसी चलती है, उस सब को अगर कोऑर्डिनेट नहीं किया जाएगा तो भागे चल कर खतरा पैदा होगा। इन सब मामलों के ऊपर कुछ सोच समझ कर, शान्ति के साथ हमें बिचार करना है। लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि मुल्क के अन्दर जो जवान हैं, उनका स्थान बढ़ने वाला है। इसको रोक नहीं सकते, हम रोकना नहीं चाहते हैं, और इसके साथ साथ जिस तरह से संसार का स्वरूप बदल रहा है, क्या मानूँ कि कोई एक लार्जर फेडरेशन का हिस्सा हम बन जायें। हमारे राजा साहब तो रोज हिदायत देने हैं, लेकिन उनकी बात छोड़िये। योष्य का ही चित्र देखिये, जिस तेजी के साथ आज सारा बेस्टर्न योरप साथ आ रहा है। न सिर्फ एक कामन मार्केट बन रही है, एकात्मिक यूनिटी बनाई गई है, लेकिन सियासी मतलों में भी जिस तेजी के साथ मुस्लिम मुल्क साथ आ रहे हैं, उसका कुछ अन्दाज़

[श्री मन्त्रालय नेहरू]

नहीं है। पश्चिमी एशिया के अन्दर वह परिवर्तित हो गई है, हो सकता है दक्षिण एशिया के अन्दर या एशिया के कुछ और हिस्सों में उसी तरह से हमें भी भाषे बढ़ना पड़े। जिन पाँच साल, दस साल, पन्द्रह सालों में हम इस रिपोर्ट को भाषे बढ़ावेंगे, वह उन दस पन्द्रह सालों में अपनी जगह पर दुनिया नहीं रुकी रहेगी। वह भाषे बढ़गी, तब इंस्टिट्यूशनल फाम्स पैदा हो। इसलिये हो सकता है कि ससार की और जगहों की तरफ भी उतना ही ध्यान देना पड़े जितना हम हिन्दी की तरफ देते हैं। हम आज स्टेटिक व्यू क्यों ले रहे हैं? हम स्टेटिक व्यू न लें। एक डेबेन-पिंग, बदलते हुए ससार की तरफ को देख तो मैं मानता हूँ कि झगड़े के लिये इसमें बहुत कम गुंजाइश है, गलतफहमी के लिये बहुत कम गुंजाइश है। जिस तरह से आज तक हम चले हैं और भाषे चलना चाहते हैं आपस में एक गुडविल लेकर, उसी तरह से चले, कोई भी और इच्छा हम न रखे जिसका पूरा करना नामुमकिन हो जाय, जिस की बजह से आपस में मतभेद पैदा हो जाय, अगर हम इस तरह से चलने के लिये तैयार हो तो मैं मानता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो कुछ कहा गया है वह मौजूदा हालत में इस मसले को हल करने का एक बहुत ही अच्छा साधन होगा।

13.36 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it was constitutionally recognised that after fifteen years Hindi should be the official language of the Union. Now it is being stated that it was a kind of a constitutional arrangement which had a finality about it and therefore that issue cannot be re-opened and that the issue can only be re-examined within the ambit of that fundamental recognition, namely, that after 1965 Hindi will come to occupy the place of the language of the Union.

Before I express my opinion on that, I would like to contest the very fact that language can be a subject matter of a constitutional settlement with an all time finality about it. I would like to ask in all seriousness: Were the members of the Constituent Assembly given any mandate by the nation? We all know how the Constituent Assembly came to be constituted and how its members were elected. The members of the Constituent Assembly were never elected on any issue much less on the language issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to argue that therefore the Constitution is of no consequence at all? I do not think that he would be in order now to argue that our Constitution was not framed by an elected assembly and therefore he does not recognise it.

Shri Mahanty: In all humility I may say that my views might not have been anticipated by the Chair. Nothing could be farther from my mind than to say that I do not recognise the Constitution. But I am stating a fact I would like to know in which country a Constitution was framed without a specific mandate from the nation and in which country a Constitution has been drafted which has not been subsequently ratified by any convention. That was what I was going to point out. I do recognise the Constitution. I do recognise that under article 343 of the Constitution it is provided that Hindi will be the principal language of the Union after 1965. But, as I had expressed earlier, while I do recognise that provision, it also gives me the liberty to say that language cannot be the subject matter of a constitutional settlement. I think I am perfectly in order to say so because there are more vital issues which affect the life of a nation than merely language. If in those matters it could not be a matter of constitutional settlement with a finality for all time to come, it could much less

be so with regard to language. But be that as it may, the framers of the Constitution also were realistic for they had known and anticipated that English could not be replaced by Hindi after 1965. Therefore we find various provisions in the Constitution. The Parliamentary Committee, which has gone into the Report of the Language Commission, has more or less maintained that same realistic attitude. But, the fact remains that there is a kind of confused thinking both in regard to the report of the Language Commission and also the report of the Parliamentary Committee which has gone into the question, I should say, with a great deal of ability.

For instance, I would like to know why this prejudice. Whether one language should be the official language of the Union, that is one thing. It is a matter of objective judgment. But, prejudice is another thing. For instance, I may say that Devanagari numerals are meant to be the numerals for the purpose of official language because, in some undefined corner of our prejudiced thinking, we still associate international numerals as something foreign. But, the Language Commission as also the Parliamentary Committee which has gone into the question have held that the international numerals are Indian in origin and the international numerals are today used in all the South Indian languages. Yet, our Constitution says that Devanagari numerals should come and that should be a part of the scheme of official language. Even though it has been recognised that within 15 years nothing should happen, it has also been provided in the Constitution that the President may also give directions about Devanagari numerals. Why I am saying this is, that only betrays the amount of prejudice, the amount of confused thinking, the amount of predilections that have gone into the formulation of the policy on official language. Here, the international numerals are Indian. They are Indian in origin. They are

used in the South Indian languages. Let us not be told that the South Indians are comparatively less Indian than North Indians. The South Indians are the builders of the great Mohenjo Daro and Harappa civilisations, which ante-date the Aryan civilisation. What had Aryans to contribute to history except horses and the military use of chariots? (Interruptions) These are the facts of history.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we going to discuss that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be uncharitable. Why discuss it like that?

Shri Mahanty: It is unfortunately

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is quite right when he says that the South Indians have contributed a great deal. Why say that Aryans have not done?

Shri Mahanty: I am an Aryan. I claim to be an Aryan. Therefore, you do not think that I want to minimise my own importance in history.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Your face shows you are a mongoloid Dravidian.

Shri Mahanty: Thank you. My hon. friend looks more Aryan than me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: The surgeon's knife is unfortunately sharp, but it is objective. I am trying to bring out a fact. Why should this prejudice come in?

On the other hand, we find English. I really do not appreciate the fanaticism about English. If somebody says that English should be a national language and should be enumerated in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution, I am inclined to consider it favourably, because it is not in our tradition to be non-eclectic. If we have

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accepted Urdu as a national language, there is no reason why English should not be accepted as a national language. What is the history and genesis of Urdu? It came with the Moguls.

Some Hon. Members: No. no.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It did not come.

Shri Vajpayee: Urdu was born in India.

Shri Mahanty: Urdu originated, not in the ashrams of the Vedic Sanskrit scholars or Pandits.

Some Hon. Members: May not be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: Urdu originated—I think I am within my competence to say so, having studied philology to some extent though not to a very creditable extent—I can say in all seriousness that Urdu originated in the Durbars of the Mogul potentates: not in the ashrams of the Sanskrit scholars or the Vedic pundits or the great Aryans whom we are in a mood to eulogise. Therefore, if Urdu can be accepted as a national language, I wonder why English cannot also be accepted as an Indian language. I think I am not treading on grounds of controversy; I would like to ask as a philologist, was Sanskrit a language of the Indians? Sanskrit came with the Aryans. Any amount of scientific knowledge is today available—it is not a subject matter of prejudiced thinking—any volume of scientific knowledge today is available, thanks to the research of Archaeologists and philologists, to prove that the Aryans came at a much later period of Indian History. At any rate, the Aryans were not the builders of the Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and other civilisations. They had spoken a language which ante-dated Sanskrit and remnants of which, today, you find in Baluchistan, among a small group of people called "Brahui", which has got a great deal of similarity with the Tamil language. What I was trying to point out is

all humility is that our tradition is not to close the shutters of our mind against any thing. We have accepted knowledge which has come from the east, from the west, from the north, from the south.

Mahatma Gandhi wielded a most powerful pen in English. I think there are very few people in the English-speaking world who can wield their pen as admirably, with that expressiveness and precision, as our Prime Minister does. Rabindernath was known to the world, not through Bengali; he was known to the world through English. We have got any number of writers who have made eminent contribution to the English language and literature. English has come to stay in this country.

While we were in our teens, we greeted our father as father, as Baba and our uncle as kaka. Today, in the lips of every baby that is born, you hear daddy and auntie.

Some Hon. Members: Dangerous.

Shri Mahanty: It may be a danger. But, you cannot close your eyes to facts. I would like to know if there is any imperialist machination to teach my baby to call my wife as mummy. Certainly not. It comes with the ayah. It comes through the ayah because that is there in the atmosphere. There is no escape from that fact. Here is that fact.

After all, today, why this prejudice about English?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is no prejudice.

Shri Mahanty: In Eastern Europe there was much inhibition against English. French had the pride of place. Today, in Europe, French is being replaced by English. In the U.S.S.R. at one time, English was associated with British imperialism or whatever it was. There was a lot

of prejudice against that language Today it is a universal second language in the USSR In China too

Some Hon. Members: Second; not first

Shri Mahanty: I am not saying that English should be your first language I am merely saying that the prejudice against English should be removed

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is no prejudice today in India

Shri Mahanty: I am reassured to learn that there is no prejudice

Some Hon. Members: There is none

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; let us hear him

Shri Mahanty: I can say that the Japanese are more nationalistic than the hardboiled nationalists in the world If I remember correctly, after 1868, there was a renaissance of the Japanese language Japanese came to occupy the place of national language Today, you go to Japan You will find what place today English is occupying

No single people can claim English as their own language If you go into the Chambers Dictionary, if you go to any standard work on English vocabulary, you will find that at least 40 per cent of the words have come from all over the world There are Indian words, Mango was never an English word, peacock was never an English word, even pundit bazaar, and so many other things as the Indian curry

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): White cap

Shri Mahanty: My hon. friend says white cap—have formed part of the English vocabulary

An Hon. Member: What is the meaning of white cap?

Shri Mahanty: It has got a very bad meaning.

What I was venturing to submit is, no single people can claim English as their own language It may be some body's mother tongue But as a means of expression of eternal human emotions, as the vehicle of expression for the millions, millions and billions of people, it is rightly a universal language, an international language Therefore I thought that it would have been proper for us to have accepted English also as a national language and enumerated it in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution But that is completely different from claiming fanatically that English should be the official language, it should not be so precisely for the following reason, the official language is not merely a technical matter, it is not merely a language, but it is the expression of the sovereignty of a nation It is the expression of the distinctiveness of a nation in the comity of nations

I would like to know whether we are more English-minded than the Jews Israel came into existence in 1948 And the House knows very well that today, the Hebrew language which was forgotten for the last one thousand years since the time of the dispersal

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The hon Member should try to conclude now He is travelling in farther lands, he must come to India now

Shri Mahanty. Unfortunately, language is universal

What I was trying to point out was this English may be a national language English may occupy the pride of place I have no quarrel with that, but certainly I am in favour of the view that there must be one Indian language which should be our official language

I can say without the least fear of contradiction, that out of the ten

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million or eight million people who inhabit Israel, I think 99-99 per cent of them speak the English language. Yet, in Israel today, Hebrew is the official language. It is in Hebrew today that we find the bulk of literature being produced on all kinds of subjects. I can give any number of instances to show how on the crest of a national renaissance, the aspiration has all along been to find out a medium for national expression too.

I can give another instance now, namely the instance of Turkey.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Singapore also.

Shri Mahanty: I am now in Western Asia.

An Hon. Member: He is coming on to India now.

Shri Mahanty: After the redemption of Turkey from the Ottoman Turk Empire, what happened? All the Arabic and Persian words were ruthlessly rooted out from the Turkish language, and they Latinised the script.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): That was a foolish action.

Shri Mahanty: It might have been a foolish action.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: They are suffering from it.

Shri Mahanty: But it is sustaining today in history. If they are suffering from it, I should like to be educated on that from the Turkish sources.

What I am trying to point out is that we must have an Indian language as our official language. I am also amazed at the fact that we in Orissa came in contact with English education in the beginning of this century, but English came in the early part of the nineteenth century to Bengal

and it also came to Madras. It came along with the factors of the East India Co. But then, let not the fact be forgotten that at that time, even though the leaders of Indian Renaissance like Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy were clamouring for English, it was the British administrators, who wanted that the official language should remain an Indian language. Therefore, the earliest colleges that were established or founded by the British in this country were not English colleges; but they were either Persian Arabic Madrasas or Sanskrit Pathshalas. This is a fact of history. Facts of history cannot be blinked at, nor can they be ignored. If Macaulay had been here today in India, by some reverse process of history, he would have today spoken in Hindi, possibly, or he would have spoken in Sanskrit.

We all know the controversy that went on between the Orientalists on the one hand and the English educationists on the other and under what circumstances English came to this country, and after its having come to this country we not only accepted, but we have almost accepted it as a part of our existence.

But after having said that, I would submit that it becomes altogether a different proposition to recognise English as the principal language of our Union.

I would submit that the way or the rate at which Hindi is being developed, the crude and unelegant manner in which Hindi is being fashioned in this country is really stinking. For instance, 'lobby' is being translated as 'Goshtikaksh'. Now, 'Goshti' means a caucus. If I give the translation in English of the word 'Goshti', it would mean a caucus. So, 'Goshti' means a caucus or a tribe.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Mahanty: That is so in Sanskrit. I challenge, let us have the

dictionary of Sanskrit. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even the five minutes that I allowed extra to the hon. Member are now over. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Mahanty: But I have been interrupted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also a part of his speech

Shri Mahanty: Let me give another instance. Take the Hindi translation of the word 'enquiry'. That shows only the lack of precision of the language.

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Shri Mahanty: The Hindi word is 'Pooch-taach'. You could have had 'anusandhan', and the heavens would not have fallen down. But the word now is 'Pooch-taach'. That only shows how undeveloped the mind is, at what undeveloped stage we are, how it lacks precision, how it is understandable and what abracadabra is being produced in the name of Hindi.

I am humbly submitting that at the rate at which Hindi is being developed, it is a long way off, it cannot be developed by fanatics, by persons who think that their only mission in life is to spread Hindi, that has only created more enemies to it than friends. Today, in the process, we have got a language which has lacked both in elegance and in precision and in that kind of polished refinement which we associate with a developed language.

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Shri Mahanty: Therefore, after 1965, English is also going to occupy a secondary place, in what degree and in what measure, I cannot say.

But I am humbly submitting that let not language be made an issue for national controversies; let us not dis-

rupt the nation on this; we have got many other things to disrupt the nation about; let not language be one of these issues. Language has always remained a means to an end, and not an end in itself. What we are trying to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. I find myself in difficulty, if I cannot give as much time as I have given to the hon. Member to the others.

Shri Mahanty: I shall conclude. I am always in your hands. Let not language be an issue for controversy. Language should be means to an end but not an end in itself.

श्री छ० बु० सारिक (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, भाइनसाज असेम्बली ने जो यह फैसला किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की राज भाषा हिन्दी है उसमें किसी शस्त्र की दूसरी राय नहीं हो सकती। हर हिन्दुस्तानी इस राय के साथ इत्फाक रखता है और इसको अपने लिये बायसे फख्र समझता है कि हमारी ज़बान हमारे मुल्क की पैदावार है और हिन्दुस्तानी है। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तानी का तात्लुक है, उसके माने हम को महात्मा गाँधी ने समझाये थे। यह बताया था कि हिन्दी प्लस उर्दू मसाला है हिन्दुस्तानी के। हिन्दुस्तानी एक ऐसी ज़बान होनी चाहिये जिसे हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोग मसाली तौर पर समझ सकें उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें और उसमें अपने मुल्क की तरक्की, चाहे वह इन्सानो तौर पर हो, तहजीबी तौर पर हो या तमदनी तौर पर, बराबर हो सके। लेकिन इस मसले को कुछ लोगो ने हमारे मुल्क में इस कदर उलझाया कि लोग यह भूल गये कि असल में हमारी ज़बान कौनसी है। ज़बान के मसले में नफरत का जज्बा पैदा किया गया जो यकीनन हमारी ज़महूरी तरक्की के लिये बायसे खतरा है। मुझे हिन्दी बोलने वालो से कोई हस्द नहीं, कोई कीना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के वह लोग जो अभी हिन्दी

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

को सही तौर पर नहीं समझते हैं, हिन्दी को उसी खुशमस्लूबी से या उसी रफ्तार से बोलें जैसे कि हिन्दी के बोलने वाले बोलते हैं। उस मुद्दत तक हिन्दी न समझने वालों को यह मौका दिया जाय कि वह हिन्दी को अच्छी तरह और आसानी से पढ़ सकें।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क की आबादी कौनसी होगी? वह जो हम सब इस ऐवान में बोलते हैं या वह जो इस ऐवान से बाहर जाकर अपने देहातो में अपने कारोबार के लिये हम बोलते हैं? हमारी जवान वह है या वह जिस को हम सयासी तौर पर एक दूसरे के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। महात्मा गांधी जी ने, जैसा कि मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है, एक खत में किसी दोस्त को राष्ट्र-भाषा की तारीफ में यह लिखा था :

"Rashtra Bhasha for me means
Hindi plus Urdu equal to Hindus-
tani".

यह भी महात्मा गांधी की राय। इस राय के खिलाफ आज खुद महात्मा गांधी के मानने वाले जिस शिद्दत के साथ जा रहे हैं, उस पर मुझे यकीनन अफसोस है। बापूजी जो जवान बोलते थे उसे वह कभी किसी फिर्क के लिये नहीं बोलते थे। उनकी प्रार्थना सभाओं में तमाम फिर्कों के लोग हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, जमा होते थे। मुझे खुद भी फरक है बापू की बहुत सी प्रार्थना मीटिंगों में जाने का। मैंने एक जमाने में बहुत तो नहीं लेकिन दस पन्द्रह मीटिंगों में उनकी तकरीरों के नोट्स लिये, बिल्कुल उसी जवान में हर्फ ब हर्फ जिसमें वह बोलते थे। मैं उसका एन सुबूत आप के सामने पेश करूँगा। यह गांधी जी की तकरीर है, खुद उन्हों की जवान में

मैं तो आज जो कश्मीर में हो रहा है उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और कहना भी चाहिये। अखबारों में तो आप देखते ही हैं, वह तो एक अजीब बात है। दो तीन दिन की बात है किसी

को पता नहीं था, मुझ को भी पता नहीं था कि क्या होने वाला था। वह एक युग की बात होगी, ऐसा हम कह सकते हैं। अभी कहते तो ऐसा नहीं कि बड़ा अफरीदी और दूसरे लोग बन्दूक के साथ घुस गये हैं, और कोई यह भी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का कारिस्तानी है।

यह है वह जवान जिस को महात्मा गांधी इस मुल्क के रहने वालों को देना चाहते थे। यह अजाक नहीं है। लेकिन आज जो जवान हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो या कुछ हमारे नेता इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मैं निहायत अकीमत से अर्ज करता हूँ कि उस जवान को सुनते ही लोग बदहवास हो जाते हैं, चबरा जाते हैं। मुझे वह जवान नहीं चाहिये। मुझे वह उर्दू नहीं चाहिये जो निहायत सकील हो, जिसे कभी कभी मैं भी बोलता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे जवान वह चाहिये जो इस ऐवान में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बोलते हैं, मुझे जवान वह चाहिये जिस में हमारे दूसरे बुजुर्ग मेम्बर पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त मुखातिब करते हैं, जिस जवान में दिलकशी भी हो, दिल-नशी भी हो और जो इतनी आसान हो कि जिसे हम सब समझ सकें। मुझे यह कहने में ताम्मुल नहीं है कि वह जवान जो हमारे मोहतरम दोस्त और इस ऐवान के बुजुर्ग मेम्बर सेठ गोविन्द दास बोलते हैं। आप यकीन मानिये, शायद वह खुद उन की भी समझ में न आती हो। मैं आपको यह भी यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि अगर कहीं उन की गुजर किसी जनाने अस्पताल की तरफ हो जाय और वहाँ वह उस जवान को बोलना शुरू कर दे तो मायें बच्चा जनना बन्द कर दे। सवाल यह है कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे यह तो नहीं मालूम कि यह जवान मुहाबरेदार है या नहीं, लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

श्री प्र० सु० सारिक : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ ।

उपान्वयक महोदय : यह मुनासिब नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप अपनी तो जवान बताइये ?

14 hrs.

श्री प्र० सु० सारिक : मेरी जवान तो जैसे मैंने धर्ज किया बिलकुल जो सीधी सादी हिन्दुस्तानी जवान होना चाहिये वह है और जो मेरे एक दोस्त ने पूछा कि आप जो तकरीर फरमा रहे हैं वह कौन सी जवान में हैं तो जनाब वह हिन्दुस्तानी है जिसको कि आप समझ रहे हैं और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तानी में हिन्दी के साथ साथ जितनी हमारी इलाकाई जवानें हैं उन्हें भी पनपने का मौका दिया जाय । यह कहना बिलकुल गलत है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इलाकाई जवानें आज कहीं नहीं है । हमारे यहां उर्दू है जोकि हमारी रियासत की सरकारी जवान है । मुझे यह मालूम नहीं है कि इस रिपोर्ट में एक प्रेस नोट में यह कैसे कहा गया है और मैं ऐवान की तबज्जह उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ :—

"While Urdu is spoken by and is considered as their mother tongue by a very considerable number of persons in India, more especially in North India, it is not a language used by the majority of people in any State in India or in any large region within a State. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is recognised as one of the State languages, the principal one being Kashmiri".

मैं इसके साथ बिलकुल इतिफाक नहीं करता हूँ । इसका जिक्र शायद किसी गलतफहमी की बिना पर किया गया है । जम्मू काश्मीर की प्रिंसिपल लैंग्वेज काश्मीरी नहीं हो सकती । काश्मीरी तो रियासत के एक सूबे की और वह भी एक कलील ऐरिया की जवान है । जम्मू सूबे की जवान काश्मीरी नहीं

है बल्कि डोगरी है जो कि आईन के शेड्यूल ६ में से एक है और जैसे कि काश्मीरी भी है । रियासत की जो प्रसली जवान है और जिसके कि बारे में रियासत के आईन में दफा १४५ में जिक्र किया गया है :—

"रियासत की सरकारी जवान उर्दू होगी लेकिन तावक्ते कि कानून साज यह कानून के जरिये बनू दीगर इन्तजाम न करे, प्रंगेजी जवान का इस्तेमाल उन तमाम सरकारी अगराज के लिये जारी रहेगा ।"

इसके साथ-साथ रियासत के आईन में हिन्दी की तरक्की के लिये बहुत सी तजवीजें रखी हैं । काश्मीर के स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने का, हिन्दी समझाने का और हिन्दी के जरिये लोगों को तालीम देने के जो इन्तजामात किये गये हैं वे भी काबिले तहसीन हैं ।

अब हिन्दुस्तान में शुमाल में लोग जो बोलते हैं और जो कि उर्दू जवान है, मुझे इससे बिलकुल कतई इतिफाक नहीं है जैसेकि एक दोस्त उरर से फरमा रहे थे कि वह गैर मुल्की जवान है । हिन्दुस्तान में उर्दू पैदा हुई । वह हमारी मुस्तरका तहजीब और तमद्दुन की पैदावार है । वह इस मुल्क में पसी यही पैदा हुई और यहीं उसका उरज हुआ । हिन्दुस्तान के एक अजीमुलशान फरजद डा० सर तेजबहादुर सप्रू का यह मकूला यकीनन् नहीं भूले होंगे कि उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान की मुस्तरका तहजीब और तमद्दुन की पैदावार है जो नाकाबिले तफस म है और जैसे कि सर तेजबहादुर सप्रू ने हिन्दुस्तान की जमी का तबसिरा करते बक्त कहा था । जनाबवाला उर्दू इस मुल्क की जवान है । हम यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी इस मुल्क की जवान हो लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हिन्दी के जानने वाले हिन्दी को इस कदर भासान करें कि जो इस मुल्क के और रहने वाले हैं वे उसे निहायत भासानी से समझ सकें । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ उन लोगों से जो कि हिन्दी को इस मुल्क की जवान बयकबक्त बनाना चाहते हैं, वह जरा सोंचें, इसमें कोई दिक्कत तो होगी

[श्री बा० नु० सांरीक]

नहीं। हिन्दी से किसी की एक्सलाफ नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का हर सहरी हिन्दी को अपनी बान मानता है लेकिन अब वह कौन सी हिन्दी होगी इसके बारे में मेरी यही राय है कि हिन्दी को जिस कदर भासान हो सके बनाया जाय ताकि मुल्क के लोग निहायत भासानी से उसे समझ सकें।

[श्री ए० - अ० - एम० - पारिक (जम)]
[श्री कश्मर] - جناب تہی اسہوگر صاحب - آہن ساز اسمبلی نے جو یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ہندوستان کی راج بھاشا ہندی ہے اس میں کسی شخص کی دوسری رائے نہیں ہو سکتی - ہر ہندوستانی اس رائے کے ساتھ اتفاق رکھتا ہے اور اس کو اپنے لئے باعث فخر سمجھتا ہے کہ ہماری زبان ہمارے ملک کی پیدوار ہے اور ہندوستانی ہے - جہاں تک ہندوستانی کا تعلق ہے اس کے معنی مہاتما گاندھی نے ہم کو یہ بتایا تھا - ہندی پلس اردو مساوی ہے ہندوستانی ہے - ہندوستانی ایک ایسی زبان ہونی چاہئے جسے ہندوستان میں رہنے والے لوگ مساوی طور پر سمجھ سکیں - اس کا استعمال کر سکیں اور اس میں ملک کی ترقی - چاہے وہ انسانی طور پر ہو - تھنہی طور پر ہو یا نمونی طور پر برابر ہو سکے - لیکن اس مسئلہ کو کچھ لوگوں نے ہمارے ملک میں اس قدر الجھایا کہ لوگ بے بہول گئے کہ اصل میں ہماری زبان کونسی ہے - زبان کے

مسئلہ میں نفرت کا جذبہ پیدا کیا گیا جو پہلے ہماری جمہوری ترقی کے لئے باعث خطرہ ہے مجھے ہندی بولنے والوں سے کوئی حسد نہیں کوئی کھلہ نہیں ہے لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے وہ لوگ جو ابھی ہندی کو صحیح طور پر نہیں سمجھتے ہیں - ہندی کو اسی خوش اصولی سے یا اسی رفتار سے بولیں جیسے کہ ہندی کے بولنے والے بولتے ہیں - اس مدت تک ہندی نہ سمجھنے والوں کو یہ موقع دیا جائے کہ وہ ہندی کو اچھی طرح اور آسانی سے پڑھ سکیں -

میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک کی زبان کونسی ہوگی - وہ جو ہم سب اس ایوان میں بولتے ہیں یا وہ جو اس ایوان سے باہر جا کر اپنے دیہاتوں میں اپنے گاؤں کے لئے ہم بولتے ہیں ہماری زبان وہ ہے یا وہ جس کو ہم سیاسی طور پر ایک دوسرے کے خلاف استعمال کرنا چاہتے ہیں مہاتما گاندھی جی نے جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی عرض کیا ہے - ایک خط میں کسی دوست کو راشٹر بھاشا کی تعریف میں یہ لکھا تھا -

"Rashtra Bhasha for me means Hindi plus Urdu equal to Hindustani".

یہ تھی مہاتما گاندھی کی رائے -
اس رائے کے خلاف آج خود مہاتما
گاندھی کے متعلقہ والے جس شدت کے
ساتھ جا رہے ہیں - اس پر مجھے
یقیناً افسوس ہے - ہاپو جی جو زبان
بولتے تھے اسے وہ کبھی کسی فرقے کے
لئے نہیں بولتے تھے - ان کی پرلوتھیا
سمجھاؤں میں تمام فرقوں کے لوگ
ہلندو - مسلمان - سکھ عسائی جمع
ہوتے تھے - مجھے خود بھی نظر ہے
ہاپو کی بہت سی پرلوتھیا میٹنگوں
میں جانے کا - میں نے ایک زمانے
میں بہت تو نہیں لیکن دس یا
پندرہ میٹنگوں میں ان کی تقریروں
کے نوٹس لئے - بالکل اسی دامن
میں حرف بہ حرف جس میں وہ
بولتے تھے - میں ان کا ایک ثبوت
آپ کے سامنے پیش کروں گا - یہ
گاندھی جی کی تعزیر ہے - خود
انہیں کی زبان میں -

میں تو آج جو کشمیر میں ہو
رہا ہے اس کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا
ہوں اور کہنا بھی چاہئے - اخباروں
میں تو آپ دیکھ ہی رہے ہیں - وہ
تو ایک عجیب بات ہے - دو تین
دن کی بات ہے کسی کو پتہ نہیں
تھا - مجھے کو بھی پتہ نہیں تھا کہ
کہا ہونے والا تھا - وہ ایک یگ کی
بات ہوگی ایسا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں
ابھی کہتے ہیں کہ ایسا نہیں کہا
وہاں افریدی اور دوسرے لوگ بلندق
کے ساتھ گھس گئے ہیں اور کوئی یہ
بھی کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کی
کاستانی ہے -

یہ ہے وہ زبان جس کو مہاتما
گاندھی اس ملک کے رولے والوں کو دینا
چاہتے تھے - یہ مذاقی نہیں ہے - لیکن

آج جو زبان ہمارا آل لٹریچر ہوا کچھ
ہمارے نوپا استعمال کرتے ہیں - میں
نہایت عقیدت سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ
اس زبان کو سچے ہی لوگ بدھواس
ہو جاتے ہیں - کہہ رہا جاتے ہیں - مجھے
وہ زبان نہیں چاہئے - مجھے وہ اردو
نہیں چاہئے جو نہایت ثقیل ہو -
جسے میں بھی کبھی کبھی بولتا ہوں -
لیکن مجھے چاہئے جو اس ایوان میں
پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو بولتے ہیں - مجھے
زبان دے چاہئے جس میں ہمارے
دوسرے بزرگ پلڈت گوند ولہ پلڈت
مضطرب کرتے ہیں - جس زبان میں
دلکھ بہن ہو - دلنشہن بھی ہو اور
جو اتلی آسان ہو کہ جسے ہم سب
سمجھ سکیں - مجھے یہ کہنے میں
تصہل نہیں ہے کہ وہ زبان جو ہمارے
محترم دوست اور اس ایوان کے بزرگ
ممبر سمجھ گوند داس بولتے ہیں -
آپ یقیناً مانگے - شاید وہ خود ان کی
بھی سمجھ میں نہ آتی ہو - میں آپ کو
یہ بھی یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر کہیں ان
کی گذر کسی زمانے اسپتال کی طرف ہو
جائے اور وہاں پر وہ اس زبان کو بولنا
شروع کر دیں تو مائیں بچا جلتا ہلد
کر دیں - سوال یہ ہے کہ.....

ایادھیکس مہودیہ - مجھے یہ تو
نہیں معلوم کہ یہ زبان مہارے دار ہے
یا نہیں - لیکن اس طرح سے نہیں
بولنا چاہئے -

شری اے - ایم - طاریق - میں
معافی چاہتا ہوں -

ایادھیکس مہودیہ - یہ مناسب
نہیں ہے -

ایک مائڈہ سڈئے - آپ ایللی
تو زبان پتلیئے -

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طاریق - مہری
 زبان تو جیسے میں نے عرض کیا
 بالکل جو سیدھی سادی ہندوستانی
 زبان ہونا چاہیئے وہ ہے اور جو مہرے
 ایک دوست نے پوچھا کہ آپ جو
 تقریر فرما رہے ہیں وہ کون سی
 زبان میں ہے تو جناب وہ ہندوستانی
 ہے جس کو کہ آپ سمجھ رہے ہیں
 اور میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 ہندوستانی میں ہندی کے ساتھ ساتھ
 جتنی ہماری علاقائی زبانیں ہیں
 انہیں بھی پہلے کا مرتع دیا جائے۔
 یہ کہنا بالکل غلط ہے کہ ہندوستان
 کی علاقائی زبانیں آج کہیں نہیں
 ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں اردو ہے جو کہ
 ہماری ریاست کی سرکاری زبان ہے۔
 سمجھ یہ معلوم نہیں ہے کہ اس
 رپورٹ میں ایک پریس نوٹ میں یہ
 کہہ کر کہا گیا ہے اور میں انہوں کی توجہ
 اس کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

"While Urdu is spoken by and is considered as their mother tongue by a very considerable number of persons in India, more especially in North India, it is not a language used by the majority of people in any State in India or in any large region within a State. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is recognised as one of the State languages, the principal one being Kashmiri".

میں اس کے ساتھ بالکل اتفاق نہیں
 کرتا ہوں۔ اس کا ذکر شاید کسی
 غلط فہمی کی بنا پر کیا گیا ہے۔
 جو کشمیر کی پریسیڈنسی لینگویج
 کشمیری نہیں ہو سکتی۔ کشمیری
 تو ریاست کے ایک صوبے کی اور وہ بھی
 یک قلیل اہریا کی زبان ہے۔ جموں
 صوبے کی زبان کشمیری نہیں ہے بلکہ
 دوگری ہے جو کہ انہوں کے شدہول ۶

میں سے ایک ہے اور جیسے کہ کشمیری
 بھی ہے۔ ریاست کی جو اصلی زبان
 ہے اور جس کے کہ بارے میں ریاست
 کے انہوں میں دفعہ ۱۴۵ میں ذکر کیا
 گیا ہے۔

ریاست کی سرکاری زبان اردو ہوگی
 لیکن تاوقتیکہ قانون ساز کے ذریعہ بلوچ
 دیگر انتظام نہ کرے۔ انگریزی زبان کا
 استعمال ان تمام سرکاری افراس کے لئے
 جاری رہے گا۔

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ریاست کے انہوں
 میں ہندی کی ترقی کے لئے بہت سی
 تجویزیں رکھی ہیں۔ کشمیر کے
 اسکولوں میں ہندی پڑھانے کا۔ ہندی
 سمجھانے کا اور ہندی کے ذریعہ لوگوں کو
 تعلیم دینے کے جو انتظامات کئے گئے
 ہیں وہ بھی قابل تہنیں ہیں۔

اب ہندوستان میں شمال میں
 لوگ جہ بولتے ہیں اور جو اردو زبان
 ہے۔ سمجھ اس سے بالکل قطعی اتفاق
 نہیں ہے جیسے کہ ایک دوست اندر
 سے فرما رہے تھے کہ وہ پھر ملکی زبان
 ہے۔ ہندوستان میں اردو پھدا ہوئی۔
 وہ ہماری مشترکہ تہذیب اور تمدن کی
 پھداوار ہے۔ وہ اس ملک میں ملی
 پھدا ہوئی اور یہیں اس کا عروج ہوا۔
 ہندوستان کے ایک عظیم الشان فرزند
 ڈاکٹر سر تھج بہادر سہرو کا یہ مقولہ
 یقیناً نہیں بھولے ہونگے کہ اردو
 ہندوستان کے مشترکہ تہذیب اور تمدن
 کی پھداوار اردو ہے جو ناقابل تقسیم
 ہے اور جیسے کہ سر تھج بہادر سہرو نے
 ہندوستان کی زمین کا تصویر کرتے
 وقت کہا تھا۔ جذب والا اردو اس
 ملک کی زبان ہے۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں
 کہ ہندی اس ملک کی زبان ہو لیکن
 اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہندی کے جاننے والے
 ہندی کو اس قدر آسان کریں کہ جو

اس ملک کے اور دھلے والے ہیں وہ اسے نہایت آسانی سے سمجھ سکیں - میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں - ان لوگوں سے جو کہ ہندی کو اس ملک کی زبان ہی کہتے ہیں بلکہ چاہتے ہیں - وہ ذرا سوچیں اس میں کوئی دقت تو ہوگی نہیں - ہندی سے کس کو اختلاف نہیں ہے - ہندوستان کا ہر شہری ہندی کو اپنی زبان مانتا ہے لیکن اب وہ کون سی ہندی ہوگی اس کے بارے میں مجھے یہی رائے ہے کہ ہندی کو جس قدر آسان ہو سکے دنیا جائے تاکہ ملک کے لوگ نہایت آسانی سے اسے سمجھ سکیں -

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry I had just gone out for a minute when you were good enough to call me

Sir, I had, against my usual practice, thought of saying a few words in this matter today because I have been pained to see the excitement and the heat which have been imported in this debate and which are almost entirely irrelevant to the subject that is before us. It seems to me that there is hardly room for the heat, the excitement and the bickerings that seem to prevail here. This question is very simple. Every society, every people and every country needs a medium of expression and communication, be that for the purpose of Government or outside. No society can go on without it. When the English left this country, we were giving to ourselves a Constitution for the governance of our people. All sections of the Constituent Assembly, after very careful, protracted and sometimes heated, sometimes wise and sometimes otherwise, consideration and discussion came almost to the unanimous conclusion that Hindi should be the official language of India.

Shri Achar (Mangalore) Was it unanimous or was it with one vote against?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I have said 'almost unanimous'

Seth Govind Das: Absolutely unanimous, there was no difference. (Interruptions)

Pandit Govind Malaviya. Therefore, for those friends of ours, be they those who supported Hindi or be they those who did not support it, now to get excited over the details does not seem to me to be either wise or really worthwhile. Everybody has accepted Hindi as the official language. Why? It is not a favour done to Hindi. It is not a concession made to those who belong to places where Hindi is common. Even left to themselves, the people from the South, East and West, had to select a language which would serve the whole country. And, if for nothing else, for the simple reason, that perhaps, I again use the word perhaps because I do not want to start off any controversy,—Hindi in its pure form or in its localised form was a little more easily understood and followed by the largest number of people in this country, that language was adopted by them as the only practical language for official purposes in this land. It was neither a decision in favour of any section of the people nor any particular place nor against any other. It was the only practical course to adopt and it was adopted.

Now, Sir, it appears to me that there is no section of this House even today which resiles from that position. No member from the South or from anywhere else, seems to say that Hindi shall not be the official language of India. Similarly, no friends from the Hindi-speaking part says that today itself Hindi shall be utilised and introduced for all purposes everywhere in the administration of this country. No. There seems to be really no cause for any difference or controversy. Yet there is so much heat. Why? It seems to me that the reasons are really different.

One section that is, those who belong to non-Hindi speaking areas, have a very legitimate and human fear, if I may put it that way, that

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

the advantage that they have today, that the facility which they have today in their young men entering the service of the Union Government and elsewhere may be jeopardised when Hindi comes in as the official language, because, people from the Hindi-speaking areas may stand at an advantage as against them. That seems to be a very legitimate fear. I think it is very human. Similarly, those who belong to the Hindi-speaking area have another fear. I will say clearly that it is not that they want that Hindi must be pushed in today. They do not want to take an aggressive attitude about it. But they have another difficulty. When Shambaji, the grand son of the great Shivaji Maharaj was brought up by those who were Shivaji's enemies he was brought up in an atmosphere of such luxury

Dr M. S. Aney (Nagpur) It was Sahu Maharaj, grandson of Shivaji Maharaj and not Sambaji the son of Shivaji.

Pandit Govind Malaviya Yes. He was brought up in such an atmosphere that he developed on lines which were altogether contrary to the lines of Shivaji and the well-wishers, admirers and devotees of Shivaji felt deeply about it and saw the hand of a conspiracy behind that move. People of the Hindi-speaking area today have the same fear. Why? It is in the interest of all sections of the people, North, South, East or West, how that Hindi has been adopted as the official language of the country from some date whatsoever,—leave that alone, I am not going into any controversy—it should be the task of the Union Government, even as laid down in the Constitution, to spread the knowledge of Hindi everywhere and to develop it with the topmost speed. Hindi people have a feeling that at present the same is being done towards Hindi which was done in the past towards the grand son of Shivaji and that Hindi is not being nurtured and helped as it should be. Instead of

saying this frankly, the Hindi-walas say that Hindi must be brought in 1962 or 1965. It is not because they wish to antagonise or offend their friends from the South, but because they feel that by pressing for that measure, they will be indirectly compelling the Government to do its duty towards Hindi in the normal course. Similarly, our friends from the South do not really bother about the date when Hindi comes in. What they are anxious about is that their interests should not suffer. It seems to me that these are both small matters. There are several other similar matters involved and I think it should be possible for us, to sit round a small table and resolve all these difficulties in a practical manner without any heat or controversy or excitement. It seems to me, therefore, that the debate that we are having, the heat that is being created is not only unnecessary, it is irrelevant and altogether beside the point. I submit that the decision which was taken in the Constituent Assembly, after very careful thought and consideration was, as has been pointed out in the Committee's report and elsewhere and by the hon. Home Minister also, was adopted as one integrated whole. It was something which perhaps no one liked in its entirety. I did not and do not like certain parts of it. There were others who did not like other parts of it. But we all agreed to it as one complete whole. It was the greatest common measure of agreement at that time between all the different viewpoints which were expressed there. It is not right that we should revive all that controversy and difficulty again.

My hon. friend Shri Anthony—I am sorry he is not here—is a member of the bar at a High Court of judicature. He is arguing cases day after day. I shall only say it is a bad counsel who over-emphasises or over-argues his case and uses condemnatory and harsh and offensive language without any justification. I need say nothing more. Both with regard to

his utterly untenable Minute of Dis-sent, which he now says he has taken back, and with regard to the content of his arguments here, I would only submit that they do not carry us anywhere To stand up in a dictatorial fashion and say that this shall be done and that shall be done, unless this is done or unless that is done this will happen or that will happen, that does not take us anywhere We should sit down like friends, discuss things and try to accommodate each other's viewpoint as much as possible

Similarly, this is hardly the occasion to raise the question of other languages, regional languages, subsidiary languages and all that There are a few genuine difficulties which we should try to resolve But the decision as it stands should remain It is not my Hindi, it is not anybody else's Hindi which has been decided upon to be the official language of India No language can be claimed as the paternal property of any individual or group in this world We study, we read we enjoy English We read and enjoy other languages None of us was born in England English is not our mother tongue But where is the man born in England to whom we will yield in the measure of the pleasure that we derive from some of the beautiful gems of poetry, prose and literature which are to be found in that great language? Where in the world is the man to whom we can deny the pleasure the gratification and the exaltation of enjoying the Sanskrit language which was developed in our own country? We cannot say it is our own exclusive property or possession which nobody else can see or read, or converse in or enjoy Any language is a thing which anybody might use Hindi is neither mine nor yours, it is everybody's English is neither mine nor Shri Anthony's nor anybody else's It is everybody's

So far as this country is concerned, we have decided upon Hindi being the official language of this country, and it is the duty of every man who
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wishes well to this country, every man, woman and child who is a patriot, who wants that we should prosper and we should move on from progress to progress smoothly and without any hitch, it is the duty of everyone of us to help in the final realisation of that decision at as early a date and in as satisfactory a manner as may be possible

The points of shortcomings, one or two which have been pointed out about Hindi may be correct or may not be correct There is no use discussing them, because if they are there they must be removed We should try to help to remove them, nobody says anything against that But, Sir, that step-motherly treatment towards Hindi should be given up, and in its place a healthy and whole-hearted effort should be substituted to develop it and to spread it Indeed we should have a separate Minister to deal with it

Sir, the other of the two difficulties which I mentioned, viz, about the posts of the non-Hindi area *walas* can perhaps be met easily by our allowing public competitive examinations even after the fixed date, to continue to be open to candidates through both the medium of Hindi as well as English We can do many more things A few educationists sitting down together can solve these tangles without much difficulty We can have for some time additional papers in English and we can have additional papers in Hindi, in which additional marks might be given for competency and efficiency but which might not act as a drag one against the other There are several ways to do these things

Therefore,—these are all matters of detail—Hindi should be helped—not as it is being helped now, but genuinely helped For instance, there is the question of the reform of the Hindi script What is being done is not reforming the Devanagari script but it is ruining it for ever These things should be done by competent

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

and devoted persons the main problem should be kept clean and clear

As my esteemed friend Shri Asoka Mehta has said, these are simple matters which can be resolved by a little thought and effort, both sides moving a little, one being willing to hasten a little and the other being willing to slow down a bit. What does it matter? After all, the country is much too great and much too important for any small-mindedness, for small things and small considerations to be allowed to interfere with its interests

I, therefore, beg to submit that this subject should be lifted above the sphere of unnecessary heat, unnecessary controversy, unnecessary discussion and unnecessary wrangle, and the decision which was then taken in the Constituent Assembly more or less unanimously, to which all parties and persons including hon friends like Shri Frank Anthony, then subscribed after the most careful thought, should be respected and honoured, and we should all join together in seeing that that objective is fulfilled at the earliest opportunity and in a manner which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of all sections of the people of this country, whether they live in the north or the south or the east or the west

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very vital issue, which, it appears to us, has got to be solved in the right way. As previous speakers have observed, language is a unifying force, but it can also be an instrument for creating very serious disunity. I believe, Sir, it is the intention of this House to find a very satisfactory solution so that neither one section of the country nor the other feels that it is let down. We are all agreed on this point, also let there be no doubt about it, that, as the Constitution provides and as we accept it, Hindi is going to be the official language of India. There is no turning back on that

The only question is, what is going to be the approach during the transitional period. Sir, the recommendations of the Committee fall into two parts: one dealing with the general approach to the problem, second, the Committee's opinion on several other aspects, viz., the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes, restrictions to be placed on English, its use in all legislatures and the higher courts and the preparation of a time schedule. I propose to confine myself to the question of approach

We are all agreed that there will not be a sudden break. As my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta said, there is no magic in 1965. On 1st January, 1965, there is not going to be any radical change or alteration. The gradual change-over has got to come. In determining the pace due regard must be paid to our industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India. Let this also be understood, Sir, that as the Constitution stands even today, there is nothing in it which fixes a dead line by which time we shall say that English shall cease to be the official language, nor is there anything in the Constitution itself which says that English cannot be an additional associate or alternate official language

Sir on 7th August, 1959, the hon Prime Minister made a great speech in this House. He said that his approach was not that of the Hindi enthusiasts or the English enthusiasts. He said that he disliked the imposition of language that he disliked the Hindi enthusiasts trying to impose English. Then he said "Really the question of Hindi versus English is a very minor issue". Then he went on to say "English is not important because of Milton and Shakespeare, but because it is the major window to the modern world for us". We agree with that. I doubt whether anybody differs from this observation. He further stated "It is inevitable that in the present stage of our development,

with our Five Year Plan, industrialisation, mechanisation, scientific progress and research, you cannot progress by all the Indian languages put together." It may be that at a later date Hindi may become that language which can be a very good vehicle for expression of even scientific thought. Then he said—and this is the most important part of his speech—that there are two things. First, as I said just now, there must be no imposition. Secondly, "for an indefinite period—I do not know how long—I would have English as an associate additional language which can be used not because of facilities and all that—though there is some thing in that—but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas to feel that certain doors of advancement are closed to them." So he said he would have it "as an alternate language as long as the people required it and the decision for that, I would leave not to the Hindi-speaking people but to the non-Hindi-speaking people." What a statesmanlike attitude! If the House were to accept this stand and say that this is the approach, then there is no dispute and no difference between the so-called Hindi-speaking areas and the non-Hindi-speaking areas. We accept the fact that Hindi must become the official language of this country and it must become the language of the masses. The only point is, do you wish to approach this question from a sympathetic point of view from a consideration for others who have got rightly or wrongly some fears about it and say that while Hindi will enjoy after 1965 the dominant and undoubted status as the official language of this country, there is no objection, as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people want English to remain as associate language? The Constitution even as it stands, does not prohibit that. It says that Parliament may prescribe the uses to which English can be put to after 1965 and Parliament can prescribe that the uses shall be such as prevailed before 1965. We can wait until the

non-Hindi-speaking people decide on a change.

So, my appeal to this House is, let us not make language an issue which divides this country. The Prime Minister had prescribed an approach. I do not want this House to understand that it should take every word of the Prime Minister's speech and convert it into law. That is not the idea. The essence and the substance and the spirit of the Prime Minister's approach is what I want this House to accept.

When the Prime Minister made that great speech I was so much impressed by it that straightaway I went to my friend Shri Frank Anthony and said, "You must withdraw this resolution." I was glad that my other friends, my friends in the PSP similarly advised him, and finally the resolution was withdrawn. A great change of heart immediately came about and all the controversy was then set at rest.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister spoke in a personal vein, whether he spoke in a manner as if he was thinking aloud or whether it was a sort of an informal declaration of Government policy or an indication of how his mind was working for the future or an inkling as to how the Cabinet would advise the President. But let us declare in this House and make it clear in this House that that is the right approach for solving this problem. If that approach is accepted I do not think this language question will ever become difficult.

We have accepted this position. Now I appeal to my friends, "For God's sake accept what the Prime Minister has said." Can we be considered unreasonable if we accept what the Leader of the House and the leader of the Congress party says? Can we be accused of unreasonableness being in the Opposition, if we accept your point of view and your approach? I was so much charmed with that speech that I tried to move

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

an amendment to the present motion which unfortunately has been ruled out, and that was to the effect that the House takes note of the report with an expression of its opinion that the speech made by the hon Prime Minister affords the wisest, just and the most acceptable approach to this problem. It is in this spirit that I do appeal to the House (*Interruption*) If the Government is going to declare that that is going to be our approach, take it from me that 95 per cent of the problem is solved. If there are a few stray dissidents here and there I am sure they will not count if the House does not accept this approach at least let the Government be frank and say that what the Prime Minister had said is not acceptable. I can understand that.

The question, after all, arises in a very simple way. We are not here merely to discuss the academic aspects but to find a practical solution. To my mind, the most practical solution, the wisest and just and most acceptable solution is the approach of the Prime Minister. I have had conversation with numerous friends and they said that that is the only approach by which a question of this kind could be solved. Let us not quarrel about this. Let it not be understood that those of us who are accustomed to speak in English have got any terrors for Hindi. In my own Hindi, which is not quite good, I fought my election campaigns. All my speeches were then in Hindi. I have no terrors for it, though I can assure the House that after I came here and listened to the Hindi of my friends Shri Vajpayee, Shri Brij Narayan "Brijesh" and others, I came to know how poor my Hindi was and how tolerant was my constituency.

This is a question which we have got to solve on an elevated plane. What better solution can we have than the solution which the Prime Minister has given? I appeal to you all and say, "Please accept the Prime Minister's approach. Accept it as the approach." I assure you that Indian

will be united because of this approach and never will be divided on this language issue.

श्री जयदीप शर्मा (बिल्हौर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल से सदन में राजभाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन और राजभाषा संघी संसदीय समिति की रिपोर्ट पर वाद-विवाद हो रहा है। सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और इस बात पर काफी बहस हो रही है कि हमारे सरकारी कामकाज की भाषा क्या हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि संसदीय समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उस में कोई बहुत बड़ी आशा की झलक हमको प्रतीत नहीं होती है। अगर इस मस्ये में मैं यह कहूँ कि खोदा गया पहाड़ और निकली बुढ़िया, तो तुलना कोई गलत नहीं होगी, क्योंकि केवल इतना परिवर्तन कर दिया गया कि १९६५ तक इस देश में राजभाषा के सबंध में अंग्रेजी का नम्बर पहला रहेगा और १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी का नम्बर दूसरा हो जायगा। केवल इतना ही परिवर्तन हुआ है। लेकिन इस बात की कही पर भी गारण्टी नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी इस देश से बिल्कुल हट जायेगी। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि जब इस देश में सरकारी कामकाज की भाषा अंग्रेजी रहेगी चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर हो, चाहे राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर हो और चाहे वह प्रथम नम्बर पर रहे और चाहे दूसरे नम्बर पर—तब तक कोई भी देशी भाषा प्रगति नहीं कर सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देशी भाषाओं में हिन्दी एक प्रमुख भाषा अवश्य है, लेकिन हमारे कुछ हिन्दी समर्थक बन्धुओं को ऐसा भ्रम है कि सन् १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी का बहुत ऊँचा स्थान हो जायगा और जो अंग्रेजी प्रेमी हैं, उनको ऐसा लगता है कि सन् १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी छा जायेगी, अंग्रेजी हट जायेगी। लेकिन मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं होने जा रहा है। इस देश में न कोई देशी भाषा पनपेगी और न हिन्दी पनपेगी, जब तक कि अंग्रेजी अपने स्थान पर बनी रहेगी।

मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेजों ने यहाँ रह कर हमारे देश के भिन्न भिन्न सम्प्रदायों में मन-मुटाव पैदा किया और उसका भीषण परिणाम हमने देखा, उसी प्रकार से इस देश में जब तक अंग्रेजी भाषा रहेगी, तब तक हमारी विभिन्न देशी भाषाओं में आपस में सन्धर्व कराती रहेगी। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे कुछ अंग्रेजी-प्रेमी इस की चिन्ता करते हैं कि शायद हिन्दी छा जायेगी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है अभी श्री अरून्धा ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये, तो कोई झगडा नहीं है। मेरा यह आरोप है कि जहाँ इस देश में बहुत सी समस्याएँ पैदा हुईं और जहाँ भारत सरकार अपनी विदेश-नीति, लाघ-नीति और अन्य कई विषयों में असफल रहा है, वैसे ही वह इस भाषा समस्या को हल करने में असफल रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अपने व्यक्तित्व का कई बार दुरुपयोग करते हैं। श्री एन्थनी का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने यह प्रस्ताव कर दिया कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी रहे या हटे, इसका निर्णय अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तित्व का दुरुपयोग किया और इस समस्या को उलझा दिया। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि राजभाषा का निर्णय शासकों की जबान से नहीं हो सकता—यह ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जिसका निर्णय कर दें—इसका निर्णय इस सदन से बाहर इस देश की चालीस करोड़ जनता करेगी। हमको अपने इतिहास से सबक सीखना चाहिये। जब तक हम इस देश में अंग्रेजी के ऊपर तत्काल कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाते, उसके प्रयोग की अवधि को निश्चित नहीं करते, तब तक यह भाषा समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। जिस प्रकार से हमने इस देश में एक नारा दिया था कि “अंग्रेजों, भारत छोड़ो”, उसी प्रकार से आज हमको देश को बहू नारा देना पड़ेगा कि “अंग्रेजी हटाओ और उसके स्थान पर देशी भाषाओं को लाओ”।

आज यह हमारा सब से बड़ा नारा होना चाहिये। आज भारत को स्वतंत्र हुये बारह वर्ष हो चुके हैं। यद्यपि हम अंग्रेजों की राज-नैतिक दासता से मुक्त हो गये हैं, लेकिन उन की मानसिक दासता से हम अभी मुक्त नहीं हो पाये हैं। आज हम सरकार में देखते हैं कि उन्हीं के मानसपुत्रों के रूप में लोग बँटे हुये हैं और अंग्रेजी का निरन्तर प्रयोग करने में लगे हुये हैं। जब तक हम इस नारे को अप-नायेंगे नहीं, तब तक इस देश में न हिन्दी की उन्नति होगी और न देशी भाषाओं की उन्नति होगी। यह बड़ी सज्जा की बात है कि राष्ट्र को स्वतंत्र हुये बारह वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन हम आज तक यह निश्चय नहीं कर पाये कि हमारे देश से अंग्रेजी कब जायेगी। अगर आज महात्मा गांधी जीवित होते, तो शायद यह दिन हमको देखने को न मिलता। जिस प्रकार और विषयों में और अन्य समस्याओं के सबध में महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धांतों की अधिया निकाली गई है, उन्ही प्रकार भाषा के प्रश्न पर महात्मा गांधी क्या सोचते थे, उन्होंने क्या विचार व्यक्त किये थे, उस को भुला दिया गया है। गांधी जी ने और सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने इस सबध में क्या विचार व्यक्त किये थे, यह मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ।

सरदार पटेल ने इस सबध में कहा था। “राज-काज विदेशी भाषा में चलता हो, हमारे विचारों और शिक्षा का माध्यम विदेशी भाषा हो, ऐसी स्थिति स्वराज्य में नहीं हो सकती।” इसके प्रतिरिक्त गांधी जी ने २६-५-४६ को हरिजन में एक लेख लिखा। जिस वक्त अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से अपना बोरिया बिस्तर बांध रहे थे, उस वक्त गांधी जी ने भाषा के बारे में ये विचार व्यक्त किया—“बात तो यह है कि अंग्रेजी का प्रभाव और मोह कैसे मिटे, उसे मिटाना स्वराज्य की लड़ाई का बड़ा हिस्सा है। नहीं तो स्वराज्य के मावी बदलने होंगे। गुलामी में गुलाम को अपने सरदार की नकल

[श्री जगदीश प्रबक्षी]

करनी पड़ती है। जब स्वराज्य आया, जब अंग्रेजी हुकूमत उठ जायगी, तब अंग्रेजी का प्रभाव भी उठ जायगा।" इसमें प्रतिरिक्त महात्मा गांधी ने अपने मृत्यु के पंचम पांच दिन पूर्व २५-१-४८ को मद्रास में एक लेख में यह लिखा — "अंग्रेजी कभी राष्ट्र-भाषा नहीं बन सकती और न हमारी नातीम का जरिया। ऐसा करके हमने अपनी भाषाओं को कगाल बना रखा है। विद्याधियों पर हमने बड़ा बोझ डाला है। यह कर्म दृश्य जहां तक मुझे इत्मी है, सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही दया जाता है। इस भाषा की गुलामी ने हमारे करोड़ों लोगों को बहुतेरे जान में वंचित रखा है। इसकी हमें न समझ है, न शर्म और न पछतावा।"

आज अगर गांधी जी जीवित हों तो वह भाषा के संबंध में भारत सरकार की दुलमुल नीति और प्रधान मंत्री महाशय के तत्संबंधी कथन को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे और उनको इस देश में बड़ा व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ता। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हुये कहा कि अंग्रेजी एक पिटकी है जिसके प्रकाश से हमें ज्ञान प्राप्त करना चाहिये और यह कहना चाहता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में केवल अंग्रेजी को ही क्यों लिया जाय। रूसी, जर्मन, जापानी भी तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषाये हैं। जहां तक विज्ञान का संबंध है, उस में रूस ने बहुत तरक्की की है। अगर विज्ञान को सीखना है, तो क्यों नहीं रूसी भाषा पढ़ते हैं? जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, यह कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है। लेकिन अगर हम किसी जवान को लिखने पढ़ने वाले और जानने वालों की समस्या की दृष्टि से देखें, तो विश्व की दो और चालीस करोड़ आबादी में मुश्किल से चालीस करोड़ अंग्रेजी जानने और समझने वाले लोग हैं। मसाल में चीनी भाषा सबसे प्रमुख भाषा है। अंग्रेजी भाषा दूसरे नम्बर है। भारतीय भाषाओं में से हिन्दी को

बोलने और समझने वाले २७ करोड़ हैं। आज यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भाषा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा नहीं हो सकती है। आज मसाल में चीनी प्रथम नम्बर पर है, दूसरे नम्बर पर अंग्रेजी है और हिन्दी तीसरे नम्बर पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है। इतना ही नहीं, अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी देखें, मारिशस को देखें या दूसरी जगहों को देखें जहां पर कि हिन्दुस्तानी बस्तिया हैं तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां पर भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है। इस वास्ते लोगों के दिमागों में यह भ्रम पैदा करना कि अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त बाहर के देशों में हिन्दी भाषा बोली ही नहीं जाती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने में हीनता की भावना पैदा करने के बराबर है। इतना ही नहीं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब भारत गुलाम था तब तब अंग्रेजी भाषा में बहुत दूर थे और दक्षी भाषाओं के बहुत निकट थे लेकिन, आज हम जब स्वतंत्र हो चुके हैं हमारा देश आजाद हो चुका है तो हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के बहुत निकट आते जा रहे हैं और देशी भाषाओं से दूर हटने जा रहे हैं। विश्व में शायद ही कोई ऐसा स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र होगा जहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो।

आज भी हम देखते हैं कि दैनिक पत्र अंग्रेजी, जो कि एक विदेशी भाषा है में छपते हैं और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनको विज्ञापन तथा दूसरी सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं। अगर कोई निजी व्यक्ति इस चीज का प्रयोग करे तो दुख नहीं होता है लेकिन जब भारत सरकार जो रात दिन इस बात का दावा करती है कि हम अंग्रेजी को धीरे धीरे हटा रहे हैं और देशी भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं तो दुख हुय बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वराष्ट्र मंत्रालय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय इत्यादि मंत्रालय अंग्रेजी पत्रों को विज्ञापन इत्यादि के रूप में कितनी सुविधायें प्रदान कर रहे हैं और देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों को कितनी प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

कुछ लोगों को भ्रम हो गया है कि इस देश में क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ पनप रही हैं। अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि चौदह राज्य हैं, और उन राज्यों में सर्व सम्मेलन से राजकाज की भाषा क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ घोषित किया गया, लेकिन स्थिति क्या है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का हों उदाहरण आपसे: सामने रचना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ की सरकार ने तथा विधान मंडल ने सर्व-सम्मेलन से अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी को राज भाषा घोषित कर दिया है। श्रीमान्, इस निर्णय को लिये हुए आठ साल हो गये हैं—यह निर्णय १९४१ में लिया गया था—लेकिन आज भी वहाँ विधान मंडल के अतिरिक्त किसी विभाग में भी, या अदालत में भी या शिक्षा विभाग में भी, अंग्रेजी गई नहीं है, अब भी उसी तरह से चलती है जिस तरह से पहले चलती थी। एमी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कहना है, उसे भी जग देखिये। हमने कह रखा है कि पन्द्रह साल में हम देशी भाषाओं को इतना बढ़ा देंगे कि वे अंग्रेजी का स्थान ग्रहण करने में सक्षम हो जायें। लेकिन जी, साढ़े नौ साल बीत चुके हैं और मैं स्वराष्ट्र मंत्रालय में जानना चाहूँगा कि किस परमेष्ठन में उसने अपने विभिन्न विभागों में अंग्रेजी को हटाया है और कितनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को उसका स्थान दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ पर तमिल नेना, मलियाल, इत्यादि किसी दूसरी भाषा से कोई अगड़ा नहीं है, जो कि हिन्दी प्रदेश है, अभी तक भी अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं हट सकी है और ऐसी मूरत में यह आशा करना कि यहाँ केन्द्र में जहाँ पर कि अंग्रेजी है और अंग्रेजी के मानसपुत्र बैठे हुए हैं, अंग्रेजी हट जायगी और उसका स्थान देशी भाषाएँ ग्रहण कर लेगी, एक दुराशा मात्र ही मिट्ट होना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोई भुलावे में न रहे।

आज कुछ लोगों का ऐसा कहना है कि इस देश के अन्दर दक्षिण और उत्तर का

अगड़ा उठ खड़ा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब में पहले इस नारे को बुलन्द किया जाय कि अंग्रेजी यहाँ से हटे और जब वह हट जाती है तो फिर मिल बैठ कर हम यह निश्चय कर सकते हैं कि कौन सी भाषा उसका स्थान ले, कौन सी भाषा पनपे।

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अगर अंग्रेजी हट जायगी तो दूसरी भाषाएँ इतनी सम्पन्न नहीं हैं, उनमें उतना शब्द भंडार नहीं है कि वे उसका स्थान ग्रहण कर सकें। यही वह तर्क है जोकि अंग्रेज जब वे यहाँ थे, दिया करते थे और आज भी यही तर्क दिया जा रहा है। अंग्रेजी भाषा यहाँ रहे लेकिन मित्र बन कर रहे, शासक बन कर नहीं। स्वतंत्र भारत में मित्र बन कर रह सकती है शासक भाषा बन कर कभी भी किसी मूरत में नहीं रह सकती है। अंग्रेजी के रहते न राज्य सरकारों का और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार का कामकाज ठीक तरह से चल पायगा। इस वास्ते मैं अनुभव करना हूँ कि इस देश में अगर कोई राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन चल रहा है तो मुझे खुशी है कि उस पार्टी द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है जिसका मैं भी एक सदस्य हूँ और वह पार्टी है, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जिसने अंग्रेजी हटाओ आंदोलन चलाया है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने इस पार्टी को इसके लिये बधाई दी है और उन्होंने आगे बढ़ कर इस आंदोलन का साथ दिया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारा राष्ट्र उसका साथ दे। अंग्रेजी के हटें वगैर हिन्दी या दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का कभी भी कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है, यह मेरा निश्चित मत है। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि इस विषय में अब राष्ट्रपति महोदय को कोई निश्चित निर्णय लेना है जैसा कि प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है और उसमें यह लिखा है कि १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी दूसरे नम्बर पर रहेगी यह दुराशा मात्र ही है और अंग्रेजी के

[श्री जयदीप अदवानी]

एहते इस देश में कभी भी कोई लोक भाषा राज काज की भाषा नहीं बन सकती है। यहा पर लोक-सभा में ही मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक भाषा में भाषण होने चाहिये और इस शुभ काम को हम लोक-सभा से ही आरम्भ कर सकते हैं और लोक-सभा के शब्द को चरितार्थ कर सकते हैं। इसमें कठिनाई आ सकती है लेकिन उसको भी हल किया जा सकता है और लोक भाषाओं में अनुवाद की भी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भी तो ऐसा ही होता है और वही तरीका हम क्यों यहाँ नहीं अपना सकते हैं? इससे न सिर्फ इस सभा का सम्मान बढ़ेगा बल्कि देश का भी सम्मान बढ़ेगा।

सामन्ती भाषा का प्रयोग इस देश में शुरू से होता रहा है। जब यहाँ हिन्दु राज पहले पहल था और लोग प्राकृत भाषा बोलते थे तो राजकाज का काम संस्कृत भाषा में होता था। बाद में मुसलमान शासक यहाँ आये, उस समय फारसी में यह काम होना शुरू हुआ। जब अंग्रेज आये तो अंग्रेजी में काम होने लग गया और आज भी हाँ रहा है जबकि वे यहाँ से चले गये हैं। जनता दूसरी भाषा बोलती है लेकिन काम काज अंग्रेजी में होता है। लोकशाही हो गई है लेकिन लोक भाषा यहाँ पनप नहीं पाई है। इस सब की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है। अगर सचमुच आप चाहते हैं कि लोकशाही यहाँ पनपे और लोक मानस यहाँ प्रस्फुटित हो तो फिर निश्चित रूप से हमें लोक भाषाओं को आगे लाना होगा और अंग्रेजी को सदा सर्वदा के लिये नमस्कार करना होगा। अगर सचमुच आप चाहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र पनपे, समाजवाद मजबूत हो तो आपको यह काम करना ही होगा। अगर हम सचमुच जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उसकी भाषा में बोल करके बोट लेते हैं और यहाँ पर दूसरी भाषी में बोलते हैं, तो यह जो दुहरा व्यवहार है, यह समाप्त होना चाहिये, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shrimati Benka Ray (Malda): Language is a matter of national sentiment, more especially a language that we want for a country as a whole. When independence came the first things that we thought of were the symbolic things, for instance the national flag of India, and it was the thrill behind independence. In a similar manner, there was the national song or Anthem of India. Then naturally came the national language of India. At that time, when the Constituent Assembly first met, you will remember that it was more especially we, people from the non-Hindi areas that wanted a national language in which everyone of us could express ourselves to each other. Even those who had no intolerance against English, because English had been the language of our rulers in the past, felt the time was ripe when we must start having a language which could be understood, whether it was in Tamilnad, or Bengal, or UP, or anywhere else.

When we consider those days, why was it that a gradual change of feeling came among the non-Hindi speaking people? Why did it come? Do you remember—Sir, I am sure you do—the times when persons who did not belong to the Hindi areas got up to speak in Hindi? And because they could not speak with a proper accent—the accent might have been Bengali or Oriya—or because they did not use the right grammar, there were sniggerings all around from those who had the great privilege of being able to make good speeches in their own mother tongue. Do you remember how at that time no time was given by some of our Hindi friends who said “No 1965 is too far. Immediately, in the next three or four years, Hindi must come and must be recognized as the official language, if not the national language, of India”? Do you remember—I am sure you remember; other friends who were there then do remember—that a gradual, but perceptible, feeling arose amongst those who came from Tamilnad, or Bengal,

or Maharashtra, or any other place. "What was that that was going on? Was it that somebody was going to impose his language on somebody else or dominate them?" That is how this controversy arose

I hope our friends who have come from the Hindi-speaking areas will at least now realise the damage done by them at that time. If Hindi is to become the official language of India, not today but some time in the future, then let them keep quiet, let them allow the non-Hindi areas to learn that language if they feel like that, and then come forward with their proposals. This in fact, was the assurance given by the Prime Minister. I agree with Shri Frank Anthony that this assurance makes the chances much brighter of Hindi becoming the national language. Now the chances have receded because of the activities of the Hindi purists, because of Dr Raghu Vira's dictionary and so many other things.

Today when we speak here, even today, we find that some of our friends who speak in their mother tongue feel so superior in just speaking in the national language, which happens to be their mother tongue. Do they not realise how others feel? How would they have felt today if Tamil had been the language chosen for being the all-India language or if Bengali had been chosen for that? Bengali or Tamil are languages with a better literature, that they cannot deny. If Bengali had been chosen the national language and I had spoken today in Bengali, fluent Bengali, advocating my own language as the national language of India, how would our Hindi-speaking friends have felt it? So, I ask them to desist from those tactics by which they have spoiled the case of Hindi as a national language.

It is not they alone who have national sentiments. There are people in other parts of India. I claim to come from a part of India which thought of a national language long before most other people have

thought of it. Surely, even we have learnt English earlier—we also opposed the cause of national and regional languages earlier. Shri Mishra, who spoke today, said that the Bengalis and Tamilians are afraid of the change in the official language because they have learnt English and fear to lose jobs and service. Sir, if we could learn English easily, we could learn Hindi also easily. Bengalis are good at languages. And if they are good at languages surely, it is easier for them to learn a language which is of Indian origin. If our children or those of Tamilnad or other non-Hindi areas start learning Hindi today, I dare say they will be more proficient and fluent than many of those who come from the Hindi-speaking areas.

But you have put our backs up. Why is it that the West Bengal Assembly, members belonging to all parties there, should unanimously say that they do not want Hindi and that English should be kept? And you must remember that it is a State which took the first steps towards having a national language. The University there insisted that Bengali should not be only a compulsory language, the language of the medium of instruction, long before any other University ever thought of bringing an Indian language as the medium of study. We spoke in our own language when English was used in much greater measure elsewhere.

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Why then should this change come? I ask them to think—and think it afresh instead of carrying on this controversy which is leading us nowhere. It is in fact preventing the very thing that they want and which, after all, we also want. Is it nice to feel that when I go abroad I cannot speak to someone from another State, who belongs to India, in any language but English? Is it nice to feel that we have no national language of our own, however good and wonderful a language English may be? I agree with the hon Prime Minister, in spite of

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

whatever the last speaker may have said, that English is the language which opens the window of the world outside to us and as such it must remain. It is a language which has been accepted not only by those who are English-speaking but by so many other nations for speaking to others. Nevertheless, we are Indians and we want an Indian language. We want a language in which we can converse from Tamilnad to Kashmir. We want one language. If that is so, why then should people of the Hindi-speaking areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh think that Bengalis and Maharashtrians and Tamil and Telugu speaking people are the traitors in this country and they alone are the patriots? (Some hon. Members: No, no.) That was the feeling that was engendered even during the Constituent Assembly days and gradually grew worse.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: You are mistaken.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That was the feeling engendered when people got up to speak in their mother tongue and told us that 'we should be speaking in Hindi if we were patriots; all must learn it immediately, speak as well as us and if you cannot speak as well as us it shows that you are not bothering to learn Hindi.' I started learning Hindi and stopped doing so. Why I stopped it was because I also was provoked. I also felt: What is this? Why should this thing be forced upon us? Language is a thing that grows and develops. Even when the Constituent Assembly eventually unanimously accepted Hindi, if we look into the Constitution will see that it said that Hindi was to be developed in such a way that the best of all the languages of India—I do not remember the exact words—of all the areas of India including Urdu, should be included in that Hindi as it grew. Has Hindi grown in that way during these twelve years?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But who is at fault?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I ask you. Who is at fault?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Party you belong to. They have been at fault.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I presume, you mean the Government but this is not an Official matter. I must say that there is no question of Party here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They have been mishandling things.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is not a question of Party. It is a question which concerns each part of the country. As people speak here you see where Party lines stop. Why is it? I have placed my thoughts before you honestly that it is because I feel that we must face up to the situation. We must realise that we cannot force any language down the throats of others just because we want an Indian language. Hindi speaking people cannot force that language down the throats of anybody else. That is not the way (interruption). What the hon. Prime Minister has said the other day is the way. That is the way. If that way is followed, I say that in five years' time in 1965, you will see a growing sympathy towards Hindi because that feeling of distrust which is now there, will go away.

I do not say—it would be unfair to say—that Hindi-speaking people alone are carrying on this language controversy. Equal intolerance is shown on the other side also. Not so long ago I was in one of the States in South India where certain people were on a hunger strike because the word Akashvani was being used for All India Radio. So, you see that we do go to extremes. But if we want something and if we desire it then it is for us to keep together and try to see what the difficulties are. In this Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language certainly there is an effort to understand. There

is an effort to understand the difficulties which the Official Language Commission did not seem to have understood. There are one or two things which show that there is much greater understanding of it. There are other things also which in the light of what the hon. Prime Minister has said may require some change. But I must say before I conclude that I do not like the manner in which Shri Frank Anthony seemed to make out as if the Government was a divided one. What does he mean by saying that if the hon. Prime Minister has given the assurance let the hon. Home Minister abide by it? The hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister belong to the same Cabinet and they also belong to the same Party to which so many of us belong. I dare say that the Party will support fully what the hon. Prime Minister has said and that whatever might have been the controversies that have continued so long, they will be hushed in future and the time will come when those who are not Hindi-speaking people, having found the facility and the time to learn this language, will be able to accept it. But if there is any attempt to hurry that, if there is any attempt to be intolerant again and if this campaign is waged by those who belong to the Hindi-speaking areas then I do not think that we shall go forward in finding a language solution. I think, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, English should remain as an additional language until such time as non-Hindi-speaking areas voluntarily say that there is no longer any need for it, though as an international language it will continue.

With these words I again appeal to our hon. friends from Hindi-speaking areas—I do not say that all of them are intolerant—those who are trying to rush the issue that you will never be able to succeed with those tactics. Twelve years have come and gone and the position, if anything is not a little but much worse. If today you accept

the hon. Prime Minister's stand, whatever Party you may belong to, I am sure that the future will bring a national language which all of us may accept, which will basically be Hindi but will draw from the rich inheritance of other Indian languages and develop and grow as any living language must.

श्री उ० न० वाटिल (बुलिया) -
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मेरी बहन श्रीमती रेणुका राय ने जो यह बात कही कि अगर कोई गैर हिन्दी बोलने वाला हिन्दी सीखने की कोशिश करे तो वह अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी सीख सकता है। यह भी एक मानी हुई बात है कि हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। अब सवाल तो केवल इस बात का है कि हम ने इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया या नहीं। हमारे भारत में कोई कहीं का भी रहने वाला हो, चाहे वह उत्तर का हो, दक्षिण का हो, पूर्व का हो या पश्चिम का हो अगर उसने राष्ट्र भाषा सीखने की कोशिश की तो वह ठीक तरह से सीख सकता है। उसमें मभाषण कर सकता है, अपना कारोबार चला सकता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जिले में एक कलेक्टर आये थे दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान से आये थे, करिआप्पा उन का नाम था। दो महीने के अन्दर उन्होंने हिन्दी में भाषण देना तो दूर, उस जिले का सारा काम मराठी में भी ठीक तरह से देखना आरम्भ कर दिया। तो कोई भी आदमी, अगर वह ठीक तरह से तय करले कि हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिये, तो वह हिन्दी में काम कर सकता है। यह बात तो अविरोधमय है कि हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है और राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में हमने उसे स्वीकार किया है, फिर भी हम सदन में देखते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का दर्जा कुछ ऊँचा बनाने की कोशिश जरूर की जा रही है। प्राक्कित संवेज कमेटी ने हिन्दी को संवैधानिक संवेज के रूप में १९६५ तक जारी रखने

[श्री उ० व० पार्लियामेंट]

का प्रयास किया है। फिर भी यहाँ आबाज उठाई जाती है कि यह एसोसिएट सैम्बेज बननी चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रेजी १५० साल से हमारे भारत में चलती आ रही है लेकिन क्या अग्रेजी हमारे भारतीय जीवन में कोई ठोस कदम उठा सकी है? अकितने लोग अग्रेजी जानते हैं? यह तो बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि अग्रेजी जमाने में समाज में शासन में प्रवेश मिलना या प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करना वह केवल अग्रेजी के जरिये ही होता था फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि केवल एक फी सदी लोग अग्रेजी सीख सके और उनकी प्रतिष्ठा समाज में कुछ बढ़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रेजी कोई हमारे जनसाधारण की भाषा हो सकती है? हमने अपने भारतीय सविधान में लोकतंत्री शासन पद्धति को स्वीकार किया है और यदि हम लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करें तो इसका अर्थ यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कामकाज या राजकाज हमारा लोक भाषा में चले। अब लोक भाषा से यह साफ प्रकट है कि महाराष्ट्र में राजकाज मराठी भाषा में चले, मद्रास प्रांत में राजकाज तामिल भाषा में चले और केरल में मलयालम में चले और सुविधा केवल इस बात की दो है कि अन्तर्प्रान्तीय व्यवहार और सार्वदेशिक कार्य चलाने के लिये हिन्दी ही राजभाषा रहेगी लेकिन यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि हिन्दी अगर राजभाषा रहेगी तो वह केवल अन्तर्प्रान्तीय या सार्वदेशिक काम काज चलाने के लिये हो रहेगी। मगर ऐसा तो कही नहीं लिखा है और आफिशिएल सैम्बेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का पता नहीं चलता कि महाराष्ट्र में हिन्दी भाषा थोपी जायेगी या बंगाल में हिन्दी भोषा थोपी जायेगी। यदि ऐसा प्रयास हिन्दी वालों ने किया तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बात हो नहीं सकती और अगर अहिन्दी प्रांतों पर जबरन हिन्दी ठूसने का प्रयास किया जायेगा तो उसका विरोध किया जायेगा क्योंकि यदि

हमने अपने देश के वास्ते लोकतंत्री विधान और भाषा बनाया है तो जाहिर है कि हर एक राज्य में वहाँ का राजकाज वहाँ की प्रादेशिक भाषा में लौकिक रूप में चलाया जायेगा। अब हिन्दी को जो हमने एक विशेष दर्जा दिया है और उसको यूनियन की राजभाषा के पद पर आसीन किया है तो उसके मूल में यह कारण है कि हमारे देश में जो अलग-अलग प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विभिन्न राज्यों का कार्यभार चलेगा तो उसमें एक समन्वय रखने के लिये और तमाम देश की सुविधा के लिये कोई एक ऐसी सर्वमान्य भाषा होनी चाहिये और इसलिये हमें हिन्दी को उस जगह आसीन करना पड़ा और सही तौर पर करना पड़ा। अभी जैसे कि हमारे मित्र श्री भरूचा और श्रीमती रेणुका रे ने कहा कि जब वह विदेशों में जाकर किसी भारतवर्सी से मिलती थी और वह उससे केवल अग्रेजी में ही बातचीत कर सकते थे तो उनको बड़ी लज्जा का अनुभव होता था कि हम भारतवासी आपम में भी एक दूसरे से विदेशी भाषा में ही बातचीत करते हैं और उनकी बड़ी परेशानी का अनुभव होता था। इसलिये यह और भी आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अन्तर्प्रान्तीय व्यवहार और सार्वदेशिक व्यवहार के लिये राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को व्यवहार में लायें और इसी नाते हिन्दी को हमने यूनियन की राजभाषा स्वीकार किया है। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आज यह हिन्दी के लिये जो विरोध स्पष्ट रूप से उठ रहा है आखिर यह क्यों उठ रहा है? वह तो जहाँ तक मुझे पता चलता है और जहाँ तक मैं समझ सकता हूँ वह तो केवल एक ही रूप में नजर आ रहा है कि बहुत से लोगो के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि अहिन्दी लोगो के साथ सविसेज के बारे में कुछ गड़बड़ की जायेगी। अहिन्दी क्षेत्रों के परीक्षाबियों के लिये कठिनाई पैदा आयगी। अब इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि वैसे तो हमारे यूनियन पब्लिक

सर्विस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी स्पष्टतः यह लिखा हुआ है और यह बात मानी हुई है लेकिन तो भी मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि चाहे वह केन्द्रीय जन सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा हो और चाहे वह प्रांतीय जन सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा हो, हर एक परीक्षार्थी को उसकी मातृभाषा में या उसकी जो राजभाषा होगी उसमें उसको परीक्षा देनी चाहिये और फिर उन परीक्षार्थी में चुने ज.ने और सर्विसेज में आने के बाद उनके लिये हिन्दी की शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर यह बात स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी तो हिन्दी का कोई भी बिरोधी नहीं हो सकता। अब यह जो यहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी अगर जबरदस्ती अहिन्दी क्षेत्रों पर थोपी जायेगी तो हमारा बड़ा नुकसान होगा और हिन्दी अगर आयेगी तो यह हमारे देश की एकता के लिये एक बड़ा खतरा सिद्ध होगा और इस तरह जबरन लादी गई हिन्दी को अहिन्दी क्षेत्र वाले कदापि स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तो मुझे तो इस विरोध के पीछे अहिन्दीवासियों के मन में जो एक भावना है यह जान पड़ती है जो कि वास्तव में सही नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने हिन्दी का स्वरूप अगर ठीक तरह से जानने की कोशिश की होती जैसा कि लैम्बेज कमिशन में बताया गया है तो उन्हें उसकी स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं आयेगी और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह हिन्दी तो हमारे देश के एक रत्न के लिये और हमारे देश का कारोबार ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिये है और हिन्दी तो स्वयमेव राष्ट्रभाषा है क्योंकि इस देश के बहुत से लोग उसे आसानी से समझ सकते हैं और जान सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो यह निवेदन है कि जो कुछ भी भाषा का हमारे माननीय सदस्य रखते हैं वह अगर आफिशिएल लैम्बेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट ठीक तरह से देख लें तो

उन्हें पता चल जायगा कि बौसी भाषा का करने का उनके लिये कोई कारण नहीं है।

यहाँ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा और राज्यभाषा माने हुये ६ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन मुझे खेद है साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दी का विकास करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया। जो कुछ भी हिन्दी के बारे में वाद-विवाद इस सदन में या बाहर भी हो रहा है उसका केवल एक ही अर्थ निकलता है कि हमारी सरकार ने जो हिन्दी के बारे में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये था वह नहीं उठाया और अगर धीरे-धीरे कोई प्रतियोजना आपके सामने रख कर कुछ कार्य किया जाता तो हिन्दी का भाज जो स्वरूप हमारी नजर में आ रहा है वैसा स्वरूप देखने में नहीं आता। मुझ यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार के सामने कोई योजना नहीं है। यह बात उस समय भी सरकार के सामने रखी गई थी जब कि यह आफिशिएल लैम्बेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर विचार कर रही थी और उस समय भी पूछा गया था कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई हिन्दी के लिये योजना है जिसके कि जरिय निश्चित अवधि के भीतर हिन्दी को अग्रणी के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया जा सकेगा। ऐसा तो होने वाला नहीं है कि बिना किसी योजना के किये एक ही दिन में हिन्दी सन् १९६५ के बाद से अपने आप अग्रणी का स्थान ग्रहण कर लेगी। उसके लिये तो पहले से प्रतियोजना बना कर प्रयत्न करना होगा। इसलिये सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह अवश्यमेव ऐसी कोई प्रतियोजना रखे। लेकिन अब चूँकि आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है और जो हम स्वरूप देख रहे हैं और जो समस्या पैदा हुई है उससे कारण गलतफहमी और भाषा का पैदा होना अस्वाभाविक नहीं है, स्वाभाविक ही है। इसलिये मेरा तो निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार हिन्दी का विकास करने के लिये कोई एक ठोस प्रतियोजना रखे और उस पर अग्रणी

[श्री उ० न० पाटिल]

से धीरे-धीरे प्रमत्त करना शुरू करे और चेसा करने से ही धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी राज भाषा बनेगी। इसके लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, the subject matter which is under discussion in this House is probably the most important one and unfortunately for us, is equally most controversial. The subject is likely to affect the destiny of this country. The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly will furnish sufficient evidence with regard to what I say.

Similarly, there have been Conventions in the South as well as in the North with regard to this language issue. Therefore, my first request in this hon House is, are we going to displace all these Conventions as of no consequence. That should not happen. That should be given the due consideration. If this is not done there will be more agitation with regard to this language problem. Therefore, it should be considered mutually and with give and take.

Probably from this point of view the Prime Minister made a statement. Certain hon Members from this side were at pains to explain to the House that this statement of the Prime Minister should be accepted. I was a bit puzzled, because in the parliamentary system of Government I assert that the Statement of the Prime Minister is binding on all the Ministers of the Council, whether that is not a fact. If that is a fact, I take it, if the parliamentary system of Government has to continue, I humbly submit that the hon Home Minister should have come with an entirely different motion. Or, at any rate, he ought to have explained in his speech with regard to the policy of the Government. But from the way in which he has moved his motion, and the way in which he has spoken, are we to understand that there is one policy of the Prime Minister and another policy of the Home

Minister, or are we to infer that the Cabinet is divided on this issue? I submit that that should not happen. We take it that under the parliamentary system of government that we are having here, they accept the statement of the Prime Minister. I am not going to plead and request the hon. Members on that side to say that they accept it, what I submit is that the Council of Ministers are bound by it, and it is, therefore, binding on them, so long as the Prime Minister does not withdraw it.

Much has been said with regard to the constitutional provision. I would like to submit that the constitutional provision with regard to the official language is so much riddled with conditions that Hindi has no free passage. Nobody should be under the impression that immediately after 1965 automatically, Hindi shall be the official language. There are various restrictions. Two commissions are contemplated. What is suggested is that there should be a progressive use of Hindi, and there should also be some restrictions on the use of English. So, the provision in the Constitution is such that there should not be any kind of hurry. So it is from that point of view that this problem should be looked into.

Coming to the Official Language Commission's report, I would point out that that commission was appointed under article 344. In that article, it is stated

"and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission"

But strangely enough, the order has not prescribed any procedure when the Commission was appointed by the President. This is a very serious mistake. Even though the Constitution has enjoined on the President that while constituting the Commission, he shall define the procedure in his order, yet we find that this procedure has not been defined. I submit that this is in violation of the Constitution. As

such, I submit that much of the Proceedings of the Official Language Commission is vitiated and to that extent, there has been a slight confusion

I would like to point out certain things to show how in the absence of that procedure, there has been some confusion. The Official Language Commission has drawn certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. This is due to the absence of the procedure, which ought to have been defined in the order of the President.

I would like to say another thing, that Hindi shall be and is the official language but as my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha has pointed out, the question is with regard to the time, whether immediately after 1965, English shall be replaced by Hindi. That is the question. And I submit that that cannot happen, that will not happen automatically, and under the Constitution there is no such provision which warrants that conclusion at all. What is expected is that there should be a progressive use of Hindi. Secondly what is expected under the article of the Constitution is that there should be a progressive use of the Hindi language for official purposes, there are certain purposes where it is to be used. It is not stated that in place of English Hindi shall be the official language. That is not the language in the Constitution. Therefore, I would plead with the Hindi-speaking Members that they should not be in a hurry.

Now, there is another point of view. Probably, many of the Members may not like this point of view. In the States, what we are now doing is that the States should have their own official language, namely the regional language or the mother-tongue. But is it in the interests of the country that each State should have as the official language only the mother-tongue? Or should the official language of each State also be Hindi? I am putting this matter to the Hindi-speaking Members, whether it would be in the best interests of the country

that the official language in each State in the future should be Hindi or it should be the mother-tongue or the regional language of the respective States.

I am afraid that if the mother-tongue were to be the official language in the different States, then the unity about which we are talking so much may be a unity which probably we are not thinking about. That will be entirely a different picture. Possibly, that may be a danger also to the unity. Therefore, I would request the Hindi-speaking Members that if they desire Hindi to be the official language, then they should go very slowly, of course, not only should Hindi be the official language of the Union, but it should also be the official language of the States, but this must be done in due course, without any haste, even if a period of twenty-five years or even forty or fifty years is taken still with all the patience, the Members of this House as well as Government may proceed.

Finally I would like to make one suggestion and that is this. Under the Constitution, a second commission has also been contemplated. So, my point of view is that so far as the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language is concerned, the President may not take any steps on this, and he may wait for the second commission. Why is it that the Constitution-makers have contemplated a second commission? It is simply because they thought that immediately after 1965 there cannot be complete replacement of English by Hindi. Therefore it would be better to watch the reactions of the different States, and then the President may act upon it.

The Official Language Commission has given important suggestions with regard to the use of the official language in the State Legislatures. What I find is that in a majority of the State Legislatures, Hindi is not used. Similarly, under article 346, only so far as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh,

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are concerned, they have adopted Hindi as the language for official communication between the States. The remaining States have not adopted Hindi.

With regard to the language of the court, probably, except one State, namely Rajasthan, no other State has adopted either the regional language or Hindi for court purposes. I would like to ask those Members who are very anxious to push Hindi forward, how it is that even in UP there has not been any provision made by law by the UP Legislature that Hindi shall be the court language also. They realised the difficulties, and that is why they were not able to do it.

Keeping all these difficulties in mind, it would be better that this matter may be postponed, and a second commission may be appointed to look into it, and for the time being, English may continue.

भा. प्रकाशचंदर शास्त्री (गुडगाव)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय भाषाओं में साथ-साथ की स्थिति आज कोई नहीं धारम्भ नहीं हुई है। हमारे देश में जिस दिन से विदेशी शासन ने पद रखे उसी दिन से हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं में साथ छेड़ छाड़ धारम्भ हुई। मेरा संकेत आज से ७०० वर्ष पूर्व है उस इस्लामी शासन की ओर है जब उन्होंने हमारी भाषा को भी हमारी रोटी और कपड़े के साथ छीनना चाहा था। लेकिन इस देश का यह सीमाश्रय था कि इस देश के निवासी अपनी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त सतर्क और सावधान थे। परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह हमसे हमारी भाषा नहीं छीन सके। फिर उन्होंने उसको हमसे छीनने का एक दूसरा उपाय किया और हमारी भाषा के स्वरूप को विकृत करना चाहा। भाषा के स्वरूप को विकृत करने के इस प्रकार के उदाहरण भी पिछले इतिहास में बहुत हमको मिलते हैं। एक ऐसी मिलीजुली

लिखड़ी भाषा बनायी जिसमें फारसी, हिन्दी, संस्कृत, अरबी सब सम्मिलित था, वह मिश्रित भाषा हमारे देश के लिये तैयार की गई। उस भाषा में कविताएँ भी लिखी गई। एक कविता इस प्रकार है

हेच फिर मत कर्तव्य कर्तव्य जिकरे खुदा,
मस्लाहत ना प्रदावेन तबम् २। १२५ फतेह भवेस
इस प्रकार से हमारी भाषा के स्वरूप को बिगाड़ना चाहा।

फिर एक ऐसा समय आया कि शक्ति के साथ हमारे ऊपर फारसी को भी लादना चाहा। लेकिन उस चीज को भी हमारे देश के सावधान मस्तिष्क ने स्वीकार नहीं किया और जिसके लिये एक किवदन्ती भी आज तक इतिहास की इस प्रकार चली आ रही है

पढ़े फारसी बेचे तेल,
यह देखो किस्मत के खेल।

इससे प्रतीत होता है कि पिछले ७०० वर्ष में हम अपनी भाषा के प्रति पर्याप्त सतर्क और सावधान रहे जब कि हमारी भाषा पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं।

फिर पौने दो सौ वर्ष यहाँ पर अंग्रेजों ने शासन किया। अंग्रेजी शासन काल में कुछ लोगो ने विदेशी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये और कुछ ने अपना बेट पालने के लिये अंग्रेजी को पढ़ा लेकिन अंग्रेजी भी हमारे देश की जन भाषा नहीं बन पायी।

जब हमारे देश का स्वातन्त्र्य आन्दोलन धारम्भ हुआ तो उसमें स्व शब्द भी आया जिसमें हमारी भाषा का एक विशिष्ट संकेत था। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेष न कहते हुये कि राजा राम मोहन राय ने और बन्धे मातरम् के रचयिता श्री बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी ने कितनी आत्मीयता हिन्दी के प्रति प्रदर्शित की, मैं निकट भूतकाल के

जी जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सम्मुख उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के प्रमुखतम सूत्रधार स्वर्गीय महात्मा गांधी जी ने एक बार हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सम्मति उस समय दी थी जब आप से कुछ समय पहले एक बार सात प्रान्तों में कांग्रेस कायम हुआ था। उस समय यह प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ कांग्रेस के विधायकों के सम्मुख कि हमें विधान सभाओं में किस भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिये। उस पर पुण्य महात्मा जी ने अपनी सम्मति देते हुये कहा था कि

“भाषा माता के समान है। माता पर हमारा जो प्रेम होना चाहिये, वह हम लोगों में नहीं है। हमें ऐसा उद्योग करना चाहिये कि एक वर्ष में राजकीय सभाओं में, कांग्रेस में, प्रान्तीय सभाओं में और अन्य समाज और सम्मेलनों में एक ही अंग्रेजी का शब्द सुनाई न पड़े, हम बिल्कुल अंग्रेजी का व्यवहार त्याग दें। जैसे अंग्रेज अपनी मादरी जवान में ही बोलते और सर्वथा उसे ही व्यवहार में लाते हैं, वैसे ही मैं आफ़से आर्चना करता हूँ कि आप हिन्दी को भारत माता की एक भाषा बनाने का बीड़ा प्रयास करें। हिन्दी सब समझते हैं। इसे राष्ट्र-भाषा बना कर हमें अपना कर्तव्य पालन करना चाहिये।”

लेकिन इसके साथ ही एक और पुष्ट भाषा में भारत की राजनीति के प्रमुखतम अग्निकारी नेता माननीय पंडित जवाहर

लाल नेहरू का आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा अग्रिमार्थ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से नहीं है बल्कि भारतीय राजनीति के प्रमुखतम अग्निकारी नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से है। उनकी एक पुस्तक है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी प्रियस्तिनी पुत्री इन्दिरा के नाम कुछ पत्र लिखे हैं। उसमें एक स्थान पर पृष्ठ ३६६ पर भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बर्णन हुई है और भाषा की चर्चा करते हुये पंडित नेहरू ने उसमें लिखा है :

“इसलिये यह मुनासिब है कि हम इनके (राष्ट्रभाषा) इस्तेमाल के लिये जोर दें और विदेशी भाषा के इस्तेमाल को किसी तरह से ग़रूर की बात न समझें। तुम कहोगी कि मैं भी कितना चोखेबाज आदमी हूँ। मैं ये बात अंग्रेजी में क्यों लिखता हूँ? इसलिये कि मेरी अपनी सिला बूझित रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी आसानी से लिख सकूँ। लेकिन अब अविध्य में मैं ज्यादा कर्तव्य परायण होने की कोशिश करूँगा।”

वह हमारे देश की राजनीति के अग्निकारी नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल जी नेहरू ने जो पत्र अपनी पुत्री इन्दिरा जी के नाम लिखे उनका उद्धरण मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया।

मैं इन शब्दों को सुनाने के बाद अब यहां घाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमारा, पिछला इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि भूतकाल में हम हिन्दी के प्रति सतर्क और जागरूक रहे जहां इस बात का भी साक्षी है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी कुछ समय तक हमने हिन्दी

[श्री प्रकाश वीर सास्त्री]

का ध्यान रखा। लेकिन साथ ही यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य हुआ कि जिस संविधान में यह बात स्वीकार की गई सर्वसम्मति से कि सन् १९६५ से हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा का स्थान ग्रहण करेगी, उसके पश्चात् से हिन्दी के विपरीत धीरे धीरे वातावरण बनता चला गया। इस वातावरण को बनाने में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय का भी एक बहुत बड़ा दायित्व है। जिस समय संविधान में हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकृत हुई उसके पश्चात् सन् १९५१ में कानकरेस ध्याक लेटर्स नाम से शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली के अन्दर हुआ। उस सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना आजाद ने उर्दू का पक्ष लिया। उसको एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा सिद्ध करने के लिये बंगला और उर्दू को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा बताया और इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने कुछ थोड़ी बहुत प्रशंसा तामिल और मराठी की भी की, और हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा कि हिन्दी तो अभी ५० साल की छोटी बच्ची है। हमको उसका लालन पालन बड़ी मावधानी से साथ करना चाहिये। परिणाम उसका यह हुआ कि हमारे देश की जो क्षेत्रीय भाषायें थीं संविधान में हिन्दी की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् भी उनमें हिन्दी के प्रति एक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी और उसको लेकर एक विषम वातावरण बना। कुछ दिन बाद भारत के शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भारत भर के हिन्दी प्राध्यापकों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया। यह सम्मेलन दिल्ली में तीन दिन तक निरन्तर चलता रहा। और इस सम्मेलन में हिन्दी के प्राध्यापकों ने यह कहा कि हमारे मंत्रियों को, विद्वानों में जाने वाले राजदूतों को और छात्रों से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी सीखना चाहिये। लेकिन ठीक उसके तीन दिन पश्चात् शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अंग्रेजी के प्राध्यापकों का भी सम्मेलन बुलाया और हिन्दी के प्राध्यापकों ने जो सम्मति हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में दी थी उससे उसी

सम्मति अंग्रेजी के प्राध्यापकों ने अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में दी। इससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है जिसको वह देश के सम्पूर्ण उपस्थित कर सके। या फिर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय एक परस्पर विवाद की स्थिति उत्पन्न करना चाहता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक अघातकीय विवाद जो देश में उत्पन्न नहीं होना चाहिये था, संविधान में यह धारा घा जाने के पश्चात् भी कि सन् १९६५ से अंग्रेजी का स्थान हिन्दी ले लेगी, वह यहां पिछले ६ वर्षों में उत्पन्न हो गया। और इन ६ वर्षों में उत्पन्न हुये इस विवाद ने इतना भयंकर रूप धारण कर लिया है जिसका थोड़ा बहुत परिचय आज इस सदन में भी आपको मिल रहा है और इस सदन से बाहर वह चीज बहुत बड़े रूप में बढ़ती चली जा रही है। लेकिन इससे भी आगे जा कर मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान की मान्यता का आधार विशेष रूप से संविधान सभा के सदस्यों पर है और उन लोगों पर है जिन के कन्धों पर संविधान के पालन करने का विशेष दायित्व है। जब भारत के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन बम्बई की एक सभा में खड़े हो कर यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी पर मेरी प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल नहीं और भारत के सांस्कृतिक विभाज के मंत्री श्री हुमायून कबिर इलाहाबाद विश्व-विद्यालय में जा कर यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा का स्थान नहीं ले सकती। और भी इसी प्रकार के दायित्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति जब हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में ताने देते हैं तो जनता को सन्नेह होता है कि संविधान में जो चीज स्वीकार की गई है वह ठीक है या जो वे दायित्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति जनता में खड़े हो कर कह रहे हैं वह चीज ठीक है। ये जो परस्पर विरोधी बातें चल रही हैं वे हमारे राष्ट्रीय जागरण को एक प्रकार की चुनौती है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि छोटी छोटी

बातों को लेकर दूसरे प्रांतों में भी विवाद आरम्भ हुआ। वह विवाद ताम्रिलनाड में किस प्रकार फैला, महाराष्ट्र में किस प्रकार फैला, अन्य प्रांतों में किस प्रकार फैला इसकी चर्चा में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं जहां से आया हूँ, अपने प्रांत पंजाब की चर्चा आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य से वहां भी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में विवाद चल रहा है। कल हमारे प्रांत के ही एक माननीय मित्र यहां पर बोले और उन्होंने उस चीज की यहा चर्चा की जो कि शान्त वातावरण में हल की और जा रही समस्याओं पर नहीं करनी चाहिये थी इस प्रकार उन्होंने शान्त सरोवर में डेला फेंकने की जैसी बात की है। उससे जो सहारे उत्पन्न हुई उनसे न केवल इस सदन में बल्कि बाहर भी प्रक्रिया हुई। अमली चीज क्या थी? भाषा को लेकर पंजाब में कोई बड़ा प्रगष्ट नहीं था। हिन्दी को किसी पर जबरदस्ती लादने का सवाल नहीं था। वहां का सीधा सवाल भाषा के सम्बन्ध में यह था कि जो स्थिति भाषा के सम्बन्ध में सिख राजा रणजीत सिंह के समय थी, जो स्थिति धरोजी शासनकाल में थी वही स्थिति पुनः आनी चाहिये। हिन्दी को वही स्थान मिलना चाहिये। इसके प्रतिरिक्त पंजाब में भाषा का कोई अग्रदा नहीं है। जब भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू यह कहते हैं कि कोई भाषा किसी पर जबरदस्ती नहीं टूँसी जायेगी, तो आज पंजाब के व्यक्तियों पर जबरदस्ती पंजाबी और मुसुखी टूँसने का कामन क्यों बनाया जाता है। क्यों नहीं उनको स्वतंत्रता दी जाती? यदि कोई माता पिता अपने बच्चे को हिन्दी पढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उनको उसकी छूट होनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार यदि कोई माता पिता अपने बच्चों को पंजाबी या मुसुखी पढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें उसकी खुली छूट होनी चाहिये। न किसी पर पंजाबी लादी जाये और न किसी पर हिन्दी लादी जाये। पंजाब हमारा

सीमा का प्रांत है। इस प्रकार की नीति अपना कर हम वहां शान्ति लाने में एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य कर सकते हैं।

मुझे आश्चर्य तब हुआ जब मेरे मित्र ने यह कहा कि पहले मैं हिन्दी का समर्थक था, लेकिन जब से हिन्दी का आन्दोलन चला तब से मुझे हिन्दी से घृणा होती चली गई। इसका उत्तर मैं इन शब्दों से तो नहीं दे सकता कि अब से मास्टर तारासिंह ने अकाली आन्दोलन चलाया तब से मुझे गुरुओं से घृणा होती चली गई या उनके पन्थ से घृणा होती चली गई। हिन्दी केवल मेरी नहीं है। हिन्दी किसी समुदाय की नहीं है। हिन्दी किसी वर्ग-विरोध की नहीं है। हिन्दी भारत भर की है। अगर थोड़ी देर के लिये यह मान लिया जाये कि कोई एक संगठन भूल करता है, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी से घृणा करना कहां तक की बुद्धिमता है? अगर आज अकाली पार्टी का कोई व्यक्ति कोई गलती करता है, तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि हम सिख गुरुओं से घृणा करने लगे। सिख गुरु हमारे हैं, उन का पन्थ हमारा है, उन का ज्ञान हमारा है। उन से हमारा घृणा करना कहां तक बुद्धिमता और कहां की अवसमंदी होगी? उन्होंने कहा कि यह भाषा का ही प्रश्न था कि जिस को ले कर पंजाब में पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण की चर्चा चली। उपाध्यक्ष जी, समय के अल्प होने से मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज कहां से और कब आरम्भ हुई, लेकिन इस सदन के जो लोग राजनीति से थोड़े भी परिचित हैं, उन को अच्छी तरह से पता है कि यह भाषा स्वातंत्र्य आन्दोलन तो चला १९५७ में और पंजाबी सूबे की मांग इस से सात साल पहले आरम्भ हो चुकी थी। भारत के विभाजन से भी पहले पंजाबी सूबे की मांग खालिस्तान की मांग के रूप में चल रही थी और यही नेता, जो आज पंजाबी सूबे की मांग करते हैं, उस समय खालिस्तान

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

की मांग करते थे । सिवाय इसके नाम और चोला बदल गया है, उन के इरादों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । हमारा तो इस सम्बन्ध में सीधा सादा समाधान यह है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, ने जो बात कही है कि कोई भाषा किसी पर जबर्दस्ती नहीं ठूँसी जायेगी, वही बात पंजाब में भी, तामिलनाडु में भी, महाराष्ट्र और बंगाल में भी होनी चाहिये । कोई भाषा किसी पर जबर्दस्ती नहीं ठूँसी जायेगी, इस प्रकार का अपना क्रम होना चाहिये । पंजाब की कुछ स्थिति सुधरी उस समय जब कि प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने चंडीगढ़ में कहा कि भाषा आन्दोलन को बन्द किया जाये, लगभग नब्बे प्रतिशत बातें तो मानी जा चुकी हैं, दस प्रतिशत और रह जाती हैं, जो कि आपस में बैठ कर हल कर ली जायेंगी । इतने बड़े दायित्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति के कहने के बाद अगर इस समस्या का समाधान हुआ है, तो फिर उस समस्या के शान्त सरोवर में इस प्रकार डेला फेंकना उचित नहीं है । मैं पंजाब सरकार के इस बुद्धि-मत्तापूर्ण कदम की सराहना करता हूँ कि उसने एक मद्भावना समिति बनाई और उसमें एक शिक्षा शास्त्री सिख भाइयों में से—प्रिंसिपल जोध सिंह जी, और एक हिन्दुओं में से—पंडित जय चंद्र विद्यालंकार को उस में रखा । उन दोनों ने एक सर्व-सम्मत रिपोर्ट दी है, जो कि पंजाब की भाषा समस्या का न्याय पूर्ण समाधान है । आज सब का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और पंजाब में इस विवाद को बढने से रोक दिया जाय । पंजाब सीमा का प्रान्त है और अगर कोई व्यक्ति उस रिपोर्ट को चैलेंज करता है और उसके खिलाफ़ बयान देता है, तो उसका सीधा सादा अभिप्राय यह है कि वह भारत की एकता में विश्वास नहीं करता है और वह भारत की अखंडता के वातावरण में फिर

उसी प्रकार का वातावरण लाना चाहता है, जो कि १९४७ से पहले था ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुये कुछ आवश्यक और बातें भी इस सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ । मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्रालय से विपक्ष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी ओर से जब भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कोई दुर्बलतायें दिखायी देती हैं, तो लिपि के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ दुर्बलतायें कम नज़र नहीं आती हैं । आज लिपि के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं । उस के सम्बन्ध में बार बार सम्मेलन बुलाये जाते हैं और फिर संशोधित लिपि में इस प्रकार की किताबें छपती हैं जो बाद में फिर लिपि परिवर्तन के बाद लाखों रुपये की, बेकार हो जाती हैं । यू० पी० ने फिर लिपि में सुधार किया है । केन्द्र ने भी फिर लिपि में सुधार किया है । मैं इस पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऋषि और महर्षि साधारण मस्तिष्क के नहीं थे, जिन्होंने कि इस देवनागरी लिपि का आविष्कार किया था आज से करोड़ों वर्ष पहले । कितने प्राकृतिक और कितने वैज्ञानिक स्तर पर इस लिपि का निर्माण किया गया था । हमारे सदन की जो महिला सदस्यायें हैं, वे शायद मेरी इस बात की साक्षी करेंगी कि देवनागरी की जो लिपि है, वह मनुष्य को प्राकृतिक रूप से माता के गर्भ से सीखने में आती है । जिस समय बच्चा माता के गर्भ से आता है, तो पहला शब्द जो उसके मुँह से निकलता है, जिस भाषा में वह रोता है, वह देवनागरी लिपि का पहला अक्षर होता है—अ अ, अ अ, इस तरह से कर के वह रोता है । जब उस की जिह्वा के तन्तु मजबूत हो जाते हैं, तो और दो महीने के बाद जब बच्चा रोता है, तो उसके रोने के क्रम में परिवर्तन हो जाता है और वह आ आ कर के रोता है । जब वह थोड़ा

बना होता है, तो ई, ई करके रोमो लगता है। अब और बड़ा होता है, तो अ, अ, अ करके रोमो लगता है। दुनिया में कोई उस को रोमिन् नहीं देता है। अब कोई मल्ल विषय में ऐसी है, जिस ने अपने पैर के बच्चे को पैदा किया हो और जिसका बच्चा पैदा होने पर धमिल, अ, अ, ते में या ए, बी, सी, डी में रोमा शुरू करे? यह प्राकृतिक चीज है। इसको दुनिया की कौन सी शक्ति खीन सकती है? लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मेरी सब से बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि वह देवनागरी लिपि के साथ छेड़-छाड़ कर के हमारी एक पुरानी परम्परा को बहुत बड़े स्तरों में डालने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस समय यह चीज चल रही है कि संयुक्त प्रसारों को हटा दिया जाये। हमारे बाल में रूस का बहुत बड़ा देश है। उस में भी संयुक्त प्रसार चलते हैं—वहाँ त्स और च चलते हैं। लेकिन लिपि के सम्बन्ध में अगर शिक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ कर सकता था, तो यह कि इतने बड़े देश चीन ने अपनी चिनो वाली लिपि को हटा कर कोई लिपि स्वीकार करने के लिये दुनिया को आमंत्रण दिया। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य था कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भारत की देवनागरी लिपि को उस के सामने प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। परिणाम यह है कि आज चीन के लोगों ने रोमन लिपि की परीक्षण के स्तर पर स्वीकार किया है। अब भी प्रसन्न है कि भारत सरकार का शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस और ध्यान दे। अगर चीनी भाषा के लिये देवनागरी लिपि स्वीकार कर ली जाती है, तो हमारे बाई हजार वर्षों के पुराने सम्बन्धों में बहुत बड़ी दुकता या जकनी। यह काम था, जो कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को करना चाहिये था और चीन के लोगों के सामने यह चीज उपस्थित करनी चाहिये थी।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय बजट अधिवेशन चल रहा था, तब भी मैंने

यह निवेदन किया था। इस अधिवेशन की रिपोर्ट के स्वीकृत हो जाने के पश्चात् इस सदन की परम्पराओं में कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा। आज-कल यह होता है कि कोई एक विचार चल रहा है। उस में ७५ प्रतिशत सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलते हैं और २५ प्रतिशत सदस्य अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते हैं, तो उन का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में होता है। यह क्या बात है कि जब ७५ प्रतिशत सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, तो भी उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाये? एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह परम्परा भारतीय की थी कि जब विदेश विभाग पर चर्चा के समय कुछ सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलें, तो पंडित जी कुछ देर अंग्रेजी में बोलें और कुछ देर हिन्दी में। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीरमजी भी इस परम्परा का अनुकरण करे और वह देखें कि हिन्दी में बोलने वाले सदस्यों का जितना अनुपात है, कम से कम उतना उत्तर तो हिन्दी में दे दिया करें। अगर यह परम्परा बहुत जल्दी न अपनाई जा सके, तो हम को बंगाल की विधान सभा का अनुकरण करना चाहिये, जहाँ यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कुछ सदस्य अंग्रेजी नहीं समझ सकते, बंगला समझते हैं, इसलिये टैडफोन का इन्तजाम किया गया है। अगर बोलने वाला, व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा है और कोई सदस्य उस को बंगला में सुनना चाहता है, तो वह साव साव बंगला में सुन सकता है। यह भारत की सर्वोच्च सभा है, इसलिये इस विषय में इस को थोड़ा सा मावधान होना चाहिये।

एक अन्यायपूर्ण और बात कह कर मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय वह बात कितनी लम्बी होगी?

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : वह बात में आवश्यक रूप में इस माने में कहना चाहिये

[श्री प्रकाश वीर कास्की]

हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रसार का उत्तरदायित्व तीन विभागों पर है—शिक्षा मंत्रालय, सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय और सब से बड़ा दायित्व हमारे गृह मंत्रालय पर है। मेरे पास इस प्रकार के घांके हैं कि साढ़े पांच पांच लाख पत्र हमारे मंत्रालयों से जाते हैं, लेकिन एक लाख पत्रों का उत्तर भी हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने यह जानकारी ली कि यहां पर भारत सरकार के कितने हिन्दी के स्टैनो-ग्राफर हैं, तो मुझे पता चला कि १७०० में से केवल २५ हिन्दी के स्टैनोग्राफर हैं। संविधान में हिन्दी के राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार किये जाने के पश्चात् भी यदि शासन की इस प्रकार की नीति है, तो यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण नीति है। जब हमने संविधान बनाया है और हमने उस पर स्मृति की मोहर लगाई है, तो हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उस को बोझी सी मान्यता प्रदान करें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री श्री सु० सि० मुत्ताफिर (अमृतसर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे अभी अभी पता चला है कि जो इस कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, उन पर इस रिपोर्ट पर बोलने की रोकबट हो गई है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने यहाँ जो तकरीरें की हैं, उन से कई सवाल उठने हैं, जिन के मुताबिक कुछ कहना जरूरी है। इस लिये मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह बैन हटा दिया जाय कि कमेटी का कोई मेम्बर इस पर नहीं बोल सकता है।

Shri P. C. Boreeah (Sibsagar): If after 200 years of British rule only two per cent. of our vast population has been able to be conversant with English, it is only one per cent., in my State, Assam, since it has come under

the British domination only in the year 1835, that is about 125 years from hence. At this rate it will take several hundreds of years if we want to make English understandable by at least half of our population. The language changes in every mile. The greater the distance, the greater would be the difficulty to pick up a language. English is a language which is spoken in a country which is at a far great distance from us. So, if we want to take English, it will be difficult for us and we will have to wait till the Doomsday to make all our people learn English. To me this is the main reason why English will not be a suitable language to be accepted as the official language of our country. By saying so, I am neither belittling the position of English, nor the greatness of English language. It is one of the richest languages of the world and it is known everywhere. It is through this language that we had easy access to technology, science, engineering and medicine. I have no fad that because English is a foreign language, it should not be touched or that it should not be taken as the official language. But I do say that our official language should be such as would be easily understandable by all sections of our people; it should be easily learnable and it should keep our nation united. English to my mind will not be able to serve these purposes.

Of all the Indian languages, Hindi is spoken and understood by the largest majority of our people. This is the simple reason why Hindi should have preference over English. There are very few amongst us who actually oppose Hindi being accepted as the official language. The only question is the time within which Hindi is to be made the official language. Our Prime Minister has offered a solution and let us accept that solution. I would request the Hindi protagonists that they should not be impatient and non over-act but should try to create condition in the country so that it becomes easy for us to take Hindi as the official

language of the country. Mere passing of resolutions or fixing a target date or appointing some Hindi teachers here and there on a non-official basis will not create that condition. My suggestion is that Hindi should be introduced from the lowest class of all secondary schools as a compulsory subject, particularly in the non-Hindi-speaking areas, and Government must provide funds for that.

Now, coming to the States, I submit that English should be replaced as early as possible by the regional languages. It is good that there is not much opposition in this regard. But, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention here about some of the complexities arising in my part of the State. As you know, Sir, Assam consists of six plains districts, five autonomous hills districts formed under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, five districts of NEFA and three districts of the Nagahill-Tuensang area. Each hill district has not only one but several spoken languages. There will be some hundred languages and dialects spoken in a population of one crores in Assam. Except in the very remote areas Assamese or the broken Assamese language is used by the hill people. It is through this language that the hill people and the plains people carry on their day to day business and keep contact with each other. These hill people are the part and parcel of the people of Assam from time immemorial. Since the separation of NEFA and Nagahill-Tuensang areas from the Assam Administration, almost all the local officers have been replaced with officers from the Armed Forces from U.P., Punjab and other places, and in the name of development Hindi has been imposed there. Hindi has been introduced in the primary schools also replacing Assamese. This has been resented by the local people very much. There are instances where schools had to be closed down due to non-availability of students to learn Hindi. In the Nagahill-Tuensang area, the draft constitution recently prepared by the Nagas themselves also says that Naga, Naga-

Assamese—that is, the broken Assamese—and English should be the languages for their area. As such, Sir, I submit that Assamese be reintroduced in the schools of NEFA and the Nagahill-Tuensang areas forthwith. This will not only make the people of NEFA and Naga hill-Tuensang areas happy, but it will also bring the hill people and the plains people closer to each other and strengthen the unity and integrity of the people in the eastern horizon.

The second complexity that has arisen is that some of the hill districts have adopted Roman script for writing their dialects, some have adopted the Assamese script and the NEFA authorities are trying to introduce the Hindi script. This appears anomalous. There, to my mind, should be one script for one region and the sub-languages and the dialects of that region should be written in the regional language script. I draw the pointed attention of the Government towards this aspect of the matter.

Lastly, while speaking about the *lingua franca* or the official language of the country, I am tempted to speak a few words about the *lingua franca* of our music. Music can keep us inseparable culturally. Its importance is not less than the official language question. At present music of different places is written in the script of the regional languages. As such people of one region cannot read the music of another region. This has kept the people of one region separate from the other, so far as music is concerned. To know the music of one region, one is required to learn first the alphabets of the language of that region. In other words, without being a literate one cannot read even his own music.

Shri Narayanshan (Krishnagiri): We cannot sing together.

Shri P. C. Boroah: I am telling about reading. Music in its all sphere should be open to all people. And the language of music should be so

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

written that it can be understood even by the illiterates of our country also. My suggestion in this regard, therefore, is that let us have English notation for writing our music. It is a very scientific one and in fact graphic, and it is easy to read and write also. Three-fourth of the world has adopted this notation for writing and reading of respective music of the different countries. If the Government and the musicians of the country decide to adopt this, then the music of any place not only of our different regions but also of other parts of the world will be found possible to be read and written easily by all. This, I consider, will act as a great cementing force in building our national unity and a healthy society.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the recommendations of the Committee on Official Language. It seems to me that of all the States, the State from which I shall seem to be most condemned because the agitation there is greater than in any other State. From one learned Member of the House we heard that the Tamils were agitating most because so many of them are here as officials and otherwise and they are here to make a living. He also agreed that their grievances are real and that their grievances must be redressed and so on. I am very sorry that he forgot that there are 41 Members from the State from which I hail, and our difficulty is the maximum one which presses us to agitate that Hindi should not be imposed on us very soon.

Even my predecessor in my constituency, at the time of drawing up of the Constitution, protested against a time-limit being fixed at 1965 for the change of official language. It was the late Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar who represented the whole of Tamilnad and at that time he said that a time-limit should not be fixed, namely, the year 1965. Even today,

that is the grievance we have. In the report submitted by the Madras Government, they do not object to Hindi being the official language even from 1965 onwards, but the objection is taken only to the fixation of the time-limit or a schedule to be introduced for bringing in Hindi. So, they said that even after 1965 English should be continued as long as necessary. If that is conceded, I do not think there will be any need for Tamilians to grumble. But, in the report, the objectionable portion lies in this aspect. Some Members, even though they said that they do not dissent, are clamouring for a time-schedule, and they say that Government have not done anything in these nine years and were sitting quiet. But then they do not realise the difficulties. I may say that even people from Tamilnad are not lacking in picking up Hindi. I see that even ladies pick up Hindi easily and they talk in it so fluently. That is not difficult; but to get on as officers and deal with big things is not easy. It is not easy for anybody to change over, as they call it, in nine years.

16 hrs.

Even now we complain that the efficiency of the department is going down. If Hindi comes now, I cannot say what will be the efficiency. Even in the report of the Madras Government, they do not want any preferences to be given to that State. They only want time for them to learn Hindi. In Tamil Nad, even from 1920, they have been doing everything to learn Hindi. They had accepted Hindi as national language and now as official language. They are doing everything to learn Hindi; I do not want to describe what they are doing. We did not take teachers from the north to help us learn Hindi. We have got our own teachers and our own Hindi sabhas, private coaching, etc. Even our merchants pick up Hindi easily and they communicate with the north in Hindi. Such being the case, to accuse that the South Indian is not learning and all that is not right. We only want some more time and we

will pick up Hindi. We do not want a time-limit or a schedule to be fixed.

The people in the South were very glad at the report and they were much more glad when they heard what the Prime Minister stated after that report was presented. Even a person like Rajaji who was opposing of late Hindi being imposed and his friends were very much impressed by the Prime Minister's statement. They welcomed it. Most of the Tamil weeklies and English papers in Madras welcomed it. Now our fear is whether that statement is a policy statement or it is just a good, important and wise speech made on that occasion when Shri Anthony's resolution was discussed. At least during the later part of this discussion, that fear ought to be dispelled, viz. whether it is a policy statement or a mere speech like any other one made at that time. People want an assurance; I also feel that if an assurance is given to that effect, all the agitation from Tamil Nad at least will subside and we will have no grievance.

This imposition of Hindi has driven people in Tamil Nad to desperate limits. A man like Ramaswamy Naicker, who is considered to be the archknave for all this trouble, began as a non-co-operator in the days of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a good patriot; he has been to jail and all that. He is a very enthusiastic and emotional man. Even his mind was prejudiced on account of this imposition of Hindi. As I said just a little while ago, Rajaji also was much prejudiced against Hindi being imposed. It was he who established the first Hindi sabha in Madras. He was like a godfather helping the movement from time to time. It was during his ministership that Hindi was introduced in schools. He was responsible for bringing in a lot of changes, training schools for Hindi and such other things. Even he, on account of this imposition of Hindi, was prejudiced and he was making efforts to see that Hindi is not imposed. Therefore, an atmosphere is now created on account of this report

and the Prime Minister's speech. That should not be allowed to continue without a good assurance of Government's policy, saying that it will be adhered to and carried out. With such an assurance there will be no agitation in Tamilnad. I hope that assurance will come forward soon. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

भाषार्थ कृपया (सीतामढी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "चूँकि मैं हिन्दी का हिमायती हूँ इस लिये मैं इस बारे में प्रयेजी मे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। इन्ही वजह से मैं किसी तरह हिन्दी में बोलूंगा और चूँकि हमारी हिन्दी टूटी फूटी है इस वजह से दक्षिण के भादमी भी मैं समझता हूँ उसे समझ सकेंगे। उन को खानी इस में एतराज है कि क्लासिकल हिन्दी बोली जाय। मेरे जैसा भादमी हिन्दी बोले तो उस में उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं है। इस लिये मैं अपने मित्र गोविन्द दाम से कहूंगा कि मेहरबानी कर के हिन्दी हम से सीखे क्योंकि उन की हिन्दी में भादमियों को एतराज होता है।

जान यह है कि मैं गोविन्द दाम महोदय के भाषण को समझ नहीं सका। पहले तो उन्होंने कमिशन और कमिटी को बहुत धन्यवाद दिया। किस के लिये धन्यवाद दिया, यह तो हमें मालूम है। हम सभी भादमी खुशामद करते हैं। लेकिन जब आप हिन्दी के हिमायती हैं तो कमिशन और कमिटी को धन्यवाद देने की क्या जरूरत है? उन्होंने क्या किया? साहूब, मैं ने कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को और के कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को कई वक्ता पढ़ा। पढ़ा इस बास्ते की मेरी पाटी वालों ने कहा कि तुम को बोलना होगा। इस बास्ते मैंने बार बार पढ़ा, लेकिन कुछ समय में नहीं

[भाषाई कृपाशाली]

भावा, कोई चीज हमारी गिरफ्त में नहीं
भाती है कि क्या वह चाहते हैं और क्या नहीं
चाहते हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरी समझ में
आ गया था, इसी लिये मैंने धन्यवाद
बिना था।

भाषाई कृपाशाली : आप की समझ में
आ गया क्योंकि आप तो सज्जन भादमी हैं,
बहुत जल्दी खुश हो जाते हैं, मैं तो इतनी जल्दी
खुश नहीं हो जाता। हम तो चीज चाहते हैं।
शाली एक चीज समझ में आई। वह क्या थी?
जब वह कहते थे कि :

"Democratic government cannot
continue to function in the language
which is understood by only
a small fraction of the population."

यह सिद्धान्त तो समझ में आया हमारे, लेकिन
सिद्धान्त को स्वरूप देने के वास्ते क्या करना
है, क्या नहीं करता हूं, इस का कोई पता
नहीं। लेकिन हम क्यों इस वास्ते शिकायत करें ?
जब सेठ गोविन्द दास को ही शिकायत नहीं है ?
उन को कोई शिकायत नहीं लेकिन मैं देखता
हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सिद्धान्त रखने में तो
बहुत होशियार है, काम करने में वह होशियार
नहीं है। काम कब होगा इस की खबर नहीं,
जब बीमार मर जायेगा तब उस को दवा
दी जायेगी। कोई इन्सान तो
वक्त का पाबन्द हो। काल की
बात तो देखनी चाहिये। आप समझिये, एक
भ्राम है, काल उसे पकाता है और सत्य भी
करता है। अगर हम कालका खयाल न करे
और भ्राम लटकता रहें तो उस में कीड़े पड़
जायेंगे। तो काल को हमेशा खयाल रखना
चाहिये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार सिद्धान्तों
का ध्यान तो रखती है पर वह सिद्धान्त काम
में कब लाये जायेंगे इस का कोई खयाल नहीं
है क्योंकि वह एंटीगिटी में रहती है। उसे काल

का खयाल नहीं है, उसे वह भासूय नहीं है
कि काल चीज को सत्य कर देता है।

दूसरी बात भी सिद्धान्त की है :

"Even in this small fraction",
the Report says, "there has been
a general deterioration in the
standard of English in the academic
field. There has been a continuous
shift from English to
Indian languages."

वह कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जो थोड़े बहुत भादमी
बोलते भी हैं तो उनको अंग्रेजी का कम ज्ञान है-
और यह अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान उनका कम
होता जाता है। अब यह क्यों कम होता
जाता है इसका कारण भी मैं आपके सामने
रखूंगा। अगर कोई भी रास्ता कमिशन या
कमेटी ने बताया भी है तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर
ने उसके ऊपर भी पानी देर दिया है। उनका
तो कहना यह है Hindi must become
the country's official language."
लेकिन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसा कि उनकी
आदत है कभी कोई एक भी प्रोपोजीशन ऐसा
नहीं कहते हैं जिस में कि "नैवरदेलेस" नहीं
भाता और यहाँ भी वे उसी के साथ आगे
कहते हैं But English will be simultaneously
used as an associate or
an additional language indefinitely."
उसके बारे में कोई डेफिनिट नहीं है और
खाली इतना ही नहीं है बल्कि वे कहते हैं कि
जब तक सब भादमी हमारे इस पर राजी नहीं
हो जायेंगे कि हमको हिन्दी कबूल है तब तक
कुछ होने वाला नहीं है और यह बात जो सारे
नौन हिन्दी कमिशनप्राबिन्सेज हैं उनको तय
करना होगा और फैसला करना होगा और
इसको हिन्दी में कहते हैं ? "सांप भी मर जाय
और साठी भी न टूटे" अर्थात् सांप मर भी
जाय और साठी भी न टूटे और साठी भी बच
जाय। अब कोई भी सोचस ऐबोमूलन
को होता है उस में यह चाहना कि किसी

को तकलीफ भी न हो और यह रीबोलूशन भी हो जाय, जरा मुश्किल काम है। कोई तकलीफ किसी को न हो और हमारा काम भी बस काम देता तो मैं ने दुनिया में कभी होते देखा नहीं है। किसी को तकलीफ भी न हो और काम भी बन जाय तो यह बात तो मुझे कुछ समय में नहीं आती है और फिर जो यह इनवैफेनिटली अंग्रेजी रखी जायगी वह किस किस्म की अंग्रेजी होगी और कौन पढ़ायेगा। अब जब हम लोग पढ़ते थे तब हमारे हाई स्कूलों में भी अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने वाले होते थे और कम कम मैट्रिक से दो, तीन दर्जे आगे से तो अंग्रेजी ही पढ़ाने वाले होते थे और हमारे कानिजों में तो खाली अंग्रेज ही प्रोफेसर अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने के लिए होते थे और हिन्दुस्तानी का तो नामोनिशान भी नहीं था। मैं उन लोगों की बात नहीं करता जो कि यहाँ से विलायत में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने गये और आक्सफोर्ड और केंब्रिज में उन्होंने अंग्रेजी की टालीम पाई, मैं तो अपने जैसे लोगों की बात करता हूँ जो कि यहाँ पर अंग्रेजी पढ़े, एंग्लोनी साहब की बात मैं नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा जैसा आदमी जा कि विलायत में पढ़ने नहीं गया यहाँ अंग्रेजी से बोल लेता हूँ और फिर जब मेरी स्पीच की रिपोर्ट आती है तो मुझे शर्म आती है। एक तो यह भी बर्बाद करते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा भी दोष है....

श्री जेफ एम्बनी : इन्हे क्यों बर्बाद करते हो।

आचार्य कुषाणानी : जब तक विचार न करें तब तक पूरे और माफूस शब्द नहीं आते हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी जब लिख कर बोलते हैं तब भी उसने कुछ मूलें आ जाती हैं फिर एक्सटेम्पोर बोलने में तो गलतियों का कहना ही क्या। जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर लिख कर बोलते हैं तो ऐसी कुछ अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं जिसकी कि

अंग्रेज भी नहीं बोल सकते और इस वक़्त से हम बड़े खुश होते हैं कि जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक्सटेम्पोर नहीं बोलते हैं लिख कर बोलते हैं तो उसने एक भी मूल नहीं हो सकती है और भाषा भी बहुत ही मंची हुई होती है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि हालाँकि हम लोगों ने इतने साल तक अंग्रेजी पढ़ी लेकिन जब भी अंग्रेज हमें अंग्रेजी बोलते सुनते थे तो यह कहते थे कि बाबू इंग्लिश बोल रहा है। एक बड़े एक अंग्रेज अपने एक अंग्रेज साथी के साथ एक कमरे में बैठा था और पास के दूसरे कमरे में कोई एक हिन्दुस्तानी अंग्रेजी बोल रहा था तो वह अंग्रेज अपने दूसरे अंग्रेज साथी को कहने लगा कि भाई बौनी तो अंग्रेजी जा रही है लेकिन somehow it does not sound like English तो यह बहुत नचुल्ल है और स्वभाविक है और यह भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर कोई पंजाबी अंग्रेजी बोले तो एक दम मालूम पड़ जाता है कि कोई पंजाबी अंग्रेजी बोल रहा है और यदि कोई तामिलनाडो अंग्रेजी बोले तो एकदम मालूम हो जाता है कि कोई तामिलनाडो अंग्रेजी बोल रहा है। आंध्र वाला अंग्रेजी बोले तो मालूम पड़ जाता है कि कोई आंध्र का निवासी बोल रहा है और यू० पी० वाला अंग्रेजी बोले तो चूँकि यू० पी० तो मिक्सचर है इसलिए वह मालूम ही नहीं पड़ता है कि वह क्या बोल रहा है..

श्री बी० बं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : उस तरह से आप तो महामिक्सचर हुए क्योंकि आप तो सिन्धी, बंगाली और यू० पी० सब का मिक्सचर है ?

आचार्य कुषाणानी : मैं मिक्सचर हूँ इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मेरे यह सब बताने का मतलब यह है कि जरा सोचिये तो सही कि हम लोग यह बाबू अंग्रेजी भी कैसे सीखे थे। बहरहाल मैं अपने स्कूल के जमाने की बात करता हूँ जब कि मैं तीसरे दर्जे में पढ़ता था और तब मेरे टीचर

[आचार्य कृपालानी]

कहेते थे कि जो कोई लड़का अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलना उसकी एक पंसा जुमाना होगा, एक नयी पंसा नहीं, एक पंसा इस बचाने का नहीं, उस जमाने का एक पंसा जो कि भाषा ४ माने ही गया है, इतना हमारे ऊपर जुमाना रक्खा था। इसके अलावा और जिसने भी विचार होते थे वे भी सब अंग्रेजी में ही हमको पढ़ाये जाते थे। अंग्रेज मास्टर्स द्वारा अंग्रेजी में सारी शिक्षा हमकी मिलती थी और उस वक्त मातृ-भाषा में बोलने के वास्ते हमारे ऊपर जुमाना लगता था लेकिन तब भी जाकर हम लोग बाबू अंग्रेजी ही सीख रहे। लेकिन आज तो जमाना बदल चुका है। आज हमारे वहाँ पर अंग्रेज मास्टर भी नहीं हैं और न ही आज अंग्रेजी में पढ़ाई चलती है और न ही आज किसी पर मातृभाषा में बोलने के लिये जुमाना होता है और अगर जुमाना होता भी होगा तो वह शायद अंग्रेजी में बोलने वाले पर होता होगा और सब बातें जो होंगी सरकारी वे भी देखी भाषा में ही होगी। अब वैसे मुझे अंग्रेजी से ज़रूर प्रेम है क्यों कि सारी ज़िन्दगी मेरी अंग्रेजी पढ़ने पढ़ाने में गुज़री और आखिर को फिर प्रोफेसर रहा हूँ और टूटी फूटी अंग्रेजी में लड़कों को लैक्चर देता रहा हूँ मले ही लड़के उसे समझते हों या नहीं। मुझे तो अफसोस होता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का भी होता होगा कि यह अंग्रेजी लैम्बेज कोण सी है, अब सेक्सवियर, मिस्टर और वनर्ड था बगेरह की लैम्बेज की हमारा यहाँ कैसे बढ़ उठती है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ और उसकी मैं चन्द मिसालें देता हूँ और मेहरबानी करके वह सुनिये। एक प्रोफेसर के पास एक स्टुडेंट गया और कहा I want to see you, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि I am not vacant. come behind. मैं एक वक्ता बैठा था एक मिनिस्टर साहब के पास उस वक्त घातुओं की बात हो रही

थी तो उस में एक लफ्फ़ा था "इंटी-कनी"। तो मिनिस्टर ने मुझ से कहा कि कृपालानी यह एंटीकनी यह चीज तो नहीं है जो लाठी के बरबाद हो जाने के बाद भी जाती है। तो मैं ने कहा महाराज यह एंटीकनी नहीं एंटीकनी है।

दूसरी मैं मिसाल दू तो आप कहेंगे कि कृपालानी मध्य भाषा में बात नहीं कहता। पर मैं जो कहता हूँ उसको इस तरह से समझियेगा कि जिस तरह से बहुत से शब्द कोष में लिखे जाते हैं लेकिन वह हर वक्त काम में नहीं लाये जाते। तो जो मैं कह रहा हूँ। उसको आप कोष की भाषा समझिये, यह न समझिए कि मैं कोई बलगर एक्सप्रेसन कर रहा हूँ। एक आदमी को हमने यू० एन० ओ में भेजा था, वह जेम्बर हो कर गया था। उसको एक औरत को थैंक करना था। तो उन्होंने कहा

Madam, I thank you from the heart of my bottom.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must remind the hon. Member that his time is up, and he should try to conclude now.

Acharya Kripalani: I have some more examples.

एक दफा एक आदमी थक कर के आया तो वह कहता है कि

I lay down on the bed as prostitute

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should leave these instances, and come to the subject proper.

Acharya Kripalani: These are very interesting instances. It shows what language atmosphere we are living in. That is a very important thing.

I have no objection to English, but I certainly object to this kind of English.

I have got her certain letters with me written in English.

जो अंग्रेजी के डेजुएट बिट्टियाँ लिखते हैं वे इस तरह लिखते हैं।

I beg to say that I have very fond of collecting stamps. Sir, I excuse you that I am not . . .

An Hon. Member: It must be laid on the Table of the House.

Acharya Kripalani: "... Sir, I excuse you that I am not madam Avinash but I am Mr. Avinash Chopra, at next time don't insulted me for my parents."

हमको मिस्टर समझ में नहीं आया था इसलिए मन्त्र छिन्न दिया था ।

There is another letter here:

"My dear friend, respectfully, I beg to say that my name is Govind Bhaliabh...."

—not Pant—

"... I sent a latter to you. ."

—letter is spelt "l-a-t-t-e-r".

"... which is I wrote to sent the stamps and some books to you, and you sent a latter for me which is you wrote that our stock of stamps such literature. I hope your stok".

— stock is spelt 's-t-o-k'

"...is full of the stamps."

हमारे पास ऐसे बहुत से पत्र आते हैं । अगर इस तरह की भ्रष्टाचार हम को सिखानी है तो मैं कहूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके हमारी सरकार हमको इस से बचावे । यह तो भ्रष्टाचार की भी भद्दा उदाहरण है और यह हमारी क्षमता के भी खिलाफ है । जो भ्रष्टाचारपिप्रर, की है, मिलन की है और बाइबिल की है उसकी इस तरह से भद्दा उदाहरण हमारी क्षमता के खिलाफ है ।

फिर वह जो कमेटी है उसका कनक्वजब क्या है ? वह भी बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है जिस में कोई काम करवे भी जरूरत नहीं । उस में निष्ठा है :

"There should be progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and as a language of intercommunication be-

tween the Union and the States, that the actual drawing up of the plan of action and the setting up of a time schedule, must be left to the Government of India themselves, after a study of relevant factors, such as assessment of the volume of preparatory work involved, present linguistic capacity of the Government staff, approximate dates by which they could be trained, the translation of rules of procedure and the legal enactments etc. इस में यह जरूर आया है कि स्टेट्स में और केन्द्र में जो काम हुआ है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है । कौन यह काम करेगा ? काम की क्या स्ट्रेजेंज होंगी, और हिन्दी लक्ष्मी जाएगी और कैसे भ्रष्टाचार को हटाया जाएगा इसका दो रिपोर्ट में से किसी में भी पता नहीं चलता । लेकिन हमारे खेद गोविन्द दास जी राजी हैं तो वही बात होती है कि दोनो राजी तो क्या करेगा काजी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ । मैं ने अपने मन्त्र में यह कहा था कि कमीशन और समिति ने जितनी बेहतर से काम किया है उस के लिए वे धन्यवाद की क्षमता है परन्तु इसी के साथ मैं ने यह कहा था कि उन्होंने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी काम की और जब तक योजना नहीं बनेगी तब तक हम काम नहीं कर सकते और जब तक जो योजना नहीं बनी है यह अत्यन्त असंतोषप्रद है । तो मैं दोनों बातें कहूँ हूँ, उनको धन्यवाद भी दिया था और यह भी कहा था कि उन्होंने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी ।

श्रीमान् कुलकर्णी : और कपटी ने भी दोनो बातें कही हैं ।

Shri Nagi Reddy: (Anantapur): After the exhilarating speech that we have heard from Acharya Kripalani I am afraid the House has already taken a decision in favour probably of

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

Hindi. Therefore it looks as though I will have to speak against what he has spoken, because it appears he has spoken in a much more intensive manner in support of Seth Govind Das than probably was expected of him.

There was a question that was posed as to why today there has been an amount of exhibition of anger in this House. Well, the reason is very clear. I should say that the very speech of the Home Minister yesterday, which was in his natural way, the cool, calculated speech he made, that very speech of the Home Minister was responsible for creating certain doubts which had been cleared, I should say, on a previous occasion by the very sober and realistic speech that the Prime Minister had made on this very important question in this House.

The question of an official language is a very important proposition. I, Sir, do not stand for English to continue for ever. I do believe that in the interests of the nation we should have an official language which is our own. All the same I do believe that unless we take certain preliminary steps, unless we create certain realistic conditions, there is a danger in forcing this issue on the nation; because, the very purpose for which we are trying to create an official language will be almost smashed by rushing it through. And I really could not understand when the Home Minister spoke in a very evasive manner on all the points of controversy that have been existing and expressing themselves off and on in this House and elsewhere. Therefore it was that I felt that those who had spoken and asked as to why this particular exhibition of certain feelings of fear was visible here, could have very well imagined that they were generated by the very speech of the Home Minister and, of course, later by the others who are enthusiasts of Hindi and who would not try to understand the heart and the mind of the people who have not the same intense feelings as they have.

To take one example. I wanted to understand the feelings of our Members who are coming from the Hindi-speaking areas. Unfortunately, I do not happen to know Hindi. On a very important occasion of this type, when they insist on speaking in Hindi alone, what does it mean? Do they want that we should understand what they are thinking and feeling? Do they want that we should try to understand them so that they will be able to understand us on the basis of replies that we would be able to give to their feelings and their reasonings?

I have been quite a number of times feeling in this House that there is an amount of excessive nationalism on the part of those people who insist on speaking only in Hindi, to hear probably to their own voice and not to see that others also understand them so that there is an amount of unified understanding on important subjects in this House.

Seth Govind Das: Do you know how many people in this House do not understand English?

Shri Nagi Reddy: I know I am speaking of the House here.

Seth Govind Das: I am speaking of this House, the Lok Sabha

Shri Nagi Reddy: I know that quite a number of the people from the south do not know Hindi—very few of them know Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should continue addressing the Chair. I would request other hon. Members to listen to him patiently.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I never fail to address you Sir, and I have always been doing it.

I would like to remind hon. Members that the Members who have come to this House from the south almost all of them, except for one or two of them, know English, and very few of them know Hindi.

It was, therefore, that I felt that at least on this discussion and on this occasion there ought to have been a kind of tolerant attitude on their part to speak in English to explain to us as to what they are feeling. It has not been done; even when requested, it has not been acceded to.

Therefore, I request them to keep the sentiment of the people in this country also in their minds if they want to create certain conditions to enforce a particular policy which is ours, of all of us put together. But conditions are being created in this country by a section of people who speak forcibly on behalf of Hindi. It is they who are creating an antagonistic feeling against them in the minds of others.

Seth Govind Das: This is imposition of English.

Shri Nagi Reddy: No, I am not for English.

Seth Govind Das: It is nothing else.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I have been telling this a hundred times. I have not been for English when I was a student. I have not been for English after I entered politics. I have not been for English after I have come here. I am one of those who have been standing for Hindi, not now, not after hearing Seth Govind Das. Even from the earliest days of my life, I have been for Hindi as I happen to belong to a national family. All the same, I can never understand, I should say, I can never even tolerate, this kind of intolerance that is being exhibited by the people who are trying to force it on other people every day and every hour.

Secondly, I would like to remind them that without the active co-operation of the people in all the areas of the country we are not going to have an official language in our country. Let it be made clear that the co-operation of the people is the most important factor, and this co-operation of the people will have to be generated and created in the discussions in

Parliament here. The Prime Minister had created a climate and atmosphere which was very much in agreement with the people of the country. Unfortunately that atmosphere has been vitiated and disturbed by the trend of speeches that have been made. I would again request all of them to keep their minds clear. The atmosphere, that we are creating here is the necessary atmosphere. Without the active co-operation of the people, however, much we may try to do things officially, we are not going to have this official language. For that tolerance is the most essential thing. As I was going through this report, I find that there was a dissenting note and there is a proposal for a Hindi Minister! It is surprising. I should say that a Hindi Ministry is the most essential thing for the U.P. people today for the simple reason that they must first begin to learn the language of the people. I was told that dictionaries were being produced which did not use the words of the language of the people. In our State, every common man, peasant or agricultural labourer uses words in Telugu language adopted from other languages, for instance, they say 'train' for 'train' 'road' for 'road', 'telephone' for 'telephone', and so on. Unless we are able to assimilate certain common words from other languages in our own language, I am sure our language is going to be a backward language always. There has been a struggle so far as my language was concerned at one stage. Some people wanted the bookish language different from the language spoken by the people. This struggle has been resolved by the people of Andhra. I am sure it has been resolved by the people of all the other progressive States. Spoken language must be the language of the book. So long as the people of all the other progress towards the official language in our country is not going to be easy. It is not going to be an easy job so long as the Government does not take this particular step in the creation of a proper, understandable Hindi. I could for instance, understand the

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

Hindi of Acharya Kripalani much better than I could understand many of my Hindi friends who spoke previously. So, the spoken language should be the language of the books. Otherwise, I think it will be a very difficult process for us to evolve a kind of official language, Hindi, for the use of the people in the country.

Now, let us begin and take the first step. Let us not put the cart before the horse. The first step is to use the regional language in all our regions for administrative purposes from top to bottom. This is the most essential step. That step has not been taken yet. After the creation of the linguistic provinces there is now a much better atmosphere, whether it is Tamil Nad or Andhra or Kerala or Bengal. It is coming up slowly. Let us take further steps in that direction. Let us make that the first step and let us see that it becomes a major issue on which we should concentrate and develop.

I was a member of the Senate for a few days or a few months . . . (Interruptions) . . . because immediately I lost my membership of the Assembly, I lost my senate membership also. I tried to form a committee of scientists, historians and technologists to prepare textbooks in Telugu so that we may have at least in the intermediate the Telugu medium of instruction. And, I should say, quite a number of them opposed that. They said that English is very essential even at that stage. Therefore, first let us have an educational policy wherein the regional languages are given their due, wherein the regional languages get that official recognition which has to be given to them. Let us develop our language in that manner. Let us develop a kind of unity in our country first of all by trying to make our own sons and daughters educated in the languages in which they should learn their lessons. Without doing that, let us not think so very easily

as though it is such an easy thing to say that the national language Hindi may be imposed as the official language for all administrative purposes by 1965 or 1970. Let us not think of the last step with so much of enthusiasm without taking the first step, that is my appeal to all the hon. Members.

In the end, Sir, I should say that the Home Minister, I hope, will reiterate the stand that the hon. Prime Minister had taken when he spoke on the resolution on the English language and thereby create an atmosphere which is much more congenial for developing an official language, for creating the most important atmosphere to set right the atmosphere which has been disturbed so much by the discussions that have taken place in the House after the Home Minister's speech.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, I rise to give a personal explanation.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, I am the accused and I must be given a chance to give a personal explanation.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I hope the hon. Members would resume their seats. The hon. Member wants to give a personal explanation. I would have allowed him, but he began to give that explanation before I permitted him.

Seth Govind Das: I am asking your permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he began his speech along with it. I will give him time, but he should wait.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (कियतगंज) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब . . .

बीजली लखनऊवाई राव (सागर—
पश्चिम-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) . उपाध्यक्ष
जहीदर, महिलाओं को पहले बोलने का
अधिकार दिया जाए क्योंकि यह मामला ऐसा
है जो कि बहुत महत्व उनके लिए भी रखता
है ।

श्री मुहम्मद सलीम: कास्तीदूशन के
मुताबिक हम जिस वक्त पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर
हो कर यहां आए तो हम सबने यह कसम
खाई कि हम इसके मुताबिक प्रयत्न करेंगे ।
अगर उस कसम का कोई बजान है, तो जहां तक
मैं समझता हूं यह है कि जबान का मसाला
इसकुल आसान है और वह इसलिये कि
कास्तीदूशन ने खुद तय कर दिया है कि हमारी
यूनियन की जबान, हमारी आफिशल लैंग्वेज
हिन्दी होगी । अगर हमने बाकई में दिल से
कसम खाई थी तो हमको मान लेना चाहिये कि
हिन्दी हमारी आफिशल जबान होगी ।

हिन्दी के साथ साथ कास्तीदूशन में यह
भी लिखा है कि दूसरी जो चौदह जबानें हैं
उनकी भी हिन्दी के साथ साथ तरक्की होना
चाहिये हैं ।

कल हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह
फरमाया था कि जहां तक हिन्दी की तरक्की
की बात है, उसके आफिशल लैंग्वेज बनाए
बाने की बात है, उसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी
चाहता हू कि और दीगर जबानें जो हैं हिन्दु-
स्तान की वे भी तरक्की करती रहें । इस सिल-
सिले में आप देखेंगे कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के
साथ साथ उन्होंने एक प्रेस नोट भी इसु किया
था पिछले साल उसको भी उसमें शामिल कर
दिया गया है । उसकी रोशनी में मैं यह चाहता
हू कि हाउस के सामने दो चार बातें रखू ।

इस में शक नहीं है कि जो प्रेस नोट होम
मिनिस्टर ने निकाला है उसमें उर्दू के मुताबिक
जो सल्लूशन रखा है वह बेहतर तरीका सल्लूशन
है और मैं समझता हू कि अगर उस पर प्रयत्न

किया जाए तो उर्दू के पढ़ने वालों और जानने
वालों को कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी । अगर
सवाल यह है कि उस प्रेस नोट पर प्रयत्न
भी किया जाता है या नहीं । प्रेस नोट के पैरा
३ में होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि कुछ स्टेट्स
हैं जहां उर्दू लैंग्वेज बेकसरत बोली जाती है ।
लेकिन मुझे निश्चयत अफसोस के साथ यह
कहना पड़ता है कि जहां उस में पंजाब, बिहार
दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र आया है वहां
वेस्ट बंगाल का जिक्र नहीं आया है । इस
सिलसिले में मैं एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट
के पैरा ६५३ की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना
चाहता हू । उसके मुताबिक बिहार के कुछ
हिस्से को बंगाल में इस बिना पर दे दिया गया
कि वे कटिगुप्त हैं । रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा
गया है ।—

"While making this recommen-
dation we have to take note of
the fact that the eastern portion
of Kishanganj Sub-division is
predominantly inhabited by
Muslims who view with concern
the transfer of this area to West
Bengal. This fears are not with-
out justification. It would, there-
fore, be necessary for the West
Bengal Government to take
effective steps such as the re-
cognition of the special position
of Urdu in this area for educa-
tional and official purposes."

इस रिपोर्टमें बेशक के बाद क्या यह होम
मिनिस्टर के इसाफ का तकाजा नहीं था कि
जब उस ने वह प्रेस नोट निकाला तो उस में
वेस्ट बंगाल का भी जिक्र होता और वेस्ट
बंगाल को कहा जाता कि वह उस
एरिया में कम से कम उर्दू को रिकगनाइज करें ।
मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह
नहीं किया गया है । हो सकता है कि जिस
वक्त प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया हो उस वक्त
इस बीज का खयाल न आया हो या गलती
हो गई हो लेकिन अभी इसको एमेंड किया
जा सकता है और वेस्ट बंगाल को अपरेकिएट
दिया जा सकता है ।

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

मुझे उम्मीद है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री जल्द से जल्द उसका जवाब करेगी।

प्रेस नोट के पैरा ३ में इसके बाद यह कहा जाता है कि उर्दू अगले बकसरत बोली जाती है लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान की किसी स्टेट में मैजोरिटी एरिया में उर्दू नहीं बोली जाती। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर इस हाउस के पाच सौ मੈम्बरों के बीच आप कोई पेपर डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करें और उन में से तीन सौ पेपर ऐसे हो जो कि हिन्दी में हों और बाकी अग्रेजी में और उर्दू में हों तो बाहिर है कि यह कहना पड़ेगा कि इस हाउस के ज्यादातर मੈम्बर हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपके सामने उस रिपोर्ट को रखना चाहता हूँ जो कि रजिस्ट्रार आफ म्यूजपेपर्स फार इंडिया, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड पब्लिकरिश्न ने इसकी है। उस से आपको पता चलेगा कि बाकी किसी स्टेट्स में मैजोरिटी एरिया में उर्दू यूज होती है या नहीं। इस में लिखा हुआ है कि पंजाब में हिन्दी के म्यूजपेपर ४३ हैं, पंजाबी के ६३ और उर्दू के १३३। अब हज़ूर इंसफ से फरमाया जाए कि क्या यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि पंजाब में उर्दू ज्यादातर लोग बोलते हैं और समझते हैं और लिखते हैं पढ़ते हैं। उसके बाद बिल्सी को सीजिये। बिल्सी में ११३ हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत हैं, १० पंजाबी के और १५२ उर्दू के। अब आप बतायें कि इस एरिया को कैसे नहीं कहा जाएगा कि यहाँ उर्दू प्रकसरियत की जवान है और प्रकसरियत इसको लिखती, पढ़ती और जानती है। प्राग्ध प्रदेश को अब लें। वहाँ पर पाच हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत निकलते हैं और ३८ उर्दू के निकलते हैं।

तो फिर कैसे यह कहा जा सकता है कि कोई स्टेट ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ उर्दू प्रकसरियत की जवान न हो और प्रकसरियत उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है।

इसके अलावा प्रफ़ेसर्स के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि काश्मीर का भी इस रिपोर्ट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इस रिपोर्ट के लिखने वालों ने काश्मीर को इस देश का सूबा ही नहीं समझा। अगर वह इसको हिन्दुस्तान का सूबा समझते थे तो काश्मीर के बारे में भी लिखना चाहिये था। लेकिन उसके बारे में मेरे दोस्त तारिक साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे आप नतीजा निकाल सकते हैं।

तो सवाल यहाँ यह नहीं है कि हिन्दी और उर्दू हो या दूसरी जवानें हो आया हम सिन्सिअर हैं या नहीं। अपने जवान को तरक्की देने में अगर हम सिन्सिअर हैं तो हर एक जवान तरक्की कर सकती है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखेंगे तो आपको और बातों का पता भी चल जायेगा। प्रेस नोट में एक चीज और है। किसी सास स्टेट को तो जाने दीजिये, किसी स्टेट के सार्ज एरिया में भी उर्दू नहीं इस्तेमाल होती। मैं आपको हुकूमत की उसी रिपोर्ट से जिसका हवाला अभी दिया है बताता हूँ। बम्बई में ८६ हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत हैं और ४३ उर्दू के हैं, यह काफ़ी सार्ज एरिया हो सकता है, यू० पी० में ४६३ हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत हैं और १५२ उर्दू के हैं, बिहार में १६१ हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत हैं और १४ उर्दू के प्रसिद्धांत हैं। वेस्ट बंगाल में ६६ हिन्दी के प्रसिद्धांत हैं और २० उर्दू के हैं। यह जो फ़िगर्स हैं उनसे साफ़ बाहिर होता है कि काफी ऐसा एरिया है जहाँ हिन्दी और उर्दू बोली और समझी जाती है। इसके अलावा प्रेस नोट के पैराग्राफ़ ३ में यह दिया गया है कि उर्दू बोली जरूर जाती है लेकिन वह माइनारिटी की जवान है और वह टाउन्स में बोली जाती है। मुझे बहुत प्रफ़ेसर्स के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अगर यह उसूल एडाप्ट किया जाय तो जो अब तक

हिन्दी की हमारे दोस्त सेठ गोविन्द दास बोलते हैं उसे आप कस्बों में ले कर चलें। आप यू० पी० के गांवों में चलें, दिल्ली के गांवों में चलें, बिहार के देहातों में चलें। मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उस हिन्दी को समझने वाले शायद ही कहीं आपको मिलेंगे। तो फिर ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि उर्दू टाउन्स की जवान है कहां तक जायज है? हालांकि जवान शहरो में ही बनती है, लेकिन अगर आप यह देखना चाहें कि उर्दू जवान को समझने वाले गांवों में है या नहीं, जो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उर्दू चाहे शहरो की जवान हो चाहे गांवों की सब लोग उसको समझते हैं। यहा पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ, आप यहां से जरा चादनी चौक चलें और वहां के कारबारी लोगो को बोलते हुये सुने, गांवों से जो लोग आते हैं उन को सुने तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि वह लोग वह जवान बोलते हैं जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ या कि वह जवान बोलते हैं जो कि सेठ गोविन्द दास बोलते हैं। वह लोग हाँगाज वह जवान नहीं बोल सकते।

एक माननीय सदस्य . हिन्दी और उर्दू के अन्तर क्या फर्क है ?

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर . अगर फर्क नहीं है तो जो चल रही है वह रहे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह पापुलेरिटी के बारे में है। हमारे यहां १३ स्टेट्स हैं। इन १३ स्टेट्स में सिर्फ २ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जहां पर कतई हिन्दी नहीं है। बड़ो दो स्टेट्स हैं उड़ीसा और आसाम जहां पर हिन्दी के अक्षबार बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। केरल में सिर्फ एक अक्षबार है। उर्दू के अक्षबार सब स्टेट्स में हैं, सिर्फ इन तीन स्टेट्स में नहीं हैं यानी आसाम उड़ीसा और केरल। अगर इस लिहाज से आप पापुलेरिटी को देखें तो उर्दू की पापुलेरिटी हिन्दी से कम नहीं है। जिसनी स्टेट्स में हिन्दी चलती है उसनी स्टेट्स में उर्दू भी चलती है।

श्री अजराम सिंह . जवान एक ही है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर . उर्दू और हिन्दी अगर एक ही जवान हैं तो ठीक है, इसे मान लिया जाय। अब सवाल रहा स्क्रिप्ट का। बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि आज उर्दू और हिन्दी की बात कही जाती है। गांधी जी ने खुद इसको फरमाया है, और कांग्रेस का रेजो लयूशन कई बार हुआ है कि हमारे मुल्क की जवान हिन्दुस्तानी होगी रिटेष इन देवनागरी एंड उर्दू स्क्रिप्ट्स। यह तमाम बातें कहां चली गईं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। ठीक है, अगर लोग देवनागरी जानते हैं तो देवनागरी में लिखेंगे और अगर उर्दू जानते हैं तो उर्दू में लिखेंगे। जवान तो एक ही रहेगी। आखिर इसमें क्या झगडा हो सकता है? तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्रेस नोट निकाला गया उसमें पैराग्राफ ३, जिसके बारे में डिटेल्ड तरीके से मैंने कहा है, ऐसा जाहिर है जिसकी वजह से इस पर अमल करना मुश्किल है। यही वजह है कि आज तक न यू० पी० में अमल किया गया है न बिहार में अमल किया गया है। दिल्ली स्टेट में, जो कि लास होम मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है, वहा पर भी यह अमल में नहीं आ सका है। इसका बड़ा सदमा और अफसोस हमें है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर वाकई देखा जाय तो जो गवर्नमेंट का एक्शन है, उस पर जो प्रेस नोट है उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। बिहार में कभी अमल नहीं हुआ और मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि बिहार में कभी अमल नहीं हो सकता। 'फैक्ट्स अबाउट बिहार' एक कितना बिहार गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से निकलती है। आपको सुन कर हैरत होगी कि उसमें पेज ४६ पर कुछ जवानों का जिक्र है कि कितनी जवानें स्टेट में बोली जाती हैं। निहायत अफसोस की बात है कि उसमें अगर किसी जवान में बोलने वाले दस आदमी भी हैं तो उसका जिक्र तो है, मसलन अगर कोई पक्षी बोलता है तो उसका जिक्र है

[श्री मुहम्मद सादिक]

पक्का किसी तरह से भी क्या बिहार की जवान हो सकती है ? कोई फ़ैमिली वहाँ बसी गई होगी जिसके आदमी पक्का बोलते होंगे, फिर भी उसका ज़िक्र है, १०० आदमी अगर किसी जवान को बोलने वाले हैं तो उसका भी ज़िक्र है, लेकिन उर्दू जो कि ५० लाख से ऊपर लोगों की जवान है उसका ज़िक्र नहीं है। आप उसको मुसलमानों की ही जवान मान लीजिये, हालाँकि यह ग़लत है, लेकिन फ़र्ज कीजिये कि वह सिर्फ़ मुसलमानों की जवान है, तो भी ५० लाख मुसलमान उसके बोलने वाले हैं, उसका ज़िक्र "कैबिनेट प्रिक्लेट बिहार" में नहीं किया गया। यह कितने अफ़सोस की बात है ? इस बजट से मैं कहता हूँ कि बाबजूद गवर्नमेंट के प्रेस नोट निकालने के उर्दू के मुवाफ़िक़त में, उसके आखिरी पैराग्राफ़ में जो चीज़ है वह अमल में नहीं आई है। हमारे मोहम्मद रज़ा ख़ान पंडित अब्दुल्लाह नेहरू के बार-बार इशारे के बावजूद और कांग्रेस वकिफ़ कमेटी की तजवीज़ के बावजूद वह अमल में नहीं आ रही है। प्रेस नोट निकालने के बाद भी उर्दू के बारे में उसे एफ़ेक्ट में लाया नहीं गया। बल्कि मुझे तो हृदय दर्ज अफ़सोस इस बात का है कि प्रेस नोट निकालने के बाद हाउस के स्पीकर साहब ने यह आर्डर दे दिया कि उर्दू में रिपोर्टिंग नहीं होगी और न मेम्बरों की तकरीरें छपी जायेगी। यह आर्डर उन्होंने दे दिया। मैंने नॉटर लिखा, उसका जवाब भी नहीं दिया गया। यह निहायत अफ़सोस की बात है। अगर गवर्नमेंट के एक्शन से या स्पीकर साहब की वजह से या किसी भी वजह से वाकई यह मुश्किल बात हो और उर्दू को उस तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं किया जा सकता है जिस तरह से कि गवर्नमेंट ने अपने प्रेस नोट में दिया है, तो इसके लिये मैं निहायत आसान और सहूल नुस्खा बताना चाहता हूँ और अगर उस पर अमल किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा अगड़ा ही थाक हो जायेगा। वह मेरी तजवीज़ यह

होगी कि एक अर्नेडमेंट लाया जाय और कांस्टिट्यूशन के सेक्शन में से उर्दू के शब्द को हटा दिया जाय। वरना बाँस, न बनेगी बाँसुरी।

इसके बाद मैं दो तीन बातें हिन्दी के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी इच्छा है कि हम हिन्दी को बढ़ायें। वह फूलें और फले, मगर इसके साथ मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हिन्दीसाज मत बनिये बल्कि हिन्दी-नवाज बनिये। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह एक्शन लेती है और कमेटियाँ बनाती हैं और उनमें हिन्दीसाजी की जाती है तो हिन्दी का बढ़ना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं गोविन्द दास जी से यह चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कब कहा था, और बड़े जोरों से कहा था कि मैंने एक 'अंग्रेज़ी उल्लाहो' जल्ते का इलाहाबाद में उद्घाटन किया था। यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं। इससे हिन्दी बढ़ेगी नहीं। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो कहीं पर 'अंग्रेज़ी जमाओ' जल्ते का उद्घाटन भी हो जायेगा। यह सब करने की क्या ज़रूरत है ? हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में है, हिन्दी को आप बढ़ाइये, छोड़ दीजिये अंग्रेज़ी को। पन्द्रह माल के लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन में वह है ही, उसके बाद देखा जायेगा। मगर अफ़सोस यह है कि अगर हम हिन्दी को बढ़ायें तो उसे क्या इस शब्द और सूरत में बढ़ा सकते हैं ? अगर इधर से शुरू किया जायेगा "अंग्रेज़ी उल्लाहो" तो उधर से शुरू होगा "अंग्रेज़ी जमाओ"। इस तरह से हिन्दी पनपने वाली नहीं है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं ख़त्म करना। कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि जहाँ तक हो सके आसान तरीके की हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाय। मैं यह चीज़ सेठ गोविन्द दास से कहना चाहता हूँ। मसलन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी "लाबी" है। किस कदर आसान शब्द है, लेकिन आपने उसे कह दिया—मैं तो उसे बोल भी नहीं सकूँगा—उसके बजाय कह दिया गया "गोष्ठी जय्य द्वार"।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : गोष्ठी का
अर १

जी मुहम्मद ताहिर : अगर आप उसे हिन्दी में 'लाबी' बोलें तो क्या हर्ज है ? हर लपज उस भासानी से समझ सकता है । लेकिन आपने रख दिया "गोष्ठी लपज द्वार" । "गोष्ठी लपज द्वार" कोई लपज द्वार ? यह कोई जुम्मा द्वार ? तो मैं कहता हूँ कि भासान तरीके की हिन्दी अस्त्यार कीजिये उसे यकीनन यह जवान बनते बनते बन सकेगी बरना सिर्फ दफ्तर की जवान बन कर रह जायेगी मुल्क की जवान नहीं बन पायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हम हाउस में हैं । इस लपज के सगडे में कहीं हम लाबी ने न पहुँच जायें । आप भाराम से सुनिये । मैं माननीय सदस्यो से कहूँगा कि इस लपज के बहाने आपने से हम लाबी में न पहुँच जायें। हम हाउस में बैठे हैं ।

17 hrs.

जी मुहम्मद ताहिर : आपसिर मे मैं चन्द लपज कह कर बैठ जाता हू । मैं खास करके होम मिनस्टर से यह अर्ज करूँगा कि आपने जो प्रेस नोट निकाला है मेहरबानी करके उन सब बातों का खयाल कीजिये कि मसला वेस्ट बंगाल में अभी मैंने रेफर किया है और आपकी एस० आर० सी० कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बिहाज में से खासकर किसानगज का वह एरिया जो वेस्ट बंगाल में ट्रांसफर किया गया था लेकिन मैं उस सिलसिले में यह बात कहने से बूझ गया कि जब से वह बिहार का पूनिया का एरिया बंगाल में ट्रांसफर हुआ है उसके बाद से उस एरिया में एक बरखास्त भी उर्दू में नहीं आती है और यहां तक कि अब वे बंगाली पढ़ने के लिये मजबूर हो गये हैं । उर्दू की जाने दीजिये किसी की यह मजाल नहीं है कि वह हिन्दी की भी बरखास्त से और हिन्दी की जो बरखास्तें दी जाती हैं वह अर्ज की जाती हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम

मिनस्टर साहब मेहरबानी करके कोई ऐसा इन्टरेक्टिव ईश्वर करें ताकि इस किस्म की ज्यादाती उनके साथ न हो । मैं आपके जरिये प्रेजीडेंट साहब से भी अपील करता हूँ कि उनके पास यू० पी० और बिहार के बाशिन्दों का जो बस्तबतशुदा मेमोरेडम मौजूद है उसके बारे में कोई फैसला दें और उर्दू को उस इलाके के धलाबा दिल्ली, पंजाब, आंध्र, वेस्ट बंगाल में भी धाज जो ज्यादाती उर्दू पढ़ने लिखने वालों के साथ हो रही है वह न हो और कम से कम यू० पी० बिहार और पंजाब और देहली की सरकारें लैंग्वेज के मामले में इन्स्पाफ करे । इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करता हूँ ।

[श्री محمد طاهر (کشمیری) -

جہاں پہلی سہکر صاحب - کاشی
کوشی کے مطابق ہم جسوقت پارلیمنٹ
نے ممبر ہو کر یہاں آئے تو ہم سب نے
یہ قسم کھائی کہ ہم اس کے مطابق عمل
کریں گے - اگر اس قسم کا کوئی وزن ہے
تو جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ہے
کہ زبان کا مسئلہ بالکل آسان ہے اور
وہ اس لئے کہ کاشی کوشی نے خود طے
کر دیا ہے کہ ہماری بونہن کی زبان -
ہماری آفیشل لنگویج ہندی ہوگی -
اگر ہم نے واقعی دل سے قسم کھائی ہے
تو ہم کو مان لینا چاہئے کہ ہندی
ہماری آفیشل زبان ہوگی -

ہندی کے ساتھ ساتھ کاشی کوشی
میں یہ بھی لکھا ہوا ہے کہ دوسری جو
۱۴ زبانیں ہیں ان کی بھی ہندی کے
ساتھ ساتھ ترکی ہونی چاہیے -

قل ہمارے ہم ملسٹر صاحب نے
یہ فرمایا تھا کہ جہاں تک ہندی کی

[شہن محضد طاهر]

ترقی کی بات ہے اس کے آئینہ
لنگھنے کے لئے جانے کی بات ہے اس
کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں
کہ دیگر زبانوں جو ہوں ہندوستانی کی
وہ بھی ترقی کرتی رہیں۔ اس سلسلہ
میں آپ دیکھیں گے کہ کمیٹی کی
رپورٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے ایک
پریس نوٹ بھی جسکو اٹھو لیا تھا
پچھلے سال اٹھو لیا تھا اس کو بھی اس
میں شامل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اس کی
روشنی میں میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ
ہاوس کے سامنے دو چار باتیں رکھوں۔

اس میں شک نہیں ہے کہ جو
پریس نوٹ ہم منسٹری نے نکالا ہے اس
میں اردو کے متعلق جو سالوشن رکھا
ہے وہ بہترین سالوشن ہے اور میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس پر عمل کیا
جائے تو اردو کے پڑھنے والے اور جاننے
والوں کو کوئی شکایت نہیں ہوگی۔
مگر سوال یہ ہے کہ اس پریس نوٹ پر
عمل بھی کیا جاتا ہے یا نہیں۔
پریس نوٹ کے پورا ۳ میں ہم
منسٹری نے کہا ہے کہ کچھ سٹوڈنٹس
میں جہاں اردو بکثرت بولی جاتی
ہے۔ لیکن مجھے نہایت افسوس کے
ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جہاں اس
اس میں بہار - پنجاب - دلی اور
ہو۔ پی کا ذکر آیا ہے وہاں وست بلکال
کا ذکر نہیں آیا ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں
میں ایس۔ آر۔ سی۔ کی رپورٹ کے
پورا ۶۵۲ کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلاتا

چاہتا ہوں۔ اس کے مطابق بہار کے
کچھ حصے کو بلکال میں اس بلکال پر
دے دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ ہنگوئیس ہے۔
رپورٹ میں یہ لکھا گیا ہے۔

"While making this recommendation we have to take note of the fact that the eastern portion of Kishanganj Sub-Division is predominantly inhabited by Muslims who view with concern the transfer of this area to West Bengal. These fears are not without justification. It would, therefore, be necessary for the West Bengal Government to take effective steps such as the recognition of the special position of Urdu in this area for educational and official purposes".

اس رپورٹیشن کے بعد کیا یہ ہم
منسٹری کے انصاف کا تقاضا نہیں تھا
کہ جب اس نے وہ پریس نوٹ نکالا تو
اس میں وست بلکال کا بھی ذکر ہوتا
اور وست بلکال کو کہا جاتا کہ وہ اس
ایریا میں کم سے کم اردو کو رکھنا کرے۔
مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ
یہ نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ ہر سکتا ہے کہ
جس وقت پریس نوٹ جاری کیا گیا
ہو اس وقت اس چیز کا خیال نہ آیا
ہو یا غلطی ہو گئی ہو لیکن ابھی بھی
اس کو امینڈ کیا جا سکتا ہے اور وست
بلکال کو ڈیپریکٹو دیا جا سکتا ہے۔
مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ہم منسٹری جلد سے
جلد اسکا خیال کریں گی۔

پریس نوٹ کے پورا ۳ میں اس کے
بعد یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اردو اگرچہ
بکثرت بولی جاتی ہے لیکن پھر بھی
ہندوستانی کے کسی علاقہ میں

مہجوریٹی ایڑا - میں اردو نہیں بولی جانتی - اس سلسلہ میں میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - اگر اس ہاؤس کے پانچ سو ممبروں کے بھیجے آپ کوئی پیور قسٹریبونٹ کریں اور ان میں سے تین سو پندرہ ایسے ہوں جو کہ ہندی میں ہیں اور باقی اکثریتی میں ہیں اور اردو میں ہوں تو ظاہر ہے کہ یہ کہنا پڑے گا کہ اس ہاؤس کے زیادہ تر ممبر ہندی جاننے والے ہوں اس سلسلہ میں میں آپ کے سامنے اس رپورٹ کو رکھنا چاہتا ہوں جو ڈے رجسٹرار آف نیوز پیپرز فار انڈیا - منسٹری آف انٹرمیڈیٹ اینڈ ہائر اسٹڈی کے لٹو کی ہے - اس سے آپ کو پتہ چلے گا کہ واقعی کسی سٹیٹس میں مہجوریٹی ایڑا میں اردو استعمال ہوتی ہے یا نہیں - اس میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ پنجاب میں ہندی کے نمونہ ۲۳ ہیں - پنجابی کے ۹۳ اور اردو کے ۱۳۳ - اب حضور انصاف سے فرمایا جائے کہ کیا یہ نہیں کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ پنجاب میں اردو زیادہ تر لوگ بولتے ہیں اور سمجھتے ہیں اور لکھتے پڑھتے ہیں - اس کے بعد دلی کو لہجئے - دلی میں ۱۱۳ ہندی کے اخبارات ہیں ۱۰ پنجابی کے اور ۱۵۳ اردو کے - اب آپ بتائیں کہ اس ایڑا کو کسے کہیں کہا جائے گا کہ یہاں اردو اکثریت کی زبان ہے اور اکثریت اس کو لکھتی پڑھتی اور جانتی ہے - آندھر پردیس اب نہیں - وہاں پر ہندی کے

اخبار نکلتے ہیں اور ۳۸ اردو کے نکلتے ہیں - تو پھر کسے کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ وہی سٹیٹ ایسا نہیں ہے جہاں اردو اکثریت کی زبان نہ ہو اور اکثریت اس کو استعمال نہیں کرتی ہے -

اس کے علاوہ افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ کشمیر کا بھی اس رپورٹ میں کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے - ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس رپورٹ کے لکھنے والوں نے کشمیر کو اس ٹیبل کا صوبہ ہی نہیں سمجھا - اگر وہ اس کو ہندوستان کا صوبہ سمجھتے تھے تو کشمیر کے بارے میں بھی لکھنا چاہتے تھا - لیکن اس کے بارے میں میرے دوست مذاق صاحب نے جو کچھ کہا ہے اس سے آپ تعجب نہ کر سکتے ہیں -

تو سوال یہاں یہ ہے کہ ہندی اور اردو ہو یا دوسری زبانیں ہوں آیا ہم سلسلہ میں یا نہیں - اپنی زبان کو ترقی دینے میں اگر ہم سلسلہ میں تو ہر ایک زبان ترقی کر سکتی ہے -

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ اس رپورٹ کو دیکھیں گے تو آپ کو اور باتوں کا پتہ بھی چل جائے گا - پریس نوٹ میں ایک چیز اور ہے - کسی خاص سٹیٹ کو تو جانے دیجئے - کسی سٹیٹ کے رچ ایڑا میں ہی اردو

[شری محمد طاہر]

نہیں استعمال ہوتی - میں آپ کو حکومت کی اسی رپورٹ سے جسکا حوالہ ابھی دیا ہے بتاتا ہوں - بمبئی میں ۸۹ ہندی کے اخبار ہیں اور ۴۳ اردو کے ہیں - یہ کافی لڑچ لڑیا ہو سکتا ہے - ہو - ہی - میں - ۴۹۴ ہندی کے اخبار ہیں اور ۱۵۲ اردو کے ہیں - بہار میں ۱۶۱ ہندی کے اخبار ہیں اور ۱۴ اردو کے اخبار ہیں - ریاست بنکال میں ۶۹ ہندی کے اخبار ہیں اور ۲۰ اردو کے ہیں - یہ جو فکرس ہیں ان سے صاف ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ان لڑچ لڑیا ہے یہاں اردو بولی اور سمجھی جاتی ہے - اس کے علاوہ پریس نوٹ کے پمراگرف ۳ میں یہ دیا گیا ہے کہ اردو بولی ضرور جاتی ہے لیکن وہ مالٹاویٹی کی زبان ہے اور وہ ٹاؤنس میں بولی جاتی ہے - مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ دینا پڑتا ہے کہ اگر یہ اصول اہتدایہت کہا جائے تو جو زبان ہندی کی ہمارے دوست سہمہ گووند داس بولتے ہیں اسے آپ قصوبوں میں لے کر چلیں - آپ ہو - ہی - کے کانوں میں چلیں - دہلی کے کانوں میں چلیں - بہار کے دیہاتوں میں چلیں میں یقین کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس ہندی کو سمجھنے والے شاید ہی کہیں آپ کو ملینگے - اب یہ کہا جائے کہ ہندی شہروں کی زبان ہے تو

کہا یہ درست ہوگا تو پھر ایسی محالہ میں یہ کہنا کہ اردو ٹاؤنس کی زبان ہے کہاں تک جائے - حالانکہ زبان شہروں میں ہی بیتی ہے لیکن اگر آپ یہ دیکھنا چاہیں کہ اردو زبان کو سمجھنے والے کانوں میں ہیں یا نہیں - تو میں دعوے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اردو چاہے شہروں کی زبان ہو چاہے گاؤں کی سب لوگ اس کو سمجھتے ہیں - یہاں جو میں بول رہا ہوں - آپ یہاں سے ڈرا چاندنی چوک چلیں اور وہاں کے کاروباری لوگوں کو بولتے ہوئے سلیں - کانوں سے جو لوگ آتے ہیں ان کو سلیں - تو آپ کو پتہ چل جائے گا کہ وہ لوگ وہ زبان بولتے ہیں جو میں بول رہا ہوں وہ لوگ ہوگز سہمہ گووند داس جی کی زبان نہیں بول سکتے -

ایک مثالہ سندھ - ہندی اور اردو میں کیا فرق ہے -

شری محمد طاہر - اگر فرق نہیں ہے تو جو چل رہی ہے وہی رہے -

دوسری بات جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ پاپولہرتی کے بارے میں ہے - ہمارے یہاں ۱۴ اسٹیشن ہیں - ان ۱۴ اسٹیشن میں سے صرف ۲ اسٹیشن ایسی ہیں جہاں پر قطعی ہندی نہیں ہے وہ ۲ اسٹیشن ایسا اور آسام میں جہاں

پر ہندی کے اخبار بالکل نہیں ہیں۔
کھول میں صرف ایک اخبار ہے۔ لوگو
کے اخبار سب اسٹینڈس میں ہیں
صرف ان تین اسٹینڈس میں نہیں
پہلی آسام۔ ایسا اور کھول۔ اگر اس
نصاب سے آپ پاپولر ہوتی کو دیکھیں
تو اردو کی پاپولر ہوتی ہندی سے
کم نہیں ہے۔ چلتی اسٹینڈس میں
ہندی چلتی ہے اتنی اسٹینڈس میں
ہی اردو بھی چلتی ہے۔

شری سرچراج سنگھ - زبان ایک
ہی ہے۔

شری مسعود طاہر - اردو اور
ہندی اگر ایک ہی زبان ہے تو تھیک
ہے۔ اے مان لیا جائے۔ اب سوال
رہا اسکریپٹ کا۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات
ہے کہ آج اردو اور ہندی کی بات
کھی جاتی ہے۔ گاندھی جی نے خود
اس کو فرمایا ہے۔ اور کانگریس کا
ڈیڑولون تین بار ہوا ہے کہ ہمارے
مالک کی زبان ہندوستانی ہوگی اور
دیہونگری ایلڈ اردو اسکریپٹس میں
لکھی جائے گی۔ یہ تمام باتیں کہاں
چلی گئیں یہ سبھی سمجھ میں نہیں
آتا ہے۔ تھیک ہے۔ اگر لوگ دیہونگری
جانتے ہیں تو دیہونگری میں لکھیں
گے اور اگر اردو جانتے ہیں تو اردو
میں لکھیں گے۔ زبان تو ایک ہی
رہے گی آخر اس میں جھگڑا کیا ہو
سکتا ہے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
وہ جو پریس نوٹ لکھا گیا اس میں

پروگرام ۳ جسکے بارے میں تقریباً
طریقہ سے میں نے کہا ہے ایسا ہمارے
ہے جس کی وجہ سے اس پر عمل
کونا مشکل ہے۔ وہی وجہ ہے کہ آج
تک نہ ہو۔ ہی۔ میں عمل کیا
گیا ہے نہ بہار میں عمل کیا ہے۔
دہلی اسٹیم میں جو کہہ خاصی
ہوم مسٹری کے ماتحت ہے وہاں پر
بھی یہ عمل میں نہیں آسکا ہے۔
اب اس کا ہوا مدد اور افسوس
ہمیں ہے۔ تو میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا
کہ اگر واقعی دیکھا جائے تو جو
گورنمنٹ کا ایکشن ہے اس پر سو
پریس نوٹ ہے اس پر عمل نہیں ہو
رہا ہے۔ بہار میں کبھی عمل نہیں
ہوا اور میں یہ بھی کہہ سکتا ہوں
کہ بہار میں کبھی عمل ہونے کی
امید بھی نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے کہ
دہلی اسٹیم ایوارڈ بہار ۲۲ بیک کتاب
بہار گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے نکلتی
ہے۔ آپ کو سن کر حیرت ہوگی
کہ اس میں پہچ ۳۹ پر کچھ
زبانوں کا ذکر ہے کہ کتنی زبانیں
اسٹیم میں بولی جاتی ہیں۔
نہایت افسوس کی بات ہے کہ اس
میں اگر کسی زبان میں بولنے والے
آدسی بھی ہیں تو اس کا
ذکر تو ہے مثلاً اگر کوئی پشتو بولتا
تو اس کا ذکر ہے۔ پشتو کیا کسی
بھی طرح سے بہار کی زبان ہو
سکتی ہے؟ کوئی کابل کا آدسی

[شری محمد طاہر]

وہاں چلا گیا ہو گا جس کے آدمی
پشتو بولتے ہوں گے۔ پھر بھی اس کا ذکر
ہے ۱۰۰ آدمی اگر کسی زبان کو بولنے والے
ہوں تو اس کا بھی ذکر ہے لیکن
اردو جو ۵۰ لاکھ ہے اورہی کی زبان،
اس کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔ آپ اگر اس
کو مسامحتوں کی ہی زبان مان
لےجئے حالانکہ یہ غلط ہے۔ لیکن
غرض کہجئے کہ وہ مسامحتوں کی
زبان ہے تو بھی ۵۰ لاکھ مسامحت
اس کے بولنے والے ہیں۔ اس کا ذکر
فہمئیں ابازت بہار میں نہیں کیا
گیا۔ یہ کتے الفوس کی بات ہے
اس وجہ سے میں کہتا ہوں کہ باوجود
گورنمنٹ کے پریس نوٹ نکالنے نے
اردو کی موافقت میں۔ اس کے
پہر اقراف ۵ میں جو باتیں ہیں وہ
عمل میں نہیں آئی ہیں۔ ہمارے
مستترم لہقر پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے بار
ہاوا اشارے کرنے کے باوجود اور کانگریس
ورکنگ کمیٹی کی تجویز کے باوجود
وہ عمل میں نہیں آ رہی ہے۔
پریس نوٹ نکالنے کے بعد بھی اردو
کے بارے میں ایسے اینکسٹ میں لایا
نہیں گیا۔ بلکہ مجھے تو حددرجہ
الفوس اس بات کا ہے کہ پریس
نوٹ نکالنے کے بعد ہاؤس کے اسپیکر
صاحب نے یہ آرڈر دے دیا کہ اردو میں
رہورٹنگ نہیں ہوگی اور نہ سمپری
کی تقریریں چاہی جائیں گی۔ یہ

نقو انہوں نے دے دیا۔ یہ نہایت
الفوس کی بات ہے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ
کے اینکسٹ سے یا اسپیکر صاحب کی
وجہ سے یا کسی بھی وجہ سے واقعی
اردو کو اس طرح سے اسمبلمنٹ
نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے جس طرح سے
کہ گورنمنٹ نے اپنے پریس نوٹ میں
دیا ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے میں نہایت
آسان اور سہل نسخہ بتانا چاہتا
ہوں اور اگر اس پر عمل کیا جائے
تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سارا جھگڑا
ہی پاک ہو جائیگا۔ وہ میری تجویز
ہوگی کہ ایک اسمبلمنٹ لیا جائے
اردو لاسٹیٹوشن کے شیڈول ۸ میں
سے اردو کے لفظ کو ہٹا دیا جائے۔
نہ دھکا بانس نہ بھونکی بانسی۔

اس کے بعد میں دو یا تین باتیں
ہندی کے بارے میں کہہ دینا چاہتا
ہوں۔ ہماری قیوتی ہے کہ ہم ہندی
کو بڑھائیں۔ وہ پھولے اور پھلے۔ مگر
اس کے ساتھ میں یہ عرض کروں گا
کہ آپ ہندی ساز مت بنئے بلکہ ہندی
نواز بنئے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ یہ اینکسٹ لیتی
ہے اور کمیٹیاں ہڈتی ہے اور ان میں ہندی
سازی کی جاتی ہے تو ہندی کا
پورٹا مشکل ہے۔ میں گورنمنٹ داس
جی سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ انہوں
نے کل کہا تھا اور بڑے زوروں میں
کہا تھا کہ میں نے ایک انگریزی
اکھارو جٹسہ کا اٹھایا میں اڈکھائن

کہا تھا - یہ طریقہ اچھا نہیں اس سے ہندی بوجھ کی نہیں - اگر آپ ایسا کریں گے تو کہیں پر انگریزی جمنا جلسہ کا انعقاد ہی ہو جائیگا

یہ سب کرنے کی کہا ضرورت ہے ہمارے کانگریسی ٹیوشن میں ہے - ہندی کو آپ پڑھائے - چھوڑ دیجئے انگریزی کو - پندرہ سال کے لئے کانگریسی ٹیوشن میں وہ ہے ہی - اس کے بعد دیکھا جائے گا - مگر افسوس یہ ہے کہ اگر ہم ہندی کو پڑھائیں تو اسے کہا اس شکل اور صورت میں پڑھا سکتے ہیں - اگر ادھر سے شروع کیا جائے گا انگریزی اکھاڑو تو ادھر سے شروع ہو گا انگریزی جمنا - اس طرح سے ہندی پڑھنے والی نہیں ہے -

ایک بات اور کہہ کر میں ختم کر دوں گا - کمیٹیشن نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ جہاں تک ہو سکے آسان طریقہ کی ہندی کا استعمال کیا جائے - میں یہ چھوڑ سیکو گووند داس جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں - مثلاً میں کہتا ہوں کہ ہماری پارلیمنٹ کی آلی ہے - کس قدر آسان لفظ ہے - لیکن آپ نے اسے کہہ دیا — میں تو اسے بول بھی نہیں سکوں گا — اس کے لئے کہہ دیا گیا کوشٹی لکھی دوا -

کچھ مثالیں سندھ - کوشٹی

لکھی د

شری مسعود طاہر - اگر آپ سے

ہندی میں لہی بولیں تو کیا خرچ

ہے - ہر شخص اسے آسانی سے سمجھ سکتا ہے - لیکن آپ نے رقم دیا کوشٹی لکھی دوا - کوشٹی لکھی دوا کوئی لفظ ہوا - کوئی جملہ ہوا - تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ آسان طریقہ کی ہندی اختیار کیجئے - تو یقیناً یہ زبان بڑھتے بڑھتے ہی بن سکے گی ورنہ صرف دفتر کی زبان بن کر رہ جائے گی - ملک کی زبان نہیں ہو سکے گی -

ایک دھیکھ مہودے - ہم ہاؤس میں ہیں اس لفظ کے بارے میں کہیں ہم لہی میں نہ پہنچ جائیں آپ آرام سے سلیپے - سہر ماتلہ سندھوں سے کہونگا کہ اس لفظ کے یہاں آنے سے ہم لہی میں نہ پہنچ جائیں - ہم ہاؤس میں بیٹھے ہیں -

شری مسعود طاہر - آخر میں میں چلڈ الفاظ کہہ کر بیٹھے جاتا ہوں - میں خاص کرے ہوم منسٹر سے یہ عرض کرونگا کہ آپ نے جو پریس نوٹ نکالا ہے سہربانی فرما کر ان باتوں کا خیال کیجئے - ویسٹ بنگال میں اوڑ آپ کی ایس - آر - سی - کمیٹی کی جو رپورٹ ہے اس کے لحاظ سے خاص کر کشمیر کا وہ لہریا جو ویسٹ بنگال میں ٹرانسفر کیا گیا تھا اس کے بارے میں میں یہ بات کہنے کو بھول گیا کہ جب سے وہ بہار کا پورنیہ کا علاقہ بنگال میں ٹرانسفر ہوا ہے اس کے بعد سے اس لہریا میں ایک درخواست بھی لودو میں نہیں لی جاتی ہے اور

[فہری معتمد طلہار]

یہاں تک کہ اب وہ ہنگامی پڑھانے کے لئے مجبور ہیں۔ اردو کو جانے دیجئے کسی کی یہ مجال نہیں ہے کہ وہ ہندی کی بھی درخواست دے اور اور ہندی اردو کی جو درخواستیں دی جاتی ہیں وہ نہیں لی جاتی ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہون۔ منسٹر صاحب مہربانی کر کے کوئی ایسا قانونیٹی ایجو کریں تاکہ اس قسم کی زیادتی ان کے ساتھ نہ ہو۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ پریسڈنٹ صاحب سے بھی اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ ان کے پاس ہو۔

ہی۔ ا۔ بہار کے باہادوں کا جو دستخط شدہ ممبرانہ موجود ہے اس کے بارے میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں اور اردو کو اس علاقے کے علاقہ دہلی۔ پنجاب۔ آندھرا۔ ویسٹ بنگال وغیرہ میں بھی ایک ریجنل لیگنچر قرار دیں تاکہ آج جو زیادتی اردو پڑھانے لکھنے والوں کے ساتھ ہو رہی ہے وہ نہ ہو اور کم از کم ہو۔

ہی۔ بہار اور پنجاب کی سرکاری لیگنچر کے معاملے میں انصاف کریں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتا ہوں۔

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am certainly trying to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible. I have noted the names of hon. Members who are very impatient. I am taking note of that, but my difficulties also must be appreciated.

سید گوویند داس دھننا سبڈاکر
کر رہے ہیں۔

Seth Govind Das: My hon. friends from the South said that I did not speak in English.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . अब इस पर स्पष्टीकरण क्या होगा और इसमें ऐम्बीन्यूटी क्या है ?

He did not speak in English

Seth Govind Das: Now when the point of order was raised and you wanted me to speak in English I did speak in English. I have no animosity with English. But some hon. Members in this House must speak in Hindi and so generally I speak in Hindi.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in deference to my South Indian friends, I am speaking in English although it sounds rather odd that I should speak in favour of Hindi in another language, that is, speak in English and support Hindi. However, some of my hon. friends came to me and said, "Do you want to convince us or do you want to convince yourself?" I saw their argument although I have some serious doubts in my mind if my humble words are going to convince them in any way at all. However, I shall make an endeavour to the best of my ability.

It has been said in this House that non-Hindi speaking people should have an effective voice in deciding the issue of Hindi. I claim to be a non-Hindi speaking person because I come from Punjab and my mother tongue is Punjabi. However, I admit at the very beginning that for people like me or for people from Gujarat, Bengal or Maharashtra and from other north and central Indian provinces Hindi is not very difficult. It is not very different from their own

language. The real difficulty arises with regard to our South Indian friends, the inhabitants of the areas who speak the four languages, namely, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. However, I wish to submit that I have had the opportunity to travel extensively in those four provinces of South India also. I have also had the opportunity of going right into the interior in connection with bhoodan yatra, in the villages of those four provinces and I submit that I could make myself understood occasionally through a few words of Hindi but I could not do so through English, because there are certain common roots coming from Sanskrit which are akin even to the South Indian languages

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[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

But so far as English goes, it is confined to the very small strata of intellectuals—people who have been to the university. The unfortunate part of it is that this small strata is far more vociferous than the vast masses of Indian people who make the Indian population, who make the Indian nation

It has been said repeatedly from yesterday that everybody was in favour of Hindi when the Constitution was being framed, but that several people have changed their views due to the aggressiveness of the protagonists of Hindi. This is a little strange argument so far as I can reason it out. After all, if a thing is good and if in essentiality we accept the soundness of the proposition that we should have an Indian language as the language of India, and further, if we also agree that that lingua franca will have to be that language which is easily understood or easily learnt by the vast masses of Indian people, naturally, we come to the conclusion that that language should be Hindi. Should we not stick to it? If we have

accepted the soundness of this proposition, simply because some of the Hindi enthusiasts might have used consciously or unconsciously language which was not liked by some of our friends, that is no reason why they should begin to punish Hindi for the fault of a few people among ourselves

I have been greatly humiliated in foreign countries for speaking to some other Indians in English. I remember vividly, as a student, I was standing in the queue in a cafeteria at John Hopkins, Baltimore. There was another Indian girl in front of me. We were talking to one another in English. There was a German boy standing behind me. He came up to me afterwards and asked, "Do you Indians talk to one another in English?" I felt very small, very humbled. I tried to ward off the query by saying, "Well, in the midst of English-speaking people, we speak in English out of courtesy to our friends. But, I knew that was not true. The truth was too unpleasant to be admitted in the midst of that company. I am quite convinced that this feeling will be shared by every one of the Indians, whether they come from the south or whether they come from the north

It is said that our South Indian friends are afraid that if Hindi is adopted as the official language, the Hindi-speaking people will have advantage over them, because it is their own language, it is their mother tongue, and the South Indians will have to make a special effort to learn it and they would not be able to do as well as the people whose mother tongue is Hindi. This is a very genuine fear that has been expressed by a number of our South Indian friends here and elsewhere outside this House, in private conversations and even from platforms. If we all look back on our student career, each one of us will find that perhaps we got less marks in our own mother tongue than we did in

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

some other language, whether it was English or whether it was some other language.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There may be some honourable exceptions. But, I am speaking of the vast majority of the people. The reason is very simple. We are generally very complacent with regard to our own language. We feel this is our own language and we know it. I felt, I did not need to study Hindi, I did not need to read it, I was sure. I knew it well, I got more marks in English and in Sanskrit than I did in my Hindi paper, because I was so confident or rather complacent that I knew Hindi well, even though my mother-tongue is Punjabi, yet I do not make a difference between Punjabi and Hindi; they are so much alike; they are so much akin; they are so close to one another. The reason was simply this, that I had put in more efforts to learn Sanskrit which was so very difficult, that I had put in more efforts to learn English which was so very difficult, terribly difficult. I had put in much more hard work in learning English and Sanskrit. And to learn English was really hard.

I still remember how, for the life of me, I could not understand as a child why 'UP' should be and not 'युप'. I could not understand the rational of this kind of pronunciation. I could not understand why the word 'ocean' should not be pronounced as 'ओसियन' but should be pronounced as 'ओशन'. I had to work so terribly hard. And as Acharya Kripalani has said there was better teaching of English and medium of instruction was English. Still we had to put in so much effort to learn English.

By the time I came to matriculation stage, the medium of instruction had changed to Hindi, but still some of us, in order to learn better English,

preferred to use the medium of English to answer our papers; and in spite of that, our English is not very wonderful. So, often, we make mistakes in English, when we speak it.

I can never forget Gandhiji's words. He always used to tell us 'Even if you speak a broken language but your own language, you will be more expressive than if you try to be scholarly in somebody else's language'.

I was a student in the Lady Hardinge Medical College. We invited Mahatma Gandhi to come and address us. When he came there he was asked to speak in English. We had a good number of students from Shri Frank Anthony's community. They said Mahatma Gandhi should speak in English, for the reason that there were many Christians, and many Anglo-Indians; even the Christians in those days used to prefer to think that their language was English rather than Hindi or any other Indian language. Thanks to Stanley Jones who impressed upon the Indian Christians that if they wanted Christianity to live in India, they should give it an Indian garb; and not try to make it a foreign religion preached and talked about in a foreign language; the Indian Christians no longer think that Hindi is not their language. But the Anglo-Indians still continue to talk in that fashion. A few Anglo-Indians like Shri Frank Anthony, still think their mother tongue is English.

Mahatma Gandhi started his speech with these words, which are still fresh in my memory, because they were so piercing. He said 'Anglo-Indian birth should not denationalise you. The adoption of Christianity should not make you forget your duty towards your country'. What is the test of a nation? A nation has its own language. Can any nation in the world think in terms of calling itself a nation and continue to conduct its business in a foreign language?

It is a matter of great humiliation that all of us, even after twelve years of Independence, should be talking in this House in a foreign language? With all the respect to Shri Frank Anthony, for whom I have a great regard, I do not for one moment agree that the vast mass of people—as he tried to make out by quoting some fantastic figures in the debate that took place here some weeks ago—understand or know English, perhaps, not even two to five per cent of the people in this country know English.

I was recently in the Scandinavian countries and I heard something very interesting which reminded me of our own situation. The Danes today are very particular to use Danish. They said, "Fifty years ago, in this country, our people disdained Danish and had a great feeling of inferiority if any one spoke Danish." They said, they used to speak French to their ladies, German to their servants and Danish to their dogs. That was the status they had given to their own language. But after they became independent they are proud of their own language. They still learn many languages, they are linguists, these Scandinavians, but they are proud of their own language. They do not talk in any other language but their own and they use that for all their national affairs.

Therefore, this fear of competition and the Southern people losing in competition to Hindi speaking people, I think, is not real, particularly in view of the fact that they have done such a good job at learning English. They very often know better English than Englishmen themselves, and they do better than them in competitions which are in English. Therefore I have not the shadow of a doubt that they are going to outdo the Hindi *walabs* in Hindi also.

Another fear has been expressed with regard to the use of Hindi as our Official language, which is a very genuine fear, and I share it. If we adopt Hindi as official language

before we have evolved a terminology which is decisive, which is clear and unequivocal, there is a fear that we may be causing more confusion than clarity, there may be a chaos if orders are interpreted in a different manner in different parts of India, because the terminology is not decisive. Therefore I submit in all humility that the Hindi protagonists—and I count myself as one of them—would do better by concentrating on and making a better effort at developing Hindi so as to have a simple, clear decisive terminology in Hindi, than being aggressive about the adoption of Hindi.

The formula put forward by the Home Minister is a most beautiful formula. In this formula it is said that till 1965 English will be the primary language and Hindi as the secondary language; from 1965 Hindi will become the primary language and English will become the secondary language for official purposes, and as the different regions of the country are ready, and adequately prepared, and we are ready with adequate terminology, etc., English will be replaced by Hindi. What could be more fair, what could be better than that?

I am glad that no rigid time-limit has been placed, for the simple reason that I agree that it is a kind of emotional resistance that has been built up, which is causing more difficulty, a psychological and emotional reaction rather than a real dislike for Hindi on the part of anybody. I know, most of our South Indian people are learning Hindi. You judge from the common man. Today you go in South India. The small fellows, whether they are petty shop-keepers, taxi-drivers, coolies, *hammals*, etc. they talk Hindi very nicely as they used to talk English. (Interruption). And that shows the temper of the people. They are learning Hindi. Some of my South Indian friends are shaking their heads. Maybe in some places they may not do. I am not speaking for each and every one. I am speaking for a goodly section of

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

the country and a goodly section of the people that I have come in personal contact with. And, Sir, some of my South Indian friends tell me themselves that their women and their children know beautiful Hindi. But they themselves—perhaps they will forgive me if I say so—have the Englishman's arrogance who never tried to learn any other language except his own and who expected everyone else to learn his language.

I know that when they realise that there is no one who wants to be aggressive about Hindi, there is no one who wants to force it down their throats and that we are not propagating Hindi for the sake of gaining any advantage over them from the linguistic or any other point of view, they will change their attitude. It is not personal ends but pure and simple urge of patriotism on the part of all of us that makes us feel humiliated that we should be using a foreign language in our country and that makes us feel the urgency that in India we should develop our own language, and have our own official language. And that language, as has been stated by my friend over there, has been accepted by the Constitution to be Hindi and we have to accept it. We have to work for its acceptance universally all over the country at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Chairman: Kumari M Vedakumari

Kumari M Vedakumari rose—

An Hon. Member: Speak in Hindi

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru): Yes, allow me to come to Parliament three more times. Then I think I can develop my Hindi and speak in Hindi.

I want to answer some of the points raised by people who think they are propagating Hindi. With all due respect to Seth Govind Das, he said that national unity could not be promoted

unless we introduced Hindi as official language. We never fought for independence because of Hindi. We fought for independence only for independence, not for any language, not for Hindi.

We are not anti-Hindi. We are trying to learn it. We are trying to assimilate that language. There is no opportunity even for us to learn that language. And do you want to thrust that language on us? You do not give time for us to learn it. At least, that human approach, that sympathetic approach, is not shown to non-Hindi people.

This problem is not for the Hindi people. They know Hindi. The problem is for the non-Hindi people. The Hindi people need not worry about it. The problem is only for the non-Hindi people. So the problem should be left to them for solution. If you impose Hindi as the official language, we are the people to learn it. You have to give some time for us.

Dr. Sushila Nayar says that she has seen in the four States in South India that even the masses understand Hindi. May be they understand such words as बेटो, चलो, जाओ etc. But that does not mean that they understand the language. We also understand such words as 'salaam'. But we do not understand the language. Even such Hindi words are understood by South Indians because these are very near to Sanskrit. We should not forget that we know Sanskrit very well. Our people know Sanskrit. So we can understand such words. But that does not mean that we understand the language. So it was a wrong opinion that was expressed by my hon. friend over there.

Another thing I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. When people want to impose the language, what is the contribution Seth Govind Das has made to the country to develop that language except coming to Parliament and putting forward his

arguments very vehemently, I mean, in any manner—physical, mental or intellectual?

What the Government have done to improve the Hindi language? They are still trying to improve their own Hindi language. Still they are at the basis, the fundamentals, to improve their own language. They are bringing in so many words from other languages. They want to have the technical words to be assimilated into the Hindi language. They have begun translating English words into Hindi language. They have not completed translating words into the Hindi language at all, and they want to impose that language on the South Indian people.

An Hon. Member: Develop it first.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: I once asked a great Hindi-Pandit "How do you translate 'handkerchief'?" He told me:

'हस्तप्रक्षालनवस्तु' Immediately
I repeated that and said:
'वस्तुप्रक्षालनवस्तु' Even that I
said because it was very near to
Sanskrit. That does not mean that I
understand Hindi.

So we should be a bit sensible. You want to impose Hindi or non-Hindi people without developing that language. It is not an old language. It is not an original language. It has got all influences from all countries. It is still being influenced by English—English terminology and English technical words. And they want to impose this language by 1965. What is the significance of this date? I do not know. Is it a deadline? Is it a declaration of war? Is it a canal waters agreement between India and Pakistan? I do not know what this means—by people saying '1965'. A language cannot develop into a full-grown language by putting a deadline or by a majority of votes. They cannot push it down the throats of the non-Hindi people who do not know the A B C of the language.

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In high schools, they have recently introduced Hindi. Very recently I had an experience with a high school student. He came to me and said 'I got only 8 marks in Hindi'. Even that was because it is a compulsory language. They had to pass that examination. Otherwise, they would not care to see a Hindi book. He came to me and told me that 80 per cent of the boys of the class got eight marks or less in Hindi, while the minimum marks for a pass were 10. Even that ten, they could not get because there has been no teacher. Even if there was a teacher, he did not know what was Hindi. He was not a competent teacher. I went to the Education Minister and got the rule relaxed that people with three marks might be promoted.

Shri Frank Anthony: Three out of how much?

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Out of hundred. This is the policy by which we are trying to promote Hindi language! We want to promote Hindi because Seth Govind Das speaks chaste Hindi.... (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: It is Sanskritised Hindi.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: According to my knowledge, it is chaste Hindi. They say that according to the Commission's report, the majority of them have accepted Hindi as the official language. I know what is a majority in democracy. Our Prime Minister has very recently pointed this out about Kerala. Do not think that I am supporting my communist friends because I am quoting him. Even though the Kerala Government had a majority of members in the Kerala Assembly, if the minority was not willing to have that particular Government, they had to obey that minority. He said that very clearly. So, the majority is not a majority to impose but carry the minority with it, it should ask the minority also to co-operate. Maybe, we are a minority. But in this particular case, the Hindi-speaking people who are wanting to

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have Hindi as the official language are in a minority. They form only 45 or 46 per cent, even though they have voting majority while the non-Hindi speaking who are 55 per cent become minority. So, even that way, they are in a minority. So, we must take the realities into account. We must try to develop the language. Leave it to the non-Hindi people. Leave it to us and we will promote that language. We will try to understand that language and try to cultivate the habit of at least talking to you in Hindi. But if you want to impose Hindi as the official language and want to have all the jobs, promotions, etc. in the services, how can our people come and compete with you? Even now, with the political conditions and other conditions as they are now, we are unable to compete with you. If you make it compulsory then the non-Hindi people cannot come and compete even though we are far more intelligent than the Hindi-speaking people. I think there is a fear complex in the minds of the Hindi-speaking people that they should impose that language as a bondage or impediment upon our expression so that we will become incapable of expression or dumb, so that we cannot compete with the Hindi-speaking people. If that goes deep, certainly it will hurt the human temperament in the South. They say that Hindi can be understood. It can be understood but we cannot read Hindi so well as the Hindi-speaking people can and we cannot pass examinations in Hindi. People who speak really Hindi pass examinations such as Prathama, Madhyama and Rashtira Bhasha and they say they are masters of Hindi. But that is not the Hindi which we are going to have in the country. We want to have engineering courses; we want to have medical courses. So much is needed to be done there. At least let us go ahead according to a sensible schedule. Introduce Hindi according to the will of the, and convenience of non-Hindi people, not according to the whims of Hindi protagonists. Promote the

language by all means. We learnt English which was a foreign language. I must say that Hindi is as foreign a language to us now as English was then. For fifty years we have been trying to learn that language and Acharya Kripalani has said that we have not mastered that language even now. How can you impose Hindi which is a confused language. It is confused with so many things. There is simply confusion and chaos. Even in the policies, there is confusion, chaos and disorder. The only relevant point is that many people speak Hindi. That is the only fundamental thing. I would request the hon. Members as well as Seth Govind Das to be kind to us, non-Hindi people. If you are not reasonable, at least be kind to us. I am asking them to be kind to the non-Hindi people if they could not be reasonable. One of my friends from Madras told me that he had gone to Tiruchirappalli. It seems there people asked him as to when he was going to introduce Hindi and he said that it was not going to be introduced now. He has given that promise to the non-Hindi-speaking people. Let him be careful about what he has expressed there. He has promised to the non-Hindi-speaking people that he would not be hasty in this matter. I hope he will be kind enough to the non-Hindi-speaking people. Not only he should be kind; he should also take the humanitarian aspect into consideration and proceed a bit cautiously and calmly. That is my request to this hon. House also.

जी वि० दास मुक्त (पुलकित) :

सजायति सहोदय, कास तीर पर हम लोगों पर हमारे एक माननीय दोस्त कह इसका मतलब है कि बंगाल सबसे ज्यादा हिन्दी का विरोध करता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं करता है। कोई भी इन्सान किसी भी भाषा का विरोधी नहीं हो सकता है चाहे वह उसकी भाषा ही क्यों न हो। बंगाल में इस तरह

की संकीर्णता नहीं है जो इस प्रकार की भाषा का विरोध करे। अगर विरोध क्यों किया जाता है, इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा। इस भाषा के पीछे, हिन्दी के पीछे जो इम्पीरियलिज्म की भावना काम कर रही है, उसका विरोध हुआ है और हो रहा है।

सबसे पहले देखने वाली बात यह है कि हिन्दी जो कि आफिशियल लैंग्वेज हो रही है, उसका असर नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज जो हैं, बंगाल जो है, उस पर क्या पड़ता है और सास तीर पर इसने बारे में क्या बंगाल का स्टैंड है। यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी जो समझते हैं, हिन्दी, उर्दू, पंजाबी, त्रिभुस्तानी भाषी जो हैं, उन सबकी गिनती अगर की जाय तो वह ४२ परसेंट बैठती है। इसमें अब पंजाब में पंजाबी भाषियों का जो एक ज्यादा हिस्सा है, वह हिन्दी को अपनी मातृ-भाषा स्वीकार नहीं करता है। ६० परसेंट, जिसे कि हिन्दी भाषी कहा जाता है, उनमें भाषा ५८ परसेंट पर क्या असर डालती है, उस पर सब लोगों को गौर करना चाहिये।

२६ मार्च, १९५८ को बंगाल प्रेसबली में आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था और उस प्रस्ताव में अनुरोध किया गया था :—

"The Parliament should by law provide for the continuance of English as the official language until such time as Hindi or some other Indian language is accepted as the official language of the Union."

इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस के दौरान में डा० बिधान चन्द्र राय ने जो कि बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, अपनी यह राय प्रकट की थी:—

"It seems to me that the recommendations of the Commission require to be very carefully considered because to my mind they had been obsessed with the idea

that their plain duty was to have a special pleading for the Hindi language and thereby indirectly forcing other provinces which are non-Hindi speaking areas to conform to that particular point of view."

साउथ इंडिया की जी चय बही ह तथा ग्रहिन्दी भाषी जो प्राप्त हैं, जिन प्रान्तों में हिन्दी बोली नहीं जाती है, वे सब समझते हैं और महसूस करते हैं फील करते हैं कि हिन्दी जो कि आफिशियल लैंग्वेज होने जा रही है इसके पीछे यही मतलब है कि इस भाषा को हम पर लाया जाये, इस भाषा को लोगों पर टोसा जाये। यह शंका जो उन के मन में है, यों ही यह हमें देखना चाहिये।

इस सम्बन्ध में आफिशियल लैंग्वेज कमिशन के जो तीन सदस्यों ने अपनी कुछ राय दी है, उसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। श्री सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी जिनकी हिन्दी प्रेमी होने के नाते बहुत क्वासि है और जो एक अचोरिटी भी माने जाते हैं, उनकी राय में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने उनको उनकी हिन्दी की किताब के लिये एक फर्ट प्राइज भी दिया था। नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा की ओर से उनको हिन्दी के लिये उपाधि भी प्रदान की गई थी। उनका कहना है :—

"I honestly feel that I am seeing an incipient 'Hindi imperialism', which will be all the more anti-national as Hindi has not yet acquired any pre-eminence over the other languages of India except its weight of numbers.... The Hindi-speaking people, like all human beings, are not free from linguism and their expectations have been raised very high."

इसके बाद एक और सदस्य डा० सुब्बा-रायन जो कि अब मंत्री नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं उनकी क्या राय थी कमिशन के एक

[श्री बि० दास गुप्ता]

मेम्बर की हैसियत से उसको भी मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :—

"Many honestly feel that there are already signs of the danger of an incipient 'Hindi Imperialism' which will be all the more anti-national as Hindi has not yet acquired any pre-eminence over the other languages of India except its weight of numbers".

इसके बाद गुजरात प्रान्त के मि० देसाई जो महात्मा गांधी के हमसाथी थे, उनकी जो राय नोट्स में दी गई है, उसको भी मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। डा० आबिद हुसैन को कुछ बातें उद्धृत करते हुए उन्होंने कहा है :—

"The suspicion lurking in the minds of the non-Hindi linguistic groups that the introduction of Hindi into their areas may be a prelude to Hindi imperialism is a deadly venom which should be eliminated before it passes into the national system and kills the nascent spirit of unity on which not only our freedom but our very existence as a nation depends".

वह जो इन लोगों की शंका है और उसके साथ ही साथ अहिन्दी भाषी भाषियों के मन में जो शंका एराउब हुई है, वह नहीं हुई है, इस पर हमें विचार करना है। क्या यह शंका बेबुनियाद है, बेजड़ है, इसे जो ४२ परसेंट हिन्दी स्पीकिंग है, उनको सोचना चाहिये और उनको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बेजड़ नहीं, बेबुनियाद नहीं है। इम्पीरियलिज्म की जो इसमें भावना है, उस पर विचार उन लोगों को करना चाहिये। इसके बारे में मेरा जो जाती तजुर्बा है, उसकी एक दो मिसालें मैं आपके सामने, इस सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मानभूम बिहार का एक जिला था। मानभूम में ज्यादातर लोगों की भाषा बंगला थी। उसमें एक सब-डिविजन पुरलिया था।

मानभूम की कुल आबादी २२ लाख थी और उस सब-डिविजन की आबादी करीब १६ लाख थी। इस १६ लाख के करीब आबादी को पूर्ण बंगला भाषी थी। इसके बारे में स्टेट्स रिभागेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने लिखा है। वहाँ की भाषा के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है :

"In Purulia on the other hand, there is unmistakable evidence of Bengali influence even today. This sub-district has the largest concentration of Bengali-speaking people outside West Bengal."

मगर इसके बारे में देखा गया कि जे। वई लिखा था, जिसको हम कांग्रेस प्रागेनाइजेशन के अधीन कह सकते हैं। कांग्रेस प्रागेनाइजेशन के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान बन आकर फ्रि कोरमोस्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स है वह सन् १९४७ प्रगत्स में स्वराज्य का डिक्लेरेशन हुआ। सन् १९४७ के दिसम्बर में पटना में बिहार प्रादेशिक हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन हुआ। बिहार के एक प्रमुख नेता, एक सर्वजन-प्रान्य नेता ने अपने भाषण के सिलसिले में कहा,

I do not want to give the name. He said:

"It is because of negligence and inactivity of Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan that Singhbhum and Dhalbhum are being claimed though without any justification, by West Bengal for their being non-Hindi-speaking tracts."

इसी सिलसिले में कहा :

"He stressed the necessity of propagating Hindi in Singhbhum and Dhalbhum, so that they might be claimed as Hindi-speaking areas and thus dangers to territorial integrity of the province of Bihar could be averted."

हिन्दी के बारे में इसके पीछे जो भावना थी वह पहले वहां शुरू हुई। इस भावना से कि जो ग्रहिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं, उनका जो भाषा का अधिकार है, उस भाषा के अधिकार को कुचलने के लिये वहां पर हिन्दी लादी जाय जिससे कि उनको हिन्दी भाषी कहा जा सके। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? मैं आपके सामने इसकी पेश करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर पहले हिन्दी का प्रचार कैसे शुरू हुआ। मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि जो पुरलिया सब-डिस्ट्रिक्ट था उसमें बंगला का क्या हाल था? सेन्सस की बात छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि सेन्सस तो इन्फैटेड है। वहां पर कम से कम ८० फी सदी बंगलाभाषी थे। सन् १९४८ में हिन्दी का अभियान कैसे शुरू हुआ। उस की भी एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं, एक नमूना आपके सामने पेश करता हूं। वहां के स्कूलों में हिन्दी को चलाने के लिये पहली कंडिशन यह थी।

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I know your difficulty. But this is an important subject. Please give me some more time.

Mr. Chairman: I have given him 15 minutes.

श्री बि० दास० गुप्त : डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पेक्टर प्राफ स्कूल्स की तरफ से एक सर्कुलर भेजा गया। यहां पर सेठ गोविन्द दास जी नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप जरा गौर से सुनिये। वहां पर हिन्दी को चलाने के लिये जो एक सर्कुलर भेजा गया वह नमूने के तौर पर यह है।

This is from the District Inspector of Schools, Manbhum to All the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district of Manbhum:

"Please impress on all the head teachers of high, middle and primary schools that a school sign board is absolutely necessary. Each school must have a sign board of its own by the roadside—clearly

written on black surface in white colour—in State language which has now changed from English to Devnagiri. There should also be the "Ram Dhun" song along with prayer to commemorate the memory of Shree Mahatmajee. These things should form a part of recognition conditions."

This is the condition of giving recognition to a school.

इसके साथ जिसने बंगला स्कूल थे उनको जबर्दस्ती, जुल्म के साथ हिन्दी में कंवर्ट करने के लिये क्या किया गया उस हो सैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। हजारों मिसालें हैं, लेकिन उनमें से मैं एक ही दे रहा हूं।

"On public complaints and as desired by them—the 72 aboriginal schools financed out of the special Government Grant are to run on State Language basis. The change should be effected at once to enable them to be shown on such a basis in the Annual Returns for 1947-48."

यह सब स्कूल बंगला में चलते थे। इसके बाद

"As the boys of infant class have just started work, they will get no difficulty. All other classes will have as much as possible. Please report compliance by the 25th of March, 1948 without fail."

This was dated 18th March, 1948.

यह जो नोटिस दी गई उस में यह था कि जो स्कूल बंगला में चलते हैं उनको हिन्दी में कनवर्ट करके हमारे पास रिपोर्ट करो। मैं कहता हूं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में आप कोई ऐसी मिसाल पाइयेगा? यहां पर हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म की बात कही जाती है तो यह इम्पीरियलिज्म नहीं तो फिर क्या है?

(Interruptions)

इसके बाद उस जिले को हिन्दी में कंवर्ट करने के लिये कार्रवाई शुरू हुई। वहां पर १६ लाख की प्राबादी थी। उनको हिन्दी में कंवर्ट करने के लिये यह कहा गया कि तुम अपनी माबरी जवान जो है उसे हिन्दी कहो और जो बंगला पढ़ते

[जी बि० बाबू गुप्त]

हैं यह एकाग्र करें कि हमारी जमान हिन्दी होनी। सन् १९४८ से लेकर १९५६ तक यह गवर्नमेंट की ओर से किया गया। जो जुल्म चले उनका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। वहाँ के लोग समझते थे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हैं, किसी एलियन कंट्री में हैं। जो लोग प्रायः के के ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट के बारे में जानते हैं, हैदराबाद के मिर्जा के रजाकार बहिनों को जो जानते हैं उनको ठीक से महसूस होगा कि मानभूम में ८ वर्षों से क्या चल रहा था। बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं, ऐश्वर्य दिये जाते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऐश्वर्य देते हैं। ठीक है, मगर इतने ऐश्वर्य देने के बाद भी क्या हुआ? ८ वर्षों में दिल्ली में ऐसा कोई आदमी नहीं है कांग्रेस के सर्वोच्च क्षेत्रों में या हमारी गवर्नमेंट में जिसके पास अभील न गई हो। प्राइम फेसी केस ले जाये गये लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं सुना गया। इसको क्या कहा जायेगा? क्या इसके पीछे इम्पीरियलिज्म नहीं है? हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी सेन्सस के बारे में कह रहे थे। हमारे यहाँ जो सेन्सस चला उसका नमूना भी मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ। लैंग्वेज हैडबुक, मानभूम सदर, पुलिया, मानभूम डिस्ट्रिक्ट हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह किताब शायी की गई है। जो सुपरिन्टेंडेंट सेन्सस आपरेशन्स बिहार के थे उन्होंने पुलिया का हर एक विलेज का लैंग्वेज डेटा दिया। मैं चुनौती देता हूँ, चैलेंज करता हूँ कि यह पीस आफ अटमोस्ट क्वेरी हूँ, ए पीस आफ फ्रिक्शन आन ऐस्टेट लेवल है। क्या यह इम्पीरियलिज्म नहीं है? मैं कहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दी के प्रोटैगनिस्ट्स हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दी को हमें आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनाना चाहिये वह बाकर बिहार के एक हिस्से में बोलें, बांडेल इन्फार्मर पकड़वा उसका नाम है। मासों की साप्ताह में जो किसान हैं, उन के लैड रेकार्ड्स, सब हिन्दी में किये जा रहे हैं वे सब बराबर ट्रिब्यूनल बंगला में हैं। हमारे बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि

ऐन्विकेशन्स जो हैं वह बंगला में ही जावेंगी। गोरखपुर और इलाहाबाद जिलों के किसानों के रेकार्ड्स आफ राइज्ड्स हैं या लैड रेकार्ड्स हैं अगर वह बंगला में रखे जायें तो वहाँ के किसानों की क्या हालत होगी? क्या यह भी कमी आपने महसूस किया है?

मेरा आखिर में यही निवेदन है कि इस सदन में वे लोग जो कि हिन्दी के हामी हैं वे उन अहिन्दी इलाके के लोगों में ऐतबाब पैरा करने की कोशिश करें। मैं तो हिन्दी के प्रबल समर्थकों से कहूँगा कि पहले आप मान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग लोगों में विश्वास पैदा कीजिये। मैं तो आपको यह चुनौती देता हूँ चैलेंज देता हूँ और आप लोगों को उन अहिन्दी इलाकों में ले चलने के लिये एनशाइट करता हूँ कि आप स्वयं उन इलाकों में चल कर देख लें कि हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म है क्या। हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म क्या है इसका नमूना आपको वहाँ देखने को मिल जायेगा। उसके बाद यहाँ आकर आप अपना ऐटीच्यूड ठीक कर सकेंगे कि हिन्दी को हम आफिशियल लैंग्वेज करेंगे या नहीं। फिर उसके बाद हिन्दी को आप आफिशियल लैंग्वेज करने के लिये सोचें।

Mr. Chairman: Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh.

Shri Achar: Nobody has spoken from Karnatak.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): More chance should be given to hon. Members from the South. You are giving more chance to North Indian and Hindi speaking hon. Members.

Mr. Chairman: I am noting down all the names.

जी० रजवीर सिंह : समापति महोदय, चूंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है और मुझे इस मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देना है इसलिये मैं इस विषय पर अधिक विस्तार पूर्वक निवेदन नहीं कर सकूँगा।

[बो० रणवीर सिंह]

है। दक्षिण भारत के अन्दर कोई अन्धाधुन ५००० के करीब हाई स्कूल और २०० कॉलेज हैं जिनके कि अन्दर हिन्दी लाजिमी तौर पर पढ़ाई जाती है। आन्ध्र के अन्दर हिन्दी लाजिमी तौर पर पढ़ाई जाती है और तामिलनाडु में अहाँ कि हिन्दी लाजिमी नहीं है वहाँ ७५ फीसदी बच्चे हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दी का और दूसरी जवानों का झगड़ा अंग्रेजी के साथ खत्म हो और उस झगड़े को ज्यादा देर तक न बढ़ने दिया जाये और उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की और उसके अफसरों की नीति सही लाइन पर चले।

अब इस कमेटी की २० नम्बर की सिफारिश के अनुसार वे सरकारी कर्मचारी जिनकी आयु ४५ वर्ष से अधिक की हो गई हो उनके लिये यह हिन्दी की शिक्षा लेना जरूरी न समझा जाये। हमारी इस कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है मैं उसका कोई विरोध नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने यह हमारे सब्सय जो कि अहिन्दी इलाकों से आते हैं और जो कि हिन्दी नहीं जानते वे अगर कोई हिन्दीका इम्तिहानपास कर लें तो सरकार या हमारी लोकसभा का जो सब्सिडी है वह उनको एक हजार रुपया वजीफा दे दे। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी अहिन्दी प्रदेशों के लेजिस्लेटर्स हैं, वे अगर एक लाख हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास कर लें तो हर एक विधायक को एक-एक हजार रुपया इनाम दिया जाये। यही नहीं बल्कि मैं तो चाहूँगा कि जो उनको पढ़ाने वाले और सिखाने वाले अध्यापक हैं उनको भी दो-दो सौ और तीन-तीन सौ रुपया वतीर स्पेशल एवार्ड के दिया जाये। मैं उससे भी आगे जाऊँ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर सेक्रेटरी की लेविस से ऊपर के जो उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी जैसे आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० वाले अगर कोई हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास कर लें तो उनको एक-एक हजार रुपये का

इनाम दे दिया जाये और जो उनको पढ़ाये उनको दो सौ रुपया इनाम दिया जाये ताकि सही मायने में यह जो हमारी जेनरेशन जिस ने कि अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा दीक्षा पाई और जो कि अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़ना लिखना जारी रखना चाहते हैं हालांकि वह यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि अब हिन्दी का जमाना आने वाला है लेकिन तो भी अंग्रेजी का मोह उनका पिंड नहीं छोड़ता और वह उससे बायें बायें नहीं होना चाहते हैं, वे आज के बदले हुए वातावरण को समझ कर उस के अनुरूप अपने को ढाल सकें और हिन्दी को अपना सकें और उस को व्यवहार में ला सकें। मुझे बहिन वेद कुमारी ने हिन्दी के प्रति जो अपनी आशांका और विचार प्रकट किये मुझे उनको सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ क्योंकि मेरा खयाल था कि वह एक नवयुवती होने के नाते शायद हिन्दी के बारे में ठीक और अच्छे ढंग से सोच सकेंगी लेकिन उन्होंने भी जो खयाल प्रकट किया उससे मुझे दुःख हुआ।

अब यह जो सुनने में आ रहा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की रिटायरी की आयु ५५ वर्ष से बढ़ा कर ५८ वर्ष की जा रही है तो उस हालत में ४२ वर्ष से अधिक के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी की आवश्यक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से जो छूट दी जा रही है तो क्या होन मिनस्ट्री अगले पन्द्रह सालों तक इस देश का तमाम शासन कार्य अंग्रेजी में ही चलने देना चाहती है? हमें हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर विकास करना है और उसको धीरे धीरे एक योजना के साथ १९६५ के बाद से अंग्रेजी के पद पर आसीन करना है।

18 hrs.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से बंगाल विधान सभा के अन्दर यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो आधमी वहाँ पर बंगला में भाषण देता है उसका अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेशन अन्य लोगों की सुविधा के लिये मुलम कर दिया जाता है और जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है उसका

बंगला में अनुवाद कर दिया जाता है, उसी तरीके से लोक सभा के अन्दर इन्तजाम किया जाये और जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाये ताकि हिन्दी में भाषण करने वालों के भाषण अंग्रेजी में और अंग्रेजी में भाषण करने वालों के भाषण हिन्दी में सुने जा सकें। लोक सभा ही क्यों इसमें पीछे रहे और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो हिन्दी में बोलते हैं उनका सिम्पल ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी में उन लोगों के लिये जो कि हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं सुलभ किया जाये और इसी तरह जो आई अंग्रेजी नहीं समझ सकते हैं उनकी सुविधा के लिये अंग्रेजी भाषणों का हिन्दी-में अनुवाद किया जाये। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी अन्य भाषाएँ हैं वे भागे भागें और इस सदन के अन्दर उनका भी हिन्दी में तर्जुमा हो। इसी तरह से विभिन्न प्रान्तों में भी जो बिल और ऐक्ट बगैरहूँ छपें वे बहू की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपें और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर राजकार्य बहू के लोगों की जबानों में चलेन कि अंग्रेजी में। आज हमें जो यह अंग्रेजी को बरकरार रखने की साजिश चल रही है इसको तोड़ना होगा। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि इस साजिश में केवल अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स ही शामिल नहीं हैं बल्कि लेजिस्लेटर्स भी हैं, वकील भी हैं और जज भी हैं। अब एक अंग्रेजी पढ़ा वकील यह समझता है कि उसके हक में तो यही अच्छा है कि अंग्रेजी जबान ही बनी रहे क्योंकि उसमें वह अच्छे तरीके से बकालत कर सकता है और अब तक करता रहा है। लेकिन मैं तो कहना चाहूँगा कि वह वकील अगर उस के इलाके की जबान में कार्यवाही हो तो वह शायद अंग्रेजी के मुकाबिले में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह

से पैरवी कर सकता है और बकालत में ज्यादा पैदा कर सकता है। अब मरूबा साहब को डर है कि अगर हिन्दी चली तो मुमकिन है कि उनकी बकालत उतनी न चमक सके और कोई उन से बाजी मार ले जाये और मैं समझता हूँ कि यही डर हमारे एन्वोनी साहब को सता रहा है कि अगर कहीं कोर्ट्स में हिन्दी आगयी तो वह शायद उतनी अच्छी बकालत नहीं कर सकेंगे जैसी कि आज करते हैं। हिन्दी में मैं शायद उनसे ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकूँ। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वकीलों की बहुत ज्यादा बहस से देश की या राजकाज की या मुकदमों के फैसलों की हालत सुधरती नहीं है। वकील दोनों तरफ से ऐसी शक्ल पेश कर देते हैं कि जिससे मुकदमा उलझ और जाता है और जज के लिये उसको सुलझाना मुश्किल होता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वकीलों की आवाज बहुत ज्यादा न सुनी जाये। जो देश के लोगों की आवाज है कि उनकी जबान में राज काज चलाया जाये उसको जल्दी से जल्दी माना जाये। इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति को खास अधिकार दिया गया था। जिस तरह से और मामलों में उनको बजारत की सलाह पर चलना होता है वैसे इस मामले में जरूरी नहीं है। और मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि वह इस चीज को भागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस देश के निजाम को देश में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में जल्दी से जल्दी चलाया जाये यही मैं चाहता हूँ।

18.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 4, 1959/Bhadra 13, 1881 (Saka)

[Thursday, 3rd September, 1959/12th Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1095.	Revision of language formula for Punjab	6021—55	1119.	Industrial area near Okhla	6061
1096.	Steel Equalisation Fund	6021—24	1120.	Lubricating oil plant	6061
1097.	Gnat Aircraft	6024—28	1121.	Central Indian Medicinal Plant Organisation	6061—62
1098.	Oil Technicians	6029—32	1122.	Research in Secondary Education	6062
1099.	Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd.	6032—34	1123.	Subsidy for imported steel	6062—63
1100.	Loss of stores in Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	6034—41	1124.	High grade coal in Jammu	6063
1101.	Mineral oil in Darjeeling	6041—43	1125.	Levy of terminal tax at Howrah	6064
1102.	Foreign cultural troupes	6043—44	1126.	Palana Colliery	6064—65
1104.	Unauthorised Pakistani Nationals in Delhi	6044—46	1127.	Natural gas in Assam	6065
1105.	Bolani Ores (P) Ltd.	6046—48	1128.	New Bilaspur town	6066
1106.	Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1959	6048—50	1129.	Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference	6066
1107.	Export of pig iron	6050—51	1130.	Manufacture of high tensile bars and plates	6066—67
1109.	Common Police Reserve Force for Central Zone	6051—52	1131.	Limestone Mines in Purunapand	6067
1111.	Tourists from Pakistan	6052—53	U S Q		
1113.	Underground fire in collieries	6053—55	No.		
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			2072.	Foreign exchange earned by Indian Shipping	6067—68
S.Q. No.		6056—6105	2073.	Technical Education in Punjab	6068
1103.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	6056	2074.	Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta	6068—69
1108.	Audit Reports of Central Universities	6057	2075.	Night soil	6069—70
1110.	Durgapur Steel plant	6058	2076.	Supply of drinking water in the Andamans	6070
1112.	Translation of Acts in Hindi and Regional Languages	6058	2077.	Educated unemployment in Delhi	6070
1114.	Prices of scrap iron	6058	2078.	Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen	6070—71
1115.	Solar Energy	6059	2079.	Quarters for Army personnel	6071—72
1116.	Devanagari Script Reforms	6059	2080.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists in Bombay	6072
1117.	Air Force Recruiting Office, Jorhat	6060	2081.	Visit of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Bombay State	6071—73
1118.	Production of gold	6060			

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2082.	Girls' Education in Bombay	6073
2083.	Welfare Extension Projects in Bombay	6073
2084.	New drilling sites	6074
2085.	Tribal development in Manipur	6074-75
2086.	Educational tours of teachers and students of Manipur	6075-76
2087.	Laccadive Islands	6076
2088.	Goondalism in Karol Bagh	6076-77
2089.	Social Welfare Schemes in Orissa	6077
2090.	Assistance to Orissa	6078
2091.	Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6077-78
2092.	Gypsum deposits in Bikaner	6079
2093.	Central Social Welfare Board	6079
2094.	Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Mysore Organisations	6079-80
2095.	Monuments in Mysore	6080
2096.	Unauthorised Crossing of border	6080
2097.	Evasion of Income-tax	6081-82
2098.	Oil drilling in Bombay	6082
2099.	Training in Oil technology	6082
2100.	Integral rail coaches	6082-83
2101.	Cost of steel production	6083-84
2102.	Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur	6083
2103.	Forged currency notes in Delhi	6084
2104.	Pilot project on "Reading for Pleasure"	6084-85
2105.	Crossing of borders	6086
2106.	Untrouability (Offences) Act, 1955	6086
2107.	Scientific Civil Services	6086
2108.	Forms of Indian drama	6086
2109.	Protected monuments in Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh	6087

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2110.	Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council	6087
2111.	Import of steel	6088
2112.	Production of 25-pounder guns in Ordnance factories	6088
2113.	Bye-products at Rourkela Steel Plant	6088-89
2114.	Christian missionaries	6089
2115.	Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Madhya Pradesh	6089-90
2116.	Geodetic and Research Branch of Survey of India	6090
2117.	New federation of Defence Employees	6091
2118.	Decimal coinage	6091
2119.	Grameen Mahila Sangh	6091-92
2120.	Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations	6092
2121.	Jayal Memorial Fund	6093
2122.	Gold smuggling	6093-94
2123.	Training in Hindi typing and shorthand	6094
2124.	I. A. S. and I.P.S. quota for Orissa	6094-95
2125.	Agricultural Centre for the blind in Bombay	6095-96
2126.	Budget of University Grants Commission	6096
2127.	Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Ganganagar District	6095-96
2128.	Committee on Plan Projects	6097
2129.	Automatic rifles	6097
2130.	Advisory Committee on national educational Institutions	6098
2131.	Ramayana and Mahabharata	6098
2132.	Report of U. P. S. C. in Hindi	6098
2133.	Promotions in Armed Forces Headquarters	6099
2134.	Opium Factory, Ghazipur	6099-6100
2135.	Blackmarketing in imported tinned products	6100
2136.	Prohibition of meetings and processions in Delhi	6100-01
2137.	Scheduled Castes in Mysore State	6101
2138.	Night shelters	6101-02

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2139.	Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes.	6102-03
2140.	L. D. Co. in Army Headquarters	6103-04
2141.	Grants to Delhi University	6104
2142.	Central Legal Service	6104
2143.	Assistant Commissioner for S. C. and S. T. in States	6104-05
2144.	Holidays in Central Government Offices	6105

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1892 dated the 25th August, 1959, under subsection (3) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 988 dated the 29th August, 1959, under subsection (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, making certain further amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 937 dated the 15th August, 1959, under subsection (3) of Section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944, making certain amendment to the Public Debt Rules, 1946.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:

(i) That Rajya had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th August, 1959:

(1) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1959.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

(a) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1959.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1959.

(iv) That at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1959, Rajya Sabha has concurred with the motion to refer the Dowry Prohibition Bill 1959 to a Joint Committee.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the help rendered by the Army in the recent floods in Ambala.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL PASSED

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved that the Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1959/BHADR 13, 1881 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Motion re: Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.