

Fourth Series Vol. XI No.-22

Wednesday, December 13, 1967

Agrahayana 22, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 22—Wednesday, December 13, 1967/Agrahayana 22, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 631 to 635	. 6427-54
Short Notice Question No. 13	. 6454-61
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 636 to 660 . . . . .	. 6461-76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3967 to 4006, 4008 to 4023, 4025 to 4043, 4045 to 4047, 4049 to 4052, 4054 to 4119, 4121 to 4161, 4163, 4165 to 4170 . . . . .	. 6476-6600
Statement by the Minister of Home Affairs . . . . .	. 6600-6601
Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .	. 6601-02
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . .	. 6602
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Seventeenth Report . . . . .	. 6602
Statement <i>Re</i> . Damage to Koyananagar and Project due to Earthquake . . . . .	. 6602-06
Dr. K. L. Rao . . . . .	. 6602-06
Personal explanation by Member . . . . .	. 6606-08
Shri P. Ramamurti . . . . .	. 6606-08
Official Languages (Amendment) Bill and Resolution <i>Re</i> . Official Languages . . . . .	. 6609-6721
Motion to Consider . . . . .	. 6609-6721
Dr. Maitreyee Basu . . . . .	. 6611-13
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi . . . . .	. 6613-18
Dr. M. Santosham . . . . .	. 6618-25
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma . . . . .	. 6625-30
Shri Murasoli Maran . . . . .	. 6630-37
Shri Achal Singh . . . . .	. 6637-39

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

	COLUMNS
Shri H. N. Mukherjee	. . . . . 6639-45
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	. . . . . 6645-52
Shri Rabi Ray	. . . . . 6652-63
Shri R. S. Arumugam	. . . . . 6663-65
Shri Yashpal Singh	. . . . . 6665-70
Shri A. S. Saigal	. . . . . 6670-73
Shri M. Muhammad Ismail	. . . . . 6673-79
Shri K. C. Deshmukh	. . . . . 6680-84
Shri J. Mohammed Imam	. . . . . 6687-92
Shri Sheo Narain	. . . . . 6692-97
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath	. . . . . 6697-6702
Shri D. C. Sharma	. . . . . 6702-05
Shri Y. B. Chavan	. . . . . 6706-13
Half An Hour Discussion Re. Fourth Five Year Plan	. . . . . 6721-44
Shri Shri Chand Goyal	. . . . . 6722-26
Shri B. R. Bhagat	. . . . . 6736-44

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 13, 1967/Agrahayana
22, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
VISIT BY FOREIGN PRO-CHINESE LEADERS
TO CALCUTTA

*631. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that sometime back three top extremist pro-Chinese communist leaders of Burma, Nepal and Ceylon along with an official of the Chinese Embassy, visited Calcutta and held a secret meeting with their ideological confrrs in West Bengal ;
- (b) if so, the broad outline of this meeting ;
- (c) whether Government have been able to establish the identity of the Indians participating in the above meeting ; and
- (d) if so, their names ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, aided by the Peking Radio Broadcasts, has become a hot-bed of propaganda against India and its activities amount to subversion of Indian democracy and Indian sovereignty, may I know whether (a) Government propose to disrupt the diplomatic relations with China and (b) government propose to restrict the movement of the Chinese diplomatic personnel all over the country ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as breaking up of diplomatic relations is concerned, the position has been made clear by the government several times in this hon. House. As far as the question of placing restrictions on Chinese diplomats is concerned, the hon. House knows that recently, in September 1967,

some restrictions have been placed on the Chinese Embassy here. The first restriction is regarding invitations which are issued by the Chinese Embassy and its personnel to persons other than the diplomats accredited to the Government of India. The second restriction that has been imposed is regarding invitations sent to various invitees of India ; the list of invitees has to be cleared in advance. The third restriction is about non-China based employees of the Chinese Embassy. All these restrictions have been placed on them.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Before I ask the second question may I submit that about disruption of diplomatic relations with China the only argument that we have given on the floor of the House was that our diplomatic mission in Peking serves as a window. But we must not forget the fact that the diplomatic mission that China has in India serves as a gateway for China for infiltration of all sorts of ideas. Now, coming to the second question, is it not a fact that before the so-called revolution in Naxalbari took a bloody turn, the Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in India visited Siliguri and met Shri Kanu Sanyal, one of the extremist leaders of the so-called Naxalbari revolution ? Is it also not a fact that the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal came down to the Indo-Nepal frontier and stayed there for three days in order to give inspiration to the Naxalbari revolution ? What have you done in connection with all these things ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The hon. Member's question consists of two parts. I would answer the latter part first. It is not true that the Chinese Embassy First Secretary and the Third Secretary went to Siliguri or Nepal border.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, he has not understood my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not even opened his mouth and the hon. Member says that he has not understood the question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has opened his mouth in the wrong way.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whenever we open our mouth and say something which does not suit them they say that we open our mouth in the wrong way. Now, let me answer his question. The First Secretary and the Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy went to Calcutta in the month of May, about which I had given information on the floor of the House when we were debating the Demands of the Home Ministry. It is true that at that time they did contact some workers and some leaders of the Communist Party (Marxists). That is confirmed information. About the question on any other movements in the border areas, it is not true according to our information. He said that the Chinese mission here is proving to be a gateway for ideas. I think that is true for the whole world, and the ideas will have to be fought on the level of ideas.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, may I submit that he has misunderstood my question, especially the second part ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Does the Government propose to thrive merely on anti-Chinese sentiments as the hon. Member has just now suggested and as China is always thriving on anti-Indian sentiments ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think we have at any time, even during the hostilities with the Chinese, taken any anti-Chinese people attitude as such.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This Government is to be charged for treating the extremist anti-nationalists with gloved hands. The extremists have been using the time that they are allowing to build up a strong underground set-up for an arme d'revolution; they already have a cadre of 15,000 people. As the hon. Minister also knows, recently pamphlets were seized giving details and technical know-how if I may use the word, of how to blow up bridges and trains. In view of all these anti-nationalist activities being carried on specially in West-Bengal we know the relations and the contact certain political parties have with these ex-

tremists—may I know from the Minister whether the Government will ban the CPI (Marxist) ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let me answer the question in a very straight way. There are no proposals at present for banning the Communist Party.

श्री रवि राय : कांग्रेस पार्टी को बैन करने का कोई प्रोजेक्ट है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But certainly the emergence of an extreme left in the Left Party itself since Naxalbari is a significant factor of which we have taken a serious note.

SHRI SWELL : This demand for severing diplomatic relationship with one country or another has been off and on made in this House ; in this case it is the question of China. May I know from the Government whether they have any criteria by which diplomatic relationship with a country should be cut off ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, there are certainly some standards and those standards are formulated, examined and implemented by the External Affairs Ministry. If you want further information on this subject, better address a question to that ministry.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The Chinese Embassy is working in close collaboration with the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi and there are too many frequent goings-on and comings-back between the two diplomatic missions. May I know if the Government has any idea of what plots are being hatched by the Chinese and the Pakistan High Commissioner so far as the disruption of Indian unity and Indian life is concerned ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, it will be very difficult for me to answer any question about diplomatic missions of foreign countries ; but I can only say that as far as this ministry is concerned..(Interruption)

SHRI HEM BARUA : You should know. Although Shri Morarji Desai is the Deputy Prime Minister of India, you are known to be the second man in the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER : Please allow others also to ask a question and get the answer.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know what I am and you know what I am. It is not that we are discussing in the present question. I was only saying that as far as the responsibility and the functions of this Ministry are concerned, we are very wide awake as to what is likely to happen and what will happen about the national security.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल भी एक व्यान-आकर्षण आया था कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सिस्ट) का राष्ट्रविरोधी कारनामों में हाथ है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय का जो जवाब था उस में केवल इस पार्टी से जिस गुट को अलग कर दिया गया है जिस को नक्सल-बाड़ी गुट कहा जाता है उसी का जिक्र किया गया था, माक्स्सन्वादी पार्टी के नेताओं का नहीं किया गया। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चीनी दूतावास का एक सचिव वहां पर गया था और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी मार्क्सिस्ट के कुछ सदस्यों के साथ उस की मुलाकात हुई। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के नाम बताएंगे जिस से कि पता चलेगा कि वह नक्सलबाड़ी गुट के लोग हैं या इन के बड़े नेताओं में से हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी सफाई हो।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think I can go into details of this. Certainly, as this is a developing situation, we have to watch things very carefully. I cannot give out the details or the names. As I said, even the emergence of the extreme left in the Communist Party (M) itself is a developing thing. Possibly, the hon. Member can have a little talk with the other side.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : नहीं, मैं आपसे जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is welcome.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad he is welcoming that discussion. I can certainly converse with you as long as I can. My only point is that even the emergence of the extreme left in the Communist Party (M) itself is a developing thing. We do not know exactly who is half-way there or half-way this side. This will have to be care-

fully watched. I do not want to disclose any details at this stage.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : प्रगर आप नाम नहीं बता सकते हैं, तो कोई बात नहीं। लेकिन कम से कम इतना तो बता दीजिये कि कम्यूनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट के नेताओं में से ये लोग हैं या नक्सलबाड़ी गुप में से हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I may tell him that when those Secretaries went there, it is clear that distinction between the Naxalbari group and the other group was yet indistinct. That is why I have made a general statement that they met the members of the Communist Party (M).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : लेकिन आप तो नाम जानते ही हैं।

SHRI R. BARUA : The hon. Minister has said that the emergence of the extreme left group is a new development and yet it is very difficult to distinguish from the other. May I know, although we are hearing so much against the Communist Party (M) to be banned, how many other parties are yet keeping company with the Communist (Marxist) Party on the one hand and, on the other hand, telling on the floor of the House that there should be cessation of connections with the Communist (Marxist) Party?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Let the Home Minister reply to that question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : His question was an answer in itself. That is why I did not answer.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी कुछ विन पूर्व श्री अजय मुखर्जी के जिस पत्र की चर्चा थी, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए (इस प्रश्न में जैसा लिखा है कि चीन और उस के समर्थक विदेशी नेताओं का उस क्षेत्र में दौरा) मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों के माध्यम से कुछ इस प्रकार का पता लगा है कि वहां पर हृषियार भेजे गये वे तथा क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि यह केवल बंगाल अखबार आकाम के बारे में ही है, या इस

मैं काश्मीर के क्षेत्र की छटनाओं का भी पता लगा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can only tell him..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during the Question Hour. Will you kindly sit down ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A submission on this. Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER : Once I hear you, I will have to hear so many other people. You can put a question but no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not putting a question. Mr. Parkash Vir Shastri has mentioned a particular letter(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him ; he is having his own way. Every Member has the right to put a question. His question may not be to your liking. How can I help it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Suppose a question is put on the basis of information which is proved to be wrong..

MR. SPEAKER : I am not interested in that. Anybody may put a question and some others may object to that. After all, it is not as though all true things are being spoken—the type of allegations and all these kinds of things that are being said here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may give me a chance to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a very pertinent question. But I can only tell him that I have no confirmed information on that. At the same time, I have not left out the possibility or the feasibility of this happening.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कलकत्ते में उप्रतम कम्मूनिस्ट पार्टी नाम की एक नई पार्टी बनाई गई है, जिसने सुले तौर पर यह एलान किया है कि वे सूनी शक्ति के द्वारा ही इस सरकार को पलट कर अपनी सरकार बनायेंगे जब जैसा कि पहले

से करते था रहे हैं, मजदूरों और किसानों की शिकायतों के लिये वे सरकार के द्वामने प्रतिवेदन नहीं करेंगे ? क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नेपाल, बर्मा और सीलोन के कम्मूनिस्ट प्रतिनिधियों की जो तथाकथित मीटिंग कलकत्ते में हुई थी उस के पहले इस पार्टी का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ था या उस के बाद

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The very basis of the question is that this meeting of the three countries took place in Calcutta, and we have negatived the information about this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to put a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The letter of Shri Ajoy Mukherjee was quoted many times in this House. The other day also, in your absence, I pointed out to the Deputy-Speaker that recently Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee has issued a statement saying that he wrote the letter but that was never sent to the Centre. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether it is a fact that Mr. Mukherjee's letter, which is being quoted several times in this House, and also by the Minister while answering questions, was drafted but was never sent to the Centre and only a copy was obtained by some Congressman, I think Mr. Tharun Kanti Ghosh, who got it and published it...

AH. HON. MEMBER : On a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No point of order now.

MR. SPEAKER : He is putting a supplementary question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is whether it is a fact that Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee's letter which is being quoted by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and by others in this House was never sent to the Centre but only a copy was fraudulently obtained and published by Mr. Tharun Kanti Ghosh.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will have to check up whether I have received that ; I cannot say anything offhand. But may I ask a counter-question ? If at all any contradiction on this point is to come, it should come from Ajoy Babu himself.. (Interruptions) The point is not whether

the letter was actually despatched or not ; the point is whether Ajo Babu genuinely entertained those thoughts or not ; that is the most important point. It is not a question of despatching or issue or receipt of any letter. The question is whether Ajoy Babu genuinely believed those dangers or not. That is the main thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have a supplementary question to ask.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No ruling is necessary. Next Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A lot of things were said against us. I would like to ask a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramamurti will have the chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I want to ask a supplementary on this.

HARTAL IN WEST BENGAL

*632. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made to newsmen by the former Information Minister of West Bengal Government that he would like the State Government employees to join hartal all over West Bengal on 24th August, 1967 ;

(b) whether the course suggested for the Government employees by the West Bengal Minister has the approval of Government, particularly because it involved persons in All-India Services ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to such Government sponsored hartals in States ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, while replying to a Question by pressmen regarding the hartal on 24th August, 1967, the former Information Minister of West Bengal stated that the State Government employees had

been given full trade union rights and it was for them to decide whether or not to participate in the strike. He further said that as a trade-unionist he would like the proposed general strike to be hundred per cent successful.

(b) No Sir. The Central Government disapprove of the association of Government servants with agitational activities like hartals.

(c) A letter has been addressed to all States Governments recently drawing attention to their Constitutional obligations in the matter.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any member of the All India Services deputed to West Bengal Government did actually respond to this call of the then Government of West Bengal to observe hartal on the 24th August ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My information is, none. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He was arrested by the Police. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu wanted a supplementary, but he goes on shouting in between. I will give him the chance to ask a supplementary. But if he goes on shouting, he may shout ; no permission is given for that. If he wants to ask a supplementary, he should wait for his chance. After this hon. Member, I will call him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In the *Times of India*, there was a mischievous article. You are not allowing us to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him. He may wait for his chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The last question was something different.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya may put his second question.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Minister just now stated that he had addressed a letter to all the State Governments, that the Central officials may not be involved in such hartals. Have special instructions been issued to the services themselves that they are not to join such hartals, even if sponsored by the State Government to which they are deputed ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is the presumption and that is one of the basic conditions of service.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I go back to the last session. During the last session there was an article, a mischievous article in the *Times of India*. (Interruptions). Now, Sir..

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, can a Member go back to an earlier question ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am coming to Hartal (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No cross-talking please. Please put your supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In the last session the *Times of India* published a mischievous article saying that one Communist M.P. from West Bengal went to the Chinese border with a Chinese Secretary. Sir, we talked to the Editor of the *Times of India*. (Interruptions) This is a mischievous article.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I am coming to the Hartal.

I will tell you something. This Congress Party in West Bengal, while the United Front Government was in power, quite against at least the declared policy of the Food Minister here that the procurement should be started, they had been going from village to village and asking the Jotedars to spend money and to stop procurement and not to give a grain of rice. Is this not true ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir I can say emphatically that it is an incorrect statement that the hon'ble Member is making. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, he is misleading the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I wish the hon'ble Member observes hartal of this type and not interrupt unnecessarily.

The only point the hon'ble Member is making is whether any Party or the Congress Party has obstructed the process of the programme of procurement, which is not a fact. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How does he know ?

MR. SPEAKER : He knows as much as you know. How did you get your information ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How do you know ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As you know, I am knowing. How do you know ?

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि उन्होंने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को पत्र भेजा है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि उनकी कांस्टीट्यूशनल औबलिगेशन है जिसके तहत वह सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रापरटी आदि की ठीक तरह से सुरक्षा करें तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पत्र के उत्तर में या उस का कोई रिएक्शन, किसी प्रदेश सरकार ने आप को कुछ जवाब भेजा है, जवाब भेजा है तो क्या भेजा है और दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि उस पत्र के बाद साधारणतः क्या कोई शिकायत किसी प्रदेश की सरकार के पास से आप के पास आई है इस तरह की कि उन्होंने कोई सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रापरटी आदि की हिफाजत नहीं की है और ऐसा हुआ तो आप आगे के लिए क्या करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I really wanted to bring out the constitutional position to the notice of the State Governments who, really speaking, are expected to know it themselves. But I thought that it is necessary to underscore it again so that if in future developments a certain situation arises, then possibly it will serve them as a guideline. Naturally, I was not expecting any reply from them and I am expecting them to observe these things.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : In reply to that letter did you receive any letter from any State Government ? Have you got any reaction from the State Governments ? That was my pointed question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can only say from my memory. At least I have not received any unfavourable reaction.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister if Ministers are above the law. Secondly—it comes to this—where they break the law as in this case or encourage breaking of rules, whether this Government will not make an example of these Ministers so that the public is assured that those in charge of Government are not able to follow it themselves ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about a former Minister.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Arising from that, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. No Please I cannot allow this. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु सिंहये : यह इस से अगर सम्बन्धित हो तो मैं भी सवाल करूँगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इजाजत दें। मैं किसी को रोकना नहीं चाहता लेकिन हम को भी पूछने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. Now why are you worried about it ? Every one of us is an ex-Minister. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Not every one, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That is true. But if some of you are lucky, you may become Minister. You are all prospective Ministers.

श्री ओ० प्र० श्यामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हड्डतालों के द्वारा यहां के प्रोडक्शन में काम के सम्बन्ध में हानि होती है क्या सरकार ने कभी ऐसा सोचा है कि इन हड्डतालों के द्वारा काम की ओर प्रोडक्शन की हानि न हो ऐसा कोई तरीका निकाला जाय अर्थात् मजदूरों के प्राफिट में डाइरेक्ट हिस्सा हो उन के लेबर को भी कैप्टिल मान कर फैक्टरीज में और मिल्स में केवल पूँजी को ही कैप्टिल न मान कर लेबर को भी कैप्टिल मान कर उस के प्राफिट में हिस्सा देने का भी क्या आप ने विचार सोचा है ताकि यह हड्डतालें हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो जायं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think that this question should really be addressed to the Labour Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri D. N. Patodia.

श्री मधु सिंहये : सिर्फ कम्युनिस्ट मार्किस्ट के बारे में क्वेश्चन कैसे एडमिट हो जाता है ?

श्री रवि राय : क्या यह जानवूस कर रखा गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can only admit the questions as they come; the Chair and the office do not table these questions, but it is the Members who put these question.

VIGILANCE FORCE OF C.P.I. MARXISTS

+

*633. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the 'Statesman' of the 13th October, 1967 that the C.P.I. Marxists Party has decided to set up a vigilance force of their own; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Kerala has stated that volunteers are being given intensive training in Cannanore district but that no vigilance force of CPI(M) has come to their notice. They have also informed us that no act of highhandedness has come to their notice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This action of formation of rival parties has set into focus the element of forming of private armies by political parties, by different political parties and not only Communists, and it is going to affect the democracy of India. In this respect let me quote from the same paper, namely *The Statesman* of October, 13th, which says:

"The first group of 35 officers of this Marxist Volunteer Force is already being trained in Calicut and six other groups are being trained, three each in Calicut and Cannanore districts..

The trainees are given uniforms, some in white, some in khaki, and are taught

self-protection techniques. The Left Communists plan to have at least 10,000 volunteers in each district with a minimum of about 20 located in each village".

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Not 10,000 but lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may ask a supplementary if he wants, later on. But he should not interrupt in this manner.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can never stop a guilty conscience from talking.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What this has resulted in is that other parties also, in order to protect themselves against the formation of such armies by the Communist Party have started doing the same thing. The same newspaper report further says :

"The Kuttanad peasants have already formed a 1500-strong private force of their own to protect themselves against the Marxists."

It also says that :

"In Tamil Nad, even the Congress Party have started forming such parties."

Therefore, it is the very objective of the Communist Party (Marxist) to see that Indian democracy is regimented and people fight with each other. May I, therefore, know, to what extent Government are taking steps to curb these tendencies to form private parties by different groups ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the volunteer organisations are concerned, I think that practically every political party has its own volunteer organisation. The CPI (Marxist) also have this policy to have their volunteer force in every district. It is true and they have publicly said this.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Army.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : These announcements are there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not giving my opinion but I am only giving the information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Could the hon. Minister tell us what the volunteer force of the Swatantra Party is ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I find that no question is being allowed to be answered. I do not know how I can conduct the pro-

ceedings here. The CPI (Marxist) Members can themselves ask a question later on. Why should they shout now ? Let them wait for their chance. Every party is represented in this House, and if Members from any party want to ask questions on this I shall give them a chance and they can ask their questions. But if every Member from every party including the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra wants to go on interrupting, I do not know how the proceedings can be conducted. This is not the way to proceed. Even when a question is asked, so many things are being read out; I am not referring to Shri D. N. Patodia, but I am talking generally. I find that it has become a habit in the House, and even the question takes about five minutes.

Then when the answer is being given, nobody allows him to read the answer. Interruptions begin in the middle. How can we proceed in this way ? If we proceed in an orderly way, two more questions can be done. It is not the Speaker who suffers but the members. If there are no interruptions, two more questions can be done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was saying that most of the political parties have their volunteer organisations and it appears that the CPI(M) has also become quite alive to this necessity to have volunteer organisations. They have started their intensive training programme....

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is very clever.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :On the basis of a minimum of 10,000 in each district. At the same time, the militant speeches about the functions and objectives of these organisations are likely to be rather risky things. I would say this for the information of the House. If it is the purpose of any political party to develop some sort of vigilance force or parallel police force, then the Government of India will keep its eyes and ears open.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There is another aspect. How and to what extent are these para-military organisations of the political party being financed from other sources ? It is significant to note that in a news item published on 11th December which has re-

vealed information contained in certain confidential documents of the Communist Party ; It shows how in a very peculiar and doubtful manner, the Communist Party is obtaining funds. To what extent are Government taking action to find out the source of financing of these para-military organisations in India, and to what extent are foreign governments responsible for it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no information at the present moment to show that these volunteer organisations are being financed by any foreign agency.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will he make inquiries about it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : May I know if these militant organisations of the Marxist Communists are like the Red Guards, and whether they had held their rallies in Calicut on Manchera Maidan on 29-10-67 ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Yes, 2 lakhs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will not call them militant organisations. We will have to watch these things.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I want to clear the position with regard to our party. We have volunteer organisations. We are training volunteers. That is correct. It is a pity that the Home Minister who just now said that 'our eyes and ears are open', did not know that during the last 10-15 years, the Jan Sangh have been training volunteers with weapons....

AN HON. MEMBER : In Kerala ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : in Kerala. But during this period their eyes and ears have been closed. Now the Congress is training its volunteers but his eyes and ears are closed to that ; the Swatantra Party are training their volunteers in Kottayam district, but his eyes and ears are closed before that ; the Jan Sangh are training their volunteers ; his eyes and ears are closed to that.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I want to clear the position. It is our bounden duty to clear our party's position here. Do not malign our party. Every party is giving training to its volunteers.

As regards this question, the reason for having this force was this. It is not a vigilance force. It is a self-protection force. Two months back, there was a hartal. (Interruptions).

That is the reason why the voluntary organisation has come up. One hundred and seventythree State buses were smashed by the Congress and Swatantra and other volunteers. One Communist party worker in Cannanore district was stabbed. (Interruptions). Other Communist party workers were attacked by the Congress and Swatantra workers. That is why we are organising a voluntary force for self-protection, not for attacking anybody. We are not getting money from Birlas and Tatas, we are getting money from the masses.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. You have said what you wanted to.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know if the Home Minister is aware of the training of volunteers by the different political parties with weapons, spears etc., and if so, what steps will he take ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. member was provoked into asking a question because I said the Government of India will keep its eyes and ears open. Why should he be so provoked and angry about it ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Your eyes and ears were never open before when volunteers of other parties, Congress and Swatantra, were trained. Now when it is the Communist Party, your eyes and ears are open.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This shouting really makes me more suspicious about the whole thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Therefore, I suggest he should now open his nose also !

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What I was saying was that voluntary organisations all the political parties have. Therefore, CP(M) also had, I am not criticising them for that. And we have kept our eyes and ears open about these also in the past, we have kept our eyes and ears open in the present, and also for the future we will do that. I said it because certainly some militant observations made about this organisation possibly might lead to some risky conclu-

sions, and risky situations. That is why I had to make those observations.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In all these years, when different political parties had voluntary organisations, nobody took objection, but here is an organisation which is coming up where the Government is directly patronising it, and the Chief Minister and other Ministers are participating in that, and they are armed. May I know whether Government will take action?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No.

श्री रवि राय : एजेंसी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दो तीन दिन पहले जब गृह मंत्री खुद सांगली गये थे तो वहां कांग्रेसी स्वयं सेवकों की तरफ से जो दूसरे दलों के लोग डैमस्ट्रेशन कर रहे थे, हमला किया गया और उनको मारा गया। वहां पर हजारों की तदादा में गृह मंत्री की चम्भाण की उपस्थिति में थे थे और वहां डैमस्ट्रेटर्ज को उन्होंने मारा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कांग्रेस दल के जो स्वयं सेवक हैं उनको दूसरी किसी पार्टी के लोगों को जो शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे मारने की छूट है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They have asked me a question about a situation of which I have no official information. Certainly it is a good thing they have asked, so that I can give the information that I know of. Congressmen who participated in the function there did not attack any demonstrator. Really speaking, the confrontation was between the police and the demonstrators.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सारे अखबारों में आ चुका है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, it was the duty of the police to see that there was order. Certainly it was their right to demonstrate peacefully, but when the stone-throwing etc., starts, the police has to make use of force. I am very sorry that this had to be done. As far as I know, the Congressmen have not done it.

(*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सभी अखबारों में यह चुपा है।

श्री रवि राय : यह सब कुछ मंत्री महोदय की उपस्थिति में हुआ।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : May I know if the Ministry realises that it is its special responsibility not only to keep its eyes and ears open but also its hands ready to deal with the voluntary organisations that derive their inspiration and guidance from China and also in view of the fact that Mao's life-size photographs are being displayed in towns like Vijayawada and in Kerala?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has not asked for any information. He has made a statement.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Swatantra party is organising a voluntary corps in Kerala in the name of Paura Samiti and, if so, what action he has taken?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : will get a report from the Kerala Government about it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक तनातनी और झगड़े बहुत हो रहे हैं। मिल-मालिक और कारखानेदार गुंडों के जरिये मजदूरों पर हमला करवाते हैं और जमीदार भी किसानों की जमीन छीनने के लिए इसी तरह की गड़बड़ करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के लोगों के हमलों से रक्षा करने के लिये इस तरह का बालन्टीयर और दल कायम करना गैर-कानूनी या गलत है।

श्री नवदुमार सोमानी : बिल्कुल गलत है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has not asked me any information, but he is asking for some sort of guidance from me. If he accepts me as his friend, philosopher and guide, I can certainly guide him.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Sir, I do not want to ask any question, but I wanted to draw your attention to the fact that in this House we are all supposed to be grown up enough not to indulge in mimicry. One Member may have a defective voice, but that does not mean that another Member should indulge in mimicry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with the hon. Member.

श्री जार्ड कर्नेंडोल : माननीय सदस्य को इस के लिए माफी मांगनी चाहिए ।

श्री रवि राय : उनको आप के कहने से पहले ही माफी मांगनी चाहिए थी ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वह माफी मांगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : I think nobody would do so in future. Not only that. I appeal to hon. Members to avoid such things. (Interruptions) Order, order. Please sit down. I am requesting all the Members to sit down including Mr. Shastri. I entirely agree with Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhury. But I do not know who did it. They are all hon. Members. If the hon. Member, whoever might have done it, feels sorry that he has done it and then gets up and says, "I am sorry", it will be very good.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I apologise on his behalf.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Sir, it was purely involuntary. I did not mean anything.

MR. SPEAKER : Very well; let us not do it in future. I am not talking of this instance only. After all, one may have some defect, whatever that defect.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Home Minister has just now stated that all political parties can have voluntary forces and have volunteers for doing odd jobs here and there. But the situation that has developed in this country is that certain parties or groups are trying to create not voluntary force but some kind of armies. They are planning for some kind of civil war, some kind of Vietnam which they want to create in this country. An atmosphere is being created in the country in which civil war conditions are created and democratic values and norms are thrown to the winds. Is the Home Minister conscious of such trends and if so what steps are being taken to curb these trends in time so that democracy may be saved in this country for all times ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. member has asked me a question of great political import. I do not think he should expect any categorical answer on this point from Government. It is really speaking a political question. If at all anybody has to start thinking on those terms, I would expect Mr Madhok to start thinking on those terms.

MR. SPEAKER : Today I am really very unhappy. No question or supplementary is allowed to be put without disturbance. Fortunately the Congress side has been very quiet because the opposition parties were throwing stones at each other between themselves. Even Mr. Randhir Singh is quiet today, let alone others. If somebody puts a question in Hindi, it is wrong. If somebody puts a question in English, it is wrong. If somebody puts a question about volunteers, somebody else shouts. Where will it lead to ? If you tell me, I will dispense with the question Hour, because I find no supplementary is allowed to be without disturbance. If this happens, how can I control the House unless there is some self-restrain imposed by each member on himself ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I will always obey you.

MR. SPEAKER : Please continue doing it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : There seems to be a method in the madness on which the Government of India has embarked recently. First comes the question of law and order. Then comes the breakdown of the Constitution. Then comes the voluntary force. Finally comes the dismissal. The Home Minister himself said that every party has a voluntary corps or organisation like that. I would like to know whether the Government of India have evolved any basis to find out whether any organisation is indulging in subversive activities or any voluntary corps is acting against the country and if they have evolved any basis, what are its broad guidelines ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why only voluntary organisation ? Any organisation that is resorting to subversive activities will have to be taken note of by Government. That is why I said, my ears and eyes are open.

श्री अनन्दजीत यादव : अभी मार्शस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा संगठित स्वयं सेवक सेना या कोर की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है हर पार्टी को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह अपना स्वयं सेवक दल बना सकती है, लेकिन वह पुलिस और मिलिटरी के पैरालेल मार्ग-

नाइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है। क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री का व्याप इस तरफ भी गया है कि हमारे देश में आर० एस० एस० के नाम से एक ऐसा संगठन काम कर रहा है, देश में पिछले दिनों जो बहुत से हिन्दू-मुस्लिम बलवे हुए हैं और दूसरी बटनावें भी हैं, उन में उस ने संगठित रूप से हिंसा लिया है और उस के सदस्य सरकारी नौकरियों में भी है, जिस के कारण हमारे देश की सेकुलरिज्म आदि की एक्सेप्टिव पालिसीज के लिए भी लंतरा पैदा हो गया है?

श्री इसहारु साम्बली : उन्होंने गांधीजी को कत्ल किया है। वे गांधीजी के हत्यारे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has asked about another organisation. I think Government has made its position very clear that we are treating RSS as a sort of political organisation and Government employees are prohibited from participating in it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that in Kerala they have started not a Red Guards organisation, but an organisation having red badges? Will the Minister take suitable action to put down this sort of organisations (*Interruptions*)?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I must not go by some sort of a hypothetical position in this matter. I said in my reply that this is a voluntary organisation of a political party and as long as it is a voluntary organisation working within limits, naturally we have to accept its *bona fides*.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us go to the next question.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा सीरिप्रस सवाल है जो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन पढ़ा है या ऐसे ही एलिगेशन लगाते हैं? (अवधान) एक पार्टी के ऊपर बहुत सीरिप्रस एलिगेशन सगाए जो झुठे और गलत है

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member will have to write to me that he wants to make a statement and I will consider it. I would not allow it here and now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :*

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing need be taken down. Let them finish and then we will proceed.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इतना मौका दीजिए कि हम आप को इस के बारे में लिखें और इस का खंडन करें। गृह मंत्री महोदय को जो मन में आये कहना ठीक नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is the correct way. For instance, the other day Shri Ramamurti asked me. I said that he will have to give me notice, send me his statement and then I will consider it. That is the way of dealing with things. After all, I cannot help questions being asked by one party against another. Hon. Members were asking about Marxist Communists, Red Guards and then they came to RSS and all that. How can I help it? I do not by telepathy know what the supplementaries would be. Unfortunately, sitting here, I have to allow these questions being put. If I do not allow one question one party will start shouting, and if I do not allow another question another party will start the same thing. If the hon. Member wants to say something, let him write to me, prepare his statement and send it to me and then I will consider. It is not that in every case I will allow. I will consider it and then allow. No promise will be given from the Chair, the Chair will consider all suggestions and requests.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम शोर नहीं मचाते हैं तो इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप हमें इजाजत नहीं देंगे। आप दो मिनट मुझे दीजिए। उन्होंने सीरिप्रस एलीगेशन लगाया है बगीर किसी बेसिस के और आप मुझे बोलने भी नहीं देंगे (अवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : हमें सवाल पूछने दीजिए इसके ऊपर। यह हाउस में आरोप लगा है। हम उस का जवाब देना चाहते हैं। उन के पास कौन से ऐसे तथ्य हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

*Not recorded.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES

+

*634. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the specific conditions, under which a sum of rupees one crore has been given to each State for the development of the regional languages ; and

(b) whether any steps to standardise the publication of text-books on scientific and technical subjects are being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No grant has been given to any State Government for the purpose so far.

(b) The details of the programme will be worked out by the different State Governments under the broad guidelines given by the Centre.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether any bibliography of text-books on scientific and technical subjects which have already been published in regional languages has been prepared by the Government of India and what steps the Government are taking to see that there is no duplication of labour so far as translation of standard textbooks from English into the different regional languages is concerned ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We are preparing a bibliography of the books already published in the regional languages in various subjects.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : May I know whether the Central Government is going to ask them to have Hindi translations also ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes, Sir; certainly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply to the question the hon. Minister has stated that no such money has been sanctioned. Apart from the development of the regional languages, since the Centre has also acknowledged that Urdu is one of the Indian languages, I would like to know whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India to help the development of Urdu language in the country.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Yes, through the medium of English.

SHRI SHER SINGH : All regional languages will be developed. Urdu is also one of the languages of the schedule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In my question I said "apart from the regional languages". Urdu language has been neglected.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I do not agree with the hon. Member that Urdu has been neglected. It is being developed and it will be developed.

SHRIMATI JYOTSANA CHANDA : May I know whether government propose to issue instructions to the States to publish text-books not only in the regional languages but also in other major languages—for example, in Assam in Assamese, English and Bengali ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Assamese and Bengali are regional languages. English is not a regional language of India.

श्री शेर चन्दा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रीजनल भाषाओं में मैथिली भाषा भी एक उप्रत भाषा है। उस के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है और क्या कर रही है और भाठवे शिड्यूल में उस के विकास के लिए उस को मान्यता दी जा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री सेर सिंह : मैथिली भाषी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की सूची में नहीं आई। राज्य सरकारें जो और ऐसी भाषाएं हैं उन के विकास के लिए काम कर रही हैं। यह राज्य सरकार का काम है और विहार सरकार करेगी।

श्री शेर चन्दा : भाठवे शिड्यूल में इस को मान्यता देने में सरकार को क्या मापति है ? मैं इस का जवाब चाहता हूँ . . .

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CREATE UNREST IN THE BORDER AREAS OF BIHAR

*635. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by a Minister of Bihar on the 23rd October,

1967 to the effect that a plot is being hatched by the Communists in the border areas of Bihar to make the state another Vietnam ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such activities are being guided by a Nepali, Shri Tulsi Lal Amatya, who has been expelled from Nepal ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the "Indian Nation" dated 24th October, 1967, under the caption "Marxists plant to set up guerilla bases—secret documents seized".

(b) No such information has come to the notice of the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री अर्थोकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अमृत लाल के साथ क्या हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के और नेपाल के कम्युनिस्ट भी इसमें हैं ?

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा कि यह इतिला गलत है क्योंकि ऐसी कोई इतिला बिहार सरकार से मिली नहीं है।

श्री अर्थोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह भी सच है कि आज से कुछ दिन पहले नक्सलबाड़ी के पास जो किशनगंग और पूर्णिया इलाके हैं उस में इन कम्युनिस्टों ने नेपाल के कम्यूनिस्टों से मिल कर खड़ी फसलें कटवा कर और चीनियों की धौस बता कर ऐसा आतंक फैलाया है ? ज्वार मध्ये के बौरह की खड़ी फसलों को उन्होंने कटवा लिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In some of the districts of North Bihar some kisan struggles are developing. That is a fact, but I have no confirmed information about the Nepalese Communists' intervention in this.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ कागजात हम को मिले हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मिले हैं—मैंने नहीं कहा है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : उस घटनाक्रम के कुछ कागजात आपके हाथ में आये हैं . . .

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : नहीं, नहीं, आपने सुना नहीं है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस बारे में पूरी छानबीन की है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों की धर-पकड़ की गई है और किन व्यक्तियों के द्वारा आपने इन की छानबीन कराई है ?

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : आपकी इतिला के लिये जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उस का उत्तर मैं हिन्दी में पढ़ता हूँ तब आपको सही उत्तर का पता लग जायगा । सवाल यह था—क्या 23 अक्टूबर, 1967 को बिहार के एक मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्य को दूसरा विधानाम बनाने के लिये साम्यवादियों द्वारा बिहार के सीमा क्षेत्रों में एक घड़यन्त्र रखा जा रहा है ? इस के जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 1967 के "इण्डियन नेशन" में "मार्किस्टों की गुरिल्ला अड्डे स्थापित करने की योजना—गुप्त कागज पकड़े गये" नाम शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित खबर की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है । लेकिन राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं आई है । इस लिये इस प्रश्न के उत्तर का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS AGREEMENT, 1967

SNQ 13. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to sign the International Grains Agreement, 1967 ;

(b) the period for which India has been a member of this Organisation and what benefits it has derived from its membership ; and

(c) the impact of this agreement on the price situation of the commodities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. The Wheat Trade Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967, was signed by India on the 30th November, 1967.

(b) and (c). As India has signed the Wheat Trade Convention under the International Grains Arrangement only on the 30th November, 1967 and the arrangement itself will take effect from the 1st July, 1968 the question of assessing its benefits and the impact of this arrangement on prices does not at present arise. India has, however, been a member of the International Wheat Agreements since 1949 and has thereby been enabled to purchase wheat from member countries at prices within the minimum and maximum fixed under these Agreements. The International Wheat Agreement will now be superseded by the International Grains Arrangement.

श्री रवि राय : यह जो करारनामा हुआ है इस के सम्बन्ध में जो इस के अध्यक्ष हैं, वे कहते हैं कि यह करारनामा सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। जो इस से कन्सन्ड हैं, वे कहते हैं कि पिछले साल जो प्राइस थी, वह अब फिर बढ़ गई है। दूसरी तरफ मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि जो फूड प्रेन इम्पोर्ट हो कर हिन्दुस्तान में आता है, उस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वे लोग कहते हैं कि प्राइसेज बढ़ गई हैं तो कृपा कर आप स्पष्टीकरण करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्राइसेज पर इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This agreement relates only to commercial purchases. The PL-480 foodgrain imports are excluded from this category. As the hon. Member and the hon. House are aware, commercial purchases form a very small percentage of our total food imports. That is why I say that this is not likely to have any affect on the internal prices as such.

श्री रवि राय : बाहर से जो हम कामशियत स्वीकरते हैं, उस पर एसीमेंट का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और जो एसीमेंट आपने किया है, उस के बलते हुए फूड-एड पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The broad features of this agreement are that if we have to make commercial imports from outside, 70 per cent of those imports should be made from countries which are a party to this agreement. It is not obligatory on us that we should import a particular quantity from any country as such, but if we are in need and are not in a position to meet our requirements from elsewhere, then we can take resort to this agreement. This agreement has a sort of mutuality in the sense that there is mutual obligation to supply foodgrains within certain prices. Some minimum and maximum prices have been prescribed in the agreement and even if the price goes up beyond a particular level, under this agreement it is incumbent upon the countries, who are signatories to this agreement, to supply foodgrains to us within that stipulated range. This is the broad feature of the Agreement. The only condition is that 70 per cent of the foodgrains out of commercial purchases are to be purchased from these countries. Even in regard to this, it is not that any specific country is prescribed. For instance, Australia, Canada and U.S.A. are the sources of our imports. If we want to import the whole quantity from any of these countries, we are free to do that. Of course, there is an understanding under P.L. 480 that we have to import 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under commercial category. That is a separate question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Now, since the Minister has stated that the scope of the Agreement has gone beyond the purchase of wheat also and since we are also deficit in rice, may I know whether under the Agreement by which certain countries have been brought together to supply foodgrains to us, this Organisation also is enjoined upon to identify the markets from which we can have purchases at the advantageous prices and, if so, what are the special functions that this Organisation performs on behalf of our country ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would first refer to the first part of the hon. Member's question. This Agreement does not cover any purchase of rice. This is strictly for the purchase of wheat. Some of

the countries which are signatories and which are exporting countries are Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden and the importing countries are about 40. As far as the main functions of the organisation are concerned, one is to assure the supply of wheat and wheat flour to importing countries and see that imports of wheat and wheat flour are on equitable and stable prices. The second feature of the Agreement is to permit expansion of international trade in wheat and wheat flour. The third feature, in general, is to further international cooperation in connection with the world wheat problems recognising the relationship between the importing and exporting country and the economic stability of imports for other agricultural products.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि जो करार हुआ है, वह व्यापारी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर जो गेहूं खरीदा जाता है, उस के बारे में है। लेकिन इकॉनॉमिक टाइम्ज में जो खबर छपी है—उस का एक जुमला मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

"An announcement by F.A.O. which sponsored the Conference said, "The International Grains Agreement, 1967 consists of two legal instruments, a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention, both requiring separate signature and ratification. The text will not be published."

तो इस करार के दो हिस्से हैं—एक व्यापारिक सिद्धान्त के आधार पर, जो खरीदा जायगा, जिसके बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि 70 प्रतिशत हमें इन मुल्कों से खरीदाना होगा, साथ ही साथ दर के बारे में भी करार हुआ है और यह भी कहा गया है कि यह करार प्रकाशित नहीं किया जायगा। इस लिये मेरा सब से पहला सवाल है कि इन करारों की शर्तें क्या हैं और क्या वजह है कि इन करारों को प्रकाशित नहीं किया जायगा। दूसरे आपने कहा कि पी० एल० 480 के तैहत भी आप को दो साल टन खरीदाना होगा—व्यापारी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 तथा दूसरी सहायता के तैहत जो गेहूं खरीदा जायगा तथा व्यापारी सिद्धान्तों

के आधार पर जो खरीदा जायगा—इन के दामों में कितना फर्क है?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : As far as the contents of the document are concerned, we have placed it in the Library and it is open to hon. Members to scrutinise that document. We do not want to conceal anything from the hon. Members and the House.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : दोनों।

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : This Conference was not convened, as has been said by the hon. Member, by F.A.O.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा है कि एफ० ए० ओ० का बयान है।

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : It was convened by International Wheat Conference in cooperation with UNCTAD. This Conference has established International Agreement in 1967. There are two parts of the Agreement, one is Wheat Trade Convention and the other is Food Aid Convention, and the copies of both the documents are placed in the Library.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : जो व्यापारी सिद्धान्त पर आप खरीदते हैं, उस दाम में और मदद के रूप में जो मिलता है, दोनों में क्या फर्क है?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : As far as the purchases of PL 480 are concerned, as is known to the House and as has already been mentioned on previous occasions, our India Supply Mission, Washington, give tenders from time to time and depending on the prevailing market prices, the purchases under PL 480 are made in the USA. As far as this particular agreement is concerned, the minimum price is 1.73 U.S. dollars per bushel and the quality of wheat is US Wheat, Hard Red Winter, No. 2 (Ordinary). This comes to 63.5 U.S. dollars per metric tonne. This is the minimum rate. The difference between the minimum and the maximum is 40 Cents. The differential—they call it standard spread in technical terminology—, i.e., the difference between the minimum price and the maximum price is 40 Cents.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : जो टैंडर पर आप सोग खरीद रहे हैं भारतीय में, साधारणतः उस दाम में और इस दाम में क्या फर्क है? अलग अलग

मंगते हैं वह तो ठीक है लेकिन औसतन फर्क क्या है उस का तो हमें पता लगना चाहिए या बाद में दे दें।

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE: I will require notice for this.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1949 में जो यह गेहूं खरीदने के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय करार द्वाया था उस के तहत बाहर से जो आप गेहूं खरीद रहे हैं उस का भाव परिवर्तित होता रहा है तो कितना प्रतिशत सूद आप को देना पड़ा है और साथ साथ जो गेहूं अमरीका से खरीदा है उस के दाम में और जिस भाव में यहां पर बेचते हैं उस में फी किलो कितने का अन्तर आता है?

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE: I have already explained the position in regard to prices. The particulars are not with me. For particulars in regard to purchases under PL 480, I will require notice.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी कुछ दिन पहले खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने चालू फसल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था कि इस फसल के अच्छी हो जाने की सम्भावना है तो यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय करार करते समय क्या इस फसल के अच्छे हो जाने की सम्भावनाओं को भी ध्यान में रख कर करार किया गया है? और क्या इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय करार के द्वारा और चालू फसल के अच्छी होने की सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर यह जो शब्द के सेव्र है इन को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है?

खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस समझौते या एसीमेंट से हमें गेहूं खरीदना ही पड़ेगा यह कोई बात तो है नहीं। जब हम को खरीदना होगा और जिस देश से हम समझेंगे कि हम को सुविधाजनक शर्तों और दर पर गेहूं मिल रहा है वहां से ही हम खरीदेंगे। इस में कोई बाध्यता या अनिवार्यता नहीं है कि हम को गेहूं खरीदना ही पड़ेगा।

जहां तक फूड जोंस का सवाल है वह कई दफे मैंने कहा है और उस को फिर दुहराना चाहुंगा कि जब तक हमारे भंडार में करीब 30 लाख टन ग्रानाज जमा नहीं हो जाता है और जो प्रोकोरमेंट उपलब्ध करने के दाम हैं अब में और सुले बाजार के दामों में अन्तर बहुत कम नहीं हो जाता है और अगले साल की फसल आशाजनक देख कर ही उस पर फिर से विचार किया जायगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम क्या करें।

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Minister said that this Agreement will come into effect from 1st July. I would like to know whether, under this Agreement, the amount of wheat that has been agreed upon will start arriving from 1st July and if so, what is the quantity agreed upon.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As I have just said, there is no compulsion to purchase any quantity. This Agreement does not suggest that any country will have to purchase any given quantity from any other country. It says that in case we have to make commercial purchases and we find that the world market has gone up, this provides the safety that we can approach one of the countries who are signatories to this Agreement to supply us at the price range which has been agreed to under the Agreement. There is no compulsion for making any purchases.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत इस में है और समझौते की धारा के हिसाब से आप बतला रहे हैं कि हम खरीदें यह जरूरी नहीं है तो यह न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत किस बात के लिए है? अधिकतम तो इस बात के लिए ही सकती है कि हम को गेहूं आप से लेना है तो इससे ज्यादा कीमत आप हम से नहीं लेंगे और न्यूनतम कीमत का मतलब यह होता है कि आप को हमें देना है तो कम से कम इतना हम जरूर लेंगे लेकिन अगर हम को खरीदने की करीब जरूरत नहीं है तब न्यूनतम की कोई ग्रहणियत नहीं रह जाती। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस को किस तरीके से देखते हैं और किस तरह से

जबाब दे रहे हैं। जब अधिकतम कीमत पर हम स्वीकृत हों, उस कीमत पर जिस पर हम अपने मुल्क में किसानों से स्वीकृत रहे हैं तो यहां पर जो अनाज पड़ेगा वह उससे ज्यादा होगा या कम होगा?

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य की समझ बिलकुल दुरुस्त है। अभी तक जितना हम विदेशों से गेहूं स्वीकृत है वह अपने यहां के दाम से बहुत सस्ते दाम में स्वीकृत है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर यह न्यूनतम क्यों है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इन्होंने जो व्याख्या की है मैंने कह दिया कि उन की वह व्याख्या दुरुस्त है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सस्ता लेकर हम महंगा क्यों दे रहे हैं। यह तो हम ब्लैक कर रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सस्ता लेकर उसे फिर सबसिडाइज्ड (धाटा उठा) करके दे रहे हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य को इतना भी पता नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SINO-PAK HELP TO MIZO HOSTILES

- *636. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:**
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles recently distributed a pamphlet in which they abused a senior Minister of Government and also threatened that China and Pakistan would help them to achieve 'Independence'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) There is no such information with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND AMENDMENTS IN HINDI AND ENGLISH

- *637. **SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:**
SHRI RAGUBIR SINGH SHASTRI:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI RAMJI RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to introduction of Bills and Amendments thereto in English and Hindi and that they be passed and authenticated in both these languages in the same manner; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be implemented?

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

(b) It is not possible to give a precise date at this stage.

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

*638. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय बेतन कम लागू किये जाने और महंगाई भत्ते को जीवन निवाहि सूचकांक के साथ जोड़ने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती।

RE-ORGANISATION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS IN NATIONAL LABORATORIES

*639. **SHRI MARANDI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research projects of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have failed to make any impact on the country's economy;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the C.S.I.R. has decided to re-organise research projects in the National Laboratories to weed out the wasteful and unproductive projects; and

(c) how far the reorganisation is likely to help in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. Utilisation of research depends upon a number of factors such as the state of industrial development, policies of Government and several other economic, technological and social factors. Information relating to utilisation of processes/products developed by the National Laboratories/Institutes is contained in the brochures "Research and Industry-1964" and "Data on Research Utilisation-1965", copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) The C.S.I.R. has decided to evaluate the existing programmes of the national laboratories with a view to relating them more purposefully to actual needs. It is also proposed that future research programmes of the laboratories should be in accordance with a system of priorities.

(c) Evaluation of research programmes and resulting feed back to improve their operational efficiency are continuous functions.

MIZO ATTACK ON POLICE PERSONNEL IN TRIPURA HILL AREAS

***640. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**

SHRI S. C. BESRA:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six police personnel were killed when the Mizo hostiles attacked a police camp in the Jamui hills area of Tripura on the 16th November, 1967;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Mizo hostiles were intensifying their activities in that State and were forcibly collecting money from the villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

About one hundred armed Mizo hostiles attacked our Police Post at Vangmun, Jampui Hills under P. S. Kanchanpur in Tripura on the 16th November, 1967, at about 1350 hours. In the exchange of fire 7 policemen were killed and the post

was looted by the hostiles. Reinforcements were rushed to the spot and the post was occupied the following morning. Some of the hostiles were encountered by a column of Security Forces at Hripaw, approx. 15 miles North North-East of Vangmun and in an exchange of fire four hostiles were killed. So far 43 persons have been arrested by the police. There have been no reports of extortion of money from Tripura so far. Although Mizo hostile gangs have visited this area in the past also, there is no indication of any intensification of their activities in Tripura.

(d) Security arrangements have been strengthened.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

***641. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to abolish capital punishment from the Indian Penal Code;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from State Governments; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. The whole question of abolition of capital punishment in India is under the consideration of the Law Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सी० आई० ए० के एजेंटों द्वारा सामूहिक खेती कार्यक्रम को असफल बनाने की चेष्टा

***642. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या उनका व्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सी० आई० ए० के एजेंटों ने भारत में सामूहिक खेती कार्यक्रम को असफल बनाने की पूरी कोशिश की है ताकि भारत को अमरीकी खाद्याभ की सप्लाई में बुद्धि की जा सके; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहांग) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ल) मैं इस विषय पर सदन में तारीख 20 नवम्बर, को एक वक्तव्य दे चुका हूं।

CODE ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND ADMINISTRATION

*643. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in March, 1967, a draft code to regulate the relationship between the Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration was prepared and was laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been discussed with the representatives of the various political parties and groups in Parliament;

(c) whether the opinion of State Governments has been sought in the matter; and

(d) whether there is any such code followed by any of the States individually, formally or informally?

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

(b) In July, 1966, the matter was once discussed with representatives of various political parties and groups in the last Lok Sabha and their comments were invited. However, the matter will be discussed again with the representatives of the various political parties and groups in the present Parliament.

(c) The State Governments will be consulted after the draft Code is discussed with representatives of the various political parties and groups in Parliament.

(d) Government have no information.

अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में जमीन की खारीद

*644. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस प्रकार के आदेश जारी किये हैं कि जो व्यक्ति आसाम के छठी अनुसूची में सम्मिलित क्षेत्रों का निवासी नहीं है वह जमी नहीं खारीद सकता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन आदेशों से इन आदिम जातियों और देश की अन्य जनता के साथ अबाध उत्पन्न संचार में बाधा नहीं होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चहांग) :

(क) से (ग). जहां न तो भारत सरकार ने और न आसाम राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे आदेश जारी किये हैं, जिला परिषद् ने छठी अनुसूची के 3(1) (क) अनुबन्ध के अधीन प्राप्त अधिकार के प्रयोग से अपन अधीन क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कानून बनाये हैं जो जमीन के हस्तान्तरण पर रोक लगाते हैं। इन कानूनों के अनुसार जिला परिषद् के अधीन क्षेत्र में भूमि का बेचना, गिरवी रखना, पट्टे पर देना, अदल बदल करना, उपहार देना या अन्य प्रकार से अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के व्यक्ति द्वारा अन्य जाति के व्यक्ति को या अन्य जाति के व्यक्ति द्वारा किसी अन्य जाति के व्यक्ति को भूमि हस्तान्तरण बिना जिला परिषद् की पूर्व अनुमति के सिवाय नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसे प्रतिबन्धों का उद्देश्य केवल उन व्यक्ति को सुरक्षित उपाय मोहिया करना है जो अपने हितों के बचाव करने के काबिल नहीं हो सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं समझा गया है कि इन प्रतिबन्धों से आवश्यक रूप में इस क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों तथा शेष के सहज आन्तरिक व्यवहार में बाधा पड़ेगी।

जम्मू और काश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय व्यवज का फहराना

*645. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में सरकारी भवनों पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज समान रूप से नहीं फहराये यथे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू में विधान सभा भवन पर केवल एक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज ही फहराया जाता है जब कि श्रीनगर में विधान सभा भवन और सचिवालय पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राज्य ध्वज दोनों फहराये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जम्मू और काश्मीर में समान रूप से राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चड्ढान) :
(क) से (ग). प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में सरकारी भवनों पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराने के विषय में सामान्यतः एकरूपता है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के संविधान की घारा 144 एक पृथक् राज्य-ध्वज के लिये उपबन्ध करती है। राज्य-ध्वज किसी भी अर्थ में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का प्रतिद्वंदी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का स्थान सर्वोच्च है तथा उसकी प्रतिष्ठा एवं स्थिति जम्मू व काश्मीर में वही है जो कि देश के किसी अन्य भाग में ।

TRANSPORT NEEDS OF DELHI

*646. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi has carried any survey regarding the future transport needs of Delhi.

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the recommendations made by the Institute to solve the transport problems of the capital; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). According to the Institute, it has not so far made a survey of the transport needs of Delhi. The Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission has, however, requested it to undertake such a study on behalf of the Delhi Administration. The study will be carried out by the Institute, when funds are made available by the Administration.

APPOINTMENT AND TENURE OF NEW GOVERNORS

*647. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governors in some States are going to retire after the expiry of their term this month and the next month;

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

(c) whether Government have any proposal of allowing only one term to the Governors without extending it ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Governors of Assam and Nagaland and Orissa will retire early next year as seen as their successors, who have already been appointed, are ready to assume office.

(c) Under article 156(3) of the Constitution, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years but shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office. This provision is being adhered to and Governors are not being appointed for the second term.

LAWLESSNESS ON THE EASTERN RAILWAY BELT

*648. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent press conference in Calcutta of the General Manager, Eastern Railway on the subject of loss of Railway property due to increasing lawlessness on the Eastern Railway Belt;

(b) the role of the Central Government when the law and order situation deteriorates in a particular State so as to undermine the security and safety of the people in that State; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Central Government to deal firmly with such increasing tendency of lawlessness in Eastern India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government are not aware of any press conference held by the General Manager of the Eastern Railway. The General Managers of the Eastern and the South Eastern Railways had, however, discussed various aspects of law and order problem affecting train services and attacks on railway staff and property with the West Bengal Government on September 12, 1967. The West Bengal Government agreed to deal with the anti-social and unruly elements, who interfered with train operations and attacked railway installations etc. in a deterrent manner.

(b) and (c). According to article 355 of the Constitution it is the duty of the Union to protect every State against internal disturbance, and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. A letter has recently been sent to all State Governments drawing their attention to their constitutional obligations in terms of articles 256 & 257 of the Constitution and requesting them to ensure proper functioning of the Central agencies and security of the Central Govt. properties, installations and institutions.

PAKISTANI DESIGNS ON ASSAM

*649. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**

SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Assam had hinted of serious Pakistani designs against Assam;

(b) whether he commented on the reported article by Mr. Bhutto that Assam should be an integral part of Pakistan and that the Pakistan Government should follow a policy of special relationship with the non-Hindu population of the State; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to meet the possible evil designs from Pakistan?

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

(c) Security measures have been tightened up.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में संघ लोकसेवा आयोग द्वारा भर्ती

*650. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये कर्मचारियों की भर्ती का कार्य संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सौंपने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भर्ती के इस कार्य के लिये आयोग में एक पृथक् विभाग बनाया जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहाल):

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

SEMINAR ON POLICEMEN'S GRIEVANCES

*651. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar on the machinery for redress of policemen's grievances held recently at the National Police Academy had suggested the establishment of a forum at suitable levels to put forth the views and collective grievances of all ranks in the police forces;

(b) whether Government have examined this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestions of the Seminar will be examined on receipt.

MAJOR PORTS

*652. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the programme for the development of major ports during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the amount utilised so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V.K.R.V. RAO):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the

Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1976/67]

(b) A provision of Rs. 234 crores has been included in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of major ports.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 23.66 crores was incurred during 1966-67 and an expenditure of Rs. 36.30 crores is anticipated to be incurred during 1967-68.

VERIFICATION OF THE ANTECEDENTS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*653. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the practice of police verification of antecedents of those seeking Government employment is being given up in some States; and

(b) if so, the names of those States where the said practice has been discarded and the consequent reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government of West Bengal and Kerala have only dispensed with the verification of political antecedents of candidates seeking employment under them. They continue to verify the other antecedents and character of candidates through the district civil and police authorities. It is for the State Government to adopt a policy suitable to them in respect of services under them and the Central Government would not interfere in the matter.

INDIAN FLAG SHIPS FOR PL-480 IMPORTS

654. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT & SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Indian flag ships in carrying the PL-480 imports during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the share?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT & SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The U.S. PL-480 regulations require that 50% of the PL-480 foodgrain imports should be carried in U.S. flag ships. Out of the remaining 50%, the share of Indian flag ships since 1964-65 has been as follows:—

1964-65	1%
1965-66	6%
1966-67	5%
1967-68 (8 months)	25%

In the case of cotton the proportion carried by Indian ships has been 30% to 35% throughout these years and for Soya bean oil and tallow the proportion has been between 13 to 16%;

(b) Indian shipping is given the first priority in lifting cargoes and foreign ships are chartered only when Indian shipping is not available in the required position.

FUTURE OF CHANDIGARH

*655. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the solution of the Chandigarh issue; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Presidential Council for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It has not so far been possible to evolve a procedure acceptable to both the Governments of Punjab and Haryana to solve this issue. Efforts in this direction will be resumed after mid-term elections are held in Haryana.

(b) No, Sir, at present there is no such proposal under consideration.

शिक्षा तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिये संचार उपग्रह के प्रयोग की परियोजना

*656. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:

श्री स० च० बेसरा :

श्री भयाबन

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा और आर्थिक विकास हेतु संचार उपग्रह के प्रयोग के लिये पायलट परियोजना शुरू करने की व्यवहार्यता का अध्ययन करने के लिये 'यूनेस्को' की एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम ने हाल ही में भारत का दौरा किया है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० तिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ल) और (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

यूनेस्को मिशन के साथ चर्चा के दौरान प्रायोजना की सम्भावना की सभी पहलुओं से जांच की गई थी । इससे सम्बन्धित सभी इंजीनियरी और टैक्नोलॉजी की समस्याओं पर भी विचार विमर्श किया गया था । आर्थिक विकास के लिए सूचना, शिक्षा सर्वव्यापी संचार के क्षेत्र में यह उपग्रह कहाँ तक भारत की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगा इस विषय में यूनेस्को के दल ने चर्चा की थी । (शिक्षा और सूचना विस्तृत रूप में प्रयोग किए गए हैं जिसमें स्कूल शिक्षा में और उसके बाहर, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, शिक्षा और कृषि के प्रसार के लिए सूचना शामिल है) दूर-संचार और प्रसारण के प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकताओं की परिभाषा, और शिक्षा तथा सर्वव्यापी संचार के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान कार्यक्रमों के विस्तार में उपग्रह के उपयोग के बारे में भी चर्चा की गई थी ।

मिशन के दौरे के परिणामों का पता मिशन की रिपोर्ट पर यूनेस्को द्वारा कोई निर्णय लिए जाने पर ही चल सकेगा जो अभी तैयार हो रही है । केवल एक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन किया गया है और न तो भारत सरकार ही और न यूनेस्को इस स्तर पर प्रायोजना के प्रति बचनबद्ध हैं ।

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DAMAGED IN WEST BENGAL

*657. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable damage to Central Government property has been done during the recent wave of violence in Calcutta and other towns of West Bengal after the dismissal of the U. F. Ministry;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss of Central Government property; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the damaged property in order ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PAKISTANI INFILTRATION IN ASSAM

*658. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large-scale infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about two lakhs of infiltrators are still there; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop further infiltration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. The number of Pakistanis who infiltrated into Assam during the ten months from January to October, 1967, was only 1012. They were all sent back to Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir. Their number is about 80,000

(c) Suitable measures have been taken for detection and eviction of Pakistani infiltrators and for prevention of further infiltration. These measures broadly consist of strengthening and increasing the number of border outposts, intensive patrolling of the border and detailing of additional staff.

VIOLENCE IN WEST BENGAL

*659. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an incitement to large-scale violence in West Bengal by some leaders of the United Front; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the properties of the Central Government from damage ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the State Government there were several instances in which United Front leaders including some rest-

while Ministers of the United Front Government advocated violence while addressing public meetings.

(b) Government are vigilant and have recently issued a circular to all State Governments drawing attention to their obligations under the Constitution to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State and so to exercise their executive powers as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union Government.

GRIEVANCES OF STUDENTS OF SHARDA UKIL SCHOOL OF ART, NEW DELHI

*660. SHRI MADHULIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the grievances of the students of the Sharda Ukil School of Art in regard to admission to Delhi College of Art;

(b) whether Government are aware that these students are on strike since the 13th November, 1967; and

(c) if so, the attempts made by Government to settle the dispute and remove the students' grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The general question of whether or not to continue the Intermediate course in Applied Art is to be considered by the All India Council of Technical Education. However, as an interim measure students passing the examination in first division are eligible for admission to the Delhi College of Art.

The other demands made by the students relate to reduction in fee, issue of material and models, provision of teaching staff, issue of books from library, issue of Identity Cards and recognition of Student's Union.

In regard to issue of library books and Identity Cards, the management has accepted the demands of the students. The governing body of the School has also agreed to consider the question of the recognition of the Students' Association after the necessary rules and regulations have

been framed and the other formalities completed in consultation with the Principal.

In regard to the demand for reduction in fee, the management has regretted its inability to accept it because of financial difficulties. However, it has been agreed to charge the fees on a monthly basis instead of every quarter as at present.

According to the information given by the school authorities, models and materials are made available to students but there are certain materials which are generally provided by the students themselves.

Regarding provision of teaching staff, the school authorities have drawn attention to the fact that a fully qualified and experienced teacher in Art and Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing has been appointed. The total strength of the staff at present is 5 against 42 students.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

3967. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots that took place in the last three years upto the 30th September, 1967;

(b) the number of persons belonging to the minority communities who (i) were killed; (ii) were injured, (iii) lost their property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Afghan nationals also suffered losses and some were killed;

(d) the number of persons who were arrested, prosecuted and punished; and

(e) whether any compensation was given to the victims and the number of Afghan nationality who received compensation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/67

(c) No, Sir.

(e) State Governments of Andhra and Madhya Pradesh have informed that they provided financial assistance by way of *ex gratia* grants to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5,500 respectively. Information from other States is being collected. No Afghan national received any compensation.

CPI (M) PAMPHLET IN NEPALI

3968. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a pamphlet in Nepali issued by the CPI (M) in which it is stated about Naxalbari extremists that "by forcible occupation of lands belonging to small land owners the extremists have forced them to join the jotedars"; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to help these small land owners?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, leaflet in Nepali was issued by the District CPM on 10th August, 1967. The leaflet criticised the leaders of Naxalbari peasant movement and said that during the movement though some lands of big jotedars were occupied at several places, lands of small land owners and tea garden workers were also occupied.

(b) The State Government took necessary steps in all cases of forcible occupation of lands reported to police by registering cases against encroachers and taking suitable legal action against them.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

3969. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who appeared in the competitive examinations from the rural side out of the total number appeared in the last five years;

(b) the total number of such candidates qualified in the written examination during this period;

(c) the total number of qualified in the which interview and thus in the competition during this period;

(d) the total number of qualified candidates provided with the jobs during this period;

(e) whether Government have examined the reasons for failure of candidates in the interviews; and

(f) if so, the reasons of failure for such candidates coming from rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Neither Government nor the Union Public Service Commission compile information about candidates appearing for various examinations conducted by the Commission on the basis of the area urban or rural from which they come. It is not also possible to collect this information from the available records.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STUDENTS FROM U. P. STUDYING ABROAD

3970. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Uttar Pradesh who went abroad for further studies during the period from 1962 to October, 1967;

(b) to which countries these students proceeded; and

(c) the subjects of study?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is available upto March, 1967. Two statements—one giving the countrywise distribution and the other giving the subject-wise distribution—of students from Uttar Pradesh who went abroad from 1962-63 to 1966-67 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1978/67.]

CENTRAL SCHOOLS ORGANISATION

3971. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools started all over the country, State-wise, by the Central Schools Organisation from 1966 to-date; and

(b) the number of students being educated in these schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1979/67.]

काश्मीर को निःशुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा

3972. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंबल उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काश्मीर तथा अन्य राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये काश्मीर के लिये निःशुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निःशुल्क यात्रा सुविधा का व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा किस अनुपात में वहन किया जायेगा; और

(ग) राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को यह सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंबल उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR FLYING CREW

3973. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of hotels in various cities of India where members of the crew of Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation are provided overnight accommodation and the cost per head per day, hotel-and city-wise;

(b) the amount of bill paid to each hotel during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 by Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation with the names of the hotel, the number of crew accommodated by each hotel during the year; and

(c) the reasons for not accommodating the flying crew in Government-owned hotels as a measure of economy ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

LOANS TO THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

3974. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the

names of hotels and the amount of loans given to them or guaranteed by Government during the last 10 years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : At present financial assistance to private entrepreneurs for setting up hotels is available through the Industrial Finance Corporation or the State Finance Corporations, and not from Government direct.

The Government have, however, under consideration proposals for the grant of loans from the Hotel Development Loan Fund. Terms and conditions for the grant of loans are under finalisation.

AIR SICKNESS BAGS

3975. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of air sickness bags purchased annually by Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation, separately, during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the average cost of each bag the names of suppliers and the number and value of bags supplied by each every year and the manner in which these contracts for supply were given ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1980/67].

केन्द्रीय सङ्क निधि से महाराष्ट्र के लिए राशि का नियन्त्रण

3976. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पर्यटन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सङ्क निधि मद के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये कुल कितने धन की व्यवस्था की थी;

(ख) अब तक कितनी धन राशि वास्तव में दी जा चुकी है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को बकाया धन-राशि देने के लिये कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है?

वरिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी भक्त वर्षां) : (क) 167-09 लाख रुपये।

(ख) तीसरी योजना अवधि में 261-02 लाख रुपये। इसमें दूसरी योजना की अवधि से बचे हुए कार्यों पर व्यय के लिये दी गई राशि भी शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ) इस बारे में कोई विशेष अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं। किन्तु समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार की मांग उसे बास्तविक प्रदा की गई राशि से अधिक रही है। वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष के बजट में की गई व्यवस्था की अपर्याप्तता के कारण उनकी पूरी मांग की पूर्ति करना संभव नहीं हो सका है।

PURCHASE OF LIFE BOATS BY SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

3977. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Shipping Corporation of India have placed an order for three ships in which aluminium fibreglass life-boats are proposed to be used in preference to indigenous made steel life boats;

(b) whether the indigenous made steel life boats can serve as import substitute meeting the statutory requirement;

(c) if so, the reasons for not supporting the indigenous makers of steel life boats employing Indian capital and labour and who help in saving foreign exchange; and

(d) the cost involved to meet the full requirement of life boats in aluminium fibreglass and steel separately?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Shipping Corporation of India have indicated that they would require fibreglass/aluminium life boats for three ships VCs 168 to 170 for which orders have been placed with the Shipyard.

(b) and (c). Though indigenous steel life boats meeting the statutory requirements

can be supplied for ships in place of fibreglass/aluminium life boats, the Shipping Corporation of India have preferred the fibreglass/aluminium life boats, as according to them, the cost of maintenance of steel boats is higher than that of fibreglass/aluminium boats which normally last for 10 to 12 years without repairs. They have also desired that the possibilities of manufacturing fibreglass/aluminium boats indigenously should be explored.

However, in regard to the requirements of these three ships, the matter is still under correspondence between the Shipyard and the Shipping Corporation of India. The matter is also under consideration of Government.

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

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN GUJARAT

3978. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancient monuments in Gujarat are in a state of neglect;

(b) whether it is a fact that attention of the Archaeological Department has been drawn to the neglected condition of the monuments there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). From time to time, the Archaeological Survey of India have been approached for repairs to the monuments, and urgent repairs were carried out by the Survey according to priority and availability of funds. Rs. 5,97,765/- was spent on these monuments during the five years from 1962-63 to 1966-67. About Rs. 38,000/- is likely to be spent during 1967-68.

MONUMENTS IN BARODA

3979. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of ancient temples and mosques in the Baroda District in Gujarat which have been repaired so far;

(b) the amount spent on their repairs;

(c) whether there are still some ancient temples and mosques which need repairs; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no temple or mosque among the 11 ancient monuments or sites in Baroda District which have been declared as of national importance.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

BORDER ROADS

3980. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of vital roads on the Gujarat borders has been entrusted to the State P.W.D. resulting in slow progress and slackness in the construction of roads;

(b) if so, the reasons for entrusting this work to the State P.W.D.; and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the construction of these roads to the Ministry of Defence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The work of the construction of strategic roads in the Gujarat State has been entrusted to the State P.W.D., but this has not resulted in slow progress and slackness in its construction.

(b) The works have been entrusted to the State P.W.D. according to the normal practice.

(c) There is no such proposal.

NARMADA BRIDGE

3981. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been finalised to construct a new road bridge over the river Narmada near Broach; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to construct a road bridge across the Narmada river near Zadeswar about 3·1/2 miles upstream of the existing road bridge near

Broach is under consideration. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 362·3 lakhs for the bridge, recast on the basis of the present-day prices, has been received recently from the Gujarat Government and is under examination.

राजस्थान में नये हवाई अड्डे

3982. श्री श्रीठा लाल श्रीना : क्या पर्यंत तथा असैनिक अड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में कुछ नये हवाई अड्डे बनाये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन हवाई अड्डों को कहां-कहां पर बनाये जाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सवाई माधोपुर भी इन स्थानों में से एक है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यंत तथा असैनिक अड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कन्सिह) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान में तीन हवाई अड्डे, प्रथमत जयपुर, कोटा तथा उदयपुर, नागर विमानन विभाग के नियन्त्रण में हैं। चौथी योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में कोई नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की निकट भविष्य में सवाई माधोपुर से होकर सेवा परिचालन की कोई योजना नहीं है ? नागर विमानन की सवाई माधोपुर में हवाई अड्डा बनाने की कोई मांग भी नहीं है।

MEMORANDUM ON MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

3983. SHRI KIRUTINAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum on the study of languages at the school stage from the Education Department of the Thamizhaga Arasu (Government of Madras); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new decision has been taken by the Central Government on the teaching of languages at the school stage.

BYE-PASS ROAD TO MADURAI-DHANUSHKODI HIGHWAY

3984. SHRI KIRUTINAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lands have been acquired near Manamadurai and Parthi-hanoor in Ramnad District (Madras State) to construct bye-pass Roads to the Madurai-Dhansukodi National Highway;

(b) whether the acquisition proceedings are over; and

(c) if so, when the work will be executed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The work will be taken up, when requisite funds become available.

BRIDGE AT PAMBAN, MADRAS STATE

3985. SHRI KIRUTINAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a road-cum-rail bridge at Pamban in Madras State;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any direction to the State Government on this matter; and

(c) if so, the stage of the proposal and the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No Sir.

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

JUDGES IN ORISSA HIGH COURT

3986. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of judges now working in the Orissa High Court is considered inadequate by the said High Court; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of judges in view of the increasing number of cases and the pendency of large number of election cases in addition to the cases already pending?

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

(b) A proposal to increase the strength of Judges in the Orissa High Court by one more permanent Judge is presently under consideration.

KANDLA PORT

3987. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the constructional work of Kandla Port right from its foundation to its completion, the labourers engaged were mostly displaced Harijans from West Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that after completion of the port works these labourers are not being given some other labour work in the Port and thereby they are now jobless; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to get them employed in Port labour works?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Major Harbour Works at Kandla were done through contractors. The labour employed by these contractors included Harijans from West Pakistan. After completion of the works in 1961, the contractors disbanded their labour force, including Harijan labour, by stages. The Kandla Port Trust are not undertaking any major construction work departmentally at present. However, about 1,900 Harijan labourers employed by various agencies including the Kandla Port Trust are currently engaged in a variety of port operations within the Dock area. No additional labour is required for regular port operations for the present.

GEOGRAPHY IN DELHI SCHOOLS

3988. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi under the Delhi Administration Geography is not allowed to be taken as a subject for study; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS IN DELHI

3989. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi some plots are kept for political sufferers in Pankha Colony and some other colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these plots are also auctioned to the political sufferers or are allotted;

(d) how many political sufferers have been given the plots in various colonies;

(e) whether applications have been invited from political sufferers for this; and

(f) if not, when the applications will be called ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). In the Delhi Development Authority's scheme for the allotment of residential plots of below 200 sq. yards by draw of lots at fixed rates to individuals in the low income-group, some plots are reserved for political sufferers who satisfy the prescribed conditions, the number of reserved plots depending upon the proportion of the applications received from the political sufferers as against the total number of applications. Under this scheme one political sufferer was allotted a plot.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

INDIAN ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

3990. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that some meetings of the executive of the Indian

Assembly of Youth were held at the residence of a West German official;

(b) if so, the nature of the meetings and the discussions held during those meetings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop foreign interference in this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have seen a press report to this effect published in the "Patriot" dated 11th August 1967.

(b) Enquiries are being made.

(c) The general question of use of foreign funds in elections and for other purposes is under examination.

VISITS OF CHINESE DIPLOMATS TO JULLUNDUR

3991. SHRI RAM KISHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about the visit of some high ranking officials of Chinese Embassy to Jullundur in September, 1967;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons and purpose of Chinese diplomats dash to Jullundur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no information about the visit of any high-ranking official of the Chinese Embassy to Jullundur during September, 1967.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

POLICE FIRING IN JAIPUR

3992. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) under what provision of law and under what circumstances Police force of one State can be called by another State;

(b) whether it is necessary that such requisition of Police force by one State from the other is routed through the Central Government;

(c) if so, at what time and date the Central Government received the request of the Rajasthan State Government for sending Police force from U.P. and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if such request was received by the Central Government, what action was taken by Government and when and on which date the Central Government asked the U.P. and Madhya Pradesh State Governments to send Police force;

(e) the contents of such orders issued by Central Government on U.P. and Madhya Pradesh Governments; and

(f) whether a copy of such order, if any, will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A State Government may take the assistance of and utilise the armed police force of another State under the provisions of the Police Act, 1888, for supplementing its own police force for coping with disturbances of law and order.

(b) It is not necessary for a State Government to requisition police force from another State through the Government of India. A State Government can do so directly from another State.

(c) to (f). In view of the sudden deterioration in the law and order situation, Government of Rajasthan conveyed their request for armed police assistance telephonically on the 4th and 6th March, 1967. Immediate arrangements were made thereupon to rush armed police reinforcement to Jaipur. The request of the Rajasthan Government was conveyed to the U.P. and Madhya Pradesh Governments for rendering necessary assistance. No formal orders were issued.

C.I.A. FUNDS

3993. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have refused approval for about 30 projects submitted by the various agencies which are working with the assistance of C.I.A. funds; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have not accorded approval in one case relating to a proposal by the Friends of India Committee, U.S.A. to invite the Director, Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok. In addition 36 proposals submitted by the Asia Foundation have been held up pending full consideration of the

advisability of permitting it to carry on any activity in India.

EMOLUMENTS OF TEACHERS

3994. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been given to the States during 1967 to improve the Pay-Scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

शिक्षा पढ़ति में सुधार करना)

3995. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी लड़कों तथा लड़कियों के लिये अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से कोई योजना बनाई गई है जिसमें देश तथा विदेश में उत्पादन के सदैव बदलते हुए हालात की जानकारी की व्यवस्था हो और विभिन्न देशों में उपलब्ध आधुनिक तकनीकी जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय जीवन के बारे में अनमिकाता बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाये; और

(ख) वर्तमान शिक्षा पढ़ति में कब और क्या परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ब्रिगुड सेन) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा आयोग ने जो कि "सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का सब प्रकार का विकास करने के लिए सामान्य सिद्धान्तों और नीतियों पर सलाह देने के लिए" सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया था, इस विषय में बहुत सी सिफारिशों की हैं और एक कार्यक्रम सुझाया है जिस पर लगभग २० बवां में अमल करना है। ये अब सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

विल्सनी नगर निगम में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

3996. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रबाले :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विल्सनी नगर निगम द्वारा 1962-63 में नियुक्त 250 अतिरिक्त

श्रम्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री शिखा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत जा. आजाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा ऐसी कोई पूछताछ नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

LALIT KALA ACADEMY

3997. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item appearing in some of the local English dailies, dated the 8th September, 1967 that there is large-scale corruption in Lalit Kala Academy;

(b) whether Government have ordered an enquiry; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been enquired into. The news item which appeared in the papers on 8th September, 1967, was on the basis of a statement reported to have been made by the Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi to which he subsequently issued a correction contradicting the statement attributed to him 'large-scale corruption' in the Akademi. No Action was, therefore, required to be taken by the Government.

रायपुर में अन्य धर्मों के अनुयायियों का इसाई बनाया जाना

3998. श्री श्वीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री शास्त्रालम्ब :

श्री नारो स्वरो शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम स्वरो विद्यार्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करने के लिए कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रायपुर में डी० आर० डी० एस० नाम की एक रिक्षा कम्पनी लोगों को प्रलोभन द्वारा इसाई बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार उन्होंने उड़ीसा के लगभग 150 निवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहूला) : (क) रायपुर में ऐसी कोई रिक्षा कम्पनी नहीं है।

(ख) धर्म परिवर्तन का ऐसा कोई मामला राज्य सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं पाया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

CONTROVERSY RE: BURIAL OF JESUS CHRIST

3999. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan saying that Jesus Christ did not die on the cross but later came to Kashmir and was buried at Srinagar after his death and that the tomb of Yuzassif the Prophet is really the burial of Jesus Christ; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in pursuit of Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan's statement and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but there is no Archaeological evidence of any kind to support the theory of Jesus Christ's burial in Kashmir.

गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय, मदनगीर, नई दिल्ली

4000. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक संसद सदस्य ने गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय, मदनगीर (नई दिल्ली) में हुए हजारों रुपये के गबन के बारे में कोई शिक्षायत की थी, जिसका उल्लेख शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या एफ० 47-78/65-बी० एस० ईडी०-5, दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1965 में किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और दोस्री व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कानूनी या अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद) : (क) जी हां। इस मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या एफ० 47-78/64 बी० एस० ई० 5, दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1965 में उल्लिखित है।

(ख) यह मामला दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति के विचाराधीन है।

बम्बू और काश्मीर में हंजीनियरी कालेज

4001. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में हंजीनियरी कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों ने इसलिये आनंदोलन आरम्भ कर दिया है कि उन्हें जो उपाधि मिलती है वह स्नातक की उपाधि होनी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या निर्णय करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० लिंगुण सेन) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ARMIES RAISED BY POLITICAL PARTIES

4002. श्री YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI RAM KISHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards certain press reports that some political parties are raising their armies and performing the tasks which are normally in the domain of police ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in the matter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have seen press reports regarding 'private armies' being raised by certain political parties.

(b) and (c) : According to the information received from the State Governments certain political parties in Assam and Kerala have organised volunteer corps. There is, however, no information yet that these volunteers are usurping police functions.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में चीन समर्थक किसानों की संख्या

4003. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ चीन समर्थक लोग, जिन्होंने एक किसान संस्था बनाली है, खुले आम लोगों को जबरदस्ती धान की फसल काटने के लिये भड़का रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाजीपुर में 'गंडासा पार्टी' नामक एक पार्टी बनाई गई है जिसका उद्देश्य नक्सलबाड़ी की तरह उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हिंसात्मक आनंदोलन चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे तस्वीरों को न पत्तने देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि यह अवैध आनंदोलन सारे देश में न फैल सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहूण) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से

प्राप्त के सूचना अनुसार कम्युनिस्ट (मार्क्सॉ) पार्टी का उपरपन्नी दल, जिसने नक्सलबाड़ी कृषक संघाम सहायक समिति का आयोजन किया था, लोगों को घान की फसल जबरदस्ती काट लेने के लिये भड़का रहा था। 'किसान संस्था' नामक कोई संस्था नजर में नहीं आई।

(ख) गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में 'गंडासा पार्टी' नामक एक युवक-संस्था के अक्तूबर 1967 में बनने की सूचना मिली और बाद में दुबारा इसका नाम 'नवजीवन मोर्चा' रखा गया। इस पार्टी का उद्देश्य शोषितों को सहायता देने के लिये और समाज में विद्यमान वर्मोकरण के विरुद्ध हिंसात्मक संघर्ष भड़काना है।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने निवारक निरोध अधिनियम तथा विधि के अन्य विशेष उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निवारक कार्यवाही कर ली है। 'नवजीवन मोर्चा' की कार्यवाहियों पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूक्ष्म निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को वित्तीय सहायता

4004. श्री राठू हुँ तिह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बंगाल सरकार द्वारा 1931 से 1941 की अवधि में आतंक-वादी दमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दंडित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चिह्ना चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अगर भाननीय सदस्य सम्बन्धित परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम तथा अन्य जानकारी दे सकें तो सरकार यह बता सकेगी कि क्या उन्हें कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है।

खेलों पर खर्च

4005. श्री विश्वाति मिथ : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खेलों पर कितना धन खर्च किया है;

(ख) कुल नियत धन-राशि में से खेलों के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में दौरों पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है;

(ग) हमारे देश में विदेशी खेलों पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है;

(घ) खेलों पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या कबहुी, मल्लयुद्ध, गुली-दण्डा, दोड़ आदि देशी खेलों पर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) 53,59,021 रुपये।

(ख) 9,71,554 रुपये।

(ग) विदेशी खेल—46,83,738 रुपये। इसमें 6,45,159 रुपये की वह रकम ज्ञामिल नहीं है जिसे किसी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट रूप से निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) 30,124 रुपये।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

PURCHASE OF PROPERTY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

4006. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir State is permitted to purchase property in the rest of India and settle down there;

(b) if so, whether the reciprocal facility is allowed to the citizens of other States to acquire property in the Jammu and Kashmir State and settle down there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is no provision in the Constitution of India which prohibits Indian citizens who are residents of the State of Jammu and Kashmir

from purchasing property or settling down elsewhere in the country. Article 35A of the Constitution of India makes it permissible, however, for the State of Jammu and Kashmir to have a law conferring on its permanent residents special rights and privileges or imposing upon other persons any restrictions as respects acquisition of immoveable property in the State or settlement in the State. Under this provision of the Constitution certain long established legal restrictions on acquisition of property by persons who are not permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir continue to be in force in the interest of the permanent residents.

मानहानि के मुकदमे

4008. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966 से अब तक (राज्य वार) कितने राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के विहृद मानहानि के दावे किये गये हैं; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों पर दोष सिद्ध हो गया है और उन पर कितना जुर्माना किया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभापटस पर रख दी जायगी।

न्यायाधीशों द्वारा सरकारी नौकरी स्वीकार करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

4009. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधि आयोग न्यायाधीशों द्वारा सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद निजी रूप से बकालत करने अथवा सरकारी नौकरी स्वीकार करने पर इस आधार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सिफारिश की है कि भावी रोजगार की संभावना सरकारी तथा घनी लोगों के मुकदमों में उनकी निष्पक्षता को प्रभावित कर सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चड्डाळ) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। विधि आयोग की राय में उनकी सिफारिश के अनुसार उच्चन्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु को 65 वर्ष तक बढ़ा देने तथा और अधिक पैन्नान देने पर यदि सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद उनके बकालत करने अथवा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के प्रतिरिक्त किसी अन्य सरकारी नौकरी पर नियक्त पर पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये जाने से उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवा निवृत्त न्यायाधीशों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(ख) विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने गौर से विचार किया किन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

VISIT OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE EXPERT

4010. SHRI M. SUDARSHANAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any U.S. expert visited India recently to advise Government on improved methods of foreign intelligence; and

(b) if so, what were his recommendations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

रांची में शास्त्रास्त्रों के स्थिते तलाशी

4011. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची में दंगों के समय वह और ग्रौद्योगिक तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री मौजूद थे और सैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा मस्जिदों में शास्त्रास्त्रों के लिये की जानेवाली तलाशी उनके कहने पर रोक दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चड्डाळ) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। न सो

सैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा मस्जिदों की तलाशी सी गई और न इस तरह इसे रोकने का अवसर ही आया ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा साक्षात्कार
(इन्टरव्यू)

4012. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या गृह-कार्य मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा सेवीय भाषाओं को अपना लिये जाने के पश्चात् संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा समालाप (इन्टरव्यू) के समय कौनसी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जायेगा; और

(ल) क्या उक्त आयोग के बर्तमान सदस्य सभी सेवीय भाषाओं में अम्बरियों से समालाप करने में समर्थ हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दुभाषियों की सहायता ली जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री विद्या चरण शूलक) : (क) और (ल). भाठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित सभी भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाने के बाद परीक्षा की योजना किस प्रकार की होगी इसे प्रभी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है । इस लिये इस प्रवस्था में इस विषय में कोई भी निश्चित बात कहना सम्भव नहीं है ।

JOB ORIENTATION SCHEME

4013. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering a job-orientation scheme designed to help young people to choose their career well before they complete their studies;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme will be introduced throughout the country; and
- (d) when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Government of India is already operating a scheme under which Bureaus of Educational and Vocational Guidance have been set up in the States to train guidance counsellors and career masters who would help students

in the schools to choose their career. The Multipurpose Schools, Industrial Training Institute and Junior Technical Schools that have been established in different parts of the country also provide job-orientation of training for suitable jobs.

BOOK ON INDIAN REVOLT

4014. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former undivided Punjab Government requested the Central Government to delete some portions from the book written by Mr Sen on Indian Revolt in 1857 regarding Rao Tula Ram; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government and the nature of reply sent to the former Punjab Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FORMER CHIEF MINISTER OF HARYANA

4015. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government from Chaudhri Devi Lal levelling serious allegations against Rao Birender Singh, former Chief Minister of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details of the allegations levelled and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) As far as could be ascertained no memorandum addressed by Chaudhri Devi Lal to Government levelling serious allegations against Rao Birender Singh appears to have been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

4016. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item published in the Banaras edition of the Hindi daily *Sunmarg* in October, 1967 in which it has been reported that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose stayed in Banaras for over four hours on the 10th October, 1967 and that the Minister of Home Affairs had meeting with Netaji at Ukhimath in Garhwal hill : :

(b) Whether Government have made any enquiry about the basis of the above news;
 (c) whether the Home Minister did meet any Sanyasi at Ukhimath;

(d) if so, who this Sanyasi is and why the Home Minister met this Sanyasi; and

(e) whether Government will make any enquiry about the veracity of the news published in the *Sanmarg* about Netaji's halt at Banaras?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). The Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Banaras edition of the Hindi daily "Sanmarg" on 27th October, 1967. The Union Home Minister did not meet any Sanyasi at Ukhimath during his visit to Uttarkashi, nor any other person claiming to be Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The State Government have undertaken an enquiry in the matter.

STATEHOOD FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH

4017. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI HEM RAJ :

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have forwarded a resolution asking Government to accord the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh the status of full Statehood;

(b) whether there have been persistent demands from the general public of the Territory for the grant of Statehood without which, according to them, the development of the area economically or politically was not possible; and

(c) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No such resolution has been received.

(b) Demands for grant of Statehood to Himachal Pradesh have been made from time to time.

(c) Government do not propose at present to alter the existing status of this Union territory.

**REMUNERATION TO CHANCELLOR,
KASHI VIDYAPEETH**

4018. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapeeth is receiving a monthly remuneration of Rs. 4,000;

(b) if so, in what capacity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no such provision in the Banaras Hindu University/any other University/Kashi Vidyapeeth bye-laws for giving such a remuneration to the Chancellors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Kashi Vidyapeeth has intimated that in honorarium of Rs. 1500/- per month, a car allowance of Rs. 400/- per month, rent-free furnished accommodation and free medical service are being provided to the present Chancellor in consideration of services rendered by him to the Vidyapeeth and *not* in his capacity as Chancellor. This is not an approved item of expenditure for purposes of maintenance grant by the Government of India.

(c) There is no such provision in the Statutes of Banaras Hindu University/any other Central University; nor do the bye-laws of the Kashi Vidyapeeth make a provision to this effect.

CENTRAL HINDU SCHOOL, VARANASI

4019. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3849 on the 28th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the revision of grades of certain teachers in the Central Hindu School, Varanasi recommended by the Banaras Hindu University has been granted;

(b) the criteria adopted for making a list of teachers entitled for the above benefit;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University has no rules governing the placement of teachers of the Central Hindu School in higher grade; and

(d) if so, whether the University Grants Commission propose to issue definite instructions to deal with the placement of teachers in higher grade?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The pay scale of teachers of the Central Hindu Schools for Boys and Girls run by the Banaras Hindu University were revised with effect from 1/4/1964. The University is, however, considering the claims of some senior teachers who have long experience but who do not

possess the prescribed qualifications for grant of post-graduate scales of pay.

(b) In order to be entitled to the revised post-graduate scale a teacher should have a Master's degree in the subject concerned. In addition, a University degree/diploma in teaching with adequate experience of teaching the subject is essential for non-science subjects' teachers but desirable for science teachers.

(c) The Banaras Hindu University has got Ordinances for fixation of pay of its employees. For fixation of pay of teachers in the revised scale, the formula prescribed by the University Grants Commission for the purpose has been adopted by the University.

(d) No, Sir.

**ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) ACTS, 1951 AND 1965**

4020. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that certain Muslim leaders in India are seeking financial aid from abroad in order to employ an Advocate to argue the case against the validity of the Aligarh University Amendment Acts of 1951 and 1965; and

(b) if so, whether he has taken any steps to curb such activities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT OF KERALA CHIEF
MINISTER ABOUT JUDICIARY**

**4021. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in which the Chief Minister of Kerala is alleged to have said that he considered that the judges in India are not above class prejudices, while giving their verdict; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) The State Government have informed us that proceedings for contempt of court against the Chief Minister are pending before the Kerala High Court.

भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के लिये अमरीकी सेट्टल इंटेलीजेंस एजेन्सी के बाने

4022. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 12 जुलाई 1967 के अतारां-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5348 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अमरीकी सेट्टल इंटेलीजेंस एजेन्सी से भारतीय समाचार पत्रों द्वारा बन लिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो जांच की जा रही है उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव कुशाबाह) : प्रतिवेदन पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

गोपा के गिरजाघर

4023. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोपा के गिरजाघरों पर अभी तक पुतंगाल का निवारण है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चिचोरिम के पादरियों ने कुछ दिन पहले इस निवारण के बिरुद रोप व्यक्ति किया था जिसका राज्य के अन्य गिरजाघरों के पादरियों न विरोध किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस राज्य की किसी पार्टी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में पत्राचार किया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) सरकार के पास किसी ऐसी बटना की सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SALES TAX SYSTEM IN DELHI

4025. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have suggested to the Union Government radical changes in Delhi's Sales Tax System;

- (b) if so, the main points thereof;
 (c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and
 (d) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

शहीदों की स्मृति में स्मारक

4026. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में उन शहीदों की याद में एक स्मारक बनाने का है जो 1857 और 1947 की अवधि के बीच शहीद हुए थे;

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

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में ऐतिहासिक लाल किले के निकट ऐसा स्मारक बनाने का विचार है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने उन शहीदों की जो भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिये मर भिटे, स्मृति को चिरस्थायी बनाने के लिये लाल किले के अहातों में शहीद स्मारक बनाने का निश्चय किया है। यह कार्य, प्रसिद्ध शिल्पकार, श्री राय चौधुरी को सौंप दिया गया है। सरकार और श्री चौधुरी के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार यह स्मृतिकला महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में 11 अगस्त 12 आकृतियों से सम्बन्धित होगी। कांसे में ढली ये आकृतियां मानवाकार से दुगुने आकार की होंगी। स्मारक के बनाने में 9 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है, और लगभग 6 वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर इस कार्य के पूरा होने की आशा है।

LOANS AND SUBSIDIES TO J & K STATE

4027. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Loans given to the Jammu and Kashmir State, year-wise, with the interest thereon since August, 1947;

(b) the amount of loans repaid by the State Government so far and the amount with interest due on the 31st March, 1967; and

(c) the amount and types of subsidies given to the State from 1947 to March, 1967.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement of the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1981/67].

(c) Apart from statutory grants-in-aid under the Finance Commission's award, rehabilitation grants, plan assistance, grants towards the J&K Militia and Police, the State Government were also given food subsidy, including expenditure on transport and handling of food grains, which amounted to Rs. 13.83 crores.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT BAL BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

4028. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the train at Bal Bhawan, New Delhi met with an accident on the 11th November, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of casualties, if any; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible for the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Only the engine of the train got derailed.

(b) There was no casualty.

(c) An enquiry was immediately conducted with the help of the Northern Railways authorities and necessary action on the recommendations made in the Report is being taken.

SALES TAX COLLECTION FROM MANIPUR

4029. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total sales tax collections from Manipur during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The requisite information is given below :

Year	Amount
1966-67	Rs. 19,17,807
1967-68	Rs. 12,76,942

(Upto 31st October, 1967)

REVISION OF SENIORITY OF SECTION OFFICERS

4030. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Section Officers promoted to Grade-II on the 1st November, 1957 and 1st May, 1958 has been disturbed by Government on the 25th August, 1967 disregarding the assurances given in this regard in December, 1957;

(b) whether the said revision of seniority is in conformity with Rule 18(1) of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962;

(c) whether the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Law have both agreed specifically to the revised seniority as now determined; and

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for revising the seniority after such a long time and whether Government propose to reconsider and restore the seniority as determined before August, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that *inter se* seniority of certain Section Officers promoted to the former Grade II with effect from 1-11-1957 and 1-5-1958 has been revised and orders to this effect have been issued on 25th August, 1967. The Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Law have been consulted before doing so, and the latter have held that the revision did not involve any breach of assurance or contravention of the provisions of C.S.S. Rules, 1962.

(d) Does not arise.

SENIORITY OF SECTION OFFICERS

4031. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority in Grade-II of the Central Secretariat Ser-

vice of certain officers of Grade-I of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, who were promoted to the erstwhile Grade-II of the C.S.S. in 1959 was also determined along with Grade-III Section Officers promoted to Grade-II w.e.f. 1st November, 1957 and 1st May, 1958 on the basis of the principles of seniority in force at that time;

(b) whether the *inter se* seniority of the two categories of officers mentioned in part (a) above had already been finally determined before the 1st of October, 1962, the date of decentralisation of the CCSS and CSSS and was not shown as provisional in the Civil List of Section Officers as on the 1st October, 1962 issued by his Ministry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the seniority of the two categories of Section Officers mentioned above has been revised by his Ministry on the 25th August, 1967 in disregard to the assurance given by Government in December, 1957 and also in contravention of Rule 18(1) of the CSS Rule 1962; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to restore the seniority as determined before 1st October, 1962?

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

(b) No, Sir. The question of relative seniority of the officers of Grade I of the C.S.S.S. promoted to Grade II of the C.S.S. in 1959 *vis-a-vis* officers of Grade III of the C.S.S. promoted to Grade II with effect from 1-11-1957 and 1-5-1958 had been under consideration all along, though the Civil List as on 1-10-1962 did not indicate that their seniority as shown therein was provisional.

(c) The seniority has no doubt been revised by issue of orders on the 25th August, 1967, but this does not involve breach of any assurance or contravention of the provisions of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962.

(d) Does not arise.

अम्बाला में इसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ

4032. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्री :

श्री सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या अम्बाला के कुछ ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियों के बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ल) यदि हां, तो वे शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि कुछ अज्ञात ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों ने ढी० ए० बी० कालिज, अम्बाला के सामने विद्यार्थियों को पुस्तिकार्यों बेची थीं। कालिज के प्रिसिपल द्वारा रोके जाने पर वे स्थान छोड़ कर चले गये और फिर वहां नहीं लौटे। हालांकि इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस में शिकायत कर दी गई है किन्तु कोई हस्ताक्षेप अपराध नहीं पाया गया है। अतः आगे कोई कार्यवाही की जाने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT

4033. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Manipur State Transport observed one-hour stay-in-strike for some days during the second week of November, 1967;

(b) if so, what were their grievances; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A driver of Manipur State Transport was assaulted by two Sub-Inspectors of Police.

(c) Action under the law was taken against the offenders, who were also transferred.

The workers of Manipur State Transport were apprised of this and the strike was called off soon after that.

STORAGE FACILITIES AT MAJOR PORTS FOR IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS

4034. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of iron and steel to foreign countries is greatly handicapped for want of storage facilities at major ports of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this handicap?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LOANS TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

4035. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government grant loans to students of outstanding merit for technical education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are numerous complaints that these loans are considerably delayed with the result that a large number of students have to give up studies;

(c) whether there are also complaints that the loans are given on very difficult conditions which in many cases cannot be fulfilled; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to remove causes of delay and to facilitate grant of loan to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Education has a scheme under which loans are given to students for higher studies, including technical education.

(b) A few complaints about delay in payment have been received but no case has come to notice where a student has discontinued his studies on this account.

(c) No complaint has been received in regard to the conditions for the award of loans under the Ministry of Education scheme.

(d) The Government of India have already introduced a new procedure for payment to be followed by the State Governments in order to ensure speedier disbursement of scholarships.

HINDI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGES

4036. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States;
- (b) the number of trainees in each college and the number of trainees who have so far qualified from these training colleges; and
- (c) the annual expenditure on these colleges and the expenditure so far incurred on these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges so far established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States with 100% Central assistance is as under :—

Andhra	.	2 Colleges
Assam	.	1 College (was to start functioning from this year).
Gujarat	.	1 College
Kerala	.	2 Colleges
Madras	.	1 College
Maharashtra	.	5 Short Term Training Centres.
Mysore	.	3 Colleges
Orissa	.	1 College
West Bengal	.	1 College

(b) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Annual expenditure on these colleges varies from year to year and State to State. Total grants paid to the Government of non-Hindi speaking States till 1966-67 for the maintenance of these colleges is indicated below :—

Andhra Pradesh	.	Rs. 3,40,036
Assam	.	Rs. 64,000
Gujarat	.	Rs. 5,21,231
Kerala	.	Rs. 10,42,149

Madras	.	Rs. 2,87,538
Maharashtra	.	Rs. 3,03,105
Mysore	.	Rs. 5,80,127
Orissa	.	Rs. 1,59,000
West Bengal	.	Rs. 1,39,725

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4037. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the expenditure incurred on the scheme of development of University education in Himachal Pradesh as compared to the funds allotted for all the Union Territories;
- (b) what have been the achievements;
- (c) whether facilities for University education in Himachal Pradesh are adequate as compared to the neighbouring States; and
- (d) if not, the steps being taken to provide adequate facilities and how long it would take to provide facilities comparable to the neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

FREE EDUCATION UPTO HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL

4038. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the names of the States in which free education upto higher secondary level is already in force and which other States are proposing to introduce this sort of free education this year or in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : According to the available information, education upto high/higher secondary stage is free in the following States:

Andhra Pradesh	.	(For girls only)
Jammu & Kashmir	.	
Kerala	.	(For Muslim girls only).
Madhya Pradesh	.	(For girls only)
Madras	.	
Mysore	.	
Orissa	.	(For girls only)
Uttar Pradesh	.	(For girls only)

Information regarding the other States which might be proposing to introduce free education at the high/higher secondary stage is not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DELHI

4039. SHRI HIMATSINGHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to promoting the various Indian languages, Government propose to set up or to promote setting up of public schools in Delhi and other union Territories with regional languages as their medium of instruction in place of English;

(b) is so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert the existing Public Schools in Delhi and other Union Territories into regional languages public schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in so far as the public schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference are concerned.

(b) Does not aise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Education Ministry.

BRIDGE AT KOLAGHAT AT NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 6

4040. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Kolaghat Road Bridge over the river Rupnarain on National Highway No. 6 has been completed according to estimates, designs and time;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the flow of the Rupnarain river has been retarded and silting in the downstream has considerably increased;

(d) whether any model experiments were conducted in the matter; and

(e) if so, by whom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The bridge has been completed with an excess over the original estimate, some changes in the original design and an increase in the time of construction, as explained below :—

(1) There is an excess of Rs. 24 lakhs over the originally sanctioned estimate of Rs. 112.22 lakhs due to the following reasons :—

(i) The accepted tender was higher than the sanctioned estimate.

(ii) The cost of procurement of cement and steel was higher than the issue rates of these materials provided in the contract.

(iii) Some additional items of work were actually carried out at site, which were not originally provided for in the estimate.

(2) A slight rearrangement of the span lengths of 4 out of 14 main spans and an increase in the thickness of well steining was found necessary on account of very hard clayey strata met with during sinking. The flanges of the beams were also slightly widened to facilitate launching.

(3) There has been some delay in the completion of the bridge on account of unavoidable difficulties during sinking of wells through very hard clayey strata, acute labour trouble, and unforeseen difficulties during launching of beams.

(c) The flow of the Rupnarain river has not been retarded by the construction of this road-bridge. Silting up of the river had been continuing long before the construction of the bridge, which does not appear to have had any adverse effect either on the flow of the river or the silting of the bed down-stream.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. These were not considered necessary, but the Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, was consulted, who stated that the waterway of the road bridge, as proposed, was satisfactory, being slightly more than the waterway of the existing Railway bridge downstream.

PAY SCALES OF ORISSA TEACHERS

4041. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the primary school teachers in the State of Orissa are getting a monthly salary of Rs. 10/- only, whereas his counterparts in other States are getting as much as Rs. 100/- & 150/-; and

(b) the steps Government are contemplating to remove such staggering regional disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to the information available with this Ministry no primary school teacher in the State of Orissa is getting a monthly salary of Rs. 10/- only.

(b) Does not arise.

**PERSONS DETAINED UNDER D.I.R.
IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

4042. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained in J. & K. under D.I.R.; and

(b) the number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 176 persons were under detention in jails under D.I.R. on 20th November, 1967.

(b) 37 persons were under detention in jails under the Jammu and Kashmir Preventive Detention Act on 20-11-1967.

**BAN ON NEWSPAPERS UNDER D.I.R.
IN J. & K.**

4043. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers banned under the D.I.R. recently in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether it is a fact that *Naval Kashmir* and *Martand* which are very important daily newspapers of Srinagar have been banned under D.I.R.?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).

According to information available, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir banned six newspapers during October 1967. These include *Naval Kashmir* and *Martand*.

हिन्दी सहायक

4045. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 14 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रस्तुत संस्था 2439 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले आठ वर्षों में राजपत्रित द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों और प्रथम श्रेणी (कनिष्ठ स्तर) पदों पर पदोन्नत किये जाने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) यदि कोई नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय हिन्दी के लिये राजपत्रित पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये हिन्दी अध्यापन कार्य में लगे हिन्दी शिक्षकों को प्राथमिकता देता है हालांकि उनको अनुभव कार्य का कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन हिन्दी शिक्षकों में से जिन लोगों को हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चारण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**APPOINTMENT OF RETIRED PERSONS
IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR
UNDERTAKINGS**

**4046. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether top civil servants have been found to be giving undue advantage to companies in the public and private sectors during their tenure in the civil service in the hope of getting some jobs after retirements; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In so far as public sector undertakings

which are wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government, there is no question of either Government or top civil servants giving undue advantage to any of them *vis-a-vis* other public sector undertakings. Moreover, the public sector undertakings have also been advised to follow the same rigorous principles as are being followed by the Central Government in regard to re-employment of superannuated personnel.

Under the rules, no Class I or All India Services Officer can take up employment in a private firm without Government's permission within two years of his retirement. When an officer applies for permission under the rules, the application is subjected to strict scrutiny and request for employment in the private sectors is invariably refused when the prospective employer is one with whom the retired officer had had dealings while in service. Instructions have also been issued that no Government servant should negotiate for commercial employment while in service without obtaining the prior permission of the competent authority. No case of any top Civil servant having shown undue advantage to companies in the private sector, during his service, as a *quid pro quo* for his securing employment (therein after retirement), has come to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs. However to prevent any such deal, instructions have been issued in recent years that the procedure laid down for grant of permission for commercial employment after retirement are rigorously followed.

EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED FROM MIZOS

4047. SHRI S. C. BESRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrest of two mizo youths led to the recovery of a large quantity of high explosives buried behind the Assembly hostel;

(b) if so, whether any detailed enquiry had been ordered;

(c) if so, the finding thereof; and

(d) whether any foreign hand is involved in this case?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Consequent upon the arrest of two Mizo youths in Shillong early in November some quantity

of explosives buried in the premises of Tribal Students Hostel, and not behind the Assembly Hostel, was recovered.

(b) to (d). A case under Section 3 of the Explosives Act read with Rule 36(a) of D.I.R. has been registered and is under investigation.

भारत में कैथोलिक गिरजाघरों की स्थापना

4049. श्री औ० प्र० स्थानी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में कैथोलिक भिशनों के गिरजाघर तथा अन्य प्रचल सम्पत्ति रोम के पोप के नाम पंजीकृत कराई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कैथोलिक गिरजाघरों का नियन्त्रण रोम से किया जाता है और भारतीय ईसाई लोग समय-समय पर इनका भारतीयकरण करने के लिये आनंदोलन करते रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कैथोलिक गिरजाघरों का भारतीयकरण करने का सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चारण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, भारत के गिरजाघरों की सम्पत्तियों पर विदेशी तथा भारतीय धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाओं का अधिकार है। भारत सरकार उन सम्पत्तियों को विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाओं के अधिकार से भारतीयों के अधिकार में हस्तांतरित किये जाने के पक्ष में है जिन पर विदेशियों का अधिकार और नियन्त्रण है। सम्पत्तियों का हस्तांतरण राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला विषय है। अतः समन्वित स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाओं की सम्पत्ति के भारतीयों को हस्तांतरित किये जाने के बारे में शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही करें।

तिहाइ जल, नई दिल्ली में हुई घटना

4050. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

श्री रामाकृतार शर्मा :

डॉ सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या तिहाड़ जेल में हुई घटना की जांच रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT-1982/67]

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी

4051. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन में से राजपत्रित कर्मचारी कितने हैं;

(ग) प्रति मास 2000 रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(घ) प्रति मास 1,000 रुपये से अधिक वेतन पानेवाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ङ) प्रति मास 100 रुपये से कम वेतन पानेवाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दवा। देखिये संस्था LT-1983/67]

दिल्ली में बेला रोड पर स्थित लहानी संस्था

4052. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बेला रोड स्थित लहानी संस्था पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितना सर्वे किया है;

(ख) वर्ष 1966 में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने वहां शिक्षा प्राप्त की;

(ग) वर्ष 1967 में अब तक उस में कितने विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला मिला है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार के अन्य कितने स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आगाम शा आजाद) : (क) 5,50,115 ह०

(ख) 99

(ग) 95

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के नीचे और कोई नहीं।

सिदिया-स्टीम नेवीगेशन कंपनी

4054. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सिदिया-स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी से नये जहाज खरीदने के हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई, तो उसके क्या कारण थे?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). सूद की रियायती दर पर ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता के लिये आवेदनपत्र नौवहन विकास निधि समिति द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाते हैं, सरकार द्वारा नहीं। नये पोतों की प्राप्ति के लिये ऋण केवल एक आवेदनपत्र पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाने को है, और

वह स्काटलैंड के लियो शिपयार्ड की कम्पनी द्वारा बनाये गये प्रत्येक 11323 जी० आर० टी० के तीन पोतों के बारे में है। इन तीन पोतों की लागत की 90 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति के लिये समिति ने 459. 90 लाख रुपये का अर्णु मंजूर कर दिया है, किन्तु अभी चूंकि समिति को इन पोतों का पहला बंधक नहीं दे सकी है या समिति को स्वीकार्य सन्तोषजनक अन्य कोई सिक्यूरिटी नहीं दे सकी है, अतः अर्णु का कोई अंश अभी दिया नहीं गया है। इन पोतों का प्रथम बंधक कम्पनी द्वारा स्काटलैंड के बैंक को दिया जाने से, कम्पनी समिति को इन पोतों का केवल दूसरा बंधक दे रही है जो समिति को मंजूर नहीं है।

MURDERS IN DELHI

4055. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of murders in Delhi during 1967;
- (b) the number of cases which are still untraced; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to trace those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 61 murders in 60 cases were reported in the current year upto 30-11-1967.

- (b) 21.
- (c) Intensive efforts continue to be made to trace the culprits.

CORRUPTION CASES

4056. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases of corruption handed over to the C.B.I. during the last 3 years;
- (b) the number of cases on which investigations have been completed and the number of cases for which no report has been submitted; and
- (c) the time likely to be taken to clear the pending cases with the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Special Police Establishment Division of the C.B.I. took up 3556 new cases of corruption during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966.

(b) Of these, investigations in 3536 cases have been completed and the remaining 20 cases are still pending investigation.

(c) 4 cases are likely to take about 3 months and 16 cases about a month for completion of investigation.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

4057. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : SHRI KIRUTINAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the opinion of the States on the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of States who opposed it and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States have opposed the Bill on the ground that it gives veto power to one State; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereof of the Governments of Madras, Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Mysore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A secret communication was sent by the Home Minister to Chief Ministers of all the States on the subject. Some of the Chief Ministers who have sent detailed comments have also treated their communications as secret. In view of this, it may not be in public interest to give the information at the present stage.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF ANDAMAN

4058. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the aboriginal tribes like Onges and Jarawa are on the verge of extinction in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for saving them from total extinction;
- (c) the total population of these aboriginal tribes;
- (d) how far literacy among them has progressed; and
- (e) how far they are employed and how far they are participants in other civil and social life of the Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). The population of Onges is on the decline. Their population according to the 1961 census was 129 against 150 estimated in 1951 census. The Jarawas continue to be hostile to all outsiders and live in complete isolation in remote and inaccessible areas. Their number is guessed to be at 500 according to the 1961 census.

The Onges, due to in-breeding etc. have lost their vitality. They suffer from a variety of pulmonary and skin diseases. There is a dispensary at Little Andaman for providing medical relief to Onges. To supplement their food supply, a coconut plantation has been raised. They are still in a primitive stage and literacy among them as well as the Jarawas is nil. The Onges are encouraged to take up employment in construction works which have recently been started in Little Andaman.

INDIANS STUDYING ABROAD

4059. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Indian students or professors studying abroad at present, country-wise;
- (b) the number out of them who are on scholarship and the number on their own;
- (c) the number out of them studying in natural sciences and the number in humanities; and
- (d) how much foreign exchange is allowed to a natural science student and how much to a social science student professors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A statement showing the country-wise break-up of Indian students studying abroad as on 1-1-1966 (latest available) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1984/67]. separate figures for the number of professors among these students are not available.

(b) The information is not available.

However, the data for students who went abroad in 1965-66 were analysed as a test case and it was found that the sources of financial support were as follows :

Source	Percentage of Total
Scholarships	15.9
Own expense	31.0
Other sources .	53.1

It may be presumed that the distribution for all students studying abroad is broadly similar.

(c) Out of the 10,941 students, 1,200 are studying in humanities and 2,028 in science subjects.

(d) The amount of foreign exchange depends on the country as well as the institution of study and not on the subject of study. At present the scales of release of foreign exchange is as under :

For U.S.A. . Actual tuition fees plus \$ 210 per month for maintenance.

For U.K. and other countries . Actual tuition fees plus £ 600 per annum for maintenance.

TOURIST FACILITIES AT KANYAKUMARI

4060. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the facilities provided to the tourists at Kanyakumari specially for visiting the Vivekananda rock temple?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Both Indian and western style accommoda-

tion is available for visitors at Kanyakumari which is connected by regular bus services with Trivandrum and Nagarcoil. Tourists desirous of reaching Vivekananda Rock Memorial can go by boat or, if they have the necessary stamina, swim to it as Swami Vivekananda did.

TOURIST FACILITIES AT KANYAKUMARI

4061. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether bus or other facilities are provided for the tourists from Kanyakumari to Rameshwaram; and

(b) if so, how many foreign tourists visit Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram every year and how much foreign exchange is earned at those tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no direct bus service between Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram. Since Kanyakumari is not linked by rail, the only convenient connection to Rameshwaram from Kanyakumari is through Madurai.

(b) This information is not available as such data is not maintained in respect of individual tourist centres.

FACILITIES FOR HOME TOURISTS IN DELHI

4062. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of home tourists to Delhi has trebled since the independence;

(b) whether his Ministry have studied this phenomenon with a view to provide special facilities to the home tourists in the capital city of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Information is not available as tourist statistics in respect of individual tourist centres are not being maintained.

(b) and (c) Not so far. However, facilities such as conducted city sightseeing tours, information and guide service, and a sound-and-light presentation have been provided for tourists visiting Delhi.

INFORMAL TALKS OF EDUCATION MINISTERS

4063. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference or informal talks were held among various States Education Ministers in Delhi on the 21st August, 1967 at the instance of the Union Education Minister;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held; and

(c) the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was an informal meeting of the State Education Ministers convened mainly to discuss certain procedural issues relating to :

- (i) the finalization of the statement on the National Policy on Education;
- (ii) the identification of a programme for immediate action;
- (iii) the revision of the fourth five-year Plan in Education; and
- (iv) the preparation of the Annual Plan for 1968-69.

HOSTILE MIZOS CROSSING OVER TO PAKISTAN

4064. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of 250 Mizo hostiles is also on the way to East Pakistan through Khoutang in Jiribam sub-division bordering the Mizo Hills; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation and to intercept the hostiles ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

FOOD POISONING CASES IN DELHI

4065. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three villagers were found unconscious due to food poison-

ing and robbed of their belongings near the Railway Station Delhi on Puranmasi day;

(b) the progress made in tracing the culprits;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an organised food poisoning gang is operating in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to liquidate that gang ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1985/67].

(c) No such has come to the notice of the Police.

(d) Does not arise.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

4066. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission is undertaking a further study in depth of the question of economic administration to remove the hindrances to achievement of economic and social objectives set by the Nation; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has constituted working groups on—

- (i) small scale sector of industries ;
- (ii) Central direct taxes administration,
- (iii) Company Law administration; and
- (iv) developmental, control and regulatory organisations.

The Commission will consider the reports of these working groups when formulating its recommendations on "Economic Administration."

(b) The working groups are engaged in their studies and their reports are expected to be submitted to the Commission in two or three months' time.

मिडिल और मैट्रिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा

4067. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञान : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्यों में लड़कों को मिडिल-स्तर तक तथा लड़कियों को मैट्रिक परीक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाती है अथवा ऐसा करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ल) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में समूचे देश में मैट्रिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा भवालय में राज्य मंडो (श्री भावालय सा आजाद) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के प्राधार पर, इन दोनों श्रेणियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के बारे में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:—

मिडिल तक लड़कों के लिए (कक्षा VII अथवा VIII तक) :

आनंद प्रदेश

गुजरात

जम्मू व काश्मीर

केरल

मध्य प्रदेश

मद्रास

महाराष्ट्र

मैसूर

पंजाब

राजस्थान

माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक तक लड़कियों के लिये (कक्षा XI/XII तक)

आनंद प्रदेश

जम्मू व काश्मीर

केरल (केरल मुसलमान लड़कियों के लिए)

मध्य प्रदेश

मद्रास

मैसूर (केरल दसवीं कक्षा तक)

उडीसा

उत्तर प्रदेश (केरल दसवीं कक्षा तक)

(ल) जी नहीं ।

STENOGRAPHERS EXAM. HELD BY U.P.S.C.

4068. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only two chances are given to the Class III Government officials for appearing in the Stenographers' Examination held by U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many candidates were in the reserve list after qualifying in the Stenographer's Examination held in 1965 but could not be absorbed in any office;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to give one more chance to these candidates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir, except in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to certain other categories as notified in the rules for the examination.

(b) All the candidates who were in the Reserve List from the 1965-Stenographers' Examination have been nominated to the various Departments/Offices.

(c) and (d) The restriction of two chances is uniformly applicable to all the Competitive Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and it will not, therefore, be possible to make any exception in the case of the Stenographers' Examination alone.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विशुद्ध जांच

4069. श्री दुकम चन्द्र कछवायां : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग न 1965 से नवम्बर 1967 तक कितन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विशुद्ध खुली जांच की;

(ख) इनमें कितन राजपत्रित तथा कितने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी थे;

(ग) इनमें पृथक-पृथक प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं तथा असैनिक सेवाओं के कितन कर्मचारी थे;

(घ) इनमें से कितने अधिकारियों के विशुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किये गये, कितन अधिकारियों को सजायें मिलीं और उनसे कुल कितना जुर्माना बसूल किया गया; और

(ङ) शेष कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमा न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहूला) :

(क) 1965 से नवम्बर 1967 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो के विशेष पुलिस संस्थान डिविजन द्वारा लिये गये नये मामले में ग्रस्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 7,829 थी।

(ख) राजपत्रित—973

अराजपत्रित—6,856

(ग) 7829 कर्मचारियों में से 605 सुरक्षा सेवाओं से तथा शाष लोक सेवाओं से संबंधित थे।

(घ) अब तक 629 कर्मचारियों पर अभियोग चलाये जा चुके हैं और उनमें से 206 अभियुक्त सिद्ध किये जा चुके हैं। अभियुक्तों पर न्यायालयों द्वारा 57,876 रुपये के जुर्माने किये गये थे।

(ङ) शेष कर्मचारियों में से अधिकांश के विशुद्ध अभी जांच हो रही है। अन्य मामलों में जिनमें अंतिम निर्णय ले लिये गये हैं, इसलिये अभी अभियोग नहीं चलाये गये हैं कि या तो उनमें आरोप इस प्रकार के नहीं थे जिसमें अभियोग चलाने की आवश्यकता होती या उनमें अभियोग चलाने के लिये काफी सबूत नहीं पाये गये थे : जिन मामलों में विभागीय नियमों के विशुद्ध कार्य करने के आरोप स्थापित हो गये वहां आशंक व्यक्तियों के विशुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने के लिये संबंधित विभागों को कहा गया है। कुछ मामलों में जांच स्तर पर आरोपों की सत्यता प्रमाणित नहीं हो सकी इसलिये आशंक व्यक्तियों के विशुद्ध मामलों को छोड़ना पड़ा।

विद्रोही मिजो लोग

4070. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : ।

श्री न० कु० सांघी :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव ओशी :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ, देव :

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

(क) कितने विद्रोही मिजो लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उनमें से कितने लोगों के विश्व अभियोग चलाये गये हैं और कितने विदेश भाग गये हैं;

(ख) विदेश भाग गये मिजो लोगों के प्रत्यार्पण के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वे भाग गये हैं;

(घ) विद्रोही मिजो लोगों के पास से अब तक पकड़े गये हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या इन हथियारों का निर्माण विदेशी आयुध कारखानों में किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवस्ति राव चहूलाल)

(क) गिरफ्तार किये गये विद्रोही मिजो लोगों की संख्या : 2664। विद्रोही मिजो लोगों की संख्या जिनके विश्व अभियोग चलाये गये हैं 59।

ऐसे मिजो विद्रोहियों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या जात नहीं है जो विदेश भाग गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मिजो पहाड़ियों में उपद्रवों के परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ मिजो परिवार बर्मा एवं पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को भाग

गये। बर्मा सरकार ने उन मिजो लोगों को, जो उस देश में भाग कर चले गए थे, लौटा दिया है किन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार से उन मिजो लोगों के बारे में जो अभी भी वहां विद्यमान हैं कोई अनुकूल उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(घ) पकड़े गए हथियारों की संख्या 1849 (सब प्रकार के) पकड़ा गया गोला-बारूद—79,892 रोंद।

(ङ) बहुत से पकड़े गए हथियारों और गोला बारूद से चिह्न मिटा दिये गए थे। कुछ हथियारों और गोलाबारूद पर पाकिस्तानी चिह्न थे जब कि 9 आंसू गैस ग्रेनेड्स पर यू० एस० ए० अंकित था।

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का मध्य प्रदेश में जाना

4071. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से अब तक कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने जिलेवार मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा की;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के 'बीजे' की अवधि बढ़ाई गई और 'बीजे' की अवधि रहते कितने पाकिस्तान वापस चले गये;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानियों को भारत से चले जाने का आदेश दिया गया और वास्तव में कितने भारत से चले गये; और

(घ) यदि इस अवधि में कोई व्यक्ति छिप गया था तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है, कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाए गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को दम्ध दिया गया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसके उपलब्ध होते ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अलीगढ़ में माओं की 'लाल पुस्तक' का बेचा जाना

4072. श्री द्रुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ के बड़े पर माओं की "लाल पुस्तक" और कुछ बिल्ले बेचे गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन विक्रेताओं के विश्वद्वारा कानूनी कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संस्था कितनी है तथा वे किस राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते। विवेशियों को भारत छोड़ कर जाने का आदेश दिया जाना

4073. श्री द्रुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक कितने जर्मन, ब्रिटिश, रूसी तथा फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रजनों को भारत छोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों ने इस आदेश का स्वेच्छा से पालन किया तथा कितनों को बलपूर्वक निकाला गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना जो कि एकत्रित की जा रही है मिलने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पत्राचार द्वारा हिन्दी पढ़ाना

4074. श्री राजेव सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्राचार द्वारा हिन्दी पढ़ाने सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है;

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

(ग) इसके लिये कितने कर्मचारी भंजूर किए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) योजना की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—1986/67]।

(ग) योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों के साथ कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का विचार किया गया है:—

स्थानों की संख्या	पद
1	सहायक निदेशक
3	मूल्यनिर्धारक
1	आशुलिपिक कार्यकर्ता
2	टाइपर्टर

DISCRIMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES

4075. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several types of discriminations are being practised by the various Engineering Colleges in different States in the matter of admission of students;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments are a party to such discriminations on regional basis; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove such discriminations in the field of education ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) In certain States students from outside the States are discriminated in the matter of admissions to Engineering Colleges. Government is not aware of any other type of discrimination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education that 25% of the seats in Colleges within a State should be reserved for students from outside the State. However, many of the State Governments have not implemented the recommendation so far.

REPAIRS OF ANCIENT TEMPLES

4076. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Department will shortly undertake the repair of the Dwarkadish Temple at Dwarka;

(b) whether the Department carries out any periodic survey of all the important temples in the States to ensure that they are maintained properly and timely repairs are done;

(c) if so, when the temples of Rajasthan were surveyed last; and

(d) the names of those temples which are to be renovated by the Department in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department looks to the maintenance of National monuments from time to time and carries out urgent repairs according to availability of funds.

(c) As stated in (b) above, no regular surveys of monuments are undertaken but the needs of the monuments are looked into from time to time and this was done in respect of Rajasthan temples.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India does not renovate any monument. It only maintains them in accordance with archaeological principles.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्य

4077. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सेवा से लिये गये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को पेंशन अथवा पेंशन के भ्रतिरक्षित कोई वृद्धि नहीं दी जाती और इसलिये कम आयु के कर्मचारी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का सदस्य बनने में संकोच करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चहूँवाल) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (सेवा की शर्तों) विनियम के अचीन कोई व्यक्ति जो आयोग का सदस्य नियुक्त किये जाने की तारीख पर किसी सरकारी सेवा में था, आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवा के समय को पेंशन तथा सेवा निवृत्ति साम के लिये, उस सेवा के नियमों के अनुसार गिन सकता है जिसका वह सदस्य हो ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

LOSS ON ACCOUNT OF I.A.C. STRIKE IN AUGUST, 1967

4078. Shri D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the loss sustained by the Indian Airlines Corporation due to the nine-day strike by the aircraft technicians in August, 1967;

(b) whether the demands of the technicians have been met;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the steps taken to avert such strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Approximately Rs. 20 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Aircraft technicians of I.A.C. did not raise any dispute with their Management, but went on strikes in sympathy with the striking Aircraft Technicians of Air-India. The matter was settled in conciliation.

(d) Government have issued a circular to all the Unions/Associations in the two Corporation warning them that severe notice would be taken in future of illegal strikes regardless of the merits of the demands in support of which such strikes are organised. Their attention has been drawn to the penal action to which they would be liable under the Industrial Disputes Act.

ARREST OF 150 MIZOS

4079. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 150 Mizo hostiles were arrested in a joint operation from 28th to 31st August, 1967 in Churachandpur Sub-division, Manipur by the Manipur Rifles and Police;

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

(c) the outcome of the interrogations made ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During 26th to 31st August, 1967, Civil Police and Manipur Rifles arrested 202 persons suspected to be rebels from several villages in Churachandpur Sub-Division

of Manipur. Six live hand-grenades and some uniforms with documents were also recovered.

(c) After interrogation and screening, 118 persons were released while cases were registered against the remaining 84 persons under the West Bengal Security Act as extended to Manipur. These cases are under investigation.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF U.G.C.

4080. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visiting committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the development proposals of the Universities for the Fourth Plan has completed its work and submitted any report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the decision taken by the University Grants Commission thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Visiting Committees appointed by the U.G.C. have so far examined the Fourth Plan requirements of 64 universities and submitted their recommendations to the Commission.

(b) Since separate Visiting Committees have assessed the requirements of different universities and since the recommendations vary from university to university depending upon the availability of existing facilities and future programmes of development, it is very difficult to bring out the main recommendations, in respect of all the Universities.

(c) The Commission has so far assessed the Fourth Plan requirements of 47 universities on the basis of the Visiting Committees recommendations. On account of limited funds available to the Commission, it has advised these universities to follow a certain order of priority, as also to limit their total programmes within 70% of the approved requirements, for the time being. *

MARMUGAO HARBOUR

4081. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan for the development of Marmugao Harbour has been finalised;

- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost of the plan;
- (d) whether Government have sought World Bank assistance for the plan;
- (e) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for; and
- (f) the decision taken by the World Bank thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project comprises (i) the construction of an iron ore berth capable of receiving vessels upto 60,000 DWT initially and 100,000 DWT ultimately; (ii) a mechanical ore-handling plant with a rated ship-loading capacity of 6,000 tonnes per hour (iii) the modernisation of the existing cargo berths and (iv) the construction of a mineral oil jetty.

(c) Rs. 27.28 crores.

(d) to (f) A proposal to seek a loan from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, to the extent necessary for covering the cost of items of equipment and services which involve substantial imports and require foreign exchange, is under consideration.

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DELHI

4082. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

- (a) whether the incidence of traffic accidents in Delhi has increased alarmingly in recent months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of road accidents in Delhi in the last three months;
- (d) the number of people killed and injured in these accidents; and
- (e) the steps taken to prevent these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) to (c). No, Sir. 2,007 road accidents occurred in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period from 1st September to 30th November, 1967, as against 2130 during the corresponding period of 1966.

(d) 733 persons were injured and 92 killed in road accidents in Delhi during the period from 1st September to 30th November 1967.

(e) The following steps have been, or are being taken, to prevent road accidents in Delhi:—

- (i) Separate staff, under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector, has been detailed for road safety education since December, 1962.
- (ii) Pamphlets and drawings on road safety have been distributed amongst children and other road users.
- (iii) Films on road safety are shown in various schools.
- (iv) Cautionary sign-boards have been fixed near almost all schools situated on road sides for cautioning motorists.
- (v) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian cross-walks have also been fixed at such places.
- (vi) Speed restrictions have been imposed in the congested areas, especially those places where a large number of schools are situated.
- (vii) Lectures on road safety and instructions on traffic rules are being given regularly in educational institutions. Practical demonstrations on roads have also been given for the benefit of students.
- (viii) With the assistance of M/s Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, a Traffic Training Park has been built on Irwin Road, New Delhi. It has been functioning since March, 1964. In the morning hours, schools children are given training in this Park by the Traffic Police, according to a fixed programme. In the evenings, the Park

is open to all children of a specified age group.

- (ix) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. are also being removed from congested areas.

RESERVATION FOR S.C. AND S.T. IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

4083. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the public sector undertakings and statutory and semi-government bodies have not yet implemented Government's directive to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services;

(b) if so, the number and names of undertakings and statutory and semi-Government bodies which have not yet implemented the directive;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the directive; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure early implementation of the directive by these undertakings and semi-Government bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). The question whether a directive could be issued by Government to the Public Sector Undertakings to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under them was considered and the legal advice given was that since Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution did not apply to the Public Sector Undertakings, these Undertakings were free to follow any policy they liked in this regard and could make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Services. However, Government could issue directive in this regard only to those companies whose Articles of Association contained provision for issue of directives in regard to the "affairs of the company". Where the expression used is "business of the company" a directive would not be permissible. Even

where the issue of a directive is permissible, it would not be proper to issue a directive to an Undertaking without first ascertaining its views in the matter of maintenance of efficiency. Recently, in the case of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the Supreme Court held that the expression "other authorities" in Article 12 of the Constitution would include all constitutional or statutory authorities on whom powers are conferred by law and that it was not at all material that some of the powers conferred might be for the purpose of carrying on commercial activities. In the context of this judgement of the Supreme Court, the legal advice was that while no general rule could be applied in respect of all institutions/bodies, the interpretation of the Court will have to be applied with reference to the nature of each particular institution, its powers and functions, and other relevant factors dealing with the matter. This is being examined by Government. However, as regards the Statutory and Semi-Government bodies, the administrative Ministries concerned were asked in 1954 to direct the Statutory bodies which were not then following the reservation orders, to follow them, provided the relevant statute permitted of such a direction. If in any particular case, the relevant statute did not permit of a direction to follow the reservation orders, the Ministries were requested to recommend those orders to the Statutory authority for adoption by it. Thereafter, in March 1964, Ministries administratively concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings were requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue instructions to the Undertakings under their control to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services on the lines of the reservations in the Central Government services.

Based on the information received from the Ministries so far, a list of the Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory and Semi-Government bodies which have not yet agreed to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and from whom information regarding making reservations is awaited is annexed, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. L.T.—1987/67].

The Ministry of Home Affairs is pursuing with the Ministries administratively con-

cerned, the question of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory and Semi-Government bodies which have not yet agreed to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services.

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN ENGINEERING INSTITUTES

4084. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of trained and qualified teachers in the Engineering and Technical Institutes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A survey on the shortage of teachers in degree institutions conducted by the University Grants Commission in 1966-67 has indicated that the overall shortage at the degree level is of the order of 23 per cent. In regard to Diploma institutions, a survey was carried out in the Eastern Region and the shortage was of the order of 16 per cent. In other regions the shortages are likely to be of the same order. It is a fact, however, that though all these teachers would have the academic qualifications laid down by the respective bodies, quite a few would be lacking in the requisite experience, industrial and academic.

(b) Programmes for the training of teachers at the degree and diploma levels have already been implemented to ensure regular supply of trained teachers. These programmes envisage the annual training of about 200 teachers for engineering colleges and 240 for polytechnics. There is also a scheme in the Fourth Plan for the industrial training of teachers in engineering institutions.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY IN DELHI

4085. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in establishing the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect; and

(c) when the University is expected to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Out of the total of about 1000 acres of land required for the University, about 600 acres have been acquired by the Delhi Administration and the rest is in the process of being acquired. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Academic Advisory Committee, as envisaged in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966, is under active consideration.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2,42,15,708 has so far been incurred for the survey and acquisition of land.

(c) The University is likely to come into existence early next year.

PAVATE'S COMMITTEE REPORT

4086. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7582 on and 2nd August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Pavate's Committee Report on complaints regarding the appointment of teachers and admission of students to the Universities has since been examined by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Pavate Committee Report is being circulated by the University Grants Commission to the Universities with a view to inviting their attention to the findings and recommendations of the Committee and for eliciting their views.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

4087. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of extending the correspondence courses to other Centres has submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report;
- (c) the decision taken by the University Grants Commission thereon; and
- (d) the steps taken to implement the same?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are as follows:—

- (i) Correspondence courses should be started in well established universities with strong faculties and duplication of courses for the same degree be avoided as far as possible;
- (ii) The universities providing correspondence courses should provide for contact classes at different colleges and their library and laboratory facilities should be used.
- (iii) The universities providing correspondence courses should have special library facilities for these courses.
- (iv) The following universities may start the correspondence courses.
 - (a) Calcutta University—PUC, B.A. and B.Ed.
 - (b) Baroda/Gujarat University—PUC, B.A. & B.Com.
 - (c) Rajasthan University—PUC and B. Com.
 - (d) Punjabi University—B.A. (Punjabi medium). The possibility of some other universities also starting these courses may be explored.
- (v) Delhi University may be requested to start correspondence courses in B.Sc., and Banaras Hindu University for a degree in Engineering/Technology.
- (vi) Delhi University may also be requested to provide facilities for a PUC course through correspondence or, alternatively, the Central Board of Secondary Education may provide this facility.
- (vii) The Universities starting correspondence course may provide

facilities through English, as well as the Regional language.

- (viii) It would be desirable for the Delhi University to organise a workshop on the methodology for the preparation of instructional material.

(c) and (d). The Commission decided that proposals of such of the universities as desired to introduce correspondence courses through regional languages may be considered on merit. Accordingly, the Universities of Calcutta, Baroda and Gujarat have been requested to indicate the media in which they would like to provide facilities for correspondence courses. The proposal of the Panjab University to introduce correspondence courses through Panjab and that of the Rajasthan University to introduce correspondence courses through Hindi are being examined. The University of Delhi has been requested to send proposals for the introduction of correspondence courses for B.Sc., degree if the idea is acceptable to the University.

ERNAKULAM-FEROKE COASTAL ROAD

4088. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give any aid for the construction of a coastal road from Ernakulam to Feroke for providing vital communication facility to the under-developed coastal area and a direct link to Bombay; and

(b) whether this coastal road will considerably reduce the travelling distance between Calicut and Ernakulam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

EMOLUMENTS OF AIR INDIA & I.A.C. PILOTS

4089. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the stage reached in the dispute regarding the relative emoluments of the Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation pilots;

(b) whether the tribunal has been boycotted by the Air India pilots; and

(c) when the Tribunal is expected to submit its award ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The dispute is pending before the National Industrial Tribunal, which has served notices on the parties concerned to submit their written statements. The two Air Corporations and the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association have submitted their written statements before the Tribunal.

(b) Government is not aware of any such development.

(c) No definite date has been fixed by Government for the submission of the Award, but it is hoped that this will not be unduly delayed.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

4090. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised their policy in regard to the medium of instruction in the schools and universities;

(b) whether the centre proposes to impose on the unwilling States, study of compulsory English in schools and universities;

(c) if so, whether M.P., Bihar and U.P. Governments have not objected to this imposition; and

(d) the Centre's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir. The National Policy on Education has yet been finalised. But when it is issued, it will be advisory in character.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

4091. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the School Curriculum Committee set up by the Kothari Education Commission was wholly manned by representatives from Delhi alone; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to form a fresh School Curriculum Committee with representatives from all the States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was an internal Committee of the Education Commission which consisted only of the Members of the Commission and of the officers of the Ministry of Education and the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Consequently, all its members had their headquarters in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. The work on School Curriculum is being done in the National Council of Education Research and Training which consults experts from all parts of the country.

NEPALI MIGRANTS FROM ASSAM HILL AREAS

4092. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of Nepalese living in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and Garo Hills district of Assam have been forced out of those areas and they are living at present as refugees in the plains of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate them in the areas to which they have been migrated; and

(c) whether the Government of Nepal have drawn attention of the Indian Government to the above fact ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) It is not a fact that a large number of Nepalese living in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and Garo Hills District of Assam have been forced out of those areas. There were a few minor incidents affecting a few Nepali settlements and some graziers in Nongpoh area of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which occurred at the time of the usual seasonal migration which these graziers undertake

in search of green pastures and hence this migration received exaggerated importance in the newspapers.

(b) Necessary measures have been taken to prevent such incidents, to maintain law and order in the District and to provide relief whatever necessary. No rehabilitation assistance has been considered necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF MEITIC STATE COMMITTEE

4093. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state : .

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent hostile and piratic activities of the so-called Meitic State Committee in the Sagolmang area of Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of their leaders were recently arrested with arms and ammunition from one of their hide-outs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Sixtyfive members of this committee including its president were arrested for offences of dacoity, kidnapping and murder and under Arms Act. Investigation is in progress.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN IMPHAL

4094. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons who have been settled with plots of land inside the Bazar area around and nearby the Civil Hospital, Imphal during the last 7 or 8 years;

(b) whether the said plots of land lying east and west of the Civil Hospital, including a long standing pond were given away in settlement to a few persons for specific purposes;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said allottees have started transferring

part of the land thereby earning huge sums of money; and

(d) if so, the reaction therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HIME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In 1960 and 1961 the Government of Manipur allotted plots of land inside the bazar area around and nearby the Civil Hospital Imphal to the following individuals and organisations:—

- (i) Smt. M. K. Radhapyari Devi;
- (ii) Bharat Sevak Samaj;
- (iii) M/s. Phulachandra and Sons;
- (iv) Shri L. R. Joychandra Singh, editor, Praja Tantra.

(b) The allotment of the plot to Smt. M. K. Radhapyari Devi was made for running an agency of Imperial Tabocco Company Limited. The second plot was given to Bharat Sevak Samaj for construction of an office of the Samaj. The third plot was intended for a shop. The fourth plot was allotted for construction of office buildings for Prajatantra Patrika.

(c) The Government of Manipur report that western portion of plot allotted to Smt. M. K. Radhapyari Devi was transferred to Sarvashri L. Arun Kumar Singh and Thangjam Drownjcy Singh. The amount for which the land was transferred is not known. Other three plots still stand in the name of the allottees.

(d) It is reported by Manipur Government that no action could be taken against Smt. M. K. Radhapyari Devi as under the Assam Regulations in force at the time of granting settlement in 1960 there was no provision for prohibiting transfers of land. Further the terms and conditions under which the allotment was made also did not prohibit such transfers.

FUTURE OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

4095. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the future of Punjab University, Chandigarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) At present, there is no special proposal with the Government regarding the future of the Panjab University.

(b) Does not arise.

DETERIORATION IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION STANDARDS

4096. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of engineering education has deteriorated in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence to support the view that standards of engineering education in general in the country have gone down recently. However, engineering education has expanded unprecedentedly since independence. The supply of qualified teachers and provision of other educational facilities have not kept pace with this expansion. Government is constantly endeavouring to make good these deficiencies.

भारत प्रतिरक्षा अधिनियम और निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

गिरफ्तारियां

4097 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में जम्मू और काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में भारत प्रतिरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों के बिल्ड मुकदमे चल रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चड्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार भारत प्रतिरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1967 के बीच 9,034 लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये। इन सब लोगों को रिहा कर दिया गया है और इस समय कोई भी मामले विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रतिनियुक्त मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी

4098. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने पृथक-पृथक राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जून, 1967 में 542।

(ख) (i) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन श्रेणी—I (राजपत्रित) पदों पर है—9।

(ii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन श्रेणी II पदों पर है—56*

(iii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन अराजपत्रित पदों पर है—395

*टिप्पणी—इसमें कुछ वे अराजपत्रित पद भी शामिल हैं जिनके बारे में अलग से संख्या अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियम

4099. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने व्यक्ति भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव बड्डूण)

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारी

4100. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में सेवा में नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या आयु सीमा निर्धारित की हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वे व्यक्ति जो 45 वर्ष के हो गये हैं पुलिस सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिये पात्र नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सेना सेवा मुक्त अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन असैनिक पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये निम्नलिखित आयु सम्बन्धी विधियों दी गई हैं :—

(1) ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन्ड/शॉर्ट सर्विस कमीशन्ड अधिकारी ।

सरकार ने ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन्ड/शॉर्ट सर्विस कमीशन्ड अधिकारियों के लिये,

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं जिसमें इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस भी शामिल है तथा केन्द्रीय सिविल सर्विस सेवाओं/पदों के प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी के भरती के लिये कुछ आरक्षण किया है। इन आरक्षित विकल्पों के लिए, ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन्ड/शॉर्ट सर्विस कमीशन्ड अधिकारी प्रतियोगिता कर सकते हैं जो प्रिकमीशन प्रशिक्षण में शामिल होने के समय संबंधित सेवा/पद के लिये निर्धारित आयु सीमा से अधिक नहीं थे और सम्बन्धित सेवा पद के लिये शैक्षणिक प्रांतीयों को भी पूरा करते थे। उनके द्वारा सेना में की गई सेवा की अवधि को उनकी वर्तमान आयु में से घटा दिया जाता है और यदि वे प्रिकमीशन प्रशिक्षण के समय सम्बन्धित सेवा/पद के लिए निर्धारित योग्यता रखते थे, तो वे उक्त सेवा/पद के लिये प्रतियोगिता में भाग ले सकते हैं चाहे प्रतियोगिता के समय उनकी आयु उस सेवा के लिये निर्धारित आयु से अधिक ही क्यों न हो।

एक अन्य विधियत भी सेना सेवा मुक्त ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन तथा शॉर्ट सर्विस कमीशन वाले उन अधिकारियों को दी गई है जिन्हें सेना में भरती होने पर अपना अध्ययन रोक देना पड़ा था। इस प्रकार के अधिकारियों को लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई सामान्य सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में जो आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी०, एस० तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के लिये ली जाती हैं, उनमें निर्धारित शैक्षणिक योग्यता प्राप्त करके भाग लेने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। उन्हें मौका दिया जाता है कि वह सेना सेवा से मुक्त होने के बाद मुनासिब समय के अन्दर निर्धारित शैक्षणिक योग्यता प्राप्त करले और उसके बाद उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं में अन्य लोगों के साथ बैठ सकें। शर्त यह है कि इस प्रकार परीक्षा में बैठने का एक ही मौका मिलेगा। इस विधियत को इस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जाता है कि परीक्षा के लिए निर्धारित अधिकारित आयु सीमा में हर इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति के लिए उस हव तक छूट दी जावे जिस अवधि

तक उस व्यक्ति ने सेना में कार्य किया हो । उक्त अवधि में वह समय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है जिसके दौरान में उस व्यक्ति ने प्री-कमीशन प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त की हो । इस समय को अगले पूरे वर्ष तक जोड़ लिया जाता है । यह छूट सेना सेवा मुक्त अधिकारियों की निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के लिये लागू है :—

(अ) वह ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन/शोर्ट सर्विस कमीशन अधिकारी जो प्री-कमीशन शिक्षा के लिए भरती होने वाले वर्ष के पूर्व वर्ष की पहली अगस्त को 21 वर्ष आयु के नहीं हुए थे । शर्त यह कि सम्बन्धित वर्ष में प्री-कमीशन शिक्षा 31 जुलाई या उसके पूर्व प्रारम्भ हो गई हो ।

(आ) वह ऐमजैन्सी कमीशन व शोर्ट सर्विस कमीशन वाले अधिकारी जो प्री-कमीशन शिक्षा के लिये भरती होने वाले वर्ष के पूर्व वर्ष की पहली अगस्त को 20 वर्ष आयु के नहीं हुए थे । शर्त यह है कि सम्बन्धित वर्ष में प्री-कमीशन शिक्षा पहली अगस्त या उसके बाद प्रारम्भ हुई हो ।

(2) सेना सेवा मुक्त जवान

(i) तृतीय व चतुर्थ श्रेणी के उन पदों के लिये जिनमें भरती लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली आम प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के जरिये नहीं होती है उनमें नियुक्ति के लिए व्यक्ति द्वारा सेना में की गई सेवा की अवधि उसकी वास्तविक आयु से घटा दी जाती है और यदि बच्ची हुई आयु उस पद के लिये निर्धारित अधिकारितम आयु सीमा से तीन वर्ष से अधिक (सेना सेवा मुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के इस प्रकार के सदस्यों के लिए ८ वर्ष से अधिक) नहीं बढ़ती तो उसे नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित आयु सम्बन्धित योग्यता रखने वाला मान लिया जाता है ।

(ii) जिन तृतीय व चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों द्वारा

होती है उन पर सेना सेवा में कार्य के लिये अयोग्य (डिसेबिल) हो गये व्यक्तियों की 45 वर्ष तक की अधिकारितम आयु सीमा के अन्दर नियुक्ति की जा सकती है (यदि वह अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्य हों तो यह अधिकारितम आयु 50 वर्ष तक की होती है) ।

सेना सेवा में कार्य करने के लिए अयोग्य (डिसेबिल) व्यक्तियों को उपरोक्त रियायतों के अलावा जिन प्रथम, द्वितीय व तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों की भरती लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा ही की जाती है उनमें बैठने के लिए निर्धारित अधिकारितम आयु सीमा 3 वर्ष (इस प्रकार के अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए ८ वर्ष) अधिक बढ़ा दी जाती है । जिन प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर भरती लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा बिना प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा की जाती है उनके लिए सेना सेवा में अयोग्य हो गये (डिसेबिलड) व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिकारितम आयु सीमा बढ़ाकर 45 वर्ष (अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के लिए 50 वर्ष) कर दी गई है ।

(ख) सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस तथा बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फॉर्स में सेवा मुक्त सैनिक अधिकारियों की पुनरनियुक्ति बशर्ते वह इस कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त हो, उस समय तक के लिए की जा सकती है जब तक कि वह 55 वर्ष के न हो जावें ।

सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के अराजपत्रित पदों पर उन सेना सेवा मुक्त जवानों की भरती हो सकती है जिनका कार्य व आचरण उत्तम रहा हो बशर्ते कि वह 23 वर्ष से अधिक व 30 वर्ष से कम की आयु के हों और भरती के लिए अन्यथा भी उपयुक्त हों ।

ओनरेरी कैट्टेन, ओनरेरी लेफ्टनेन्ट व सूबेदार मेजर की श्रेणियों के सेना सेवा मुक्त

अधिकारी 50 वर्ष तक की आयु तक बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में भरती हो सकते हैं। सेना सेवा मुक्त सूबेदार, जमादार, हवलदार व नायक की श्रेणी के लोगों की बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में भरती होने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिकतम आयु सीमायें रखी गई हैं:—

सूबेदार	52 वर्ष
जमादार	50 वर्ष
हवलदार	45 वर्ष
नायक	40 वर्ष

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक सेना सेवा मुक्त आनंदेरी कैप्टेन, आनंदेरी लेफ्टीनेंट, सूबेदार मेजर, सूबेदार, जमादार व हवलदार श्रिणियों के लोगों की बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में नियुक्ति तथा सेवामुक्त सैनिक अधिकारियों की बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस में पुनर्नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध है उस सिलसिले में यह प्रश्न नहीं उठते। सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस में अराजपत्रित पदों पर होने वाली नियुक्तियों तथा बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में सेना सेवा मुक्त नायक लोगों की भरती के सम्बन्ध में अधिकतम आयु सीमा का निर्धारण इस बात को दृष्टि में रखकर किया गया है कि अधिक आयु वाले लोग न भरती हों अन्यथा उक्त फोर्स जिसका कार्य सेना के कार्य के तरीके का है, अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति पूर्णरूप से नहीं कर सकता।

DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES OF CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

4101. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the demands put forward pertaining to various categories of employees working in the Civil Aviation Department are still pending for settlement;

(b) whether the negotiations are going on with the Union; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Civil Aviation Department Employees Union made the following six demands in 1964:—

(1) *Implementation of the recommendations of—*

- (i) Workshops Committee;
- (ii) Stores Committee; and
- (iii) Uniforms Committee.

(2) *Revision of pay scales of—*

- (i) M. T. Drivers ; and
- (ii) Telephone Operators.

(3) *Reduction in duty hours of Chowkidars.*

(4) (i) Revision of overtime rates; and

- (ii) Grant of nine effective holidays for operational staff.

(5) *Promotion to the extent of 50% to non-Gazetted supervisory posts, purely on seniority and*

(6) *Creation of posts of Senior Clerks/Head Clerks/Suprincipents, on the basis of yardsticks prevailing in other Departments like Income-tax, P & T. etc.*

All these demands have since been settled excepting demand No. 6 which is still under consideration and has been discussed in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. It has been agreed that yardsticks for ministerial posts in the Civil Aviation Department will be formulated on the basis of the study of some of the offices in the Department which the Staff Inspection Unit is currently conducting. Every effort is being made to expedite this.

USE OF PLANE FROM TATAS BY

D. G. C. S. I. R.

4102. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious complaints against the present Director-General, C.S.I.R. to the effect that he has used plane from Tatas during his tour of some of the places in Bihar; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. The

Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research along with the Minister of Education, who is the Vice-President, C.S.I.R., travelled by Tatas plane from Calcutta to Bhowrah (Dhanbad) and back for attending the Conference of the Directors/Heads of the National Laboratories/Institutes held on 8th and 9th November 1967 at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. The Plane was officially arranged to enable the Minister of Education and the DGSIR to be there in time for the Conference as no suitable train connection was available.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थानों के आरक्षण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय का फैसला

4103. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदा नंद :

श्री यशवदत शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हाल में एक फैसला दिया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) के अन्तर्गत नियुक्तियों अथवा पदों के आरक्षण के अधिकारी नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो कुछ अबलोकन किया है वह यह है कि संविधान की घारा 16(4) पिछड़े वर्गों के सदस्यों को कोई अधिकार प्रदान नहीं करती है और न ही भर्ती की प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में या पदोन्नति के समय सरकार पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षण देने के लिये कोई संवैधानिक

कर्तव्य रखा गया है। दूसरे शब्दों में, घारा 16(4) एक समर्थकारी व्यवस्था है और सरकार को नागरिकों के उस पिछड़े वर्ग के हित में, जिसे सरकार के विचार में, राज्य की सेवाओं में ठीक प्रकार से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला हो, आरक्षण देने में एक स्वाधीन शक्ति प्रदान करता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। संविधान की घारा 16 (4) के अधीन स्वाधीन शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए सरकार ने उसके अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षण पहले ही दिया हूमा है और भविष्य में भी ऐसा करना जारी रहेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को राष्ट्र

पुरस्कार

4104. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के कितने स्कूल अध्यापकों को अब तक राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिला है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद) : 60.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के स्थान

4105. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के द्वारा न मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के स्थानों को देखने के लिये प्राप्त वाले पर्यटकों को परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई।

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री : (छ० कर्ण सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन सुविधा के स्थानों पर परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर भारत सरकार ने कोई व्यय नहीं किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश का उच्च न्यायालय

4106. श्री ग० छ० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय

ने 1957 से ले कर अब तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी लेख याचिकाओं का निपटारा किया;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितनी याचिकाएं ग्राह हुईं; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बढ़ती हुई शिकायतों को देखते हुए याचिकाओं के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिये सरकार का विचार एक विशेष बैच गठित करने का है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव अव्हाण) (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

4107 SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government contemplate to develop Dahej as an intermediate port in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports, vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of Gujarat are now developing Dahej as an intermediate port with lighterage facilities in two phases. The first phase, comprising one cargo-cum-passenger jetty, a passenger shed, godown etc. has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The second phase consisting of lighter wharf, reclamation, approach road, lighterage facilities, railway siding, godowns etc. is estimated to cost Rs. 76.36 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the State's Fourth Plan for this purpose.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER GANGA AT GHAZIPUR

4108. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patel Commission has recommended the construc-

tion of a bridge on river Ganges at Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Patel Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission, had made a recommendation to this effect.

(b) and (c). A copy of the report of that which included a representative of the State Government also, was sent by the Planning Commission to the State Government for implementation. As the proposed bridge over the river Ganga at Ghazipur falls on a State road, the Government of Uttar Pradesh are primarily concerned with the recommendation pertaining to this bridge. Their decision has not yet been intimated to the Central Government.

संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों में चोरियां

4109. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री विश्वम्भरन :

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

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में अब तक संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों में कितनी चोरियां हुईं;

(ख) कितनी चोरियों का पता पुलिस ने लगाया और पुलिस ने कितने दोषी पकड़े;

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में रात्रि के समय कितने पुलिसमैन दृश्यों पर लगाये जाते हैं और नगर के भ्रन्त भागों में तैनात किये गये पुलिसमैनों से वे कितने अधिक हैं, और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद सदस्यों के रिहायशी क्षेत्र में पुलिस चोकी स्थापित की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृहकार्य भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क)

वर्ष	उन चोरियों एवं सेंधों की संख्या जिन की रिपोर्ट मिली है
1965-66	36
1966-67	28
1-4-67 से 30-11-67 तक	30

(ख) इस अवधि में 11 मामले चालान किये गए एवं 14 व्यक्ति पकड़े गए।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों में जहां संसद सदस्य रहते हैं 24 घंटों पहरा दिया जाता है:—

	हैड कास्ट- टेबिल	कास्ट- टेबिल
	(एक समय में)	
नार्थ एवेन्यू	1	6
फिरोजशाह रोड, डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड और इलेक्ट्रिक लेन	1	4
साउथ एवेन्यू	1	4
मीना बाग फ्लैट्स	0	3
फिरोजशाह रोड, केनिंग लेन	0	2

शहर के अन्य भागों में 4 से 6 पुलिस सिपाहियों की गश्त रहती है।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान्, दो पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित की गई हैं। एक पुलिस चौकी नार्थ एवेन्यू में और एक साउथ एवेन्यू में स्थापित की गई है, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में पुलिस विशेष नियारानी कर सके।

ROADS IN DELHI

4110. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the material used in Delhi for laying new roads or for

repairs is such that it cannot stand more than one rainy season;

(b) whether the Central Road Research Institute has conducted any investigation about such complaints; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) No, Sir. According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Administration, satisfactory material according to the prescribed specifications is used for laying new roads or for repairs of roads in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

इस में अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

4111. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षावार रूस में अध्ययन के लिये रूस सरकार द्वारा कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं;

(ख) मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय, मास्को में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के लिये कितने स्थान आरक्षित रखे गये;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उनके लिये कितने स्थान आरक्षित रखे गये और भारत सरकार द्वारा कितने विद्यार्थियों को भेजा गया; और

(घ) यदि आरक्षित स्थानों की अपेक्षा कम विद्यार्थी भेजे गये हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सेर तिह) : (क) उत्तर स्नातक अध्ययन/प्रशिक्षण के लिए सार्वियत रूस सरकार की छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष 50 छात्रवृत्तियों के हिसाब से 150।

(क)	1964-64	50
	1965-66	40
	1966-67	47

(ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT-1988/67]

PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL STAFF IN ANDAMAN

4112. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether family passage is being given to the permanent industrial staff in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on transfer from one Island to another;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend family passage concession to the permanent industrial staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Industrial staff in A. & N. Islands are not transferred or deputed on tour except under special circumstances and whenever they are either deputed on tour on Government duty or transferred in public interest, travelling allowance is being paid to them at rates admissible to their counterparts drawing corresponding pay in regular Government service who are governed by the provisions of Fundamental and Supplementary Rules. Transfer T.A. includes passage on Government account to family members also.

SEIZURE OF SECRET DOCUMENTS IN WEST BENGAL

4113. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI SITAMRAM KESRI: SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that secret documents were seized from the ex-tremist communists arrested recently in 24-Parganas District of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these documents include formulae for manufacturing high-explosive bombs, charts of tactics on guerilla warfare and some hand-drawn maps of certain areas in Nagaland and other parts of the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a conspiracy by these extremist communists to create lawlessness and chaos in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): According to information furnished by the State Government.

(a) some incriminating papers were seized from a supporter of extremist C.P.I.(M) who was arrested on 20-11-1967.

(b) The documents do not contain any definite chart of tactics on guerilla warfare. They, however, include rough maps of Nagaland and certain areas of North Bengal and also some vague and inconsistent notes about preparation of bombs.

(c) and (d). The State Government are vigilant in regard to the possibility of attempts being made by the extremists to create lawlessness and have detained a few active leaders of the group under the Preventive Detention Act.

ISSUE OF ARMS LICENCES IN WEST BENGAL

4114. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of arms licences issued during the last eight months by the West Bengal Government;

(b) the type of arms for which the licences were issued; and

(c) the number among the licences who belong to political parties, party-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

जन शिकायत आयुक्त

4115. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्णकालिक जन शिकायत आयुक्त के पद को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह कार्य किसी और पदाधिकारी को सौंप दिया गया है जो कि पहले ही कोई अन्य कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पदाधिकारी का क्या नाम है और ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में जनता की शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था की गई है । जब तक प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार लोक आयुक्त के पद का निर्माण नहीं होता तब तक मुख्य रूप से गृह मंत्रालय में सचिव (सेवाएं) श्री आर० प्रसाद विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों की जन शिकायत सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाओं में तालमेल के कार्य को कर रहे हैं । हमारे विचार में अंतरिम काल के लिये यह प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त है ।

जन शिकायत आयुक्त

4116. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जन शिकायत आयुक्त को कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं और कितनी शिकायतों का अन्तिम रूप से निपटारा कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके निर्णयों पर मंत्रालय कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) 30-11-1967 तक लोक शिकायत अनुभाग में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या 2194 थी जिनमें से 1674 को अन्तिम रूप से निपटा दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

बम्बई-आगरा सङ्क

4117. श्री बसन्त: क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई-आगरा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नासिक तक भारी बर्बादी से खराब हो गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप उस में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस राजपथ को अच्छी दशा में रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना महाराष्ट्र सरकार से भंगाई गई है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

MID-TERM POLL IN PUNJAB

4118. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the mid-term poll in Punjab as requested by the ex-Chief Minister Sardar Gurnam Singh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Governor of Punjab, after considering all the circumstances, decided not to dissolve the Punjab Legislative Assembly and hold fresh elections.

DIVERSION OF AIR SERVICES TOUCHING CALCUTTA

4119. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the I.A.C. and Air-India services touching Calcutta were either diverted or cancelled or otherwise affected during the recent wave of violence in the last week of November in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the detail of such cancellations, diversions or modifications in the schedules of IAC and Air India flights during this period; and

(c) the total estimated loss of revenue to the Air Corporations on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1989/67.]

SATURDAYS AS HOLIDAYS

4121. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering restoration of half working days on Saturdays or declaring alternate Saturdays as holidays as recommended by the Second Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

KOTHARI COMMISSION REPORT

4122. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in regard to the three-year degree course after intermediate;

(b) if not, whether Central Government and all the State Governments have accepted in principle and adopted the recommendations;

(c) whether Central Government have taken into consideration the financial implications of the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details of the budgetary position?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. The recommendations made by the Kothari Education Commission regarding the new pattern of school and college classes which provide a three-year Degree Course after a twelve-year school are now under active consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

4123. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over the last several months anti-national feelings have grown in the Kashmir valley;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of five cinema houses, National Anthem and National Flag are not displayed in four cinema houses in Srinagar;

(c) whether it is a fact that demonstrations, slogans and processions of anti-national character are being regularly held/raised; and

(d) the action the Central Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Though there may have been some unfortunate incidents it is not a fact that anti-national feelings have grown in the Kashmir Valley during the last several months.

The Jammu and Kashmir Government have intimated that the National Anthem is played and along with it the National Flag is displayed in all the cinema houses in Srinagar. The State Government have been vigilant in taking appropriate action against anti-national elements.

ATTACK BY NAGAS IN NORTH-CACHAR HILLS

4124. **SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has

been drawn to the news item from Shillong that 50 armed Naga rebels raided Leike village in the North-Cachar hills of Assam on the 24th November, 1967 and looted a number of houses; and

(b) if so, the protection outlined against such recurrences?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. According to reports received, about 30 armed Naga hostiles raided Leise village in North Cachar Hills on 24th November, 1967 and left after forcibly collecting Rs. 500/- in cash and taking away some clothes.

(b) On receipt of information, a strong special patrol party was sent out immediately, but the gang could not be intercepted. All border out-posts have been alerted and security measures tightened up.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 12

4125. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1408 on the 22nd November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether besides earth work, expenses on Jungle clearing, hutting service roads, contingency and all other items on National Highway 12 are much in excess of the estimates;

(b) if so, the estimated amount and actual expenditure separately for each item; and

(c) the steps taken to check and find the real causes of inflated expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information had been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, but has not been received as yet. It will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when it becomes available.

KIDNAPPING OF AN INDIAN NATIONAL BY PAKISTANIS

4126. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that armed Pakistanis assisted by the East Paki-

stan Rifles crossed into Indian territory and kidnapped one peasant from Lakhimari village in Goalpara district on the 23rd November, 1967;

(b) if so, whether this is the second incident in the week; and

(c) the action Government have taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir. On the 23rd November 1967, at about 8.00 A.M., a number of Pak nationals, along with some East Pakistan Rifles personnel, trespassed into the Indian territory near Lakhimari, District Goalpara, and kidnapped one Indian national, besides taking with them four heads of cattle.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Strong protests were lodged with Pak authorities in both the cases, demanding safe return of the kidnapped Indian nationals. The Pak authorities were requested in the protests, as well as in the periodical border meetings to control the criminal elements on their side of the border and to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Vigilance and patrolling have been intensified.

BRIDGE BETWEEN DHALPUR AND PALESAR (ORISSA)

4127. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain representations have been made to the Central Government for the construction of a Bridge between Dhalpur (Phulbani District) and Palesar (Dhenkanal District) on river Mahanadi in Orissa;

(b) whether the feasibility of constructing the above Bridge has been examined by Government; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir; a proposal was received from the Hon'ble Member himself some time back for the inclusion of the proposed bridge over the river Mahanadi between Dhalpur and Palesar, in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Central Sector.

(b) and (c). The proposed bridge falls on a State road. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. However, on receipt of the proposal referred to above, the State Government were requested to supply some essential information to enable the Government of India to examine the matter. That information has not been received so far. The State Government have again been reminded. A decision in the matter can be taken only after the receipt of the required information from the State Government and the finalisation of the Fourth Plan Allocations.

BRIDGE BETWEEN BANDHA AND KIYAKATE (ORISSA)

4128. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to have a bridge between Bandha (Phulbani District) and Kiyakate (Dhenkanal District) in Orissa over river Mahanadi is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government regarding the necessity of constructing the bridge; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to have the proposal examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge over the Mahanadi between Boudh (and not Bandha) and Kiyakata falls on a State road in Orissa. The Government of Orissa are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. Some time back, the Hon'ble Member had himself requested that the Centre should take up this project. In order to examine this proposal, the State Government were requested to supply some essential information, which has not been received from them so far. However, it is understood that they do not have any proposal for its construction.

S. C. MEMBER OF U.P.S.C.

4129. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Scheduled Caste member in the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take one scheduled caste member in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There is at present no Scheduled Caste Member on the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) There is no reservation in favour of persons belonging to any particular community in the membership of the Commission. However, Government endeavour to give representation to backward communities also, and at present there is one member on the Commission who belongs to the Scheduled Tribe.

RE-DEMARCATION OF ASSAM-NAGALAND BOUNDARY

4130. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam have requested the Surveyor General of India to depute a team of Surveyors to re-lay the boundary between Assam and Nagaland in the area of Sibsagar district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In August, 1967 the Government of Assam wrote to the Survey of India requesting them to make necessary arrangements for the survey and demarcation of the inter-State boundary on the ground in-between Tawkok river and Balijan river. The Survey of India is in correspondence with the Government of Assam to make an assessment of the work to be undertaken.

DELAY IN CLEARANCE OF CARGO SHIPS AT MAJOR PORTS

4131. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on an average, cargo ships are detained at major ports for 15 days for clearance;

(b) if so, the steps taken to minimise the delay and to prevent congestion at ports; and

(c) the amount of demurrages that Government have to pay annually for delay in clearing the cargo?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir. No cargo ships have been detained on an average for 15 days at any of the major ports. In Bombay and Calcutta, however, some delays have taken place for various reasons; the average delay per ship at Calcutta comes to less than 5 days per ship whereas, in Bombay, the average delay is about 11 days per ship till the end of November 1967. In other major ports, the delay is practically negligible.

(b) In Calcutta, steps have been taken to mechanise the unloading of ore and coal; and other steps are introduction of mechanical aids, replacement of hydraulic cranes by electric cranes and improvement of depths for navigation. In Bombay, registration of vessels has been introduced, steps to augment berthing capacity are underway, purchase action of additional cargo handling equipment and improvement in the system of cargo handling labour have been taken up.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

RESEARCH IN OLD RECORDS

4132. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Historical Records Commission had recommended that records for more than 30 years should be made open for research as in U.K.;

(b) if so, whether the various Ministries of the Government of India have agreed to do so; and

(c) if so, the names of the Ministries who have made open their records for research purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Ministries, Departments, etc. of Government of India were addressed about the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Ministry of External Affairs has agreed to throw open its records more than 30 years old for inspection excepting those of a later date than 1st January, 1914, pertaining to areas like NEFA, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, China and Tibet. The Ministry of Home Affairs has gone beyond the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission and has agreed to throw open its records up to the end of 31st December, 1945, without prejudice to the prospective operation of the 30-year Rule already in force, except in respect of post-1913 records relating to Kashmir. Prime Minister's Secretariat have agreed to accept the Thirty Year Rule subject to permission being necessary for access to certain types of secret and top secret papers. Certain Ministries, Departments have made no comments on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Replies from some other Ministries etc. are still awaited.

(c) Records of all Ministries, Departments etc. of Government of India are always open to research subject to certain restrictions. Ministry of Home Affairs is the only Ministry so far who has removed restrictions on its records excepting those pertaining to Kashmir.

WOMEN POLYTECHNICS

4133. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being given by the Centre to the State Governments for setting up Women Polytechnics in the States;

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Central Government to Orissa for the purpose during 1966-67;

(c) the assistance proposed to be given during 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No Women's Polytechnic has been established in Orissa so far and therefore no assistance has been given to Govt. of Orissa for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. State Govt. have proposed establishment of a Women's Polytechnic in 1968-69; for which Govt. of India will give assistance of about 80,000 rupees.

(d) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE FOR ADULT EDUCATION IN
WEST BENGAL

4134. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by Government to the Government of West Bengal for adult education during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to West Bengal for the purpose during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Central assistance on Plan schemes is released on the basis of actual expenditure on a particular head of development e.g., General Education and not for each scheme or sub-head separately. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the amount of Central assistance given for Adult Education to West Bengal Government.

विमान भाड़ा

4135. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन द्वारा अवमूल्यन किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भारत और लंका के बीच विमान भाड़े में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ल) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत और दूसरे देशों के बीच भी विमान भाड़ों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत को अथवा भारत से विदेशों की यात्रा के लिये, जिनमें लंका भी सम्मिलित है, भारतीय रूपयों में निर्दिष्ट किरायों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। परन्तु पाउण्ड के अवमूल्यन के पहले से विद्यमान आनुपातिक संबंधों को बनाये रखने के लिये स्टर्लिंग पाउण्डों में निर्दिष्ट समस्त मूल मुद्रा किरायों (वैसिक करैसी केयर्स) में 16.67 प्रतिशत वृद्धि कर दी गई है। लंका द्वारा अपनी मुद्रा के 20 प्रतिशत अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप, किरायों को 'इन्टरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन, द्वारा अनुमोदित यात्री किरायों के प्रनुरूप बनाने की दृष्टि से, लंका और भारत के बीच सेक्टरों पर लंका की मुद्रा में किरायों में 25% वृद्धि की गई है।

BOTANICAL GARDENS

4136. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has investigated into the allegations reported in the Blitz, Bombay of the 7th October, 1967 against the administration of the Botanical Gardens of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken to remedy the situation;

(c) whether the Deputy Secretary (Vigilance) CSIR visited the Botanical Gardens, as reported in the Blitz; and

(d) if so, whether he has submitted any report on his visit and whether a copy of that report will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The matter is being looked into.

(c) The Deputy Secretary, who is also handling the Vigilance work of the CSIR, was deputed to attend a meeting of the Selection Committee for the selection of a Senior Technical Assistant (Photography).

(d) the Officer submitted his usual tour report in compliance with the standing departmental instructions and as such it is not proposed to place the report on the Table of the House.

ARRESTS UNDER D.I.R. AND PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

4137. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Preventive Detention Act and the Defence of India Rules in West Bengal since the formation of the United Front Government after the Fourth General Elections;

(b) how many of those arrested are employers, jotedars and contractors;

(c) how many of them have since been released; and

(d) whether Government's approval was sought for the arrest of employers and jotedars under the Preventive Detention Act and Defence of India Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 1837 persons were detained under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 during the period from the formation of the United Front Government in West Bengal after the fourth General Election till the 30th November, 1967. No detentions were made under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(b) No employer or contractor was arrested and 262 Jotedars were arrested.

(c) 355.

(d) Approval of the detention orders was sought from the State Government by the detaining authorities as required under the preventive Detention Act, 1950.

ROAD BETWEEN NARNAUL AND SINGHANA

4138. SHRI SADHU RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a road between Narnaul and Singhana

will reduce the distance between Khetri Copper Projects and Delhi by more than 15-20 miles;

(b) whether Government have received any such proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon, and when the road is to be taken up and completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A road between Narnaul and Singhana already exists and a proposal was received by the Government of India for financial assistance required to improve the Rajasthan portion of the road. The Government of India have agreed to provide a grant-in-aid equal to 50% of the estimated cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,31,500/- together with a loan to meet the remaining 50% of the cost.

The work has already been taken up by the State Public Works Department and is expected to be completed very soon.

LADY PERSONNEL IN DELHI POLICE

4139. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of Lady personnel in the Delhi Police at present;

(b) the number of lady police officers who are gazetted;

(c) the number of sub-Inspectors in the Delhi Police in 1950 including lady sub-Inspectors and how many of such Officers have been promoted to the rank of Superintendents of Police so far ladies and gents, separately;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Lady Police personnel are discriminated in the matter of promotions etc. as compared to gents and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have taken any steps to safeguards the interests of Lady Police personnel with regard to promotions etc. in future and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The sanctioned strength is 122, as detailed below :—

Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	4
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
Head Constables	11
Constables	102

(b) None.

(c) As on 1-1-1950, 149 Sub-Inspectors (including one Lady-Sub-Inspector) were sanctioned for Delhi Police. None of them, Sub-Inspector male or female has so far been promoted as Superintendent of Police.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Two posts of Inspector are specifically sanctioned for women in Delhi Police. They are also considered for promotion as and when they are ripe for promotion to higher ranks.

MANGALORE HARBOUR PROJECT

4140. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of traffic on the basis of which the work on the Mangalore Harbour Project was started;

(b) the reasons to revise this estimate and the present pause in the construction;

(c) whether in view of the ore traffic from Bellary, Hospet and Kudremukh, Government propose to revise the estimate upwards; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take in respect of the loss of 12 crores incurred on the port project and connecting railway ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Work on the Mangalore Harbour Project was started on the basis of the estimate of traffic of 2 million tonnes of lump iron ore and 0.6 million tonnes of general cargo made by the Intermediate Ports Development Committee in 1960.

(b) and (c). In regard to Kudremukh ore, an investment decision on the project could

be taken only after the results of pilot plant tests were available which would be sometime in 1969. In regard to Bellary-Hospet ore, it was necessary to estimate the quantum of ore that could move through Madras and Mormugao Ports and to consider the transport facilities that were needed to move surplus ore from the region for export through Mangalore.

In the above context, it became necessary to review the scope of the Port Project with reference to traffic other than magnetite ore. Accordingly, a Joint Team consisting of a representative each of the Central Government and the State Government of Mysore was formed to make a study of the Traffic potential of the Port. The Team, in its report, has estimated a traffic of 29.60 lakh tonnes by 1971-72 and 34.24 lakhs tonnes by 1975-76. This report is being examined by Government with a view to determining the scope and other details of the Project.

(d) Does not arise in view of the replies to (a), (b) and (c).

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN CLUBS

4141. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some clubs in the country are practising racial discrimination in the admission of members;

(b) if so, the names of such clubs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"INFORMAL LIAISON COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL AND TOURISM"

4142. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Travel Agents Association of India and suggested for the formation of an Informal Liaison Committee on travel and Tourism in India to plan and co-ordinate matter connected with the promotion of tourism ;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the formation of such a Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS OF AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

4143. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Sector or autonomous Corporations established under his Ministry ;

(b) the firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants who conducted their audits since their establishments; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) Three.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1990/67].

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS OF AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

4144. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Sector or autonomous Corporations established under the Ministry of Education;

(b) the name of the firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI M97LSS/67-6

△

BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) One (National Research Development Corporation).

(b) and (c). (1) M/s. V. Sahai & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6 from 1954-55 to 31-3-1964. This firm was paid Rs. 5,200/-.

(2) M/s. R. S. Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6 from 1964-65 to date. This firm was paid Rs. 2,000/- till the end of 1965-66.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS OF AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

4145. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Sector or autonomous Corporations established under his Ministry ;

(b) the firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants who are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

(a) There are five public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the Undertakings and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

PUBLIC SECTOR AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

4146. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Sector or Autonomous Corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the name of the advertising agency which is conducting their publicity;

(c) whether it is wholly Indian owned; and

(d) the amount of commission paid to them till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) One (National Research Development Corporation).

(b) N.R.D.C. have not yet appointed any advertising agency for publicity.

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

ADVERTISING BY AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

4147. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry ;

(b) which advertising Agency is conducting their publicity;

(c) whether it is wholly Indian owned; and

(d) the commission paid to the agency till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Three.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1991/67].

ADVERTISING BY AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

4148. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) which advertising agency is conducting their publicity;

(c) whether it is wholly Indian owned; and

(d) the commission paid to the agency till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) There are five public sector Undertakings under this Ministry ?

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from the Undertakings and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

FRAUDULENT DECREES FILED BY MONEY-LENDERS IN DELHI COURTS

4149. SHRI. R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases in respect of fraudulent decrees filed by money-lenders in the Civil Courts in Delhi during the years 1966 and 1967 so far;

(b) in how many such cases the Delhi Courts have *suo moto* taken action ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz weekly of 16th September, 1967 in which it was reported that some 'King of Courts' is evading all legal action and the authorities are unable to bring him to book in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to check those fraudulent decrees being executed and to punish the persons concerned for such activities ?

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

(b) Nil

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

विद्यार्थियों के लिए विभान यात्रा में रियायत

4150. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंटिक उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स कारपोरेशन से यात्रा करते वाले विद्यार्थियों को किराये में आधी रियायत देना स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त रियायत किस श्रेणी तक दी जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या यह रियायत गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों को भी दी जायेगी ?

पर्यटन तथा अत्यनिक उद्घाटन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण तिहू) : (क) सरकार या विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थाओं में पहले वर्ष 21-26 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के विद्यार्थी देखभाव विमान सेवाओं पर 50 प्रतिशत रियायती किरायों के हकदार हैं ।

(ख) यह रियायत श्रेणी पर नहीं बल्कि आयु वर्ग पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ग) जी हां, बशर्ते ऐसे स्कूल या तो सरकार द्वारा या किसी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हों ।

MANGALORE HARBOUR PROJECT

4151. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the plinth area of buildings, roads, water-spread in the Mangalore Harbour Project as now drawn; and

(b) the justification for acquiring land in excess of the plinth area ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

REVISED U.G.C. SCALES FOR UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS

4152. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) which of the States have implemented the revised U.G.C. Scales for University and College Teachers so far;

(b) whether Government/University Grants Commission made any payment to any States towards their share of expenditure on the implementation of the revised University Grants Commission scales;

(c) if so, the names of the States and amounts paid; and

(d) the efforts made by the Central Government to persuade those States which have not yet implemented the revised U.G.C. scales to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Governments of Assam, West Bengal, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have issued orders revising the pay-scales of university and/or College teachers.

(b) and (c). The following grants have been paid by the Ministry of Education for implementing the revised scales during 1966-67 :

State	Amount of grant paid	Rs. lakhs
West Bengal	29.44	
Assam	5.84	
Uttar Pradesh	48.00	
Andhra Pradesh	37.44	

Detailed proposals for grants from other States are awaited.

(d) The question of implementing the scheme of revised pay-scales is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The Central Government is, however, pursuing the matter with the remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

4153. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 12,000 books and documents are missing and another 10,000 books are in a damaged condition in the National Library, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the total number of books and documents in the National Library Calcutta, at present and how many new books are

added per year and the average total number of books lent per month from the lending section of the National Library.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The collection of the Library exceeds 12 lakhs volumes. During the last 5 years on an average 42,050 volumes have been added per year. The average number of volumes lent out during the year 1966-67 was 6,419 per month.

कोर्सी परियोजना में पाकिस्तानी जासूस

4184. श्री भूत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लखनऊ से प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "पांच-जन्म" में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस कोर्सी परियोजना में इंजीनियर के रूप में काम कर रहा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री पश्चान्त राव चहूण) :
(क) भीर (ख). समाचार में लगाए गए आरोप के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है भीर उसे यथासमय सदन के सभा-पट्टल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

EMPLOYEES OF FORMER PUNJAB

4155. **SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of the former State of Punjab who have applied for reallocation of the State cadres;

(b) whether the Committee of the Chief Secretaries has sent its recommendation on these representations; and

(c) if not, whether there is any time-limit fixed for the Committee to complete its work?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 11,547 employees have represented for change in their provisional allocation.

(b) Recommendations relating to 11 Departments have been received.

(c) No time-limit has been fixed but efforts are being made by Governments concerned to expedite the work.

PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND SHIP BY SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

4156. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping Corporation of India purchased a second-hand ship for Rs. 35 lakhs from a Spanish source;

(b) whether this ship has been detained in the docks in U.S.A. for the last several months;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the estimate of its reparis will amount to Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange, though the ship has not undertaken even its first assignment under the Indian flag; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry about the responsibility for such a bad transaction, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Apparently the ship referred to is the motor tanker "Nerva" which has now been renamed "Desh Sewak". This was a Norwegian ship (and not a Spanish ship) before its purchase by the Shipping Corporation of India in May 1967. She is a 1950-built ship of 10531 GRT and 16070 DWT and was purchased by the Shipping Corporation of India for £2,32,500 equivalent to Rs. 48,82,500/- (and not Rs. 35 lakhs). Such an old ship was purchased because she was required for being chartered to the Indian Oil Corporation only for 4 days. However, before purchase, the ship was got inspected by two very senior technical officers of the Corporation who recommended her purchase after opening up and inspecting certain agreed parts of the machinery. It is neither customary nor possible to open up all the machinery and equipment on the vessel for

inspection. Also, the valuation of the vessel was obtained from a firm of reputed ship-valuers in London and the price finally settled was below this valuation. Further, it was stipulated that the sellers would deliver the ship after obtaining survey certificate from Llyods Register of Shipping for the highest class. This was complied with by the sellers and the Llyods certificate is valid till 1971.

(b) and (c). The ship was delivered at Cadiz (Spain) on 4-5-1967. Thereafter certain structural alterations had to be carried out to make the vessel suitable for operation on the Indian coast. It also became necessary to carry out repairs to certain parts including the generators which were giving trouble. On opening up the machinery it was found that for efficient performance certain parts had to be changed. The need for such repairs after buying second-hand vessels is a normal feature because the previous owners stop proper maintenance and repairs to the ship once they decide to sell her. The repairs in this case were carried out at Gibraltar but these were restricted only to essential items because of scanty workshop facilities, difficulty in procuring spare parts and labour problems at that port. The cost of these repairs at Gibraltar amounted to Rs. 5.36 lakhs and the vessel sailed from there on 16-7-1967 for U.S.A for loading lubricating oil for India. She reached Philadelphia on 5-8-1967 after which all the 20 tanks of the vessel had to be cleaned thoroughly because she was previously carrying dirty oil whereas she was not to carry lubricating oil which requires a very high degree of cleanliness. In order to avoid heavy expenditure on U.S. shore labour the entire cleaning work was done by the ship's own officers and crew, only chemicals being bought locally. This cleaning work was completed within 2 months. While the vessel was in Philadelphia for cleaning, it was thought prudent to have as many items of repairs as possible carried out during the vessel's stay there and to defer the remaining repairs to a future date. Thus an expenditure of Rs. 5.26 lakhs was incurred on repairs in Philadelphia from where the ship sailed on 1-10-1967 for the port of Batonrouge. There she loaded lubricating oil on 15-10-1967 and sailed on 18-10-1967 for Baytown which

was the next port of loading. She reached there on 2-11-1967 and after loading sailed from there for India on 11-11-1967. During these short periods of stay also, as and when possible, repairs were done to the vessel and the cost of such repairs was Rs. 69,000/- Thus the total cost of repairs of the ship came to Rs. 11.31 lakhs and not Rs. 20 lakhs as mentioned in the question. The ship is now on her way to Bombay where she is expected to reach within less than a month from now. For this single load of lubricating oil the Shipping Corporation of India has already received freight equivalent to Rs. 20.83 lakhs from the foreign oil company.

(d) Does not arise because there is nothing wrong in the purchase of this tanker.

PAKISTANI RAIDS ON INDIAN BORDER AREAS

4157. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that during October and November this year, armed Pakistanis raided a number of Indian villages in the border areas of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura;

(b) whether during these raids, the East Pakistan Rifles, the armed police of East Pak. Government actively backed these Pakistani armed raiders ;

(c) Whether during these Pakistan raids, a few Indians were kidnapped by the raiders, many others injured and a large number of cattle forcibly taken away by the raiders; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the security of the border and secure the release of the kidnapped Indians?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There were 13 raids in West Bengal, 14 in Assam and 7 in Tripura during the months October and November, 1967.

(b) In 2 of the cases on the Assam border, the raiders were backed by personnel of East Pakistan Rifles.

(c) Nine Indian nationals were kidnapped, 11 injured and 1 killed in these raids. 103 heads of cattle were taken away by the raiders.

(d) Protests were lodged with Pakistan in all cases and Pakistan authorities were requested in every protest, and also during the periodical border meetings, to control the criminal elements in the border areas and to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Vigilance and patrolling have been intensified.

MERGER OF I.F.A.S. WITH I.A.S.

4158. SHRI PARTAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the merger of the I.F.A.S. into the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Cadre of the I.A.S. by reconstituting it in a Union territories Cadre;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme with special reference to the measures proposed to safeguard the seniority of the existing incumbents of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh I.A.S. Cadre for appointment to the Selection Grades and Supertimes posts;

(c) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Delhi Administration were consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, their reaction to the formation of the new cadre ?

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

(b) A copy of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1992/67]

(c) and (d) . No, Sir. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have, however, represented against the scheme and their representation is under examination.

LOAN FOR JUMBO BOEINGS

4159. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a loan agreement with consor-

tium of US Banks for buying Jumbo Boeings ; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air India are negotiating with US Commercial Banks and the Exim Bank for securing loans to finance the dollar cost of the purchase of two Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jets) amounting to \$60 million. The negotiations are in the final stages.

SHIPPING OF IMPORTED GOODS

4160. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have been making arrangements for shipping of imported goods from overseas countries on the Conference vessels :

(b) the bottlenecks in extending the shipping facilities available in this way to our international trade; and

(c) the steps taken to make shipping arrangements through Conference vessels more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) The Ministry has been making arrangements for shipping of Cargoes on Government account on Conference vessels.

(b) While Government can make arrangements for its own cargoes, it cannot do so for private cargoes which have to be handled by the persons concerned. It is, however, open to private importers to make special arrangements with the Conference Lines; and it is presumed that the newly formed Shippers' Councils would be of help in considering these problems.

(c) As far as the Government cargoes are concerned the present arrangements with the Conference Lines are working efficiently.

VESSELS FOR EXPORT TRADE

4161. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of fast vessels with modern clearing and handling arrangements, our export, particularly that of

manganese, have suffered considerably in the competitive market;

(b) if so, the details of vessels which are used in export trade, and that used by the western countries and the merits and demerits of the vessels used by our country in comparison with that of western countries; and

(c) the provisions Government have made to overcome the same and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). Our exports suffer for want of adequate drafts and cargo handling facilities at Indian ports and not for want of modern fast vessels in the Indian fleet. About 93% of the Indian overseas tonnage is less than 15 years old. Export contracts for manganese ore are mainly on FOBT basis. The buyers have to nominate vessels taking into account the conditions obtaining at Indian ports. Normally, the vessels are of 10,000 to 12,000 tons. Indian vessels carrying manganese ore are mostly liner vessels employed in the India-U.K./Continent trade and these vessels are generally fast vessels fitted with modern cargo gear and other equipments. However, our competitors in South Africa, Australia and Gabon are in a better position in regard to port facilities since they can receive bulk carriers of 40,000/60,000 tons and have the advantage of mechanical loading facilities, resulting in higher loading rate. The solution, therefore, lies in modernising our ports to handle big-sized bulk carriers. Development programmes for modernising our ports are already under way.

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT OF I.A.S. OFFICERS

4163. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Starred Question No. 1940 answered on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have promised to absorb some Central Secretariat personnel who had passed in the written test in the special recruitment of I.A.S. held in December, 1956; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

भारत-जर्मन करार

4165. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा जर्मनी संघीय गणराज्य के बीच वैज्ञानिकों की अदला-बदली के लिए एक करार हुआ है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो, अब तक कितने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक जर्मनी संघीय गणराज्य भेजे गये हैं तथा कितने जर्मन वैज्ञानिक भारत में काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) वैज्ञानिकों की अदला-बदली पर होने वाले खर्च का प्रत्येक सरकार द्वारा कितना-कितना भाग बहन किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भावचत शा आजाद) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने वैज्ञानिकों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए जर्मनी गणतंत्र की जर्मन शिक्षा विनियम सेवा के साथ समझौता किया है ।

(ल) इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत 40 भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने जर्मन गणराज्य का अब तक दौरा किया है । इस विनियम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगीशाला में पश्चिम जर्मनी का कोई वैज्ञानिक इस समय काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

(ग) वैज्ञानिकों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा व्यय भेजने वाले देश द्वारा बहन होता है और स्वागतकर्ता देश उनके रहने सहने तथा भानु-संगिक व्यय पर होने वाला खर्च देता है ।

ANDAMANS TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

4166. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor cycles and trucks auctioned by the Andaman

Transport Department during the years from 1962 to 1967;

(b) the reasons for their auction and the period for which each such vehicle was on the road; and

(c) the number of such vehicles repaired or remodelled in the Government Transport Workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The following vehicles were auctioned by the Transport Department during the years 1962-67:

Trucks	25
Land	1
Rover	
Motor	5
Cycles	

(b) The vehicles in question were beyond economical repairs. A statement giving the period for which each vehicle was on the road is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1993/67]

(c) No repairs or remodelling of the above mentioned vehicles were carried out after these had been auctioned. However, minor repairs were carried out to the Land Rover after it had been confiscated by Government on 22nd November, 1962.

ANDAMAN SPECIAL PAY

4167. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2405 on the 29th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the decision contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs letter dated the 22nd January, 1951 regarding Andaman Special Pay, is absolute and unconditional;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying Andaman Special Pay to persons of Andaman domicility recruited from the mainland; and

(c) if not, the other conditions for eligibility of the Andaman special pay and under what orders of the appropriate authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Andaman Special Pay has been given to mainland recruits and deputationists as an incentive to go to the Island. Those belonging to the Islands do no need such an incentive to work there. That is the rationale behind Government Order of 22nd January, 1951, which is being adhered to strictly.

SHELL FISHING LICENSE AUCTION

4168. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of zones advertised in the 'Daily Telegrams' (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) of 14th August, 1967 for shell fishing license auction;

(b) whether some zones were left out at the time of auction on the 1st September, 1967;

(c) whether protest was lodged by the bidders during the auction; and

(d) the reasons for leaving out some zones, if any, during the auction?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Zones number 8 and 9 in Nicobar group of Islands were not auctioned on 12th September, 1967, the day on which auction was actually held.

(c) Shri Amin Khan representative of Inter-Island Trading Corporation (Private) Limited had protested against cancellation of zone number 8 and 9.

(d) Zones number 8 and 9 had to be excluded due to certain administrative and security reasons.

PERSONS ARRESTED NEAR PARLIAMENT HOUSE

4169. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 44 men, women and children were arrested on the 28th November, 1967 near the Parliament House by dragging them from a bus;

- (b) Whether they were beaten and manhandled;
- (c) if so, whether all these persons have been kept with criminals in jail; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 44 persons including 2 women and two adolescents of the age of 14/15 years were arrested for defying the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P.C. Of them, 23 persons were arrested near Patel Chowk when after alighting from a bus they formed into an un lawful procession and marched towards Parliament House. The other 21 persons were arrested on Red Cross Road.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

VIOLENCE IN WEST BENGAL

4170. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri H. K. Konar, former West Bengal Minister of Land Revenue called upon the people of West Bengal to paralyse the Railways, vehicular traffic and all other normal activities in case the U.F. Ministry is dismissed;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the properties of the Centre and to check people from indulging in violent acts;

(c) whether Government have received any reports of violence, lawlessness and storing of arms; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to information furnished by the State Government, Shri H. K. Konar, Ex-Land Revenue Minister of West Bengal is reported to have stated in a public meeting on 16-11-1967 at Burdwan that if the State United Ministry was toppled all sorts of vehicular traffic would have to be immobilised and work in factories would be stopped. The administration was thereby to be paralysed. The speech

was published in most of the daily newspapers in West Bengal and has not yet been contradicted from any source. The State Government have no reason for disbelieving the authenticity of the statement mentioned above.

(b) Adequate precautionary measures have been taken to protect the properties of Central Government and to check violent activities by any political party or by rowdies.

(c) There is no information regarding the storing of arms. Apart from the disturbances that took place on November 22 and November 23, there are no other reports of any violence or lawlessness at present.

- (a) Does not arise.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1457 DATED 2-3-1966 REGARDING ACTION AGAINST JOURNALISTS UNDER D.I.R

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : An assurance was given on 2-3-1966 in reply to the following Unstarred Question in the Lok Sabha—

"(a) the number of prosecutions made so far under the Defence of India Rules (1962) against the editors, printers, publishers or writers newspapers and journals for the items of news or and articles published;

(b) the names of the newspapers and journals involved; and

(c) the nature of charges made against each of them."

2. The assurance was fulfilled on 14-6-1966 after collecting the necessary information.

3. After the assurance was fulfilled the Government of Uttar Pradesh reported that the information furnished by them regarding the case registered under D.I.R. against the editor, printer, and publisher of 'Siyasat Jadid', an Urdu Daily of Kanpur, was not correct. The State Government had reported earlier that the editor of the Urdu daily was discharged by the High Court. The correct position was that the editor was only released on bail under orders of the High Court.

4. In the light of the information now furnished by the State Government the

following correction may be made in the reply given earlier to the Unstarred Question :—

In column 4, at page 2 of the statement "Action against newspapers and journals under the DIR" against 'Siyasat Jadid', Urdu daily—

For "A case against the editor, printer and publisher of this paper was registered for publishing a highly communal and objectionable article. Editor of this paper has been discharged by High Court.

Substitute "A case against the editor, printer and publisher of this paper was registered for publishing a highly communal and objectionable article. The State Government have subsequently issued orders sanctioning withdrawal of the case against the editor and publisher of the daily 'Siyasat Jadid' keeping in view of the revised policy regarding the application of the Defence of India Rules, 1962."

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FINAL REPORT OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Final Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/67]

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (SIXTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.
N. MISHRA) : On behalf of Sardar Swaran
Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service
and Miscellaneous (Sixth Amendment)
Regulations, 1967 published in Notification
No. S.R.O. 362 in Gazette of India dated
the 25th November, 1967 under section 185
of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-1974/67]

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (ABSORBED EMPLOYEES CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1967

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Goa,
Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees
Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1967,
published in Notification No. 3702 in Gazette
of India dated the 21st October, 1967
under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the
Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees)
Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-1975/67].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the
following message received from the Secretary
of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of
rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha,
I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha
that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held
on the 11th December, 1967 agreed without
any amendment to the Cotton Textile
Companies (Management of Under-
takings and Liquidation or Reconstruction)
Bill, 1967 which was passed by the
Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th
November, 1967."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR (Khed) : I
beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the
Committee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE:DAMAGE TO KOYNANGAR AND PROJECT DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

Mr. SPEAKER : Dr. K. L. Rao to make a
statement about the earthquake.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a statement on
the damage to Koyna Project and Koyna-
nagar due to the earthquake on the 11th
December, 1967.

Construction of the Koyna Dam was com-
menced in 1956 and the first partial filling of
the reservoir started in 1961. Power ge-
neration commenced in 1962 and at present
constitutes about 40% of the total power
generation in Maharashtra State.

For the last four years, minor earth tremors were noticed and seismographic instruments were installed to detect and record them as advised by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Government of Maharashtra in 1963 to study the seismic disturbances.

On 13th September, this year at 11.39 a.m. there was a severe earthquake shock. The Committee met immediately and also consulted two Japanese experts Prof. Okamoto and Prof. Tanimoto who visited the site also. The Japanese experts expressed the view that the major shocks were of tectonic origin and opined that Koyna Dam may not experience shocks of intensity greater than that of September 1967.

On 11th December, 1967 in the early hours, at 4.22 a.m. severe earthquake shocks were recorded at Koyna and felt in varying degrees of intensity at Ahmedanagar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bombay, Broach, Goa, Nanded, Ooty, Ratnagiri and Hyderabad. The severity of this exceeded at all the previous earthquakes felt in the South West Coast of India. The major shock was preceded by minor shocks between midnight of 10th December and early morning of 11th. The major shock itself recorded in Koyna was in three waves in quick succession. The major shock was followed by series of minor shocks of which nearly fifty were recorded upto 3.20 p.m. on 11th December. Thereafter another fifty shocks have been recorded by the Poona observatory in the next 24 hours. At the time of my inspection on 12th, I felt three minor shocks, the most intense of these occurring at 11.49 a.m. while I was in the underground Power House. Seismologists advise that after a major shock of the type that occurred on 11th, after shocks generally continue for some more days. They also state that there is no scientific method for prediction of the time and place of occurrence of earthquakes.

The earthquake shock of great intensity 11th had its epicentre three miles from Koyna Dam. According to the Richter scale this earthquake had a magnitude of 7.5 and is classified as a major shock and can cause severe damage near its epicentre. Data recorded by the instruments are being studied but it is felt that acceleration due to this earthquake near Koynaagar is likely to be twenty percent of gravity and more.

Geologists had been of the opinion that location of Koyna Dam is on one of the geologically stablest parts of the world. No major earthquakes were therefore expected. In spite of that as a measure of caution, the dam and other works were designed to withstand an acceleration of a fourth of what occurred on the 11th of this month.

Immediately on hearing about the occurrence of the earthquake I proceeded to the spot and inspected in detail the various components of the Project. During my inspection on 12th December, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries and Electricity, Maharashtra State, were present. I took along with me a geologist, the Chief Engineer, who was incharge of the construction of the dam and other concerned officers of the Central and State Governments.

The inspection revealed the following in respect of important items of the Koyna Project. The only item of importance not inspected is the water conductor system (that is tunnel) as it is filled with water.

Koyna Dam.—The Dam is in a sound condition. No damage of any kind is visible. Due to movement of earth and of the dam built into it, there appears to be relative motion between the spillway bridge which is separate from the dam and dam proper with the result that a few cracks appeared in the parapets on the bridge slab. These are not of any consequence and can be repaired. There has been very little seepage of water in the operation gallery at 2002, while the water level at the time of inspection was +2161, indicating the absence of any damage to the dam. On either side in the earth connections, there were cracks in the earth. These occur usually in severe earthquakes and are easily rectified.

Intake Tower.—Generally, a slender and high structure of this type suffers a great deal from severe earthquakes but fortunately there has been no appreciable damage to this structure.

Underground Power House.—No effect of the earthquake has been noticed in the Underground Power House. After the earthquake on 13th September this year, some cracks were noticed in the busbar and transformer passage tunnels. The Committee of Experts who examined this in September 1967 was of opinion that these were probably in the concrete lining and at the

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

construction joints. Except in these small tunnels, no cracks were noticed elsewhere. Nor further effects were noticed as a result of the 11th December earthquake in the civil engineering structure of the Power House.

As a result of the earthquake, one of the circuit breakers in the outdoor switchyard (at Pophali) went out of alignment breaking its insulation and the generators consequently tripped. As stated earlier, the electrical equipment in the Power House do not appear to have been damaged and it is possible to restore the power supply in a week or two. Electrical engineers in charge of the Station feel that a thorough check of the machines, specially of the bearings is desirable before starting the machines by way of abundant precaution. The work has been taken in hand. I have asked the Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Member (Hydro-Electric), Member (Designs and Research), Central Water & Power Commission, and other engineers to remain at the spot and make an early resumption of power generation.

Koyna Nagar, the colony built for the construction of the dam and other works at Koyna suffered very badly as a result of earthquake. Most of the buildings collapsed. The only ones standing unaffected are the ones built of steel columns and roofed with corrugated sheets. Almost all the residential buildings offices, etc. at Koyna were built as temporary structures using stone or brick works and tiled roofings. These could not stand the violent motion of the earth. It is estimated that 33 persons died at Koyna Nagar and about 200 seriously injured. This number does not include the persons affected in the nearby villages. Koyna Nagar bore the brunt of the disaster due to its nearness to the epicentre and the naure of the buildings.

In the face of tragic occurrence, I found the Chief Engineer and other officers at Koyna full of confidence and discharging their duties with great devotion.

Koyna Dam and the related works are the first of the large river valley structures in our country to be subjected to a severe earthquake of the type experienced. To advise on the possibility of recurrence of severe earthquakes in future in this region and on

the protective measures, if any, needed to strengthen the structures against such severe attacks, I am taking steps to constitute a High level Committee of Expert Seismologists and Engineers including an exert from foreign countries where severe earthquakes occur.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Ramamurti :

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : ग्रध्यक महोदय, कुछ बातों का खुलासा होना चाहिये। मैंने ध्यानाकरण का नोटिस भी दिया था। एक सवाल पूछना है।

MR. SPEAKER : No, If I allow one member, I will have to allow others and there will be a debate right now.

श्री मधु लिमये : और कोई रास्ता बताइये। इस पर खुलासा कैसे मांगा जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants to have a debate on this, let him give notice. We can have a debate for one or two hours. If he has some material on which he thinks a useful debate can be held, we can have it, say for an hour. I have no objection to discussing it.

12·26 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : On 11-12-1967, the Minister for Home Affairs made a statement in response to a call Attention Motion on the "reported anti-national activities in West Bengal and Kashmir by the Communist Party of India (Marxist)."

That statement and the subsequent statements made by various members under the guise of putting questions, made the purpose quite clear. It was to use the Parliamentary forum for creating a political climate for an attack on our party.

As early as 1959, when the dispute between China and India came to the open, the then united Communist Party of India had taken the stand that the question can and must be resolved through a negotiated political settlement. After we separated, we continued to advocate negotiations for a political settlement. We will continue to do so, since we are convinced that this alone is in the interest of our country. Any amount

of slander and dubbing this as anti-national will not deter us from continuing to advocate this course. And the course of events during the last 5 years, where we find even the former Minister for External Affairs, Shri M. C. Chagla, had to agree that this alone is the wise course for us, fortify us in the confidence that, despite all the bally-hoo raised against our party, the country will sooner or later come round to this view.

The word "Naxalbari" is bandied about, to conjure up all sorts of anti-national activities. Our Party refused to be intimidated and from the very beginning took its firm stand that it was an agrarian social problem. And it was tackled, not by those who have been using it to slander our party, but by the United Front Government of West Bengal in which our Party was the biggest contingent. It was tackled precisely on the basis of treating it as an agrarian, social Problem.

It will be pertinent to point out that after the problem had been tackled by the U.F. Government, many correspondents of newspapers who cannot be accused of any sympathy with Communism had, in their despatches after an on the spot study, categorically stated that a mountain was made out of a mole and the hair-raising stories that were spread were simply not true. Needless to say that these stories emanated from the Home Ministry and its minions.

Our Party has adopted its Programme and political line on the basis of its own independent study of the conditions in India and it has refused to be guided in its assessment by those of other Communist Parties, however big and influential they may be. The whole world knows that our Party differed on fundamental issues of the Indian Revolution with such big Communist Parties as those of the Soviet Union and China. Only in August last our Central Committee proclaimed our differences with these parties in clear and unambiguous language. Nevertheless, that has not led us to, nor will we ever be led to join any anti-Soviet or anti-China chorus. We will pursue the path chalked out by us in the full confidence that we will win greater and greater support from our people, for that alone will give us life and sustenance.

When nothing concrete can be stated, these people produce the draft of a statement or a letter that Shri Ajoy Mukherjee was to have made or written on October 2, which was fixed as the D day for the first conspiracy to topple the U.F. Government in West Bengal and install a defacto Congress Govt. It is not strange that they who swear by Ajoy Mukherjee and quote this draft statement, which was not issued, shun like poison the later statement which was issued of the same Ajoy Mukherjee who had categorically stated that he was misled by reports supplied to him and retraced the steps when he found those reports to be false. Every one knows that those doctored reports were supplied by the Home Ministry. One can only sympathise with those people, who are like the Prosecution, which unable to produce a shred of independent evidence, relies solely and entirely not even on the retracted 'confession' of an approver but on the draft 'confession' that the prosecution itself had prepared for him and which was not actually made.

May I ask them to agree to put their charges before the people of West Bengal and abide by their verdict? If we have been indulging in such anti National activities in West Bengal, the people would certainly reject us. Let them and us face the people in a General Election. But this is exactly what they shun like the Plague for they know what that verdict of the highest Tribunal in our country—the people—will be.

Our Party is not afraid of the people, for there is nothing to fear. Ours is not a Party of defectors. Ours is not a Party of those who would pledge one thing to the people and on the morrow of the elections will betray the pledges and the people. Ours is not a party which wants to tie our country to the apron strings of any foreign country. Ours is not a Party which will speak in many voices. Ours is a Party which has thrown out, and will throw out of the pale of the party any one who does not agree with our Party's Programme and Political line. Ours is a Part of Communists—men of a special mould—with firm and unshakable faith in our mission, and in the people as the masters of destiny. No slanders, no repression will deter us and we will march on.

12.31 hrs.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL AND RESOLUTION RE : OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent 15 hours on this discussion, and yesterday I was told another five hours have been increased. Some time ago Mr. Vajpayee wanted to increase the number of hours, and I told him on the floor of the House that it is only the Business Advisory Committee that can do it, you cannot simply off-hand increase or decrease the hours. He was good enough to hear me. Later on, we met in the Business Advisory Committee, and we had an agreed formula, 22 hours were fixed for this discussion, 15 hours for general discussion, five hours for the second reading and two hours for the third reading. It was unanimously agreed, to the satisfaction of everybody, but I do not know, again somebody wanted and again another five hours have been increased. That only means one more day has to be given to the general discussion. I do not mind another day, but in future anything to be changed should go to the Business Advisory Committee. Members may not put the Chair in an embarrassing situation by again saying here that it should be increased. That means no work will be done in the House.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Government also agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am appealing to the Government also. It is not as though it is meant for any one individual or group. If Government also wants extension, naturally we should do it, and there should be no objection. When we wanted, we went there, and increased it. Similarly, if you want, increase it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldoi) : You are admonishing the Government now.

MR. SPEAKER : Five more hours now. May I ask the Minister to reply round about 5 O'Clock in the evening ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : After five hours also ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी एक प्रायंता है। इस विषेयक पर साधारण बहस के लिए तो आप समय बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय में इस विषेयक के सम्बन्ध में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात उस की धारायें हैं। अगर आप धाराओं के लिए समय नहीं देंगे तो बहस क्या होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has been accepted, I am not going back on the five hours.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस के लिए झगड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस विषेयक की धाराओं का सब से ज्यादा महत्व है। ये जो भारतीय एकता पर प्रवचन हो रहे हैं, मैं उन को रोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन धाराओं का सब से ज्यादा महत्व है और इस लिए उन पर चर्चा के लिए अधिक समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : His proposal is, I am told, that instead of putting into the general discussion so many hours, some more time should be given for the clauses, but the list that is with me is terrifying. Even if you extend it to January, I do not think we will be able to finish, much less in four or five hours. I know the unfortunate Chair will have to displease so many people. Let us see if we can do it, that is all I say. If the Minister can reply to the general discussion earlier, we can have those two hours for the clause by clause discussion. We are not reducing the hours, the five hours given yesterday will continue. This is a useful suggestion.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Five hours more for the general discussion. You can extend for clause by clause discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : One or two parties have got time. So, if we can save two hours at least here, may I ask the Minister to reply at 3 O'Clock ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : No, Sir. I have some personal difficulty. I am replying to a debate in the Rajya Sabha. Five O'Clock will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER : At 5 O' clock he will reply.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was on the subject of English being assimilated by Indians. I have been told that I was speaking too much on the idioms used by us in English. I would not do so. My point was that English, as spoken in India, proved that Indians were assimilating English as their own tongue. I will just say a few words more on the subject of English. Far be it from me to criticise an erudite scholar as Shri Ramamurti but what he has said yesterday, or what I understood him to have said, is that only after the industrial revolution the English language began to develop. Does he mean to say that the Beowulf was written after the industrial revolution in the 18th century, or does he mean to say that Shakespeare wrote his dramas after the industrial revolution took place? I am absolutely sure he does not mean any of these things. His excellent and brilliant analysis of development of language is very much appreciated by me. But I do not agree with him that English developed only after the industrial revolution.

I will now come to one of the languages which is supposed to be the main antagonist in this controversy between north and south, that is, the Tamil language. A language is considered to be rich if it is developed. A language, if it is ancient, has its own value. I would like to point out here that Tamil is perhaps the most ancient language in our country and Tamil developed very well indeed in the first three centuries of the Christian era and it was called the Sangam period. No language has been richer or more developed than Tamil at that period. Of course, for three centuries for a language to remain the dominant language of a large portion of the country is glorious indeed and the Tamils can claim that. Hindi as it is spoken today cannot be compared to that. Hindi has developed much later, and when Tamil was going through the Sangam period the word "Hindi" was not known, either Pali or Prakrit or Sanskrit, or whatever it was, was spoken in other parts of the country. But later on Hindi came. In the Constitution we have Hindi as written in the Devanagari script. The Devanagari script itself is modern. It is the ancient Brahmi script which gave birth to all the northern Indian scripts, and by the time we establish, Hindi all over the country the present Devanagari script may also change its character and Hindi may also change its

character. Time, place and distance change a language. The Indo-European group of languages was one at one time, but it changed itself into many languages and Latin, Greek, German, Scandinavian languages, the Slavic languages and, of course, Sanskrit and the Persian of Avesta—all are daughter languages of this great language group which gave birth to them.

Why not Hindi if Hindi develops to be a very rich language? A time may come when "Hindi Rashtra Bhasha Rahegi" may not be possible, because it may change its character in some places. Perhaps it would not be in the near future, but it may be later. If we look upon a language as a static thing, we shall make a great mistake. I request my Hindi-speaking friends to understand that language is not a static thing, but a dynamic thing. It changes its character and the script itself changes. All this has to be learnt by our Hindi protagonists. It is far from me to say that I am against Hindi, not at all. I was born and brought up in Bihar. Bihar has given me my medical education by giving me a scholarship. Otherwise I could not have gone through the medical college. But unfortunately the part of Bihar I come from speaks a language which can hardly be called Hindi. It is a mixture of Bengali, Hindi, Santali and all sorts of things. I cannot speak that language here because it would not be recognised as Hindi. This must be understood not only by our Hindi-speaking friends, but by all of us.

Language raises passions. Unfortunately it is a blind passion which cannot be changed so easily. I have not been able to learn Hindi for various reasons. I know English slightly better and so I prefer to speak in English. In Hindi I can make myself understood here, but it would not be accepted as Hindi proper. How it happened, I do not know, but I will give an anecdote. A friend of mine and myself began to learn Hindi and we bought a book called the first book—*Pahli Kitab*. The first two lessons were all right. But in the third lesson, the first sentence was:

अरहर का दाल मूँग से अच्छा है।

When we read that, my friend absolutely refused to learn Hindi any more saying, a language which says that *arhar dal* is better than *moong* is intolerable. A language can

[Dr. Maitrey Basu]

be the medium of instruction ; it can be link language or it can be official language or it can be a vehicle of philosophy or literary thought. In all these ways, a language has to be judged. As a link language, Hindi exists today and nobody can replace it. When I was in Madras in July this year, I spoke to the bearer of the guest house where I was staying through fear in English. After some time, he said, "Madam, if you spoke in Hindi, I would have understood you better." So, Hindi is a link language and none can displace it. But to have such passions about a language is not understood by me. I am a Bengali. Bengali is a developed language; I know it pretty well. But I would not go so far as to cause riots anywhere for the expansion of Bengali. This must be understood by our friends. I would repeat again, we accept Hindi as a link language, but English must go on for the time being.

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतरी (बिलहौर) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के समक्ष आज एक बड़ा ज्वलन्त प्रश्न प्रस्तुत है। आज जब कि देश में तरह तरह की धाराएं बह चली हैं और उन का लोत टूट चुका है तब हमें संसद में देश को आँखान करना है, और संयम से, नियम से, संतुलन से, बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के, बड़े विवेक के साथ में और निष्पक्ष रूप से इस विवादप्रस्त विधेयक पर विचार करना है। मान्यवर, अगर इस विधेयक को लाने का तात्पर्य और मन्तव्य यह था कि राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारी और, बलवान हो तो यह बेहतर होता कि इस विधेयक को लाने के पहले हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े साहित्यकार हैं जिन को कि समर्पण समारोह में बड़े आदर के साथ, बड़ी मर्यादा और बड़ी इज्जत दी गई है उन लोगों के साथ भी थोड़ा सा परामर्श किया गया होता। यह दुख का विवर है कि आज हमारे बड़े बड़े साहित्यकार जो हैं जो राष्ट्रीय पदक उन्हें मिला है उस को उन्हें आज विवश हो कर लौटाना पड़ रहा है। हो सकता है कि उन के परामर्श से कोई रास्ता न निकलता, हो सकता है कि उन के परामर्श से ऐसा कोई हल न निकलता, परन्तु फिर भी मेरा अनरोध सरकार से यह अवश्य है कि अगर

ऐसा प्रयास किया गया होता तो एक अच्छी भावना पैदा हुई होती।

आज इस सदन में हम सब लोग लोकतन्त्र के नाते यहां पर उपस्थित हैं और हम लोगों को इस लोकतांत्रिक भावना को आदर दे कर के इस समस्या का हल निकालना है। यह हल निकालने के लिए आज जो उप्र भावनाएं हमारे बीच में हैं उन के बीच से हमें एक मध्य का रास्ता निकालना है। अगर उप्र भावनाएं होती हैं तो उस में जरा कटुता और विषमता भी फैल जाती है और विषमता होने से मन में सन्देह आता है, भय उत्पन्न होता है और फिर बीच में हिसात्मक प्रवृत्तियां आ जाती हैं। हिसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों के कारण उस की प्रतिक्रिया भी उत्पन्न होती है और वह अग्नि में धूत का काम कर जाती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस रूप में यह विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि इस से हिन्दी को आधात पहुंच रहा है। इसलिए जो संशोधन कुछ सामने रखे गए हैं उन संशोधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बड़ी गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार कर के जो आश्वासन हम लोगों को मिला है, उस के अनुसार उन को स्वीकार किया जाय। उन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करने के बाद आज हिन्दी को आधात पहुंच रहा है वह आधात नहीं पहुंच पायेगा और मेरा स्थान है इस के बाद यह विधेयक राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को उसी स्थान पर रखेगा जो कि उस का स्थान है। वह जो संशोधन हमारी तरफ से आये हैं उन में एक तो यह है कि आज जो एक नियम लागू था कि केन्द्र से जो हम पत्र-व्यवहार करते थे हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश उसका केन्द्र भी हिन्दी में उत्तर दे पर आज उस की कानूनी पुष्टि करनी है और इस को वैधानिक स्थान देना है। तो मेरा पहला अनुरोध है कि जो हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश हैं वह केन्द्र को अपना पत्र हिन्दी में लिखते हैं तो उन को उत्तर भी केन्द्र से हिन्दी में ही मिलने चाहिए। दूसरे, जो हिन्दी और अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश के बीच में पत्र-व्यवहार हो, हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश जो है उन के लिए बाध्यता न रखी जाये, लेकिन वह

हिन्दी में लिखें तो हमारे दूसरे अहिन्दी-देशवासियों के लिए, उन की सुविधा के लिए वह उसका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद दे सकते हैं, वह उस का अनुवाद भेज सकते हैं अहिन्दी भाषियों के लिए। मेरा तो यह भी निवेदन है कि प्रगर संविधान की धारा 351 के अन्तर्गत हमारे अहिन्दी प्रदेश के लोग जो उत्तर हम को अंग्रेजी में देते हैं, अगर वह भी प्रयास करें कि हिन्दी में उसका अनुवाद भेजा जा सके तो यह भी एक अच्छा प्रयास रहेगा और योड़े समय में हिन्दी की जागृति और अधिक हो जायगी हालांकि मेरे सुझाव पर लोगों ने अपने आश्वासन दिए कि अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों में भी इस का प्रयास हो रहा है, वह लोग प्रगति कर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी राजभाषा शीघ्र से शीघ्र सारे देश में अपना स्थान ले सके।

तीसरा संशोधन मान्यवर, यह है कि लोक सेवा आयोग में जो यह लिखा गया है प्रस्ताव में कि हिन्दी की अनिवार्यता आवश्यक नहीं होगी, इस का तात्पर्य यह हो सकता या कि शायद अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता आवश्यक है। तो यह दुविधा मन से हटा दी जाय और हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों की अनिवार्यता कर दी जाय जिस में जो लोगों को साधन सुविधा अंग्रेजी में मिली थी वही हिन्दी में मिल सके और हिन्दी भाषी लोग जो हैं वह अपने उस स्थान पर हिन्दी के माध्यम से पहुंच सकें।

मेरा आज देशवासियों से निवेदन यह है कि हम दक्षिणवासी हो सकते हैं या उत्तरवासी हो सकते हैं। पर सब से प्रथम हम लोग जो हैं वह भारतवासी हैं। आज देश में तरह तरह के भ्रमात्मक प्रचार हो रहे हैं और जो हिसा हो रही है यह गलत चीज़ है। सरस्वती की बन्दना, शिक्षा की बन्दना हम सरस्वती के द्वारा करते थे। सरस्वती की बन्दना हम लोग धूप जला कर करते थे। आज वही सरस्वती की बन्दना मशाल से कर किसी का धर जला कर, किसी की बस जला के कर

रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसी का अपमान करें, इससे हिन्दी को आदर प्राप्त नहीं होता। आज हिन्दी का स्थान उतना ही उंचा है जितना कि होना चाहिए लेकिन किसी चीज़ को हम मान्यता देते हैं, आदर देते हैं तो किसी दूसरी चीज़ को धिक्कार दे कर नहीं। ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। अगर आज हिन्दी की आस्था किसी दूसरी भाषा को धिक्कार करके बनती है, तो मैं इसे मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। हिन्दी में इतना बल होना चाहिये कि स्वर्गीय जयशंकर प्रसाद, प्रेमचन्द्र जी जैसे लोग आगे बढ़े, उसकी आत्मसात् करन की शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा। हिन्दी को राजभाषा का जो स्थान मिला है, उस को उस दृष्टि से अधिक समृद्ध बनाने के लिये अन्य भाषाओं को भी आत्मसात् करना पड़ेगा, एसिमिलेट करना पड़ेगा। उसको अपने शब्द कोष को ऐसा बनाना होगा कि उस में संस्कृत के जो क्लिष्ट शब्द आ गये हैं, उन को हिन्दू-स्तानी के माध्यम से रखना होगा ताकि दूसरे भी उन को समझ सकें, ताकि दूसरे लोग भी इस की तरफ मोहित हो सकें, आकर्षित हो सकें। आपको स्टूप-टु-कान्कर करना होगा, इसका मतलब यह है कि आपको बड़े प्रेम की भावना से, विशाल हृदय से हिन्दी और अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों के साथ मिल कर चलना होगा।

प्रधान महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमें इस सदन में राष्ट्र को आवाहन करना होगा, जिस तरह से हमारे आदिगुरु शंकराचार्य ने दक्षिण से आवाहन किया था। सारे देश में रमते योगी के रूप में धूम धूम कर, सारे भारत-वर्ष को अपना प्रांगण बना कर, जिस तरह से भारतीय संस्कृति को उन्होंने कण कण में फैला दिया, चारों दिशाओं में जा कर उन्होंने अपने भठ्ठ स्थापित किये, उसी तरह से हमें देश का आवाहन करना होगा। जिस तरह से स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने, स्वामी रामानुज ने, इस देश को जागृत किया, उसी तरह से कार्य करना होगा। मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जो भावना

[धीमति सुनाना रोहतगी

1963 में थी, जिस भावना को उत्तेजित कर के गलत काम किया, दक्षिण से वही भावना बाद में उत्तर भारत में आई—मैं उसकी निन्दा करती हूँ, उसी प्रकार से दक्षिण के भाइयों को भी करनी चाहिये—कि वह बात गलत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह भी कहना है कि हमें अपने ग्राथवे शोडयूल के अनुसार अपनी सब भाषाओं की प्रगति करनी है, सब के लिये हमें व्यवस्था रखनी है, परन्तु साथ ही साथ हमें श्री-लैंबेज-फार्मूला पर भी जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाना होगा, हम उस को जल्द से जल्द अपनायें, जिस से कि सब भाषायें शक्तिशाली बन सकें और देश के अन्दर एक सही भावना पैदा हो सके।

आज हम अंग्रेजों को हिन्दी की सहभाया कुछ थोड़े समय के लिये बना रहे हैं, लेकिन उस को पूर्णतया हटाने के लिये भी अवश्य कदम उठाना चाहिये। उस के लिये हमें समय अवश्य निश्चित करना चाहिये, ताकि हमेशा के लिये यह हमारे ऊपर न बनी रहे। हर बर्ष हम लोग अपना लक्ष्य बना कर उसकी वार्षिक समीक्षा अवश्य करें, सदन में उस पर चर्चा हो और देखें कि हिन्दी कितनी आगे बढ़ी है, उस का कितना प्रसार हुआ है।

यह भी हम को नहीं भूलना है कि आज के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हेन्टुस्तान ने जो अपना स्थान ग्रहण किया है, उस को दृष्टि में रख कर हम को आंखें बन्द कर के नहीं चलना है। आज के तकनीकी युग में, वैज्ञानिक युग में हमें केबल अपने देश तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना है। हमारी हिन्दी की जो भावना है, साहित्य है, जो संस्कार हैं, जो परम्परायें हैं, उन को सारे संसार में फैलाना है। इस दृष्टि से अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से ही हम अपनी बात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में दूसरों तक पहुँचा सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि राजभाषा हिन्दी है और होनी चाहिये, इस के लिये सब सम्भव कदम उठाने चाहियें, जितनी हमारी अन्य भाषायें हैं, रिजनल लैंग्वेजेज हैं, उन को हमें आगे

बढ़ाना है, लेकिन इस के साथ अंग्रेजी के जो ऊंचे विचार हैं, उन का भी हमें आदर करना है। अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से जो हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में स्थान है, उस को हमेशा के लिये और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में जो हम ने सुझाव दिये हैं, उन सुझावों के आधार पर और जो संशोधन हैं, उन के आधार पर मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ।

DR. M. SANTOSHAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to make the observation that from the time the Bill has been launched it has met with very bad weather. Continuously it has been tossed about in tempests and torrents and it has been very much in troubled waters. By the time this Bill is carried through, it would be battered about so much that hardly a scrap of it will be left through amendments and counter-amendments and ultimately we may not even have the resemblance of the Bill.

This has happened because at all hands, I think, the Bill has been unpopular. It is an attempt to please everybody and ultimately I should think it has pleased none. I would like to draw a parallel of this Bill and its present status to the story in *Aesop's Fables* where the old man and his son carried the donkey for the purpose of pleasing everybody over a bridge and across the stream and ultimately the old man and the son fell down into the stream as also the donkey. So also, the sponsors of the Bill who are the old man and the son and the Bill which is a donkey will perish.

In can quite understand the sponsors of the Bill perishing or the donkey itself getting drowned, but the most tragic thing about the event would be that along with that there would be one more casualty and that would be national integration. If the Government falls because of this Bill, perhaps that is nothing much to mourn over but if national integration, if the unity of this country, which is so very precious and dear to us, is going to break down just because this Bill has been brought about at an inopportune time and in an inopportune manner, it shall be considered by one and all of us as a very great tragedy indeed to mourn over.

There have been very sharp differences of opinion, and particularly there are two

very divergent opinions—one exactly and diametrically opposite to the other. There is one group of people which says, "Hindi never" and there is the other group of people which says, "English never". Between the two groups there has been such a terrific friction that heat has been generated to a very large extent. Heat has been generated to such an extent that it has reached the point of combustion and incendiary incidents both inside this House and outside this House have been witnessed. Therefore it should be the duty of this House and of the Government to see that heat is not added up any more but that everything possible is done to see that the heat is quenched down.

The great amount of heat that has been generated and through which there have been disturbances outside has been limited to the Hindi-speaking area. Therefore the general opinion that may be formed in this House and among the public will be that this Bill is being opposed only by the Hindi-speaking people. I should say at this moment that if the non-Hindi speaking people, who have not welcomed this Bill as their total requirement fully meeting what they have been striving for, have not demonstrated their feelings through ugly demonstrations it is just because they have trusted entirely the DMK to carry through their ambitions. They have reposed their faith totally in the DMK.

For one moment you should review the election results in the Madras State. The results of the Madras State general elections are one that have not been paralleled anywhere else. The DMK set up 25 candidates for the Parliament and all the 25 of them were elected. This is a record indeed. Apart from that, out of the total 39 seats that were available in the Madras State the Congressmen were able to get only three seats and all the other seats were won either by the DMK or by those who were fellow-travellers with the DMK. This explains to what extent the people of Tamil Nad have placed their faith in the DMK Party. Therefore the responsibility that has been reposed in their hands has got to be considered as a very sacred responsibility and to whatever extent the people of Tamil Nad have got ambitions in the matter of official language the entire thing will have to be obtained for them through the responsibility of the Members of the DMK in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue his speech after Lunch.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Fourteen of the clock:*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL RESOLUTION RE. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—*contd.*

DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Sir, when I was speaking, before lunch break, I was referring to various disturbances and demonstrations which are confined now to the Hindi-speaking areas and, therefore, a wrong impression is likely to be formed in the minds of the people that the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas welcome this Bill completely. I am very glad indeed that the spokesmen of Tamilnad and the representatives of the D.M.K. Party were sharply critical of the language policy. But I would like, at this moment, to examine whether the Bill that is before us is going to be accepted as a sufficient substitute for the demand of the people of Tamilnad. The people of Tamilnad would not have anything less than a complete amendment of the language provision in the Constitution. The Tamilnad people are objecting to Hindi not because they do not have a working knowledge of the language at the present moment and that you should think, at some distant date, when they would have better knowledge of the Hindi language, they would accept Hindi as the national language of the country.

I can categorically say with all the force at my command, with my knowledge of the Tamil-speaking people, that at no distant date they would accept Hindi as the sole official language of this country. It is because they think that one regional language is given a status higher than that of the other 14 regional languages straightaway by adopting this measure which enacts that one regional language, is an official language, and will have a position superior to that of the other regional languages. Through this linguistic inequality is created. Therefore, it is not mere parochial passion or linguistic fanaticism that drives us to this position. We oppose any provision in the Constitution or any Bill that seeks to make Hindi the official language and thereby gives it a status superior to that of the other

[Dr. M. Santosham]

regional languages. We insist that we shall live in this country, and we have a right to live in this country, as citizens of equal status with those who speak the other languages. By making Hindi the official language and by grading down the other regional languages straightaway, we who do not speak Hindi, and those whose mother-tongue is not Hindi, are driven to the position of second class citizens. This position of giving us a second class citizenship is a thing which we consider as a degradation, as a refusal of our Fundamental Rights and, therefore, we very strongly oppose it. The people of Hindi-speaking areas may say that there is no such degradation that is contemplated. The other day—I think, it was the day before yesterday—Dr. Sushila Nayar was speaking and most inadvertently she made a confession; she let the cat out of the bag most unconsciously and that was, when she said that the non-Hindi-speaking people need not be afraid that they will not have enough representation in the Union Government services, and she added, "We are willing to accommodate them." I would like these words to be underlined, "We would accommodate them." This is our country. We are not just strangers strolling about in the streets; we are not homeless people that somebody should open the door and say that they would accommodate us. It is certainly not so. Therefore, I would like to stress this point that we, the non-Hindi-speaking people, certainly will not accept the position wherein we are compulsorily driven to the position of second-class citizens.

We are very concerned about the unity of this country. But the unity of the country should not be a fantasy. If unity should be real, it must be built on solid foundations of equality. Any unity which is without equality will not be unity at all; it will be just an imagination; artificially you cannot tie the people together through a Bill of this type. Therefore, I very strongly feel that when we are so keen about unity, we should be very keen that equality should also be insisted upon. The very spirit of the Constitution, the entire spirit of the Constitution, is with regard to equality of opportunity to all citizens. It is on the sacred central deity of equality that the entire shrine of Constitution has been built up.

Sir, the most fundamental of all Fundamental Rights is equality. If this equality is denied by refusing to give our regional languages which are so near and dear to us the same position that Hindi is going to have, then we will say that unity is in danger.

We do insist on English being the sole link language. Why do we say that English should be the link language? It is not because that we love the English language. Just as the Hindi-speaking people consider it as a foreign language, we also consider English as a foreign language. But knowing full well that English is a foreign language, we have to accept it because there is no other go; we have to accept English by sufferance. Just for the sake of compromise, instead of trying to impose our own language on the entire country as the national language or the official language or the link language, a language which is not our own has got to be accepted because we want to see that unity is strong in this country.

Sir, those people who do not speak Hindi, when they are willing to accept English as the link language, they are making a sacrifice. you should remember. Particularly my friends in the DMK Party have been responsible for a great Tamil renaissance in that area. Sir, if they are permitted to speak in the Tamil language here and if the Members of this House could understand their Tamil speech, I can tell you that they will have a real literary treat, because from their very lips, almost like water from an artesian well, you will find alluring, and alliterative Tamil flowing out. They speak poetry and their speeches are almost like lyrics. It is such a renaissance they have created. And if people who have such a knowledge of Tamil, who have been responsible for the Tamil renaissance in that part of the country, are willing to accept English, certainly they are making a very sacrifice. It is a similar sacrifice that we are asking of all the people of the entire country. It is a similar sacrifice we are asking of the Hindi people. They ought to meet us half way by saying that Hindi will not have a status higher than any other language in this country, that Hindi also will be only one of the 15 languages in the Eighth Schedule and it will not have a higher status, and for the purposes of inter-State dialogue and inter-State discourse we would accept English as the link language.

Sir, the Hindi people say, as if it is a very just and fair deal they are proposing, 'Do not impose English on the Hindi people and we will not impose Hindi on you.' This makes me think of a very familiar anecdote. A husband and wife had a compromise. They arrived at a compromise solution for avoiding domestic squabbles and the husband said that it was a fifty-fifty compromise. When asked, 'What was that fifty-fifty compromise?' he said 'In the forenoon my wife can do what she pleases and in the afternoon I do what she pleases'. It is a similar kind of just and fair deal that has been suggested. Now if a just and fair deal is given to us, this is what it should be like: 'Don't impose Hindi on the non-Hindi-speaking people, in return for which the non-Hindi people will not impose either Tamil or Malayalam on the Hindi-speaking people.' We affirm, Sir, that we have come half way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please now conclude.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Sir, I am supposed to have 20 minutes. I have taken only 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps there is a wrong impression. The original idea was that the debate would be continued upto tomorrow. Yesterday we extended. But the Speaker said that the Home Minister will be replying at 5 p. m. and I am supposed to accommodate one or two more speakers. I do not mind, you may take your own time. But other speakers may not get time. Therefore, I cautioned you.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Sir, those who ask for Hindi think they are the only patriots in this country and those who oppose Hindi are not patriots. Just because we are entertaining a foreign language, we should not be considered as less patriotic. Sir, patriotism is of two types. One patriotism is an impulsive patriotism and another type of patriotism is a reasoned out patriotism. One can be emotional patriotism and another patriotism can be a practical and constructive patriotism. Sir, I affirm that those of us who say that all the fourteen languages must have equal status in this country are also patriots and we are stronger patriots because we think in terms of practical politics and constructive policies.

Sir, what harm has English done? Those who do not want English want to throw it away because it is a foreign language. Supposing there is a foreign medicine which is going to cure me of a fatal disease, will I throw it away? I will certainly consume it.. (Interruptions) and cure myself of the disease. That is exactly what we are wanting to do.....(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak. This is not the way.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Just because it is a foreign language, should English be thrown away? Sir, the English language has been a very good tool in our hands. The English language has been a weapon in our hands. It is with the help of English language we had thrown away the British rule. There is a popular notion that English language will often remind us of our slavery under the British. But at the same time, may I remind them that with English language as our weapon, we were able to throw out the English people and so it will remind us of our triumph over the English. Therefore, I should say that it should not be considered a foreign language.

May I just say one more word, Sir ? Patriotism must be progress-oriented and there should be progress orientation in our patriotism. We should see to it that the country develops in all the three dimensions and this can happen only through adopting the English language because it will be opening the window into the outside world. It will only then be possible for our educated men to go to other countries and seek employment. It will only then be possible for us to build up our national strength based on unity and united effort. We will be considered as pioneers in the field of fostering the one-world idea if we adopt English as our compromise language.

Therefore, I would very strongly recommend that English which though an accident but a gift of Providence in our hands should be used more and more in our country. We got united through English and we shall stand united through it. I hope and trust that the Bill will be withdrawn, and at the same time we shall be

[Dr. M. Santosham]

assured that the relevant article in the Constitution will be altered or amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next Member from the Congress Benches, I would request that they should confine themselves to ten minutes each. Only then I can accommodate a few more Members, and there should not be any objection to that.

श्री शिव नारायण (वस्ती): कल हम ने इसके लिए समय पांच घंटे बढ़ाया था। क्या उसको फिर कम कर दिया गया है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has given a ruling already and has said that the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate at 5 p.m.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा (खम्मम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के बारे में इस सदन में और मदन के बाहर देश के कोने-कोने में जो लगातार चर्चा चल रही है उससे स्पष्ट होता है कि भारत की जनता अपनी आधिकारिक भाषा के विषय में वितनी चिन्तित है।

इसी प्रश्न को लेकर कुछ वर्ष पहले कई व्यक्तियों ने दिक्षिण में अपने आपको जला डाला। इसी प्रश्न को ले कर हिन्दी प्रान्तों में आज तोड़-फोड़ के कई अवांछनीय कांड हो रहे हैं। इस सब से ऐसा लगता है कि जो कोई भी नीति आज हम अपनायेंगे किसी न किसी प्रान्त के कुछ लोगों को उससे असन्तोष होना अनिवार्य है। हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी के झगड़े को ले कर पिछले वर्षों में कई अनर्थ हुए जो अवश्य टाले जा सकते थे। विभिन्न प्रान्तों के लोगों में भावनात्मक दृष्टि से काफी फूट पड़ी जो अवश्य रोकी जा सकती थी। यह सब इस लिये हुआ कि संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के पद पर बिठाने के परिणामस्वरूप जो उत्तरदायित्व सरकार तथा जनता पर अनिवार्यतः आ गया था उसका हम यथा योग्य पालन नहीं कर पाए। इतने बड़े देश में यहां अनेक भाषायें और असंख्य बोलियां बोली जाती हैं, किसी एक भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा के नाते स्वीकार करना केवल देश प्रेम

के आधार पर ही सम्भव था, अतः संविधान की वह धारा जो हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा घोषित करती है, हमारे देश प्रेम एवं एकता की प्रतीक थी, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है। परन्तु, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतीकों और नारों

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Telugu-Hindi.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा : कुछ लोग अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं और मैं समझती हूँ कि उनसे मेरी हिन्दी अच्छी है। नींगल वेणु ना तमिल लिल पेसंगी।

परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतीकों और नारों से थोड़े ही समय तक काम चल सकता है, तदुपरान्त प्रतीकों की स्पष्टता और नारों की लोकप्रियता कम होने लगती है। ऐसे अवसर पर दूरदर्शी सरकार और जनता को उन प्रतीकों और नारों को वास्तविक रूप देने का पूरा-पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जब प्रतीक और नारे जनता के मन पर वास्तविक रूप से घर कर लेते हैं तब वे चिरस्थायी बन जाते हैं और समूचे राष्ट्र की आत्मा में प्रतिबिम्बित होने लगते हैं। लेकिन खेद है कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के बारे में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। हमारी निष्प्रियता ने हमें एक ऐसी स्थिति में पहुँचा दिया है जहां हम अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा के नाते ग्रहण करने में कठिनाई अनुभव करने लगे हैं।

संविधान में पंद्रह वर्ष की जिस कालावधि का उपबंध था उस अवधि में एक प्रकार से आपसी भनमुटाव ही बढ़ता गया, हिन्दी के समर्थक उतावले होने लगे और इस उतावलेपन को स्वाभाविक रूप से अहिन्दी प्रान्तवासी दुरभिमान एवं हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म समझने लगे।

अपने ही बनाए हुए संविधान के उपबंध को हम इम्पीरियलिज्म कहने लगें, और इम्पीरियलिज्म की सच्ची देन अर्थात् अंग्रेजी को यकायक अपनी भाषा समझने लगें, इस से बढ़कर दुर्भाग्य क्या हो सकता है?

मुझे अंग्रेजी से भाषा के नाते कोई बैर नहीं है, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूं। हम अंग्रेजी सीखें, आवश्यकतानुसार कई अन्य विदेशी भाषायें भी सीखें, यह अच्छा ही है। परन्तु अंग्रेजी को सह-राष्ट्रभाषा बना कर हम अपने ही बनाए हुए संविधान की एक हृद तक अवहेलना करने पर विवश हो जायें, यह भारतीय जनता एवं उसके प्रतिनिधियों के लिए कोई विशेष गौरव की बात है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मान सकती।

अवश्य मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करती हूं, पर कोई इस का हार्दिक स्वागत करे, यह सम्भव नहीं, सुसंगत नहीं। मेरी सम्मति में यह विधेयक हमारी निस्सहायता का परिणाम है, हमारे ही कारण उलझी हुई भाषा सम्बन्धी गुरुत्व का परिचायक है। यह उपबन्ध नहीं, समझौता है, बेबसी में किया हुआ समझौता, हमारी ही बनाई हुई परिस्थिति से किया हुआ समझौता। कल माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, ने कहा कि यह समझौता नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, यह एक समझौता है, बेबसी में किया हुआ समझौता है, हालांकि मैं मानती हूं कि राष्ट्रभाषा के सम्बन्ध में समझौता करना कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग को लगभग स्थायी और शाश्वत स्वरूप देने जा रहे हैं। इस बात पर परदा ढालने से कोई उपयोग नहीं। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही आज से मैदान में छठी रहेंगी, लगभग समान पद पर। आगे चल कर कौन सी भाषा की जड़ें कहां किस हृद तक मजबूत बनेंगी और कौन-सी भाषा का किस प्रकार नुस्खान होगा, यह आज कोई नहीं कह सकता। ऐसा लगता है कि एक लम्बे समय तक हमारे देश में द्विभाषिकता, वाईलंगुशलिज्म, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कारोबार में अनिवार्य रूप से बलने वाली है।

परन्तु मुझे यह आशंका हो रही है कि यदि हिन्दी को अपनाने और उस की उपलिकरने में ठोस एवं रचनात्मक ढंग से कदम नहीं उठाए जायेंगे, तो प्रायः हिन्दी प्रान्तों में भी हिन्दी केवल नाममात्र के लिए रह जायेगी, और अंग्रेजी ही सबंत्र चलती रहेंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री भगु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे समय में से इन को भीर समय दे दीजिय। हम कम समय ले लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not feasible. I have to conduct the proceedings. Every time he says 'lend some time from this side' and then he demands some time from that side.

श्री भगु लिमये : इस में आप को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। हम माननीय सदस्य को अपना समय दे रहे हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकामत्समा : मेरा यह भी विश्वास है कि चाहे हिन्दी हो या अंग्रेजी, वह भारत के केवल कुछ राज्यों तक सीमित रह कर पनप न पायेगी। उसे कभी न कभी सच्चे अर्थ में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनाना होगा। दूसरे शब्दों में कहना हो, तो कोई भी भाषा आंशिक रूप से राष्ट्र-भाषा नहीं बन सकेगी। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस आंशिक ढंग का कोई प्रयत्न हिन्दी के विषय में नहीं करना चाहिए। समय चाहे जितना भी लगे। हमारा व्यय एवं प्रयास तो यही होना चाहिए कि हिन्दी पूर्ण रूप से सारे देश के शासकीय व्यवहार में प्रयुक्त होनेवाली जीती-जागती राष्ट्र-भाषा बने।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या खत्म करें।

श्री भगु लिमये : यह तो जबर्दस्ती है। हम अपना समय उन को दे रहे हैं, तो किर आप को क्या आपत्ति है?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : On a point of order. It is not possible for one party to lend its time to somebody else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. He wanted to give encouragement to her. She has made a good speech and let her conclude in a minute.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा : इस घोय को प्राप्त करने का एकमात्र साधन यही हो सकता है कि अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के साथ हिन्दी भाषा का साहित्य का, शासकीय प्रयोग का, वाणिज्य सम्बन्धों का तथा व्यवहारों का एक अत्यन्त सत्रिय तथा शक्तिशाली सम्पर्क-आन्दोलन रचनात्मक ढंग से सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी दोनों स्तरों पर चलाया जाये।

मैं अपने साउथ के भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा बनाने के कई लाभ हैं। हिन्दी अभी प्रारम्भिक दशा में है, उस का चलन सारे देश में आरम्भ होने वाला है और उस के विस्तार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। वह बहुत सुलभता से सीखी जा सकती है और अभी उस के विकास के लिये भी बहुत अवसर है। क्या यह सौभाग्य की बात नहीं है कि हम लोगों ने एक ऐसी राजभाषा को अपनाया है, जिस के विकास की काफी गुंजाइश है! हिन्दी दक्षिण की कई भाषाओं से भी सीखने की दृष्टि से सरल है। जो हिन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्र-भाषा है, वह कुछ प्रदेशों की मातृ-भाषा है, वह केवल एक एक्सडेंटल संयोग है; हिन्दी का राजभाषा के रूप में विकास करना सारे राष्ट्र की जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि उस पर किसी एक प्रान्त के निवासियों का अधिकार नहीं है, बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र के लोगों का अधिकार है। हिन्दी का चलन अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है। इस लिये इस की तुलना अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं से करना अभी उचित नहीं है। जो हिन्दी बनारस के पंडित बोलते हैं, वह हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा नहीं है। बनारस के पंडितों के रुदिवारी ढंग से हिन्दी का

विकास सम्भव नहीं है। हमें यह भूलना न चाहिये कि अब हिन्दी पर केवल हिन्दी-भाषा-भाषियों का ही एकाधिकार नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हिन्दी का चतुर्दिक विकास होगा, तो उस के रूप में भी काफी परिवर्तन हो जायेगा। हिन्दी के विकास में देश के सभी प्रदेशों को हाथ बटाना होगा और विशेष रूप से अहिन्दी प्रान्तों को इस के विकास में इश्शिएटिव लेना होगा। इस भाषा को उन्नत और विकसित बनाने के लिये हम तमिल से भी शब्द लेंगे।

आज हमारे देश में कोई भी अंग्रेजी को नहीं चाहता है। कल श्री अंवाजागन ने कहा कि हम अंग्रेजी के बारे में पटिकुलर नहीं हैं। श्री नम्बूदरीपाद ने भी कहा है कि कोई भी स्वाभामानी न्यक्ति अंग्रेजी जैसी विदेशी भाषा को नहीं चाहता है, उस को हटाना होगा। तामिल-भाषी लोग तामिल को चाहते हैं और प्रांध के लोग तेलुगु को चाहते हैं। कोई भी अंग्रेजी को नहीं चाहता है।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Our party, and the people of Tamil Nad who have sent me to this Parliament, insist upon a constitutional amendment, not an ordinary piece of legislation. To this the Government did not agree. At least we expected a forthright replacement of "May" in the original Bill by a direct "shall". Instead of granting this small concession, the Bill is full of built-in contradictions.

The Bill starts with the much-abused "may", meanders through alternative "mays" and "shall", thus making it yet another paradise for political bickering.

Here, the hon. Home Minister spoke about indefinite bilingualism at the Centre. The Bill also says that, English shall be used for certain limited purposes, but there is a neutralising proviso which whittles it down further by permitting even non-Hindi and Hindi States to do away with English in communicating with the Centre or with the Hindi States. That is why some people say that this is a Seth Govind Das proviso in the Y. B. Chavan Bill.

In page 1 of this Bill the facade of giving English an associate status is seen. In page 2 of the Bill that status is nullified. In the resolution which is considered along with the Bill, you stress the importance of English even in the Hindi-speaking area. Is it not illogical and contradictory?

That is why our friends on the Treasury Benches speak about a compromise. Is it a compromise between the man-eater and the man, so that one may survive? Is it a compromise between the Hindi-speaking man, the first class citizen of India, and the non-Hindi-speaking man, the second-class citizen of India, so that one may ever more become the imperial monarch and the other the famished plebian? This kind of compromise takes away the essentials for the living of the non-Hindi-speaking people and their languages.

Some two weeks back, our Prime Minister was kind enough to tell the student delegation from Madras that this Bill is as good as a constitutional guarantee. If you can bear with me, I will quote the words of a prominent citizen of Tamilnad explaining why it has not been viewed and it will not be viewed as a constitutional guarantee. He says :

"I submit, let the status quo before 1965 continue for some more years with Panditji's assurance enshrined in the statute. Even here there is room for caution. Suppose the Official language Act is amended to this effect, even then the fear is rightly entertained whether there is any guarantee that this amendment is not also replaced by a simple majority. That is why there is a clamour for constitutional amendment. Let us have the courage to do whatever is necessary to safeguard the guarantee."

These words, even though uttered in 1965, even today adequately answer our Prime Minister. Who is this prominent citizen of Tamilnad? Is it Rajaji or Arignar Anna or Quiad-e-Millat Ismail Sahib who are spear-heading the anti-Hindi movement in Tamilnad? Is it a DMK fanatic like me? No, Sir. These are the courageous and honest words of no less a per-

son than Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy in Rajya Sabha, now the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am glad his forthright integrity in letting out what he thought did not become a disqualification in getting a seat in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Ministry.

Yesterday, our Prime Minister was referring to Hindi as a link language of India and English as an international link language. I think even our Hindi friends accept the inevitability of English as an International link language. Our submission is, what serves us to link with the outside world is capable of rendering the same service inside India also.

I want to quote from what our Chief Minister, Anna, said in his convocation address to the Annamalai University. He said :

"To plead for two link languages is like boring a smaller hole in a wall for the kitten while there is a bigger one for the cat. What suits the cat will suit the kitten as well."

That is why the Government of Tamilnad has stated in unambiguous terms that Tamil and English will serve all our purposes, the former as the link language and the official language in our State and the latter as a link language for the people of India and of the world. For the official language or a link language, for the people of India or for the people of the rest of the world, mother-tongue and English will do. The countries which have ignored English for long years and decades are now resorting to English as a language of the world and as the language of science and technology. But this Government is following an ostrich policy by burying its head in the sand plains of Hindi.

Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, the other day, said that English is a foreign language and so it should not be imposed on them. Yes; it is the very same argument we are also advancing. Hindi is a foreign language and it should not be imposed on us. We are not enamoured of English. We are not infatuated with English. It is there for the last two or three centuries. Between the devil and the deep sea, between English and Hindi, we choose the former devil because a known devil is better than an unknown angel. This devil of English

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

can provide access to modern creative thought whereas Hindi angel cannot do it.

This position has already been predicted by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee in his Note of Dissent to the Official Language Commission Report. In that note of dissent, he says :

"The example which the Hindi people have set before India is admirable: 'Our language before any other'. Advocates of Hindi should not feel distressed or sorry or angry if the example as set by the Hindi States is sought to be scrupulously followed and emulated by the people of non-Hindi States in demanding a similar position for their own languages....They will not be in a mood to take to Hindi as a substitute for English because of the very nature of the two languages, one as a still undeveloped one and the other as a source of all modern thought."

There is a linguistic awakening all over India. Because of this, the myth that Hindi is spoken by the largest group is getting exploded now. During 1951, 34 per cent of the people registered Hindi as their mother tongue.

In 1961, there was a terrific drop from 34 per cent to 23 per cent. Why It is because the people of the so-called Hindi-Speaking areas are now turning to their real mother-tongues like Rajasthani, Bajpuri, Urdu and other regional languages. One day those who speak the so-called Hindi dialects will also awaken like us and fight for their cultural identity. Otherwise the so-called Hindi dialects would be trampled upon by the imperial march of Hindi. That is why Rajasthani is not given a proper place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Our party has raised the banner in favour of all Indian languages. You did not allow our mother tongue to be used to the fullest extent as the Hindi people are allowed to use their mother-tongue. It creates unequal opportunities and linguistic rivalries. We are not imposing English in UP or MP. But regarding the Central Government, we have an equal say. It is not the sole preserve of the Hindi-speaking people. We are equal

partners in the benefits of a united living and united destiny of the country. The Centre should be just a centre, not a lop-sided centre or an agent of injustice. With English, we have no special advantage and Hindi-speaking people have no particular disadvantage. What is happening now ? Because of language, you are monopolising all advantages. Is it not negation of democracy ? Jefferson said, "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none." What is happening now is by merely being children of Hindi-speaking people, you learn that language. You learn that language with your mother's milk and then you ask us to have a handicap race. Is it justified ? Is it not linguistic aristocracy ? Is it not linguistic imperialism ? How can any socialist support this ?

The other day, Mr. Nath Pai said that Hindi is the Queen and the other Indian languages are co-queens. I beg to differ from him. Regarding political status, Hindi is the real Queen, more than the British Queen, with all the powers of the President of USA, whereas the other Indian languages are like queens in a pack of playing cards. That is why to protect their special privileges, our Hindi friends resort to the legalistic argument that Hindi should be given the status assigned to it by the Constitution according to article 343. In their enthusiasm, they sometimes ignore article 351. It is a special directive. It says :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of Hindi language, to develop it, so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India..." etc.,

Composite culture means the Dravidian culture and other non-Dravidian cultures also. It is a directive. Have you fulfilled that directive ? From that it is explicit that Hindi is a language in the making; it is not a full fledged language like Tamil or English or French. Unless you fulfil the directive, unless you develop Hindi as an organ of the composite culture of India, you have no moral sanction to adopt it as the sole official language of India.

Is it possible to make Hindi an organ of the composite culture of India by borrow-

ing several words from several languages ? It is possible. But then it will be a different Hindi. It will be a strange language to the present Hindi-speaking people. It will be a Frankenstein monster. Just like the people who today raise the slogan "Angreji Hatao", tomorrow they will say "Naya Hindi Hatao". We shudder to think of such a situation.

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited Tamilnad during the language riots, she said, some re-thinking is necessary regarding the language problem. She did not just repeat her father's assurance; she said something more than that, *viz.*, some re-thinking is necessary. Yes; some re-thinking is necessary in all quarters. For that re-thinking, the Constitution should not be a stumbling block. If only we understand in what circumstances Chapter 17 of the Constitution was born, we will realise the importance for a re-examination of the entire issue. What threatened the unity of the Congress in the first years after independence was the decision to designate Hindi as the federal language of India. This, the non-Hindi, leaders accepted only after loudly proclaiming their reluctance and even dismay. The problem remained unsolved even 2 years after independence. The language provisions were pointedly omitted from the draft Constitution of October, 1947 as well as from subsequent versions until the last. When the language provisions came up during 1949, all the non-Hindi leaders took up their cudgels against Hindi.

Yet they accepted it. Why ? It was because there was no organised opposition and the rigours of a mono-party system prevailed. Moreover, the atmosphere was charged with emotion, jubilation and elation because just then they had brought down the Union Jack. In that atmosphere they failed to consider many important factors. Dr. Subbarayan in his note of dissent to the report of the Language Commission says :

"The advisability or feasibility of having more than one language—for example, three as in the case of Switzerland, two in Belgium and Canada—as official languages for a vast country

like India was not seriously taken up at that time."

He also accuses that only because of the importunity of the Hindi-speaking people of the Constituent Assembly Hindi was given such a status. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji in his note of dissent goes further and says :

"Hindi was not adopted by an elected Parliament and if we are truly democratic about it the question of Hindi should be a plank at the next general election."

You did not accept this challenge.

To this Parliament, Constitution is not a sacrosanct document. We have amended it almost every year if not every month. Next to floor-crossing amending the Constitution has become a national sport. I am sorry to say this; because even trivialities of administrative needs have been enough to provoke a constitutional amendment. Under the circumstances, when the questions of people's lives and culture are at stake, how can we hesitate to amend the Constitution ? That is our plea.

It is not a closed book. Let us reopen it and re-examine it. Prof. Myron Weiner in a paper circulated in a Seminar in Rajasthan University says :

"There is considerable fear that Hindi-speaking area views itself as the Prussia of India with the intention of culturally and politically dominating other regions."

There is a fear that Hindi-speaking block wants to be the Prussia of India and wants to hold the centre of gravity of Indian Politics. This fear may be real or imaginary, but there is a fear like this and it is a factor to be reckoned with. The onus of disproving this fear or dispelling this fear lies on the Hindi-speaking people. How are you going to dispel this fear ? By diluting the Bill further or by offering some few jobs by quota system ? Sir, it will be ridiculing the linguistic aspirations of own people. You cannot hush up or suppress the linguistic aspirations of the people with the offer of a few jobs. Every citizen of this country has the right to aspire for the highest office just because he is Indian. You should never forget it.

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

Without re-examination of the whole issue this Government indulges in half-hearted measures like this. In whatever this Government has succeeded or not, it seems to be succeeding in sending linguistic sputniks and satellites in the orbit of Indian politics. This Bill, in effect, is a launching mechanism for leaving two unrelated entities, the Hindi India and non-Hindi India, in two unrelated orbits. It is a measure of incalculable harm and will divide the people in linguistic animosity.

Yesterday, Sir, our leader referred to those young men who sacrificed their lives by way of self-immolation. Not one or two; but ten people sacrificed their lives. Why? It was just to proclaim to the world what sort of injustice is being perpetrated on us. It was just to request you to be more generous, more magnanimous and more large-hearted. In the name of those valiant young martyrs I request you for more; for all that are due to us democratically and linguistically and culturally. In the name of those martyrs I want to make it clear that like Mahatma Gandhi who fought with British imperialism we will also fight the Hindi imperialism until the last patriotic Tamilian is alive.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपायकर्ता जी, पिछले पांच दिनों से हिन्दी के मसले पर बहस चल रही है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा ताज़ज़ुब होता है कि हम ने आजादी किस मुश्किल से पाई थी। लेकिन आज के हालात को देखते हुए मुझे अपने मुल्क की आजादी को और हमारे प्रजातन्त्र को एक बड़ा खतरा दिखाई देता है। हमारा देश एक बड़ा देश है, जो सदा से अखण्ड रहा है, एक रहा है, लेकिन आज उसकी हालत को देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है। क्योंकि जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में अपना जीवन दिया, अपना त्याग किया वह समझते हैं कि हमारी आजादी का क्या मतलब था और आज के हालात को देख कर उन को दुख होना स्वाभाविक है।

हमारा देश एक प्राचीन देश है, इस में भगवान् बुद्ध और भगवान् महावीर जैसे

महान सन्त पैदा हुए जिन्होंने अर्हिता और सत्य का उपदेश दिया, न केवल भारतवर्ष में बल्कि बाहर के देशों में भी इस पैगाम को भेजा। मैं आपको यह भी बताऊं कि हिन्दुओं की तीर्थ यात्रायें उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक फैली हुई हैं लोग एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक यात्रा करते जाते हैं, उसी तरह से जैन लोग भी उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक जाते हैं, दक्षिण में मैसूर स्टेट में श्रवण गोला एक तीर्थ स्थान है वहां तक जैन धर्म का प्रचार हुआ और काफी ग्रन्थ कल्नड भाषा में उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन आज जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में भाषा को लेकर, प्रान्त को लेकर, नदी के पानी को लेकर, सम्प्रदायवाद को लेकर इस प्रकार के विघटन की बातें होती हैं, प्रदर्शन होते हैं, तो इस से काफी धक्का लगता है। जिन लोगों ने आजादी हासिल की थी, वही लोग समझ सकते हैं कि कितनी मुश्किलों के बाद उस को हासिल किया है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे संविधान में हिन्दी को महत्व दिया गया है, उस को देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाया गया था, उस के बाद हिन्दी के प्रचार व प्रसार की जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये थी, उतनी कोशिश हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं की, लेकिन कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि वह भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगी और ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगी। मैं इस स्थाल का हूँ कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी के साथ-साथ उस बक्त तक चलना चाहिये, जब तक हमारे अहिन्दी प्रान्तों के लोग हिन्दी को प्रहण न कर लें, क्योंकि हम को अपने भारत को एक रखना है। हम भाषा विवेयक के मुकाबले अपने देश की यूनिटी को, भारत की एकता को कहीं अधिक महत्व देते हैं, इसलिये हम यहीं चाहेंगे कि हमारा देश एक रहे, क्योंकि बड़ी कुरबानियों के बाद हम ने देश की आजादी को पाया है।

आज हमारी बहुत सी राजनीतिक पार्टियां इस तरह के विघटन की बातें करती हैं।

एक तरफ चाहना, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान हम पर निगाह लगाये बैठे हैं कि कब इन में विश्वासन हो और हम हमला करें। इस सदन के सदस्यों से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस सदन में ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें। हम को अपने देश की आजादी को कायम रखना है, अपने देश की एकता को कायम रखना है—इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि हम को इस विधेयक को, जो कुछ थोड़े बहुत परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं, उन को लेते हुए, स्वीकार करना चाहिये। और एकता के साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहिये।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी तां० 9 को मेरे यहां जनसंघ वालों का एक जलूस स्थाया था, उन लोगों ने अपना जापन मुझे दिया और कहा कि आप इस विधेयक का विरोध करें। उन्होंने कहा कि हम हिन्दी के पक्षपाती हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की अखण्डता कायम रहे, हम भारतवर्ष को एक देखना चाहते हैं—इसके खण्ड नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद कुछ पत्रों में यह सूचना निकाली गई कि मैंने कहा है कि मैं सदन में अपना मत स्वतन्त्र रूप से देंगा, जब कि मैंने ऐसा न तो लिखित दिया और न कहा, क्योंकि मैं एक नियन्त्रण में रहने वाला व्यक्ति हूँ। हमेशा से कांग्रेस में रहा हूँ और उसके साथ ही रहूँगा और चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर और दक्षिण के भाई भी एकता से रहें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are very near the concluding phase of the general discussion of this subject and I wish to approach this matter from a non-contentious point of view in the hope that perhaps even at this stage the House would be able to find some ways of agreement which would be generally acceptable.

It has already been said on our behalf that, though not entirely satisfactory, the Bill and the Resolution are matters which we support and we have an idea that since amendments have been put forward from different points of view, perhaps the House would pitch upon some agreed amendments if agreement is possible and the House, at the same time, would send forth to the country the idea, which we should try to concretise very soon in practice, that all our national languages and not only Hindi, which is practically the link language of today, would really and truly come into their own.

Sir, this matter has raised powerful emotions and while we certainly have denounced certain manifestations of that emotion, it is necessary for us at the same time to remember that something basic is behind those emotions which have found a particular kind of expression. Our truant friend, Shri Kachwai, tried to do something which we all condemned, but I was a little astonished when I read in a paper that at a meeting in Delhi of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan the Bill was ceremoniously burnt and our good and revered friend, Seth Govind Das, actually did it himself or was present to bless the proceedings.

This kind of thing we have all condemned but, at the same time, I know that we cannot withhold respect for the genuine feelings which have motivated men like the poet, Sumitra Nandan Pant, and so many other people to make a gesture against the Government on account of what they consider to be the inadequacies of the present measure.

We know, at the same time, that in the non-Hindi States feeling is running very high. We have to compliment some of our friends, particularly in Tamil Nad where feeling is very strident on this issue, that they have up to date shown considerable restraint. But we know from the kind of thing which has happened before that the people of Tamil Nad can be moved in a manner which may convulse the whole country again.

This kind of reflex action which might follow in the non-Hindi areas setting in train a sort of chain reaction all over the country would plunge the whole of India in an atmosphere which we all wish to avoid.

[SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE]

Let us quarrel on other matters which are worth while, which relate to the condition of life of our people and similar things, but let us not quarrel over a matter like language on which there had been a national consensus at one point of time. It is a matter of shame to us that after independence we could not follow up that national consensus. It is a matter of regret, for instance, that the Gandhi idea of Hindustani as the official language of the whole country to be written in the Nagari and the Persian scripts was not adopted. It is a pity, speaking purely for myself, that we did not even probe the notion of the Roman script which, if adopted, might have facilitated the learning by different people in different provinces of the languages that pertain to our country.

But it is no good crying over spilt milk. We have not been able to implement the national consensus which generally speaking was there at the time of the formulation of the Constitution. Therefore today we have to fight against two things. One is the exaggerated emphasis which many friends in the Hindi-speaking areas are putting on this matter and also the rather excessive enthusiasm which is in a wrong kind of way leading some people in the south specially to take resort to the slogan, an unimaginable kind of slogan, "English ever, Hindi never". I can understand the temporary antagonism towards Hindi for certain reasons but I cannot understand the kind of fascination for English which we propose to retain for ever at least in so far as some people in some part of our country are concerned.

From that point of view, I would like to make a very special appeal to my friends in Tamilnad, in particular. I recall that in the Vishnu Purana which was put down in writing, some 1600 years ago, there is a wonderful sloka about the unit of India.

"उत्तरं यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेष्वैव दक्षिणम्
वर्षं तदभारतं नाम भारती यस्य सन्ततिः"

North of the sea and south of the Himalayas, there is this great country called India and Indians are her children.

Now, I have heard my friend, Mr. Anbabnagan. While I appreciate some of his motivation, I do not understand why and how he appears to repudiate the Indian-

ness of us all. It may be, on account of certain things which have happened, he might refuse me admittance to his parlour but I cannot forget that the whole country belongs to me even though I may or may not be a Hindi-speaking person. I cannot forget that even today, when worship begins in any of the temples or in personal habitations, it begins with the invocation to the seven rivers of our country.

"गंगे न यमुनै चैव गोदावरि,

सरस्वति नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरि"

Godavari and Cauvery, we want to come together with Ganga, Jamuna and Narmada. That is the motivation which has been in our country throughout. How can I, even if he might be feeling a rather militantly inclined to some of us, let him repudiate my right so call Trikural as my own, Kamban Ramayana as my own. When I go to Kanoni or to Mahabalipuram, I see something which is part of my blood and bone or my total entity of life. This is a matter which in the futile footling little controversies of today we should never allow ourselves to forget. How can we forget Shankaracharya? He came from the south and established his four maths in all the four corners of India. He did not think of limiting his mission in one part of the country. How can it be that the total effulgent story of India's unity in diversity has come to be forgotten because of the appearance of some political, competitive, forces in the life of our country?

Sir, from that point of view, I would make an appeal to my friends in the south. We had our cultural unity before but now, in the industrial age, we have to give a new shape to that cultural unity. Let us not merely have an infatuation for English, that English united us all. Why should we say this? Was it not the fight against English domination which really and truly united us all? In the old days, it was Sanskrit as the language of the elite, then there was Persian and then there was English. So what? In old days, we could not all politically combine. Did the idea of nationalism appear in history in the Middle Ages? No. It did not appear in the 18th Century in

the wake of the French Revolution. If the idea of national political unity in concrete terms could not be achieved by India in the pre-modern age, that has nothing to blame ourselves about. But in the old days, we had cultural unity and in the new days of the industrial revolution, we have the obligation of implementing that cultural unity in forms and shapes which would give social, economic, political, coherence to the whole country for, otherwise, whatever economic policies and objectives we might have will never be, possibly, implemented. It is from that point of view that we have to think. At the same time, we have to remember that this feeling against Hindi is there, this feeling about Hindi being an imposition before it is time, is already there. There is no doubt about it. And that has happened because our own languages, the other national languages of India, have not been given proper recognition. Kabir had said :

“संस्कृत हृदयं कूपजल भाषा बहता
नीर”

Language is a flowing river; it is something creative; it is something which has potentiality.

Those languages have not been given the real opportunity to develop.

15 hrs.

Here I have got a question-answer in the House, Unstarred Question No. 3077 where it is shown that the Minister of Education replied that during 1966-67, the budget allotment for money in support of Hindi was Rs. 90.64 lakhs, for Sanskrit Rs. 23.92 lakhs and for all other modern Indian languages, only Rs. 10 lakhs. The budget allotment in 1967-68 for Hindi was Rs. 1,38,49,000, for Sanskrit Rs. 35,22,000 and for all other modern Indian languages Rs. 6 lakhs. This is the way in which the modern Indian languages are treated. This is why Mr. Anbazhagan comes forward with the idea, “Why not have Tamil also as an alternate official language ?”. From my part of the country, from Bengal, some writers once suggested that we could have five different languages as the officially recognized languages of the country. Now all these matter could

be debated; we need not bother too much about it here and now, but in a free country English can no longer possibly be the centre of our universe; the other Indian languages have to get into the picture.

Our friend from Maharashtra, Mr. Nana Patel, whom we all know too well, cannot speak here because he cannot speak in English or Hindi. Some members of our Party and also of other Parties cannot express themselves in this House because English and Hindi are the only languages here. Why not the Speaker's assurance regarding the use of all the 14 languages be really and truly sought to be implemented ? Why not Government be in a position to tell the House that the assurance given by the Speaker would be implemented ? If that kind of assurance comes, there would be no difficulty and then there would be no controversy. (*Interruptions*) If that kind of assurance is forthcoming, if encouragement to all the languages is forthcoming, then these little controversies would be swept away. What are the main controversies now regarding translation being enclosed or not being enclosed ? Why not give the right to all the national languages to correspond with the Centre, if they so choose, in their own language and have the translation made at some point or other ? Why do we fight about it ? Why can not Government come to an agreement on this ?

I remember this. I was at one time an assiduous reader of Congress history and at the session of Kakinada in 1923, Mohammed Ali presided—those were the days when many communal riots were taking place—and he said something which I read and which has stuck in my memory. In those days fights between Hindus and Muslims would take place because of processions before Mosques and all that sort of thing. He said, “If azans and peepul trees and noisy processions are our horizon's utter sum, then let us ring down, this farce is nothing worth.”

If all our trouble is now over some question in regard to translation from one language to another in the course of correspondence between the Centre and between two States, then, of course, we should say that we should stop this whole business, then the whole democratic Parliamentary business has become a farce. We

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

have, therefore, suggested as to what should be done in regard to communication with the Centre; we have already specified, in the speech made earlier, as to what should be done. But I suggest that, even at this stage, the Government should try to see that in regard to these amendments, some kind of consensus is arrived at, that an assurance is given to the non-Hindi States that there is not the least idea in regard to imposition of the matter and that now we are having some breathing time—we could not perform what the Constitution gave as Directive Principles in 1950, we could not do that in 1965, we cannot do now and that is why we want some breathing time. That is why, a compromise measure has been brought and a compromise measure cannot satisfy everybody. Therefore, Government has the obligation of securing at least that only the agreed amendments are accepted and on the basis of the right of every national language to be used in correspondence, that agreement could surely be mobilised.

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (प्राज्ञमगढ़) : जो विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है इससे देश के अन्दर भावनायें उठ खड़ी हुई हैं जो स्वाभाविक हैं। स्वाभाविक इसलिए भी हैं कि भाषा का सम्बन्ध देश की जनता की भावनाओं से होता है, देश की जनता की संस्कृति और सभ्यता से होता है, उस के साहित्य से होता है और सब से बढ़ कर जनता की जीविका से भी होता है। इसलिए यह प्रश्न आज देश के सामने एक गम्भीर विवाद का विषय बन कर खड़ा हो गया है।

आज जिस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय भावना जगी हुई है इस प्रश्न के ऊपर उसे देखते हुए हमें संयत भाव से और संतुलित भाव से भाषा के प्रश्न को हल करना चाहिये। इसका हल इस सदन में संतुलित भाव से निकाला जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दी के पक्ष में हैं और ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं, दोनों तरफ के जिम्मेदार लोग आज इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस प्रश्न का उचित हल निकले और हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय

एकता को, अपने देश की आजादी को किसी भी तरह से खतरे में न पड़ने दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रारम्भ में ही मैं इस बात को कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जिस रूप में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो प्रारूप इसका है, यह स्वयं आज देश में इस प्रकार का विवाद खड़ा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस विधेयक के अन्दर ऐसे दोष मौजूद हैं, जोकि दूर होने चाहिये थे। हमारा देश प्रजातांत्रिक देश है। हमारे देश के अन्दर भाषा को ले कर भावनायें भी उभड़ी हैं। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि इस विधेयक को सदन में लाने से पहले देश की तमाम मान्यता प्राप्त पार्टियों के सामने, देश की तमाम राज्य सरकारों के सामने रखा जाता और सब इस पर विचार विनिमय करते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर ऐसा जनमत तैयार करना चाहिये था जिससे जनता की भावनाओं के अनुसार विधेयक बनता।

यह विधेयक दो धारणायें पैदा करता है। पहली धारणा यह बनी हुई है कि अंग्रेजी अनादिकाल तक इस देश में प्रमुख राज भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग में रही, हिन्दी जो इस देश की राज भाषा है उसको इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद देश में गोण स्थान मिलने जा रहा है।

दूसरी भावना इस विधेयक से इस देश के अन्दर यह पैदा हुई है कि देश की जनता जिस ने आजादी हासिल की है और जो समझती है कि देश के आत्मसम्मान और राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का तकाजा है कि हमारी अपनी राष्ट्रीय भाषा अपने देश के अन्दर प्रचलित हो किन्तु इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद हम अंग्रेजी को एक विदेशी भाषा को ही अपने देश में राज भाषा के रूप में हमेशा-हमेशा के किए स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल हिन्दी समर्थकों में ही नहीं हिन्दी विदेशियों के अन्दर भी

देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि ईमानदारी से यह महसूस करते हैं और वे देश के कोने कोने में हैं और सही तौर पर महसूस करते हैं कि कोई विदेशी भाषा आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर राज भाषा का स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती है और अगर करती है तो यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय गौरव के प्रतिकूल है, हमारे देश की प्रतिभा के प्रतिकूल है, और हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के प्रतिकूल है । हम अनादिकाल के लिए विदेशी भाषा को राज भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर आज हमारे देश की जनता को गुस्सा आता है कि हम अमरीका से मंगाया हुआ गेहूं नहीं खायेंगे, अगर देश की जनता को गुस्सा आता है कि विदेशी सहायता के बल पर हम देश के अन्दर निर्माण कार्य को नहीं आगे चलाना चाहेंगे, अगर देश के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा होती है कि हमें आत्मनिर्भर होना है तो भाषा के सवाल को लेकर भी अगर यह भावना पैदा होती है कि हमारे देश की भाषा ही हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, हमारे राजकाज की भाषा होगी तो इसकी हमें प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये ।

मुझे दुख है कि हमारे सदन के अन्दर कुछ लोग इस बात की बकालत करने पर तुले हुए हैं कि अंग्रेजी अनादिकाल के लिए इस देश की राज भाषा बनी रहे । अभी मुझ से पहले हमारे डी०० एम० के० के एक मित्र ने हिन्दी के बारे में जिस प्रकार के अपमानजनक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है, उनकी बातों का मैं उनकी जैसी भाषा में उत्तर देना नहीं चाहता । मैं जानता हूँ कि उनकी भावनायें भड़की हुई हैं और कोध के कारण मनुष्य कभी कभी बुद्धि से बंचित हो जाता है । ऐसे ही लोग इस देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता पर प्रहार करते थे, देश से अलग होने की मांग करते थे, देश के संविधान को जलाते थे । अगर आज भाषा के बारे में वे इस प्रकार की राय रखते हैं तो मैं केवल यही आशा कर सकता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से उन M97LSS(CP)/67 — 8

प्रश्नों पर इन्होंने अपनी राय बदली है देश की एकता को ध्यान में रख कर भाषा के प्रश्न पर भी वे अपनी राय बदलेंगे।

हमने देश के अन्दर हिन्दी के असाकार पन्द्रह भाषाओं को राष्ट्रीय भाषायें स्वीकार किया है। हम उन के माध्यम से अनेक देश के छात्रों को शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं और हम उन सभी भाषाओं का विकास करना चाहते हैं। हम इसको भी जानते हैं कि भविष्य में अंग्रेजी का स्थान इस देश में सार्वभौमिक रूप से इस देश की भाषायें, राष्ट्रीय भाषायें ही लेंगी। अंग्रेजी का स्थान भविष्य में तमिलनाडु में तमिल भाषा लेगी, आंध्र में तेलुगु भाषा लेगी, बंगाल में बंगला भाषा लेगी, उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दी लेगी। सारे देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय कामकाज के लिए किसी एक भाषा का प्रयोग करना है तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि वह एक भाषा जिस के माध्यम से हमारा राष्ट्रीय कामकाज हो सकता है, राष्ट्रीय एकता अक्षुण्ण रह सकती है केवल हिन्दी ही है। वही राजभाषा है और भविष्य में भी

रहेगी। हिन्दी एक सरल भाषा है, एक लोक-प्रिय भाषा है, देश की अधिकांश जनता इसको बोलती और समझती है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हिन्दी के जिम्मेदार लोगों ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार इस बात की धोषणा की है कि वे किसी के ऊपर हिन्दी बलपूर्वक लादना नहीं चाहते हैं।

अगर हमारे दक्षिण के मित्र कुछ और समय तक अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, तो उन को इस बात की पूरी आजादी है और इस विद्येयक के जरिये हम उस आजादी की पुष्टि करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हम उन से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि अगर आज वे यह विचाद छोड़ते कि हिन्दी के स्थान पर तमिल या बंगला को राजभाषा बनाया जाये तो हम उस पर विचार कर सकते थे, लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी की बकालत की जा रही है, उस से हम यह सोचने पर विवश

[भी चन्द्रशीत शब्द]

हो गए हैं कि मैकाले की आत्मा स्वर्ण में प्रसन्नता अनुभव कर रही होगी कि मैकाले की मृत्यु के डेढ़ सौ साल बाद भी इस सदन में श्री रंगा और श्रीकान्तन् नायर इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि इस देश में अब भी अंग्रेजी को बनाए रखा जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी की उनकी बकालत से और किसी को प्रसन्नता नहीं होगी ।

इस प्रश्न को लेकर जो आन्दोलन आज बाहर चल रहा है, उस का हिसात्मक स्वरूप, तोड़-फोड़ का स्वरूप, देश की एकता के लिए खतरनाक है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात से लोगों में स्वाभाविक रूप से गुस्सा पैदा हुआ है कि शायद हमारे देश पर अंग्रेजी को लादा जा रहा है । स्वयं इस विधेयक से ऐसी ध्वनि निकलती है, ऐसी धारणा को बल मिलता है कि जो लोग हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में अपनाकर उस में काम करना चाहते हैं, उन पर अंग्रेजी लादी जा रही है । यह धारणा और यह ध्वनि इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदार है, जिस को लेकर आज बाहर यह आन्दोलन हो रहा है ।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि पिछले दस दिनों में इस प्रश्न पर विचार हुआ है । मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, के इस कथन का स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सभी दलों को एक स्थान पर बैठ कर इस समस्या का कोई न कोई हल निकालना चाहिये । मैं श्री डॉ और श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी की इस बात का भी स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि भाषा का प्रश्न एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बन गया है, इस लिए सब दलों के लोगों को दलगत स्वाधीन से ऊपर उठ कर एक साथ बैठ कर इस का रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । बास्तव में आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम सब बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें ।

हमारे देश में अहिन्दी-भाषियों में यह शंका पैदा हुई है कि हम उन पर हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं । मैं उन को यह आश्वासन

दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी इस बात के पक्ष में नहीं है कि उन पर हिन्दी को लादा जाये और इस प्रकार उन को किसी असुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में डाला जाये । हम ने बार-बार इस बात की धोषणा की है । लेकिन एक बात को हम स्वीकार नहीं करने जा रहे हैं—और अगर उस को यहां पर स्वीकार किया जायेगा, तो देश की जनता उस को स्वीकार नहीं करेगी—कि किसी विदेशी भाषा को इस देश की राजभाषा बनने दिया जाये । इस देश की राजभाषा इस देश की जनता की भाषा ही होगी, चाहे वह हिन्दी हो और चाहे कोई दूसरी भारतीय भाषा हो । हम किसी विदेशी भाषा की दासता को स्वीकार नहीं करने जा रहे हैं । हमें बैठ कर इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में कुछ संशोधन होने चाहिये । इस में पहली व्यवस्था तो यह होनी चाहिये कि किसी भी ऐसे राज्य पर, जो हिन्दी या किसी अन्य भारतीय भाषा में अपना काम-काज करना चाहता है, अंग्रेजी में काम करने पर मजबूर नहीं किया जायेगा ।

जो राज्य हिन्दी के अलावा किसी दूसरी भाषा में काम करना चाहता है, उस को इस बात की छूट हो, लेकिन हमें यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि सारे देश में केवल एक भाषा ही हमारी कड़ी बन सकती है और उस भाषा के रूप में हम ने हिन्दी को स्वीकार किया है । अहिन्दी-भाषियों से मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि बगैर किसी दूषित भावना के, बगैर गुस्से और कोध के बह हिन्दी को स्वीकार करें । हिन्दी के लिए बातावरण तैयार किया जाये और पूरे देश के स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ने की व्यवस्था की जाये । हिन्दी को और सरल और लोकप्रिय बनाया जाये । उसको ऐसा रूप दिया जाये कि वह इस देश की सार्वभौमिक भाषा, यूनिवर्सल भाषा,

बने। अगर इस बारे में कोई सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस बारे में सरकार का भी कुछ फर्ज है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आजादी के फौरन बाद, जब कि देश में एक प्रबल राष्ट्रीय भावना व्याप्त थी, हम इस सवाल को हल करते और देश में उपर्युक्त बातावरण बनाते, तो आज यह विवाद खड़ा ही न होता। आज भी समय है कि हम इस बारे में इस सदन में निर्णय लें। हमें अपने देश की जनता को शिक्षित करना पड़ेगा। हिन्दी को हमने इसलिये राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है कि इस देश की सब से अधिक जनता उस को समझती है।

मैं नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी किसी कानून के जरिये इस देश की पञ्चीस तीस करोड़ जनता की भाषा नहीं बनी थी। वह इस लिये इस देश की जनता के बहुमत की भाषा बनी थी कि वह एक सरल भाषा है, एक लोकप्रिय भाषा है। उस की इसी सरलता और लोकप्रियता को ध्यान में रख कर ही हम ने हिन्दी को यह स्थान दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

तीन भाषाओं के फारमूले या दो भाषाओं के फारमूले के बारे में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की नीति बड़ी दुलमुल रही है। भारत सरकार को यह निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि हम सारे देश में एक ऐसी सुस्थिर और लोकप्रिय शिक्षा-नीति लागू करें, जिस से हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास हो सके और हम सारे देश में राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के लिए समर्थन प्राप्त कर सकें। मेरा अब भी यह विश्वास है कि इस सदन में अब तक जो विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस की भावना, उस के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य

को सामने रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय एकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, इस सदन के सब दल एक राय से हमारे सामने आने वाले संशोधनों को मानेंगे, ताकि दुनिया यह समझ सके कि जब भी हमारे देश के सामने कोई संकट आता है, तो हमें एक राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा होती है और हम एक-साथ बैठ कर सब कठिन प्रश्नों का हल निकालने में समर्थ होते हैं।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो संशोधन आ रहे हैं, सब दलों के हमारे मित्र एक-साथ बैठ कर उन पर विचार करेंगे और सर्वसम्मति से उन को स्वीकार करेंगे और भाषा विवाद को सदा के लिये अंत कर देंगे।

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं एक अहिन्दी-भाषी होते हुए भी इस सदन में हिन्दुस्तानी में बोला करता हूँ। लेकिन आज मैं आप की खिदमत में दो चार मिनट के लिए अपनी मातृभाषा, उड़िया, में बोलना चाहता हूँ, ताकि हिन्दी, उड़िया, असमिया, बंगाली, मराठी, इन सब भाषाओं में जो सामान्य है, वह आप के सामने आ जाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य कुछ धीरज रखेंगे और मुझे सुनेंगे।

15·18 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA**
in the Chair]

(*Shri Rabi Ray then spoke a few words in Oriya*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँगा.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Oriya of Mr. Rabi Ray is completely intelligible. He may continue in it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Other people do not understand.

श्री रबी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इसलिये यह कहना चाहता था कि मराठी, उड़िया, बंगला, असमिया, हिन्दुस्तानी

[भी रखी राय]

और उर्दू इन सब में जो सामीप्य है यह अंग्रेजी के चलते हमारे सामने नहीं आ पाता था। इसलिये मैं आप के सामने कुछ शब्द उड़िया में बोला।

सबाल यह है अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप के सामने 5 मई, 1963 को जो भाषा विषेषक आया था उस सिलसिले में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने एक बयान दिया था। उस बयान को मैं आप के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिस से आप समझ जायं कि इस भाषा के सिलसिले में संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की राय हिन्दी लादना नहीं है। अहिन्दी इसके के ऊपर हिन्दी लादने का सबाल नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं डा० लोहिया के ऊपर हाई कोर्ट में "हिन्दी जहाज़ुम में जाय" इस बात को लेकर उन के खिलाफ मुकदमा चला था। असल में यह एक आदमी थे जिन के मन में इस प्रकार की व्याकुलता भरी हुई थी कि भारतवासियों की, करोड़ों लोगों की जो भाषा है उस के उचित स्थान मिले। इसलिये 1963 साल में उन्होंने यह बयान दिया था। उस बयान में वह यह कहते हैं :

'Dr. Lohia said :

"Let Jawaharlal Nehru and Annadurai sit together and devise a formula, I will agree to that. I say this on behalf of the 220 million Hindi-speaking people, however impertinent this may sound, but I state that I would make them agree to a Tamil Centre if that is what Nehru and Annadurai want".

'He complained of having been misrepresented and maligned on the language issue. He said his struggle was not for Hindi, but for mother tongue, the regional language, it was undoubtedly against English. English is a bar to comprehension and expression. One of the chief reasons for the reverses in NEFA was English.

Army officers talked in English, while the soldier spoke in his mother tongue.

'Dr. Lohia said he was an optionist. If the South Indians or the Bengalis desired to retain English, he would not object, but the continuation of English in the country was sheer exploitation of 99 per cent of the people by the one per cent educated in English. In this respect, the Bill violates the Constitution and rapes the people'.

यह उनका बयान था और इस बयान को आज जो यह बिल और प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है उसके सिलसिले में आसानी से समझ सकते हैं। पहली चीज मैं आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और खास कर के उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यार्थी तो अंग्रेजी को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से हटाने के लिए बगावत कर रहे हैं, विद्रोह कर रहे हैं, आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, मैं उस आन्दोलन का स्वागत करता हूँ, बड़े अच्छे दिल से और पूरे जोर से मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं गैर-हिन्दी इलाके के जो बंगाल के बन्धु हैं या जो तमिल के बन्धु हैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ और तीन नाम गिनाना चाहता हूँ—जो काशी विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी यूनियन के सभापति हैं वह हिन्दी वाले नहीं हैं, वह देवधरत मजूमदार हैं, बंगाली हैं और वह नेतृत्व ले रहे हैं, ५० हजार का जूलूस उनके नेतृत्व में निकल रहा है। दूसरे हैं मैसूर के अड़ियापा। यह दूसरे सज्जन हैं जिन के नेतृत्व में 144 को भंग करते हुए विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और तीसरे हैं कमलेशभट्टाचार्य। यह तीन काशी विश्वविद्यालय के लड़के हैं और यह तीन नाम मैंने इसलिए गिनाए कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह जो विद्यार्थी लोग विद्रोह कर रहे हैं उस को यह कहा जाय कि यह हिन्दी इलाके के ही लोग हैं। और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल जिस धंग से प्रधान मंत्री ने उन की निन्दा की वह प्रधान मंत्री के लिए शोभा नहीं देता है जब प्रधान मंत्री कल बोल रही थीं तो मुझ

को ऐसा लगा वह यह कह रही थी कि कोई लड़का अंग्रेजी के लिलाफ अंग्रजी में बोल रहा था । उन्होंने उस के ऊपर टीका की । लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि पिछले २० साल से लगातार सिर्फ हिन्दी के ही लिलाफ नहीं, बल्कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को दबाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री, इन की सरकार, इनके गृह मंत्री जो धड़यन्त्र करते आये हैं उस को वह क्यों भूल गई? मैं कहना चाहता हूं, कोई कह सकता है कि यह प्रधान मंत्री की व्यक्तिगत बात है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के दोनों लड़के किन स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं? पब्लिक स्कूल में । हिन्दुस्तानी स्कूल में नहीं । दिल्ली के जो साधारण कारपोरेशन के स्कूल हैं जहां साधारण नागरिकों के बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं वहां वह पढ़ने नहीं जाते । प्रधान मंत्री खुद कोई नजीर पेश करतीं, कोई उदाहरण खबतीं तो एक बात भी थी और उस से यह पता लगता कि वह सब भारतीय भाषाओं का आदर करती है । लेकिन वह तुम्हें नहीं । बस सिर्फ एक उन को गाली देने का काम उन के लिये रह गया है । उन का यह धमं है, कर्तव्य है अंग्रेजी के लिलाफ लड़ना और प्रधान मंत्री का कर्तव्य रह गया है उन को दबाना । यह विद्यार्थी लोग, यह नई पीढ़ी के लोग यह जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को आधुनिक राष्ट्र के नाते दुनिया में लड़ा होना पड़ेगा, हिन्दुस्तान को एक राष्ट्र के नाते और एक राष्ट्र के रूप में आगे बढ़ना होगा और जब हिन्दुस्तान को एक राष्ट्र के नाते मान कर कोसीजिन की पार्टी, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और जनसंघ के लोग एक बगल में बैठे हैं तो करोड़ों लोगों की भाषा की उपेक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है? उन्हीं करोड़ों लोगों की भाषा में विज्ञान की पढ़ाई, तकनीकी पढ़ाई सब होनी चाहिए और वही हमारे सचिवालय की भाषा होनी चाहिए ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं, सभापति महोदय, आप बंगाल से आते हैं, आप जानते हैं, अभियं बोस साहब को मैं सुन रहा था,

वह क्या बोल गए? लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि जो अंग्रेजी समर्थक बंगाल के हैं वह प्रति से सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी का उदाहरण रख देते हैं । सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी के बारे में मैं इतना ही बताना चाहूंगा कि जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी साहब हिन्दी के पक्ष में थे । लेकिन आजादी के बाद पलट गए इसलिए कि कौंसिल की बेयरमैनशिप शायद मिल गई । मैं बंगाल के बारे में जानता हूं और आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी शिक्षा विद् हैं यह मैं नहीं मानता । दूसरे एक सत्येन बोस जो ये उन को डा० लोहिया ने चुनीती थी थी, नेबता दिया था..... (व्यवहारण) । वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन, वैज्ञानिकों के सम्मेलन से सीधा हैदराबाद आये क्योंकि पंडित नेहरू का यह तर्क था कि सिर्फ अंग्रेजी के ही जरिए विज्ञान की ओर टैक्नालॉजी की शिक्षा हो सकती है ।

अंग्रेजी को हम नहीं रखेंगे तो विज्ञान नहीं पढ़ाया जा सकता है । इसलिये डा० लोहिया की स्वाहिता थी कि इस तरह के जो बड़े-बड़े वैज्ञानिक हैं उन का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाये और वह हैदराबाद में हुआ । डा० सत्येन बोस ने उस की सदारत की । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मैं नहीं जानता कि इन विषयों को मातृभाषा के जरिए नहीं पढ़ाया जा सकता । वह बंगला में बोले और डा० लोहिया ने उन के भाषण का लर्जुमा किया । वहां पर मैसूर के डा० कोडप्पा, जो कि विद्यात सेलक और कवि है, उपकुलसपति भी रह चुके हैं, वे भी पश्चात ये उन्होंने भी यही विचार प्रकट किया था । मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि तामिलनाडु में भी अंग्रेजी के लिलाफ और तमिल भाषा के लिये आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वहां पर तमिल धरम्सु कड़गम नाम का संगठन है जो इस आन्दोलन को चला रहा है, जिसके नेता शिवज्ञान आमणि हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी नहीं रहनी चाहिए ।

[श्री रवी राय]

अब मैं आपको श्री रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की किताब “टुबडंस यूनीवर्सल मैन” का एक अंश सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जिसका सम्पादन श्री कवीर साहब ने किया है, जिससे आपको पता चलेगा कि इसके सम्बन्ध में उनकी राय क्या थी—

For the proper irrigation of learning, a foreign language cannot be the right medium. This is a truism which would bore men to sleep everywhere, except in our country, where it would sound as dangerous heresy. Rousing us into active hostility, it would indeed act on us like a tonic ! Platitudes have an even better effect, and so I repeat that when we are compelled to learn through the medium of English, the knocking at the gate and the turning of the key take away the best part of our life. The feast may be waiting for us inside the room, but the difficulty and delay of admission spoils our appetite and the long privation permanently injures our stomach. The ideas come late and the tedious grinding over grammar, and a system of spelling which is devoid of all rationale, take away our relish for the food when it does come at last.

फिर बाद में वह बताते हैं—

To bring about an intellectual unity in India is, I am told, difficult and almost impossible, because of the fact that India has so many different languages.

But every nation in the world must solve its own problems or else accept defeat and degradation. All true civilizations have been built upon the bedrock of difficulties. Men who have rivers for their water supply are to be envied, but those who have not must dig wells and find water in the depths of the soil. But let us never imagine that dust can be made to do the duty of water only because it is more easily available. We must bravely accept the inconvenient fact of the diversity of our languages, and at the same time admit that a foreign language, like foreign soil, may be good for hothouse culture but not for that cultivation which is necessary for the maintenance of life.

यह रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की राय है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि जो चीज हमारे सामने रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने रखी है—क्या हम उस को मानेंगे या जो कुछ स्वार्थी लोगों ने—जैसे बंगाल के श्री सुनीति कुमार चैटर्जी लिख गये हैं, जो 20 माल पहले अंग्रेजी के विरोध में थे, हिन्दी को मानते थे, मातृभाषा को मानते थे, लेकिन अब अंग्रेजी की हिमायत कर रहे हैं, उन की बातों को मानेंगे।

इस समय में गांधी जी का जिक्र विशेष रूप से नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि पिछली बार गांधी जी के बहुत से उद्धरण मेंने आप को दिये थे, लेकिन फिर भी केवल एक उद्धरण इस समय में आपके सामने रखूँगा—

मद्रास में श्री श्रीनिवास शास्त्री के साथ जो तर्क उस समय महात्मा जी के साथ हुआ था, श्री शास्त्री अंग्रेजी के हिमायती थे, वह में पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

“In order to enhance the status and the market-value of the provincial languages, I would have the language of the law courts to be the language of the province where the court is situated. The proceedings of the provincial legislatures must be in the language, or even in the languages, of the province where a province has more than one language within its borders. I suggest to the legislatures that they could, by enough application, inside of a month, understand the languages of their provinces. There is nothing to prevent a Tamilian from easily learning the simple grammar and a few hundred words of Telugu, Malayalam and Kannarese, all allied to Tamil. At the Centre, Hindustani must reign supreme.”

यह 1938 का उनका लेख है। मैंने दो उद्धरण इस लिये आपको दिये कि आज जो लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी अनन्तकाल के लिये रहे, तो मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसा मैंने एक किताब में पढ़ा था। उन दिनों जब देश का बटवारा हो

रहा था, उस समय लार्ड बॉसले ने अपनी एक किताब में लिखा है कि एक सुबह शिमले में यह बात उन के सामने आई कि लार्ड माउन्टबेटन और बी० पी० मैनन को नेहरू जी ने बायदा किया था कि आजाद भारत ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्य में रहेगा और इसी सिल-सिले में हम को यह भी लगता है कि नेहरू जी ने उस बक्त ऐसा बायदा भी किया था कि कामनवेल्य की भाषा अंग्रेजी है, इस लिये हम अपने यहां अंग्रेजी को भी रखेंगे मुझे लगता है कि इसी कारण से यह गडबड़ी हो रही है।

अब, मैं तमिलनाड़ की बात कहता हूँ। आज हमारी पार्टी पर सब लोग नाराज होते हैं कि ये लोग जिद्दी हैं। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में तमिलनाड़ के जो सदस्य आते हैं—मैं उन के नाम बताना चाहता हूँ—तिकुड़ सुन्दरम—जो तमिल और हिन्दी दोनों जानते हैं, जब वहां पर तमिल में भाषण होते हैं, तो उनका अनुवाद वे ही करते हैं। इसी तरह से श्री नाले सिबम हैं, जो मद्रास की विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं, जब वे बोलते हैं, तो तमिल में बोलते हैं और उन के भाषण का अनुवाद भी श्री सुन्दरम करते हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि तमिलनाड़ में तमिल हो—यह आन्दोलन वहां पर आज से नहीं चल रहा है, दस साल पहले भी हम इस के सिलसिले में जेल जा चुके हैं, हजारों की तादाद में जेल गये थे, क्योंकि कांग्रेस सरकार का जो रखेंगा रहा है, वह बड़ा अनिश्चित रहा है। इसी लिये ये सब लोग बिगड़ गये हैं और नाराज हैं।

जहां तक श्री पीलू मोदी की स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की राय है—वह हम जानते हैं, उन का इस में निहित स्वार्थ है, वे बड़े करोड़पति लोगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, इस लिये भाषा के सम्बन्ध में उन के मत की हम परवाह नहीं

करते, क्योंकि जब जनता का राज्य हो जायेगा, जनता का प्राधान्य होगा, तो उन के विचारों का कोई महत्व नहीं रहेगा। इस लिये मैं अपने तमिलनाड़ के सदस्यों से, विशेष रूप से डी० एम० के० के सदस्यों से कहता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी तमिल की बहिन है, उड़िया, बंगला, कश्मीर, मलयालम आदि सब भाषायें बहने हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी से तो इन का किसी का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अंग्रेजी तो तमिल की दुश्मन है, लेकिन हिन्दी दुश्मन नहीं है—यह बात तमिलनाड़ के डी० एम० के० के बन्धुओं को समझनी चाहिये। इसी लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को तत्काल इसी क्षण अनिवार्य विषय के रूप से हटाया जाये। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की यह राय है कि उसकी जगह आप अपनी स्वभाषाओं को लायें और उन को हिन्दुस्तान में पूरी तरह से संरक्षण दिया जाये। मैं बिलकुल स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बिलकुल नहीं चाहती कि हिन्दी को आप अनिवार्य विषय तमिलनाड़ में बनाये या बंगल में बनाये ताकि लोगों का हिन्दी के खिलाफ जनमत तैयार हो जाये, हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आप तमिल को बनायें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के पद से हटायें।

मैं बिहार सरकार को इसके लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां जो मैट्रीकुलेशन के इस्ताहान में लड़के या लड़कियां अंग्रेजी में फेल हुए थे और दूसरे विषयों में पास हुए थे, उन को पास करने की घोषणा कर दी गई, लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अंग्रेजी जो कि तमिलनाड़ में अनिवार्य विषय है, वह खत्म होगी या नहीं।

इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की जो राय है, उसे मैं आपके सामने एक-एक करके रखना चाहता हूँ—

- प्रथेक राज्य विधान सभा को आजादी होगी कि केन्द्रीय शब्दावाह

[श्री राजी राज]

की भाषा वह निर्धारित करें। वे हिन्दी को अपनायें या अपनी ही भाषा को अपनायें या अंग्रेजी को।

2. जिस राज्य की विधान सभा ने केन्द्रीय व्यवहार की भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को मंजूर करने वाला प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया है उस राज्य पर हिन्दी नहीं लादी जायेगी।
3. ऐसे राज्य अपनी ही भाषा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं या राज्य स्तर पर अपनी भाषा का उपयोग और केन्द्र में जब तक चाहें अंग्रेजी का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।
4. उन तमाम राज्यों में जहां हिन्दी को मंजूरी दी गई है वहां सभी केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में जो कि इन राज्यों में हैं हिन्दी का ही इस्तेमाल होगा और अंग्रेजी पर पावन्दी होगी।
5. उन राज्यों में जहां हिन्दी को स्वीकृत नहीं दी गई वहां अपनी ही भाषा या अंग्रेजी का उपयोग हो सकता है और किसी भी प्रकार से हिन्दी उन पर लादी नहीं जायेगी।
6. केन्द्रीय दफ्तरों में तथा उस की अन्य शाखाओं में राजधानी में दो विभाग रहेंगे। (क) हिन्दी विभाग और (ब) अंग्रेजी विभाग। वे कर्मचारी तथा आफिसर जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से आते हैं वे सिर्फ हिन्दी का ही उपयोग करेंगे और जो कर्मचारी अहिन्दी राज्य से आते हैं वे अपनी ही भाषा या अंग्रेजी का उपयोग कर सकेंगे।
7. लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में या अन्य केन्द्रीय परीक्षाओं में

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से आने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य विषय नहीं रहेगी। इसी तरह हिन्दी को न अपनाने वाले राज्यों से आने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये हिन्दी अनिवार्य विषय नहीं होगी। हिन्दी को अपनाने वाले राज्यों से आनेवाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये हिन्दी माध्यम रहेगा। तथा अहिन्दी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये उनकी अपनी भाषा या अंग्रेजी माध्यम होगी।

8. जन संघ्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के लिये राज्यवार कोटा निर्धारित किया जा सकता है अथवा यह भी हो सकता है कि एक कोटा रहे हिन्दी को अपनाने वाले राज्यों के लिये और दूसरा हिन्दी को न अपनाने वाले।
9. लोक सभा में 8वें परिच्छेद में जिन भाषाओं का निर्देश है उन भाषाओं का उपयोग होगा। लोक सभा के सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में एकत्रफा भाषान्वर करने की व्यवस्था होगी।
10. इसका विकल्प बहुभाषी केन्द्र भी हो सकता है। लेकिन इस की आवश्यक शर्त होगी कि लोक भाषाओं का अनिवार्य इस्तेमाल और अंग्रेजी पर पावन्दी। अंग्रेजी न राज भाषा होगी न परीक्षाओं का माध्यम न अनिवार्य विषय रहेगी। अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान केन्द्रीय नौकरी के लिये आवश्यक नहीं होगा। सभी लोक भाषायें केन्द्र की भाषायें मानी जायेंगी।
11. अगर जरूरत हो तो ऊपर निर्देशित व्यवस्था संवैधानिक गारण्टी के रूप में भी की जा सकती है। सभापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवाता की जीभ काढ़ी हुई है।

अभी तक जिस तरीके से अंग्रेजी चल रही है उस में हमारी मातृभाषा की कोई मर्यादा नहीं है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन भी असम्पूर्ण है इसलिये राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन को सम्पूर्ण करने के लिए और मातृभाषा को उस की जगह पर रखने के लिये अंग्रेजी को इसी क्षण, तत्काल जब हम हटायेंगे तभी हमारी मातृभाषा की उप्रति हो सकती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Chairman, I support this Bill. The language issue has been in existence ever since the Constitution was framed. In fact, even when the Constitution was in the making the language issue was discussed very much in detail. During the period of the freedom struggle Gandhiji foresaw the need for a link language after the attainment of independence. English has been the official language for more than two centuries. But it never became the link language of this country. Being a foreign language, it had its limitations; it could not reach the common man. So, Gandhiji thought that a language of this country should develop into a link language. He saw that Hindi was known and spoken by more people than any other Indian language. Therefore, even during the freedom movement he began to propagate Hindi for making it the official language of the Indian Union and he wanted it to be used for communication and other official purposes. The Constituent Assembly endorsed the idea of Gandhiji and made provision for it... (interruptions)

People from the non-Hindi-speaking areas wanted more time for switching over from English to Hindi. They felt that 15 years was insufficient for complete switch over. Therefore, they wanted English to continue as official language even after 1965. That wish was sought to be met by the Official Languages Act, 1963, but it did not meet the apprehension of the non-Hindi-speaking people that they will be dominated by the Hindi-knowing people if English is withdrawn hastily from

its present position. Our beloved leader, Pandit Nehru, appreciating the feelings of the non-Hindi-knowing people, gave specific assurances that the non-Hindi-knowing people could continue to have English as the Union official language till they themselves gave it up for Hindi and that Hindi would not be imposed upon them. Shastriji endorsed these assurances. The present Bill incorporates those assurances.

There is a fear that a single non-Hindi-speaking area can veto Hindi becoming the official language. It is not correct. In the second proviso the sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of this amending Bill, provides that any non-Hindi-speaking area can take to Hindi to communicate with the Centre at any time. It is clear that if most of the non-Hindi-speaking areas adopt Hindi as the Union official language, no single State can prevent it. That single State alone will have communication with the Centre in English; the rest of the States will have communication with the Centre in Hindi. Therefore there is no veto power at all.

Now, somebody in Madras wants an amendment of the Constitution instead of this amending Bill to incorporate the assurances of the late Prime Minister. Article 343, clause (3), specifically empowers Parliament to provide for continuing the use of English after 1965. Under this article Parliament has already enacted the Official Languages Act, 1963. This amendment further assures the non-Hindi-knowing people that they can have English as long as they like. So, I think, this amending Bill alone is enough. If they want to insist on an amendment of the Constitution, there may arise so many other complications.

AN HON. MEMBER : How ? What are they ?

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The opposition to Hindi becoming the Union official language has come from the sections of society which is well versed in English. They speak and think in English. They do not want any change. They are saying that without English there can be no science. There are so many countries which are advancing in science without English. It is they who oppose the re-

[Shri R. S. Arumugam]

gional languages becoming the media of instruction in the universities.

I want to tell hon. Members of the Hindi areas that India is our country. Our leaders, who fought for freedom, have already decided that Hindi shall be the official language of India. That issue was already settled. If any body raises a fresh question, it will create unnecessary complications and confusion. Meanwhile, four or five days back incidents occurred in Delhi and Agra. There was an attack on some students and some prominent members of non-Hindi-speaking areas. That is very unfortunate and it should be condemned. It is very regrettable.

Do you think this sort of activities would create a healthy atmosphere in the country ? No. Further, I request the hon. Members : please do not irritate the non-Hindi-speaking brethren of this House during the proceedings of Parliament. Sometimes, some Members of this House put some questions in English and when our hon. Prime Minister wants to speak in English, you say, "Hindi, Hindi". It is not a healthy atmosphere; it will not create a good atmosphere for Hindi.

The Hon. Member, Shri Ramamurti, spoke yesterday, that English should go and Hindustani should be the official language. The Resolution also will satisfy non-Hindi-speaking people. It resolves to develop all the 14 languages along side with Hindi. At the same time it resolves to take effective steps for implementing the three-language formula and allow all the regional languages in the competitive examinations for All-India services. Finally, I would like to say, though the Bill and the Resolution may not satisfy all expectations, it is a reasonable and a happy compromise which assures Hindi as the official language and assures the non-Hindi-speaking people to continue to have English as long as they want it. Therefore, bilingualism will continue as long as is necessary.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Bill and the Resolution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : हमारे डांगे साहब ने कहा था कि हिन्दी बेदों की भाषा नहीं है, हिन्दी गीता की भाषा नहीं है। मेरी

प्रार्थना यह है कि अगर गीता की भाषा को, अगर बेदों की भाषा को मान लिया जाता तो न इस देश के टुकड़े होते और न चीन के हाथों हम इस तरह से पिटे हैं और न ही यह सरकार आज इस तरह से डिफी-टिड सरकार होती। इसके शिक्षस्त खुदा हो कर बैठने का कारण यही है कि बेदों की और गीता की भाषा को माना नहीं गया है। यही कारण है कि कदम-कदम पर इसकी पिटाई हो रही है और पराजय का मुह इसको देखना पड़ा है। आज भी देश के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा लड़ाके जो लोग हैं, जो लड़ने वाले लोग हैं वे उन्हीं इलाकों के हैं जो अपनी जबान बोलते हैं। अब भी देश के अन्दर अगर सब से ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं वे उन्हीं इलाकों के लोग हैं जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं या जिन्होंने अपनी जबान को अपना लिया है। इन प्रान्तों में हरियाणा है, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश है, ईस्ट पंजाब है। अंग्रेजी भाषा ने देश को क्या दिया है ? इसने देश को भुखमरी दी है, बेरोजगारी दी है और इसको डिफीटिड देश बनाया है। यह देश चीन के हाथों हारा है। हमारे सेठ अचल सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का हमें मुकाबला करना है और हम आपसी झगड़ों में न पड़ें। चीन और पाकिस्तान की बला अगर लाई तो यह सरकार लाई। अगर हमारे हाथों में देश की बागड़ोर होती तो चीन और पाकिस्तान को हम एक कदम भी आगे न बढ़ने देते। वे आगे बढ़ भी नहीं सकते थे। आप देश की बागड़ोर हिन्दी भाषियों के हाथ में दीजिये आप देखेंगे कि ये चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों को पीछे घकेल देंगे। अगर ऐसा हम नहीं कर दिखायेंगे तो हम यहां बोलना छोड़ देंगे, अपने इस कांस्टी-द्यूशनल राइट को हम त्याग देंगे। हम लोगों को कदम-कदम पर बहकाया गया है। हम लोगों का कदम-कदम पर तिरस्कार किया गया है। मैं आज अपने ३० एम० के० के भिन्नों को कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप आज तमिल के लिए नहीं लड़ेंगे, अगर आप आज तेलगु के लिए नहीं लड़ेंगे, अगर आप अब

बंगला आदि अपनी भाषाओं के लिए नहीं लड़ेंगे तो देश आगे तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। अंग्रेज हमें गुलाम बनाने के लिए आए थे और उन्होंने अंग्रेजी जबान हमें गुलाम बनाये रखने के लिए यहां चलाई थी। दो सौ साल तक हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी भाषा को बोलने वाले लोग आज फिर से गुलामी को दायरी तौर से कायम रखना चाहते हैं जब वे अंग्रेजी की वकालत करते हैं। बंगला, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, तामिल किसी भी भाषा को हम मानने के लिए तैयार हो सकते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी एक मिनट के लिए इस देश के अन्दर बरदाश्त नहीं की जा सकती है। हिन्दी के खिलाफ मुसलसल जहर उगला गया है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

मेरे पास एक किताब है जोकि दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिए छठी क्लास के लिए मंजूर हुई है। इसमें यह पढ़ाया जाता है कि भारत की जो चौदह भाषायें हैं उनमें से अंग्रेजी भी एक भाषा है। यह हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन में दी गई है। लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं लिखा गया है कि संस्कृत भी उनमें से एक भाषा है। इसमें अंग्रेजी को तो स्थान दिया गया है लेकिन संस्कृत को नहीं दिया गया है। राष्ट्रपति द्वारा इस किताब को एप्रूव किया गया है। इसमें बादशाह खां का जिक्र नहीं है। मिंजिमा का फोटो है और वह मौलाना आजाद के फोटो के ऊपर है। भारत के नेताओं में मिंजिमा का नाम तो लिखा हुआ है लेकिन बादशाह खां का नहीं लिखा हुआ है। यह किताब मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब और पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब को दे दिंगा जिन्होंने हमारे बच्चों के ख्यालात को इस तरह से खराब किया है, गन्दा किया है, जहरीला किया है। जो किताब देशद्रोह का प्रचार करती है वह किताब छठी क्लास में हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाती है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल सुधार-सुधा कर आते की। मैं कहना चाहता हूं

कि वह सुधार-सुधार कर क्यों बोलती हैं। प्रगर वह मुझ से कह दें कि यह विषेयक गांधी जी के आदर्शों के अनुकूल है, तो मैं इसकी मुखालिफत करना छोड़ दूंगा। प्रगर वह कह दें जिस इलाके से वह चुन कर आई है, राय बरेली से चुन कर आई है, उस कांस्टि-ट्यूंसी के पन्द्रह परसेंट वोट भी इस विषेयक के हक में ला देंगी तो मैं इस विषेयक की मुखालिफत करना छोड़ दूंगा। इतने बड़े हाउस को बहकाया जाता है। कौन लोग हैं जो अंग्रेजी के हक में बोलते हैं। मेरे भाई पीलू मोड़ी साहब हैं जो सर के बेटे हैं और उन जैसे दूसरे लोग हैं जो जब पहले यहां अंग्रेज थे तो उनके तलवे चाटते फिरते थे और अब जब वे यहां से चले गए हैं तो अंग्रेजी के तलवे चाटते फिरते हैं। मुझे एक बड़ा अच्छा शेर याद आता है :

बुतों के पहिले थे बन्दे मिसों के अब हुए
खादिम

इन्हें हर अहृद में दुश्वार है बस बालुदा होना पहले अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की और आज अंग्रेजी की गुलामी करते हैं। इसको हम एक मिनट के लिए भी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, अंग्रेजी भाषा को एक मिनट के लिए भी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं इसको नैतिकता की कसौटी पर कसना चाहता हूं, अंग्रेजी भाषा को कसना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां एक शब्द है, सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता, जो जनता की सेवा करता है उसको सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं। और जो महिला जनता की सेवा करती है उसको सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी की नैतिकता को आप देखिये। सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता को कहा जाता है पब्लिक मैन और पब्लिक विमेन किसे कहते हैं? इसका तज़िमा मैं इस पवित्र हाउस में नहीं करना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां पति को साविन्द कहते हैं, पतिदेव कहते हैं और अंग्रेजी में क्या कहते हैं, बाइड-प्रूम। ब्राइड के माने हैं दुल्हन और प्रूम के माने हैं साईस, पैर मलनेवाले, ज्ञाहनेवाला। यह नैतिकता है जो हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी को अगर

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रखा जाता है तो चलेगी। उर्दू में मां को मखदूमा, मुहतरिमा लिखते हैं। उर्दू अरबों की जबान नहीं है, तुकिस्तान की जबान नहीं है, मिश्र की जबान नहीं है, किसी मुस्लिम कंट्री की जबान नहीं है। मेरे देश की जबान है। यहां पैदा हुई है। मैंने इसको पढ़ा है। मां को मुहतरिमा, मखदूमा लिखा जाता है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में मां को भी माई डीप्र और बीबी को भी माई डीभर लिखते हैं। दोनों का बराबर का दर्जा है।

मैं बाजपेयी जी से भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कल जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह देश को आगे नहीं ले जा सकता है। वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में समानता चाहते हैं, दोनों को एक स्तर पर रखना चाहते हैं, दोनों का एक-सा स्टैडर्ड चाहते हैं। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। हम हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा मानते हैं। अंग्रेजी को अगर साल भर या छः महीने भर रहना है तो वह बांदी बन कर रह सकती है, दासी बन कर रह सकती है, लौंडी बन कर रह सकती है, देश की प्रमुख भाषा हो कर और राष्ट्र भाषा बन कर नहीं रह सकती है, हमारी जो राष्ट्र भाषा है उसके बराबर का स्थान यह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती है। कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों से मैं कहता हूँ कि गांधी जी के आदर्श को बे याद रखें। पब्लिक से इन्होंने भी वोट लिये हैं। इन्होंने भी अपनी आत्मा को बेच कर वोट नहीं लिये हैं, गांधी जी के आदर्श की हत्या करके वोट नहीं लिये हैं। उनकी भी आत्मा है। इनमें हमारे साथी श्री विभूति मिश्र जैसे भाई बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने जो शब्द कहे उनमें सत्यता टपकती थी, जिनकी जिन्दगी जेलखानों में कटी है। यहां पर श्री फैंक एन्थनी बैठते हैं। वह एक मिनट के लिए भी जेल नहीं गए हैं। उनका कोई नैशनल कैरियर नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि सिफ़े वह अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, इस लिए उनको इस सदन में बोलने के लिए ऐतीस मिनट मिलते हैं। मैं एक बिद्वोही शाप का बेटा हूँ। मैं तेरह साल की उम्र में जेलखाने

गया और सोलह साल की उम्र में फौसी की कोठरी में रहा। लेकिन चूंकि मैं हिन्दी-भाषी हूँ, इस लिए मुझे पांच मिनट मिलते हैं। इस सदन में मेरे साथ यह सलूक किया जाता है! जो बेचारा एक मखली को भी नहीं मार सका, जो एक वोट भी हासिल नहीं कर सका, उसको तो पैतीस मिलते हैं। मैं रूलिंग पार्टी की विगेस्ट गन्ज को बीट करके आया हूँ, मैं सबसे ऊंचे कांग्रेसियों को हरा कर आया हूँ, लेकिन चूंकि मैं हिन्दी-भाषी हूँ, इस लिए मुझे पांच मिनट मिलते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम-से-कम इस सदन में समय देने के बारे में तो इन्साफ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

16 Hrs.

जो लोग एक विदेशी भाषा का समर्थन कर के देश को पीछे हटा रहे हैं, उनको प्रश्न नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। इस देश की असली वाणी गीता माता और वेद भगवान् की वाणी है, जिसको ज्योति और जिसका आदर्श महर्षि दयानन्द ले कर आए थे। उस वाणी और उस भाषा को इस देश में रायज किया जाना चाहिए। तभी यहां पर शान्ति होगी।

जो लोग अंग्रेजी के बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं, जिनको स्वाब भी अंग्रेजी में आते हैं, तो अंग्रेजी के बिना एक मिनट भी नहीं गुजार सकते हैं, उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे अपना बोरी-विस्तर लेकर हंगलैंड चले जायें; हिन्दुस्तान में उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस काले कानून को वापस ले ले और इस देश में मातृ-भाषाओं को रायज करे। हमारा झगड़ा बंगला, कञ्चड़, मलयालम भादि भारतीय भाषाओं से नहीं है। हमारा झगड़ा अंग्रेजी से है। जब तक अंग्रेजी स्वत्म नहीं होगी, न हम चैन लेंगे और न चैन लेने देंगे।

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव और विवेयक है, मैं उनको बत्तमान रूप में भन्नूर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि इनसे हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सकता है। चूंकि मेरा जन्म एक हिन्दी-

भाषी प्रदेश में हुआ है, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी को ज्यादा प्यार करता हूँ। लेकिन उसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कलकत्ता में पढ़ी और उस अवधि में मैंने बंगला लिखना और बोलना सीखा। उसी तरह से बेलौर जेल में रहते हुए मैंने तमिल और तेलुगु सीखी और उसी तरह नागपुर घारा सभा में मराठी भाषा सीखी।

मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हिन्दी को आसानी से सीख सकते हैं। ट्रिटोरियन ने इस देश पर डेढ़ सौ वर्ष तक राज्य किया और उसके दौरान में एक विदेशी भाषा हम पर लाद दी गई। शायद उसी का यह असर है कि हमारे कुछ भाई आज भी उस विदेशी भाषा को बनाए रखने का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ अपने उन भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हिन्दी को अपनायें। मैं किसी पर भी हिन्दी लादने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी ज़रूरी है कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में हमारी जिन भाषाओं को स्थान दिया गया है, हम यथासम्भव उनको अपनायें और उनका विकास करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था की है कि हायर सेकंडरी एज्यूकेशन बोर्ड की परीक्षायें हमारे सब प्रान्तों की भाषाओं, संविधान में दी गई चौदह भाषाओं, में ली जाती हैं।

मंत्री महोदय, हमारे कुछ भाई और खासकर श्रीमती कृपालानी जो तरमीमें पेश कर रही हैं, मैं उनकी तार्दद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे भाइयों के मन में जो शक है, इन एमेंडमेंट्स के जरिये से उनको दूर किया जाये। जिस भारतवर्ष को आजाद करने के लिए हम सब ने एक हो कर खून बहाया है, हम उसके टुकड़े होते नहीं देखना चाहते हैं। मैं अपने अहिन्दी-भाषी मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम उन पर हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह

प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी हिन्दी-भाषी लोगों पर अप्रेजी लादने की कोशिश न करें।

मैं अपने ढी० एम० के० के भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिस तरह से मद्रास में कार्य किया है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं उनकी भाषा सीखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं उनकी भाषा को मजबूत बनाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन उनको यह बात महसूस करनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में अनिश्चित काल तक किसी विदेशी भाषा को बनाए नहीं रखा जा सकता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1857 में स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ट्रिवेड्म गये थे। जब वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि हम द्रविड़ हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप द्रविड़ नहीं हैं, आप आर्य हैं।

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : We never claim that we are Aryans. We say that we are Dravidians.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) We are Dravidians. We are not Aryans. It is a historical fact. It cannot be altered. It is a question of fact.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : माननीय सदस्य चाहे जो कहें, लेकिन वे फ़ैक्ट्स को नज़रअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे स्वामी विवेकानन्द से बड़े नहीं हैं। वे आर्य हैं और आर्य रहेंगे। वे भारतवर्ष में ही रहेंगे। वे भारतवर्ष से बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं। इस देश की फ़ीडम मूवमेंट में हम सब ने एक-साथ मिल कर काम किया है। आज कुछ लोग भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर हम से और इस देश से अलग होते की बात करते हैं, इसको कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है?

मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वह धीरे-धीरे इंजीनियरिंग कालेजिज, डेडिकेशन कालेजिज और टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज में अप्रेजी की जगह धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी को प्रचलित करें। वह यह तथ करें कि सब यूनिवर्सिटीज में हिन्दी को मान्यता दी जायेगी। हां, इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि इस काम में वक्त लगेगा।

इसके अलावा सरकार को यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के एग्जामिनेशन्ज में हिन्दी के

[भी ओ० सिं० सहगल]

अतिरिक्त अन्य सब भारतीय भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में सब राज्यों को पापुलेशन बेसिस पर, उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से, प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में सरकार की ओर से हिन्दी को मद्रास, मैसूर, आनंद और केरल आदि नान-हिन्दी स्टेट्स में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश नहीं की गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह एक बड़ी गलती रही है। जहां तक केरल और दूसरे दक्षिण के अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, हम कभी भी उनसे अलग नहीं रहे हैं और न ही कभी अलग होंगे। उनके विचार जो भी हों, लेकिन उनमें हिन्दुस्तानी खून है और हिन्दुस्तानी खून हमेशा एक-साथ बहेगा।

इस प्रस्ताव और इस विधेयक पर हम सबको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। मैं कांग्रेस का सदस्य हूँ और मुझे कांग्रेस में ही रहना है। दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी अपनी-अपनी पार्टी में रहेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक भाषा के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, हम सबको एक-साथ मिल कर इसको हल करना होगा। और हमें हिन्दुस्तान में रह कर के समानता का व्यवहार करना पड़ेगा। समानता के साथ में जाना पड़ेगा और जितनी भाषाएं हैं राष्ट्रभाषाएं जो 14 हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हैं, इन सबकी हमें इच्छत करनी है। इस तरह से कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Mr. Chairman, several speakers have been quoting Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the official language question. But what Gandhiji said during his last days, which is a matter of very great importance, is that the official language of India must be not Hindi but Hindustani in two scripts. That is what he said and that was what he was pleading for and advocating until the end of his days. I pointed this out in the Constituent Assembly so that people might consider it when the question of the official language was being

discussed. But then nobody would support that view of Gandhiji. They rejected it.

Several of my friends advocated their own languages for being adopted as the official language. I for my part then pleaded that Tamil, the most ancient language of the country, having an admirable amount of high-class literature, should be adopted as the official language. That is the history of the language question at the beginning. But then it did not find favour with the people because the Congress was in a thumping majority at that time. But the people at that time did not unanimously or in a great majority accept Hindi as the official language. Even within the Congress there was a sharp division, and the Congress Party accepted Hindi as the official language only by a majority of one.

भी ओ० प्र० त्याली (मुरादाबाद) : नहीं, साहब, यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। लिपि के बारे में एक बोट से फैसला हुआ था। भाषा के बारे में सर्वसम्मति से हुआ था।

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : He is the leader of the Muslim League Party in this House. He should be heard without interruption.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : He is a venerable member of the House. He should be heard with respect and attention and without interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may proceed with his speech.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I repeat with all sense of responsibility that Hindi was not accepted by a great majority by even the members of the Constituent Assembly. Because of the party whip, they openly had to give their vote for Hindi. That was the situation.

Even before that time, the people of the south have been protesting against Hindi being adopted as the official language.

16.24 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In 1937, there was a demonstration in Tamil Nad when Rajaji, the first Congress Chief Minister of Madras, wanted to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject of study in schools. Then the Dravida Kazhagam led by Periar E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

spearheaded the agitation, and Shri Annadurai, the present Chief Minister of Madras, also took part in it. About 2,000 people went to jail on account of that agitation even as early as 1938. Then again, in 1952 when Rajaji was again the Chief Minister of Madras State, he again wanted to introduce Hindi. Then again the people demonstrated, they protested, and finally it was given up. Rajaji found that the people did not like it. As the wise man that he is, he realised that it is the country that matters more than a language, therefore in the name of language enmity should not be created in the country. Therefore, he is adopting his present attitude, and he is advocating a common language which is not spoken in the country as the mother tongue of any large number of people. That is the most important point.

Now, nobody here has so far argued that anybody in the country has not got the right to love his mother tongue. Nobody has said that. Then, those people who speak a different language than Hindi have got the right to insist upon equality with Hindi for their own mother tongue. How can we do that? There are in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution 14 languages. If all the languages have got equal status, certain things cannot be possible under the circumstances. Now, take the Central Government. They cannot do business in 14 languages. That is the situation. There is this Parliament. Here too, though we speak of translation being provided for every language in the House, that is not really a practicable proposition. Therefore, they hit upon the idea of an official language for carrying on the administration, the Central administration particularly and Parliament, or the Central legislature. One of the languages of the country was proposed to be the official language, and they are insisting now, the friends who speak that language that it must be that language.

Why do they so very vehemently plead for that language, so strenuously arguing the case of Hindi? Because if it is the official language, there will be a certain advantage. That advantage they want to have for themselves. That advantage the people of the other languages cannot have. Therefore, how can there be equality between all these languages?

Take Hindi. It is spoken by a Hindi-speaking person from his second year or so. Not only he studies that language, but every minute of the day he speaks in Hindi. Now, there is on the one side such a Hindi-speaking person, and on the other a Telugu, Tamil or Malayalam speaking person. What about the latter's position? He studies Hindi only for an hour a day when he comes of age. When these two people sit for an examination, if Hindi is accepted as the official language, what will be the position? The non-Hindi-speaking candidate can never come up to the level of the Hindi-speaking person in the matter of proficiency in that language. Naturally, when you have accepted Hindi as the official language then everything will be done on merits, and in the matter of merit, the Hindi-speaking, person will have an ascendancy over the non-Hindi-speaking people. Then, gradually what will happen is that the country will come to be ruled by people who are of the Hindi-speaking variety.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Urdu-speaking also.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Urdu is a step-child, for which nobody cares. The Hindi people speak so much about Hindi, they want to show that they love the other languages so much, but they do not respect Urdu in their own regions. They do not consider it as a regional language at all, and they go to the length of making all kinds of senseless arguments. They say that it is no separate language. (*Interruption*) That is the way our Hindi friends argue. Let there be no emotion; let them say whether it is a fact or not. (*Interruption*). The previous speaker expatiated on the equality of all languages. But then, in their own region, do they love other languages as their own or do they agree even to keep Urdu as a secondary language in their region? (*Interruption*). They are now flowing with milk and honey for other languages all over the country. This is what one should be afraid of.

First, the Constituent Assembly took up the Hindi question. At that time, it was passed only by the intelligentsia. The common people were not so much concerned with that. They did not know that. Then, time went on. Linguistic States were formed. Then the mother-tongue became more important. Its importance was

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail]

emphasised as a result of the division of the country into linguistic States. Then, it grew on. Now, you see the position. People are more anxious, troubled about the situation of their respective mother-tongues. Again, the position will become worse still in about 15 years' time from now when they will see the actuality. Supposing you make Hindi as the official language and everybody goes on studying it, in 15 years' time, a new generation born and bred up under the freedom of the country will grow up and when they find that they are not preferred for important posts in the country, then, a ruling class will be formed out of the Hindi-speaking people. This will never be tolerated by the other people who love their own mother-tongue equally.

I tell you, for the unity of the country, it will be a danger as sure as the sun will rise in the east tomorrow; there can be absolutely no doubt about it. People also understand it. I do not know why our friends here do not see this truth which is as sure as any other thing in the world. Therefore, I plead in the name of the unity of the country, and I appeal to our Hindi friends to see the reasonableness of the demands of the other people. In a free country, in a democratic country, what they want is, they want to have equal status for everybody and for every language.

Now, from many of the speeches, and from many of the activities of our Hindi friends in the country, you will find they do not stop with Hindi being the official language. What they are aiming at is to make Hindi the national language or the only language of the country. Only a few days ago, there was a conference on Nagari script which advocated the adoption of one Nagari script for all the languages of the country. Now, first they adopt the script. Then, borrowing from that language, gradually, the other languages will go out of existence. That is the plan on which some friends are working. I want to tell them, they are not really doing good to the country. If they love the country more than their language, they must have a language as the official language which will place everybody in the country under the same handicap. That is the reason why people want English and Rajaji who was once passionately advocating Hindi, is now for English, not because he loves the country any the less,

not because he loves English, but because he takes to English as a medicine which has to be taken under the present circumstances in which the country finds itself. Therefore, English will place everybody under the same handicap. Nobody can claim that anybody has got any special advantage in the matter of this language over other people. Therefore, the advocates of English are very insistent about the English language.

I will now come to the provisions of the Bill. This Bill is being made much of. As has been pointed out, it is supposed to give legal shape to the assurances given by two previous Prime Ministers of India. But here in this Bill the word "may" is again repeated. The use of English is thereby really limited very much. Where it is obligatory is mentioned in new section 3(1) in the proviso and in the new section 3(2). Only limited scope is being given for English. But if you want to make English as an associate official language, the word "may" in section 2 of the Act should be changed into "shall".

Some of our friends in their amendments have pleaded for the translation being furnished by the recipients themselves. In that case, it may not be accepted by the sender of the correspondence. There will be controversy, delay and complications when it is put into operation. Therefore, it is reasonable that the sender must provide the translation.

Then I find that clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 is omitted from sub-section (5) of section 3, i.e., "for the transaction of business in Parliament". That is not subject to the vote of the legislatures of the country. I do not know why, because the language of Parliament is very important and we find every day trouble arising out of the different languages of the members here. It may be said that the right of Parliament should not be made subject to the vote of the State legislatures. But here it is the Parliament that puts a restriction upon its own right. Therefore, I suggest that the words "for the transaction of business in Parliament" might be included in sub-section (5).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be more useful if he makes these points during the clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Yes, Sir; I hope the chair would be kind enough to give me time then also. English language is not the language of the vast majority of the people; only a few lakhs of people have got English as their mother tongue. If we adopt English as the official language, it will not in any way hamper the growth of the mother tongue and it will give equal opportunity to every regional language of the country, including Hindi. But if we adopt Hindi as the official language, at least the Hindi-speaking friends would want that language to swallow up the other languages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now I have given him twenty minutes.

SNRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Sir, despite English being a foreign language, it is that language that inspired our heroes and fighters for freedom. It is that language that gave us the will, the vigour and ideas for fighting for our freedom. If we discard that language we shall lose the freedom to march forward in education, in technology and in scientific and other subjects. Therefore, I implore our hon. friends to consider all these things calmly and come to a decision.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान निर्मात्री सभा के सदस्य सेठ गोविन्द दास और आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने अपने भाषणों में यह कहा है कि हिन्दी को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया गया था और मतभेद था तो केवल अंगों के ऊपर था। आपने यह कहा है कि नहीं, एक के बोट से इसको स्वीकार किया गया था। जब आपने यह कहा तब सेठजी यहां पर नहीं थे। अब आ गए हैं। अब दोनों के आमने-सामने इसका निर्णय हो जाए तो ठीक होगा और पता चल जाएगा कि कौन ठीक कह रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may refer back to the Constituent Assembly debates and discuss it.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : यह तो एक ऐसा सवाल है जोकि संविधान सभा की कार्रवाई में देखा जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not said he is right or wrong, I have only asked him to refer to the Constituent Assembly debates and decide.

श्री कृ० गु० देशमुख (अमरावती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसे प्रान्त से आता हूं जो न तो साउथ है और न ही नार्थ है, न उत्तर है और न दक्षिण है। मेरी भाषा भी न हिन्दी है और न ही साउथ वालों जैसी है। यह जरूर है कि मेरी भाषा का जो स्क्रिप्ट है वह देवनागरी है। जहां तक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है वह हिन्दी से अलग है। इसीलिए इस बिल पर बोल रहा हूं। नार्थ या साउथ के जगह में इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं एक बैलैस्ड न्यू लेना चाहता हूं।

अभी मुस्लिम लीग के श्री मुहम्मत इस्माईल साहब बोल रहे हैं। इंग्लिश की जब उन्होंने वकालत की तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा था कि वह हिन्दी के बारे में ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं। इस बिल में ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया है कि जब हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा हो जाएगी तो वह साउथ पर जबरदस्ती लादी जाएगी। हिन्दी वालों का भी यह कहना है कि हिन्दी भाषा जबरदस्ती साउथ वालों पर नहीं लादी जानी चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नार्थ और साउथ के जगड़ा नहीं है, यह नार्थ और साउथ की भाषाओं का जगड़ा नहीं है। वास्तव में जगड़ा इंग्लिश के साथ है। नार्थ के भाड़यों का, हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों का विरोध अंग्रेजी से है। वास्तव में वह होना भी चाहिये। क्योंकि जब हमारा संविधान बना उस वक्त हमने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया था कि हमारी अपनी ही भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा होनी चाहिये। मैंने संविधान को देखा है, उसकी कार्रवाई को देखा है। यह बात ठीक है कि वहां इसके विरोध में भाषण हुए थे। ये शुरू शुरू में कुछ लोगों द्वारा किये गये थे। लेकिन जब हिन्दी के बारे में फैसला हुआ तो वह सर्व सम्मति से हुआ। सर्व सम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी बने। आज क्यों ऐसा कहा जा

[श्री कृ० गु० देशमुख]

रहा है कि कंस्टिट्यूएट असैम्बली में इस पर बोटिंग हुआ था और यह बहुमत से स्वीकार किया गया था कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा बने। यह गलत बात है कि मोशन जो एडाप्ट हुआ वह मैजोरिटी से हुआ। मतभेद जरूर था, लेकिन जब मोशन को एडाप्ट किया गया तो युनैनिमसली किया गया।

संविधान में यह कहा गया था कि पंद्रह साल के बाद हिन्दी राज भाषा हो जाएगी। हमने कहा कि अंग्रेजी का स्थान पंद्रह वर्ष बाद हिन्दी ले लेगी। हमने संविधान की शपथ भी ली है। संविधान में यह है कि हिन्दी ही राज भाषा होनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं होनी चाहियें। सवाल यही पैदा होता है, जैसा कहा गया है कि कुछ लोगों को कुछ तकलीफ हो सकती है और वे हिन्दी भाषा को पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आज इसका कुछ विरोध किया जा रहा है। अगर हिन्दी को राज भाषा बना दिया जाता है तो साउथ बालों को कुछ तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिल में यह जो धारा है कि साउथ बालों पर, अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों पर हिन्दी को न लादा जाए, यह ठीक है। हिन्दी किसी पर लादी नहीं जानी चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हिन्दी बालों पर अंग्रेजी क्यों लादी जा रही है। कलाज़ दो में कहा गया है कि सेंटर से जो पत्र व्यवहार करेगा उसको हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद भी देना पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब क्या होता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। जब अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों को आप चला रहे हैं तो हिन्दी बालों के लिए आप यह क्यों अनिवार्य करते हैं कि वे हिन्दी के पत्र के साथ अंग्रेजी का ट्रांस्लेशन भी भजें। यह हिन्दी का अपमान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी राज भाषा है यह उसका भी अपमान है। उस पत्र के अनुवाद की जो कि हिन्दी में यहाँ सेंटर में आता है अावश्यकता पड़ सकती है क्योंकि साउथ के कुछ भाई हिन्दी यहाँ नहीं समझते हैं। इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रेट्रिएट में आप अनु-

बाद करवा लिया करें। हिन्दी में जो खत आए उसका अनुवाद करके आप उसका जबाब हिन्दी में भेज दें। अंग्रेजी में खत आता है तो उसका आप उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दीजिये। जो हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं उनके पत्रों का उत्तर आप अंग्रेजी में दें। लेकिन हिन्दी बाले जो पत्र व्यवहार करते उनको पत्र भेजते समय आपको अंग्रेजी में उनको लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान आदि से पत्र व्यवहार सेंटर करेगा तो दोनों भाषाओं में उसको करने की क्या आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी स्टेट्स भी हैं, जैसे गुजरात है, महाराष्ट्र है जो थोड़ी बहुत हिन्दी जान लेती है। उनके साथ सेंटर पत्र व्यवहार करता है तो जरूर वह हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी में भी करे। लेकिन कल को दो-तीन साल में महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात बाले लोग अगर इस काबिल हो जाएं कि हिन्दी समझ सकें और वहाँ पर वे असैम्बली में रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दें कि हमारे साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार किया जाए तो आपको अंग्रेजी में उनके साथ पत्र व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये। इस बिल में दोनों को जो कम्पलसरी कर दिया गया है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

इस बिल में सब से खराबी वाली बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें आपने किसी भी एक स्टेट को बीटो का अधिकार दे दिया है। एक छोटी-से-छोटी स्टेट भी चाहे वह नागालैण्ड भी हो वह भी अगर चाहती है कि अंग्रेजी रहे और रेजोल्यूशन पास नहीं करती है कि इस देश में हिन्दी राज भाषा बने तो भी हिन्दी राज भाषा नहीं हो सकता है। सच पूछिये तो यह देश का बहुत बड़ा अपमान है। इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारी बहन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी परसों एक किस्सा बता रही थीं। श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित भी यहाँ बैठी हुई हैं। उनके साथ भी एक घटना घटी थी। मास्को में जब वह अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगीं तो उसका जबाब रशियन लोगों ने हिन्दी में दिया

या। मैं भी आस्ट्रेलिया गया था। यह दस साल पहले की बात है। हम पांच द्वः आदमी अलग-अलग प्रान्तों के थे। उस डैलीगेशन में अलग-अलग प्रान्तों के लोग थे। वहां पर आपस में जब हम बात करते थे तो अंग्रेजी में बोलते थे। वहां के एक निवासी इस सब को देख कर कहने लगा कि आपकी अपनी भाषा नहीं है, आपस में भी क्या अपनी भाषा में बात-चीत नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे साथ बात करें तो अंग्रेजी में करें। लेकिन आपस में तो आपको अपनी भाषा में बोलना चाहिये। इस तरह से उसने हमें रिडीक्यूल किया और हमें शर्म महसूस हुई। बाद में हम आपस में टूटी फूटी हिन्दी में बात करने लग गए। हमारी अपनी कोई राष्ट्र भाषा न हो यह शर्म और लज्जा की बात है। यह देश के गौरव के विपरीत बात है। हमारी अपने देश की कोई भी भाषा जिसके बारे में सहमती हो जाए, राष्ट्र भाषा होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दी ही होनी चाहिये। कोई दूसरी भाषा हो सकती है। हमारा हिन्दी के लिए आप्रह नहीं है। मैं हिन्दी बाला नहीं हूँ। लेकिन हमने संविधान में निर्णय लिया है कि हिन्दी हमारी राज भाषा होगी और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी इसको अमली रूप दिया जाए, जल्दी-से-जल्दी इसको इस पद पर आसीन किया जाए।

यहां पर सर्विसिस का सवाल भी उठाया गया है, सर्विसिस के लागड़े का सवाल भी उठाया गया है। साउथ वालों के लिए आप मान रहे हैं कि यह उनकी रोटी का सवाल है इस बास्ते यू० पी० एस० सी० में अंग्रेजी बलनी चाहिये। मैं आपसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दी वालों की रोटी का यह सवाल नहीं है? हिन्दी को आपने वहां पर अनिवार्य नहीं रखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उन सब को यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम बनाया जाए। मराठी भाषा भावियों को कहां आज जगहें मिल रही हैं? इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारी की सारी जितनी भाषाएं शैद्यूल में हैं उनको

यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम बनाया जाना चाहिये। हिन्दी सम्पर्क भाषा चूँकि हमने मान ली है, इस बास्ते इसको राज भाषा का स्थान दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Imam.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (भोई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात एक नान-हिन्दी स्टीरिंग स्टेट है श्रीराज नान-हिन्दी स्टेट की क्या भावना है इस प्रश्न पर वह यहां व्यक्त करने के लिए कोई मौका नहीं दिया गया . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully realise what you say and it is in my mind. Time permitting, I will.....(Interruption)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : For the last three days this debate has been going on and no chance has been given to anybody coming from Gujarat. We also come from a non-Hindi State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, from your State nobody has spoken. I know it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We must also express our feelings on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time permitting, I will do it.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप टाइम बढ़ाइए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : हम लोग बोलने वाले हैं इस पर। आप कुछ समय बढ़ाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This morning we have taken a decision on this issue.. (Interruption). I will convey the feelings of the House to the Speaker....(Interruption) but I cannot take a decision. The Speaker has already said that at 5 o'clock.. . . .(Interruption)

श्री शिव नारायण : आप क्या हमें दान दे रहे हैं? हम क्या कोई भीख मांग रहे हैं? क्या हमें बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है? हम आपका सम्मान कर रहे हैं. . .

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल है, आप समय बढ़ाइए।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस पर पांच घंटे समय और बढ़ाया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to shut out anybody. I entirely agree and I appreciate the intensity of the feelings. But this morning the Speaker has said that he is going to call the Home Minister at 5 o'clock. At that time nobody protested.

SHRI MANOHARAN : It is not your problem; it is their problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will convey your feeling to the Speaker.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : आप पांच घंटा और बढ़ाइए इस पर । हमारे विचार, हमारी आलोचना और हमारे सुन्नाव भेजिए सरकार के पास । भावना से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was decided this morning and you agreed with that decision. How can I change it ?

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवत माल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस मंत्र्यस ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will convey the intensity of the feelings to the Speaker. The Speaker has given a decision this morning that the Home Minister will be called at 5 o'clock. I cannot change it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You had taken the decision yesterday and the whole House had given its agreement. Now it has been changed....(Interruption). How was it changed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I promise. I will convey the intensity of the feelings to the Speaker for his consideration. Please wait and listen quietly to Shri Imam. There is still some time; there are 15 minutes....(Interruptions).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब से प्रार्थना है कि आप जरा सब से काम लें... (व्यवधान) ... सुनो, हिन्दी में सुनो । आप मेम्बरान से प्रार्थना है कि आपकी जो भावना है वह हम अभी स्पीकर साहब के पास भेजेंगे। किसी रेप्रेजेंटेटिव या मिनिस्टर फार पालियामेंटरी अफेयर्स को उनके पास भेजेंगे । लेकिन सुबह स्पीकर साहब ने तय किया कि 5 बजे गृह मंत्री को

इधर बोलने की इजाजत देने वाले हैं । तब आपने कोई प्रोटोस्ट नहीं किया तो अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

Let Mr. Imam finish his speech. I will convey your feelings to the Speaker. I have not concluded the debate. (Interruptions)

श्री शिव चरण लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, अधिक सदस्य इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं । इसलिए समय बढ़ाना आवश्यक है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल है । एक व्यवस्था हो चुकी है कि 5 घंटे यह बहस चलेगी । इस नाते हम लोग बोलने के लिए खड़े हैं । हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के स्लिलाफ बोलना चाहते हैं, आप समय बढ़ाइए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो बोल रहे हैं बात सच है । लेकिन सुबह स्पीकर साहब ने ऐसा कहा है कि पांच बजे गृह मंत्री को बोलने के लिए इजाजत देने वाले हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : वह कल बोलेंगे । यह हाउस सुप्रीम है ।... (व्यवधान) ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग जरा सब रखें ।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I come from Mysore, a non-Hindi-speaking area...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : On a point of order, Sir.....(Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : गोआ के एक माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, उनको समय मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि 5 घंटा समय इस पर बढ़ाया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is the sense of the House. I will convey it to the Speaker.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि पांच घंटा समय इस पर बढ़ाया जाय, आप इस पर मत ले लीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर इमाम के भाषण
के बाद देखेंगे ।

Let. Mr. Imam finish his speech first.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I come from Mysore, a non-Hindi-speaking area, and I may state at the very outset that I share all the misgivings and the apprehensions that have been raised by Dr. Santosham and Shri Ismail. Since Independence, many problems have confronted this country. Of all these problems, the most difficult and perplexing one is the language problem.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाहा : मेरे प्रस्ताव
को रखिए सदन के सामने ।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am not yielding. This gentleman has no right to get up and speak when I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I remember, the Speaker said that if it was a question of 5 or 10 minutes or even half an hour, we can think of it, but there is a demand from all sides of the House for extension for a longer time. The Speaker has said this morning that if the time is to be extended beyond a certain limit, the matter must be taken up by the Business Advisory Committee. I am not competent on the spur of the moment to take a decision. Even if I were to request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he can also not do anything because he is also bound by that. What I suggest is that I will convey the feeling of the House. Let Mr. Imam finish his speech.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सदस्यों को बोलने का भौका नहीं मिला है। हम यहां पर किस लिये आये हैं, जिस स्टेट को भौका नहीं मिला है, उन को भौका मिलना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The General Discussion has not yet been closed. I fully share his feelings. He may sit down. Mr. Sheo Narain also may please sit down.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : The language question has evoked contradictions both inside the House and outside, as manifested by the burning of the Language Bill within the House and also as manifested outside the House by the burning of Post Offices, railway trains and other valuable

public properties which belong to the nation. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a matter which concerns the unity of the country. When all of us are interested in the unity of the country, it is necessary for every one of us to discard our sentiments and our fanaticism and do what is best for the country. It must be understood by one and all that India is a vast country with a vast population. Hundreds of languages are spoken here and each language is dear to its own region, to its own State. Everybody, whether it is the regional language or whatever language it is, does not agree to subordinate his own regional language to any other language. There is this diversity and in the midst of this diversity, we have to forge unity, for which the combined effort of all sections of the people, to whichever region they may belong, is required. If fanaticism or obstinacy or sentiment is put forward, is put above the country, then I must tell you that there will be chaos, there will be disruption and all those friends who are guided by fanaticism will be extending an open invitation for the disruption of the country. This debate has been going on for the last four or five days. What has this shown ? This has shown that there is a division, a cleavage, in the country as between Hindi-speaking areas and non-Hindi-speaking areas. This, we did not find prior to Independence. Prior to Independence, there was no language controversy. Each State or Province had its own language, its own regional language and they all accepted voluntarily the English language. The English language did much good to the country. For the last 200 years, we have been very familiar with the English language; we are so familiar with the English language and of the progress achieved due to the English language that it has become a part of national habit. In fact, to me, Hindi is more foreign than English because I know English, I am familiar with English and I know what good has been achieved, has been conferred, by the English language. In fact, Sir, I may state that the concept of nationality has been the gift of the English language. It has been the binding force among all the States and it has provided an inter-communication language among all the States. And if this binding force is removed, we will go back to the old days.

My friends on the other side who are so zealous about Hindi claim that Hindi should

[Shri Mohamad Imam]

be the sole official language for the entire country and this is resented by all those who do not speak Hindi. Sir, let us examine what are the qualifications that entitle Hindi to be the sole official language? It is because of the fact that the Constituent Assembly, by a majority of, according to my friend Mr. Mohammad Ismail, a single vote, that it has found a place in the Constitution as the official language. Apart from that, I do not think there is any other merit.

It is said, Sir, that the Hindi language is poorly developed, it does not have any literature, it does not prevail throughout the country, its prevalence is confined only to a minority and it is a language which is not understood by large sections of people because it is not the language of the majority. On the other hand, if English is abolished, what will be the consequence? A crop of difficulties will set in. First of all, it will create many difficulties. It will affect in the executive, in the legislature and in the judiciary all those people who do not know Hindi. The non-Hindi speaking people will be at a great disadvantage. Supposing Hindi is made the sole official language, all the Members of Parliament will have to speak only in Hindi. They cannot speak in any other language. Even granting that they can speak in their own language, it will not be understood by a large number of members. All Acts, Bills, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, etc. will have to be in Hindi and they will not be understood by a large section of the people.

Again take the case of Judiciary. If Hindi is the sole language, all the proceedings in the Supreme Court will have to be in Hindi which will not be understood by a large number of people in the country. The lawyers who make an appearance in the Supreme Court must be knowing only Hindi and the lawyers from other States like Madras and others will have no place before the Supreme Court unless they learn Hindi.

Again it will affect the Executive also. All the officers, the entire Secretariat, as soon as Hindi is made the official language, will have to get out because they cannot correspond with their knowledge of English, because they do not know Hindi, and in future only those who know Hindi will be employed and people from other States cannot be employed here irrespective of their State.

Sir, these are the apprehensions expressed by my friends and these are valid apprehensions. If Hindi is made the sole official language, then the entire non-Hindi speaking area is bound to suffer and it will be at a disadvantage.

Sir, as was pointed out by my friend, Dr. Santosham, that we are all one country. We must be under equal advantages and equal disadvantages. If Hindi becomes the sole language, then the entire non-Hindi speaking area will be at a disadvantage. Even from the point of view of education, the Kothari Commission has recommended the three-language formula. This means that the students must study the regional language, English and Hindi. If English is abolished, then they must study the regional language and Hindi. But in the Hindi-speaking area, they will be at an advantage because they will have to study only one language, namely Hindi, because for them it is both the regional language and also the official language at the Union level. So, it must be realised that if Hindi is made the official language, the entire populace of South India, the non-Hindi-speaking areas, will be at a disadvantage, which is a thing which cannot be countenanced by us.

17 hrs.

More than all this, I do not approve of the methods adopted by my Hindi-loving friends for imposing their ideology on the rest of the people who are not of their view. It is a common belief now in the south that they are neglected because Delhi is in the north surrounded only by Hindi-speaking areas. There is that feeling among the people in the south that the non-Hindi-speaking areas are neglected and they are not benefited by the Union as much as they ought to be. That was why my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya had suggested that in the interests of emotional integration, the office of the Prime Minister must be held alternately between the south and the north. Anyhow, that shows the feeling among the people. Even now, they are not enamoured of the Union or its administration.

This attempt to impose Hindi has created great nervousness among them. They feel that once Hindi is imposed they would stand to lose everything, and it would become Hindi imperialism and they would have to be ruled by North India. They say further

that though they were not serfs when the Britishers were ruling here because they were free to adopt their own language and their own culture, now under the Hindi imperialism they will be subjected to a serfdom of the worst nature. This will certainly lead to disunity and disruption, and this must be guarded against.

The unity of India is a sacred thing. It is a spiritual conception and it has to be cherished and nourished. If we do not foster it then that conception will die. So, it is necessary that all of us should make a resolve that this conception of unity shall not be destroyed. It is only then that there will be sunshine and ever-redeeming light on a land which is already troubled with so much of darkness and ignorance. In spite of this, if the Hindi-loving friends in their zeal to push Hindi throughout the country persist, I am sure they will be laying the foundation for the disunity of the country.

We, the people coming from the south, have our own self-respect. All the fourteen languages are very dear to us; they are as much dear to us as Hindi is to them. They are all on the same pedestal. If the capital of India were in the south, in Madras or Hyderabad or Bangalore, then Tamil or Telugu or Kannada would have been the predominant language. Simply because the capital is in the midst of the Hindi-speaking-areas, advantage should not be taken by our friends to push their own ideology.

The recent disturbances have taken place in the Hindi-speaking areas, and there has been breach of peace only in these areas, while it is significant to note that there has been no breach of peace and there has been no protest and no indignation expressed outside the Hindi-speaking areas.

That means to say, they are not fond of it. The breach of peace is confined only to the Hindi-speaking areas. All these breaches of peace and anti-national activities are undertaken not in the interest of their country, but with a selfish motive, for their own self-advancement, for their own progress.

Why do the students take such a prominent part in this agitation? It is in their own interest. They know that if Hindi becomes the official language, they will have to study only Hindi; they can somehow pass

in Hindi and come out in competitive examinations with credit whereas students from the non-Hindi-speaking areas will have Hindi imposed on them and will therefore be at a disadvantage.

So I make a final appeal. All these things are matters of secondary consideration. The main consideration is and should be the unity of the country. That must be maintained and guarded at all costs. But if our friends, because of their sentiments, because of their fanaticism, want to push through Hindi to the disadvantage of others, I will tell you that that will be the commencement of the disunity and disruption of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI (Howrah) : I represent a non-Hindi-speaking area. Our voice must be heard. We must be given a chance. I have not got a chance. This is very unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am trying to accommodate as many members as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : Our voice has not been heard. This is unfair.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उधर के मौलाना साहब को पहले जवाब दे दूः :

“न पैमां शिकन है न गदार हैं हम,
बतन परवरी के खतावार हैं हम ।”

मैं विदेश में पैदा हुआ था। यह जितने बैठे हैं हम को विदेशी कह लें, जो चाहें कह लें लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि हमने इस भारतीय संविधान की शपथ ली है और उस संविधान को पूरे हृदय से मानता हूँ।

हिन्दी इस संविधान के द्वारा हमारी स्वीकृत राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा है और इसलिए मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए सड़ा हूँ। मैं भापने डी० एम० के० के भाइयों को पूछता चाहता हूँ कि 1957 में क्या हुआ था? प्लासी की लड़ाई में साढ़े क्लाइब के नेतृत्व में यह मद्रास की फौज हम भोगों के

[श्री शिवनारायण]

खिलाफ़ लड़ी थी और उस में हम हारे थे । आखिर किस ने बंगल में हम को गुलाम बनाया था ? आज वह जो हमारे भाई अंग्रेजी की दुहाई दे रहे हैं तो हमें वह दिन बरबस याद आ रहा है । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अंग्रेजी की इस तरह से तिमायत करके फिर उसी लाइन पर चल रहे हैं ।

मैं श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड़ी का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स कान्क्षेस में संविसेज में रिजरवेशन की मांग की थी । यह हमारी मांग नहीं है यह दक्षिण ब्राह्मों की मांग है । हम ने हिन्दी कभी लादने के लिए नहीं कहा । मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि और मानता हूँ कि "हमें किसी पर जबरदस्ती हिन्दी नहीं लादी चाहिए लेकिन भगवान के लिए अंग्रेजी भी हमारे ऊपर मत लादो । मैं इन काले मैकाले लोगों से कहूँगा कि हम पर अंग्रेजी मत लादो । इस तरह अंग्रेजी लादन का मैं घोर विरोधी हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं हाल में झुशेल्स गया था तो जैनेवा में मैंने देखा कि एक छोटी सी दुकान पर जिस पर तीन आदमी काम कर रहे थे उन में से केवल एक अंग्रेजी जानता था, टूटी फूटी बोलचाल की अंग्रेजी वह जानता था । इस के विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि यहां के कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग यह आई० सी० एस० और पी० सो० एस० क्लास, नैकटाई और कालर लगाने वाला क्लास अंग्रेजी के मोह में स्वार्थवश बुरी तरह जकड़ा हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इन से देशवासियों को नजात दिलाये । दरअसल यह कोई डी० एम० के० वालों के दोस्त नहीं हैं बल्कि अंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिए बरकरार रखने में उनका अपना स्वार्थ निहित है और यह देश के जन्म है । यहां पर मैं इस भारत सरकार को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को देश में लाने की दिशा में उसे जो प्रयास करना चाहिए था उस में वह फेल हुई ।

संविधान द्वारा जो जिम्मेदारी उस पर थी उसे नहीं निभाया । मैं अपनी सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन पिछले 20 सालों में क्या करती रही ? मुझे कहने पर यह विवश होना पड़ता है कि महात्मा गांधी और नेहरू जी के त्याग और तपस्या को यह गवर्नर्मेंट इस तरह बिल को लाकर दफना रही है । महात्मा जी के त्याग के बारे में आप इसी से समझ सकते हैं :

"गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है ।"

जहां तक संस्कृत का सवाल है तो संस्कृत भाषा तो सभी भाषाओं की जननी है और उससे सब भाषाएं निकली हैं । यहां इस अवसर पर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ जिन्होंने संविधान सभा में हिन्दी देवनागरी, लिपि को भारतीय गणतंत्र की राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा के पद पर सुशोभित किया । उन्होंने बतलाया कि देवनागरी लिपि में सभी भारतीय भाषाएं चाहे वह गुजराती हो, मराठी हो, बंगला हो सब लिखी जा सकती हैं और इस हिन्दी को हर एक जगह का, मच्छी भात खाने वाले और अन्य लोग सभी उसे समझते हैं और यही कारण है कि जहां भी वह गये, गुजरात गये, बंगला गये सब जगह के लोग उन्हें समझ सकते थे और टूटी फूटी हिन्दुस्तानी में अपनी बात भी कह लेते थे । अकबर की यहां हक्मत थी । इसी हिन्दुस्तान में, इसी दिल्सी में थी, लाल किले पर थी । वह अंगुठा लगाया करता था । वह पदा लिखा नहीं था । लेकिन फिर भी आप देखिये कि किस तरह से उसने हिन्दु मुस्लिम एकता स्थापित की, किस तरह से आपना नाम रोशन किया । लेकिन हम कांग्रेस वाले फेल हो गए हैं । मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को हिन्दी के मामले में पेश करना चाहता हूँ । वह एक आदमी था जिसने हमें रोशनी दी हिन्दी के मामले में । मैं गवर्नर्मेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों उसने उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मिनिस्टर्ज़ को बन्द किया ?

हमें वह बातें कि अब हम उत्तर प्रदेश में कैसे जायेंगे ? क्या मूँह ले कर जायेंगे । टोडर मल्ल अकबर के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर थे । उन्होंने हिन्दी में किताबें लिखीं । दक्षिण के भाइयों से मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या मुस्लिम राज्य में उन्होंने फारसी नहीं पढ़ी । हज़ार उर्दू पढ़ी, फारसी पढ़ी । हैदराबाद से काशीर तक हिन्दी, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है । मैं तो अंग्रेजों का भी अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश में हिन्दी का प्रचार किया ईसाई धर्म के द्वारा । ईसाई धर्म के द्वारा हिन्दी को माध्यम बना कर वे गांव गांव पहुँचे । आप यह भी देखें कि जो पटवारी है, जो लेखापाल हैं वे अपने कागजात हिन्दी में लिखते हैं । उर्दू में भी लिखते हैं । हिन्दी हो, हिन्दुस्तानी हो, वही इस देश में चलेगी । दो परसेंट अंग्रेजों के नकलची लोग 98 परसेंट को हामिनेट नहीं कर सकते । उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है । कान खोल कर इस बात को आप सुन लें । मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान सभा ने जो फैसला किया है और हिन्दी को राज भाषा का स्थान दिया है, उसको आप नेकनीयती से अमल में लायें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को उचित ढंग से एमेंड किया जाए और तब इसको पास करवाया जाए । बाहर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह आपके सामने है । अगर यहाँ यह बात तय नहीं होती है, तो बाहर यह तय होगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । खुला हुआ नक्शा आपके सामने है । इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं ।

मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ऊपर आप अंग्रेजी को लादें । जो आई० सी० एस० लोग हैं, वे इसको जान लें । अंग्रेजी में पत्र आता है तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुशी से उसका अंग्रेजी में जबाब दे सकते हैं या उसका अंग्रेजी में जबाब जा सकता है, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । मुबारिक हो उनको अंग्रेजी जो अंग्रेजी में पत्र व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं । तभिल बालों को आप अंग्रेजी में भेजें, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन अगर चरण सिंह जी हिन्दी

में भेजते हैं तो क्यों उन पर अंग्रेजी लादी जाती है और क्यों कहा जाता है कि वह अंग्रेजी दृंगलेशन भी साथ में भेजें । यह गुलामी की मनोबृत्ति नहीं तो क्या है ?

आप बीटो का अधिकार भी दे रहे हैं । नागलैंड ने एनाउंस किया है कि वहाँ अंग्रेजी चलेगी । अगर वह हमेशा के लिए चाहता है कि अंग्रेजी चलती रहे तब तो हम जीवन भर के लिए गए, तब तो हम जीवन भर अंग्रेजी के गुलाम हो गए । तब कहाँ मैजोरिटी का राइट रह गया । तब तो इंडियरेक्टी डिक्टेटरशिप लादी जा रही है ।

बापू ने जो कहा है, गांधी जी ने जो कहा है उसको आपको बता कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ । यंग इंडिया में 27-4-1921 को उन्होंने लिखा था :

“अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम रखना राष्ट्रीय दुर्भंटना है । नैशनल ट्रेज़डी है ।”

हिन्द स्वराज्य में उन्होंने लिखा था, 1908 में :

“करोड़ों लोगों को अंग्रेजी सिखाना उन्हें गुलाम बनाना है” ।

शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में उनका यह कहना था :

“मेरी सम्मति में यह कोई ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं है जिस का निर्णय शिक्षा शास्त्रियों द्वारा हो । वे इस बात का निर्णय नहीं कर सकते कि किस स्थान के लड़के लड़कियों की पढ़ाई किस भाषा में हो क्योंकि इस प्रश्न का निर्णय तो हर एक स्वतंत्र देश में पहले ही हो चुका है । उन्हें तो बस यही सुविधा प्राप्त है कि राष्ट्र की इच्छा को यथासम्भव सर्वोत्तम रूप में अमल में लायें” ।

हरिजन सेवक दिनांक 9-7-38 में उन्होंने लिखा था :

“मेरा यह विश्वास है कि राष्ट्र के जो बालक अपनी मातृभाषा के बजाये दसरी

[श्री शिवनारायण]

भाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। वे आत्म हत्या ही करते हैं। उन्हें यह जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार से बंचित करता है। यह उनकी सारी भौलिकता का नाश कर देती है।"

मैं आपको अंग्रेजी की दो लाइनें भी सुनाना चाहता हूँ जोकि मैंने चौथी छलास में पढ़ी थीं :

A rich old man, as we are told, kept to his sons his goods and gold,
But kept in store one precious thing,
A large and brilliant diamond ring.
The old man sent his sons away to travel
Till a certain day :

When he who did the noblest thing
should
Have the precious diamond ring."

मैं अंग्रेजी का गुलाम नहीं हूँ। मैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों के साहित्य का पंडित हूँ। मैं देश सेवक हूँ, भारत माता का सेवक हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांधी और नेहरू के एजेंट्सिस को यह बिल समाप्त कर रहा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहता हूँ कि वह ठड़े दिल से इस पर विचार करें, इत्मीनान से इस पर सोचें और इसको ठीक करें। बाहर की हवा को पहचानें। जैसी हवा 1942 में चल रही थी वैसी ही आज चल रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि इसको ठीक तरह से संशोधित करके पास किया जाए।

श्री महन्त दिविजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : यदि किसी देश को समाप्त करना हो तो आप उसकी भाषा, धर्म, परम्परा, और इतिहास को समाप्त कर दें तो वह देश अपने आप लग्तम हो जाएगा। अंग्रेजी ने यही किया। मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि लाड़ मैकाले ने इस देश के लिए सब से बड़ी क्षति यह की कि उसने अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से कलर्क तंयार करने शुरू कर दिये। यह उन लोगों को मुखारिक हो जो आज भी अंग्रेजी की रट लगा रहे हैं। अगर वे यह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी

उसके सिर पर लड़ी रहे तो वे राष्ट्रधातक नीति का समर्थन करते हैं।

हमारे देश के विधान में यह व्यवस्था की गयी थी कि बीस बरस में आप हिन्दी को उसके उचित स्थान पर ला देंगे। लेकिन बीस बरस के बाद भी आप नहीं ला सके। अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी बीस बरस के अन्दर मेजुएट हो जाता है। मैं साफ कहता चाहता हूँ कि आप हिन्दी अपनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, बल्कि विरोध करना चाहते हैं। दक्षिण में मैं जानता हूँ कि जो हिन्दी के सिनेमा बहां जाते हैं उन सिनेमाओं को तमिलनाड में सब लोग देखने जाते हैं और हिन्दी को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। लेकिन विदेशी प्रभाव और राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण यहां विरोध कर रहे हैं।

कांग्रेस ने सब से बड़ी गलती सन् 1916 में लखनऊ पैकेट करके की। उस बक्त हिन्दू-मुस्लिम समझौता किया गया। जब अंग्रेज ने देखा कि इस देश में ये दोनों मिल कर रहेंगे तो हमारी दाल नहीं गलेगी तो मद्रास में जस्टिस पार्टी का निर्माण कर आहुण और अब्राहाम में धृणा पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई है और उस में अंग्रेज सफल भी हुआ। उसी की देन यह ढी० एम० के० हैं जो आज उनका उत्तराधिकारी है। ये जो अंग्रेजी बोल रहे हैं यह इंग्लैंड बोल रहा है, यहां के लोग नहीं बोल रहे हैं। इस में बड़ा भारी रहस्य है। . . . (Interruption)

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : I take objection to that. He says we came from that party and that we were with the British. (Interruption)

17-20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I strongly object to that.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : He must be asked to withdraw those words.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it was all done by the Britishers. Nothing wrong in that.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I must see the record. (Interruption) I shall see the record.

श्री महन्त दिविजय नाथ : आज एकता की बात बड़े जोरों से कही जाती है। मैं पृथ्वी ना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1947 में विभाजन या एकता के लिए किया गया था। इसी एकता के लिए हम लोग जब कांग्रेस में थे तब हम से यह गवाया गया था : “जान बेटा सिलाफत पर देदो।” लेकिन आज भी हम देख रहे हैं कि कहा जा रहा है कि अंग्रेजी एक ऐसी भाषा है जो एकता ला सकती है और हिन्दी एक ऐसी भाषा है जो एकता को खंडित करेगी। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीज़ को आज हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं और न करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस देश की जितनी भाषायें हैं सब की जननी संस्कृत है, सिवाय तमिल के। तमिल को छोड़ कर जितनी भी इस देश की भाषायें हैं, बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी या और भाषायें हैं सब की मां संस्कृत है। इसी संस्कृत के मुतालिक हमारे मिल एंथनी साहब कह रहे थे कि यह तो मृत भाषा है। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत मृत-भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि चूंकि अंग्रेज इस देश से चले गए हैं, इस लिए अंग्रेजी को ही डेढ़ लेंगवेज समझना चाहिए। इस भाषा को अंग्रेजों के साथ ही चला जाना चाहिए था।

जो लोग देश-विभाजन या देश से अलग होने की बात करते हैं, मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रामायण की प्रतियाँ जलाई, भगवान् राम की तस्वीरें जलाई, और देश की एकता के लिए हम ने उस को बदाश्त किया। लेकिन आज हम यह बदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वे देश से अलग हो जाने की धमकियाँ दें। हम ने ऐसी बहुत सी धमकियों को देखा तथा सामना किया है। हम किसी भी सूरत में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के पद से नहीं गिरने देंगे। अन्य भारतीय

भाषाओं से हमारा कोई झगड़ा या मतभेद नहीं है। हमारा मतभेद केवल अंग्रेजी से है, जिस को कुछ लोग सदा के लिए हम पर सादना चाहते हैं। हम इस बात को बदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

1947 में, जब कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दू महासभा का प्रधान था, उस समय जन संघर्ष के आधार पर जीविका के लिए, तथा हिन्दी को प्रांतीय भाषा बनाने के लिए सीधी कार्यवाही का आन्दोलन किया। हमारी मांगें थीं कि इस प्रान्त की भाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिए और हिन्दुओं को उन की जनसंघर्ष के अनुपात के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियाँ मिलनी चाहिए। इसपर हम लोग जेल में बन्द कर दिये गये। जिस समय देश का विभाजन हुआ उस समय हम लोग जेल में थे। अन्त में वहां की भाषा हिन्दी बनाई गई और हमारी जनसंघर्ष के अनुपात से नौकरियाँ देने का निर्णय भी किया गया। इस लिए, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह झगड़ा अंग्रेजी का नहीं है। अगर केन्द्रीय नौकरियाँ सब राज्यों को उन की जनसंघर्ष के अनुपात से मिलें, तो भाषा का सबाल अपने आप हल हो जायेगा। आप देखिये कि केन्द्रीय नौकरियों में उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पंजाब और आनंद बादि प्रान्तों का प्रतिनिधित्व कितना है और मद्रास को कितना प्रतिनिधित्व मिला हुआ है।

ये लोग समझते हैं कि जिस भाषा को इन्होंने पीछे धकेल दिया था, आज वह राजभाषा न बनाई जाये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के कहने से वह उस स्थान से नहीं हटाई जा सकती है। यह जो बिल लाया था, वह इन लोगों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए लाया गया है। हम एपीजेमेंट से पालिसी से मुसलमान भाइयों को प्रसन्न नहीं कर सके और अन्त में देश-विभाजन हो गया। अगर अब आज फिर एपीजेमेंट पालिसी को अपनाया जायेगा, तो भी हम इन लोगों को प्रसन्न और संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे। परिणामस्वरूप देश के दुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

[धी महन्त दिग्बजय नाथ]

हमारे संविधान के आठवें परिच्छेद में जिन भाषाओं को सम्मिलित किया गया है, उन को देश के जीवन में उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिए और उन को हर प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन अंग्रेजी तो आठवें शिष्टाचल में नहीं है और अब उस को बत्तमान स्थिति में रखा भी नहीं जा सकता। इस लिये हमारे मिल उस पर जोर क्यों दे रहे हैं? उन की भाषा का आदर करना इस देश के हर एक नागरिक का कर्तव्य है। लेकिन जहां तक हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध है, वह कोई दिव्यधी भाषा नहीं है, वह इस देश में ही पैदा हुई है। हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिए दो सौ बरस से नहीं, एक हजार बरस से लड़ रहे हैं। अब हम किसी को भी न तो इस स्वतंत्रता पर आधार करने देंगे और न ही इस देश की एकता को खंडित होने देंगे।

कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां विज्ञान का सम्पूर्ण ज्ञान उपलब्ध नहीं है जैसा कि अंग्रेजी में है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी ही संस्कृत पुस्तकों से जर्मनी ने विज्ञान प्राप्त किया है और अमरीका तथा रूस ने हमारे ही ज्ञान के बल पर विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इतनी उत्तमता की है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां औषधि और इंजीनियरिंग के पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं हैं किन्तु यह भूल है। हमारे यहां सब उपलब्ध हैं। माननीय सदस्य उस की जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

अगर हमारे भाई चाहते हैं, तो वह हिन्दी सीखने के लिए और समय ले लें, लेकिन यह कहना दोषपूर्ण है कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाना उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस देश की दो-तिहाई जनता हिन्दी पढ़ती लिखती बोलती और जानती है। यह विधेयक ला कर उस का अनादर किया जा रहा है। आज कांग्रेस बहुमत की वजह से ही शासन में है। अगर इस देश के लोग बहुसंख्या में हिन्दी जानते हैं, तो उन का क्या दोष है? जर्मनी, जापान, चीन, रूस आदि सब राष्ट्रों में बहुमत

की भाषा ही देश की भाषा होती है। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम को अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से कोई विरोध नहीं है।

मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, ने इसमें जो संशोधन रखे हैं, मैं उन का समर्यान करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. C. Sharma.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Sir, I had submitted to you that nobody from Gujarat has been given a chance.....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know who comes from which State. I have called Shri D. C. Sharma now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to a large number of speeches on the floor of the House, but two things have pained me very much. I think everybody has a right under a democratic Constitution to express his views freely and without any fear. But I believe that two things that have been said on the floor of the House will not do credit to any democratic assembly in any part of the world, will not bring honour to any democratic institution of any description in this world and will not heighten the prestige of any country which claims to be a democracy.

An hon. Member said, I am a fanatic. I welcome it. I welcome fanaticism because I think the world always regressed on account of fanaticism. Fanaticism has not made progress in this world. But there is one thing, fanaticism means one-track mind, fanaticism means one-pointed mind, fanaticism means that you have only one line of thought and one line of action. Here are the new fanatics of some States—I do not want to name them—newly created fanatics who say that they want their own language and they want English. It is not fanaticism, it is denationalisation of our country, and anybody who says that, I think, does a great deal of harm to himself, to the State and to the whole of this country. I, therefore, think that fanaticism does not believe in this kind of thing.

Another hon. Member, speaking on the floor of this House today, said that Hindi is a foreign language.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Foreign to us not to you.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Sir, I have travelled from Dibrugarh to Cape Comorin. I have gone to the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. I have travelled all over the country. Will you believe it, Sir, I have taken coffee at wayside booths.....

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : And *idlis* too.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Yes, *idlis* also but not in your house. I have taken these in small restaurants in Kerala, in Madras, in Andhra Pradesh and in Mysore, and I have been able to communicate with the people there in this language which is called Hindi. The hon. Member said that Hindi is a foreign language. If anybody says that it is a foreign language, I would say that he is not talking of the foreign language but he is dubbing himself as a foreigner in this country, and he does not belong to this country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Hindi is not foreign, Hindi is foreign to us.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Hindi may be foreign to them, but democracies are governed by majority.

As somebody has said, 34 per cent of the people in this country speak Hindi.

AN. HON. MEMBER : 42 per cent.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Somebody says 42 per cent. I stand corrected. If you do not know this language, do you mean to say that we should continue to be the linguistic slaves of some other country for years to come? What is happening in the Soviet Union? In the Soviet Union every Republic has its own language. In Uzbekistan they have the language of the Uzbeks. In the other Republics also they have their own language. But Russian is compulsory. And when I went there I was told that if a student could do his matriculation examination in Russian in ten years, in other languages he will have to take 11 years. Have we imposed a condition like that here? Certainly not. Only recently a gentleman who had come

back from there told me that they have made English compulsory for students from the fifth class.

Therefore, democracy is a game of compromise. Democracy means balancing one interest against another. Democracy means reconciliation. Democracy is not a sword. It is cement. Democracy is not a wedge; it is going together. Democracy is not division; it is cohesion.

What does this Bill say? Does it say something outrageous, something which is, I should say, unprecedented, something which is very inconceivable? Certainly not. I feel that this Bill has been framed in the best spirit of democracy.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is in very bad health. I would request him not to strain himself too much. Let him conclude his speech and resume his seat.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I can out-win Shri Nambiar.

I am saying very respectfully that this Bill makes every language the queen in her own state. She is Queen Victoria of her own State. She is Empress Catherine of her own State. For inter-communication we want Hindi. Hindi is the first among equals. Some people say that Hindi has been given some status which it does not deserve; certainly not. As the Prime Minister is the first among the equals, so Hindi is the first among all the equals. Therefore, Hindi has been given no special status which it does not deserve.

To appease our friends we have said that we will continue with English and that Hindi will not be imposed upon the DMK till they themselves say "now we want Hindi." I am not a prophet, I am not a soothsayer, but I will tell you that after ten years these very gentlemen will come forward and say "give us Hindi, we do not want English". But I ask one question.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : It is not *rasgulla* to give.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It is cake with you.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : It is a language.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I was submitting very respectfully, for 200 years we

[**Shri D. C. Sharma**]

have been reading English as university medium, high school medium and medium at all stages. But what have we achieved ? Two per cent. And here are my hon. friends over there and some friends here also—I do not deny—who say, make English the sovereign deity in this country !

AN HON. MEMBER : Why have you been teaching it so long ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : But if we have taken 100 years to arrive at 1 per cent of English-speaking people, how many years will we require ? I think, we will require thousands of years till everybody comes to know English.

English is a language of convenience. Our regional languages are the languages of intimacy. I talk to Shri Amar Singh in that language of intimacy. Our Hindi is a *bhai-bhai* language. India is a corridor train where you can walk from one end to the other ; it is not a train where every compartment is hermetically sealed. We are travelling in a single coach from one end to the other.

SHRI RAJARAM : *Bhai-Bhai* is a bad slogan. Hindi Chini *bhai-bhai* went out.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Hindi is our *bhai-bhai* language ; it is a brotherly language, a fraternal language. English is a language of convenience. It is a tool ; it is an instrument which we will discard as soon as possible. I think, the sooner we discard it the better it is. I am sure, all these persons agree with me in their heart of hearts but they have to win elections just as we have to win elections ; they have to get votes just as we have to get votes ; they want to come to power just as we have come to power. Therefore, this talk against Hindi is only a make-believe, a delusion which they are cherishing. It is a misapprehension which they are hugging to their bosoms. It is a kind of mis-understanding which they have acquired through slogans.

Therefore I say that this Bill, which makes a judicious combination of the mother tongue, Hindi and English, is the best possible solution of the language problem in this country and I welcome it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mr. Speaker, you promised to give me some time.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over now.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You have taken our time and distributed it to your *chelas* ; you have been very generous and bountiful. I come from a State and my idea has not been represented. Without your permission, therefore, I am giving expression to my idea with a slogan. Down with Hindi Imperialism, Down with Hindi Imperialism, Down with Hindi Imperialism.....

(*Shri N. Sreekantan Nair then left the House*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN**) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate has been going on for the last three or four days and all the points connected with the problem of the official language of this country have been presented by all sections of the House. Naturally, there are very acute differences in the approaches to the problem and that exactly is the reason why this Bill has been brought forward before this House.

I do not propose to go into every detailed point that has been made by many Members. I would like to confine myself to the general arguments which were advanced for or against.

The purpose of this Bill, as I explained in my introductory speech, is very limited. Some Members by their speeches tried to raise some basic issues which have already been resolved. One of them—there is no doubt in the mind of anybody in the country—exists in the Constitution that Hindi is the official language of this country, the national language of this country. Nobody has a doubt about that. But, at the same time, there are some citizens in this country, there are some people in some States in this country, who certainly would like to continue with English for the present and the responsibility of us all is that we try to understand them and accommodate them so that, ultimately, Hindi becomes, in all its sense, the sole official language of this country.

एक माननीय सदस्य : गांधी जी की बात क्यों छोड़ते हैं ?

SHRI Y. V. CHAVAN : It was in this background that the two successive Prime

Ministers of this country gave an assurance to non-Hindi people that English will be retained till those people agree to accept Hindi as the official language. I think, what Gandhiji also had said was certainly an objective and an ideal which this country has not departed from. We are all committed to what Gandhiji had said. But, certainly, what we are discussing today is not the ultimate ideals, and really speaking, we are trying to reach that ideal through certain difficult conditions and what we are trying to deal with are the transitory conditions. This is the basic thing that should not be forgotten.

Sir, very extreme points of view were expressed. One was that Constitution should be amended so that they would like English to be a permanent thing in this country which, to my mind, is rather very unrealistic. This is not going to happen because in the history of no country in the world, any foreign language has become a permanent national language or an official language.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Ireland.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We will have to look to the traditions and history of our country. It is no use comparing a vast country like India with rich traditions and long history with the history of another country. I am not speaking in any humiliating way of any other country. Certainly, there are differences in the traditions and in the history. It is a basic fact. When we are talking in terms of an official language of a democratic administration, naturally, that language will have to have some deeper place in the lives and the hearts of the people. There is no doubt about it. The link language, as the official language of this country, will have to be an Indian language. We will have to be rational about it. When the Constituent Assembly took a decision about Hindi, it was not because it was Hindi but because it was one of the Indian languages and it was known to large number of people. That was the basic reason why it was accepted. I am not speaking with any emotion because, personally, I have taken a rational position so that my emotions are not affected in this matter. I am perfectly rational in this matter because perhaps I belong to a non-

Hindi State. I have accepted Hindi without any reservations : I know that if at all we have to have a united India and if we have to have a democratic administration affecting the lives of crores of people, naturally, there will have to be a link language which will be one of the Indian languages. That is a basic thing. Of course, I know there are still misgivings, justifiably perhaps, in the minds of some people that the progress of Hindi has not been as some Members expected, as I may also have expected. Some arguments and criticisms arose out of a suspicion that so far nothing has been done and, possibly, the same thing will be repeated again. There may have been some good reasons for what has happened. I am not trying to justify or criticise what has happened. I would like to assure this House and all the Members that we will have to continue to make very energetic efforts to see that Hindi becomes the sole official language in course of time. The position is very clear. But, at the same time, I must say, in the same breath, that this will have to be done by the process of persuasion. I have no doubt in my mind. If you see the history of our country—I have my own approach in the matter—for the last few hundred years, the official language has, practically, always been something which was not the people's language. It was Pali for some time, it was Persian for some time and then some other language. Possibly that suited the type of administration that we had at that time. It was enough for those rulers and bureaucrats to have those languages ; they never cared what the people were thinking about and what the aspirations of the people were. But in the changed circumstances, there has to be a qualitative change in outlook and that can be done only through our own language. Therefore, we will have to persuade some of our friends who have got some sort of feeling. We will have to find out why that feeling of hostility is there. Even though they shout, 'Hindi imperialism' and all that, I do not take them at their words. It is wrong to say, 'Hindi imperialism'. There is no imperialism in this country. We have defeated imperialism in whatever form it was, once and for all. There is no imperialism in this country. But when they speak about it, I try to understand. (*Interruptions*). It is the duty of every Indian to try to understand why one of our colleagues is shouting

[**Shri Y. B. Chavan**]

like this. If there are any doubts in his mind, if there are any suspicions in his mind, we will have to understand him because he is our own brother ; he has some doubts in his mind, he has some suspicions in his mind and we will have to make a friendly approach to him, a delicate approach to him, and will have to find out why he is feeling that way. It is the responsibility not only of those who want Hindi but it is the responsibility of every Indian in this country. If anybody has any doubts about it, we will have to make a friendly approach and try to find out why he feels that. Therefore, this Bill is a compromise—a balanced solution to the present difficult situation in our country. Some members have argued, though they are in a very small minority, that no other language can do except English ; some people would like English alone to be the language for all purposes, as official language or for education. They are mistaken, I must say. They do not know the people, they do not know India. (Interruption) I hope that they realise that English will have its own place in our national life, for international purposes, for scientific study, etc. By historical accident we have come to know of this language and we should not lose that knowledge at least upto a certain level. That certainly can be considered as a valid argument.

श्री रवि राय : इसे आप्तनल विषय बना दीजिये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My main point is this. If anybody takes a position that English alone will be the national language or the official language of the country, I must say that somebody is living in a very insulated and isolated life. I would, therefore, make an appeal to my hon. friend, Mr. Frank Anthony....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : He has not understood me. I asked for bilingualism. I accepted bilingualism, but you have not implemented it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The present Bill represents that.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : It does not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Therefore, in the name of bilingualism, if you want to impose English....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :then you have not understood India. This is all that I can say.

There are other people who prefer to be nationalistic, but they have not understood the present problem. My SSP friends said, "if you do not want Hindi, then have your own language". Certainly, we want the development of all languages. All the languages are national languages, there is no doubt about it. All the languages are very developed, they are all rich languages having great literary traditions. These languages will have to be developed. But this country also needs a link language. This is a fact of life. I really do not understand this sometimes. Of course, I have respect for all those who speak with emotions, but having considered all the emotions, I would like to ask this. Is not this country in need of any link language? It should have a link language and to me, it is very clear as Sun-light, that language will have to be Hindi. But in the meanwhile, whatever link language we have for our purpose, try to use it for some time till everybody considers and says, "I now know Hindi; it will come and fully participate in the administration of this country, in the politics of this country and in the cultural life of this country". He must be given some opportunity to do that. Therefore, we have made a provision in this Bill that till all the states agree we should not give up English. Some Members have made a complaint that by accepting this proposition, we are giving a veto to any particular State. That is not so. All these things are not, really speaking, understood in that very legal and technical sense. Nobody is compelling this Parliament to pass this Act. When this Parliament is passing an Act in good faith, with a deep feeling that some of our brothers have got some suspicion and we want to give them an opportunity to rethink this matter, to prepare themselves for the acceptance of Hindi, when we are doing this with this knowledge, then this is not a veto. It is a question about attitude. Some people criticize Hindi. Therefore, if somebody

feels that they are anti-Hindi, anti-national, I am not prepared to accept that suggestion. Possibly we may have to show more patience in this matter. A thing which has never happened in this country, in the history of this country, we are trying to achieve that. For that matter 10 years, 20 years or 50 years is not something big. For the first time we are trying to show that the entire people are prepared to accept one of the Indian languages as the official language. This is something which will happen for the first time in the history of India and when you are trying to achieve this very significant and historical thing, you will have to prepare yourself and be a little more patient. I mean this is how I look at this problem. There is no question of giving veto. If, after some years, this country feels that the country is prepared for it, our brothers have no suspicion about it, have no doubts in their mind, then this very Parliament, without asking their consent and with that understanding can come and change this Act.

Again, Sir, as I try to understand this problem, it is not merely by passing Acts that we bring about the development of languages. We have to make manifold efforts. By merely accepting any language as an official language for administrative purposes you do not make that language a real link language. A language has to grow and grow in the life of the people in their experiences and emotions. That is why we have emphasized the problem of the medium of instruction which is also another question that was discussed during the debate on the Education Commission report—that is the way that the languages will grow. We have accepted the three language formula in the process of education where we will have Hindi and most of the States have accepted this three-language formula.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Not the Hindi States.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sharma you have had your say. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I believe DMK members also are democrats. I may have some basic differences with them, but, basi-

cally they are democrats. What is the position they have taken to-day? When anybody is a democrat, it is presumed that he is prepared to change himself, if convinced....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Change others also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If convinced. Otherwise, really speaking, democracy cannot be conceived of. Democracy means a dialogue and dialogue can be conceived of only when one feels, 'I am right, but perhaps I may be wrong'. When he says, 'Your opponent is wrong' but also there is a feeling that may be he is right. Unless you take this position, dialogue is not possible. Therefore, I believe that they are democrats. I am sure that when the entire country also is taking to Hindi with emotion, they will also learn Hindi and know Hindi.

I know the people in the South. They are very eager to participate in the national life, not only to-day, but for centuries to come. One of them, a scholar of Sanskrit, gave us the philosophy, when the first Shankaracharya, the great Shankaracharya went from Malabar to Badri. They have the urge to participate in national life. I know some people may be thinking in terms of isolation, but I know the real urge of the people of the South is to identify themselves with the big image, that is India. And I know the time will come when the people in the South themselves will make a demand 'We want to be one with the country and, therefore, we want Hindi'. I have no doubt in my mind about that. If we do not have this faith, then it means that we have no faith in the future of this country, and it is no use calling ourselves Indians. If we have faith in this thing, then this is bound to happen; the only thing that is required is that we must have faith in ourselves. Have we faith in ourselves or not? That is the main question. Those who have doubts about this have faith neither in themselves nor in the future of India or the great Mother India as we call our country.

So, this is our approach in this matter. This Bill represents this urge and this transitional stage. Therefore, it is, as I said in the beginning, a compromise, and compromises are always exposed to criticism from both sides; when it is criticised from both sides

[*Shri Y. B. Chavan*]

I feel that it must be the only solution that is possible. I know that there are certainly some doubts in the minds of some friends. I had a series of discussions with some of the Members, and we propose to accept certain clarificatory amendments which are consistent with the spirit of this Bill.

With this explanation, I would commend to the House the consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendments to the Bill to the vote of the House.

श्री रामसेवक पादव (बाराबंकी) : अल्पकाल महोदय, आज एक बहुत ही गम्भीर घटना घटी है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि आप के मजिस्ट्रेट और आप के लाड़ा ई० एस० पी० ने 2 उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रियों को घसीटवाया है....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I shall first put Shri Yashpal Singh's amendment to the vote of the House.

श्री रामसेवक पादव : अभी अभी यह हुआ है। अखबार बाले बहां पर मौजूद थे, पांच, साढ़े पांच बज चुके थे, कचहरी बंद हो चुकी थी उस के बाद भी उन्होंने यह सब कायंबाही की तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The question is :

"This House is of opinion that the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be referred to the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution on the question of constitutional validity of the Bill." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, there are a number of amendments seeking to have the Bill circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, and these are in the names of Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Dr. Govind Das, Shri Yajna Datt Sharma, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor, Shri Sharda Nand, Shri Ram

Sewak Yadav, Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Shri Digvijai Nath, Shri Hardayal Devgun and Shri Ranga. I shall put them to vote now.

*Amendments Nos. 2 to 8, 129, 9, 90, 80, 95, & 157 were put and negatived.
18 hrs.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's amendment seeking to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 37 members, 25 from this House, namely Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Valmiki Choudhury, H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Shri Hem Barua, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri V. Krishnamoorthi, Shri Madhu Limaye, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri H. N. Mukherjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Shri Mritunjaya Prasad, Shri S. R. Rane, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri A. K. Sen, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and 12 from Rajya Sabha ;

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

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

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

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 12 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee". (10)

Let the Lobby be cleared.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I object to the inclusion of my name in the motion. I have not given my consent to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नियमों के अनुसार जिन सदस्यों को प्रबर समिति में शामिल किया जाना है, उनकी अनुमति लेना जरूरी है। मैं इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्ततः खिलाफ हूँ। इसलिए अगर सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रबर समिति का प्रस्ताव आता तब तो हम विचार करने को तैयार थे। लेकिन श्री प्रकाशवीर जी शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव पर हमारे लिए प्रबर समिति में जाना मुश्किल होगा, इसलिए मेरा नाम इस में से निकाल दिया जाए।

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : I have also not given my consent to the inclusion of my name in the Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : It is absolutely necessary that the member concerned should have taken the consent of the members he proposed to include in the motion for reference

Division No. 10.

The Lok Sabha Divided :

18·10 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amersey, Shri M.
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bawant, Shri
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brahma, Shri Rupnath
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotima

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Deulashwar Meena, Shri
Dipa Shri A.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nagchawar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati

to the Committee. Evidently nobody's consent has been taken. On that count, this motion is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will please say "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against will please say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The "Ayes" have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The "Noes" have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Division. There is no question of clearing the Lobbies because just now we closed the doors.

Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kirpalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kriehnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laakar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya, Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Smt.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Misra, Shrinibas
 Mohammed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityanjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Padhadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai, J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Anthony
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.

Sambasivam, Shri	Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara	Sinh, Shri Satya Narayan
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Sonavane, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Sen, Shri P. G.	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sequeira, Shri	Supakar, Shri Stradhakar
Sethi, Shri P. C.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sethuramae, Shri N.	Sursingh, Shri
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Swaran Singh, Shri
Shah, Shri Shantilal	Swell, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Tamaskar, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Shastri, Shri B. N.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Shastri, Shri R.	Tula Ram, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Sheo Narain, Shri	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Sher Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Sheth, Shri T. M.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Shukla, Shri S. N.	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Siddayya, Shri	Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Anbazhagan, Shri	Kuchelar, Shri G.
Anirudhan, Shri K.	Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh	Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Limaye, Shri Madhu
Banesh Narain Singh, Shri	Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Majhi, Shri M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Manoharan, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri	Maran, Shri Murasoli
Bramhanandji, Shri	Mayavan, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Chittybabu, Shri C.	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Deiveekan, Shri	Narayanan, Shri
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Dhandapani, Shri	Nihal Singh, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant	Parmar, Shri D. R.
Durairasu, Shri	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Fernandes, Shri George	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Goel, Shri Shri Chand	Rajaram, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.	Ram Gopal, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Ray, Shri Rabi
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Saminathan, Shri
Kamalanathan, Shri	Santosham, Dr. M.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Sezhiyan, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal	Shah, Shri T. P.
Kiruttinan, Shri	Sharda Nand, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	Sharma, Shri N. S.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sivasankaran, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is Ayes 224; Noes 75*

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18·10 hrs.

†FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

श्री श्रीचंद्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ····

श्री मधु सिंह (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमी-अमी हम लोगों को खबर मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन दो मंत्रियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था,—उन को कानून के अनुसार गिरफ्तार किया गया था या नहीं, उसके बारे में मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—उनके साथ अदालत में दुर्घट्यहार किया गया है, उनको घसीटा गया है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में सफाई देनी चाहिए।

श्री बलराम भट्टोक (दिल्ली दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, अगर वह ठीक है, तो यह बहुत निन्दनीय बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में ऐसी बहुत सी घटनायें हो रही हैं। हमारे मंत्रियों को तो अदालत में घसीटा जा रहा है और हमारे विद्यार्थियों के साथ क्या अवहार हो रहा है, यह हम अपनी आँखों से देख कर आए हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बताएं दें।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted it; it is coming up tomorrow morning.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अमी वहां से आया हूँ।

Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

MR. SPEAKER : It may be so; you might have come from there; I am not denying it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं उनकी गिरफ्तारी के कानूनी पहलू में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि अदालत 5 बजे उठती है, इस लिए साढ़े पांच बजे मंत्रियों ने कहा कि अब अदालत का समय बीत गया है, अब कोई कार्यबाही नहीं होनी चाहिए, अब हम कार्यबाही में हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे। तब वहां पर पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको घसिटवाया, उनके कुर्ते फट गये। वहां पर आबड़ा, डी० एस० पी० और कपूर, मैजिस्ट्रेट थे।

MR. SPEAKER : That also, the Minister will take note of, in making his statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Home Minister is there; let him make a statement. This is happening under your nose; it is Parliament's business to take note of it.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय यूनिवर्सिटी के तीन भील के इलाके में वर्चुभीली कर्फ्यू लगा दुआरा है। दफा 144 के नाम पर सैकड़ों सिपाही और दर्जनों मैजिस्ट्रेट लोगों को रोकने में लगे हुए हैं। वहां पर हजारों की तावाद में लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको न बाहर जाने की इजाजत है और न अन्दर जाने की। एक तरह से उन सबकी हाउस एरेस्ट की हुई है। सरकार वहां पर कानून का दुरुपयोग कर रही है। वहां पर एक प्रकार से कर्फ्यू लगा दुआरा है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री गोयल।

श्री श्रीचंद्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की छाती कर दी गई

*Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri also noted for 'Noes'. Hence, the actual figure for 'Noes' is 76.

†Half-An-Hour Discussion.

है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूर्ण हुए दो वर्ष से अधिक हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इस संसद में इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति के लिए आज तक कभी विवाद नहीं मांगा गया है, कभी कोई आवाज़ नहीं उठाई गई है। यहां पर स्वेतलाना आदि के कई प्रश्न लाए गए लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दुर्लक्ष किया जा रहा है, जिस पर देश का विकास, देश के भविष्य की समृद्धि निर्भर है।

18.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के ऊपर हमारे देश की भविष्य की समृद्धि निर्भर है। इन योजनाओं के द्वारा हम अपने राष्ट्र के साधनों का न्यूनतम समय में अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम वर्तमान समय में त्याग और परिष्रम कर के अपने भविष्य की समृद्धि को सुरक्षित करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि इस योजना की छुट्टी कर दी गई है और उसके स्थान पर हमें एक एक वर्ष की योजना के नमूने दिये जा रहे हैं। वास्तव में जनसंघ ने तो यह मांग की थी कि पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि बढ़ा दी जाये, ताकि हम इस पर विचार कर सकें कि लम्बे काल के लिए अपने देश के साधनों का किस प्रकार से उपयोग किया जाये।

18.15 hrs.

[SHRI G.S. DHILLON in the Chair]

हमें कहा गया कि हमारे सामने दो कठिनाइयां आ गई थीं, जिनके कारण हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सिरे नहीं चढ़ा सके: एक तो पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण और दूसरे, समातार दो वर्ष का सूखा। यह कहा गया कि इन दो कारणों से हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ गई थी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम इन योजनाओं के द्वारा इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं कि हमारे मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयां आयेंगी, हम उनको पार करेंगे, उनमें से रास्ता निकलेंगे। आखिर इससे पहले की तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के

दोरान इनके प्रकार की कठिनाइयां हमारे सामने आईं। लेकिन हम लक्ष्यों में कुछ फेरबदल कर के, कुछ एडजस्टमेंट कर के, इन योजनाओं को सिरे चढ़ाते रहे।

जब से हमारी वर्तमान प्रब्राह्म मंत्री ने यह महकमा सम्भाला है, तब से उन्होंने इस योजना की छुट्टी ही कर दी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उन्होंने देश के विकास को व्यापार में रखा है या नहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। नेरू जी इसी कारण इन योजनाओं पर इतना बल देते थे और प्रयत्न से इन योजनाओं को सिरे चढ़ाते थे। लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि इन योजनाओं की ओर दुर्लक्ष किया जा रहा है।

हम इन योजनाओं की पूर्ति में इसरे देशों की नकल न करें, हम चीन और रूस आदि देशों के हथियार न अपनायें, लेकिन हम यह तो विचार कर सकते हैं कि हमें अपने देश की समृद्धि के लिए अपने देश के साधनों को जुटाना पड़ेगा। किसी भी देश की आर्द्ध योजना का लक्ष्य हमेशा यह होता है कि देशवासियों को पूर्ण रोजगार मिले, देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाया जाये, देशवासियों को न्यूनतम जीवन-स्तर की गारण्टी दी जाये और उनकी बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जाये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हमारा योजना आयोग कुछ अपने ही विचार लेकर चलता है, वह देश की आवश्यकताओं और साधनों का विचार नहीं करता। और इसी कारण वह आंकड़ों के इन्द्रजाल से बाहर नहीं निकलता चाहता।

इसलिए आज समय आ गया है कि एक ऐसा आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये, जो इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल करे कि हमारी पहली तीन योजनाओं में क्या क्या कमियां रहीं, अपने देश के साधन जुटाने और बाहर से मिलने वाली सहायता में क्या कमी रही और हमारे निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति में क्या कमी रही। यह सत्य है कि तीन योजनायें पूर्ण

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

होने के बाद भी देश में बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है, हम आज भी अपने देश को अपने के सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना पाए और हमें करोड़ों रुपये का अपना विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि हमने अपनी योजनाओं की प्रार्थीज, वरीयतायें, गलत तथ्य की थीं, हमने यह तथ्य नहीं किया कि हम कृषि की ओर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे और हम अपने देश में अपनी जनसंख्या को देखते हुए कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ि करेंगे। हमारे देश में सत्तर प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामों में रहते हैं, तथा खेती पर निर्भर हैं। इसलिए हमें सबसे पहली वरीयता खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने को देनी चाहिए थी।

आज पाकिस्तान और चीन की तरफ से भारत के ऊपर जो आक्रमण हुए हैं उनसे भी यह सिद्ध हो गया कि हमने अपने रक्षा-उद्योग की तरफ जिस प्रकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया। और भी किसी प्रकार से हम देश को आत्म निर्भर नहीं बना पाये। जनसंघ ने तो अनेकों बार मुझाव दिए थे 1952 में जनसंघ ने कहा था कि योजनाओं की वरीयता को बदलना चाहिए। इनके अन्दर परिवर्तन किया जाय। इनके जो लक्ष्य हैं वह देश की स्थिति को देख कर निर्धारित करने चाहिए। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि ग्रामों के अन्दर रहने वाले जो किसान हैं यह भी मुश्किल से सात में आठ नौ महीने काम में लग पाते हैं, तीन चार महीने बिलकुल बेकार रहते हैं, उनके लिए भी कुछ काम निकाला जाय। लेकिन क्या हमने अपनी योजनाओं के अन्दर उन छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों और यंत्र चालित उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है और खेती को लाभ पहुँचाने की कोशिश की है। ग्रामावासियों की समस्या हल करने के लिए हमें छोटे यंत्र चालित उद्योगों पर बल देना चाहिए था। हमारी योजना का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए था कि देश वासियों को, हर एक व्यक्ति को, पूर्ण रोजगार प्राप्त हो। उसके लिए हम

खेती के ऊपर बल दें। उसके साथ-साथ जो यंत्र चालित छोटे उद्योग हैं उनके ऊपर भी बल दें। घरेलू उद्योगों के ऊपर बल दें और बिजली की पैदावार के लिए विशेष बल दें। यह जो देश की जरूरतें हैं उनकी ओर हमने आज तक दुलक्ष्य किया है और आज जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया, मानो हमने इस योजना की छुट्टी कर दी है, तीन साल की छुट्टी। नेहरू जी कहा करते थे कि आराम हराम है और लोगों को काम करना चाहिए, काम में लगना चाहिए। लेकिन आज जो प्रेरणा देनेवाली योजनाएं थीं, जिससे कि देश के सारे राज्य अपने-अपने साधन जुटा कर और एक लम्बे समय के लिए एक इस बात की प्रेरणा लेकर जुटा करते थे, उसमें अब एक काम्प्लेसेंशी का बातावरण देश के अन्दर फैलता जा रहा है। लोगों को लगता है कि सब ठीक है। हालांकि इस वर्ष की बात की अपेक्षा है कि बहुत बढ़िया फसल होने वाली है, उसका हम उपयोग कर सकते थे और उसी प्रकार सब राज्यों के लोगों को इस बात की प्रेरणा दे सकते थे कि वह इस योजना की पूर्ति के लिए जिस प्रकार साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है वह साधन जुटायें लेकिन इन योजनाओं को छुट्टी देकर हमने एक छुट्टी का बातावरण निर्माण कर दिया है जिससे लोगों को लगता है कि अब कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस सदन के अंदर भी सदस्यों को जितना ध्यान देकर इसके ऊपर विवाद मांगना चाहिए था और हमारी सरकार की आंखें इस योजना की तरफ से ओक्सील हो गई हैं उस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहिए था, वह भी नहीं दिलाई पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं आज इस आधे घंटे के विवाद के द्वारा इस बात की आवश्यकता की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम इन योजनाओं की छुट्टी न करें बल्कि उनको पूरी गंभीरता के साथ पूरा करें, जिम्मेदारी के साथ इन योजनाओं को अमली जामा पहनाने की कोशिश करें और साधन जुटाने की कोशिश करें। देश की आवश्यकता को देखकर उसके लिए

लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें और उसी के अनुसार वरीयता तय करें और लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना, आयोग की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि अगले तीन साल के लिए योजनाएं नहीं बनेंगी। योजनाएं आयोग के इतिहास को अगर देखा जाय जब नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे उन दिनों से योजना की भावना हिन्दुस्तान में आई। इसके बाद पिछले बच्चों में जिस दिन से योजना आयोग बैठाया गया है आप देखेंगे एक तरफ से योजना चल रही है, दूसरी तरफ पूंजीवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह सारा हम अपने मन से नहीं बोल रहे हैं। यह बाकायदा तीन रपटें आपके सामने हैं—एक महालनबीस कमेटी की रपट है, एक मोनोपली कमीशन की रपट है और एक हजारी कमीशन की रपट है। कुछ मुट्ठी भर व्यावसायिक परिवार देश की सारी आर्थिक नीति के ऊपर छा गए हैं। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि प्लान्ड एकोनामी का क्या यह मतलब है कि एक तरफ योजना चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ पूंजीवाद बढ़ रहा है? मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या योजना का आधार जो हमारा चल रहा है कि खपत का आधुनिकीकरण करो, उत्पादन का आधुनिकीकरण बन्द कर दो क्या यह सही आधार योजना का है? खपत का आधुनिकीकरण करके, हिन्दुस्तान के नौकरशाह, पूंजीवादी लोग और मंत्री लोग यह तीन, षड्यंत्र करके जनता को भूखा रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं साफ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री और इनके योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष गाडगिल साहब कोई नये सिरे से सोच रहे हैं कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान की योजना को बनाया जाय? क्या वह यह सोच रहे हैं कि खपत के आधुनिकीकरण को अगले 2 साल के लिए बंद किया जाय और पन्द्रह सौ से ऊपर जो खर्च करते हैं, उनके ऊपर पाबन्दी लगायी जाय ताकि तीन चार हजार करोड़ की बचत हो सके जिसके द्वारा हम किसान के लिए

पानी का इन्तजाम कर सकें। अभी 26 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जिसको पानी नहीं मिलता है और इन्द्र पर उसके लिए निर्भर करते हैं जिससे उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है और पी० एल० 480 तथा अन्य देशों की सहायता पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है कि यहां से जब गेहूँ या चावल आयोग तब हम अपने लोगों को खिला पायेंगे। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई इस तरह की योजना है कि अगले पांच सालों में यह जो २६ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बिना पानी के है उसको पानी दिया जाय? सरकार की कोई नीति हो जिसके चलते किसान को उत्पादन करने के लिए कमता मिले और जो फिजूलखर्ची है, शान-शौकत और वैभव है उसको खत्म किया जाय। क्या इस तरह की कोई उनकी भावना या चिन्ता है या नहीं?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चैयरमैन साहब, कहत के कारण हमारी योजना मूलत्वी कर दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मीके पर हमें सारे प्लान को दोबारा सोचने और बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं सिर्फ यह सवाल मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहूँगा कि आज जबकि बाहर के देशों से हमें अनाज लेना पड़ता है और तौहीन हमारे देश की है, इस हालत में कोई प्लानिंग ऐन्युबल या चौथे पांच साला का जो प्लान बनेगा उसमें खास तौर से किसान को चीप केडिट देने की बात सोची जायगी जिसमें लम्बे अवसरे के लिए आसान किस्तों में वह लोन अदा करने की सहूलियत किसान को दी जायगी? 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया तो एल० आई० सी० के पास है और जो जनरल इंश्योरेंस का रुपया है इसके अलावा सोशल कंट्रोल करके जो हम लायेंगे उस रुपये को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इरीगेशन किसान को देने के लिए, उसको ट्र्यूबेल और पर्मिग सेट देने के लिए पांच साल सात दस दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह हजार रुपये उसे आसान किस्तों में थोड़े व्याज पर देंगे?

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

दूसरी बात, ट्रैक्टर के मुतालिक है। आज कल पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बीस बीस हजार रुपये में एक ट्रैक्टर मिलता है। तीन चार हजार रुपये में ट्रैक्टर किसान को मिल जाय इसके लिए कोई इंतजाम करेंगे? क्या कोई इस किस्म का रुपया योजना में रखेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर मैन्युफॉर्मरिंग कंपनी जया कारखाने यहां खोले जायं बजाय इसके कि बाहर से भंगाए जायं ताकि किसान को मिनिमम प्राइस पर ट्रैक्टर दिए जाएं जिनसे वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा खेती करे?

तीसरी बात में यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे ही चीप फटिलाइजर के लिए कोई इंतजाम करेंगे? देश में सस्ता फटिलाइजर ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिया जा सके इसके लिए कोई ध्यान दिया जायगा? आजकल जो फटिलाइजर दिया जाता है वह किसान की रीच के बाहर है। तो कोई ऐसी सब्सिडी देकर या और किसी तरह से मास स्केल पर फटिलाइजर पैदा करने के लिए आप इंतजाम करेंगे? यह आप अगर कर सकेंगे तो जो आज जो प्रोडक्शन है किसान का वह दुगुना और तिकुना हो जायगा। इस तरह का कोई प्लान प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा बनाएंगी जिससे देश का मसला हल हो?

श्री भषु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद हमारी सारी योजनाएं और योजना बनाने का काम चौपट हो गया है। इन्होंने योजना कमीशन के उपाध्यक्ष के लिए हमारे मित्र का नाम तय किया और वह वहां जाते ही, उन्होंने सारी योजनाओं को ही खत्म कर दिया।

एक माननीय सरस्य : कौन मित्र हैं?

श्री भषु लिम्बे : अशोक मेहता जी के बहां पहुंचते ही सारी योजनाएं खत्म हो गईं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कूंकि इसका बोझ ले लिया है अपने सिर के कपर तो मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कभी इस बात पर सोचा है,

सोवियत रूस से योजना बनाने की कस्तना तो इन्होंने ले ली लेकिन यह भूल गए कि सोवियत रूस में अर्थ-व्यवस्था में, समाज-व्यवस्था में, बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने के पश्चात् योजना की इमारत खड़ी की गई। हमारे यहां जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, जो नौकरशाही चौखट्टा है, उसको कायम रख कर योजना बनाने की कोशिश की गई है और यही वजह है कि करीब-करीब 17 साल हो गये, आज हम इस स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं कि चौथी योजना को अन्तिम रूप भी हम नहीं दे पाये हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब अगली योजना अपने देश में आयेगी तो वे इस बात का खायाल रखेंगी कि कोई भी योजना नहीं बन सकती जब तक कि कोई दाम नीति न हो। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं के दाम और गम्भे के दाम दोनों में इतना फर्क हो गया है कि जो खेत गम्भे के लिये पहले इस्तेमाल में लाये जाते थे, उनमें अब सोग गेहूं बोने लगे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में गम्भे की खेती में एक एकड़ म 6 हजार रुपये की आमदानी होती है, जबकि बाजरा, नये ढंग का बाजरा लगायें तो 11-12 सौ रुपये मिलते हैं—तो यह दाम नीति नहीं है। इनकी कोई उद्योग नीति नहीं है। जैसा कि अभी रवी राय ने कहा कि उच्चोंगों में सम्पत्ति और आर्थिक सत्ता का एकीकरण हो रहा है, उसके बारे में इनके पास कोई नीति नहीं है। मजदूर नीति भी नहीं है, बहुत सारे मजदूरों के झगड़े जो उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं—उसका कारण क्या है? उसका कारण यह है कि अनिवार्य रूप में युनिवर्सिटी की मान्यता देने के लिए इन्होंने कोई विद्येयक प्रस्तुत नहीं किया और न यह तय किया कि प्रतिनिधिक युनियन कौन है। यह मतदान के द्वारा, बैलेट के द्वारा निश्चित किया जायगा। तो इनके पास कोई श्रम नीति नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह भी याद होगा कि पिछले बजट सत्र के प्रारम्भ में वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि इस साल मुद्रास्फीति को रोका जायगा, डेकिस्ट फाइनैन्सिंग नहीं होगा और अब वित्त मंत्री

जी ने स्वीकारा है कि सरकार का जो खर्च है और सरकार की जो आमदानी है, उसमें इतना बड़ा अन्तर आनेवाला है कि उसका लाखमी नीतीजा होगा कि मुद्रास्फिति होगी, डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होगा और साथ ही साथ दाम बढ़ेगे। काला बाजार बढ़ेगा और जब्बीरेवाजों को मीका मिलेगा। तो चौथी योजना बनाते समये ये जितने पहलू हैं—पूंजी-करण का सवाल, दाम नीति का सवाल, श्रम नीति का सवाल, उद्योग नीति का सवाल और यह मुद्रास्फिति का सवाल—मुझे उम्मीद है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इन सब पर विचार करेंगी।

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, यह पंचवर्षीय योजना जो एक तरह से ठप्प होती नजर आ रही है और जो यह सालाना योजना चलाई जा रही है, इसके पीछे एक वजह है—यह चीज़ इहोंने खुद पैदा की है, यानी अब तक इन योजनाओं में जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था निकली है, उसी की वजह से यह परिस्थिति आ गई है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी भी लागू नहीं हो रही है। वह परिस्थिति क्या है? वह पूंजीवादी परिस्थिति है। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का क्या हुआ है—भारतीय पूंजीवाद का विकास हुआ है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद भारतीय पूंजीवाद का विकास हुआ और यह विकास पूंजीवादी चाहते थे, इसलिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को लागू करना चाहते थे। लेकिन अब वह देख रहा है, इस योजना से उसको खतरा है, चूंकि समाज चाह रहा है कि पूंजीवाद का खात्मा हो और समाजीकरण हो—यह समाज का तकाजा है, इसलिये अब भारतीय पूंजीवाद चाहता है कि इस पर रोक लगे और उसकी वजह से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरूआत नहीं हो रही है। कहते हैं कि अब इनके पास साधन नहीं हैं...

सभापति महोदय : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : वह पूंजीवाद अब चौथी

योजना को रोक रहा है और कहा जात है कि इसके लिये मूल्क में साधन नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्क में साधनों की कमी नहीं है, आप आमदानी पर रोक लगा दीजिये, एक और दस की रेसो हो तो एक हजार करोड़ रुपया आप के पास आ जायगा। प्रीवी पर्स रोक दिया जायगा तो 500 करोड़ रुपये सालाना आपके पास आयेंगे, टैक्स इवेजन को मुस्तैदी से रोका जायगा तो दो-तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया आ जायगा। समाज में साधन हैं, उनको इस्तेमाल करने की ज़रूरत है, लेकिन इस सरकार में इतनी ताकत नहीं है, कमता नहीं है और नीयत भी नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से साधन घट रहे हैं बल्कि उनका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

आज विदेशों से भी हमको साधन की ज़रूरत नहीं है। कृषि में और उद्योगों में हमें स्वयं आगे बढ़ना होगा। कृषि की पैदावार हम तभी बड़ा सकते हैं जबकि हम क्वालिटेट बेन्ज लायें, लेंड रिफार्म्ज़ मूल्क में ज्यादा किये जायें—लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिये कदम उठायेंगे। अब तक जितने लेंड रिफार्म्ज़ हुए हैं, जितने सुधार हुए हैं—वे उपयोगी नहीं हैं, फैगमेन्टेशन आफ हॉलिंडज को तोड़ कर इकट्ठा करना होगा, तभी हमारी कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। उसी तरह से उद्योगों में भी हमको मजदूरों का पार्टीसिपेशन उद्योगों में लाना होगा, बकँस का पार्टीसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट में होगा, तभी उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। ऐसा करने से ही कृषि और उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा बीरे किर इन साधनों को इकट्ठा करने से हमारे पास पर्याप्त साधन आ जायेंगे जिससे हम समाज को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अपनी पूरी ताकत से लागू कर सकते हैं—लेकिन इसके लिये हमें अपने सामने आदर्श रखना होगा—सम्पत्ति और समानता का। हमें पूंजीवादी विकास को रोकना होगा, उत्पादन के साधनों को समाज में ज्यादा करना होगा, मुनाफ़ा-खोरी को खत्म करना होगा यानी पूंजीवाद

[श्री शिव चन्द्र सा]

को बत्तम करना होगा, तभी हमारी योजनायें आगे बढ़ सकती हैं।

लम्बापति भगवेश्य : मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि आधे घन्टे के डिस्कशन में आप सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन आपने तो लम्बाचौड़ा भाषण कर दिया—यह बात गलत है। श्री भगवत्।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, today, in the morning, I had written to the Secretary, Lok Sabha, during the Question Hour, that I may be allowed to put a question on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seven names were received and they were balloted. Only four names were selected.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In that case, I will be forced to say, "Lok Sabha, thy name is lottery!" Even the names are balloted for putting questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the rules. Under the rules, they balloted the names. The rules are yours.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): You may kindly give us a minute each.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I give a minute each, then you mean there should be no ballot.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Just a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; you may ask a question in a minute.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Sir, there have been three Plans and after three Plans, not only the monopoly has developed but also the regional disparity has developed. Some of my friends have said that monopoly has developed, unemployment has developed, and the regional disparity has also developed. During the last three Plans, in the Central sector, Rs. 2,852 crores were invested and, during the same period, in Kerala, only Rs. 27.19 crores were invested. According to the population, Kerala has the right to get Rs. 101.07 crores. This is the regional disparity. Not only that. Take the *per capita* figures. During the last 15 years, the *per capita*, on all-India level, was 26.5 per cent but in Kerala the *per capita* was only 16.8 per cent. In 1963-64 the average income was Rs. 332.9 whereas

the income of a Kerala man was only Rs. 219.94. The one point that I want to impress upon is the regional disparity and our Prime Minister must take into account the needs of Kerala, the industrial backwardness, the unemployment and all that. Even the setting up of the precision tools factory has been postponed and so is the case of the shipping industry. This regional disparity must be taken into account by the Prime Minister before finalising the Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sometime back, the Prime Minister had laid a statement on the Table of the House setting out the reasons as to why the Fourth Plan was shelved for the time being and in that, the Prime Minister has stated about Pakistan aggression, drought and other things. But I would like to say that similar conditions were also there before 1965. In 1962, there was the Chinese aggression, and nobody can also say that in future such things would not come. Therefore, can this be the reason to scrap off the Plan, more so when the Draft Plan was prepared. If a Draft Plan was prepared, why not an integrated Plan was developed? It is precisely because of this. Government is playing into the hands of bureaucrats and big capitalists who manoeuvre to see that there is no Plan for some time in this country. It has been said that there are meagre resources. First of all, when Mr. Ashoka Mehta came here as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, he tried to bring out a gigantic Plan; he was somewhere on a different plane, where he was thinking of putting up a Rs. 21,000 crore Plan. Now, a completely lopsided view of this Government is seen—no Plan or a Plan Holiday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may ask his question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to ask only one question.

One of the criteria of planning is to check the imbalances in the country. The object was to develop, through this planning, the less developed States and to divert the resources to those States. Take, for instance, Orissa. I come from Orissa where the Prime Minister was going when her father was going—she decided to go there but she cancelled her trip; then she

fixed it during the cyclone time. Last year, they gave to Orissa only Rs. 21 crores and now for 1968-69 they are trying to reduce it still further. The question is this. The object of planning is to check the imbalance, but what they are doing goes against it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may finish now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My final question is this. I would like to ask the Prime Minister who is in charge of planning and who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission, what concrete steps they are going to take to stop this imbalance in planning, to stop the growing concentration of wealth in some of the developed States. And to set right planning as a whole in the entire country.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I will just take half a minute....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to follow your advice any more. I have already allowed two members whose names were not balloted. Members whose names were not included in the list are getting up. I am sorry....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have given my name. I will take just half a minute. I would submit to the Prime Minister that there is an unexploited mine of resources in the public sector undertakings. Would she direct her attention to improve their working ? Would she appoint some high power technicians to look into the working of some of the major projects ? I assure her that if she does that, if the working of the public-sector undertakings improves, then she will get enough resources for any Plan.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकाम्तम्मा (खम्मम) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के स्थगन से क्या राष्ट्र निष्क्रिय होकर बैठा रहेगा और राष्ट्र के लोगों से वह चुनाव के बोखणापत्र के डारा जो हम ने वायदा किया है उसका क्या होगा ?

विभिन्न योजनाओं के स्थगित हो जाने तथा उन से सम्बन्धित संस्थानों के बन्द हो जाने पर जनता की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी और

नागार्जुन सागर बांध के दूसरे चरण में सरकार की कितना पैसा देने की योजना है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि योजना के प्रति लोगों का आदर भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। उन क्षेत्रों में भी और उन लोगों में भी जो कि अभी तक योजना के प्रति इतने उत्साहित नहीं थे वह भी आज उस के प्रति उत्साहित हो रहे हैं। अभी जब उधर से हमारे एक भाई योजना के प्रति चौर शौर से अपना उत्साह प्रदर्शित कर रहे थे तो यह मेरे पास बैठे हुए गुजराल साहब जो कि उर्दू के शायर है उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो भाई बड़ी अच्छी बात है और वह शेर जो उन्होंने मुझे सुनाया वह में सदन में सुना देना चाहता हूं :

“मैं बना काफिर तो वह काफिर
मुसलमां हो गये”

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है और मैं इस का आदर करता हूं। वैसे मैं यह बतला दूँ कि यह हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले और यह फैदरेशन आफ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स वाले लोग 15—20 साल से कहा करते थे कि सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं बना कर देश को बर्बाद कर रही है और यह कि हमारा प्लान बड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए और इन्वेस्टमेंट छोटा होना चाहिए अब आज उन्हीं लोगों का तरफ से मांग हो रही है कि हमें अपने इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ाना चाहिए और यह आज कम बयों हो रहा है ?

यह अच्छी बात है। साथ साथ हमारे और दोस्तों ने जो और सवाल उठाये हैं उन में बहुत सारे सवाल हैं जिन में कि दो राय नहीं हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि आज बड़े मौलिक सवाल उठाये गये हैं लेकिन उन बातों का इस आधे घटे की बहस के दरमियान पूरे तरों के से जबाब नहीं दिया जा सकता है और इस बहुत अगर मैं उनमें तकनीकी में न जाऊं तो इस के लिए आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे।

[श्री २० रा० भगत]

बहुत सी बातें कही गईं, जैसे क्षेत्रीय असमानता है वृद्धि में, विकास में और यह रीजनल डिस्पर्टीज की बात है। अब आम तौर से यह हमारा अनुभव रहा है और यह बात सही है कि हम चाहते हैं कि तेजी से तरकी हो सारे देश की। उसके दरमियान में हर प्रान्त के लोग हमें कहा करते हैं कि हमारा प्रान्त पीछे रह गया और अभी इस बारे में दो प्रान्तों के भाइयों ने कहा तो जल्दी से मेरे पास जो आंकड़े मौजूद थे मैंने उन में देखा। अभी तक उन दो प्रान्तों में से, जैसे केरल का सवाल है जहां एक व्यक्ति पर पूरा उन का इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है तो आप देखेंगे कि एक आदमी पर वहां 180 है और उन को मदद बाहर से बितनी मिलती है? 109। दूसरे ऐसे प्रान्त बहुत हैं जहां 100 के नीचे हैं। उड़ीसा का कहा गया। उड़ीसा तो बहुत कुछ आगे भी है और यह खुशी की बात है कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दरमियान में उड़ीसा ने विकास की गति में वृद्धि की और यह अच्छी बात है। इस का नीतीजा यह हुआ कि वह कई प्रदेशों को छोड़ कर आगे बढ़ गया। वहां एक व्यक्ति पर जो विकास पर खर्च किया गया वह 217 एक व्यक्ति पर था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राज्यवार व्योग दे दिया जाय।

श्री २० रा० भगत : अभी इस समय नहीं वह किसी दूसरे समय दे दूँगा। वह तो जो बात उन्होंने उठाई थी उस के जवाब में मैं ने कहा।

इसी तरीके से आप उत्तर प्रदेश को देखियेगा। वहां बहुत कम है। एक आदमी पर 126 आता है। एक व्यक्ति पर विकास के लिए इतना खर्च हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये : विहार में क्या है?

श्री २० रा० भगत : विहार में भी कम है। वह तो मैं उदाहरण के लिए यह कह रहा था

बाकी असल बात तो यह है कि जो क्षेत्रीय विकास में असमानता है, रीजनल डिस्पर्टीज हैं उन को दूर होना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस के लिए आप की क्या योजना है?

श्री २० रा० भगत : हर बात में हस्तक्षेप करने से जबाब नहीं दिया जा सकता। मेरी बानी करके जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उसे पहले शांति से मुन लीजिये। क्षेत्रीय विकास में जो असमानता है उस को थोड़ा दूर करना चाहते हैं। यह जो असमानता संकड़ों बर्षों में हुई है वह 2-4 वर्ष में दूर नहीं हो सकती। इस तरीके से हम देखते हैं कि इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। हम एक नीति बना कर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इसे दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे और कर भी रहे हैं कि क्षेत्रीय विकास में असमानता न हो और वह जितनी जल्दी हो सके मिट जाय। उसी तरह से हमारे श्री रणधीर सिंह ने किसानों के लिए कहा कि सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, ट्रैक्टरों का होना चाहिये, खाद का होना चाहिये। दूसरे भाइयों ने भी कहा है कि इनका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। इनका प्रबन्ध हो रहा है और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता इनका प्रयोग बढ़ा जा रहा है।

मधु लिमये जी ने बुनियादी बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। योजना का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि एक आध स्कीम को ही हम लगा लें। योजना जब बनती है तो उस के पीछे एक आदर्श होता है। हम क्या प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, इसको हम उस में स्वीकार करते हैं और उसको प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमने परस्परिक्टिव प्लानिंग के जरिये इसको करने की कोशिश की है। हमने कहा है कि पन्द्रह साल या पचास साल में हम देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं। उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तनों की बात थी, उस में समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात थी। अर्थ में या और दूसरी बातों में जो असमानता आ गई है या कुछ पूजीबादी व्यवस्था बढ़ती जा रही है उसको रोकने की

बात हमने कही। इस सब के बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। बुनियादी बातों के बिना यह हो नहीं सकता है। यह कहना कि सोवियत संघ से हमने योजना उधार ली ठीक नहीं होगा। सोवियत संघ ने योजना चलाने की परिपाटी में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, वह हमारे देश से बहुत आगे है और बहुत उसने काम किया है, इसको हमें मानना होगा। हम पर उसका असर भी पड़ा। हमने उनसे सीखा भी है। लेकिन हमारी व्यवस्था अलग है उनकी अलग है। मौलिक परिवर्तनों के साथ हमने उसको दिया, डॉमोकेसी के जरिये किया, लोगों की रजामन्दी से किया। लेकिन आज सब से बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि हम योजना के लिये किस तरह से पूँजी एकत्र करें। आज सब से बड़ा यह चैलेंज हमारे सामने है। नेशनल डिवेलोपमेंट कार्यालय में भी यह बात उठी थी। इस साल नी करोड़ चालीस लाख या नी करोड़ पचास लाख टन अनाज पैदा होने जा रहा है पिछले साल योजना के दर्घनि में दो हजार करोड़ रुपया गांवों में गया है। गांवों के विकास में वह लगा है। सवाल पैदा होता है कि उसको वापिस ले कर कैसे लगाया जाए। जब वापिस लेने का सवाल आता है तो आवाज उठती है कि किसानों पर ज्यादा जोर न पढ़े, भार न पढ़े। फिर दामों की बात भी की जाती है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि और जो बातें हैं उनको देख कर किया जाए। फिर भी यह देखना होगा कि गांवों में जो रुपया जाता है वह किन को जाता है। दस बारह परसेंट आदमी हैं जिन के पास सारी सुविधायें हैं, सिवाई की हैं; बीज की हैं, खाद की हैं। और यह रुपया भी अधिकांश में उन पर ही खड़ हो जाता है, वही इस रुपये से कायदा उठाते हैं। किस तरह से अब उस रुपये को वापिस लिया जाए और पूँजी के रूप में उसको दुबारा सवाया जाए, यह भी देखना होता है।

फिर यहाँ रोजगार की बात कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि लोगों को पूरा रोजगार

मिलना चाहिये। यह भी ठीक बात है। फिर जीवन स्तर को उठाने की बात भी कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि जो हमारी न्यूनतम जरूरतें हैं, कपड़े की हैं, दवा दारू की हैं, शिक्षा की है, मकान की है, भोजन की है वह तो पूरी होनी चाहिये। ये बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें लोगों की पूरी तो हों। ये जरूरतें भी लोगों की हम पूरी नहीं कर पाये हैं। एब्रेज जो आदमी है, जो गरीब आदमी है वह एक रुपया रोज भी तो नहीं कमा पाता है, आन एन एब्रेज भारत में एक आदमी की आमदनी एक रुपया रोज भी तो नहीं होती है। इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इन सब चोजों को योजना में बांध कर जितनी हम को बड़ी योजना चाहिये, जितनी हम को पूँजी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, वह सब हम करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

तप्सील की बातों में में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि जो सारी शक्ति है, मनुष्य की शक्ति है और आगेनाइजेशन की जो है सब की शक्ति नगा कर हम कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मौलिक चैंजिज करके हंसटी-ट्रूयनल चैंजिज करके हम किस तरह से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

जो एक मुख्य बात उठाई गई है, उस पर मैं आता हूँ। यह आक्षेप किया गया है कि हमने योजना की छुट्टी कर दी है, योजना को समाप्त कर दिया है। योजना की छुट्टी नहीं हुई है। इस तरह की बात कहना बिल्कुल भ्रम कैलाना है। मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया तब हम को योजना को स्वयंगत करना पड़ गया। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जीन ने भी तो हमला किया था और तब आपने योजना को स्वयंगत नहीं किया था। आपको याद होगा कि इस जीज को सदन के सामने रखा गया था और बताया गया था कि पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाव एक ऐसी

[श्री २० रा० भगत]

स्थिति पैदा हुई कि बाहर की जितनी सहायता मिलती थी, दूसरे देशों से जितनी सहायता मिलती थी वह सहायता लगभग बन्द कर दी गई। तब देश में यह ज्ञायाल हुआ कि हम अपनी योजना को इस तरह से बनायें, उस में इस तरह से परिवर्तन करें कि हम स्वावलम्बी बन सकें, अपने ही बल पर योजना को चला सकें। उस चीज को सदन में लाया गया था और सदन ने कहा था कि हम योजना को उस तरह से परिवर्तित करें। यह एक मौलिक बात हो गई, एक बड़ी बात हो गई। सारी योजना के बारे में सदन से संक्षण ले कर ऐसा किया गया, सदन के आदेश पर ऐसा किया गया।

यह भी सवाल उठाया गया है कि हम स्वावलम्बी कैसे बनें, बाहर से सहायता न भी मिल तो भी अपने पैरों पर कैसे छड़े रह सकते हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अपने ही बल बूते पर जहां तक हो योजना को चलायें। जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि विकास तेज गति से नहीं हुआ है, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ही यह अनुभव नहीं है दूसरे देशों का भी यह अनुभव है कि विकास की गति उत्तरोत्तर कम से बढ़ती नहीं गई है, एसेंडिंग आंडर में हो रही हो, यह बात नहीं है। कभी नीची रही है और कभी ऊपर उठी है। हमेशा ही एसेंडिंग आंडर में वह नहीं रही है। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है और न होगा। मनुष्य की जिन्दगी में भी उतार चढ़ाव चलता है। उसकी जिन्दगी में भी इस तरह की चीज होती है। यह बात जरूर है कि हम अपनी योजना में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें, ऐसी नीतियां बनाएं, इस तरह के काम करें कि इन उतार चढ़ावों का असर और जो काइसिस पैदा होते हैं, उनका असर कम से कम पड़े।

आप जानते ही हैं कि दो साल तक सूखा पड़ा है, अकाल की स्थिति रही है। कितना बड़ा सूखा यह था इसको आप जानते ही हैं। आपको

याद होगा कि योजना से पहले हमारे देश में आर्थिक वृद्धि एक परसेंट से भी कम होती थी। हम ने योजना बनाई तो हम ने कहा कि हम पांच प्रतिशत वृद्धि करेंगे। वह हम नहीं कर पाए। तीसरी योजना में हम साँड़े तीन परसेंट प्रतिवर्ष का विकास कर पाए हैं। वह कम है। लेकिन याद रखिये कि योजना में पहले एक प्रतिशत विकास भी नहीं होता था। पिछले दो सालों में साँड़े चार प्रतिशत नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी में गिरावट आई है। इतने मार्जिन पर हम थे। हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को जो यह ज्ञाटका लगा यह मामूली नहीं था। दो साल सूखा पड़ा रहा। यह ज्ञाटका मामूली नहीं था। लेकिन फिर भी हमने योजना को छोड़ा नहीं। इस ज्ञाटके का असर निर्यात पर पड़ा, पूँजी पर पड़ा, रिसोर्सिस पर पड़ा।

यह कहना कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट घाटे में चलता है इसको में मानता हूँ। लेकिन दूसरी सरकारें भी हैं जो दूसरे आदिमियों के हाथों में हैं। उन सरकारों के बजट भी आज पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे प्लान के। यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। यह एक ऐसी दिक्कत है जिस को पार करके हमें आगे बढ़ाना ही होगा। पंचवर्षीय योजना के बजाय हमने एनुबल प्लान बनाने की कोशिश की है। चीधी योजना का जो प्रथम वर्ष था उसके लिए हमने एनुबल प्लान बनाया। पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्रायोरिटीज थीं, उसका जो साइज था, उसी हिसाब से हमने उसके लिए 2,200 करोड़ रुपया निर्धारित किया। 21,000 करोड़ रुपया जो पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए रखा गया था उसी हिसाब से एनुबल प्लान के लिए हमने रुपया निर्धारित किया। 2,200 करोड़ रुपया भी जो हमने रखा वह बड़ी मुश्किल से रखा। लेकिन हम ज्यादा गिरना नहीं चाहते थे। जिस तरह से हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में गिरावट आ गई है उसको देखते हुए 2,200 करोड़ की योजना रखना भी मुश्किल था। लेकिन खेती के सवाल को तथा दूसरे जो खेती के साधन हैं या दूसरी

चीजें हैं उन को सामने रखते हुए हमने यह राशि निर्धारित की । चूंकि आज खेती की हालत अच्छी है इस बास्ते 14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में होने जा रही है । आप फर्क देखिये अगर हमारी खेती की उपज 120 मिलियन टन हो जाए जो हमें आशा है कि आज नहीं तो कल हो जायगी तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय विकास की गति बहुत तेज हो जायगी ।

19 hrs.

इस साल का जो प्लान बना उसमें हमने उन बातों को जो हमें नीचे खीच रही हैं विकास में, उनको रोका और जो हम को आगे ले जायेगी उनको लिया । खेती की हालत को हमने सुधारने पर जोर दिया । जो ट्रांजिशन की हालत है उसको हम कंसालिडेट कर रहे हैं ताकि 1969 के बाद जो प्लान बनेगा जो हम चाहते हैं कि रोजगार बढ़े, हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय तेजी से बढ़े, देश की मजबूती बढ़े, जिन पर आपने भी जोर दिया है । उनको हम अच्छी तरह सम्भाल सकें, उस सब का स्थान रख करके बनेगा । स्ट्रेटेजी तो हमारी यह है कि हम योजनाबद्ध विकास के मार्ग पर

आगे बढ़ें, लेकिन समय और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार हमारे टैक्टिक्स बदलते रहते हैं । आज की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम ने कानसालिडेशन के टैक्टिक्स अपना लिये हैं । अगर हम अपने टैक्टिक्स में परिवर्तन न करते और अपने तरीकों को न बदलते, तो हमें आगे और भी नुकसान होता । हमें आगे और नुकसान न हो और हम विकास के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ते जायें, इसी लिए हम ने यह तरीका अखत्यार किया है । यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि प्लान होलिडे कर दी गई है या योजना की छुट्टी कर दी गई है । योजना में हमारा विश्वास है । हम मानते हैं कि इस देश में हम अपने लोगों के लिए सुख और समृद्धि तभी उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं, उन की हालत को भी तभी सुधार सकते हैं, अगर हम योजनाबद्ध विकास के मार्ग पर चलें । कई प्रकार की दिक्कतों के बावजूद योजना और योजनाबद्ध विकास में हमारा विश्वास है और हम और ज्यादा मजबूती के साथ उस मार्ग पर बढ़ते जायेंगे ।

19.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 14, 1967/Agrahayana 23, 1889 (Saka).