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Wednesday, April 3, 1968
Chaitra 14, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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CONTENTS

No. 36.—Wednesday, April 3, 1958/Chaitra 14, 1895 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|--|---------|
| *Starred Questions Nos. 1018 to 1023 | 1823—57 |
| Short Notice Question No. 16 | 1857—62 |

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1024 to 1047 | 1862—78 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 6205, 6207 to 6213, 6215 to 6218, 6221 to 6299 and 6301 | 1878—1944 |

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Escape of Mr. Shah Syed Hussain, Municipal Commissioner of Jorhat to East Pakistan. | 1944—50 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| Question of Privilege Against Chairman of S.T.C. | 1950—57 |
|--|---------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Papers Laid on the Table | 1957—58 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Twenty-sixth Report | 1958 |
|-------------------------------|------|

Estimates Committee—

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Forty-first Report | 1958 |
|------------------------------|------|

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Motion to recommend to Rajya Sabha to fill vacancies in Joint Committee | 1958—59 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Demands for Grants, 1968-69 | 1959—2035, 2036—98 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ministry of Education | 1959—2035, 2036—69 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Shrimati Tara Sapre | 1960—61 |
| Shri Bal Raj Madhok | 1961—73 |
| Shri Barrow | 1973—81 |
| Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal | 1981—86 |
| Shri S.M. Joshi | 1987—95 |
| Shri Sher Singh | 1998—2002 |

*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.

(ii)

• COLUMNS

| | |
|---|---------|
| Shri S. Kandappan | 2003—09 |
| Shri Nar Deo Snatak | 2009—15 |
| Shri C. Janardhanan | 2015—21 |
| Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh | 2021—24 |
| Shri J.B. Kripalani | 2024—31 |
| Shri D.C. Sharma | 2031—35 |
| Shri Samar Guha | 2036—42 |
| Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri | 2042—46 |
| Shrimati Laxmi Bai | 2047—51 |
| Dr. Triguna Sen | 2052—62 |
| Ministry of External Affairs | 2069—92 |
| Shri M.R. Masani | 2070—85 |
| Shri Shradhakar Supakar | 2085—88 |
| Statement <i>re</i> : incidents relating to Harijans | 2035—36 |
| Shri Y.B. Chavan | 2035—36 |
| Business of the House | 2051—52 |
| Half-an-hour Discussion <i>re</i> . Expansion of trade with Socialist countries | 2092—10 |
| Shri Kameshwar Singh | 2092—96 |
| Shri Mohd. Shafi Quereshi | 2100—10 |

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 3, 1968 | Chaitra 14, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit by General Ne Win of Burma

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*1018. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Ne Win, Burma's Head of State, visited India in March, 1968;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, General Ne Win, accompanied by Madame Ne Win, paid an informal visit to India from March 15 to March 22, 1968. Opportunity was taken to have an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. It is not customary to divulge the details of such talks.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि बर्मा में लाखों की संख्या में पीढ़ियों से भारतीय बसे हुए थे, अगर उन में से बहुतों को

अपना ध्यापार तथा सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर भारत वर्ष हाल ही में आना पड़ा है। आज भी वे भारतवर्ष में शरणार्थियों के रूप में जगह जगह पड़े हुए हैं, और उन के पास सर छिपाने के लिये भी जगह नहीं है। जब बर्मा के प्रधान जनरल ने विन यहां आये थे तब मैं समझता हूँ उन से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की बहुत से विषयों पर चर्चा हुई होगी। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि उन्होंने इन शरणार्थियों को उन की छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कम्पेन्सेशन या मुआवजा दिलाने की भी चर्चा की थी? यदि हां, तो जनरल ने विन की इस विषय में क्या प्रतिक्रिया दी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस बारे में उन से चर्चा उठाई गई थी और उन्होंने इस पर महानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने और इस मामले को जल्दी से हल करने के बारे में कहा था।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : प्रधान मंत्री जी जानती हैं कि विद्रोही नागा आये दिन चीन की सीर के लिये बर्मा की सीमाओं को पार कर चीन जाते हैं। इस कार्य में उन्हें बर्मा नागाओं का भी पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त होता है, जिसकी वजह से वे हमारे सीमा प्रहरियों की छांवों में घुल शोकने में समर्थ होते हैं। क्या बर्मा के प्रधान के साथ हुई बात चीन के दौरान उन्होंने नागा समस्या के इस पहलू पर भी बात की थी? यदि हां, तो उन की प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी? क्या नारकोदम द्वीप के सम्बन्ध में भी उन से कुछ चर्चा हुई थी जिस पर बर्माई ने भी अपना दावा किया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य को यह बात मालूम है कि जब हमारे पड़ोसी देश के माननीय प्रतिनिधि आते हैं तो उन के साथ बहुत सी बातें होती हैं। लेकिन उन सब की तफसील देना उचित नहीं होगा और न यह हमारे राष्ट्र के हित में होगा।

श्री वंशीशंकर शर्मा : नागा समस्या हमारी एक ज्वलंत समस्या है और बर्मा के जरिये विद्रोही नागा चीन आते जाते रहते हैं। यह एक तथ्य है इसलिए यह तो एक ऐसा ग्रहण सवाल था जिस पर चर्चा होनी ही लाजिमी थी। अतएव मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की दरभसल कोई चर्चा हुई थी या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : चर्चा हुई थी लेकिन अगर उस के बारे में तफसील माननीय सदस्य पूछना चाहते हैं तो वह बतलाना मुश्किल है।

श्री हुषम चन्द्र कश्यप : जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उस के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं, सब के बारे में नहीं।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: May I know whether any claim was put forward by Burma about the Islands near Andaman and Nicobar?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir.

श्री नथु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान "हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि निर्माण विभाग या अन्य किसी सरकारी विभाग के अधिकारी जब नरकुण्डम् गये थे तब उन्होंने बर्मी नेवी के द्वारा लगाये या उन के नाम से लगाये गये स्तम्भ या पत्थर वहाँ देखे थे ? यदि हाँ, यदि इस की ओर अगर उनका ध्यान गया है, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बर्मा से सरकार ने जानकारी मांगी है कि क्या सम्भव उनकी नेवी के द्वारा वह लगाये गये थे या उनके नाम पर सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ने के लिये किसी ने लगा दिये थे ? अगर किसी दूसरे ने लगा दिये थे तो वह लोग कौन हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इस द्वीप का सवाल है यह बतलाया जा चुका है कि बर्मा ने उस पर कोई अधिकार स्थापित नहीं किया है और वह हमारे कब्जे में है।

श्री नथु लिमये : मैं ने अधिकार की कोई चर्चा नहीं की है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मक्ष कहने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Did you discuss this aspect with the Burmese Premier when he visited India, because only that is covered by the question?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, it does not arise.

श्री नथु लिमये : माफ कीजियेगा। मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बर्मा की नेवी के नाम से पत्थर लगाये गये थे...

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe so. But the main question is:

"Whether General Ne Win, Burma's Head of State visited India in March, 1968; if so, the nature of the discussions held."

He says that they did not talk about this. So, it does not arise.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Some years back some persons of Indian origin, before leaving Burma for India, handed over their gold and other jewellery to the Indian Embassy in Burma. Ultimately, we were forced to return those ornaments and jewellery to the Burmese.

MR. SPEAKER: He is covering the whole ground of the Indo-Burma problem. The question relates only to the talks with Gen. Ne Win.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I want to know whether any talks have taken place with the Burmese head of State about these jewelleries and gold ornaments,

SHRI PILOO MODY: Did they discuss the sharing of the spoils?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no question of any joint patrolling.

SHRI SWELL: There are reports in the newspapers that following the visit of Gen. Ne Win the Government of India and the Government of Burma have agreed to jointly set up a security corridor along the Indo-Burmese frontier. I would like to know whether there is any truth in those reports and whether this particular subject was discussed with Gen. Ne Win. If this report is correct, then I would like to know what is the length of the security corridor, what will be its depth and what would be the *modus operandi* of the joint operations along this corridor.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no truth in that report.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान और बर्मा के बीच में बार्डर डिस्पूट कितने मील की है और उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या जनरल ने विन से बातें हुई हैं? यदि हुई हैं, तो क्या हुई?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह मामला तो डिस्पूट का नहीं है। वह तो भारत और बर्मा की सीमा के बारे में जो एक समझौता है उस के हिसाब से एक वार्डर्री कमिशन बिठलाने की बात है। वह चीज कभी भी हमारे बीच में झगड़े की नहीं रही है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It has been reported in the newspapers that the question of joint patrolling has been discussed. I know that it will not be divulged in detail but I would like to know whether any specific decision has been taken in regard to joint patrolling on the Indo-Burma border.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Under the cover of the so-called suspension of operations agreement, the Naga hostiles have established contacts with China via Kachin area of Burma and it has been reported that two top Naga underground leaders with their followers have already gone to Kachin area to go to Peking. Now the suspension of operation agreement is there and India has done nothing to stabilise peace in that area, whereas the Naga hostiles are taking advantage of this peace ushered in by this agreement. In that context may I know whether, as reported in the papers, our Prime Minister had a discussion with Gen. Ne Win specifically on this question of sealing the Indo-Burma border so that our Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles might not take advantage of the Kachin area in Burma to establish contacts with China and, if so, what was the result?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, as the Minister has stated, there was no question of any joint action. We are making every effort to cover the border from our side and they are doing it from their side.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sitaram Kesri.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, the Prime Minister has not given any information in reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot reveal the details of the talks.

SHRI HEM BARUA: She said that on our part we have taken the decision to seal the border; yet, the top leaders of the Naga Underground go to China.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : बर्मा की उत्तरी सीमा पर बीस पच्चीस हजार चीनी सैनिकों के केन्द्रित होने की वजह से हमारे विद्रोही नागाओं और मिजोज की ट्रनिंग के जो समाचार अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुए हैं क्या यह सही है कि उनकी वजह से जनरल ने विन भारत आए थे, उन से प्रेरित हो कर वह भारत आये थे ? यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपको कोई सूचना है या आपने कोई योजना इस सम्बन्ध में उन से बात कर के बनाई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किसी खास बात से प्रेरित हो कर वह यहां आए हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है । यहां वह मैत्री भाव ले कर आए । किसी भावना से प्रेरित हो कर वह यहां आए, ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री सूरज पाण्डेय : पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बर्मा में आने वाले शरणार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में उन से बातचीत हुई थी और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य में ऐसी बात नहीं होगी । उन से बातचीत के बाद फिर भी बर्मा से लोग चले आ रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है । उन के आश्वासन से काम नहीं चलेगा । अब भी रोज शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सवाल उन के बारे-में नहीं था । सवाल यह था कि जो लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति वगैरह छोड़ कर आए हैं उन को जो दिक्कत हुई है उनका क्या होगा । मैं ने यह कहा कि उस के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी

श्री इलहाक साम्भली : आने के बारे में कहिये ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो वहां के नागरिक नहीं हैं उन को आज या कल आना ही पड़ेगा । उन को हम उचित सुविधायें देते हैं बसने के लिये और दूसरी प्रकार की भी सहायता देते हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Apparently, from the answers that we have been receiving, the Government of India had absolutely no discussion with these people at all because nothing seems to be revealed. Did they at least discuss the price of cheese in China?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

डा० धर्म तेजा का स्वदेश प्रत्यर्पण

* 1019. श्री मधुलिमरें : क्या ब्रैडिशक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोस्टारिका प्रथवा अन्य किसी देश से डा० धर्म तेजा के स्वदेश प्रत्यर्पण के सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को असंगत कार्यवाहियों प्रथवा अभावधानी के कारण कोस्टारिका सरकार ने डा० धर्म तेजा को भारत सरकार के सुपुर्द करने में इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या किसी और देश ने डा० तेजा को शरण देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ब्रैडिशक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 18 मार्च 1968 को कोस्टारिका की सरकार से डाक्टर और श्रीमती धर्मतेजा के प्रत्यर्पण के लिए औपचारिक रूप से प्रार्थना की थी । कोस्टारिका की सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है ।

(ब) जी नहीं। यह आरोप निराधार है।

(ग) भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि किसी देश ने डा० घमें तेजा को गिरफ्तार देने का निश्चय किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

श्री मधु सिन्घे: यह मामला दो साल से चल रहा है। पिछली बार यहां प्राधे बंटे की बहस भी उठाई गई थी और मेरा सवाल है कि उसका कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला। तेजा तो इन के हाथ से चला गया और उस के लिए किननी भी मेहनत करने या न करें वह जाने वाला नहीं है। ऐसा मुझे लगता है। लेकिन कम से कम यहां जो अपराधी हैं उनकी तो गर्दन हम पकड़ें। पिछली बार ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने एक निवेदन दिया था। उस में परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही गई थी, असंगत बातें कहीं थीं। उन में से एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैंने कई दफा यह सवाल मदन में किया था और आप ने जब एक दफा आप ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर से इस का जवाब भी दिया था। आपने यह कहा था कि यह सही बात है कि एनफोर्समेंट विभाग ने मई 1986 में आप से पूछा था कि क्या तेजा को गिरफ्तार करने के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। असंगति कम है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। एक ओर यह कहते हैं

"It is not correct to say that at any stage the Enforcement Directorate specifically requested that Dr. Teja be arrested or his passport seized."

यह पृष्ठ 3(बी) में कहते हैं। लेकिन उस के पहले (सी) में वही कहते हैं:

"On the request of the Director of Enforcement, the Secretary in

the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) consulted the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation on 11th May, 1986, if anything could be done to arrest Dr. Teja".

इस के बाद 15 मई को एक बैठक हानी है

MR. SPEAKER: You are turning it into a discussion now. Come to the question.

श्री मधु सिन्घे: सीवा सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। मैंने आप के निवेदन में जो असंगत बातें हैं वे निकाल कर आपको बताई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you that there may be contradiction but that cannot be discussed now.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज: यह हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन तो नहीं है। दो सैकिंग में आप सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्घे: प्राधे मिनट में सवाल पूछने वाला हूं। लेकिन जो कंट्रिडिक्शन है उसकी ओर मदन का ध्यान दिलाना मेरा कर्तव्य है।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि गृह-मंत्री भारत में एक शिरोमणि गुलजारी लाल नन्दा के घर पर जो बैठक हुई थी क्या बजह है कि उस समय आपको, मिनिस्टर होते हुए भी तथा फाइनेंस सैक्रेटरी को तथा एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट के जो डायरेक्टर थे उन को इस बैठक में नहीं बुलाया गया था जब कि स्वयं एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट ने इन से पूछा था कि कुछ किया नहीं जा सकता है गिरफ्तारी के बारे में? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एनफोर्समेंट के डायरेक्टर श्री वैकटारामन माहब और फाइनेंस सैक्रेटरी को उस बैठक में क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया था?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think it is relevant to this question which is limited to the result of the action taken in regard to the extradition of Dr. Teja from Costa Rica or any other country.

श्री मधु लिमये: इसी प्रश्न में से इन के एस्केप का सवाल आया था। यह कैसे कह सकती है कि इन्वेस्ट है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It may be so but this is only about the arrest of Dr. Teja in Costa Rica and whether any other country has given him protection. That is the specific question.

श्री मधु लिमये : आगे देखिये न।

MR. SPEAKER: The next part is:—

"if so, the action being taken by the Government of India in this regard?"

श्री मधु लिमये: यह भां तो इसमें है। वो को आप देखिये।

"whether it is a fact that due to the anomalies committed or negligence shown by Government"

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आगे पढ़िये।

श्री मधु लिमये : अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी चश्मा लगा कर पढ़ें। गवर्नमेंट के बाद कोमा है। गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध भारत सरकार से है। आप हिन्दी में देखिये, अंग्रेजी में देखिये। अगर कोमा नहीं है तो मैं अपने शब्द वापिस लेता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोमा तो है, उसमें कुछ नहीं है।

It is an important question and you can take it up in a different way. Here, if you cover the whole ground about Dr. Dharma Teja, it has a big history—it is not a small history—and I do not think during the Question Hour and in the form of a supple-

mentary, you can solve the whole question about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ठीक है इसमें कोमा है। लेकिन कोमा के बाद जो वाक्य है उसको पढ़ कर देखा जाए। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार की किसी गलती के कारण कोस्टा रिका सरकार डा० तेजा को वापिस नहीं कर रही है ?

श्री मधु लिमये: बार बार इस सदन में धर्म तेजा का मामला चला है पहले भी चला है और अब भी चल रहा है। उनको वापिस लाने के बारे में सरकार पर बार बार आरोप किये गये हैं और कहा गया है कि सरकार के द्वारा ढिलाई बरती गई है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री से जन्ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मामले की पूर्ण जांच करने के लिए—पहले क्या हुआ और इस वक्त क्या हो रहा है—और आगे क्या होने वाला है—एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी आप बिठायेंगे?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जांच की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मेरे साथी प्रोफेसर राव इस के बारे में यहां बयान भी दे चुके हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने पूरे कदम बहुत समय पहले इस मामले में उठा लिये थे।

श्री मधु लिमये: बिल्कुल नहीं उठाये हैं। जो कंट्राडिक्शन है वह मैं ने आप के सामने रखी है।

श्री शिव नारायण : सवाल पढ़ कर आया करो।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Previously, when there were extradition proceedings against Dr. Dharma Teja in USA, he managed to escape to Costa Rica. May I know if the Government have written to the Government of Costa Rica that he does not escape to some other country so that we may continue the extradition proceedings against him. May I also know whether it was due to the negligence of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and the Government of India at that particular moment to which

Shri Madhu Limaye is referring that the Costa Rica Government was not taking proper steps?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have approached the Costa Rica Government in this connection. We have been assured by them that they have taken adequate steps to see that Dr. Teja does not escape from Costa Rica.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी: डा० धर्म तेजा और उन की धर्म पत्नी को वापस लाने में जो ढलाई हो रही है उस से अनंतोष पैदा होता स्वाभाविक है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोस्टारिका सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है । लेकिन समाचार पत्रों की खबर के अनुसार कोस्टारिका सरकार ने कह दिया है कि वह डा० धर्म तेजा और उनकी धर्म पत्नी को वापस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है ? क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोस्टारिका शासन पर दबाव डालने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह सही नहीं है कि कोस्टारिका ने डा० धर्म तेजा को वापस भेजने से मना कर दिया है । उन्होंने हमें वहाँ के हाई कोर्ट में एक्स्ट्राडिशन की प्रोसी-यूट्रिङ्ग इंस्टीट्यूट करने की इजाजत दे दी है लेकिन वहाँ के कानून के बमोजिम यह जरूरी है कि इस मामले को वहाँ की सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भेजा जाए और उस की एडवाइस हासिल की जाये । यह मानना वहाँ की सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास गया है और उस की जो एडवाइस या आदेश होगा, उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही होगी ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: In regard to any citizen of India against whom legal proceedings are there and who is absconding, will the Government categorically, declare that any Government which grants asylum to such an absconder will be unfriendly towards India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: He is not an absconder in the sense that we know where he is. We are taking necessary steps to get him back to India. As regards informing other countries about it, we have already taken that step. We have informed all friendly countries, and the neighbouring countries round about Costa Rica that we have cancelled Teja's passport, that their passport has been impounded, that they have no travel documents and that they should not allow entry into those countries, and we have been assured by them that they will see that they do not enter the country illegally.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The extradition proceedings in Costa Rica court are in favour of Dr. Dharma Teja and against our country. The news has already reached that our request for extradition has been rejected outright and he is taking asylum with an ex-President of Costa Rica. What other measures are the Government taking to get back Dr. Dharma Teja to this country? Are they getting the support of international police for this?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The statement made by the hon. Member is incorrect. I have already said that the extradition proceedings have been instituted and the matter has been referred to the Supreme Court and as soon as the Supreme Court decision is available it will be proceeded with.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is evading a pertinent point.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I am not evading anything. The hon. Member said that Costa Rica authorities have rejected our application. This is not correct.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He also asked whether you are getting the support of international police.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: May I know if it is a fact that the Indian Government had requested the Costa

Rica Government that Dr. Dharma Teja should be arrested and kept till the final decision is taken and whether that plea has been rejected by the Costa Rica Government?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We had asked for Dr. Teja's arrest pending deportation and, in fact, orders to that effect had been given by Costa Rica authorities. But later on, Dr. Teja approached the Supreme Court of Costa Rica from where these orders were cancelled. Then they applied for a political asylum.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी: मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि कोस्टा रिका सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि डा० धर्म तेजा वहां से नहीं भागेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह अमरीका में थे, तब क्या इसी प्रकार का आश्वासन भारत सरकार ने अमरीका की गवर्नमेंट से भी लिया था; यदि हाँ, तो वह वहाँ से कैसे भाग गये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: आश्वासन तो लिया था, लेकिन वह वहाँ से किम तरीके से भाग गये, यह तो अमरीका की सरकार ही बता सकती है। (व्यवधान) कास्टारिका ने भी यह आश्वासन दिया है कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। अब यह तो उन पर निर्भर करता है कि वे किम तरीके से इस आश्वासन का पालन करते हैं। हमें उन पर पूरा यकीन है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The way Dr. Dharma Teja is escaping from one country to another it seems that ultimately, perhaps, all the countries of the world will be unfriendly towards India. It is better the Government settles him in Macao which is a place for international swindlers.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That shows the inefficiency of the Government.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: With reference to part (c) of the question may I put it in a different

way? What are the countries in which he can successfully take asylum without coming within the reach of our Government?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: May I say something here? Allegations are being made that we have been slow in this matter. I would like to give some information.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Collusion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, the Tejas left here on the 4th June, 1966, it was only on the 30th July, 1966 that the Report of the Sukthankar Committee came in and on the 4th August, 1966 the case was registered by the C.B.I. With regard to Costa Rica, as soon as we came to know of the Tejas' presence in Costa Rica, a delegation headed by our Minister in Washington Shri Banerji and some others went there to personally take up the matter with the Costa Rica Government. As a result of their efforts, the Government cancelled their travel documents as early as in October, 1967 and ordered their arrest pending deportation to U.S.A. Their subsequent appeal to the Supreme Court was stoutly resisted by our representative. Our delegation went a second time to persuade the Costa Rica authorities to treat the Tejas as criminal fugitives, and to oppose any political asylum. In January, 1968, the Costa Rica Government rejected the prayer of the Tejas for political asylum and ordered them to leave within 30 days. Since this would have enabled the Tejas to proceed to a country of their choice, a formal request for extradition has been made to the Costa Rica Government under their law and the matter is pending their decision. We have taken additional precautions, as the Minister said just now, of alerting neighbouring countries and we believe, the Costa Rica Government has also taken some precautionary steps to prevent the Tejas from fleeing.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: There are two questions involved in it. First of all, the right of the Indian Government because Mr. Dharma Teja is wanted under our law and that of the Costa Rica Government. According to the international law, they have their right also to give asylum or to hear our petition or not. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Costa Rica Government is acting according to their law and according to the law of international convention. If they are doing accordingly, then we have some satisfaction that although our desire is not fulfilled, they are not taking any undue advantage against us.

श्री मधु विलवे : क्या माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि चारों ओर चारसौ बीस लोगों को भी एसाइलम देने का कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as the question of granting political asylum is concerned, I have already said that the Costa Rica Government have rejected that request of theirs. As far as the extradition proceedings are concerned, they have been instituted in Costa Rica according to their law.

SHRI HEM BARUA: There can be no political asylum by any country to a criminal like Dr. Dharma Teja and, I think, we have made it clear to the Costa Rica authorities. Now, the Prime Minister has said that he had been asked by the Costa Rica Government to leave the country and the Prime Minister has further said that she has warned the countries not to receive Dr. Dharma Teja. May I know why is it that Government have not considered it desirable to put Dr. Dharma Teja under arrest as soon as he had been asked by Costa Rica Government to leave that country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Does he want us to take action to arrest him ourselves? I do not know what he is asking. It is not clear.

Does the hon. Member want India to take action? Does he want us to arrest him in Costa Rica?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Samar Guha.

Meeting of Foreign Dignitaries with Leaders of Political Parties

*1020. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exclusive meetings of a visiting foreign dignitary with leaders of political parties having common ideological loyalty, as was held between the Soviet Prime Minister with the leaders of the Indian Communist Party during his last visit, are conducive to national interests of our country; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take any steps to see that such exclusive interviews with the leaders of Indian political parties with a visiting foreign dignitary are not held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Government do not consider meetings of leaders of Indian political parties with friendly foreign dignitaries, either in India or abroad, as against the National interest.

(b) The Government, therefore, do not contemplate the need for taking such steps.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A report was published in Vol. No. 8, February 3, 1968, of *Soviet Review*, which reads thus:

"New Delhi, January 30: Alexei Kosygin, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today had a meeting with S. A. Dange, C. Rajeshwar Rao and G. Adhikari, Chairman, General Secretary and Central Secretariat Member, respectively, of the Communist Party of India."

MR. SPEAKER: For everything, papers, are being read. This is Question Hour. He may put his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Although I wish the best of relations between India and Soviet Russia, without any State interfering in the internal politics of the other, yet, in view of the historical background of the international communist movement as signified by the activities of the Comintern and Cominform in the past and the common ideology, ultimate objective of the Communist Revolution in every country in the world and close organisational collaborations of the communist parties of the world, will the Government make it a general policy by politely informing all foreign States that no foreign dignitary, while visiting this country as the guest of its Government, should embarrass the Government of India by entertaining exclusive political meetings with leaders of any political party of this country having common ideological and organisational relations with the country of the visiting dignitary?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir; we do not propose to do anything of that sort. We leave it to the discretion of the visiting dignitaries, the Heads of the friendly countries who come here, and it is expected that this will be the least in their mind to embarrass the government of the country to which they come.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the facts that New Age, Kalantar and other printing presses owned by the Communist Party of India publish 1,26,000 copies of the fortnightly magazine, 'Soviet Land', in 14 Indian languages and over a million other Soviet pamphlets every month and over 25,00,000 political books and booklets every year and also other weeklies and booklets of other Communist Embassies in India in lesser volumes, and in view of widespread apprehension, anxiety and disgust expressed in this

House several times about suspected influence of foreign money in the working of political parties and their election funds, will the Government persuade or take legal steps, if necessary, to see that no printing press owned by any Indian political party including the Communist Party...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I would like to know whether such a slander can be allowed on the parties of this country, on the parties represented in this House. This is an absolute slander.

MR. SPEAKER: The supplementary question is asked based on the reply given by the Minister. It is only on that that the supplementary is asked. If prepared notes are brought and members go on reading them, what can be done? How can I allow this during Question Hour?

DR. RANEN SEN: Can he make a slanderous statement against a party which is recognised in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Apart from parties and all that, supplementary questions are asked based on the reply given by the Minister. If, in advance, members prepare statements and go on reading them during the Question Hour for asking a supplementary question, I wonder whether we can proceed in this House, whether we can do any work at all. It is not at all fair.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: One can read out the supplementary, there is nothing wrong. The hon. Member is putting his second question. Whether it is slanderous or whether there is any truth or not, it is for the Minister to say... (Interruption). There have been questions like this. (Interruptions).

DR. RANEN SEN: Suppose I say that certain persons belonging to the PSP are getting money from the USA, would he allow that?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let them put that question and it is for you to admit it.

I want to point out that it is not a statement that has been prepared by somebody. Since he has given notice of that question, naturally he comes prepared to ask the supplementaries, and he is seeking further information. If it is not relevant to the question, you can take him to task.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about foreign dignitaries coming and all that. Naturally here the question about many printing presses and all that does not arise. Therefore, I disallow it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. All the statements that I have made are factual. All these are printed here.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should they say this? I am not taking it lying down. None of my statements is slanderous. All the statements made by me were based on facts, data, statistics and figures. I can prove this, with your permission. You cannot deny me the right to ask my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: What he says may be true or may not be true. It is not my job to say anything about that. He may have literatures to prove that. But I am not going into the correctness of that. (*Interruptions*). Will he please bear with me for a minute? I am not going into those things now. There is a different forum or perhaps a different occasion when he can talk about these things. Now, here, the question is about foreign dignitaries coming and all that, but he is asking about printing press and all that. It may be correct or may not be correct; I am not going into that. What I am saying is that this is not the occasion for it. On a supplementary question, he cannot raise these things. Therefore, I have disallowed it.

Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We have had enough of this kind of thing.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of clarification. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You have disallowed his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If I am an agent of anybody; if I am a servant, I am the servant of my divine motherland, 'Janani Janma Bhumi', and not of any other country in the world.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You have disallowed his second question. That particular question, you have disallowed. Now let him put his second question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the statement that has appeared in the *Soviet Review* that they had discussed matters of mutual interest, may I ask whether, during the discussion, this was also discussed that all the Soviet leaflets, booklets and literature, which are millions in number, are to be printed in the *New Age*, *Kalantar* and other printing presses owned by the Communist Party in India?

MR. SPEAKER: Evidently, he has no information.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He must say so.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I thought he was asking a clarification.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That was a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I will myself get it clarified. Has the Minister any information that the Soviet Prime Minister discussed with the 1000

Communist Party leader about printing and all that in the *New Age*, *Kalantar*, etc.? Has he any information?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कामरेड डांगे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर कोसिगिन में जो भकेले में बात-चीत हुई उस के ऊपर सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं है जैसाकि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा। तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस एक्सक्लूसिव इन्टरव्यू के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना पहले थी? यदि हां, तो किसने सूचना दी थी?

दूसरे क्या यह सही है कि खाद्य मंत्री, श्री जगजीवन राम जी को भी पहले से प्रायर इंगेजमेन्ट था और उसी समय इसको कैबिनेट कर के यह एक्सक्लूसिव इन्टरव्यू दिया गया?

तीसरी बात यह कि अभी सरकार ने जो यह कहा कि उनके कोई एतराज नहीं है तो करल को पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट भी यहां आ सकते हैं और उन से मुस्लिम लीग के या कोई दूसरे लोग मिलेंगे इसलिए क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा प्रोटोकॉल या नियम बनाये हैं कि बाहर के जो डिप्लेटीरीज आये वह क्या क्या करें? इस तरह के नियम या प्रोटोकॉल है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : श्री कोसिगिन और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर्स की जो मीटिंग हुई उस के बारे में हम से पहले पूछा नहीं गया था न ही हम से कोई राय ली गई थी।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आपको सूचना थी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हां, सूचना थी, कि वे मिल रहे हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : किसने दी थी सूचना?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि कोई एंगेजमेंट कैबिनेट करके मुलाकात हुई।

जहां तक प्रोटोकॉल या नियमों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां जो अतिथि आते हैं, चूंकि हमारा देश स्वतंत्र देश है, इसलिए वे मिल सकती हैं, उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। हमारे देश के लोग भी बाहर अतिथि के रूप में जाते हैं। यह रेसीप्रोकल अरेन्जमेन्ट है। यदि हम कोई रुकावट डालेंगे तो वैसी ही रुकावट हमारे अतिथियों पर भी पड़ सकती है। आम तौर पर से आशा यह की जाती है कि हमारे देश में कोई लोग मित्र देशों से आते हैं तो वे कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जिस से हम को एम्बैरेस्मेन्ट हो या कोई गलतफहमी हो और हम भी कहीं बाहर जायेंगे तो कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे। यह मित्रता का एक स्वरूप है। यह बात उन देशों पर लागू नहीं होती है जो कि हमारे मित्र नहीं हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The only question involved in this matter is this. There is no disagreement on the point that the dignitaries can meet our friends and persons as they like in this country, and there should be no restriction on that. But the only point that arises is this. Since he was an official guest, may I know whether this programme of meeting these friends was included in the official programme fixed up by Government?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said 'No'.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: When the Head of a foreign State visits this country he meets nationals of his own State as he likes. But is it in keeping that he meets nationals of this country without any knowledge of this Government? Is it in keeping with the protocol?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question already.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I should like to know whether Government have information as to the meetings and discussions between the leaders of certain parties in this country, especially the PSP and some of the foreign dignitaries . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise to a point of order. Is it a relevant point? How are you allowing that question? It is not relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the question. Does he want to ask whether the PSP leaders met Prime Minister Kosygin? I should hear the question at least.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The PSP leaders themselves claim that they are getting spiritual inspiration and all kinds of guidance from the so-called socialist government of Mr. Wilson in the U.K. That is common knowledge . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This is all humbug.

SHRI HEM BARUA: No, no. When did we say like that? I rise to a point of order. This is a slander made against a party. The party has never said that it draws inspiration from the UK or America. It has never said that. This is humbug; this is nonsense; this is stupidity of the first order.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Boycott of Indian Companies by Israel

*1021. **SHRI M. L. SONDH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has boycotted Companies with whom India is connected because of her support of the Arabs in the Middle East dispute; and

(b) whether it will affect India's trade with Israel and to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Apart from Indian Press reports, Government have no information whether Israel has boycotted Indian companies because of India's stand on the West Asian crisis.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: May I ask the hon. Minister if he has seen the Prime Minister's interview given to a Yugoslav newspaper, in which she has reaffirmed the policy of non-alignment? In this particular context of Israel, may I inform him that recently Yugoslavia has not only extended its trade pact with Israel but is maintaining an official trade bureau in Tel Aviv? In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has difficulty in obtaining information on such an important matter which after all is involved in the very principle of holding the UNCTAD Conference here, may I know why he does not take help from the precedents which exist of having diplomatic relations? He may send an Ambassador to Israel and then obtain the information. I want a reply to this question. It is a serious matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The main question concerns trade with Israel. We have not imposed any restrictions on trade with Israel.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The Yugoslavs have disrupted their diplomatic relations but they have an official trade bureau. This is something of which the Prime Minister and the Minister should be aware.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about trade with Israel. For instance, India has got trade with East Germany. The hon. Member may ask about trade with Israel.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Are they prepared to have a trade bureau at Tel Aviv in Israel?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have placed no special restrictions on trade with Israel, and the trade is being carried on between Israeli parties and Indian parties.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: I am asking a specific question. Indian often derives inspiration or is found in the friendly company of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavs have no diplomatic relations with Israel and that satisfies the Arabs, but they have a trade bureau there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Firstly, may I say that we greatly respect the Yugoslav nation and Government. However what they do, does not necessarily have relevance to what we do. It is for us to decide whether or not we want to do something, regardless of whether Yugoslavia or some other country is doing it. At the moment, there is no proposal for such action. But, as the Deputy Minister has said, we have placed no restrictions and all companies are free to trade with Israel.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether Government have collected information about the number of companies which are boycotted by Israel from having trade relations with Israel?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have just said in the main answer that to our knowledge no Indian company has been boycotted by Israel.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि भारत की जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां इजरायल के साथ व्यापार करना चाहती हैं, कर सकती हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मायूस है कि भारत में जो अरब लीग का वक्ता है उस ने उन सभी भारतीय कम्पनियों को काली सूची में रखने की धमकी

दी है जो कम्पनियां इजरायल के साथ व्यापार करेंगी ? वह धमकी यह है कि उन कम्पनियों को फिर किसी अरब देश के साथ व्यापार करने की अनुमति नहीं होगी। क्या इस के बारे में आपको जानकारी है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस धमकी की जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर ऐसा हो भी तो उस के बावजूद बहुत सी हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियां हैं जो उन से डेड कर रही हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जवाब पूरा नहीं हुआ।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he does not know.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कहें कि हम पता लगायेंगे।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Any country is free to decide its own policy.

SHRI RANGA: That is not the point. I think the Prime Minister has to elucidate her own answer. That is not the point at all. The Arabs have an office here and that office sends round this warning that those companies which are dealing with Israel would be blacklisted. Is that correct?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he does not know.

SHRI RANGA: Therefore, the Prime Minister's answer has got to be corrected.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he will enquire.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are not blacklisting any company; somebody else is said to be doing it, saying that they do not want to trade with them.

SHRI RANGA: They cannot issue this kind of threat from our soil.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can the Government of India allow the Arab League to blacklist Indian companies from our soil?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously any country can decide with which people they will trade. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The position is now very clearly understood—at least I have understood it. As regards the question whether the Arab League has circulated that it will blacklist Indian companies trading with Israel and whether they have got the Government of India's concurrence, it is answered that it is only the Government of India that can blacklist. The Minister and he is not aware of it and he will enquire into it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Will Government tell us whether they have any information on precisely whether those American companies which have supplied Jordan tanks, aeroplanes and guns to fight Israel have ever been banned from trading by the Government of Israel?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have no information.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: If it is proved that the Arab League has circulated to Indian companies a notice that if they trade with Israel they will be blacklisted, will Government take action to expel the League which has been given diplomatic status by Government against all principles of international practice? Will Government ask the League to go away from here?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Firstly, it is a hypothetical question. Secondly, as I was saying earlier on, any country can decide that it does not want to trade with such and such companies . . .

SHRI C. C. DESAI: Functioning from here can the League do it?

130 (Ai) LSD—2.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Any country can decide that they do not want to trade with a particular companies. They are not saying that we should restrict those companies from trading; they have no right to do that. But they can certainly decide with whom they themselves will trade. If the Arab League nations do not want to trade with companies who trade with Israel, that is their business, not ours.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: Why not penalise the Arab League for abusing the hospitality of this country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, there is no abuse of hospitality.

DR. RANEN SEN: Are Government aware that when a certain Minister of Israel came to India he had dinners with certain leaders of the Jan Sangh, and it was reported in Indian papers? May I know whether during those dinners any discussions between these leaders and the Minister took place with regard to trade with India and other things? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have no information.

Commonwealth P.M.'s Conference .

*1022. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has been invited to attend the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London; and

(b) if so, the specific issues that the Prime Minister plans to raise in that Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of India are not aware of any proposal to hold a Conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. Consequently, the question of Prime Minister having been invited does not arise.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी मंत्री महोदय ने जबाब दिया है कि उन्हें पता नहीं है कि यह राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन कब होगा और यह कि उन्हें इनवीटेशन आयेगा या नहीं आयेगा लेकिन मोटे तौर पर हम लोग यह मान कर ही चलते हैं कि वह निमंत्रण को ठुकरायेंगे भी नहीं और भारत वहां रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होगा ही । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय वहां जायेंगी तो साउथ अफ्रीका व रोडेशिया के खिलाफ ब्रिटेन कोई इस्टिंक ऐक्शन ले उस के सम्बन्ध में वह वहां पर अपनी बात रखेंगी या नहीं ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Firstly, we have no indication whether such a conference will be held or not, what the agenda will be, what the discussions will be about. Certainly, if it comes, we will take our stand.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : इंग्लैंड में रेसियल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन चल रहा है खास कर हिन्दुस्तानियों का बहिष्कार किया जा रहा है । हाल ही में स्टेट्समैन में यह खबर निकली थी कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी बाकायदा यहां से पासपोर्ट लेकर गया था लेकिन इसके बावजूद एयरोड्रोम आने पर उसे पिता से मिलने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई । मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर भारतीयों के खिलाफ यह जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है उस के मुतालिक वहां पर वह अपनी बात रखेंगी या नहीं ?

MR., SPEAKER: Shri Kandappan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Our commonwealth relations are getting more and more strained in view of what is happening in Rhodesia and other countries of Africa and elsewhere, and there is a growing feeling in this country that we should snap our ties with the Commonwealth.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Government have said that we should not act on the spur of the moment, it is a major issue and there are many countries involved in the Commonwealth, it is not Britain alone which is concerned with it. In view of this, are Government prepared to initiate a dialogue with the countries concerned to make it purposeful?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no such proposal at the moment. But it can certainly be considered.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Is it a fact that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference does not have any specific agenda and all the Prime Ministers meeting have their say without arriving at any definite conclusions or decisions? If so, what is the good of this conference?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is a getting together and exchange of views on various problems.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is there any convention that any member of the Commonwealth can call a meeting of the Prime Ministers? If so, would our Prime Minister take the initiative for calling such a meeting so that issues like Rhodesia, Indians in Kenya and others can be discussed?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think that they can suggest a meeting and then everybody's advice is taken. There is no proposal on our part for calling one.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the anomaly that some of the Commonwealth countries have even very justifiably broken off diplomatic relations with the UK, may I know how it is that the Prime Minister still seems to persist in hopes of some beneficial results ensuing out of discussion with the UK, on any presumable subject which she may have in view?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think I have presumed any beneficial results of such talks. All I

said was that we have to view this matter in the larger perspective and see whether anything is to be gained by leaving the Commonwealth.

Film Censorship

*1023. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a high level Committee has been appointed to go into the question of film censorship; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the Committee and the names of members of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have set up an Enquiry Committee on a Film Censorship to review the existing regulatory procedures, laws and machinery for certification of films both Indian and foreign and to recommend measures for improvements where necessary. The terms of reference of the said Committee will be:

1. To study the effect of films exhibited in public on the people in the context of changing the needs of society.
2. To enquire into the state of films in India in regard to their artistic content and healthy mass appeal in relation to the existing regulatory procedures.
3. To study the working of existing laws, machinery and procedures for the certification of Indian and foreign cinematograph films for public exhibition in the country.
4. To recommend, on the basis of the above studies, measures for improvement in the exist-

ing censorship laws, machinery and procedures with a view to:—

- (a) enabling the Indian films to develop into an effective creative medium keeping in tune with the contemporary trends in social conduct and practices and responsive to the emotional and intellectual needs of the people.
- (b) promoting between the films industry and the regulatory organisation close understanding, which would be conducive to the production/exhibition of films of artistic excellence, high entertainment value and accepted moral standard.
- (c) preventing the production/exhibition of films which offend against public taste.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Chairman

Shri G. D. Khosla, ICS (Retired), formerly Chief Justice, Punjab.

Members

1. Shri Lok Nath Misra,
M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
2. Shri M. P. Bhargava,
M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
3. Shri S. K. Vaishampayan,
M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
4. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,
M.P. (Lok Sabha)
5. Shri Nath Pai,
M.P. (Lok Sabha)
6. Shri R. D. Bhandare,
M.P. (Lok Sabha)
7. Smt. Sharda Mukherji,
M.P. (Lok Sabha)
8. Shri Karni Singh,
M.P. (Lok Sabha)

9. Shri A. K. Abbas.
10. Shri R. K. Narayan.
11. Padmashri Smt. Nargis.
12. Shri Tapan Sinha.
13. Shri A. V. Meiyappan.
14. Shri Ramesh Thapar.
15. Shri Umashankar Jethalal Joshi.
16. Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors.
17. Deputy Secretary (Films)—Member Secretary.

The Committee will start functioning forthwith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over. When the answers are very long, it will be good sometimes to place them on the Table.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Damage to Crops etc. in Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal

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SNQ16. SHRI SAMAR GUTA:
SHRI S. N. MAITI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly two-third of the harvest of one crop in Contai Sub-Division in West Bengal was totally devastated during the last October flood affecting nearly a million of the people there;

(b) whether nearly 65,000 houses and 500 school buildings either collapsed or were irreparably damaged by the flood;

(c) whether acute food crisis and starvation situation has developed in the Contai area as an aftermath of the last unprecedented flood, resulting in deaths of several people there;

(d) whether all official and non-official relief measures have been stopped there after December last;

(e) whether due to heavy loss of cattle, lack of fodder and collapse of the agricultural economy, next cultivation in this otherwise surplus area is threatened; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures

which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASA'HIB SHINDE): (a) The floods in September, 1967, affected crops in 2,18,430 acres in Contai Sub-division. The population affected was 5,42,000.

(b) The number of houses damaged due to floods in Contai Sub-division is reported to be 32,040.

(c) Though as a result of the floods acute distress developed in the affected areas, the prompt and effective measures taken for rendering relief through official and non-official agencies checked the situation. No acute food crisis or starvation situation prevails nor has any death due to starvation taken place in the affected areas.

(d) No, Sir. Relief measures are being continued wherever considered necessary.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. Adequate steps have been taken by the State Government to help the agriculturists to resume operations by supply of seeds, pumping sets and fertilisers and grant of cattle purchase loans, etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is only usual that the Government does not admit any death as due to starvation. I have a verified list of 24 persons who died of starvation and I shall place it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to the Minister later on; now you must put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I request the Minister to verify this list. Is it possible for the Government to remove all restrictions against food movement to the flood affected areas of Contai from other parts of Midnapur district and allot a special quota of food from the Centre for opening cheap canteens and gruel kitchens and also provide test relief works to every willing person giving him a rupee in

cash and two kilos of food in kind for one day's work?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We share the concern of the hon. Member in regard to the suffering of the people of the Contai division of Midnapur district. We have referred the list produced by the hon. Member to the State Government and so far the State Government had not indicated to us that there had been any death due to starvation. We are awaiting further enquiries by the State Government. In regard to the relief measures, a number of steps have been taken by the State Government to provide relief. A Central team was sent by the Central Government and they had recommended an assistance of Rs. 1.65 crores to be provided to the State Government and actually one crore had already been advanced to meet the expenditure for various relief measures. In regard to the restrictions on intra district movement, it is within the jurisdiction of the State Government and the State Government is competent to take necessary steps. If the State Government's assessment is that these restrictions should be removed, we shall not come in their way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that certain restrictions on expenditure from Central subsidy for the flood affected areas by the Planning Commission study team which visited that area debar the West Bengal Government from spending the money on cheap canteens, gruel kitchen, giving aid to students for reconstruction of flood damaged schools, etc. and if so will the Government remove all such restrictions and permit the Government of West Bengal to spend the central subsidy in the manner they consider best to give all round relief and rehabilitation work in these areas?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Government of West Bengal had not indicated to us that there was any difficulty in their way in spending amounts for various relief works, etc. The Central team which visited that

area has indicated Rs. 25 lakhs should be provided for gratuitous relief, Rs. 25 lakhs for cheap canteens, and relief works, Rs. 2 lakhs for concessional supply of fodder, Rs. 30 lakhs for grants to repair houses, Rs. 1 lakh for the supply of medicines, Rs. 3 lakhs for contingent expenditure, Rs. 10 lakhs for house building loans, Rs. 11 lakhs for cattle purchase loans, and Rs. 55 lakhs for agricultural loans. If there is any specific difficulty, we are prepared to examine it.

SHRI S. N. MAITI: Are the Government aware that the Sabong and Pingla areas adjacent to Contai subdivision are also equally affected by the last flood and if so will the Government take all steps for proper relief and rehabilitation measures to enable cultivation this year in the flood affected areas?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Let me make it clear that it is entirely within the competence of the State Government to take necessary measures by way of relief etc. The Finance Commission has prescribed a set pattern of assistance. Normally 50 per cent is given by the Centre by way of grant and 25 per cent by way of loan and only 25 per cent has to be provided by the State. I think the State Government is taking all the necessary steps in order to provide relief.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: What is the Government's definition of starvation death and what were the signs and symptoms of starvation?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Judgment may differ from person to person. We have to rely on the assessment of the State Government whether or not the deaths are as a result of starvation.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether test relief works are being carried out in these flood affected areas, such as the construction of embankments, etc?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Test relief works are being carried out.

श्री रवि राय : आजकल बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन चल रहा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछली 30 तारीख को श्री जगजीवनराम खुद कलकत्ते गये थे तब क्या उनके कलकत्ते के दौरे में कोन्टाई के इलाके का दौरा भी शामिल था और उनका वहाँ जाने का इरादा था ? जब वहाँ दस लाख लोग बाढ़ की वजह से खराब हुए तो क्या वह वहाँ दौरा करने गये थे ? अगर नहीं गये, तो क्यों नहीं गये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: He did visit Calcutta; he intended to visit Calcutta. That was not in his programme.

श्री रवि राय : वहाँ जाना चाहिये था उन को ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have all sympathy for the Contai people.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Since the bunds and embankments in Contai district as well as in certain parts of Midnapore and Balasore district in Orissa have been disrupted by the floods and owing to the fact that agricultural production has been affected in that part of the country, may I know what measures Government propose to take to recuperate and repair these bunds and embankments so that agriculture might flourish in those areas?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already indicated, a Central study team visited these areas and it went into various aspects including the damage caused to the land and crops and they have made specific suggestions with regard to what steps should be taken to improve the situation to overcome the damage that has been caused.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is a move by the Centre to with-

draw the statutory rationing from Calcutta and modified rationing from those areas although the situation has not improved. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that the present system will continue and will not be removed.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At the moment the modified rationing system has been introduced in the flood-affected areas and a large number of ration shops have been opened in order to provide relief and to supply food grains to the afflicted people.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : मान सिंह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आपने मिदनापुर में कहाँ तक लागू किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have no knowledge of it.

SHRI D. AMAT: I would like to know from hon. Minister whether it is a fact that during the last crop season when there was a clamour for food owing to its shortage in west Bengal, unripe paddy was cut to the extent of thousands of acres at the instigation of some political leaders.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This question does not come under this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Racial Discrimination in U. K.

*1024. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to mobilise the world opinion against the racial discrimination practised by U.K.;

(b) whether Government propose to call a meeting of the Afro-Asian countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):

(a) to (c). The Government of India have noted with satisfaction the various efforts being made in the United

Kingdom to combat, racial discrimination in one form or another through official as well as non-official agencies. Important men in public life and leading newspapers in that country are themselves exercised about this question. Government of India do not think that it is necessary to agitate this matter at a meeting of the Afro-Asian countries.

Soviet Delegate's speech in Islamic International Conference

*1025. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the broadcast from Radio Pakistan on the 18th February, 1968 to the effect that the Soviet delegate participating in the Second Session of the Islamic International Conference made a strong plea for the "Liberation of Kashmir";

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of U.S.S.R.; and

(c) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) to (c). There was no such broadcast by Radio Pakistan. Hon. Members have probably in mind the Pakistani press reports attributing to the Soviet delegate certain statements allegedly made by him at a press conference in Dacca on February 20. The Soviet Embassy from whom clarifications were sought, have stated that the report published in the Pakistani press was incorrect and that the Soviet delegate did not make any plea for the liberation of Kashmir.

Kidnapping of Citizens by Naga Hostiles

*1026. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether kidnapping of peaceful citizens by Naga Hostiles has shown marked increase in the past few months; and

(b) if so, the number of cases of kidnapping in Nagaland from October last?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) and (b). A statement showing the number of persons reported to have been kidnapped by Naga Hostiles in Nagaland from 1st October, 1967 to 31st January, 1968 and from June, 1967 to September, 1967 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-728/68].

Freedom Fighters executed by Rhodesian Government

*1027. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there freedom fighters were executed by the Rhodesian Government recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up this issue before the U.N.O.?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister gave this information in a statement made in the House on the 6th March, 1968.

(b) The Security Council is at present considering the situation arising out of the execution of the three freedom fighters in Rhodesia. Speaking

on March 19th, 1968, the Indian Permanent Representative demanded stern action against the illegal racist regime in Rhodesia.

Feats of Indian Navy

*1028. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impression P.M. has formed about the feats of Indian Navy as a result of their performance during naval exercises which she witnessed during her recent journey to Andamans;

(b) the number of naval ships, destroyers and submarines that took part in the exercises;

(c) whether the naval squadrons of any other friendly countries also took part in the exercises; and

(d) if so, the names of countries which participated and object of their participation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister was impressed by the exercises and she found the officers and sailors and the Fleet as a whole in fine form.

(b) Five ships of the Indian Navy (1 cruiser, 2 destroyers and 2 frigates) took part in the exercises.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Children's Film Society

*1029. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 44 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Legal Advisers of the Children's Film Society have now taken a decision to file a criminal suit against its ex-Secretary;

(b) if not, how many years more will be required to file a criminal suit; and

(c) the reasons for delaying the criminal prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Secretary of the Society has already filed a complaint with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay as advised by the Legal Adviser to the Society and the Central Ministry of Law.

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

मंगला बांध में पाकिस्तान द्वारा बनाये गये बंकर

*1030. श्री बलराज मधोक: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने मंगला बांध बनाते समय वहाँ पर बंकर बनाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है और पाकिस्तान ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) सरकार को इस विषय में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Demarcation of Indo-east Pak Border

*1031. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani Survey Officials have unilaterally stopped demarcation work of the Indo-East Pakistan Border:

(b) whether it is a fact that the East Pakistan authorities have uprooted the pillars demarcating Nadia border; and

(c) whether Government propose to go on with the demarcation work on their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The East Pakistan Survey officials unilaterally stopped demarcation work on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border.

(b) According to our information, the pillars were removed by Pakistani nationals.

(c) Since demarcation of the international boundary with Pakistan is a joint operation, it would not be possible to proceed with the work without the cooperation of the Pakistani authorities.

Decrease in Plan Provision for Himachal Pradesh

*1032. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plan Provision for Himachal Pradesh during the last two years has been progressively reduced;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the area of Himachal Pradesh as a result of reorganisation of Punjab has doubled, the allocation is patently inadequate for the development of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the justifications of this inadequate allocation and whether Government will consider reassessment of the needs of the area?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1967-68 was 15.72 crores which was

a substantial increase over the previous year's outlay of 9.0 crores. This was intended mainly to provide for the development of the Hill Areas transferred to Himachal from old Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

कनाडा के पुनर्वासि मंत्री का वक्तव्य

*1033 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कनाडा के पुनर्वासि मंत्री द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये एक वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उनकी सरकार कीनिया के कुछ भारतीयों को कनाडा जाने की अनुमति देने के लिए तैयार है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कनाडा सरकार अथवा किसी अन्य देश के साथ कोई बातचीत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्र मंडल आप्रवास अधिनियम के कारण खड़ी होने वाली समस्याओं के बारे में भारत सरकार के विचार राष्ट्रमंडल की सभी सरकारों को बता दिए गए हैं। जिन व्यक्तियों पर इसका असर होगा वे चूक ब्रिटिश पासपोर्टधारी हैं, इस कारण यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार ही उनके प्रति जिम्मेदार है। बहरहाल, भारत सरकार का ध्यान कनाडा के पुनर्वासि मंत्री के इस बयान की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ है कि कीनिया के कुछ एशियाईयों को, जो शिक्षित और कुशल हैं, कनाडा में भ्राने दिया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे कनाडा की आप्रवास संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हों।

Press Council

*1034. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the All-India News Editors Conference which held its session at Chandigarh on the 9th and 10th March, 1968 has expressed concern at the controversy over the working of the Press Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Committee set up to consider and suggest necessary amendments to the Press Council Act will no doubt take due cognisance of the views expressed by the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference along with such other views as may be expressed by other organisations and individuals interested in the healthy development of the Press in the country.

India-Burma Boundary Commission

*1035. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Boundary Commission, as envisaged in the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of March, 1967, has since been set up; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A Joint Boundary Commission has been set up. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for planning and carrying out the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, with the preparation of boundary maps and with the drafting of the boundary treaty.

Activities of Rebel Nagas

*1036. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA): Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the rebel Nagas have increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check their activities?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The increasing contact of the Underground Nagas with China has added a new dimension to the problem. A statement showing violent incidents committed by Underground Nagas from 1st August, 1967 to 31st January, 1968, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-729/68].

(c) Government are taking suitable measures to effectively check the movement of Underground Nagas across our border, as also to prevent other breaches of AGSOP and commission of unlawful acts by them. It will not be in the interest of our security to spell out the details of the measures that are being taken.

Indian Employees of Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd.

*1037. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian employees of the Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd. regarding their grievances; and

(b) if so, the main issues raised in the representation?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A representation from the Intermediate Staff of Seismographic Service Limited working with one of the contractors of the Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd. was recently received by our Consul General in Muscat.

(b) Improvement of service conditions—overtime allowance, leave salary, public holidays, accommodation and social amenities.

पीकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास

* 1033. श्री राम चरण : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन सरकार ने पीकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास पर किस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है ; और

(ख) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) सैद्धांतिक रूप में, पीकिंग में भारतीय राजदूतावास पर वे ही पाबंदियां लगाई गईं जो पीकिंग में बाक़ी और सभी रिहायशी मिशनों पर लगाई गई हैं। इनका संबंध कर्मचारियों के इधर-उधर आने-जाने, यात्रा करने, चीन के अन्दर और बाहर आने-जाने से है। परन्तु व्यावहारिक रूप में यह पाया गया है कि भारतीय राजदूतावास के कर्मचारियों की ओर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से भेदभावपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया जाता है।

(ख) अपने कानूनों एवं विनियमों तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परम्पराओं का पालन करते हुए, भारत सरकार सभी महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में व्यापक रूप से पारस्परिकता बरतती है।

A.I.R. Programmes "Spotlight" and "Today in Parliament"

* 1039. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Journalists who prepare the script for All India Radio i.e. "Spotlight" and "Today in Parliament" are given full liberty to be objective;

(b) whether in the guidelines given by the A.I.R. in writing these scripts in fact create some hinderance in their writing;

(c) whether any complaint has been received from any journalist in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on Construction of Cinema Buildings

* 1040. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN
SINGH:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the war-time ban on the construction of buildings for cinemas continues in any State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor resulting in deprivation of the public particularly in rural areas, of very

valuable audio visual adult education and recreation;

(c) whether Government propose to stop allowing of running touring cinemas continuously as the short licences impose extra burdens, including gratification of staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to give loans and subsidies to touring talkies and others wanting to invest in permanent buildings?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Presents given to Prime Minister on Sale in A.I.C.C. Building

*1041. **SHRI N. DANDEKER:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's attention has been drawn to a press report that articles presented to her were on sale to the public on the lawns of the All India Congress Committee (Hindustan Times) dated the 4th March, 1968;

(b) if so, whether these articles were her personal property or State property;

(c) if they were treated as her personal property, why were they so treated; and

(d) if they were State property, who chose the place where the sale would take place and why was that venue chosen?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The articles were mostly of trifling monetary value such as

cloth or zari garlands, bamboo articles, cloth handbags, baskets, little dolls and so on, received as personal gifts by the Prime Minister from visitors or during her Election and other tours. They numbered three to four hundred, out of which some 250 were sold for a sum of Rs. 2,520.25 at a fete specially organised jointly, by a number of women's social welfare and other voluntary organisations. The sale was organised in aid of the Prime Minister's Women's and Children's Fund.

Pronunciation Cell in AIR

*1042. **SHRI KAMALANATHAN:**
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pronunciation Cell exists in the All India Radio;

(b) if so, whether the cell has ever taken any step to ascertain the correct pronunciation of some of the names of leaders of South India and also the names of some Members of Parliament from South; and

(c) whether some of these names are generally incorrectly pronounced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A rudimentary pronunciation Cell functions. The establishment of a full-fledged Cell is under consideration.

(b) The existing News Readers' Cell looks after the need for correct pronunciation of names, including those from the South.

(c) Names unconnected with a particular language or culture always present a problem, being outside the phonetic genius and into national

ryth of the language spoken. There is thus a tendency, difficult to surmount, in all cultures to pronounce a name or word of another culture by mispronouncing or adopting it to the phonetic genius of the speech used. Not only do Indian names present problem in English announcements but Indian names of one region and language group present problems of pronunciation in announcements in another Indian language. For obviating these difficulties, A.I.R. has compiled an elaborate pronouncing dictionary, but the phonetic problems are nevertheless considerable.

Smuggling of Indian Films

*1043. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Indian films are being smuggled from India to foreign countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that a film named "Dil Diya Dard Liya" has been smuggled to South Africa; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the distributors of such films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Instances of clandestine exhibition of films with the possible connivance of the overseas buyers in countries other than those contracted for have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) Government has seen a press report to this effect; and

(c) Notwithstanding the limitations, Government are examining the possibility of tightening up the existing procedures so as to eliminate chances of illegal exploitation of films abroad.

Migration of Hindus from E. Pakistan

*1044. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migration of Hindus from East Pakistan still continues;

(b) if so, the number of persons who crossed over to India during January-February, 1968;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available with the Government of India, 1580 persons migrated to India from East Pakistan during the months of January and February, 1968.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there, and have reminded them of their obligations, under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the condition of the minorities there, continues to be bad. Assuring protection and equality of opportunity to minorities is a solemn duty which the Government of Pakistan owes to its own nationals.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Radio Pakistan

*1045. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a notable stepping up of the

anti-Indian propaganda by Radio Pakistan since Sheikh Abdullah reached Srinagar on the 4th March, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is in line with Pakistan's known policy of seizing every opportunity to malign India. Government's stand on Kashmir and other Indo-Pakistan differences is well known. Pakistan's crude propaganda has not had any notable impact on world opinion which, by and large, favours bilateral settlement of Indo-Pakistan differences.

Grade structure Committee Central Information Service

*1046. SHRI M. AMERSEY:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI C. C. DESA:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED
IMAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grade Structure Committee of the Central Information Service was constituted about two years ago;

(b) if so, the scope and functions of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be submitted and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A Committee of officials was set up in December, 1966 to go into the question of rationalisation of

pay and grade structure of the Central Information Service.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730|68].

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Committee is likely to take some more time. One of the reasons for delay is that the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Relations between the Press and the Administration which will also cover the organisational structure of some of the media organisations of the Ministry, is awaited.

"Songs of Bravery" programme on A.I.R.

*1047. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued the 'Songs of Bravery' programme from the All India Radio, after the cease-fire of 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to keep the morale and spirit of the Jawans high in the forward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. But the scale may not be the same.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Special programmes for the troops are already being broadcast from A.I.R.

Booklet entitled 'India' published by Indian High Commission, U.K.

6205. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 3940 on the 13th March, 1968 and state the full particulars of the photos published in the Booklet?

be in public interest to give these figures.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): A list of photographs appearing in the booklet laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731|68].

Indian Diplomats posted in African Countries

6207. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of our diplomats posted in East Africa and other African countries who know Swahili, Bantu and other local languages; and

(b) the names of countries where India has diplomats knowing the language of those countries and the names of these diplomats with names of the foreign languages they know?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of I.F.S., Information Service and I.F.S. (B) diplomats is furnished in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-732 68].

Guns for Civilian Use

6208. SHRI NARASIMHA RAO: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guns for civilian use produced in 1967-68; and

(b) the number of factories manufacturing 12-Bore cartridges in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). It will not

A.I.R. Programme for Rural Areas

6209. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the programme broadcast by the All India Radio for listeners in rural areas are inadequate and ineffective in the sense that it is repetition of old programmes;

(b) the basic criteria of choosing the programmes for rural areas;

(c) the policy of Government to make the programmes for listeners more popular in rural areas; and

(d) the time allotted for rural programmes and the standard of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The programmes for listeners in the rural areas are prepared and broadcast on the basis of the calendar of agricultural operations which are adequate and effective. Some repetition in such programmes is inevitable.

(b) These programmes are planned quarterly in consultation with the experts from the Agricultural Department of the State Governments and non-official members of the Rural Programme Advisory Committees.

(c) Government have adopted a policy of establishing Farm & Home units at some Stations for broadcasting special informative programmes daily. These have proved very popular among rural listeners.

(d) Rural programmes are broadcast in the evening transmission between 6.00 to 8.00 p.m. daily. The standard is satisfactory.

Allocation of Advertisements by D.A.V.P.

6210. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the journals and places of publications to which the D.A.V.P. is giving advertisements;

(b) whether the circulation and the type of paper used are taken into account while releasing the advertisements;

(c) whether the declarations re: their circulation published by the Registrar of Newspapers are vague and based on unauthenticated information supplied by the publishers; and

(d) if so, the basic yardstick of the D.A.V.P. to find out the circulation of the journal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity do not maintain any standing list of newspapers to which advertisements are released. Media particulars of various newspapers and periodicals asking for Central Government advertisements are recorded in the Directorate and, within the funds available, each paper is considered individually for release of advertisements as and when necessary on the basis of its effective circulation, readership, language and coverage required; etc.

(b) While circulation coverage and standard of production are among the factors kept in view for release of advertisements, the type of paper used by a particular newspaper is not taken into account for determining its suitability for giving Government's advertisements.

(c) Newspapers claiming a circulation of over 2000 are required to furnish a Chartered Accountants' certificate in support thereof while submitting their annual statements to the

Registrar of Newspapers for India. There are three circulation teams in the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India who verify the circulation of newspapers whenever possible.

(d) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity call for audited figures from newspapers claiming a circulation of 2000 and above. They also verify the circulation from the Registrar of Newspapers.

Naval Base in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

6211. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a naval base in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a naval base is being set up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and work on this project is progressing satisfactorily.

Commercial Broadcast

6212. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state when the Commercial broadcast are likely to be introduced at the Madras Station and the reason for delay in starting it, when it is the third biggest city in India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH). It is proposed to start commercial broadcasting from Madras in the near future. The delay has been due to our anxiety to gather more experience for assessing our requirements.

Indian in U.S.A., U.K., Canada Japan

6213. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are at present living in U.S.A. U.K., Canada and Japan; and

(b) how many of them hold British passports and how many of them have accepted the nationalities of the countries in which they live?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The approximate number of persons of Indian origin at present living in U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Japan are 21,900, 200,000, 15,000 and 1057 respectively.

(b) 80 persons in Japan are holding British Passports and 15 persons have accepted Japanese nationality. Information in respect of U.S.A., U.K., and Canada is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

विद्रोही नागा सेना

6215. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के अनुमानानुसार विद्रोही नागा सेना की शक्ति कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीनियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किये गये विद्रोही नागा लोग चीनी ढंग पर अपनी सेना का पुनर्गठन कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या कारण है कि सरकार विद्रोही नागाओं का युद्ध विराम समझौते का लाभ उठा कर अपनी सेना का पुनर्गठन करने का अवसर दे रही है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा के नागाओं ने भी अपने आपको नाथा विद्रोहियों से मिला लिया है और वे उनको चीन जाने तथा वहाँ से वापस आने में उनकी सहायता कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अनुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). छिपे नागाओं की संख्या और संगठन के बारे में जानकारी वर्गीकृत है और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को प्रकाशित करना जनहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने छिपे नागाओं की गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाही को और कार्रवाई बंद रखने के समझौते के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं ।

(घ) सरकार को प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार छिपे नागाओं को बर्मा में रहने वाले तांगसा नागाओं से कुछ सहायता मिलने की खबर मिली है ।

नागाओं के साथ मुठभेड़

6216. श्री हुसम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में सीमा सुरक्षा दल, ग्रामाम राइफल तथा सुरक्षा दलों के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ों में कितने विद्रोही नागा मारे गये हैं और कितने घायल हुए ;

(ख) क्या मारे गये अथवा गिरफ्तार किये गये नागाओं से कोई विद्रोही हाथियार अथवा गोला-बारूद बरामद किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस का स्थान क्या है तथा सरकार की नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार नागाओं की हाथियार तथा गोला बारूद कहाँ से प्राप्त होता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) सूचना इक्की की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). मारे गये अथवा गिरफ्तार किये गये छिपे नागाओं से जो हथियार बरामद हुये हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश पर या तो निशान हैं ही नहीं या उन्हें इस तरह मिटा दिया गया है कि पढ़ने में नहीं आते ।

Dearth of Engineering in Asian and African Countries

6217. SHI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Africa, Middle East Asia (Western Asia), Iran, Afghanistan, Nepal Bhutan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, Indonesia are in dearth of qualified Engineers in their countries;

(b) whether Government propose to explore the employment possibilities of Indian Engineers in those countries; and

(c) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Shortages of qualified technical personnel are being experienced by most developing countries.

(b) and (c) Developing countries have been informed that the Government of India would be glad to assist them in locating and recruiting technical personnel including engineers which they may require. Government have also deputed engineers and other experts to developing countries under assistance programmes.

Visa Endorsements for British Passport Holders in Kenya

6218. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has issued a notification on 6.3.68 amending the Passport (Entry into India) Rules 1950 which says that passport holders of the U.K. and colonies ordinarily resident in Kenya will have to have their passports endorsed for entry into India; and

(b) if so, how many passport holders of U.K. and colonies have so far got their passports endorsed by the Indian authority and their names along with their purpose of coming to India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Between 7.3.1968 and 18.3.68, 267 U.K. and Colonies passport holders were granted visa by our High Commission in Nairobi. Their names are not readily available; but most of them are visiting India to meet relations etc., and to attend to various personal matters.

ताइवान के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

6221. श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार ताइवान के साथ व्यापार संबंध स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि

ताइवान और भारत के बीच पहले से ही व्यापार हो रहा है; अतः दोनों के बीच व्यापार संबंध स्थापित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Manufacture of Computers

6222. SHRI DIGVIJAI NATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Bureau of Mines have manufactured "1401" computer;

(b) If so, whether it can read the newspapers and can handle the mathematical calculations faster than a man;

(c) the estimated cost of the computer;

(d) whether Government propose to export such computers; and

(e) if so, the estimated earnings of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (e). A licence has been issued to Messrs. International Business Machines World Trade Corporation, New Delhi (and not to International Bureau of Mines) for 68 Nos. of 1401 series of computers. The Indian and foreign contents of these 68 computers are expected to be Rs. 134 lakhs and Rs. 122 lakhs respectively. These computers will not be exported but the required foreign exchange is expected to be earned by export of other machines manufactured in India by this firm.

Computer systems have built-in stores of memory and can perform many complex functions including mathematical calculations much faster than man.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics,
Calcutta

6223. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to

expand the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific nuclear researches being done in it at present and the success if any, achieved so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). As the present premises of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics are inadequate, it is proposed to put up new building for the Institute on a site in the Salt Lake area offered by the Government of West Bengal.

(c) The Saha Institute is doing useful work in the field of nuclear physics and the activities of the Institute are covered in the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1967-68 which is being circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Recognition of East Germany, Portugal

6224. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any change in their policy towards the diplomatic recognition of East Germany, Portugal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Uprising in Tibet

6225. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there has been an uprising in Tibet recently

about which the Dalai Lama made a reference in his speech from his Indian abode on the 10th March, 1968; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government of India have seen reports of disturbances in Tibet as also in other parts of China:

(b) While the disturbances in Tibet arising from the Cultural Revolution are no concern of the Government of India, the continued violation of the human rights of the Tibetan people and repression of their fundamental freedoms evokes our sympathy.

Indian Naval Ships

6226. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Indian naval ships had cruised to Singapore recently; and

(b) if so, which were those ships and the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ships were Indian Naval ships, Mysore, Rajput, Ranjit Khukri Kuthar Kirpan and Deepak. They were on a normal training cruise combined with a good will visit.

Madhya Pradesh N.C.C. Directorate

6227. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madhya Pradesh N.C.C. Directorate was arrested at Indore on the 7th February, 1968 in connection with a fire which had destroyed the entire records concern-

ing the Accounts and Establishments Sections of the Directorate on the night of the 7th February 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). A fire broke out in the N.C.C. Directorate, Indore, on the night of 7th/8th February 1968. Half of the building was gutted and documents relating to Accounts, Training, Coord and Planning burnt. As a result of preliminary investigations by the Police one Head Clerk, one L.D.C. and one Laskar belonging to that Office have been arrested. Further investigations by the Police are in progress.

प्रधानमंत्री के पुत्र के विवाह का समाचार

6228. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल:

श्री हुकूम चन्द कड़वाय:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र के विवाह का समाचार आकाशवाणी से भारत के उच्चतम व्यापधीण के शाय प्रहण समाचार से प्राथमिकता देकर प्रसारित किया गया था

(ख) विवाह के समाचार का प्रसारण किन किन समय के समाचार बुलेटिनों में प्रसारित किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त विवाह समारोह के बाद संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग ने कुछ कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । श्री राजीव का मिस सोनिया मेंनों के साथ विवाह संबंधी समाचार 25 फरवरी के सांयकाल के समाचार बुलेटिन में प्रसारित किया गया था । तिव्वती और नेफा के बुलेटिनों में यह समाचार 26 फरवरी को प्रसारित किया गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Industrial and Non-Industrial Employees in Defence Installations

6229. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still discrimination in the matter of service conditions between the Industrial and Non-industrial employees in Defence installations;

(b) if so, whether the unanimous recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding leave has not yet been implemented; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission in regard to the grant of extraordinary, maternity and study leave have been implemented, bringing at par industrial and non-industrial employees. Their recommendations relating to the rate of earned leave and limit of accumulation thereof have not been implemented. Government have decided that this should be placed before the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, as it involves a general issue. Accordingly, a decision of the National Council, who is still considering the matter, is awaited.

Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory

6230. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of settlement between the workers and the management of the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore leading to its reopening on the 9th March after its closure from 4th to 8th March, 1968; and

(b) whether workers have been paid for the lock-out period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) There was no settlement as such. The Gun & Shell Factory Mazdoor Union saw the DGOF and suggested re-opening of the factory, withdrawal of suspension orders which had been passed against 2 workers, protection of pay during period of closure and no victimisation. The DGOF agreed to open the factory & factory is working normally. After an enquiry, the case against the 2 workers is proceeding.

(b) The workers have not been paid for the period the factory was closed except in so far as the factory was closed except in so far as the factory was specially opened on Sunday, the 10th March, 1968.

Kachchativu Island

6231. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports in the "Indian Express", Bombay (Dak Edition) of the 9th March, 1968 about the existence of a proclamation by Queen Victoria about the Kachchativu Island to the effect that it belongs to Rajya of Ramanad and not Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether the document will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Government have seen the press report referred to by the honourable Member. Efforts have been set afoot to trace the proclamation in question. The question of placing it on the Table of the House can be considered only after a copy of the proclamation becomes available.

Pak Claim on Andaman-Nicobar Groups of Islands

6232. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the articles/despatches in Pakistan's newspapers by Pakistani News Agencies laying claims on part of the Andaman-Nicobar groups of Islands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has sought to drag in Burma and Indonesia by offering them a share of these islands; and

(c) whether Government will assure the House that it will never concede existence of any dispute over this and defend these Islands from any aggressive attacks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No official claim has been advanced by Pakistan to a part of those islands nor are the Government aware of any efforts by Pakistan to drag Burma and Indonesia into this affair.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Kachchativu Island

6233. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already conceded the ownership of Ceylon over the Kachchativu Island;

(b) whether Government have contacted the present Ramanad Zamindar with a view to getting evidence of the possession of the Island by the Ramanad estate;

(c) whether the Government of Madras have been consulted; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what machinery Government propose to set up to settle this dispute with Ceylon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) As already stated by the Prime Minister in her statement made on 4th March, the question will be discussed at a meeting of the senior officials of Governments of India and Ceylon.

Effects of Films

6234. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Films particularly produced from Bombay are causing moral problems for growing youths of our country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Commission of eminent educationists, literateurs, scientists and artistes to review the principle and policy of film censoring and controlling display of cinema posters and publicities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have set up an Enquiry Committee on film Censorship, which will start functioning very shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Invitation to Pakistani Technicians

6235. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any invitation has been extended by Government to Pakistani

technicians to visit the site of Farakka Barrage Project; and

(b) if so, the date when the visit is likely to take place?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A request to visit the Farakka Barrage project site was made by the Government of Pakistan, who were informed by the Government of India that the details for such a visit could be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of water resources experts of the two countries at the end of April, 1968.

Demands of Staff Artists of A.I.R.

6236. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA;
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE;
SHRI G. S. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the demands of the staff artistes of the All India Radio in respect of which they are still agitating; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The main demands of Staff Artistes of All India Radio received through the AIR staff Artistes Association early last year relate to the replacement of the existing system of contract by an all time running contract, the payment of gratuity in addition to the Contributory Provident Fund, conversion of Staff Artistes into regular Government servants and making them permanent and pensionable, revision of their fee scales and their eligibility to the Family Pension Scheme. So far as the payment of gratuity in addition to C.P.F. is concerned, the matter is under consideration. Staff Artistes being not regular Government servants at present, are not eligible for Family Pension. The question relating to the revision of fee scales, conversion of Staff Artistes

into regular Government servants, etc. were examined by a Departmental Committee which has submitted an interim report. The report is under examination of Government.

Rocket Station at Chittagong

6237. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any information in connection with the establishment of a rocket and space station at Chittagong by Pakistan has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) whether the establishment of such a station has any military significance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no particular military significance attached to this except to the extent that improved communication facilities contribute to the defence effort.

कच्छ पंचाट का विरोध

6238. श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा :
क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उन राज्यों से जिनकी सीमा कच्छ के साथ लगती है कच्छ पंचाट के विरोध स्वरूप पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, सञ्चालित मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (बीजली इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बलाई लामा की तिब्बत के बारे में विदेशों के साथ बातचीत

6239. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को तिब्बत की समस्याओं के बारे में दलाई लामा द्वारा विदेशों के साथ की गई बातचीत की जानकारी है और बातचीत किन किन देशों के साथ की जा रही है; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). परम पावन दलाई लामा राजनैतिक प्रश्नों पर किसी अन्य देश से बातचीत नहीं करते। परम पावन के प्रतिनिधियों ने तिब्बती मामले के मानव अधिकार पहलुओं पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य राष्ट्रों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये हैं, भारत सरकार को उनकी जानकारी है और उसे इसके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है।

विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्मान में स्वागत समारोह

6240. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में कुवैत के राजदूत ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्मान में एक स्वागत समारोह किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में सभी अरब देशों के राजदूतों ने उक्त समारोह में भाग लिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां तो शेख अब्दुल्ला की भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों को देखने हुए विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा ऐसे स्वागत समारोह करने के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). जी हां। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार कुवैत के राजदूत ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्मान में दोपहर के भोज का आयोजन किया था जिसमें दूसरों के अलावा सउदी अरब, जोर्डन, सीरिया, मॉरक्को, इराक, सूडान, ईरान अफगानिस्तान के राजनयिकों ने और अरब लोग के प्रतिनिधि ने हिस्सा लिया था।

(ग) विदेशी राजदूतावासों पर स्वागत समारोह करने और भारतीय अथवा विदेशी नागरिकों को आमंत्रित करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। उनसे इस मामले में आवश्यक विवेक और समझदारी से काम लेने की प्रत्याशा की जाती है।

हाजी पीर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान की गतिविधियां

6241. श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री चैंगलराया नायडू :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिनों से हाजी पीर दर्रे में पाकिस्तानी सेना ने अपनी गतिविधियां बढ़ा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस इलाके में पाकिस्तानी हेली-कोप्टर बिजाम भी उड़ते देखे गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो काश्मीर की सुरक्षा के लिये हाजी पीर दर्रे के महत्व को

दृष्टि में रखते हुये पाकिस्तान की इन गतिविधियों को रोकने तथा संभाव्य उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से(ग). सेनाओं की गतिविधि हेतु काग़ज़ों की उड़ानों इत्यादि मनेन जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में मुद्राविराम रेखा के उस पार पाकिस्तानी सैनिक क्रियाकलाप पर सरकार सतर्कता से नज़र रखे है। हाजीपीर क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष क्रियाकलाप देखने में नहीं आया कि जो आतंक का कारण बन पाये। देश की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सक्रियात्मक योजनाओं के अंश के तौर पर हर आवश्यक पग उचित रूप से उठाये गये हैं।

बिमान संबंधी अनुसंधान विभाग

6242. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिमान संबंधी अनुसंधान करने के लिये एक विभाग की उसी तरह से स्थापना की है जिस तरह से अन्य देशों में बदलती हुई तकनीकों विज्ञानों तथा नये आविष्कारों के लिये अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विभाग पर कितना अणु व्यय किया जा रहा है तथा अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हाँ। विस्तार देना जोकहित में नहीं होगा।

चीनी तथा तिब्बती भाषा जानने वाले प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी

6243. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों ने अब तक स्कूल आफ फोरे लैंग्वेजीज में चीनी तथा तिब्बती भाषा सीखी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारती भाषायें जानने वाले चीनी सैनिकों की तुलना में सीमा पर तैनात चीनी तथा तिब्बती भाषा जानने वाले भारतीय सैनिकों की संख्या बहुत कम है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न किये जा गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० धार० कुण्ठा): (क) इन भाषाओं में विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में प्रवृत्ता प्राप्त करने वाले रक्षा मंत्रियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :-

| | प्रारंभिक उच्च स्तर के | | दूनाविग स्तर के |
|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | स्तर के | स्तर के | स्तर के |
| चीनी | 154 | 7 | 32 |
| तिब्बती | 9 | 5 | 26 |

(ख) इस बारे में कोई अनुमान लगा पाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सेना में इंजीनियरी छात्रों की भर्ती

6244. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना में इंजीनियरी छात्रों की भर्ती लक्ष्य से बहुत कम हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सेना की तकनीकी फ़ैक्ट्री में इंजीनियरी स्नातकों की भर्ती पर्याप्त नहीं रही है।

(ग) या तो सेना में स्थायी वृत्तिक के लिये प्रतिच्छा के कारण, या अस्थायी क्षेत्र में अधिक लाभकर अवसरों की प्राप्ति के कारण उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की खासी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं रही है।

(ग) स्थायी कमीशन के कोर्ट को बढ़ाने और अल्पकालीन सेवा (तकनीकी) कमीशन के एक नए उपाय की पुष्टि के लिये प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन हैं, कि जिन के लिये एक उच्चतर वार्षिक कोटा नियत किया जायगा। आशा है कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में यह प्रस्ताव सफल होंगे।

पटियाला के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

6245. श्री हुसम चन्द कछाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4729 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विमान को दुर्घटना के कारण बीमा कम्पनी द्वारा प्रतिफल के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई तथा विमान के मालिकों ने कितनी राशि की मांग की थी; और

(ख) विमान की अनुमानित लागत कितनी थी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया जायगा।

Manufacture of Television Transmission Equipment by B.E.L.

6246. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has developed capacity for the manufacture of television transmission equipment and components for television receivers;

(b) whether the BEL has been entrusted with the production of TV equipments required for the T.V. expansion scheme in the country; and

(c) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has got any plans for production for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd., have made some preliminary investigation for setting up manufacture of Television Transmission equipment but they have not yet been entrusted with the production of this equipment, nor have they developed any capacity for it. They are, however, taking action to set up capacity for the manufacture of Television picture tubes and some special electronic valves required in Television receivers.

(c) Bharat Electronics Ltd., propose to release some quantities of items from the existing production lines for export subject to foreign markets for these items being found. This does not apply to TV components, production of which is yet to be established.

Soochana and Prasaran Hindi Samiti

6247. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Soochana and Prasaran Hindi Samiti has been held so far;

(b) if so, the problems considered by it and the decisions taken; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Samiti are binding on Government or not?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The first meeting of the Sookhana Aur Prasaran Hindi Samiti was held on the 23rd January, 1968.

(b) The following are the main conclusions of the discussions held in that meeting:—

- (1) The broadcast of Hindi lessons over those Stations of All India Radio from which such lessons were being broadcast before the proclamation of emergency should be resumed in phases subject to availability of funds.
- (2) With a view to improve the contents and technique of lessons, the scripts of the previous lessons should be supplied to the Members of the Committee knowing the particular language in which the lessons had been broadcast.
- (3) On the analogy of Hindi lessons being broadcast from All India Radio Stations in non-Hindi regions, the feasibility of broadcasting lessons in other Indian languages from the Stations in Hindi speaking regions should be considered.
- (4) Programmes and Plans of the Central Hindi Directorate and the All India Radio in regard to the Hindi lessons for the people abroad should be suitably coordinated and advantage should be taken of the material prepared by the Central Hindi Directorate.
- (5) Those Officers of the Press Information Bureau who know Hindi should start with the preparation of publicity material originally in Hindi

and the Bureau should be given suitable staff assistance for this work.

- (6) Arrangements should be made for appropriate training of the Officers of the Press Information Bureau who are not qualified in Hindi to the requisite standard.
- (7) Production capacity of the factory producing Devanagari teleprinters should be increased so that greater number of such Teleprinters could be available in a shorter period and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should ascertain the firm demand of various users of Devanagari Teleprinters.
- (8) National talks should be broadcast not only in English but also in Hindi and there should be no difference in the rate of payment for talks in Hindi and English over All India Radio.

(c) The functions of the Committee are advisory. Its recommendations are not binding on the Government but are given due weight by the Government.

युद्धरोतों के निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता

6248. श्री रघुशेर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत युद्धरोतों के निर्माण में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० बिन्धु) : छोटे मोटे युद्धरोतों जैसा कि सागर में जाने वाली रक्षा नौकाओं और इनशोर मारिन्स्कीयरों का पहले से देश में निर्यात हो रहा है। 1966 से फ्रिगेटों का निर्माण आरंभ कर दिया गया है और पहला लीएंडर किस्म का फ्रिगेट आशा है अक्टूबर, 1971 में कमीशन कर दिया जायगा। युद्धरोतों के साजसज्जन के

देशीयकरण के लिये यत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि इस दिशा में अगले कुछ वर्षों में काफी प्रगति कर ली जायेगी। तदपि इस समय यह कहना संभव न होगा कि युद्धपोतों के निर्माण में संपूर्ण अत्म-निर्भरता कब संभव हो पायेगी।

बंगाल की खाड़ी में 'कोको' नामक द्वीप

6249. श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में स्थित कोको नामक द्वीप अब तक भारत का भाग था;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर कोई लाइट हाउस भी बना हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या 'लाइट हाउस' समेत यह द्वीप बर्मा सरकार को सौंप दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब से तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) कोको द्वीपसमूह तीन द्वीपों का एक समूह है। ग्रेट कोको द्वीप लिटिल कोको द्वीप और रेडिल द्वीप। ये द्वीपसमूह बर्मा के हैं।

(ख) प्रकाश-स्तंभ टेबिल द्वीप पर स्थित है जो इस द्वीपसमूह का सबसे उत्तरी द्वीप है।

(ग) और (घ). बर्मा सरकार के साथ हुए एक समझौते के अधीन भारत सरकार टेबिल द्वीप पर एक प्रकाश-स्तंभ का अनुरक्षण एवं प्रशासन कर रही है। जून, 1952 में बर्मा सरकार ने इस प्रकाश स्तंभ का प्रशासन संभाल लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की और 30 नवम्बर, 1954 को यह उसको सौंप दिया गया।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाएं

6250. श्री ग० खं० बीशित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, नहीं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) के लिये राज्य सरकारों में अभी स्कीमों नहीं मांगी गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

अमरीका से जेट विमान

6251 श्री ग० खं० बीशित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका सरकार ने भारत सरकार द्वारा 1960 से 1967 तक मांगे जाने वाले जेट विमान मरम्माई करने से इंकार कर दिया है; और

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

वास्तविक मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जेट लड़ाका विमानों की मरम्माई के लिये यू० एस० सरकार को 1964 में भेजे गये अपने वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में की गई

प्रगति न हो सकी। पाकिस्तान और भारत को बातक साजसामान की सप्लाई न देने की यू० एस० की वर्तमान नीति को सामने रखते हुए उस देश से किसी भी लड़ाका विमानों की प्राप्ति का प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं है।

Third Unit of Bharat Electronics, Kerala

6252. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala State Government for starting the 3rd unit of Bharat Electronics in Kerala State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Proposals for the location of the Factory proposed to be set up by Bharat Electronics Ltd., for the manufacture of Microwave and Radar Equipments have been received from Kerala as well as from certain other State Governments.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Allocation for Kerala for Industrial Development during Fourth Plan

6253. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount for Kerala State allotted by the Planning Commission in the public sector for Industrial Development and Fertilizer Industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The investment in Central Industrial Projects in Kerala during the various Plan periods ending 1967-68 is estimated at

Rs. 68.3 crores, inclusive of an investment of Rs. 24.7 crores in the fertilizer industry. Future investments in Central projects in Kerala can be estimated only after the Fourth Plan is finalised.

Demand in Foreign Countries of Learned Men from India

6254. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand in foreign countries of such learned men from India who could interpret Hindu religion in all its branches, correctly to them;

(b) whether there is any Division or Department attached to our foreign embassies, who are well-versed in Indian religion and culture who could meet such demand; and

(c) if not, whether the necessity of sending and attaching one or two such persons to every Embassy abroad for the purpose will be considered?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have received no specific requests in this regard from foreign countries.

(b) There are Cultural Attaches in some Missions and Press or Information Attaches in others whose role it is to project India's cultural heritage in the areas in which they service. Literature and documentary and other films are available with all our Missions to assist them in this task.

(c) Does not arise.

Songs and Drama Division of A.I.R.

6255. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state the number of shows given by the Songs and Drama Division of A.I.R. in Delhi and other places in 1967-68 and the expenses incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH):

| | in Delhi | At other places |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| No. of shows given by Song and Drama Division from April to December, 1967, through its own troupes and through private troupes and artistes. | 413 | 5231 |
| Expenditure on programme activities from April to December, 1967. | Rs. 10,47,000/- Approx. | |

Broadcast for External Services by A.I.R.

6256. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of Radio Stations in India broadcasting news and views to the different foreign countries, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): The requisite information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/68].

साहित्यिक प्रसारण

6257. श्री लालन लाल गुप्त : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में आकाशवाणी के रायपुर केन्द्र (मध्य प्रदेश) से साहित्यिक प्रसारणों (कहानियाँ, कविताएँ और आलोचनाएँ) में भाग लेने के लिये कितने स्थानीय साहित्यकारों को आमंत्रित किया गया; और

(ख) आकाशवाणी के उक्त केन्द्र से छत्तीसगढ़ की सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक प्रगति दर्शाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी रायपुर आकाशवाणी भोपाल से सम्बद्ध एक सहायक केन्द्र है और भोपाल से प्रसारित होने वाले साहित्यिक कार्यक्रमों को रिले करता है। तथापि आकाशवाणी भोपाल के कार्यक्रमों में छत्तीसगढ़ की सांस्कृतिक आर्थिक और शैक्षिक प्रगति दर्शाने वाले कार्यक्रम भी शामिल किये जाते हैं। भोपाल केन्द्र ने अपने कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिये छत्तीसगढ़ के 106 साहित्यकारों को आमंत्रित किया। इसके अतिरिक्त आकाशवाणी रायपुर द्वारा मूल रूप से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले फार्म और घरेलू कार्यक्रमों में लगभग 5 मिनट का छत्तीसगढ़ संगीत भी प्रतिदिन प्रसारित किया जाता है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में रायपुर केन्द्र को एक पूरे केन्द्र में बदलने की व्यवस्था है, परन्तु यह साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है।

जवानों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

6258. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 में हुए भारत और चीन के युद्ध में मारे गये जवानों के बच्चों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस समय दी जाने वाली प्रत्येक छात्रवृत्ति की राशि कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) तथा (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में छान 28 फरवरी 1968 को उत्तर दिये गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2102 के उत्तर से संलग्न विवरण की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है।

सैनिकों को रेल यात्रा वारंट

629. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छुट्टी पर जाते समय सैनिकों को केवल उनके जन्म स्थान तक यात्रा करने के लिये रेल-यात्रा-वारंट दिये जाते हैं तथा उन्हें उन स्थानों पर जाने के लिये जहाँ अन्य स्थान से बाहर उनके माता पिता अथवा अभिभावक नौकरी कर रहे हों रेल-यात्रा वारंट नहीं दिये जाते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० बा० मिश्र) : (क) नियमों के अनुसार वार्षिक छुट्टी पर जाने वालों को उनके उस निवास स्थान तक और उस स्थान से कि जो व्यक्ति ने बताया हो और सेवा के रिकार्ड में दर्ज हो। या उनके चुनाव के छुट्टी के स्थान तक और स्थान से वर्ष में एक बार निशुल्क परिवहन सुविधा प्राप्य की जाती है। उत्तरोक्त अवस्था में निशुल्क परिवहन सुविधा ड्यूटी के स्थान और निवास स्थान तक के किराये पर सीमित होती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सैनिकों के लिए पेंशन

6260. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने के पश्चात् जो सैनिक सेवानिवृत्त होता है उसे 25 रुपये मासिक पेंशन दी जाती है तथा जिस सैनिक को सरकार 7 अथवा 11 वर्षों की सेवा के बाद रिजर्व सैनिक घोषित कर देती है उसे 10 अथवा 20 रुपये मासिक पेंशन मिलती है यद्यपि उसे उसकी इच्छा के अनुसार रिजर्व में नहीं रखा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दो भिन्न दरों के हिसाब से पेंशन दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सैनिक प्रायः सक्रिय तथा रिजर्व संयुक्त सेवाओं की अवधियों के लिये भर्ती किये जाते हैं। अपनी सक्रिय तथा रिजर्व सेवा के लिये निर्धारित अवधि की सम्पत्ति के पश्चात्, उसकी नियुक्ति की शर्तों के अनुसार कोई व्यक्ति पेंशन सिब्बन्दी में अन्तर्गत होने पर इस समय रिजर्विस्ट पेंशन का अधिबारी है जो (प्रति मास 5 रुपये की तदर्थ वृद्धि और) 10 रुपये मासिक से 12 रुपये मासिक तक विभिन्न है। ऐसा फैसला किया गया है कि जो रिजर्विस्ट 1 अप्रैल 1968 या उसके पश्चात् पेंशन सिब्बन्दी में भेजा जाये वह (5 रुपये मासिक तदर्थ वृद्धि और) 20 रुपये प्रति मास की सामान्य दर से पेंशन का अधिकारी होगा।

ऐसा व्यक्ति जो जिसे अपनी सक्रिय सेवावधि के पश्चात्, प्रशासनिक कारणों वश रिजर्व में तबदील नहीं किया जाता और जिसे सक्रिय सेवा में रहने दिया जाता है, 15 वर्षों की अर्ह सक्रिय सेवा की सम्पत्ति पर (5 रुपये मासिक तदर्थ वृद्धि सहित 20 रुपये मासिक कम से कम पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है। किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी नियुक्ति की शर्तों के अनुसार रिजर्व में तबदील किया जाता है; वह शर्त उसकी भर्ती के समय उस द्वारा किये गये करार का स्वरूप रखती है। इसलिये ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता, कि उसकी सक्रिय सेवा की सम्पत्ति पर उसकी रिजर्व में तबदीली उसकी मर्जी के विरुद्ध है।

(ख) एक व्यक्ति को, दो भिन्न दरों पर पेंशन देने का कारण, कि जो कम से कम 15 वर्ष के लिये सक्रिय सेवा करता रहता है, और जिसे 7 से 12 वर्षों के पश्चात् रिजर्व में तबदील लिया जाता है, और उससे बिस्वार्ज किया जाता है, यह है कि पहले को सर्वशः सेना में कम्बैण्ट कार्यो पर लगाया जाता है, जबकि उत्तरांकन उमसे कम समय (7 से 12 वर्ष) की सक्रिय सेवा के पश्चात् रिजर्व में तबदील किया जाता है और अपनी रिजर्व सेवावधि के दौरान कोई व्यवसाय करने या असैनिक क्षमता में पुनः रोजगार प्राप्त करने

में स्वतंत्र रहता है, सिवाये इस बात के कि उसे केवल अल्पावधियों के लिये प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण के लिये रिपोर्ट करनी होती है।

रिजर्व सैनिक

6261. श्री गिहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एमै सैनिक जिन्हें सरकार रिजर्व सैनिक बनाकर वापस भेज देती है, रोजगार के अवसर कम होने के कारण बेरोजगार रहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). स्थिति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विबरण

पुनः रोजगार चाहने वाले सेवा से विमुक्त डिम्बार्ज किये गये रिजर्विस्ट बेरोजगार रहते हैं। कारण हैं :-

(क) शिक्षा ग्रहण का अभाव

(ख) अपने निवास स्थान के अनिश्चित किमी स्थान पर रोजगार प्राप्त करने में नाराजामन्दी

(ग) देश में प्राप्य रोजगार के अवसरों का सीमित होना।

तदपि रिजर्विस्टों को असैनिक रोजगार प्राप्य करने के सरकार द्वारा निम्न उपाय किये गये हैं क्योंकि सभी उद्देश्यों और अर्थों के लिये वह भूतपूर्व सैनिक माने जाते।

रोजगार

1. सशस्त्र सेनाओं से विमुक्त से 6 मास पहले वह अपनी इच्छा के किसी भी काम दिनांक कार्यालय में अपना नाम रजिस्टर करा सकते हैं।

2. सरकारी कार्यों के लिये उनके नाम प्रायोजित किये जाने के लिये कामदिनांक कार्यालय उन्हें तीसरे दर्जे की प्राथमिकता देते हैं, जो प्रथम और द्वितीय दर्जे की प्राथमिकताओं के लिये व्यवहाररूपेण उम्मीदवारों के अभाव के कारण इस समय सब से उच्च प्राथमिकता है।

3. सिविल सर्विस रेगुलेशन के अन्तर्गत उन्हें प्राय में छूट दी जाती है, जिसके अनुसार उन्हें तब तक रोजगार दिया जा सकता है जब तक वह उस काम के लिये उच्चतम प्राय-सीमा पार न कर जायें, कि जिसके लिये उन्हें विचार जाता है।

4. चतुर्थ श्रेणी स्थानों के लिये शिक्षा ग्रहण में छूट।

5. रक्षा संस्थानों और सुरक्षा स्थानों में कामों के लिये उन्हें तरजीह देना, कि जिनके लिये उन्हें विशिष्ट पृष्ठभूमि प्राप्त है।

6. तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी रिजर्व स्थानों में उनके लिये क्रमशः 10 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत तक का आरक्षण।

प्रशिक्षण

7. औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण जिसके लिये देश के सभी आई० आई० टीज़ में स्विट्ज़ेड मैन 5 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं।

8. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण में उन्हें तरजीह देना।

9. ट्रेडर तथा कृषि काम मशीनरी चलाने का प्रशिक्षण।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रिजर्व स्थानों के क्रमशः 10 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षण सम्बन्धी वर्तमान आदेशों की लम्बी या अनिश्चित अवधि के अस्थायी स्थानों पर लागू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

महाराष्ट्र में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

6262. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपने राज्य के धवतमास, शोलापुर, स्तारा तथा अन्य जिलों के ऐसे क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये जिन्हें पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है 1967-68 में कोई विशेष योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कोई धन दिया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस धन में से अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है; और

(ङ) क्या इस काम के लिये 1968-69 में अधिक धन नियत करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणू शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या

3698 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया था उसमें निर्दिष्ट 6 बहुत पिछड़े जिलों के बारे में राज्य सरकार से सूचना की इन्तजारी की जा रही है ।

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास का प्रावधान राज्य की वार्षिक योजना में शामिल किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है कि वे राज्य की वार्षिक योजना की सीमा के अन्तर्गत इस कार्य के लिये विशेष परिस्थितियों की व्यवस्था करें ।

कुछ पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन

6263. श्री भोगेन्द्र शा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या 'रेहबर', 'मशाल', 'नई जिंदगी', 'नवेहयात', तथा 'इंफिलाब' नामक कोई साप्ताहिक/दैनिक/जरनल अथवा मैगजिन देश के किसी भाग में प्रकाशित होती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

| क्रम पत्र का नाम संख्या | भाषा | प्रकाशन स्थान | राज्य | नियतकालिता |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. रेहबर | उर्दू | गुरदासपुर | पंजाब | साप्ताहिक |
| 2. रेहबर | उर्दू | श्रीनगर | जम्मू और काश्मीर | साप्ताहिक |
| 3. मशाल | हिन्दी | जयपुर | राजस्थान | दैनिक |
| 4. मशाल | गुजराती | बम्बई | महाराष्ट्र | मासिक |
| 5. नई जिंदगी | उर्दू | दिल्ली | दिल्ली | मासिक |
| 6. नई जिंदगी | उर्दू | जम्मू | जम्मू और काश्मीर | साप्ताहिक |
| 7. इंफिलाब | उर्दू | बम्बई | महाराष्ट्र | दैनिक |
| 8. इंफिलाब | उर्दू | जम्मू | जम्मू और काश्मीर | साप्ताहिक |
| 9. इंफिलाब (द्विभाषी) | हिन्दी और उर्दू | सहारनपुर | उत्तर प्रदेश | साप्ताहिक |

"नवेहयात" नाम का कोई पत्र प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड में नहीं है ।

Pak Efforts to Secure 100 Patton Tanks

6264. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI RAMCHARAN:
DR. MAITREYEE BASU:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA:
SHRI SWELL:
SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about the efforts being made by Pakistan to obtain 100 M47 Patton tanks and spares;

(b) whether the Indian Ambassadors in Washington, Rome and Islamabad have sent any reports on this; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of India to stop these arms from coming into Pakistani hands?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are in touch with the Missions concerned and are taking necessary action in this regard.

Separation of Heavy Hydrogen

6265. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has any project in action for separating heavy hydrogen and making tritium; and

(b) if so, what are the purposes for which such higher isotopes of hydrogen are separated or prepared.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy water is mainly used as moderator of neutrons in thermal reactors. Tritium is used as a tracer in hydrological studies and for labelled compounds required for bio-chemical research.

हिन्दी अंग्रेजी और तामिल भाषा में प्रसारण कार्यक्रम

6266. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली 'ए' और दिल्ली 'बी' स्टेशनों से 24 घंटों के प्रसारण में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों को कितना कितना समय दिया जाता है ;

(ख) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों के श्रोताओं की क्रमशः अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) आकाशवाणी के मद्रास केन्द्र से 24 घंटों के प्रसारण में तमिल और अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को कितना कितना समय दिया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या आकाशवाणी के मद्रास केन्द्र से अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों का समय कम करने, तमिल और हिन्दी के कार्यक्रमों को अधिक समय देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

News Broadcast about the Marriage of Vyjantimala

6267. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio made any mention of the marriage of film actress Vyjantimala in its broadcasts; and

(b) if so, on how many occasions such broadcast was made and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the news bulletin of the morning of March 11. The item was of general interest to the listener.

Research Work Entitled 'Asian Drama'

6268. SHRI DURAIRASU:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI K. SUBRAVALU:
SHRI KAMALANATHAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the research work entitled 'Asian Drama: An inquiry into Poverty of Nations' by the Swedish economist, Mr. Myrdal; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the light of the study?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government will formulate its views after studying the book.

Censorship of Indian Films

6269. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Hindi films in which the censoring authority refused permission for screening in India during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of films where the Film Censor Board recensored the film during the above period;

(c) whether any complaints have been received against some films; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Only one film "Aayega Aanevala" (Hindi) was refused certificate in the year 1967. No other Hindi picture was refused certificate during 1965-66.

(b) No Hindi films were re-censored during the last three years.

(c) Yes Sir, there had been some complaints in respect of certain certified Hindi films but they were mostly of a general nature.

(d) The procedure is that whenever a complaint appears to be of a specific nature, the record of proceedings in respect of the film complained against is examined to ascertain whether there is any violation of the Directions provided under the censorship regulations. Comments of the Central Board of Film Censors are called wherever necessary. Re-certification has been provided for under the existing regulations but, during the period 1965 to 1967, no Hindi film was re-certified.

Prices of Transistors and Diodes

6270. SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various manufacturers of Transistorised equipment have, as per their assurance, reduced the price of their products as a result of reduction of prices of transistors and diodes by Bharat Electronics Ltd.; and

(b) if not, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and

(b) There has already been a downward trend in the prices of transistor radios.

Film "Nine Hour to Rama"

6271. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of lifting the ban on the film "Nine Hours to Rama", and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans Advanced by Film Finance Corporation

6272. Shri JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Film Finance Corporation to the Film Producers till the end of year 1967-68;

(b) the names and addresses of the Film Producers who have been given

loans during the above period and the names of Films and

(c) the amount due for repayment and the actual amount repaid till February, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Rs. 1,35,58,842.

(b) A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-734[68]]

(c) Loans that became due for repayment excluding interest, upto 29-2-1968

Rs. 1,05,68,154

Loans actually repaid upto 29-2-1968

Rs. 64,02,000

Licence to H.A.L. for Manufacture of Aviation Products

6273. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has been licenced to manufacture a wide range of aviation products;

(b) if so, the components likely to be manufactured by HAL; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). An accessories Division is proposed to be set up by HAL for the manufacture of Aircraft Instruments and Accessories. Licence Agreements have been entered into by the Company for the manufacture of—

(i) Wheels and Brakes;

(ii) Undercarriages and related hydraulics; and

(iii) Instruments and accessories.

(c) Foreign exchange worth about Rs. 126.00 lakhs is expected to be saved over a period of five years.

Pay and Allowances of Defence Personnel

6274. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of cases with the names of affected individuals who have been refused benefits of pay and allowances under the Army Headquarters letter No. 63565/AG[ORG-4](D) dated the 19th August, 1954 and decision of the Controller General of Defence Accounts Audit Instruction No. 2229/AT-P, dated 23rd July, 1955 as published as Appendix 'A' and 'G' in civilian personnel Routine Order No. 96 of 1955?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): The benefit of last pay drawn on a previous occasion allowed under the orders quoted by the hon'ble Member is applicable to all non-industrial temporary employees on their re-appointment to the same post or to a new post, carrying a scale of pay identical with the scale attached to the post from which they were discharged, for reasons other than resignation, removal or dismissal. Government have no information regarding the alleged denial of this benefit to any eligible individual who applied for it.

Military Lands and Cantt. Deptt.

6275. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons have been refused the condonation of 30 days break in their service by the Military Lands and Cantonments Department under the Ministry of Defence letter No. 12(9) 58/1945/D(Civ-II), dated the 24th February, 1960 as published in Civilian

Personnel Routine Order No. 93 of 1960;

(b) whether these orders in any way contravene any other order or article of the Civil Service Regulations; and

(c) the action taken by Government to repeal the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) In view of what has been stated at (c) below, the question of 1960 orders contravening other orders or articles of the Civil Service Regulations does not arise.

(c) The order of 1960 have already been superseded by subsequent orders issued in December 1967.

Formulation of State Plans

6276. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recently issued some directives to the State Governments in regard to the formulation of State Plans;

(b) if so, the guidelines suggested in this connection; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). It is the usual practice that in the process of formulation of State Plans, the Planning Commission issues guidelines from time to time to the State Governments, arranges discussions with them and has exchange of views on the subject. The State Governments have been requested to make an assessment of the progress

recorded in the matter of economic and social development since 1950-51 and to collect basic data at the State and district level for the formulation of their new Fourth Five Year Plan.

Export of Indian Films

6277. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the films Dosti, Sangam, Guide, Teesri Kasam, Yaddian, Kaajal, Mere Mehboob, Mughle-Azam, Aayee Milan Ki Bela and Waqt have been exported to foreign countries during the last five years;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the producers of the said films; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these films during the said period from abroad and the names of such countries where these have been exhibited?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permanent Strength of Different Grades in Central Information Service

6278. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMY:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the permanent sanctioned strength, with pay scales, in different grades of Central Information Service as on the 1st March, 1960 and 1st March, 1968;

(b) the number of Officers declared permanent in each grade during the last five years; and

(c) the detailed reasons for the wide variations in the permanent posts and the number of officers actually made permanent?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-735/68].

Staff Associations in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

6279. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMY:
SHRI GADILINGANA:
GOWD:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the nomenclature of the staff associations recognised by his Ministry since 1960;

(b) the total membership of these associations in each year since 1960; and

(c) the number and the nature of resolutions/memoranda received during the last five years and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

Training in Rocketry, Missiles and Radar Technology

6280. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to train scientists in the field of rocketry, missiles and radar technology;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a separate body for coordinated research and development in this field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Ad-hoc Committees for Rocketry, Missiles and Radar Technology were constituted by the Government in August 1966 to draw up programmes of training of scientists on a national basis taking into account resources available in the country as a whole and having regard to the Defence requirements.

The Committees on Rocketry and Missiles have recommended the establishment of a master of engineering course in Rocketry and Missiles at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

The Committee on Radar Technology has recommended the introduction of courses in radar, initially at one or two Indian Institutes of Technology. The Recommendations of the Committee is under consideration.

(b) There is at present no such proposal.

(c) Does it arise

Posts in Different Grades of Central Information Service

6281. SHRI D. N. DEB;
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA;
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN;
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM;
SHRI D. R. PARMAR;
SHRI M. AMERSEY;
SHRI V. NARASIMHA;
RAO;
SHRI C. C. DESAI;

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grades with their categories and the number of different grades of Central Information

Service in different media Departments of his Ministry in January, 1968;

(b) the nature of work performed by each category in different media Departments;

(c) whether there is any proposal for rationalisation; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof and how long it will take to decide and implement it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736[68].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of rationalisation is under consideration of a departmental committee, which is going into the whole matter.

.. Tibetans Coming to India

6282. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the serious situation now prevailing in Tibet, many Tibetans are seeking shelter in India and many are entering India through Indo-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the attitude of Government towards such Tibetan refugees?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) (i). In 1967, 945 Tibetan refugees entered India through different sectors as against 240 in 1966. The main reason given by them, for entering India, was religious persecution by the Chinese. So far, this year, only one Tibetan is reported to have entered India.

(ii) Reports have been received of two batches of 68 and 43 Tibetans having entered India clandestinely from Nepal in January-February, 1968.

Some members of these batches are reported to have stayed in Nepal for a few years before entering Indian territory.

(b) (i) Attempts are made to dissuade the migrants from Tibet from entering India. They are however, permitted entry on humanitarian grounds. On entering India, the migrants are screened with a view to detecting Chinese agents, if any. Refugees whose bonafides cannot be established are detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Migrants found to be genuine refugees are given rehabilitation facilities in different parts of India. This information was given in answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1348 on 24 July, 1967 and 18 December, 1967 respectively and in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1479 dated 21 February, 1968.

(ii) We do not favour Tibetan refugees resident in Nepal entering India due to non-availability of sufficient land even for those who are already here. In keeping with our policy, instructions have been issued to the State authorities to deport them back to Nepal when detected.

Foreign Films Screened in India

6283. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign films screened during 1967 in Cinema Houses in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi;

(b) the names of the importers of foreign films who import foreign films in India;

(c) the numbers of cases in which the censoring authority refused permission for screening of such films and the names thereof; and

(d) the country-wise break-up of the films not permitted by the censoring authority?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH). (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Computer 1401 in India ..

6284. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has started manufacturing Computer 1401;

(b) whether this is being done with any foreign collaboration, if so, the name of the foreign collaborator and the terms and conditions of the collaboration agreement;

(c) the percentage of the foreign components and the Indian components used respectively; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). A licence has been issued to M/s. International Business Machine World Trade Corporation, New Delhi for 68 Nos. 1401 type of computers. They will bring in used machines and recondition and modernise them in India by using indigenous and imported components. This will be over a period of 4 years during 1968-70. The Italian and foreign contents of these 68 computers are expected to be Rs. 134 lakhs and Rs. 122 lakhs respectively. The required foreign exchange would be invested by their parent company in USA and this would be earned by export of other machines manufactured by them in India. The firm is fully foreign owned.

India's Borders under Dispute

6285. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of India's borders under dispute with Pakistan and China;

(b) whether there are any other areas of the border which are still to be demarcated; and

(c) the steps taken to demarcate them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):
PAKISTAN

(a) On the Indo-Pakistan borders the following disputes have so far arisen.

Assam-East Pakistan border—7 miles (Approx.) Tripura-East Pakistan border—48 miles (Approx.)

(b) The other undemarcated boundaries, apart from the J. & K. Sector, are as follows:

(i) Gujarat-West Pakistan boundary (Approximately 290 miles)

(ii) West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary (Approximately 95 miles excluding nearly 98 miles of fluid boundary)

(iii) Assam-East Pakistan boundary (Approximately 190 miles)

(iv) Tripura-East Pakistan boundary (Approximately 336 miles)

(c) As the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundaries has to be done jointly with the Pakistan authorities efforts are continuously being made to enlist their cooperation in the expeditious demarcation of the boundaries.

CHINA

So far as India-China borders are concerned, the answer is as follows:

(a) In the Western Sector of the India-China border the Chinese Government claims approximately 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory. In the Middle Sector of the India-China border, the Chinese Government's claim amounts to approximately 1,000 sq. miles of Indian territory. In the Eastern Sector of the India-China boundary, the Chinese Government claim the entire territory of NEFA which belongs to India upto the foothills of the Himalayas, as Chinese territory.

(b) and (c). As the Indo-China border is well-known and as the above dispute and questions relating to it have only been raised on account of the Chinese claims to Indian territory and the forcible occupation of 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in Ladakh by Chinese forces, there is no question of demarcating the India-China border unless the Chinese aggression in Ladakh is vacated and unless Chinese claims to other parts of Indian territory in the Middle and Eastern Sectors are dropped.

A.I.R. Programme "Today in Parliament"

6286. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received comments from Members of Parliament and others, about the partial and inaccurate resume broadcast by A.I.R. in its programme "Today in Parliament";

(b) whether Government propose to make any change in the panel of script-writers of their programme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of the programme and to make it more impartial?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A few comments have been received.

(b) Journalists who attend the proceedings of the two Houses regularly and who can spare the time for writing the commentary are invited. There is no fixed panel of Script Writers of this programme but journalists are taken on as and when necessary.

(c) The task of preparing the commentary is assigned to a number of senior Journalists in weekly rotation and thereby an attempt is made to ensure that no fixed attitude or slant is perpetuated. This also lends to the commentary a certain freshness and a variety of approach which it would be difficult to achieve with one Commentator. The duration of the programme "To-day in Parliament" has been doubled from five to ten minutes. Besides, the programme is under constant review and such steps as are considered necessary are taken to improve its quality. In order to make the commentary free from bias and as broad-based as possible it is also proposed to include more journalists in it.

Rajasthan Squadron for I.A.F.

6287. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had promised the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the former Defence Minister that people of Rajasthan will donate a Squadron of Gnats to the I. A. F.;

(b) if so, how much funds/donations/contributions have so far been received from Rajasthan in this regard; and

(c) whether the amount received so far had been earmarked for the purchase of Gnats or whether it has been used for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The following information in this connection has been supplied by the Office of the Chief Minister, Rajasthan:—

"The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had announced in a public meeting at Jaipur on 28th October, 1965 in the presence of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri that sufficient donations would be raised for Defence Fund to finance the purchase of a squadron of Gnats. Contributions have been collected from the people of Rajasthan for National Defence Fund and for Chief Minister's Defence Services Welfare Fund and the total collections in these two Funds for the period from 1st September, 1965 to 28th February, 1968 come to about Rs. 96,15,164. There was no intention of starting a separate fund for procurement of Gnats. The assurance of the Chief Minister was symbolic, indicating that a Gnat squadron could be purchased from the sum total of amount collected in Rajasthan for Defence Fund.

Popularisation of Improved Varieties of Seeds, Fertilisers Insecticides and Pesticides.

6288. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes drawn up by A. I. R. to popularise the use of improved quality of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides and to popularise the cooperative movement and its long-term benefits with a view to keep informed the rural population about the number of welfare schemes framed by the State Governments and the Central Government from time to time; and

(b) the Yardstick adopted by Government to find out the success of their

various publicity schemes in the rural and urban side?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) 16 intensive Farm and Home Units have been established to popularise the use of improved quality of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides by broadcasting specially designed programmes for the agriculturists. Programmes on the various aspects of the co-operative movement are broadcast in the local programmes by all stations of AIR from time to time for popularising the cooperative movement. Welfare schemes framed by State and the Central Governments are incorporated in the Rural programme schedules for broadcast from all the Stations.

(b) A few studies have been made for ascertaining the utility of rural-urban programmes and it has been found that these have proved useful to the community.

Civilian Subordinate Personnel of M.E.S.

6289. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA VERRAPPA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a policy decision has been taken by his Ministry that civilian subordinate personnel of M. E. S. who have attained the age of 53 years will not be transferred outside their Headquarters unless they themselves volunteer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that movement orders have been served to certain M. E. S. employees working in Commander Works Engineer, Palam who have attained the age of even 54 years;

(c) if so, the reasons for such transfer outside Delhi;

(d) whether any appeals in pursuance of the above policy decision, have been made by such employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA): (a) No such policy decision has been taken by Government. However, the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters have issued certain administrative instructions regarding transfers of civilian subordinate personnel in the M. E. S. which inter alia lay down that individuals over 53 years of age will not be transferred from one zone to another zone, unless, they volunteer for such a transfer. Hence individuals above 53 years can be transferred from one Station to another Station located within the same zone.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of the two clerks who were transferred outside Delhi, one had volunteered. Another was transferred outside Delhi in replacement of a clerk posted to Delhi on compassionate grounds.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The volunteer clerk later wanted to withdraw his request. This was not accepted and he was posted out. The second clerk was posted to a Station in Rajasthan which then formed part of Delhi zone. His posting was thus within the zone and his appeal for cancellation of transfer was rejected.

Backward Areas

6290. **SHRI UMANATH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the statement made during the Half-an-Hour discussion on the 29th September, 1964 regarding the development of backward areas and state:

(a) the follow-up action taken after the identification of Backward areas in each State;

(b) the follow-up action taken to implement the assurance to make special allocation from the Centre towards the development of identified backward areas in Madras and other States, in addition to the normal plan allocations;

(c) if no, special allocations are made so far, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to stick to the assurance made on the floor of the House on the 29th September, 1964 in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3698 on December 11, 1967.

(b) to (d). The provision for the accelerated development of markedly backward areas within State boundaries will form integral part of the States' Fourth Five Year Plans. In this connection attention is also invited to replies to Unstarred Question No. 2713 on August 18, 1966 and No. 1401 on February 21, 1968.

ग्राम्य तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

6291. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में क्रमशः ग्राम्य तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों के विकास पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री अणु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : गांवों और शहरों के विकास पर अलग अलग कितनी राशि खर्च की गई, यह बताना कठिन है। इन परिचयों को गांवों और शहरों के मध्य बांट कर बताना सम्भव नहीं।

हज यात्री

6292. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्लाम के अनुयायियों को हज यात्रा पर जाने के लिये सरकार की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1967-68 में सरकार को कितने प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुये तथा कितने लोगों को अनुमति दी गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). हज पर जाने के लिये खासतौर पर इजाजत लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती। लेकिन देश की विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, सरकार हज के दिनों में हज यात्रा पर जाने वाले ऐसे लोगों की अधिकतम संख्या निर्धारित कर देती है जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा जारी की जा सकती हो।

1967-68 के दौरान जितने प्रार्थना-पत्र भ्राये और जितने लोग हज के लिये गये उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| प्रार्थना-पत्रों की संख्या | 30,859 |
| हज पर जाने वालों की संख्या | |
| जिनमें बच्चे भी शामिल हैं | 15,171 |

Drama Staged by Chinese Cultural Troupe in East Pakistan

6293. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese cultural troupe staged 'Lal Prachya' dance drama in February last in different parts of East Pakistan;

(b) whether this dance drama was directed against India.

(c) whether during the performance of this dance drama Mr. Mi Ki Su, its Leader in his introductory speeches propagated calculated hatred against India; and

(d) if so, whether Government have sent any protest note to the Government of Pakistan against such anti-Indian activities under the grab of so-called Chinese cultural performances?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Chinese cultural ensemble, "The East Is Red", toured East Pakistan in February last and gave several performances.

(b) The theme of one of the main items was Pakistan-China friendship against the back-drop of the 1965 conflict. In this sequence, Chinese and Pakistani troops were seen marching against what the commentator described as the reactionary forces of Bharat.

(c) On the opening day, the Leader of the troupe HSU PING declared that Pakistan could rely on China in its fight against what he called India's expansionist design. He also stated that seven hundred million people of China support for what he termed the struggle of Kashmiris for their right of self-determination.

(d) The Government of India are fully alive to the collusion between Pakistan and China which is evidently aimed against India. The implications of this policy have been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan.

Incomplete Projects in the Country

6294. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise list of details of all projects with a proposed capital outlay of more than one crores of

rupees, which have not been completed so far and which should have been completed during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans as Originally scheduled;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which they would be completed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The detailed information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House; this will take some time.

Indian Nationals in U.S.A.

6295. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Government have reduced their old quota of granting U. S. citizenship to the Indian Nationals residing there;

(b) if so, whether Government have received some representations in this regard?

(c) whether Government have approached the U. S. Government to make some relaxation in the rules and regulations for granting U.S. citizenship to the Indian nationals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. The U. S. Government have decided to terminate altogether with effect from 1st July, 1968 the quota system for immigrants from all countries. In future individual cases would be decided on the basis of giving priority to the reuniting of families and the admission of immigrants with professional skills.

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

Disturbances in Mauritius

6296. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that communal disturbances are taking place in Port Louis, Mauritius;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the lives and the property of the Indian nationals there; and

(c) the number of Indian nationals who have been killed during these riots?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir; there were some disturbances recently but the situation is now reported to be calm.

(b) Indian Nationals did not get involved.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-Indian Activities of Sir Zafrullah Khan

6297. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's Sir Zafrullah Khan, who is one of the judges of the World Court has been indulging in anti-Indian political activities for sometime past;

(b) if so, whether the activities of Sir Zafrullah Khan are in violation of the Court's Statute; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan was recently reported to have delivered some speeches critical of India.

(b) Under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Judges are prohibited from engaging in any political activities.

(c) The Government have addressed on March 19, 1968 a communication to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice in this connection. A copy of this communication is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-737] 68).

Indian High Commission in Ceylon

6298. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Documentaries were found missing from the Indian High Commission in Ceylon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the missing documentary films were found being hawked on the pavements in Colombo;

(c) if so, the number of documentaries found missing from the High Commission, Ceylon; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Eight films are reported to have been stolen.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two films were found with a hawker and have been recovered.

(c) Six documentary films are still missing.

(d) The matter has been reported to the local authorities by our High Commission, and efforts are being made by them to recover the missing six films.

Exchange of Fire between Israeli and Egyptian Forces

6299. SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israeli and Egyptian forces indulged in a serious artillery exchange across the Suez Canal on the 21st March, 1968;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken a serious view of these happenings in West Asia; and

(c) whether these developments were discussed with the heads of diplomatic missions of the West Asian countries in New Delhi?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Heads of Arab Missions in New Delhi are in contact with the Ministry of External Affairs regarding developments in West Asia.

Soviet Warships visit to Indian Ports

6301. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:
SHRI M. L. SONDHAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. warships fitted with nuclear devices are likely to visit Indian ports;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report published in the "Hindustan Times" on the 22nd March, 1968 in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Three ships of the USSR Navy are on a goodwill visit to India. So far as is known none of the ships is fitted with any nuclear device.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is customary for Naval ships of friendly countries to pay goodwill visits and there is, therefore, nothing unusual about this visit.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ESCAPE OF MR. SHAH SYED HUSSAIN
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF
JORHAT TO EAST PAKISTAN

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported escaping of Mr. Shah Syed Hussain, Municipal Commissioner of Jorhat (Assam) who was involved in the 'Joint Conspiracy case' to East Pakistan."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On 19th March, 1968 I had made a statement in this House about the recovery of a plastic bomb, etc., at village Paninora, P. O. Titabar, in District Sibsagar of Assam and the arrest of several persons in that connection in the course of my replies to questions I had indicated that some persons wanted by the police were absconding. One such

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

person is Shah Syed Hussain, a Commissioner of Jorhat Municipality. He has not so far been arrested. The Government have seen reports in the press alleging that he has escaped to East Pakistan. The Government have no reliable information in this regard. The police are making all efforts to apprehend the persons wanted in the case.

SHRI R. BARUA: This is a very serious case; they wanted to have an independent Government in Assam and it was also said that Shah Syed Hussain was the brain behind the whole show. It is also known from the statement of the hon. Minister that the underground activities of these people were there for about a year. How is it that Shah Syed Hussain, a known person, could go away from Jorhat and, according to reliable quarters, was seen in Shillong a few days ago? I want to know what the Government is going to do; could they not assist, with an investigating cell there, with their machinery, so that the real thing is found out and such persons are caught in due time?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, I had myself expressed anxiety about the seriousness of the problem, of the case, and the Assam Government has taken the investigation very energetically and we are kept informed from time to time about it.

SHRI RANGA: (Srikakulam): A cell of your own.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that. As far as investigations are concerned, the hon. Member may know because he is quite an experienced person in this matter; the administration ultimately will have to be undertaken by one agency; the other agencies can be of assistance to other persons can be of assistance. We are always willing to give any assistance and we are doing that.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the disappearance and the alleged defection of

Shah Syed Hussain to Pakistan, we are also informed—of course the stock-in-trade reply of the Government will be: "these are press reports and we should not go by them," but normally 99 per cent of it prove to be right, and that is our only source of information—that the so-called C-in-C of the underground forces and also the 'Foreign Minister' are in Peking and this has all led to the disaffection of the official of the Assam Government—the Commissioner of Jorhat Municipality—(Interruption)—I am only quoting his famous term the local self-government of Assam—that was the phrase he used.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You see the term Municipal Commissioner is likely to be misunderstood by you and I possibly. It is the equivalent of the Municipal Councillor.

SHRI NATH PAI: I mean to say I stand corrected. Now, he was an office-bearer of the local self-government in Assam. Mr. Speaker, all this shows that those elements and those forces working for the separation of Assam from India, far from being curbed by the Government, are gaining new strength every day. All these things need to be taken together. The only reply I will get is that energetic investigations are being carried on. If we see any energy, it is on the part of those anti-national, Separatist, fissiparous tendencies. Is it not a fact that this particular individual has been a member of a certain political party? Since you have directed that we should not name the parties, I am following that injunction as usual, but one need not name it; it is so clear. Is it not a fact that it has been associated with the movement in Assam for the separation, not for just a few months but for more than a year? What was the Intelligence Department of the Government of India doing: when all these elements can carry on these activities, can leave India when they

like and come back when they like? All these things have to be taken together, in their totality. Mr. Chanan is smiling, and will say, "What can I do?" we want something more by way of conviction that Government can prevent them, curb them and master them; not just say, "we are watching and observing them."

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Is it not merely that passive role of watching and supervising things. This particular case was not merely investigated. The results have been achieved on the initiative of the police authorities themselves in Assam. Unfortunately, the hon. Member was not present here when this question was discussed here.

SHRI NATH PAI: I have been following that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am very glad you are doing that. I have said that it was on the initiative of the police that they unearthed this plot and arrested those persons. It was not just an accident that the culprits came into their hands.

As far as the other aspect is concerned, I have myself given the information that the Naga hostiles are only in touch with China, but some of them are in China and they are trying to get weapons there. The Prime Minister has also said yesterday that it is something which is against, which is inconsistent with, our agreement with them.

This is the basic assessment. The Government have already taken steps, and we are taking steps on this.

SHRI NATH PAI: The specific question was whether this man was not associated with the separatist movement since the beginning of 1967 and also a member of a particular political party; whether the Intelligence Department knew it.

130 (a) LSD-5.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I myself have said here that they were members of the Communist Party (Marxist). And the Communist Party (Marxist) have also come out with the statement that they have expelled them from their party. Naturally we had suspicions that they were in touch with these elements from 1967 onwards. That is why we were watching them and as a result, these things could be unearthed.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittor): Though the police knows that he has got a hand in this plot, because he is related to a Minister they are afraid to arrest him and he was allowed to go to East Pakistan. Is our Home Minister so helpless that the State Police so helpless that the State Police were not able to arrest him though they know him and they allowed him to go to Pakistan?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member is making very sensational statements. I do not think he is related to any Minister. I do not think the hon. Member is right in that statement.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
 जब से प्रखबारों में यह खबर छरी है कि शाह खैयद हुसैन पाकिस्तान गये हैं, क्या सरकार ने तब से पाकिस्तान सरकार से यह जानकारी मांगी है कि क्या वह वहां पर पहुंचे हैं ? अफसोस में नागार्मों या मिजो लोगों को बग़ावत करने के लिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो मदद पहुंचाई जा रही है, क्या भारत सरकार उस का प्रतिकार करने के लिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में वहां की सरकार के खिलाफ़ बग़ावत करने वाले लोगों की मदद करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. member wants to know whether we had asked the Pakistan Government about these people who have crossed across the border. My information is, we have no confirmation whether he has crossed across the border.

श्री जावं करनेन्दीज : क्या प्रश्नकारों में यह खबर घाने के बाद सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस बारे में पूछा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In this matter, you do not make enquiries of the Pakistan Government like this. Are we expecting them to say yes or no to this matter?

श्री जावं करनेन्दीज : क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): According to the Tashkent spirit.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So far as this particular matter is concerned, there is no occasion to think about it, because we have yet no confirmation whether he has crossed across the border.

श्री जावं करनेन्दीज : मैं ने अपने प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग में यह भी पूछा है कि जब पाकिस्तान की ओर से हमारे देश में बग़ावत करने वाले लोगों को मदद दी जाती है, तो क्या सरकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में वहाँ की दुक़्क़-मत्त के खिलाफ़ बग़ावत करने वाली शक्तियों की मदद करेगी ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a suggestion for action.

12.22 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST CHAIRMAN OF THE S.T.C.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत विरोधाधिकार का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । मेरा प्रस्ताव स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के अध्यक्ष, श्री बी० पी० पटेल, के विरुद्ध है । जैसा कि आप को मालूम है, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, श्री बाबूराव पटेल, ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में कई घोटाले एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार, इस सदन में और बाहर भी रखे हैं । उन्होंने बताया है कि 15 करोड़ रुपये का संस्कार स्कीमल कैसे हुआ, किस तरीके से

9 लाख रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर यात्रा के लिए खर्च किया गया, किस तरह से 30,000 रुपये का एडवांस कमीशन किसी पार्टी को दिया गया और किस तरह से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के अध्यक्ष, श्री पटेल, कुछ लोगों के साथ मिल कर गोल-माल कर रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य, श्री बाबूराव पटेल, एस० टी० सी० के सम्बन्ध में कई घोटाले इस सदन में और बाहर बताते रहे हैं ।

जब एस० टी० सी० के अध्यक्ष, श्री पटेल, को मालूम हुआ कि यह संसद सदस्य एस० टी० सी० के घोटालों का पर्दा-फाज करते हैं, तो उन्होंने इन माननीय सदस्य को अपरोच किया, इन को मिलने की कोशिश की । माननीय सदस्य एक बार ग्रहमदाबाद गये हुए थे । वह वहाँ पर जिस होटल में ठहरे हुए थे, श्री पटेल ने दिल्ली से उस होटल में उन को ट्रंक टेलीफोन किया और कहा कि आप एस० टी० सी० के घोटालों के बारे में जो कुछ सदन में कहते रहते हैं, कृपा कर के वह न कहिये । मैं आप से मिलना चाहता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मुझ से मिलने की जरूरत नहीं है । उस के बाद श्री पटेल ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री बाबूराव पटेल, से दिल्ली और बम्बई में मिलने की कई बार कोशिश की ।

29 जनवरी, 1968 को एक बार उन की मुलाकात भी हुई । एस० टी० सी० के अध्यक्ष, श्री पटेल, ने माननीय सदस्य को कहा कि जिस प्रकार आप हमारे घोटाले निकालते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है, मेहरबानी कर के इस को बन्द कीजिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अधिकारी को किसी प्रश्न के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करने का हक़ है और अगर कोई चलतफ़रती है, तो किसी माननीय सदस्य के पास जाने का भी हक़ है । मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि उन्हें यह प्रार्थना करके का भी हक़ है, कि मेहरबानी कीजिए, दया कीजिए, वह ग़लत न कीजिए, अर्थात्, अर्थिक के क़ण्ठ से उस माननीय सदस्य की अपनी नहीं है

कि वह उस प्रार्थना को माने या ना माने । जब तक उस माननीय सदस्य पर कोई दबाव नहीं डाला जाता है, तब तक, मेरे ख्याल से, कोई प्रिविलेज का बीच नहीं होता है ।

लेकिन इस मामले में सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं किया गया, जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री पटेल, ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया कि एस० टी० सी० या उत के चेयरमैन ने जो घोटाले किये हैं, उन्होंने गरीब लोगों का पैसा जो पानीकी तरह बहाया है, वह देश के हित में उन बातों को सबन के सामने उल्लूख रखेंगे, तब एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन, श्री पटेल, ने राजमाता सिधिया को एपरोच किया — जैसा कि आप को मालूम है, श्री बाबूराव पटेल उन की मदद से इस सदन में चुने गये हैं — और उन से प्रार्थना की कि

श्री शिवाजीराव शं० वेशमुख (परजगी) : मदद के माने क्या हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मदद के माने मदद ?

उन्होंने राजमाता से यह प्रार्थना की कि श्री बाबूराव पटेल से उन का सम्बन्ध बहुत नजदीक का है, वह कृपा कर के

श्री धर्मत नहाटा (बाड़मेर) : राजमाता का मतलब क्या है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ... श्री बाबूराव पटेल पर दबाव डालें कि वह जो सदन में हमारे खिलाफ कहते रहते हैं वह न कहें ।

उसके बाद राजमाता ने माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया और कहा कि श्री पटेल उनके पास आए थे और उन्होंने ये बातें कहीं थीं । उसके बाद माननीय सदस्य श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने 21 फरवरी, 1968 को एक रजिस्टर्ड लेटर श्री पटेल को भेजा जिसके कुछ खंज मैं यहां पर पढ़ना चाहता हूं । उस पत्र में उन्होंने साफ लिखा है कि किस तरह से

यह मुलाकात हुई । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मिलने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन श्री पटेल उन पर जो दबाव डलवाना चाहते हैं वह गलत है ।

उस पत्र में कहा गया है :

"On 10th February, 1968. Her Highness Rajmata Vijaya Raje of Gwalior phoned me up, inviting me for tea to her palace in Bombay. You know that I am the representative of the Rajmata in Parliament.

Till the point that you called on me, I cannot take much objection to your visit because being a Member of Parliament, I have to receive people to know the other side of any vexed problem. I, therefore, do not blame you for that. But when you called on Her Highness the Rajmata of Gwalior knowing that I was her representative in Parliament and asking her to influence me because of her hold on me, I think you did a wrong thing"

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I know what point of order you are raising. Your objection is that he is the representative of the people and not of the Rajmata.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पत्र में माननीय सदस्य श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने यह शिकायत की है कि एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन श्री पटेल उन पर महारानी ग्वालियर के जरिये जो प्रभाव डलवा रहे हैं वह गलत बात है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि श्री पटेल उन्हें मिलें और अपनी बात बतायें इसमें उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

यह प्रिविलेज का सम्बन्ध कैसे होता है ? पार्लियामेन्टरी लैंग्वेज में इस को मालेस्टेशन कहते हैं हर एक सदस्य को फीडबैक मालेस्टेशन का अधिकार होना चाहिए

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

(व्यवधान) ताकि वह अपनी राय ठीक तरीके से सदन के सामने रख सके।

मैं मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के सफ़ह 109 से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"...any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results may be treated as contempt...."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इतना बताने के बाद यह चीज़ स्पष्ट है कि कन्टेम्प्ट हुआ इन्फ्लुएन्स करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, एक व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है, किसी राजनीतिक दल का सवाल भी नहीं है, न यह किसी के विरोध में है और न पक्ष में है यह सारे सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का सवाल है। मेरी दृष्टि में प्राइमफ़ैक्टो यह एक केस है जिसमें इस सदन के सदस्यों को जो विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हैं उनका उल्लंघन हुआ है। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस को विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: What has the Minister to say?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विषय पर कोई विवाद नहीं होगा यदि आप एक मिनट मुझे दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. I am asking the Minister to give his comments.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारी बात सुनने के बाद कहूँगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri

Kanwar Lal Gupta has made a general case....

AN HON. MEMBER: specific.

SHRI DINESH SINGH:against STC and its Chairman. The House is fully aware of the facts. The STC has entered into a contract with Messrs. Oval Industries Ltd., New York, for the supply of sulphur and this question has been raised in this House several times. Sir, you may recollect that when this question had been raised here, I had stated that I have no objection to anybody whom you may decide looking into this matter. Thereafter, Sir, you decided that the Committee on Public Undertakings should go into this and, on the 25th of July, you referred this matter to the Committee on Public Undertakings. Now the Committee on Public Undertakings has gone into this contract in all its details.

MR. SPEAKER: But that is not being questioned.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I referred to it because he has raised the entire question.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All that is not being questioned. The only question is whether any official can go and contact a Member and try to influence him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am saying this only in relation to this.... (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये मैंने कहा था कि पहले मुझे सुन लीजिये। इस समय इन को खाली इतना कहना है कि...

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into all that. Why should he worry?

The question is very simple. The point is whether an official can contact any Member of the House and say "don't do this".

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My point is this. I was mentioning these facts only to submit that there could be no intention on the part of the official to go and try to influence any Member

of this House, because the matter was already before the House in all its detail and, therefore, there was no point in his going to an individual Member and trying to influence him. The matter now is between the Government and the Committee. So far as the hon. Member himself is concerned, he has not claimed that the official tried to influence him in any manner. The question is not whether the Chairman went to him or not—whether it is right or wrong is a different question—but whether it constitutes a privilege of the House. He went to the Member. But he did not threaten him in any manner; he did not use any means which may restrict the freedom of the Member to work in this House. All that he did was to tell him that there were certain inaccuracies in his statement....

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
क्या सारे मामले पर चर्चा हो रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gupta had raised so many points. Why don't you hear the other side also.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : पहले वह यह स्पष्ट करें कि क्या वह आद्वैतज्ञान कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He is clarifying the position.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The Chairman went into the details of this article and explained to the hon. Member the inaccuracies that there were in this article. Thereafter, he had an opportunity of meeting the Rajmata, which has been referred to in this House, and he had an opportunity of talking to her and explaining to her the same position which he had explained to the Member. Now, the Member in his letter has quoted.... (interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): She is not a member of this House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What the Member says about this, it is very

relevant. He quoted the letter yesterday.... (interruptions) He has not claimed any privilege. He has not said.... (interruptions). He has not said that any undue influence has been brought on him. All that he said was:

"You have created an embarrassing situation between the Rajmata and myself. She did not know what to say and she was very apologetic to me for having spoken on your behalf before me. I do not know what made you do such a thing when I had given you the assurance that I would look at all STC problems with more care in the future. These are important points I am placing before you.... Anyway, I am placing this incident on record so that you do not again repeat the performance of rushing to Her Highness the Rajmata and creating further embarrassment between me and her"

There is no question of any undue pressure being brought on anybody.... (interruptions). All that he did was, during his conversation with the Rajmata he mentioned it. She showed interest. So, he had given her the same facts which he had given to the Member and she had spoken to him. There is no question of any undue interference or pressure being brought on any member.... (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you all kindly sit down. The question of further discussion of this matter will arise only if leave is granted. For granting leave it should have the support of 25 Members. So, I would now request those hon. Members who are in favour of the motion being referred to the Privileges Committee to stand on their seats.... I find that more than 25 hon. Members are in favour of it. So, leave is granted.

श्री शक्तिनूबच बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
प्रधन महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है । राजमाता का नाम बताया जाय कौन है ?

श्री बबु लिवरे : विजय राज सिधिया ।

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all of them to sit down. Let us calmly discuss the issue. Now that leave is granted, the motion may be moved.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम संख्या 226 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सदन निश्चय करता है कि श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता ने एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन का जो मामला उठाया है उसे जांच के लिये विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजा जाय और समिति को यह निर्देश दिया जाय कि वह अपना प्रतिवेदन आगामी सब के प्रथम दिन तक प्रस्तुत करे ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We are not opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the Government have accepted it, there is no necessity for any debate at this stage. Whatever discussion is necessary can take place in the Privileges Committee. We will now refer it to the Privileges Committee. I will now put to the motion of Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House resolves that the question of breach of privilege raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta against the Chairman, State Trading Corporation, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation with instructions to report by the first day of the next session to the House."

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE EXPORT OF COIR YARN (INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy of the Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 1003 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1968 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-726/68]

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report (Civil), 1968, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1966-67.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-727/68]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Ernakulam.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move the following:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do

appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 by Shri Nath Pai, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha, J. Sivashanmugam Pillai and Triloki Singh from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 by Shri Nath Pai, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha, J. Sivashanmugam Pillai and Triloki Singh from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69
—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got still about four hours. I would suggest that the Minister may reply at 5 p.m. Now Smt. Tara Sapre may continue her speech. Will the hon. Member kindly finish as quickly as possible as she has already taken 8 minutes?

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Hers is a maiden speech, let it not be interrupted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a cut Motion cut motion No. 189. Yesterday I was not present here and so I could not

move it. Therefore, I should be allowed to move my cut motion 189.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the lot of the teachers in the country. (189)]

MR. SPEAKER: Now his cut motion is also before the House.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE: Now, coming to the question of text-books I would like to point out the state of affairs in my State which is not quite satisfactory. Many of the text books are hardly ready in time, at the time of the opening of the schools. The quality of paper and printing is poor. Sir, if we want to build up reading habits in children, we must see that the text-books are gracefully sized, boldly and clearly and neatly printed and elegant and attractive jackets are provided. To achieve our objectives in this regard, we should have an autonomous body in each State which works in collaboration with NCERT.

At the university stage gigantic efforts must be made to develop text books in all the modern Indian languages. Substantial help from the Centre should be given for good translations of technical books in the modern Indian languages. Let there not be any discrimination in the protection given to modern Indian languages. All efforts should be made to build up text book libraries in all educational institutions so that every student has reasonable access to books.

I would like to mention about the budget inadequacies. We are creating small States in the Ministries. The same can be said of the CSIR for which we have allotted Rs. 46 crores. The recruitment of research scholars has been criticised vehemently in this House. The real research scholar is always starved of funds because he is

[Shrimati Tara Sapre]

never able to reach the seat of kingdom.

I now come to the examination reform. This is the root cause of the present student disturbances and strikes. Entire emphasis is laid on memorizing the subject and reproducing it once in a year. This is absolutely a wrong method to judge the calibre of the pupil. Some evaluation of pilot studies are necessary both regarding the structure of reforms and their practicability and acceptability. The present system must be remodelled. It should reveal the likely desirable directions of change in which educational effort should be channelised.

Lastly, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the difficulty of our district schools. From the report we learn that a substantial aid for the progress of education is offered every year by UNESCO, but the National Commissions at State level are not reaching the district schools. UNESCO International Coupons Scheme or Gift Coupons were never heard in the districts. May I request the hon. Minister that all the UNESCO aid and their pre-requisites should be made available to the district schools through the Zilla Parishads. Only big towns and the metropolitan cities are getting all the advantages of these schemes. The State agency must be directed to go to the District level.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say a word about the National Service Scheme. The idea of National Service Scheme must be properly put into effect. Before starting we must have the work-programme for the coming 2-3 years. In this context I am proud to mention the work taken up in my State for rebuilding of primary schools with the help of college students in the Koyana affected area. Sir, there is great enthusiasm among the students and the teachers also.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the human

factor is said to be the ultimate factor in all human affairs and education is the medium to mould and train that human factor. It has its greatest significance and importance particularly, in a democratic set-up.

12.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, now the system of education that we inherited from the British was not meant to build this country, train the people of this country or to educate them. It was meant to create some clerks for the administration. Therefore, it was expected that after the British had withdrawn, the system will undergo a radical change. But unfortunately even twenty years after freedom, our educational system continues to be as it was. If anything, it has further deteriorated. For the first 19 years of freedom our educational system was presided over by people who had nothing to do with Education at all. Therefore, I need not complain against them. But when Dr. Triguna Sen took over this Ministry last year, a hope was created that he is a man who knows something about Education and something will be done. But, Sir, the experience of the last one year has shown that Dr. Triguna Sen also has become a prisoner of the system which he has inherited. Either he must change it or he will get lost in it, and it is the country that will suffer by that.

Therefore, my suggestion is that we have to look at the problems of education and the budget of the Education Ministry not through the grooves in which they have been moving so far, but we must do some fresh thinking. I have carefully gone through the report of the Ministry. It makes a sickening reading. It deals with everything except Education. There are so many institutions. There are so many subordinate departments which consume most of the budget and the real scope and work of the Ministry is not anywhere to be seen.

We have no money for real education. If a new look is given in respect of the expenditure incurred by the different departments I think that there is lot of scope for simplification, for rationalisation, and for economy.

Some time back there was a strike of the teachers of Delhi. They wanted some more pay and other amenities. But they were told that the Government have no money for them. But when I look at the report I find how money is being wasted. There is an Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla. It has been given the Presidential palace there. More than Rs. 11 lakhs have been earmarked for it. What was the real work which it did last year? There were three seminars held, one on Language and Society in which it tried to criticise and condemn the Government for its language policy. Another was on the influence of Islam in Contemporary India. There were the seminars held; and this is all that was done; and it has consumed more than a million rupees of this Education Ministry's budget. Then, Sir, we have here in Delhi a Nehru Museum in which some relics of late Pandit Nehru are kept. The palatial building of Teen murti House is being occupied by it and a budget of Rs. 11 lakhs has been earmarked for that also. Why cannot the relics of Pandit Nehru be kept in a room of the National Museum? Why should so much money be wasted there? We have a Jamia-Milia in Delhi. A grant of Rs. 18 lakhs has been earmarked for it. There are hardly a thousand students studying there. The college from which I come, has more than thousand students. But they get Rs. 5 lakhs only from the Government of India as grant. But here is an Institute for which you spend so much money. You have given it Rs. 4 crores during the last 19 years and you are giving Rs. 18 lakhs more this year. Then, there is the Delhi School of international Studies. It was part of the Delhi University. Now it has been made a separate University and a top-heavy administration is given to

it and lot of money is being spent. There are Rs. 75 lakhs earmarked for regional training teachers for polytechnics. The institutions we have already started out have produced a glut of engineers who cannot get employment, but still here we find that a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been earmarked for training teachers polytechnics. We have Rs. 20 lakhs for a Forge Foundry School in Ranchi. We have already the Heavy Electricals there on which we have spent Rs. 150 crores. Why cannot the Forge Foundry School be a part of Heavy Electricals?

Then, we have the NCERT for which about Rs. 2 crores have been earmarked. I have been trying to look into the report as to what work it has been doing. No real, worthwhile work is being done by it even though Rs. 2 crores are being spent on this sprawling organisation.

So, a lot of economy can be made if this proliferation of the Education Ministry can be stopped. I know, last year the Education Minister was able to effect an economy of about a crore of rupees by ordering that in future the conferences of the Ministry would not be held outside Delhi. I think, he is capable of making more economy also, but then he must get out of this system. The Education Ministry must concentrate only on the work which is meant for it and that is mainly education.

When we come to education, there are two main aspects—one is the structure of education and the other is the content of education. When you come to the structure of education, it is primary education which is the base. It is on that base that the entire educational edifice of the country has to be built. But what do we see here? We have had two university commissions and one higher secondary commission but so far there has been no attempt made even to study the problem of primary education in this country. It is growing as

[Shri Mal Raj Madhok]

a jungle. There is no co-ordination and the primary teacher is the most neglected man in this country. The courses of study also are quite different.

My first submission is that this Ministry must concentrate on improving primary education in this country. For that purpose I have to make some specific suggestions. One is that you must appoint a primary education commission which should consist of not only some top vice-chancellors and others but some primary teachers, some public men and some people who come from the rural areas so that it may go into the question of primary education in all its aspects and suggest how we can have a correlated and co-ordinated system of primary education all over the country.

Secondly, we should try to evolve uniform pattern of recruitment of primary teachers. We must provide them uniform amenities. So far in some States the primary teacher is being paid Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 but in other States only Rs. 70 or Rs. 80. Most of the funds of the Government must go to improve the lot of the primary teacher. It is the primary teacher who really prepares the basis, the foundation, of the student and if primary education is not good nothing is going to come out of it.

We hear the talk of falling standards. To improve standards we give grants to universities and put up buildings and laboratories. They are not going to raise the standard. Until and unless we raise the standard of primary education, we are building the educational edifice of the country on foundations of sand and any building built on foundations of sand cannot stand for long. Therefore, the first thing is that this Ministry must concentrate on building up and improving the system of primary education in the country.

For that purpose I would suggest that primary education at least must become a concurrent subject. The States cannot do it. They do not have the resources. And, may be, the State ministries and the politicians there think that if the electorate gets educated they might not get their votes. Therefore, sometimes I really wonder whether the people who rule this country are really interested in educating the people of this country. The time has come when we see that if we do not educate the voters, our masters, democracy is going to go to dogs. Therefore it is very important that primary education should become a concurrent subject and something should be done to improve it.

Then comes the secondary education. At the secondary stage something has been done but even now much needs to be done. We need a committee like the UGC which should distribute funds for secondary education all over the country. There should not be haphazard growth. Secondly, we must make the higher secondary examination the entrance examination for all professional colleges and all public services. This is the only way in which we can make higher secondary education worthwhile and remove the craze for degrees which is commercialising our higher education.

So far as higher education is concerned, when we talk of higher education we talk only of universities—open more universities, provide more vice-chancellors and more professors. I entirely agree with what Professor Amin said about the way they are appointed and what they do there. I do not want to repeat what he said, but this is not the way of improving higher education. If you really want to improve standards of higher education, you must have good teachers. The standard of education is determined not by buildings or by the pay you give but by the quality of teachers and here the quality is not being

cared for at all. We are a poor country. We can do without big buildings. We can have austerity in our education. But what is happening today? The educational institutions, the Universities, are trying to get grants from foreign Foundations, this and that, to have big buildings, appoint staff, pay higher wages and later on they have no work to do. To increase the expenditure, certain useless things are being introduced. For example, we have the preceptorial system. It has been introduced in some of the Universities as a result of which staff has been increased by fifty per cent. What is the result? Actually, it has led to the falling of standards. Hardly do the boys come to the preceptorial class. What is the need of it? I would urge you to scrap this preceptorial system and with the money you save you open more colleges and more educational institutions.

Then, we should have more of evening colleges, more of morning colleges and more of correspondence courses so that those people who are working in offices, who are working in trade and industry, can also improve their education. In Punjab, for example, there are so many people who are first-class technicians and if they get some academic training in engineering, they might prove to be the best engineers. But they have no scope. Therefore, they must remain as artisans and all that. A man who knows really nothing about the industry gets a degree and bosses over those who are actually in the trade, the artisans, etc. We must provide more facilities for them to improve their educational qualifications while they are earning also.

Even more important than this structure, is the content. What is the content of our education? When the British were ruling they wanted only clerks. So, the education had neither any moral content nor national content. We are a free country now. But even today it

lacks both in national content and in moral content. The result is this. Education which should have become the most important factor for integrating the society, which should have become the more important factor in creating a patriotic and national spirit among our young people is having the opposite effect. Today, we talk of students' indiscipline. I know the students; they are good; our youth are not bad. But what is the education that we are giving them? Apart from the economic factors, the content of the education itself is a very big factor. There is no moral content in it; there is no national content in it. The result is that as a result of the education, not only division is being created between educated and uneducated but instead of uniting the society, it is dividing the society and it is also creating new problems.

Some of the Universities are playing a very very dangerous role. I, particularly refer here to the Aligarh University. The Aligarh University, as is well-known, was created by the British with a set purpose to create a separatist feeling and they did succeed in that. I think, if the Pakistan ideology was reared anywhere it was in Aligarh. After Pakistan was created, most of the staff and the students of the Aligarh University migrated to Pakistan. Then, it was suggested that the campus of the D.A.V. College, Lahore be exchanged with the campus of the Aligarh University. That was not done. Instead, we began to feed the snake once again and we have spent Rs. 15 crores feeding this snake during the last 15 years. What is the result? This University today has again become the biggest centre of anti-national activities in the country. I have with me a number of reports from that University.

When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our late Prime Minister, went to Aligarh, a street in the University campus was named after him and a stone was put up. Some days later, the stone was

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

destroyed. Later on, the Municipality put up a stronger name plate with the help of iron pillars. That was also destroyed. There is a Nehru Park in the University in which stood a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. That statue was broken to pieces. They cannot tolerate the name of Mahatma Gandhi; they cannot tolerate the name of Lal Bahadur Shastri; they cannot tolerate the name of even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This is the University. What they are teaching there is pure communalism. In fact, Pakistan could not have a bigger centre of education where Pakistani ideology could be developed and reared. What is the position? We are giving more than a crore of rupees annually as grant to that institution. But in that city itself, there are four other degree colleges with the strength of more than five thousand students and those colleges cannot take any benefit of the grant that we make to the University because they are not affiliated to the Aligarh University. I wonder why cannot these colleges which are in Aligarh city itself be affiliated to the University?

Sometime back, a move was made to change the character of this University. It was then demanded that we must change the character of the Banaras Hindu University also and to remove the word 'Hindu' from its name. Any student of history knows that anyone who is an Indian is a Hindu. 'Hindu' is not a religious term. The word 'Indian' is a Greek synonym for the word 'Hindu'. Even then, if Aligarh people want a pound of flesh, I do not mind. Even if you have to remove the word 'Hindu' from the Banaras Hindu University, for God sake, you change the character of the Aligarh University if you want to really develop a national outlook and national unity in this country. Either the Aligarh University should be wiped out or its character must be completely changed. This is my demand and this is the demand of the whole country.

We had only one Aligarh. But now in Delhi itself, in the Capital city also, we have a branch of Aligarh; I mean, the Jamia Millia. I congratulate the Education Minister and also the Home Minister that they asserted themselves some months back and for the first time after 20 years of freedom this institution which is entirely run by the funds of the Government of India, in which more than 85 per cent of the students are Hindus, the weekly holiday has become Sunday instead of Friday, after long protestations by the boys. This institution falls in my constituency and so, some of the boys approached me. That boy who approached me with this genuine complaint was expelled from the college, he was a M.A. student, by name Kapila, his whole career has been spoiled because he had the courage and the patriotism to come to me and say, 'Here is an institution which should be closed on Sunday and not on Friday'. This is a scandalous institution. If you go into the whole thing, you will find this. I have tried to study, I have been there; I do not say anything without verifying the facts. Here is an institution in which most of the boys belong to one community, but the staff belong to another community. Recently, Dr. Prasad of the Delhi University was appointed to go into the working of this college and he said that 90 per cent of the staff of this college came only from Aligarh University, and it is being developed as a branch of the Aligarh University. I would suggest that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up to inquire into the working of Jamia Millia. You have given Rs. 4 crores to this one college during the last 20 years and you are going to give it now Rs. 18 lakhs more. It has a Vice-Chancellor who has been there since 1948; he is not called 'Vice-Chancellor' or 'Kulapati', he is called 'Sheikh-ul-Jamia.' He is the Sheikh of Jamia. Just as we have the Sheikh of Bahrain, we have a Sheikh in Delhi also! This kind of

thing cannot be tolerated. I would like to appeal to the Education Minister, and also warn the country that, if they allow this kind of thing to continue in Delhi, they will be spoiling the peace of Delhi, they will be spoiling the educational atmosphere of Delhi, and, therefore, it is very urgent that Jamia Millia must be either cleaned or wiped out. The best thing would be that it should be affiliated to the Nehru University which is going to be opened . . . (Interruptions). I am not yielding. Nehru University is going to be opened, and Jamia Millia, the Indian School of International Studies and the Institute of Advanced Studies could be affiliated to the Nehru University; this will save money and will improve their efficiency also.

13 hrs.

I would appeal that the education of this country should aim at building up the character of this country. It must create a right sense of values in this country; it should create a feeling of patriotism in this country. For that purpose, it is very essential that the teaching of History must be improved. It is said that if you distort the history of the country, you destroy the nation. In this country what are we teaching? If somebody says that he is a Christian and Clive was a Christian and, therefore, Clive is his hero, and Gandhiji was not a Christian and, therefore, he is a *kafir*, what will I call him? To this country Mohammad Ghorī and Mohammad-bin-Kasim came as invaders. Prithviraj Chauhan fought as a leader of this country . . . (Interruptions). I am not yielding. I want to know this. If anybody says that because Prithviraj Chauhan did not belong to his community, he was a *kafir*, and Mohd. Gori belonged to his community and, therefore, he was a great man, he is his hero and all that, is he preaching the right thing? Is he creating integration in this country? Is he creating national unity in this country?

श्री इत्तहक साम्भली (अमरोहा) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर मैं प्वाएण्ट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ कि जामिया मिलिया हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ादी के ज़होज़हद का एक निशान है। और जिसका कि फ़ाउन्डेशन स्टोन महात्मा गांधी ने रखवा था। उस के बारे में यह जो बेसलेस चार्जज़ लगाये जा रहे हैं क्या उन को सफ़ाई देने का हमें मौका दिया जायगा ?

[شری استحق سامبلی] (امروہا)۔
جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر - میں پوائنٹ آف آرڈر اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں کی جامعہ ملیہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جدو جہد کا ایک نشان ہے اور جس کا کی فائونڈیشن اسٹون مہاتما گاندھی نے رکھا تھا - اس کے بارے میں یہ بےسلسل چار چمڑ لگائے جا رہے ہیں کہ ان کی صفائی دینے کا ہمیں موقعہ دیا جائیگا ؟ -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Simply because some controversial matter has been raised, I cannot provide extra time. The spokesman of the hon. Member's party would be speaking and he should take it up and he can say something on it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: To sum up, I want to say that this unnecessary proliferation of the Education Ministry must be stopped. The Education Ministry must concentrate only on two things, on improving primary education and on correlating the educational work going on in different States and also providing facilities for higher education. For that purpose, it is very important that the Central Education Ministry should run some Central universities in all the regions. We have a few of them already. I would suggest that there must be some Central universities in the South also; there should be a Central university at Chandigarh also. In these universities, the medium should be Hindi and English for the time being but in course of time it

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]
may become Hindi alone. Such Central universities and Central schools should be opened all over the country.

Secondly, the Central Education Ministry must concentrate on creating the right type of books and literature. I know that more than Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for this, but nothing has been done so far. I think that if they leave it to the salaried staff, nothing will come out of it; they must set up some guilds of scholars with payment on the basis of work done; thereby alone they can produce books and they can translate books. We must have these books at the earliest so that we may be able to give education through the regional languages.

Thirdly, I would suggest that the Education Minister must be given a free hand, and he should have the courage to assert himself so that the bureaucratisation, fossilisation and proliferation of the Education Ministry is stopped and it comes to do the job for which it is meant.

SHRI BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his speech after lunch. We shall meet after lunch at 2.05 P.M.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Barrow to continue his speech.

SHRI BARROW: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I repeat what I said before lunch, that I do not generally agree with my hon. friend, Prof. Madhok, but I do agree with his description of the Report, though I would not use the adjectives he has used, because Dr. Triguna Sen, our photogenic Minister has embellished and adorned the Report with photographs of himself, his equally photogenic junior Ministers and some of his Cabinet colleagues. But seriously I expected that the Report would mirror in microcosm the system of education throughout the country. It is a dull, drab Report, if I may use Prof. Madhok's words of the proliferating structure of the Union Education Ministry, and as a visual aid—and as a teacher I am all in favour of visual aids—at the end of the report, in one of the appendices, we get a diagrammatic representation of the Ministry, a sort of a biological specimen of the octopoda family!

I think this House and the country are rightly exercised about the implementation of article 45 of the Constitution. I would be unfair to the Minister if I say that in his Report he did not give some indication of this. At the end of the Report, there are a few pages of histograms giving the enrolment at different stages of education. If you interpret the histograms, you have a very glowing picture. Enrolment in Classes I to 5 had risen from about twenty million in the early fifties to fifty million today; enrolment in classes VI to VIII has increased almost threefold between 1950 and now. But I want to survey the whole picture of Primary education. The term enrolment as is generally mis-understood does not mean attendance in classes. So, when we say that fifty million children are in school or 75 per cent of the school going population of a particular age are enrolled, it does not mean that they are attending the school. What are the other weaknesses that this:

rapid expansion has revealed? About sixty per cent of the children who join Class I never reached Class III. Their number is added to the growing army of illiterates. It is estimated that the number of illiterates between the ages of 15 and 45—thank God. I am outside that range— was 150 million in 1961-62 and will rise to 158 million in 1971, when also I will be outside that range! What is the type of instruction—I am not using the word education—that is given. It may be gauged from this fact that in 1965-66 out of two million teachers over six lakhs were untrained. To make matters worse, eighty per cent of the Primary sections in schools come under what is known as multiple class teaching, that is, one teacher handles more than one class simultaneously. I do not think there is a single Training College in this country that gives any training in multiple class teaching. It is a technique which none of our Primary school teachers are acquainted with. What is the position of buildings? Fifty per cent of the schools at the Primary and Middle stages do not have buildings of their own and are housed in totally unsuitable accommodation. What is the position with regard to equipment? An appraisal in the middle of the Third Plan period showed that sixty per cent of the Primary, middle and secondary schools were without equipment and Technical institutions were short of 53 per cent of the equipment what they require. The teacher ment that at the Secondary stage is hardly any better: there is a forty per cent shortage of trained Mathematics and Science teachers and there is a 35 per cent shortage in technical institutions. The number of failures in our High and Higher Secondary examinations is known to be about 50 cent. This is the position of our School education.

I will not deal with university education. but merely with school education. In a democratic society primary education is vital. Professor Madhok referred to our Primary education being built on sand. I will,

if I am permitted, as I have done before, refer to a Biblical history. Nebuchadnezzar had a dream. He beheld a great image. The head of the image was of fine gold, the breast and arms of silver, the belly and thighs of brass, the legs of iron and the feet of clay. This is our educational system. The Primary school stage is of clay.

Dr. Sen, in the words of Poet Shelley;

"look before and after
and pine for what is not".

Dr. Sen, Sir, not the poet Shelley, has made the plea that education should become either the Central or Concurrent subject. I have been making this plea for many years but Mr. Chagla when he was Education Minister, although the same party was in power in the States and at the Centre, was unable to get any agreement to this except from the Punjab. But today I do not thing Dr. Sen will get anything from the Punjab or any of the States because of the political muddle in the country. I think, Dr. Sen, will have to think anew; he will have to think afresh. He must try and work within the framework of the Constitution. Time is running out against him. One year has already gone and the Education Minister has only four short years left.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Nandivasa): Are you sure?

SHRI BARROW: For his first term anyhow. I would like him to go down in the history of this country as having done something for Primary education.

But when we look at the Report, we find what I may call a proliferation by Cell division of the Ministry of Education, into important and footling little sphere of activity. I was discussing this the other day with some friend of mine who happens to be an educationist; perhaps,

[Shri Barrow]

the Minister might call it planning; I would call it "paranoiadal planning,"—the delusion of grandeur created by establishing more and more institutions which do the same work.

My hon. friend, Professor Madhok, referred to the creation of new of institutions. I am referring to the creation of institutions which do the same work. I will give two examples: We have in Delhi an institution which is known as the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration run in co-operation with the UNESCO, but, under NCERT, not very far away, we have set up a separate Department of Educational Planning. Both institutions are for Educational Planning. We have set up Regional Colleges of Education. In Bhubaneswar we have a full-fledged Department of Agriculture in our Regional College of Education and on the door step there is a University of Agriculture. In the Bhubaneswar Regional College there were 3 students at one time with not only a full fledged Agricultural Department, with many acres of land and much equipment. If this is not "paranoiadal planning," I do not know what it is.

I think Dr. Sen during his tenure of office should concentrate, on the consolidation and expansion of Primary education. He must concentrate on improving the condition of the teachers, on the quality of the teachers. We may do this by setting up the National Board for Primary Education, but he will have to do it in consultation with the local authorities. I am certain, and it is not up to me to tell him, how important it is to have good teachers, I would like to read to him what I generally read to students in the Training Colleges with which I am concerned. It is a description of a Village School master, not Goldsmith's Village School Master. I am saying this because I find Pro-

fessor Hiren Mukerjee looking at me. It reads:

Mark Hopkins sat on one end of
a log

And a farm boy sat on the other.

Mark Hopkins came as a peda-
gogue

And taught as an elder brother.

I don't care what Mark Hopkins
taught—

If his Latin was small and his
Greek was naught—

For the farmer's boy he taught,
thought he

All through lecture time and quiz,

"The kind of man I mean to be
Is the kind of man, Mark Hopkins
is!

No printed page, no spoken plea,

May teach young hearts what
MEN should be

Not all the books on all the
shelves

But what the teachers are them-
selves,

For education is: Making men.

If Dr. Sen, during the next four years, concentrates on these two aspects, consolidation and expansion of primary education, and on improving the lot of Teachers, I think he will go down in history as the first Education Minister who has made real contribution to the cause of education of our country.

But I do not want attempted through Centrally-sponsored schemes, because sir, there is no involvement the local community and because such schemes distort local priorities. I want that this should be taken up in consultation with the State Governments so that they will have a sense of responsibility. Our Centrally-sponsored schemes are accepted by the State Governments because money is poured in. It is the constraint of resources which makes the State Governments accept them. And what happens after five years when the Central aid is withdrawn they abandon the Centrally-sponsored schemes. What happened to that very excellent scheme, the National Discipline Scheme? It has disappeared. It came as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. General Bhonsle of revered memory must be turning in his grave. The Minister will tell me they are going incorporate it into the National Service Scheme. I want to say this about the National Service Scheme: I do not know anybody in the Education Ministry or any of the Ministers who are capable of drawing up suitable sports programmes; but Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and my hon. friend, Shri Krishna should be asked to help in the preparation of these programmes.

Then I have to say that very cleverly and without imputing any motives the Centre has given up the school feeding programme from the Centrally-sponsored scheme. I do not know whether this is because of the expenditure involved because the Centre realises at the end of the Fourth Plan there will be 8.3 crores of children to be fed and this will cost the Central Government about Rs. 2 crores annually worked out on the basis of 12 paise per meal for 200 meals per pupil per year.

I want to say one thing more. I want to speak on the three-language

formula. Dr. Sen's greatest contribution when he took over was that he opposed the three-language formula. He knows that it is not financially feasible; he knows that it is educationally unsound. But we politicians think that not only do we have the right to make people literate but we have a Divine Right, a Fundamental Right to make the people illiterate in three languages! I think he must convince his Cabinet colleagues that the three-language formula is not going to work. It is not going to work because it is educationally unsound and further the Centre does not have the constitutional power to enforce. Let us work functional bilingualism and I think this will bring about unity and integrity in this country.

I have one thing more to say and it is about sports. When I raised the question of our Davis Cup Team playing against South Africa last year, I raised it not because I am in force it. Let us work functional bi-Africa; the apartheid policy of South Africa is hateful. If you pronounce the word *Apartheid* properly, it means "segregate" and "hate", that is what it means; it is a hateful word. But let there be some consistency in this matter. Let us not play tennis against a White team from South Africa and when we have to compete against a mixed team from South Africa say, "No". Let the Education Ministry make it clear to every Sports Organisation in the country that if South Africa is going to compete against us then they must withdraw from such International Competitions. I want that made very clear.

As far as I am concerned, I would prefer fewer teams to go abroad. We laud our cricket team because they beat New Zealand; we forget our pitiful showing against Australia.

Then we talk about coaching camps. We are trying coaching men of 24 and 25; it is a misnomer completely. How can you coach a person who has reached playing maturity. I would

[Shri Barrow]

request the Minister not to waste money on this. Finally, I would request the Education Minister to have on every Sports Body that exists in this country one of the representatives of the Ministry, so that they may know what their policies are.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since the time is very limited, I would request all the Members to confine their remarks to 10 minutes each. I would like to accommodate, at the maximum three or four. 10 minutes each.

श्री यमुना प्रताप मंडल (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने मुझे बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कोठारी कमिशन द्वारा टीचर्स के सम्बन्ध में जिन को राष्ट्र-निर्माता नेशन-बिल्डर के नाम से संबोधित किया जाता है जो मुझाव दिये गये हैं उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

कोठारी कमिशन ने बहुत परिश्रम कर के 312 जिलों में से 29 जिलों का सर्वेक्षण कराया और स्कूल टीचर्स के वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये । उन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हायर प्राइमरी टीचर्स में से 2.3 प्रतिशत को 60 रुपये या उस से कम वेतन मिलता है और लॉअर प्राइमरी टीचर्स में से 2.2 प्रतिशत को 60 रुपये या उस से कम वेतन मिलता है । जिन को राष्ट्र-निर्माता कहा जाता है वे शिक्षक 60 रुपये से भी कम वेतन पा रहे हैं और भूखे रह कर काम कर रहे हैं । यही स्थिति देख कर एक बार पंडित नेहरूने कहा था कि ऐसे शिक्षकों से तो बही लोग अच्छे हैं जिन को आईरली कहा जाता है ।

जब यह आवाज डा० त्रिगुण सेन के हृदय तक पहुँचती तो उन्होंने निश्चय किया कि उन शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ होना चाहिए । वह कोठारी कमिशन के एक प्रमुख

सदस्य थे । टीचर्स के स्टेटस और प्रासपैक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में आज जो स्थिति है वह उस से परिचित हैं । वह जानते हैं कि एक अन्धकारमय भविष्य शिक्षकों के सामने है ।

मैं टीचर्स के वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विश्लेषण करना चाहता था लेकिन दस मिनट में ऐसा करना मुश्किल है । जहाँ तक विभिन्न राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है हमारे राज्य, बिहार, में करीब डेढ़ लाख शिक्षक हैं, जो भूखे हैं और सड़को पर फिर रहे हैं । 19 मार्च, से उन की स्ट्राइक चल रही है । वे लोग 29 मार्च, को बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से मिले थे और अपनी सब बातें उन के सामने रखी थीं । लेकिन कोई भी उन की बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । कई कमेटीज बनाई गई, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

“रिलेटिंग सैलरीज टु कास्ट आफ लिविंग ” के बारे में कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 57 पर कहा गया है :

“Two other points which have often been raised in the discussions with us, deserved notice. The first of these relates to the adjustment in salaries consequent upon a rise in prices.”

कमिशन ने इस प्रश्न पर बड़ा सहानुभूति से विचार किया है और यह मिफारिश की है :

“While we realize the need to link salaries with the cost of living, we think that this can be better done through the principle of parity. We have recommended that all salaries of teachers should be reviewed every five years;

1966 में यह रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी, लेकिन अभी तक इस मिफारिश पर अमल नहीं किया गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिए । हमें यह भली-भाँति समझ लेना चाहिए कि केवल

बातों से और "राष्ट्र-निर्माता" के सम्बोधन से हमारे शिक्षकों के पेट नहीं भर सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि थोड़ा बहुत काम किया गया है, लेकिन यह काम केवल राज्यों के साधनों से नहीं हो सकता है। इस में सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस की काफी जरूरत है।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 59 पर इस समस्या की अरजेंसी और सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस की आवश्यकता के बारे में कहा गया है :

Urgency of the problem and need for Central assistance:

The first is the urgency of the problem. The need for improving the salaries of the school teachers in a big way is justified fully on its own merits and has become urgent, partly because of the programme of educational improvement we have in view and partly because of the rise in the cost of living. This urgency has been heightened by the recent revision of the salaries of university teachers, which has widened the existing disparities even further. We, therefore, recommend that the proposals made by us regarding the improvement of salaries of school teachers should be given to immediately.

I emphasise the word 'immediately'. But it has not yet been done so long. The State Governments will not be able to deal with this very important problem quickly and adequately unless central assistance is made available on a generous basis.

कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने तो इस सम्बन्ध में काम किया है मगर बिहार अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर सका है। आप बिहार की हालत को जानते हैं। वहां के सभी डेढ़ लाख शिक्षक प्राइमरी शिक्षक से लेकर कालेज शिक्षक तक, एक आवाज से कह रहे हैं कि यद्यपि हमें राष्ट्र-निर्माता कहा जाता है लेकिन हम भूखे हैं हमारे लिये कुछ किया जाये। वहां पर महा-विद्यालयों में पे-स्केल में पैरिटी लागू करने के

लिए 60 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष के एडीशनल एक्सपेंडीचर की आवश्यकता होगी जिस में से 80 प्रतिशत यू० जी० सी० को और 20 प्रतिशत बिहार सरकार को देना होगा।

जहां तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया है कि उस के लिए यू० जी० सी० के स्केल को लागू करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उस का रिपरक्शन दूसरे एम्प्लॉईज पर भी होगा। आसाम सरकार ने कहा है कि हमारे पे-स्केल हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे हैं और इस लिए इस बारे में कुछ करना आवश्यक नहीं है। आल-इंडिया टीचर्स फेडरेशन ने बार-बार कहा है कि इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये और जो तीन तरह के बेनिफिट्स टीचर्स को दिये जाने हैं उन की भी व्यवस्था की जाये।

आप को मालूम है कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों ने भी अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने रखी थीं। उसी के सिलसिले में हमारे मित्र, शशि भूषण, को जेल तक में रखा गया था। उन का यही कसूर था कि उन्होंने शिक्षकों की मांगों का समर्थन किया और कहा कि उन के वेतन कांठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक बढ़ाये जायें। उन दिनों दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर से रोज़ अखबारों में ये वक्तव्य दिये जाते थे कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों को सब से ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में मकानों के किराये आदि की क्या स्थिति है और यहाँ पर कास्ट आफ़ लिविंग कितना उंचा है। डिप्लोमेटिक एनक्लेव आदि स्थानों में एक एक कोठरी के लिए तीन सौ से चौदह सौ रुपये तक किराया देना पड़ता है। मैं तो बहुत कम और दबी जुबान से कह रहा हूँ। यहाँ की सब हालत को आप जानते हैं।

हरियाणा सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट और नान-गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज टीचर्स के वेतनों को यू० जी० सी० की सिफ़ारिशों के

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

अनुसार बढ़ाया है। इसी प्रकार पंजाब सरकार ने भी यू०जी०सी० की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्राइवेट कालेजों के टीचर्स की डिमांड को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन राष्ट्र-निर्माताओं, अर्थात् हमारे शिक्षकों, के लिए कुछ करना है, तो उन के वेतनों में वृद्धि के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 199 पर मैथेमेटिक्स के महत्व पर जोर दिया है। फिजिकल साइमिज के डेवेलपमेंट में मैथेमेटिक्स का बहुत महत्व है और इस लिए उस के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली के स्कूलों में तो इस के सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन बाकी देश में उस को नग्लेस्ट किया गया है। मैं रिपोर्ट में से क्वोट करता हूँ:

"It is, therefore, most desirable that the course in arithmetic and algebra be integrated and emphasis placed on the laws and principles of mathematics and logical thinking. The syllabus should include development of the number system, systems of numeration and notation, equations, graphs and functions."

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि कुछ और विश्वविद्यालय खोले जाने चाहिए। बिहार के मिथिलांचल में एक मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। वहाँ तो एक बड़े प्रमुख गाँव में भी एक कालेज खोला गया है और एक एक-एक कालेज में करीब-करीब दो हजार विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं। बरभंगा मिथिला कालेज, कस्टोडियन कालेज जो अभी बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी का है जिसे आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है, न्यूक्लियस बना कर आगे प्रस्तावित मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस को तरफ आप ने कुछ कदम बढ़ाया होगा। प्रस्तावित सेंट्रल हिन्दी यूनिवर्सिटी हैदराबाद के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। बीते हैदराबाद में कई

यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं लेकिन हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार केन्द्र के लिए खोलना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं आप से यह कहूँगा कि हिन्दी की उपेक्षा जिन तरह से आज तक हुई है वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। हिन्दी की उपेक्षा के कारण ही आज देश में कई तरह के सवाल आते हैं और बराबर यह मंत्रालय इस की उपेक्षा करता आ रहा है उस का एक-एक उदाहरण आप को दूँ तो आप को आश्चर्य लगेगा लेकिन मेरे पास समय की कमी है। हिन्दी के लिए थोड़ा-कुछ आप कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई जब मैं डा० सेन (संघीय शिक्षा मंत्री) से मिला तो उन्होंने कहा कि "मंडल साहब, सब काम होगा, आप घबड़ाये न। काफी रुपये दिए जायें।" मैं आशा करता हूँ कि डा० सेन साहब उस के बाद कुछ न कुछ जरूर करेंगे। इस के संबंध में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में और दूसरी जगहों में जितनी गड़बड़ियाँ हुई हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन गड़बड़ियों को आपके सामने रखूँ। उस के यह थोड़े से कागज मेरे पास हैं। आज जिस तरीके से वहाँ पर विद्वानों के साथ व्यवहार होता है वह किसी प्रकार उचित नहीं है। उन का कसूर केवल यही है कि वह हिन्दी जानते हैं। अगर वह हिन्दी नहीं जानते, दूसरी भाषा जानते तो शायद उन के साथ इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार न होता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes. I will not be able to accommodate even one more Member. Please conclude.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : गिरिजन और हरिजन में शिक्षा के प्रसार की बात कहने के लिए भी अगर 'समय' नहीं है तो फिर किस के लिए समय है? तो फिर मैं आप के कपनानुसार बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरली) : यह जो अभी हम ने सुना कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या स्टेट मिनिस्टर भी बोलने जा

रहे हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह क्लब बना दिया है कि हर एक डिमांड पर यह मिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर सभी बोलेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा यह कहना है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बर बोलें और मिनिस्टर तो आखिर में बोलेंगे ही । आप ऐसी व्यवस्था दीजिए कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर का जो समय है वह मेम्बरों को दे दीजिए ।

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक एक मिनिस्ट्री में चार चार मिनिस्टर चारों बोलेंगे तो मेम्बरों को टाइम कैसे मिलेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I entirely share your anxiety because a number of Members are there who have never spoken. They have some problems and they are writing to me.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब कभी न बोलें हों तो उन को तो समय मिलना चाहिए । हरयाना मिनिस्टर मस्ट स्पीक ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And Shri Randhir Singh also must speak. It is very unfair.

What I will suggest is that I will put some time limit even for the Minister.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): May I suggest that time should be extended in that case?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, और बातें लिख कर भेज दूंगा ।

श्री एस० एच० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की जो मांगें सदन के सामने पेश हैं उन का समर्थन करना मेरे लिए मुश्किल हो रहा है । हमें उम्मीद थी कि आजादी के बाद शिक्षा की तरफ हमारे नेता लोग अपना पूरा ध्यान देंगे । मगर वह नहीं हुआ । राष्ट्रीय निर्माण के काम में शिक्षा को बच्चों की तालीम को प्राथमिकता मिलनी

चाहिए थी । इस देश के जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं गए हैं उन्होंने अपने जीवन में शिक्षा को भारी महत्व दिया है । राजा राम मोहन राय, महात्मा फुले, डाक्टर अम्बेडकर, लोकमान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी कितने नाम मैं गिनाऊँ इन सब लोगों ने यह सोचा था और बताया था कि जब तक हम अपने बच्चों की तालीम ठीक तरह से नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो आजाद भारत हम बनाना चाहते हैं वह नहीं बना पायेंगे । आप को याद होगा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि 1920 में जब असहयोग आन्दोलन चला तो महात्मा गांधी ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा का अपना एक कार्यक्रम दिया था जैसे कि स्वदेशी का भी कार्यक्रम था और उन दिनों में राष्ट्रीय स्कूलों में जो कार्यकर्ता, जो नागरिक बने, उन्होंने देश की सेवा की अपनी जिन्दगी भर और अभी भी उन में से कई लोग मौजूद हैं । हम लोग समझते थे, उन दिनों में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि यह जो स्कूल उन दिनों में चलते थे वह तो ब्रिटिश मजदूर बनाने के लिए चलते थे, हमारे यहां उन को हमाल-खाना कहा जाता था जहां पर कि हमाल बनते थे, क्लर्क बनते थे और वह चाहते थे कि अपने देश में अच्छे नागरिक बनाने के लिए, जो नई दुनिया, नया भारत हम बनाना चाहते हैं, उस के लिए अच्छे नागरिक बनाने के लिए, हम को अपने बच्चों को उचित शिक्षा देनी चाहिए वह जमाना चला गया । आजादी तो आ गई और आजादी के बाद अब हम समझते हैं कि अपने देश में हम एक अच्छा शासन चलाएंगे और अच्छी समाज-व्यवस्था बनाएंगे और चूँकि हमारे देश में भिन्न भिन्न धर्मों के लोग करोड़ों की संख्या में बसते हैं इसलिए तमाम धर्मों की तरफ हम को समानता की भावना रखनी चाहिए और इस लिहाज से हम लोगों ने इस हद तक सेकुलर स्टेट का जो प्राइडियल है उस को कबूल किया । मगर क्या हुआ ? आज जो हमारे बच्चों को तालीम मिलती है क्या वह तालीम हमारे जो मकसद हैं अपने देश को बनाने के लिए, उस के लिए फायदेमंद हो सकती है ? आप को

[श्री एस. एम. जैशी]

मालूम है कि हमारे संविधान में जो निर्देशक तत्व हैं डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं उस में तो साफ बतलाया गया कि दस साल के अन्दर 14 साल तक जिनकी उम्र है उन को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। दस साल क्या बीस साल बीत चुके हैं। हमने अपने बच्चों की तरफ जो उपेक्षा वृत्ति रखी है उसी का यह सब नतीजा है और आज जो देश की दुर्घ्यवस्था है उस की जड़ हम उस में देखते हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पहले जो भाई बोले उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं बिहार है, बंगाल है, यू०पी० है जहां पर अनिवार्य शिक्षा क्या, मुफ्त तालीम भी नहीं होती है 14 साल तक के बच्चों की और यह काम हम ने नहीं किया क्योंकि कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। रुपये पैसे स्टैट वाले इकट्ठा करें और वह यह काम करें। लेकिन यह कोई ठीक दलील नहीं है। यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं जानता हूं कि शिक्षा कानकॉरेंट सबजेक्ट नहीं है फिर भी केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी यह है कि संविधान में जो कुछ कहा है उस की पूर्ति करे। आज तक यह जो शिक्षा विभाग है उस की तरफ उपेक्षा करती गई है। मैं ने मजाक में एक बार कहा था डा० सेन साहब से कि शिक्षा विभाग की स्थिति तो ऐसी है जो कि बड़े बड़े होटलों में जैसे अशोक होटल है उस में हमारे बेजीटरियन लोगों की होती है। वहां तो सब उनका नान-बेजीटरियन चलता है। उस के बाद अगर बचा खुचा कुछ तेल होगा जिस में मछली तली गई होगी उसी में हमें आलू तल कर दे देंगे। इसी तरह तमाम आयोजन होते हैं, आयोजन होने के बाद कुछ पैसा बचा तो शिक्षा के लिए मिलेगा। इतना बड़ा बजट है उस में हम अपनी शिक्षा के लिये कितना खर्च करते हैं आज हमारी दृष्टि ही गलत हो गई है। हम यह कहते हैं कि मशीन लूज बनाओ टूलज बनाने के लिये बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोलो लेकिन जो हमारा मनुष्य बल है उस की तरफ हमारी कोई निगाह नहीं जाती है।

इन्हीं लोगों को लेकर आये चल कर हम अपना समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा मनुष्य-साधन है उसका आयोजन कभी नहीं हो पाया है यही मेरी शिकायत है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के बच्चों को जो शिक्षा मिलती है क्या हम लोगों ने उसमें धर्म निरपेक्षता की शिक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध किया है? अभी हमारे मित्र मधोक साहब ने कुछ कहा मैं उन के साथ मुक्तिफिक नहीं हूँ ऐसी भावनात्मक बातें कहने से हमारा कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमारी सैक्यूलरिज्म क्या चीज है—हम को इस्लाम के उमूलों को भी अपने बच्चों को बताना चाहिये। हमारे बजुर्ग नेता जो अफगानिस्तान में हैं, खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां, जिनको हम बादशाह खान भी कहते हैं, हम उन को अर्भी भी अपना नेता मानते हैं जिस तरह से वह इस्लाम की तरजुनी करते हैं—क्या वह हमारे बच्चों को बनाई जाती है—चाहे वह बच्चा हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो? लेकिन वह नहीं होता है। यही कारण है कि आज देश में कम्यूनलिज्म का वातावरण फैलता जा रहा है, शिक्षा की इस तरह से उपेक्षा कहां तक चलेगी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

जब डा० सेन साहब यहां आये तब मुझे उम्मीद हुई कि चूंकि वह शिक्षा क्षेत्र से हो यहां आये हैं इस लिये वह फुर्ती से एनर्जी से काम करेंगे। हम लोगों ने भी जो संपदीय कमेटी बनी थी उस में जितना हिस्सा लेना था जितनी मदद करनी थी करने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया। मैं यहां पर आपको बताना चाहता हूं—यहां पर बताया गया है और बार बार घोषित होता है कि हमारी जो देशी भाषायें हैं उन में लोगों की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अब यह कहा जाता है कि युनिवर्सिटीज आजाद हैं ब्रादोनीमस हैं इसलिये उन पर कैसे रोक लगाये। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में जहां से मैं आया

हूँ। इस साल 1 लाख 55 हजार विद्यार्थी एस० एस० सी० एग्जामिनेशन के लिये बैठे हैं उन में से आधे से ज्यादा पास हो जायेंगे। इन विद्यार्थियों में से 1 लाख 5 हजार विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी विषय नहीं लिया है क्योंकि वहाँ पर अंग्रेजी विषय ऐच्छिक है। अभी उन के यहां यूनीवर्सिटी का एक कानून बना है कि जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी विषय नहीं लिया है उन को महाविद्यालय में प्रवेश नहीं मिलेगा। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को यह अधिकार कहाँ से प्राप्त हुआ है कि जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी नहीं सीखी तो उन को उच्च शिक्षा से महाविद्यालय की शिक्षा से वंचित किया जाय। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री अन्ना साहब चौधरी ने बयान दिया है कि हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं फिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। कहते हैं कि यूनीवर्सिटीज को विश्वविद्यालयों को, विद्यापीठ को आजादी है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आजादी का मतलब क्या है? आप लोग उन को पैसा देते हो उस पैस को देना बन्द कर दो। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप उन पर रून कीजिए लेकिन हमारे सामने जो सवाल है उस को हल तो करना ही होगा अन्यथा छात्र लोग भी सत्याग्रह करेंगे। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि यूनीवर्सिटीज आजाद हैं तो ये विद्यार्थी कहाँ जायेंगे। जब ये विद्यार्थी यूनीवर्सिटीज के सामने प्रदर्शन करेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है—यह तो नहीं चल सकता।

कल नागपुर के मेडिकल कालिज को एक डाक्टरनी मूत्र से मिली और वहाँ पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं वे उन्होंने मुझे बताये। विद्यार्थियों ने वार्डन से जाकर कहा कि देखो यहां पर युरीनलज ठीक नहीं है, पानी नहीं है। जहां पर एक हजार विद्यार्थी रहते हैं वहां से एक रास्ता जाता था जिससे बित्त और जीवन को खतरा था, चोरियां होती थी, विद्यार्थियों ने कहा कि उस रास्ते को बन्द करो, वार्डन साहब ने इस्तीफा

दे दिया। फिर वे लड़के डीन के पास पहुंचे उन्होंने भी कुछ नहीं किया उसके बाद उन्होंने धरना दिया फिर एक रोज वहां पर सिपाही भेजे गये वहां की हुकुमत ने उन लोगों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जब मैं ने सुना तो मेरा खून खौलने लगा। मैं हमेशा से अहिंसावादी रहा हूँ लेकिन जब मैंने सुना कि विद्यार्थियों को इस तरह से पीटा गया कि उन के चार-चार फ़ेन्सर्स हो गये, उन के पैर पर मारना उन को गिरा कर फिर मारना करीब करीब 50 विद्यार्थी जख्मी हो गये, उन को अस्पताल नहीं भेजा गया। विद्यार्थियों को यह माँग है कि इस की जाँच होनी चाहिये। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि अगर सरकार का कहना यह है कि यूनीवर्सिटीज आजाद हैं, तो फिर आप उन को पुलिस की मदद दे कर पुलिस से अत्याचार क्यों कराते हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र पुलिस को जानता हूँ—लेकिन अभी पी आप रोक लगा सकते हैं, आप यूनीवर्सिटीज को कह सकते हैं कि जब तक आप इस की जाँच नहीं करायेंगे, जूडीशियल एन्क्वायरी नहीं करायेंगे, तब तक आपको कोई ग्रांट नहीं मिलेगी। विद्यार्थियों का साथ यदि इस तरह का बर्ताव होगा, तो क्या हमारे देश के विद्यार्थी अच्छे नागरिक बन सकते हैं।

जब एक मित्र से मैं ने यह बात कही, तो उन्होंने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों ने घेराव किया था। मान लिया कि उन्होंने गलत काम किया, अगर पुलिस ने वहाँ जाकर लाठी चलाई होती, तो भी मैं नहीं बोलता, लेकिन जब घेराव टूट गया, तो उनकी खोलियों में जा कर उन को मारना, उन के साथ इस तरह से अत्याचार करना, जैसे कि वे लांग शराब पीकर गये थे। यह कहाँ तक उचित था? यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र के विद्यार्थियों में अब तक हम ने ऐसी चीज नहीं देखी थी, लेकिन जब उन के साथ इस तरह का बर्ताव होगा, तो अनुशासनहीनता की बीमारी वहाँ भी फैलेगी—मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आपके हाथ में अधिकार है—यू कैन बुक देम—अत्याचारी पुलिस को बुक करना चाहिये।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

हिन्दी प्रचार के बारे में आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। हम भी यही कहते हैं कि हिन्दी का प्रचार हो, जो लोग नहीं चाहते हैं, उन के ऊपर लादी न जाय, लेकिन जो चाहते हैं—क्या उन के लिए हमें सुविधायें नहीं देनी चाहियें? मैं केरल में गया था—अक्सर मेरा यह कार्यक्रम होता है कि हिन्दी प्रसार के लिये जो वालंद्री आर्गेनिजेशनज होती हैं, मैं उनसे भेंट करता हूँ और पूछता हूँ कि तुम्हारी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, तुम क्या चाहते हो। जब वे लोग बताते हैं कि हम को यह चाहिये, वह चाहिये, तब उनकी छानबीन कर के मंत्रालय को लिखता हूँ। केरल के एलाइड कालेज फार हिंदी की जो माँग थी। उसके बारे में मैं आपके मंत्रालय को खत लिखा, आपकी तरफ से मुझे जवाब मिला कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक एलाइड कालिज है, उस को मदद चाहिये थी, लेकिन हम को जवाब मिलता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। हमारे जो वित्त मंत्री हैं—डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर—उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये हम पैसे की कमी महसूस नहीं होने देंगे, फिर मैं पूछता हूँ कि पैसा क्यों नहीं है? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

केरल से एक बहिन का खत मेरे पास आया है, मैं उस का एक वाक्य ही आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—“हिन्दी की पढ़ाई कर के नौकरी की तलाश में घूम कर घर और समाज के लिये परिहास का पात्र बन चुकी हूँ।” मार्च, 1962 में एम० एल० सी० पास करने के बाद, इस लड़की ने लिखा है मैं ने कई परीक्षाएँ पास कीं, हिन्दी प्रवेश, हिन्दी भूषण, हिन्दी विद्वान परीक्षा दूसरी श्रेणी में पास की। हिन्दी प्रवीण तथा 1966 में प्रचारक का डिप्लोमा प्राप्त किया, इन परीक्षाओं के पास करने के बाद भी आज मैं बेकार हूँ। मेरे माता-पिता ने अपना रुपया, पैसा, गहना बेच कर मुझे पढ़ाया, लेकिन आज

उन की परवरिश करने के लिये मुझे नौकरी भी नहीं मिल रही है। वह बहिन देश के किसी भी हिस्से में नौकरी करने को तैयार है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोग सही मायनों में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो ऐसे लोगों की तरफ हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अभी हाल में राज्य सभा में कौन्सिल आफ इण्डस्ट्रीयल रिसर्च के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने उन को आश्वासन दिया है कि वह कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी बनाने वाले हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी में आप लोग सभा के सदस्यों को भी रखिये। तथा उन के साथ-साथ कोई एक्सपर्ट भी रखिये।

जो यहाँ पर इन्टरनेशनल स्टडीज का इंस्टीट्यूशन है उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट आ गई है मैं उसकी तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूँगा। इस इंस्टीट्यूशन में जो बी० ए० में फर्स्ट क्लास आयेंगे उन्हीं को पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट में जाने का मौका मिलेगा। जो गरीब पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, खास तौर पर जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं वे वहाँ पर पहुँचते नहीं हैं। एक भी उनका आदमी वहाँ पर नहीं है। क्या सरकार के लिए यह उचित नहीं है कि इनके लिए भी वहाँ पर कोई सीटें रिजर्व रखें; चाहे वे फर्स्ट क्लास हों या न हों। इसके साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि उस संस्था में देशी भाषाओं का जो अध्ययन है वह भी हो। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में तो आज भी हिन्दी में कुछ नहीं होता है। जो हिन्दी में लिखना चाहे उसको इजाजत नहीं है।

मैं यहाँ पर सी० आई० ए० के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह तो द्रुकूमत की जिम्मेदारी है, संस्थायें क्या जानें कि फंड कहां से आता है रुपया दिया तो हम ने ले

लिया, वह कहां से आता है यह सी० बी० आई० को मालूम होना चाहिये । दूसरे लोग तो उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं ।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ । मैं आसाम गया था । नेफा के विद्यार्थी जो कि गोहाटी स्टडी कर रहे हैं वे मुझ से मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा नेफा में अनिवार्य हो । वहां पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का अधिकार है । वे कहते हैं कि हमें चार भाषाएँ सीखनी पड़ती हैं ट्राइबल भाषा आसामी अनिवार्य है हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी । वे कहते हैं कि अगर हम हिन्दी सीखेंगे तो दूसरी जगह भी जा सकते हैं । तो फिर वहां पर हिन्दी अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं की जाती है ? इस बात पर भी आप विचार कीजिये । जो बच्चे चाहते हैं कि उनको तो आप नहीं सीखायेंगे और जो नहीं चाहते हैं उन पर आप जबरदस्ती लावेंगे, यह कहां का न्याय है ?

चूँकि अब समय नहीं है इसलिये मैं इतना कहकर ही समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sher Singh. I would request him to confine his remarks to twenty minutes, not more.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिंड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को आपने समय क्यों नहीं दिया । हम लोगों से पूछा गया था हम ने लिखकर दिया उसके बाद भी हमको समय क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हम लोग भी उसी प्रकार शान से चुन कर आये हैं जैसे कि दूसरे लोग आये हैं और जिन को कि आपने समय दिया है । हमको बताया जाय कि कब समय मिलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two Members from unattached sections are getting an opportunity to participate on Demands. And those who have already spoken since the Budget discussion started are not given an

opportunity. Those who have not spoken will get an opportunity. That is what we are following:

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : हमको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है । हम भी आपसे न्याय चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastriji, I am trying to accommodate as many as possible, but the time is very limited. The time was determined by the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : शिव कुमार शास्त्री जी को किसी डिमान्ड पर भी टाइम नहीं दिया गया है । आपको इन्हें टाइम देना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A number of hon. Members are very eager to participate. I rerealise it. But I am helpless.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : शिव कुमार शास्त्री जी को टाइम दिया जायेगा या नहीं यह बता दिया जाय । हम लोग भी संख्या में 15 हैं और अपने हिस्से का समय चाहते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ टाइम बढ़ा दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must conclude the Demands today. I cannot curtail that time.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Please give me an opportunity to make a suggestion.
15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What we have done is that we have limited the time to every Member who speaks; every Member is supposed to get 12 minutes only during this discussion. We are not calling those who have spoken before. We are giving time only to those who have not spoken so far. How is it possible to accommodate the Members otherwise?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I am not talking about myself, but I would like to make a suggestion. If you

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

want to economise time, why should two Ministers speak? In the end the hon. Minister of Education can reply and there is no need for any other Minister to speak now. If the Deputy Minister has any points to suggest he can suggest them to his boss. This will be the proper way of doing things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have set a limit and within that time-limit I shall see . . .

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Then, he would be taking away those minutes which would be available to the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): If Members object, then I would not speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister of State is not going to speak then I shall call some other Member . . .

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): This is not the way. You have called the Deputy Minister already and he should speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has withdrawn just now. Some more time would be saved thereby. I shall try to accommodate one or two more Members. But how is it possible to accommodate so many Members?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Since my colleague Shri Sher Singh deals with the development of languages, I thought that he would reply to those points. But since the Members object, I shall say whatever I can. He need not speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I set that time-limit I had this in mind namely that there was some distribution of work between the different Ministers in the Ministry. Shri Sher Singh is prepared to confine himself to ten minutes. I called him but he voluntarily withdrew.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: He has not withdrawn. He is being pressurised to withdraw. This is not the proper way. You have called him and he should speak now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, Shri Sher Singh may speak for just ten minutes only.

श्री शेर सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावना का आदर करते हुये केवल दस मिनट हो लुंगा। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इस बार जब शिक्षा पर बहस शुरू हुई तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्य शिक्षा पर ही बोले हैं। पिछली बार जब एजुकेशन कमिशन के प्रतिवेदन पर बहस हुई तो अधिकतर भाषा पर बोले परन्तु इस बार भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाये हैं।

कल श्री नारायणन ने यह कहा था कि भारत सरकार भारत की दूसरी भाषाओं के प्रति भेद भाव की नीति बरत रही है और हिन्दी के लिए सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है। इधर दूसरी और संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के नेता ने कहा कि हिन्दी के लिए बहुत कम किया जा रहा है। एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने भी यह आपत्ति उठाई कि जो जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार ने ली, संविधान ने धारा 351 के अन्तर्गत जो जिम्मेदारी डाली उसके ऊपर पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। दोनों प्रकार की बातें कही गई हैं।

जहां तक पहली बात का सम्बन्ध है कि दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये हम पैसा खर्च नहीं करते हैं, केवल हिन्दी के लिए ही खर्च करते हैं, मैं माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी योजना में हिन्दी के लिये 24 लाख 61 हजार रुपये खर्च हुआ और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये 13 लाख 89 हजार खर्च हुआ। तीसरी योजना में हिन्दी के लिये 468 लाख 39

हजार और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए 36 लाख 12 हजार खर्च हुआ। चौथी योजना बनी नहीं, दो वर्ष ही हुए हैं, इन दो वर्षों में 14 लाख के करीब अभी तक खर्च हो चुका है। इस प्रकार भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए उत्तरोत्तर हम अधिक से अधिक खर्च करते जा रहे हैं।

इस के अलावा सन् 1966 में एक भारतीय भाषा समिति का गठन हुआ जिसको कि इस वर्ष 28 और 29 मार्च को बैठके हुई। उनमें हमने यह निर्णय किया कि एक उपसमिति बनाई जाय और पुराने राज्यों जो भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए चल रही हैं उन को हम जांच करें। उन में कोई कमी हो तो उस को ढुंढ़ें कोई नया कार्यक्रम बनायें जिससे हम सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास कर सकें।

आप को मालूम है कि इसी सदन में यह निर्णय हुआ कि हम ने भारतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना है और विश्व विद्यालय स्तर तक उन्हें माध्यम बनाना है। उस के निम्न सभी राज्यों को एक करोड़ रुपये तक भारत सरकार की ओर से सहायता के रूप में देना है और इसी वर्ष से आरम्भ हो रहा है ताकि अच्छे से अच्छे साहित्य का हम निर्माण कर सकें और भारतीय भाषाओं को हम शिक्षा का माध्यम बना सकें।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि भारतीय भाषाओं को माध्यम बनाने के लिए केवल विश्वविद्यालयों पर ही हमें निर्भर नहीं करना चाहिए; मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों ने भी यह निर्णय किया है। संसद ने भी यह निर्णय किया है है और जितनी भी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संस्थाएं हो सकती है सभी ने निर्माण किया है। अभी आप जानते हैं कि विद्यालयों का मत भी तैयार हो रहा है। यह मामला अब रहेगा

नहीं। इस के पूरा होने में पांच वर्ष लगे चाहे अधिक से अधिक 10 वर्ष लगे लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने अपने प्रदेशों में जाकर इस के लिए प्रयत्न करें। इस के लिए पहले ही लोकमत बना हुआ है वह उस लोकमत को और प्रबल बनाये। इस के लिये वे राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डालें विश्वविद्यालयों पर जोर डालें ताकि भारतीय भाषाओं को हम जल्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम बना सकें

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जिन विद्यालयों ने अंग्रेजी नहीं ली है और दूसरे ऐच्छिक विषय लिये हैं उन के लिए विद्यालयों में प्रवेश बंद है। ऐसा तो नहीं होने देना चाहिए।

श्री शेर सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में मुझे अलग से कोई बतलायेंगे कोई ऐसे क्वेसेज मेरे नोटिस में लायेंगे तो हम उस बारे में देखेंगे और अगर कोई कमी होगी तो उस को पूरी कर देंगे। अगर कोई खामी होगी तो उस को ठीक कर देंगे।

जहां तक त्रिभाषाई सूत्र का सम्बन्ध है एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि दो भाषाओं का सूत्र ही हम को अपनाना चाहिए। अपनी गलती को मान लेना चाहिए। इस त्रिभाषा सूत्र से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा। माननीय सदस्य को चाहे अपनी भाषा से कितना ही प्यार हो लेकिन यह ऐसा क्यों सोचते हैं कि केवल उन की वह भारतीय भाषा और विदेश की भाषा चलेगी? सम्पूर्ण भाषा को जो लोग बीच में से निकाल देना चाहते हैं ऐसी भावना जिनकी है वह देश की सेवा नहीं करते हैं। देश को अगर हम ने एक रखना है देश को सुदृढ़ बनाना है देश के लोगों में भावात्मक एकता लानी है तब यह आवश्यक है कि हम तीन भाषायें जरूर पढ़ायें। उस में एक भारतीय को कम से कम भारतीय भाषाएं जरूर सीखनी चाहिए।

[श्री शेर सिंह]

संसार भर में कोई ऐसा राष्ट्र नहीं है जहाँ लोग तीन भाषाओं से कम भाषाएं सीखते हों। केवल यह एक हमारा अभाग्य राष्ट्र ही है जहाँ लोग अपने देश की भाषाओं के प्रति नफरत फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं और आपस में लड़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

सभी भारतीय भाषाएं सगी बहने हैं। उन विकास होना हैं तो साथ साथ विकास होना है। जो लोग इन भारतीय भाषाओं को आपस में लड़ाते हैं वह केवल उन भाषाओं के ही शत्रु नहीं हैं अपितु वह देश के साथ भी शत्रुता करते हैं। यह देश के साथ शत्रुता की बात हम छोड़े तो अच्छी बात है। जिन्होंने दो भाषाओं के फारमूले की तरफ ध्यान दिया है कृपा करके वह भी तीन भाषाओं के फारमूले को, त्रिभाषी सूत्र को अपनाये। इस में राष्ट्र का लाभ है। इसे किसी ने ऊपर से ठूसा नहीं है जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत सरकार इसे ठूसने का यत्न न करे। यह त्रिभाषा फारमूला सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन ने 1956 में बनाया था। उस के बाद 1961 में सारे देश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उस में थोड़ा संशोधन करके उस को स्वीकृत किया। उस के बाद बहुत सारी जगहों में उस पर अमल शुरू हुआ है। हमें यह करना चाहिए कि जहां जहां उस पर अमल शुरू नहीं हुआ है वहां वहां हम अमल शुरू करें। लेकिन बर्हा हम एक भारतीय भाषा को उस के बीच में से निकाल देने की बात करें तो उस से हम राष्ट्र का अहित करेंगे। इसलिए त्रिभाषायी सूत्र ही राष्ट्र के हित में और सभी प्रदेशों के हित में है और उसके ऊपर अमल होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार उसे किसी के ऊपर लादने की बात न करे। सभी प्रदेशों ने अपनी इच्छा से उसे अपनाया है और अब अपनी इच्छा से मानने बाद उस के ऊपर अमल भी करना चाहिए। किसी प्रदेश में अगर इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है तो वहां उस पर

अमल करवाना चाहिए लेकिन जहां थोड़ा बहुत होता रहता है उन को इस कारण पीछे की ओर नहीं जाना चाहिए अपितु उन्हें आगे की ओर जाना चाहिए। इस में कोई भावना ठंसने की बात नहीं है कोई भावना किसी को दबाने की नहीं है। यहां तो भावना यह है कि राष्ट्र के सभी देशवासी, सभी प्रदेश एक दूसरे के साथ मिल कर चल सकें, एक दूसरे की भाषा सीखें और एक ऐसी भावना हमारे अन्दर बढ़ावें ताकि राष्ट्र के लोगों में भावनात्मक एकता आये, राष्ट्र मजबूत बने और जो हमारे शत्रु हमारी तरफ कुदृष्टि से देखते रहने हैं और देश के ऊपर हल्ला बोलने की ताक में सदा रहते हैं उन का हम कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला कर सकें। हम शत्रुओं का मुकाबला सफलतापूर्वक तब तक नहीं कर सकेंगे जब तक कि हमारे देश के 50 करोड़ लोगों का मन और उन की भावना एक न हो। उस के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम एक दूसरे की भाषाओं का आदर करें सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को अपनायें व बढ़ावें और सभी भारतीयों को 2 भारतीय भाषाएं कम से कम जरूर पढ़नी चाहिए।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने शुरू से ही यह सोच कर कि आप को बारबार तंग न करें, अपने में से एक, एक आदमी का नाम अलग अलग मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलने के लिए पहले से दिया हुआ है। अभी तक चार मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बहस हो चुकी है लेकिन हमारे में से किसी भी सदस्य को उन पर बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाया है। हमारी प्रार्थना यह है कि एक एक मंत्रालय पर बोलने के लिए जो, जो नाम हम भेजें उन को बोलने का समय दिया जाये लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा अभी तक हम में से कोई नहीं बोल पाया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have a record here. Even if they send the names of those who have already spoken, we keep awake. But there is an exception—Acharya Kripalani.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I have not spoken on any of these demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am laying down a rule with an exception. It is difficult for me to say 'no' to you.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: You give the impression that I have spoken.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The Ministry has produced a bulky report probably to hide the fact that they have not much to do at the central level.

15.13 hrs.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair] They have added a number of photos with the charming smiles of our ministers probably to cover its empty verbosity and the drab reading of the report. Even a cursory view of the report clearly shows that they have not performed the work entrusted to this Ministry in a satisfactory manner. Take for instance the Centrally-administered areas. In such areas education is the direct responsibility of the Centre. Last year they spent Rs. 31 lakhs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and this year the estimate is Rs. 34 lakhs. In the South Andamans and particularly in Port Blair, the capital of Andamans, the population is predominantly Tamil-speaking but their children are not provided educational facilities in their mother tongue even at the primary level. The Tamilians there have taken it upon themselves to run private schools in order to educate their children in their mother tongue. This Government claims that it champions the cause of linguistic minorities in the various States. But under your very nose, in your own Administration, you are not attending to this basic need of the children to have primary education in their mother tongue.

I would like the Ministry to take up this matter and see to it that people wherever they are and to whichever area they belong, if they live in a considerable size must have adequate facility to have primary education, and secondary education through their own medium. I wish the Minister would bear this in mind and take up the necessary measures to see that enough teachers are posted there and enough schools are opened for primary education for the benefit of the Tamil children there. Probably in other areas also there may be similar cases, but I just quoted this as an example to show how this Ministry is functioning.

There seems to be a sort of pre-occupation with the propagation of Hindi then with the promotion of education as such as far as this Ministry is concerned. It is a malady with almost all the Central Ministries, that whatever function is entrusted to them, they are more keen to see that they promote the cause of Hindi, whether it is relevant to their post or not. After all, what is the job of the Ministry of Education as enjoined by the Constitution, earmarked as obligation and duty of the Ministry at the Central level? Education is just to impart knowledge towards higher education and to mould the character and culture of our students, of the younger generation. What have the Government been doing all these 20 to 25 years, and what do they propose to do? Definitely the picture is very gloomy. What have they been doing so far? I would like to charge this Ministry: they were more concerned with Hindi than with the promotion of knowledge or instruction. They may say they are doing it in the interests of integration of this country. I would rather say that the question of integration should be left to the Home Ministry and not to the Education Ministry. With regard to education, I may just attempt to give a picture of the whole thing by taking the question of the medium of instruction. The Deputy Minister who preceded me said that

[Shri S. Kandappan]

it is the declared policy of the Government of India to see that all the national languages in their respective regions become the medium of instruction in the respective universities and colleges. But what are they doing? Did they help the universities and colleges elsewhere, those which are situated in the non-Hindi region, to promote the medium of instruction in their own languages? Certainly not. Even the figure that the Minister has given has clearly shown the partial attitude of the Central Government in this regard.

After all there are five States in India which are promoting the cause of Hindi—Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. So, when there are so many States to cater to the need of Hindi and when there is no State whatsoever in the case of Urdu and Sanskrit to look after the interests of those particular languages, when such is the case, when we want that the medium of instruction should be in a particular language, there are certain prerequisites which we have to evolve before we go ahead with the programme. I would just point out two things here. For example, we need an encyclopaedia in each language. For that, the Central Government has created a Board or a Cell—I do not know. There is an organisation at the Central level to see that they go ahead with the programme of preparing an encyclopaedia for Hindi. A lot of money is being spent on it. I do not quarrel with that. But what about other languages? In the same way, there is a periodical to propagate scientific knowledge in Hindi that is being published by the Central Government. But what about other languages? The number of people, the population language-wise, may be small compared with Hindi, but the subject and the knowledge that they may need to have in their own languages is the same. A Chemistry student in Tamil may need the same literature that a

Hindi student in Chemistry may have, for his higher studies. Is it not fair, is it not justifiable for us to demand that they should equally promote all the languages and equip all the languages and make them fit enough to be the vehicle of modern thought? But that is being utterly ignored.

There is another very serious aspect I would like to bring to the notice of the House. It is completely forgotten or conveniently ignored. A stage may come when all the languages are promoted in their respective regions. When they become the media of instruction for scientific knowledge, what will happen? My university will be having Tamil. Other universities will have their respective languages. Hindi regions will have Hindi. What is the link in between? Now when we are laying the ground for our national languages to occupy their rightful places replacing English as medium of instruction, is it not our responsibility to see that the country is not balkanised? Here comes in English. When DMK speaks for English, we imply that for the link of the country at the university and other levels, what else is there? The minister indicated in his reply that Hindi can take that place. I am afraid it cannot in the near imaginable future. Various developments are taking place in the scientific world and we need a window to the outside world. It is not possible for me to reconcile to the thinking that it would be possible to carry on our dialogue without English being there. I ask the minister, is there any country in the world, developed or undeveloped, which has completely eschewed English from its curriculum? Not a single country has done it. Every country concerned with international dialogue rightly feels that there must be some link between nations. Rightly or wrongly, whether you like it or not, English has come to occupy that position and it is being recognised by everyone in the

world today. Knowledge is universal; it is not the monopoly of anybody. So, we need to have certain contacts with the developments in the modern world and there is already a language handy for us for that purpose. What is the urgency and necessity for us to throw away that language and try to replace it by something, which may not be possible?

People argue that we can create a glossary for all science subjects in Hindi. Sir, I have been working in a university and I know how difficult it is. I doubt very much whether it would be possible. Attempts were made by the Government and they are having bulky glossaries with them. But they are not being used in Tamilnad. Whether it is physics, chemistry or any other subject, at the PUC level and at the B.Sc. level in some places we are using Tamil itself. There are many scientific words that have come into common usage in Tamilnad which it would be impossible to replace. For example, we say *anu* for atom, *karp* *aram* for campher, *uyirvayu* for oxygen, *kandagam* for sulphur and so on. So, do not minimise the hurdles that are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are all Sanskrit words.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I do not concede they are Sanskrit words. If all the terms in vague in Tamilnad are accepted as common words, I have no quarrel, but I am afraid it would not be possible. Even some professors who were associated with the preparation of glossaries have said that it is very difficult to evolve common terms that would be acceptable to us. The problem is not so simple. If we do not take measures from now on and evolve a compromise procedure for the future, taking into consideration all these facts, I am afraid our whole curriculum will be affected and the quality and content of education will go down.

I have been listening to the speeches and the reply of the junior minister.

There is a growing tendency, dangerous and pernicious in my view, that primary and secondary education should be brought under the concurrent list under the Centre on the plea that the state do not have enough finances. I put it this way. After all, the Centre's finances do not come from Russia or America; it is from the States. They can very well give a share of the lot to the States and the States will manage. I do not want this kind of thinking to prevail in this country that on financial grounds, primary and secondary education should be handed over to the Centre. At present, primary and secondary education are very well carried on by the States. Of course, they do have some difficulties and for that the centre should give financial assistance. There ends the matter. Even higher education which they have been entrusted with, they are not able to manage well and they are not fair in their dealings. If they take primary and secondary education also, it would not be acceptable particularly to non-Hindi states.

I agree that as one nation, in our syllabus and curriculum there could be some standardisation. I do not have any quarrel there. The Central Government has already started preparing syllabi for various subjects in various strata of education and they are sending it to the State Governments. With that I am sure the State can have their own programmes of work in the schools. That can be done at the primary, secondary or at any level. With regard to science, there is no problem. But with regard to humanities, there are certain problems. For example, take history. It is very strange that the Indian history I read is different from the Indian history which my brethren read in northern universities. About our ancient age, take the beginning of Christian era and a few centuries before. We very much appreciate the rule of chera, Chola, and Pandya kings at that period.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

I do not find anywhere in the north this being much represented. But we do read of the Gupta Age and the Maurya Age, the so-called Golden Age. For example, I can tell you that this history is not the DMK version of the history. While the Maurya Age and the Gupta age are being considered the Golden Age in ancient history, in our Tamilnad during the Maurya Age and the Gupta Age there are other powerful empires. We called the Imperial Cholas, as the golden age, so far as we are concerned. We find that only a cursory account is given in the north about that period also. These are certain basic points which should be borne in mind. We cannot hide our own history from our own school boys. It should never be done. So, we have to think in terms of standardising these books by bearing in mind these factors. These are vital issues which we cannot forget except at the cost of the unity of this country.

Finally, I would like to say that there is a good case for minimising the work of the Ministry at the Central level, not for increasing it. So far the performance of the Central Education Ministry has been like that of a dog in the manger. They neither help the States nor do anything themselves, so far as higher education is concerned, which is the obligation of the Ministry at the Centre.

श्री नर देव स्तन तऽ (हायरस): सभापति महोदय अभी आपके सामने डी०एम०के० के एक नेता ने बड़े जोर से अंग्रेजों की वकालत की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि वह भारतीय संसद है इंग्लिस्तान की संसद नहीं है। वह भी वेश भूषा और रंग रूप में भारतीय है। इस देश की 55 करोड़ की आबादी है जिसमें से आधी से अधिक आबादी हिन्दी समझती है और हिन्दी बोलती है। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि हमारे डी०एम०के० के भाई और बास कर तमिलनाडु के इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। मद्रास

के जो नेता हैं मुख्य मंत्री हैं वे अश्वदर साहब उनके नाम के साथ ही आन्दोलन लग रहा है। वह अपने प्रदेश में अपने फालोअर्ज को अपने हिमायतियों को यहां भेज कर शायद हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का उत्तर और दक्षिण का विवाद खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हमें यहां पर केवल शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए समय दिया गया है तो क्यों अंग्रेजी की वकालत की जाती है। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी बहुत समझदार हैं बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं। वह शिक्षा शास्त्री भी हैं। उन्होंने इनकी बात को भी सुना है तथा दूसरे महानुभावों की बातों को भी सुना है। माननीय सदस्यों ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है उसको उन्होंने सुना है। यह ठीक है कि आज भी स्वतंत्रता के बीस वर्ष बाद भी हम अंग्रेजी राज्य काल में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो कमियां पाते थे उनको दूर नहीं कर पाये हैं। आज भी वे चली आ रही हैं। बहुत ही कम सुधार अभी तक हुआ है। फिर भी सरकार ने बीस वर्षों में कुछ न कुछ सुधार किया तो अवश्य है। आशायें तो बहुत ज्यादा की गई थीं लेकिन वे पूरी नहीं हुई हैं उस हद तक जिस हद तक की गई थीं।

मेरी समझ में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए ठीक प्रकार के मंत्रियों का चुनाव किया गया है ठीक उनका चुनाव हुआ है। इसमें वृद्ध भी हैं और जवान भी हैं। अन्य मंत्रालयों में जितने मंत्री हैं उन में वृद्ध भी हैं और जवान भी हैं। परन्तु भगवान की दया से इस मंत्रालय में वृद्ध भी हैं और जवान भी हैं अगर ठीक उनका चुनाव हुआ है। जो वृद्ध हैं वह विश्व-विद्यालयों की बात को सोचते हैं और वह हमारे त्रिगुण सेन साहब हैं। युवा अवस्था से जो भागे पहुंच गए हैं वे कालेजों की तरफ देखते हैं। वह हमारे श्री शेर सिंह जी हैं और जो जवान हैं, आजाद साहब वह खेल कूद और स्कूलों की बात को सोचते हैं। इस तरह से

ठीक चुनाव इनका हुआ है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन्होंने विश्वविद्यालयों की बात को ही सोचा और प्राइमरी तथा बेसिक स्कूलों की ओर ध्यान न दिया, नीचे की जो पढ़ाई होती है उसकी ओर ध्यान न दिया जो बुनियाद है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, फुनसी और पत्तों की ही सिचाई करते रहे और जड़ों को नहीं सोचा तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि शिक्षा रूपी महल गिर जायेगा, ढह जायेगा इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अंग्रेजी राज्य काल में जो होता था उसको छोड़िये। आप अपने पुराने आदेशों को देखते हुये शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कीजिये अगर आप शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कर देंगे तो वास्तव में आपका देश आगे बढ़ जायेगा। हमारे यहां पर पहले दुनियां के दूसरे देशों के लोग आया करते थे, हजारों लाखों वर्ष पहले ऐसा चलन था और यहां से प्रेरणा ग्रहण किया करते थे, हमारे यहां के ज्ञान विज्ञान, शिक्षा, सभ्यता संस्कृति आदि से प्रभावित हुये वरौर नहीं जाया करते थे। लेकिन देश का आज दुर्भाग्य है कि हम लोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी विदेशों का मुख देखते हैं, विदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ इस दिशा में आप परिवर्तन करें। इसका कारण यह है कि अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय जो शिक्षा पद्धति चली आ रही है, उसमें धार्मिक भावना को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया है। जैसा कि कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है, हमारी शिक्षा में धार्मिक भावना का समावेश न होने के कारण हमारे देश में रोज आन्दोलन होते हैं, बच्चे में अनुशासनहीनता है, बच्चे बिगड़ रहे हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि राष्ट्र और देश बिगड़ रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी शिक्षा में धार्मिक भावना का समावेश होना चाहिये बहुत जरूरी है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश एक संकुलर

स्टेट है, लेकिन उसका धर्म यह नहीं है कि लोग अपने अपने धर्म के प्रति उदासीनता हो और उसके अनुसार आचरण न करें। हर एक धर्म के अनुयायी को अपने धर्म की मान्यताओं के अनुसार आचरण करना चाहिये। हिन्दू अपने हिन्दू धर्म की मान्यताओं के अनुसार अपने धर्म का पालन करें और मुसलमान अपने इस्लाम धर्म की मान्यताओं के अनुसार अपने धर्म का पालन करें, इसी तरह ईसाई, बौद्ध, सिख और जैन आदि भी अपने अपने धर्मों का पालन करते हुये अपने देश को उठा सकते हैं। यदि हमारी शिक्षा-प्रणाली में धार्मिक भावना आ जायेगी, तो निश्चय ही आज जो हड़तालें और आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, जो अनुशासनहीनता फैली हुई है, वह सब खत्म हो जायेगी।

आज हमारी परीक्षाओं के सिस्टम में यह होता है कि बच्चे साल भर पढ़ाते करते हैं, उसके बाद एक दिन उनकी परीक्षा होती है, जिसमें आठ दस पुस्तकों में से कुछ छोटे हुये प्रश्न होते हैं, उन प्रश्नों में भी चायन दिया जाता है; कोई भी बच्चा 33 फी सदी मार्क्स लेकर परीक्षा पास कर सकता है और अगर किसी को 30 अंक ही मिले हैं तो उसको प्रेस मार्क्स देकर पास कर दिया जाता है। सारे साल की पढ़ाई की परीक्षा तीन घंटों में पूरी हो जाती है और यदि पचाई सेट करने वालों की कृपा हो गई, तब तो इस तथाकथित परीक्षा में पास होने की कुछ भी कठिनाई नहीं होती है, सब के सब प्रश्नों के ठीक उत्तर दे दिये जाते हैं।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि परीक्षा की इस पद्धति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये, जिसमें साल भर के बाद विद्यार्थी को प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर लिखने के लिये कहा जाता है। प्रति-मास विद्यार्थी की परीक्षा होनी चाहिये और बारह महीने के मार्क्स जोड़ कर उसको पास या फेल किया जाये।

वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली में बड़े-छोटे इंजीनियर और डाक्टर तैयार हो जाते

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

हैं, लेकिन वे बेकार फिर रहे हैं। हमारी शिक्षा में एप्रीकल्चर और सैनिक शिक्षा को भी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज चारों तरफ से हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा है। अगर हमारे स्कूलों-कालेजों के नौजवानों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाती, तो ऐसी नौजवानों को कभी न आती कि हम चायना से पिट जाते या कोई भी दुश्मन हमारी तरफ बुरी निगाह से देख सकता। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे स्कूलों-कालेजों में सैनिक-शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये।

इसी प्रकार हमारे देश के लिये खाने की समस्या सबसे बड़ी है। यदि हमारे बच्चों को स्कूलों-कालेजों में पढ़ते हुये कृषि की शिक्षा भी मिल जाये, तो वे अपने आप भ्रष्ट पैदा कर देंगे और हमारे देश को कभी भी भ्रष्ट संकट का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

जिन पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के आधार पर हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाती है वे बहुत पुराने जमाने की अंग्रेजी राज्य की समय की। किसी शायर ने ठीक ही कहा है “हम उन तमाम किताबों को काबिले जव्ती समझते हैं, जिनको पढ़ कर बच्चे बाप को खव्ती समझते हैं।” मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुस्तकों से हमारे बच्चों को अपने देश की संस्कृति और आदर्शों को कोई शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये हमारी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का भी नये सिरे से निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये ताकि हमारे बच्चे अपने देश की संस्कृति, सम्यता और पुराने आदर्शों को समझ सकें।

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि डी० एम० के० के नेता के मुख से यह बात कैसे निकल गई कि संस्कृत भाषा के प्रचार से और प्रसार की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया गया जा रहा है और उसके लिये कम अनुदान दिया जाता है, क्योंकि मद्रास में स्कूलों और ग्रन्थ इमारतों पर “सत्यमेव जयते,” “धर्म चर” और “सत्यं

वद” आदि जो संस्कृत शब्द लिखे हुये थे, वे उनके अनुयायियों और समर्थकों द्वारा नष्ट कर दिये गये। मुझे यह कहना है कि संस्कृत सारी भाषाओं की जननी है, लेकिन इसके तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। बुढ़िया माता की तरफ लोग कम ध्यान देते हैं और जवान लड़की की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है, यह स्वाभाविक भी है। मंत्री महादय बड़े बूढ़े हैं, वे वृद्ध हैं। वह “त्रिगुण” है—उनमें मर्तागुण, रजोगुण, और तमांगुण, ये तीनों गुण हैं। संहारक शक्ति भी उनमें है। वह अपनी संहारक शक्ति द्वारा दक्षिण में फैली अवांछनीय प्रवृत्तियों को समाप्त करें जैसा कि मैंने कहा, संस्कृत भाषा सारी भाषाओं की जननी है, इसलिये वह उसकी ओर भी ध्यान दें और उसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दें।

सरकार की ओर से संस्कृत पाठशालाओं और विद्यापीठों को बहुत थोड़ा—दाल में जितना नमक होता है, उतना ही नहीं—धन दिया गया है। संस्कृत जननी है, लेकिन इसकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। अगर सरकार की ओर से संस्कृत के प्रचार और प्रसार की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया, तो देश में शिक्षा और आदर्श जरूर बढ़ेंगे, पनपेंगे। इसलिये संस्कृत भाषा के लिये और अधिक प्रचार तथा प्रसार की व्यवस्था की जाये और इसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाये।

आप जानते हैं कि पुराने युग में हजारों विद्यार्थी गुरुकुल, विद्यापीठ और ऋषि-कुलों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। उनमें राजा रंक, छोटे-बड़े और गरीब अमीर का कोई भेद-भाव नहीं होता था। राजा, की तरफ से हजारों विद्यार्थियों के खाने, कपड़े, रहने और पढ़ाई-लिखाई का सारा खर्च होता था। इस वक्त भी यही सिस्टम कहीं कहीं

देखने में आता है। गुरुकुलों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दिया जाना चाहिए। भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री, डा० श्रीमाली, ने गुरुकुलों को कुछ अनुदान दिया था, परन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य और आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस साल उसमें से आधा कर दिया गया है, जब कि मुझे आशा थी कि डाक्टर साहब और प्रोफेसर साहब उसमें कुछ न कुछ बृद्धि करेंगे। यदि वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा और संस्कृत भाषा का प्रचार और प्रसार हो, तो यह आवश्यक है कि गुरुकुलों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दिया जाये।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनकी तरफ अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और संस्कृत भाषा को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देकर उसके प्रचार और प्रसार की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, everybody admits that our country is in the grip of an economic and political crisis unprecedented since our Independence. Naturally, this crisis affects every sphere of life. But the crisis as reflected in the field of education is the worst of all.

At the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors constituted by the University Grants Commission, the Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, himself hinted at this. In the *Times of India* of 7th March it is reported.

"The dominant theme in the education Minister's speech was unsatisfactory state of higher education in the country. Indeed, in many States, the education system was hardly functioning and colleges and universities remained closed for a long period. The situation had reached such a serious state that the system of examinations was breaking down."

Dr. Triguna Sen further said:

"In Calcutta, the March 1967 examinations have not been held as yet. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh invigilation at examinations is becoming more and more difficult and I have had reports of several assaults on invigilators, some ending in fatality."

He said that the incidence of student unrest was on the increase and so also its component violence. He also expressed extreme concern over the growing unemployment among the educated—an evil which had now affected the engineers also. He added that this was the time when we must undertake and implement some vigorous programme of action to counteract these evils.

This is only a small side of the picture. Though the people in power realise at least that the so-called vigorous programme is necessary, no action is forthcoming yet. The fact is that no vigorous programme of action is possible unless the Government has a clear perspective and the readiness to bring about a change in the socio-economic relations that now exist in our country.

Many speakers before me have dealt with the problem of primary education. It is a shame that, even after 20 years of Independence, we have failed to fulfil the provisions and compulsory primary education to all our children. Now the Government has laid down a certain programme to fulfil this belated task before 1975-7. But what has happened to our earlier programme? Sometime our Ministers point an accusing finger towards the States. I do not know whether he is of the opinion that, if primary education is made a Concurrent or a Central subject the task would be fulfilled easily. I think, it is a wrong approach. The problem of compulsory education is closely linked up with our social and economic

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

backwardness. Unless the Government is prepared to tackle these problems along with education, the ambitious programme of our enthusiastic Ministers will remain unfulfilled.

Then, what about the character of the little education that our students get? This was reported in the *Times of India* of 23rd March, as remarked by the Education Minister in the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament:

"This was a State subject and the States were free to handle it as they liked. Consequently, the textbooks varied widely from State to State with emphasis being laid on different values. Quite often, the child had no idea of national values such as unity, secularism, similarity of culture and tolerance which were so important for nation integration..."

He therefore, suggested that the question of taking up this as a Concurrent or a Central subject should be thought of. Anyway, I am glad that our Minister realises the importance of this issue. But I am afraid the situation is worse than what he thinks. There is no definite direction to our education. In certain textbooks of primary schools they teach the students some rot; sometimes it is contrary to facts also. I can give you certain examples. The other day, the *Blitz Weekly* published an article quoting certain passages from a Mysore textbook. The other day I think, it was on the last Friday—this House was discussing how to eradicate obscene literature or obscene art from our cultural life. But obscene pictures are printed in the textbooks; obscene articles and poems are written, and these were taught in Mysore schools. I will give you one or two examples, small things, which are contrary to facts. Sir, this is a book published by Macmillans, a firm of international repute and this is taught

in one of the best schools in Delhi. Sir, as I am coming from Kerala, I am interested in what it says. What does it say? It says: 'Kerala is all length and no width'. Can you imagine such a thing, Sir? Then it says, 'In few places it is more than 50 miles wide.' About its length it says, 'In length, however, it is more than a thousand miles'. We have to invade Tamilnad or Mysore State to make it that long! It is not more than 300 or 400 miles long, Sir.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Then there is no necessity for the Mahajan Commission.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: The earlier speaker from that side wanted religious instructions in our schools. As a sample of what sort of religious instruction is imparted to our children in schools, I shall quote from this book which is entitled 'Moral Science Series', again a production of Macmillans and it is taught in the same model school. There is a chart about God delegating His powers to others. There are three branches. In one Branch, God delegates His powers to parents, then parents delegate their powers to school Principals, School Principals delegate powers to the teacher and the teacher delegates his powers to the monitor and the monitor stands before the students as God. Then take the second branch. Here, God delegates powers to Government, Government to the Ministers and the Ministers to high officials and the high officials to the Police and the Police is the God before you. Under the third branch, God delegates powers to the Scout Master, the Scout Master delegates powers to the Troop Leader and the Troop Leader delegates power to the Patrol Leader and the Patrol Leader is the living God before you.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Chief Whip?

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Just I do not know. This is a sample of the moral instruction imparted in our schools. Sir, unless we do something on the lines which Dr. Kothari has recommended, the future of our education is in trouble and the Government must give immediate consideration to improve the character and content of the text books.

SHRI RAJARAM: Dr. Sen was also on that Commission.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: He more or less agrees with me, I think. But he is not implementing the whole thing. That is my complaint.

Regarding the conditions of teachers, Sir, they are deplorable throughout India. They are agitating for better pay, for better living conditions. Now, in Bihar, two lakhs of teachers are on strike for the last few days. The teachers are agitating all over India, in U.P., even in my State of Kerala and virtually in all the States Sir, in the recent strike in Delhi which was the biggest of them all, the Government tried its best to suppress the movement. They arrested 107 teachers. Five of them were handcuffed like criminals. Sir, it is a shame for this Ministry.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Not by this Government. It was the Jana Sangh Government.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: But abetted by this Government. 77 teachers were suspended and 346 teachers were thrown out of service. But the teachers faced all this terror very boldly. But now that the movement is withdrawn, it seems, the authorities are bent upon wreaking their vengeance on the teachers. The recent circular issued by the Directorate of Education is insulting. But the NDMC is going further. That nominated body and its President are not even prepared to implement the instructions of the Directorate. What right has this organisation got, which represents nobody in this country, to refuse to implement it? I do not know, it is beyond my comprehension. Now, the teachers have put forward certain demands which should be

looked into sympathetically. The teachers in difficulties and there are three different units of Administration under which the teachers are pressed and they are now here to go now. To bring the subject of Education under one authority was the standing demand of the teachers of Delhi. It is under the consideration of this Government, I know, but will the Government take immediate steps to implement it? That is what is necessary now. I request the Government to intervene immediately and revise the circular of the Directorate and press the NDMC to behave properly.

A contented teacher is indeed the base of effective educational system. If the hungry teachers are on war path, they cannot teach the students properly. You know that. Therefore I request the Government to consider immediately the grant of uniform pay-scales and uniform service condition throughout India. Otherwise our whole educational system will go to rot.

While considering the problems of our educational system, our attention is drawn to the question of unemployment among the educated, especially those of the engineers. In some States like Kerala, for instance, where some amount of progress has been made in education, the problem of unemployment among the educated classes is very acute; and the number of unemployed engineers is rising. There is an increasing number of unemployed engineers and diploma-holder now. The figure is going to be of the order of 35,000. In Punjab it 2,000; in Mysore it is 3,000, in Kerala it is 3,000 engineers. There are about 18,000 ITI diploma-holders. This is because of the economic crisis which this country is facing. Everybody knows, and the Minister has admitted. It is because of the economic recession, it is because of the monopolistic pressures of the masters from abroad. That is why the so-called recession has come back and our engineers are thrown out of employment and they find no avenues for employment. We have to consider all steps for industrialisation. Then only we can solve

[Shri C. Janardhanan]
the problem of unemployed engineers in this country. We must think about the system of education as solving the economic problems of the country. Then only we can tackle this important problem of unemployed engineers in this country.

SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education. While supporting the Demands I would like to put a few suggestions before the hon. Minister of Education for his consideration. The Demands relating to the Ministry of Education should not be looked upon as an item of expenditure. It should always be looked upon as an item of investment. The greatest need of the country today is more production and, therefore, our education should be production-oriented. At the same time we must remember that Education is intended not only to make a man fit to earn his livelihood, but also to enable him to become a useful citizen and a man of character. Unless the problem of Education is properly tackled, all our future plans will fail. Education must also bring about national integration. A common pattern of education for the whole of the country is an urgent need of today. Education is a State subject. Yet, I think that it is the moral responsibility of the Centre to formulate and implement a national policy and programme of education for the entire country.

16 hrs.

For the proper educational development and also in the interest of national integration, it is necessary that education should be made a concurrent subject. The Directive of the Constitution provides for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 has not yet been implemented. The Centre must see that this constitutional requirement is given effect to.

The problem of education should be taken up on a war footing, and more and more money should be spent on

education so that literacy may spread. In spite of the fact that a large number of schools had been opened during the last twenty years, the percentage of literacy is still at a very low level. I think the Ministry should pay proper attention to this matter.

The system of education which we are following at present will do no good to the country. Unless some fundamental changes are made in that system, there cannot be any real progress.

Right from the primary level up to the top, the medium of instruction must be the mother-tongue. Greater stress should be laid on primary education. No village should remain without a primary school and no school without a sufficient number of teachers.

We should have more polytechnics and technical schools so that we can train more technicians and get employment for them easily. We should spend more money on technical and scientific education. We should have more medical colleges. The standard of multipurpose schools and polytechnics should be improved. The standard of education at the higher secondary level needs a great deal of improvement.

The school fees and the cost of books are so high that it is very difficult for a common man to educate his children. Therefore, I think it should be the responsibility of Government to supply books free of cost to the poor students. In this way, the creative talent of a poor student should be encouraged by the Government.

In the field of higher education also, great expansion is needed. The most important thing in higher education is the strengthening of the post-graduate departments. A strong post-graduate department is the best source from where we can recruit our future teachers and scientists.

The examination system in our country should be immediately reformed. At present, it is nothing but a memory composition. No real merit can be tested under the present system of examinations.

The students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community should be given more facilities and scholarships. More money should be provided for this purpose. Liberal grants should be given to colleges in rural areas. More agricultural colleges and universities should be established in rural areas.

More attention should be paid to the development of the Sanskrit language. The study of Sanskrit should be made compulsory for arts students.

The primary aim of education is character-building and physical development. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to provide sports grounds for schools and colleges in urban areas.

We have scientists of quality in this country, but unfortunately their talents are not being properly utilised. If our democracy is to survive, we must make necessary arrangements to impart good education to our children.

I feel that if the problems of students are always considered with sympathy, there would be no student unrest. In most of the cases, I think mismanagement at the top has resulted in indiscipline among the students. I think at present our teachers are not paid according to their merits or even according to the cost of living index prevailing in the country. Their conditions of service in most of the States are really shocking. Therefore, the condition of the teachers must be improved immediately by upgrading their salary scales. Teachers' salary scales should be revised in accordance with the rise in prices and cost of living. There should be a minimum below which no teacher should be paid. In the case of primary teachers, their minimum basic salary should be at least Rs. 150. Dearness allowance for teachers should vary according to the price index prevailing in the country. The scales of teachers in junior high school, high school and higher secondary schools should also be suitably revised and upgraded. The same scale should be given to teachers with the same qualifications in different categories of high schools. All categories of teachers should be provided with free

accommodation. The age of retirement for all categories of teachers should be raised to 65.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: 70.

SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: All college teachers should have a uniform pay scale. It should be Rs. 350—950. The Education Ministry at the Centre should try to get it done through State Governments. The University Grants Commission is now looking after higher education. I hope and firmly believe that the Centre will set up two more Commissions, one for looking after the secondary education and the other for looking after the primary education.

Adequate financial assistance should be given to the first grade private colleges so that they can open post-graduate classes for the expansion of higher education with the approval of the universities. The members of the non-teaching staff of schools and colleges have so far been neglected. Proper steps should be immediately taken to improve their service conditions. The UGC benefits should be extended to the non-teaching staff members in colleges. Adequate financial assistance should be given to State Governments so that they can take proper steps to improve the service conditions of members of the non-teaching staff in schools.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): You have made me wait so long that I have forgotten my ideas. Anyway, since you have called me, I have to say something. I will not talk of the faults of commission and omission of the education departments at the Centre or in the States. I would confine myself to more fundamental questions. If these are properly tackled, there will be no difficulty; if we have not stupid people running the department, there will be no difficulty in solving our educational problems.

There is no section of society which can do without education. Even a cutpurse, thief or robber has to be educated in his profession.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Ministers have no qualification or education.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: As a matter of fact, the education of the individual begins from his childhood. The mother sees to it that first he is fed and then he is educated. Sometimes both processes go together. What does the mother do? What do the parents do? They have to socialise the little animal. He must fit into the society of the family. Supposing it is a cultured family and the child because of his contact with other children speaks bad language, immediately the parents will say that this is not done in our family or in our social set-up. Thus the physical maintenance of the body and education go together. If we are starving in our physical body, the nation is also starving in its education. How did this come about?

We must go to the very origin of the present system of education. Why was it introduced? Was it introduced to socialise us in our society to make us good members of our society or was it invented to wean us away from our society? This education was primarily meant to create a cheap administrative agency for the East India Company and then for the English Government. But the English people are as hypocritical as ourselves and they would not do a profitable thing without giving altruistic reasons. The altruistic reasons were given by Macaulay. He said: we want to produce in India an educated class; we want to make Englishmen of them except in the colour of their skin and the blood running in their veins. I am afraid that the colour of the educated is changing a little, at least in Northern India... (Interruptions.) Therefore, you will see that reformer after reformer in modern times tackled the question of education. In the beginning there was the founder of the Arya Samaj; Dayananda Saraswathi wanted to re-

form society in a particular way and he devised a scheme of education for that way of life. He was of course thinking of only Hindu Society. Afterwards, when there was great political agitation in connection with the partition of Bengal and the nationalists proposed a system of national education. It was one of the points on which the moderates and the extremists were divided in Surat. The moderates wanted the system that had been introduced by the British for the purpose which I have already indicated to continue as they considered it good. The extremists wanted a change in educational system because they wanted a change in our society. Then came the Home Rule movement of Besant which again tackled this question of national education. There was also the experiments of Rabindranath Tagore in Santiniketan. He believed that children can grow best when they are brought up in freedom and in the joy of life. Afterwards came Gandhiji's movement and that also produced a system of education in which I think all the trends that had gone before were included. He not only changed the medium of instruction and the methodology but also the whole system. Because he wanted to create a society of his conception which must be free from exploitation, social, political and economic.

Every reformer throughout the world, if he has desired to give a turn to society has taken into hand education. With Buddha we had a different educational system than the Brahmin one. With Muhammad we had not the educational system that was confined to the Arabic tribes but a new kind of system. With Christianity the old system of education, the Greek and the Roman, was dispensed with and a new system of education came into existence. So, no society, if it wants to make anything of itself can neglect education. But the question is, what society do we want to create here? It seems that we are in a confusion about it; that we are in some kind of vicious transitional stage where we do not know where

we stand or what we want. It is true that from the housetops the Government that has been in power for the last 20 years says that it wants to establish a socialist society in India. If it wants to establish a socialist society in India, has it taken any steps whatsoever to see that the education that the young received is such that it would make for a socialistic system of society? If the education is class education, if the education is bourgeois education, then you cannot out of that education produce socialism or a socialist pattern of society. It is true that most of the education throughout the world given through schools and colleges have been class education. But, if you want to have a socialist society, you have to direct your education to the goal that you have kept before yourself. It is because of this that our education is suffering. And what did we do? We took up the old education. There was nothing of nationalism in our system. As soon as we came into power, we thought everything was changed as by allauddin's lamp. With freedom we became rich and so we must have big and huge factories; with freedom our administrators whom Jawaharlal Nehru called often as wooden, without initiative, who could only carry out orders, became patriotic! Our education which we before Independence called foreign education, a vicious education, an education that was done for a certain purpose that suited the British Government at once became a national education. All the primary schools became the Naya Talim schools. All the universities became national universities. Every teacher was a nationalist. This is the great mistake that we have done.

Then, what have we done? We have appointed Commissions and Committees. We began to build from the top. First we had a commission for university education. Recently I suppose some committee was appointed to review the whole of education—the Kothari Commission. Did the Kothari Commission think in terms of

the society that is going to be produced here? Did they cater for an education that would be useful in a democratic society, not to talk of socialism? No such thing. A tinkering here and a tinkering there, that is all. No department of our life is so confused as education.

My friend gave certain examples of textbooks. How can the textbooks be improved unless education has some aim and purpose in life? Why are our engineers without work? Because we give them education which is of the old type, which would only enable them to be servers to the administration of some big-bellied moneyed boss. They cannot stand on their own legs. I have seen these coming out of the agricultural colleges searching for jobs in the government, as if in the compounds of the Ministries, cultivation is going on! It is the system that is wrong. It is not that we do not need engineers. We require engineers, but we have never taught them to stand on their own legs. It is not that we do not need scientific agriculture. But our agricultural graduates do not go to the villages. I am sure an educated graduate can make a couple of hundred rupees a month by having two acres of land to cultivate. But we have never taught them to be self-reliant. We have taught them only to be Government servants, for which the old education was designed. We have done nothing to make the people stand on their own. They come to the government begging for jobs; if they do not get jobs, they blame the government, the society and everybody excepting the system of education that produced such drones who could do nothing. In America, I was sitting at a table where there were some 12 university teachers also sitting. I said something that was not very complimentary to the Americans and I said, "You will please excuse me for making this remark". They said, "who is to excuse you?" One was a Jew, another a Canadian, the third an Englishman, the fourth

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

a German and so on. There was nobody who was really American. They get these technical people from all corners of the world to enrich their education. There if a student passes his examination today, tomorrow work is assigned to him on a salary of about Rs. 1000 a month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now. I have given him 5 minutes more than the allotted time.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I have no objection to carry out your wishes, as you are also a lady and I am governed at home and in the country by ladies. I have no desire to disobey you but I must say that you must give me a few minutes more; that also if the audience is interested in what I am talking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: So, unless we have a national aim, a national goal, be it may, we cannot direct our education in proper channels; we cannot devise a suitable system of education for ourselves.

We have been talking of unrest among the students. How can there be anything but unrest among the students when there is unrest in society? When there is conflict in society, when we are not able to live as one nation, how can the students? I have been teacher for umpteen years and I do not think any student ever thought of revolting against my authority. The students used to tell me. "Sir, we do not know whether you are the same man outside the class that you are in the class." In the class absolute discipline, outside the class absolute friendship and equality. I treated them as gentlemen and they treated me as ancient teachers used to be treated in ancient times where it is said that the teacher is the god. So, the students' unrest is due to the defectiveness in education that it has no goal. Education

has no goal because we, as a nation, have no goal yet towards which we are working. We profess but we do not have.

Then, it is said that the universities should be autonomous. I have seen these universities and I have seen their vice-chancellors. I am sorry to say that if there is to be real autonomy in education, our teachers would make a mess of it. I have seen them thinking of nothing else but their promotions, their ambitions, their own selves and not the students.

There is in our universities something like meeting the students or, what they call, tutorial classes, but nowhere are there tutorial classes where the teacher comes in real contact with the students. Perhaps it is good that the teacher does not come in contact with the students because his own conduct is such that it will spoil the conduct of the students! Under this system it is much better that the professors do not come in contact with them because their own intrigues would percolate among the students. The politicians are always a wretched lot; you cannot help them. They will always interfere. But their interference can be avoided only if the teachers are masters of the situation and they behave honestly.

What is the meaning of a teacher? Now we are hearing about the emoluments of the teacher. Right through the ages a teacher has lived in a hovel. But if he loves his work he teaches from that hovel. I have seen that there are institutions in Banaras and ancient cities where our old education is being taught. And who are the teachers? The teachers will be with one dhoti, not even an upper cloth, and that may be a dirty dhoti but they are teaching highest philosophy in the world. They are teaching the philosophy of the Upanishads and the Gita. They are living in that atmosphere and they do not care for their earthly needs. What

they need is very little and that is provided for by the students themselves. The students themselves go and beg and they work night and day because they have an objective behind them. We may not appreciate their objective. But they have an objective and for that objective, the teacher and the student kill themselves. The student would put his *choti* in a strong and see that he keeps awake in order to read what he has come to study. This is how real education is given and received. There can be no other kind of education.

I am sorry I have taken more time than you ordered me to take.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, it is my first duty to congratulate Acharya Kripalani for the most excellent speech that he has delivered in this House. I hope not only the Members of this House but all the citizens of India will take note of what he has said. My second duty is to thank Mr. Shashibhushan Bajpayee for going to jail in the cause of the teachers of India. The teachers of Delhi are not the teachers of Delhi but they are the teachers of India. I must say that he did something which is enviable and which should have been done by some more Members of this House.

When I think of the Education Ministry and when I think of the Education Minister, I have no end of sympathy for it and for him. The Education Minister has got a sick, anaemic and bloodless child to hold and though the Education Minister has broad shoulders and has sound common-sense and has some kind of practical skill, I think, he cannot set the house of education in order. The reason is this that education has been compartmental divided into many mansions, sub-divided into many many houses, and the result is that the education has lost any kind of central unity, any kind of unifying aim, any kind of centripetal direction.

Education is being diffused and is being thrown about in all kinds of

directions. Therefore, I think, if Acharya Kripalani's speech has any meaning, the only thing that has to be done by the Government of India and, I think, that is a national Government, it is this that education should become a Central subject.

People have been talking of a primary education commission; people have been speaking of a Second Education Commission; people have been urging the extending of the scope of the University Grants Commission. It is like saying to a man, you have Aspro in the morning, Vit. B complex in the afternoon and Multi-Vitamin in the evening. I think, this will not work. The only thing that can work is this. The hon. Minister should come forward with the utmost vigour and say, "I cannot change the map of education in India; I cannot set in motion any reforms in the field of education; I cannot handle this multi-farious thing. I can do this only if I am made the sole master of the house of education whether in the Adamans to which somebody referred, or in Kerala or in Haryana or in Punjab." The house of education should be one; it should be a joint family house and not a house which is divided against itself. That is the only thing that can do something; otherwise, this education is like a hydro-headed monster. Dr. Radhakrishnan cut off one head and 12 more heads sprang up; Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar cut off another head and 12 heads sprang up at another place. The Kothari Commission could not cut off any head, but it is something, and you all know the result. Therefore, if you want to restore order in this jungle of education, which is characteristic of India, you must have Education as a Central subject all along the line.

Somebody was talking about Jamia Millia and Aligarh University, somebody was talking about Nehru Museum, somebody was talking about Lal Bahadur Shastri road or Lal Bahadur Shastri statue. It has been said by the thinkers on education all over the world that the greatest educator in

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

this world has been Plato, and all the books on education that have been written by the others have been only footnotes to Plato's. What did Plato say? Plato said that the whole community educates. Nehru Museum educates much more than anything else; the Aligarh University educates us; all the factor that are to be found in the society, to borrow the expression of my learned senior, Acharya Kripalani, educate us. Therefore, these small, petty things about this thing or that thing must go. But they shall not go as long as we do not have a Central system of education.

If we have that, then, I think, the teachers will heave a sigh of relief. After all, education is a question of system and I do not think that we do not have a system. We have a system of primary education, of secondary education, of university education, of post-graduate education, of professional education and of all kinds of education. I do not think that we should tinker with any system that we have got. But I want that the teachers should be made the focus of that system. When I think of the teachers, I do not think of the teachers of the Central universities; I do welcome them; let them get whatever they like; but I think of the primary school teachers who go barefooted, bare-headed and sometimes without the necessary clothes in winter. I want that they should be given their due. The primary school teachers are the basis of the pyramid of education, and after them, come the secondary school teachers, then come the college teachers, then come the university teachers, then come the post-graduate teachers and so on. All of them should have their due. But, I think, our reform should begin, so far as this is concerned, at the primary school stage. Unless we make the primary school teacher the master of his own destiny, I think, things will not improve.

My third point—I do not want touch any other point, but I want to touch this point—is this. Education has been treated in this country in a stepmotherly way. I think Madras has been good in the field of education, Kerala has been good in education and some of the States have been generous to education or at least they have made a splendid gift to education. But what percentage of our gross national product is spent on education? What you spend on education, Madam, is not a dole given to education. It is not something like charity given to a Brahmin or poor people, as you have get enough. It is not something which is given away for nothing. Education is something which brings a return. Education, as people say, is the best kind of training. Therefore, I would suggest, Madam, that 10 per cent of the Fourth Five Year Plan should be spent on education and 20 per cent of the Budget of each State should be spent on education. If there are some States which are spending more, I do not want them to curtail that, but this must be done.

Then, Madam, one thing more and I have finished and it is this. I think the hon. Minister will take note of these things which had been said here. But I want to say one thing. If you cannot take our education much forward, I would like you to take our education at least one step forward. Have one Central University in every State of India, whether it is north, south, east or west.

I would also suggest, Madam, that we should have a model Central Secondary School in every town of India and that should be done by the Union Education Ministry. I would also suggest that a classless, casteless primary school should be established in every District town of India to begin with, if they cannot have it all over the place. Unless this is done, I think this jungle of education will

be a wilderness and this wilderness will become a desert but I want the desert to gloom. I want the jungle to become a garden and the wilderness to become a paradise and that can become only if we do that.

One sentence more and I have finished. I will say that it is the three-language formula that can build up the real citizens of India. I think it was Mr. N. C. Chatterji who said, we talk about deficit financing, but, Sir, we are deficit in nationalism, we are deficit in patriotism, we are deficit in Indianness and we are deficit in all kinds of national emotions. If there is one thing which can unite the country, it is this three-language formula. We should have three languages, we should study two Indian languages and one foreign language which will link us all together.

When we look at the Education Minister, I have lot of sympathy for him. He has been given a task which is very very onerous, which is very very heavy and which is very very burdensome. But, since he had nothing else to do and since he can dedicate himself to the cause of education, I have no doubt that this dedicated son of India will bring about a far-reaching revolution in India. We do not want tinkering with education. We want a social, and economic and political and a patriotic revolution as far as India is concerned. India wants producers and builders.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

India wants a citizen of all-India dimensions. India wants patriots of the highest magnitude and I think, Sir, our hon. Minister will be able to bring all this about.

16.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INCIDENTS RELATING TO HARIJANS

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

I had made a statement in this House on 28th March, 1968, regarding certain incidents involving Harijans in Mehboobnagar and Krishna Districts of Andhra Pradesh. I have received information from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the alleged incident in Mehboobnagar District. The Kannada Daily 'Prajha Prabha' published from Bangalore had carried a news-item regarding an alleged incident involving parading of Harijan ladies naked in Mehboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government have reported that they made intensive inquiries in Mehboobnagar District and found that there was no such incident in any village in that District. The State Government have issued a Press statement on March 31, 1968, denying the occurrence of this incident.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that on 29th March, 1968, a report was lodged at Police Station Ghatampur in Kanpur District by Shri Devi Din that Lal Singh of his village had thrown his nephew aged seven years and daughter aged three years into his well and disappeared. The two children on being taken out of the well were found dead. A case under Section 302 IPC was registered and the Station Officer rushed to the scene. The culprit was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. A charge-sheet is being sent to the Court.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
 contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—Contd.

16.46 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, instead of giving us further pleasure to see the well-known faces of our Ministers in printed form, we would have been happy if the pictures of our National Professors, scholars, teachers Sahityakars, Kalakars and silpis, those who have got national awards are given in this report. And I hope, Sir, next year the

[Shri Samar Guha]

pictures of those who will be given National Awards will be printed in this Report. Sir, most of our colleagues here have placed emphasis on the necessity of giving topmost priority to primary education. I also want to stress on that point for the reason that the super-structure of our higher education as also the democratic policy in our country lies on the lease of this Primary Education. The socio-economic development in our nation cannot be given a solid plank unless the base, the foundation, of primary education is made strong. I would urge upon the Minister that the Commission, in which he has served as one of the Members which recommended that a National Board of Education should be established to look after primary education. He should insist that primary education be made a concurrent subject of the State and the Centre and also top-most priority be given to primary education. With all the emphasis at my command I should say that topmost priority should be given to primary education so that the foundation of our education as also the democratic polity may be laid on the rock-bottom of an infallible future.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important aspect. This is the Gandhi Centenary Year. I find in this report that, as a National Tribute to Pandit Nehru, a National University in the name of Pandit Nehru is going to be established in Delhi and also the Education Ministry has made arrangements for Nehru Award for International understanding. What baffles me is this that I find that Nehru coins have been circulated, but not Gandhi coins. This is the Gandhi Centenary Year, and I would plead for the establishment of a Central University of Gandhi Bharati, to preach Gandhian philosophy of non-violence, Ahimsa and peace. I should say that they should think over the matter. Although I am not a Gandhian myself, yet I feel that everybody will agree that Gandhiji was unique by himself, after Buddha,

I should say, in preaching peace and non-violence. Therefore, it is the duty of the Central Ministry to pay homage to the Father of the nation by having a Central university like Gandhi Bharati.

In this connection, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Jadavpur University. Acharya J. B. Kripalani just a few minutes back said that national education was the main thing which was given much importance.

After the anti Partition movement of 1905, it was the Jadavpur University which has made a very significant contribution towards growth of national education. In the beginning it was just a college. It was a college founded by greatmen like Shri Aurobindo; he was the first principal of that college. Almost all the great sons of Bengal and many great sons of India and many great makers of the nation were in many ways associated with the Jadavpur University. Everybody knows that our present Minister of Education, who was the vice-chancellor of the Jadavpur University did a lot to make that college a university. I would request that this Jadavpur University, which is some sort of temple of the heritage of the national education movement in India, should be given the status of a Central university.

I would also like to draw your attention to the list of our national professors. I do not know how the attention of the hon. Minister has been missed at least in regard to two illustrious names. First, I would mention the name of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the most eminent historian in India today; he is now 80 years old and he is the most eminent historian living in India today. But he has not been included in the list of national professors. I would also like to mention the name of another savant and Sanskrit scholar in Banaras, that is of Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj. I do not know why his

name also has not been included in the list of national professors. God knows; Dr. Majumdar may pass away any day, but it is our duty to honour him, and it is a national duty cast upon us. I know the reason why for so many years he was not given that honour. I think that political parochialism should not be given any preference to honouring a real great scholar.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He is not a Nehruite.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now, I would like to refer to the problems of student indiscipline also. Nowadays students are blamed very much as if they have suddenly become erratic. As one who has been in the student movement in younger days and also as one who has been and who still is in the teaching profession I would submit that students should not be blamed every thing. If the students do not have the spirit of revolt in them, then they are no students at all. As many great men have said, the students represent the idealist section and the most vibrant section of any nation.

I would also submit that student indiscipline is not due to mainly political interference. It is my personal experience from my student days that only a very small percentage of the students are activated or inspired by outside politics. But it is the defective educational system, the present teaching system, and the present examination system etc. which were mainly responsible for the student indiscipline today. I would urge the Education Minister to make a thorough change in the system of teaching. I would request him to introduce the tutorial type of teaching, seminar type of teaching and objective type of teaching rather than the giving of a few lectures in the colleges and schools and then the lecturers or teachers going for their private tuitions.

The present system of examination is nothing but some sort of a lottery

for the students. This kind of examination should be dispensed with. At least 50 per cent marks should be allotted for the tutorial type of examination, periodical type of examination, and for practical type of examination and also for objective type of examination. If this reoriented type of examination is introduced, then the students will have to remain watchful every week and every month because they have to appear for the examination in the process of their educational development instead of just gearing up their engine to pick up studies just a fortnight or a month of the examination.

If we really want to improve the discipline among the students, then sports, games and other cultural activities should be given ample scope in the students' educational curriculum. In Calcutta and in other big cities we find that after coming out from the schools and colleges, the students just spend their time on the pavements of the streets because they have no place, no libraries, no sports grounds, no games fields etc. to go to. So, if we want to effectively deal with student indiscipline, then we have to provide ample scope and opportunity for sports, games, literary and other activities.

There is another aspect to which I should like to draw attention of the Education Minister. Although I would criticise the Minister in many other respects, I will pay my tribute to him in one respect. He was one of the ideal teachers in Jadavpur University, and he was an ideal Vice-Chancellor too. In 1966 when for three months in Calcutta, no school or college of University could be run, Jadavpur University was closed only for three or four days and for the rest of the period it went on regularly as usual. I want him to introduce his own experience, by innovating a scheme of having a Students' Court of Honour and a Teachers' Court of Justice. Let the students be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining their discipline in the University. If there be

[Shri Samar Guha]

any act of indiscipline or indignity in the class, let the students court of honour, which will be an elected body, first try the case and judge it. If they fail, they will pass it over to the teachers' court of justice. If there also they fail, then let both these courts sit together and decide the matter there. If I had time, I could elaborate this idea. But the main point is that the students should be given the responsibility to inculcate a sense of honour and dignity and discipline in them, to devise ways and means so that they can have their own discipline from their side and maintain the dignity of the institution.

There is a chapter in the Report dealing with cultural relations with foreign countries. Last year there had been cultural agreements/exchange programmes. Seven such programmes have been mentioned. It is gratifying that the curtains of the communist countries have been opened for influx but out of the seven, six are cultural exchanges with the Eastern and East European communist countries. It is quite welcome. Indian light should penetrate into those communist countries. But I would also say that there are other countries with whom we have to develop cultural contacts.

I want to mention particularly one group of countries, which is really a bigger India in the cultural and spiritual sense, a bigger India in the inspirational ideas lying to our east. It is Indo-Asia. It was previously Indo-China; it was previously Indonesia and regions around it. It is a region except about the geophysical and geopolitical features in very other ways it is akin to ours. It is a region covering Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Khemar, South Vietnam and so on. Even now new excavations in the Philippines and its lower islands have revealed so many Indian features and things which show that this region is also wholly identical with Indian thought, outlook, culture, values, norms and philosophy of life. This is

the India in greater cultural perspective.

There may be political conflict between India and some of these countries. But there is a deeper feeling of unity and simile, there is a deeper current of inner understanding, there is a deeper bond between India and these countries which is so intense, but which we have not taken advantage of to foster closer relations with them.

— In Indonesia, more than a crore of people are adherents of Hindu-Buddhist culture still. In Bali, we have one of the finest of cultures based on Indian values and outlook of life. Some Vedanta Professors are there to teach students. I would suggest that the Education Ministry should take up this matter and constitute a South East Asian Cultural Institute for India so that cultural exchange and mutual understanding, inviting scholars from there to our country and sending scholars from our country to their countries, could be fostered and developed so that we can again identify and demonstrate the oneness of our soul, the oneness of our aspirations, the oneness of our philosophy with our brethren in that Greater spiritual India in South East Asian region.

17 hrs.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और मौलिक विषय है। उस पर पूरा विचार करने के लिये तो बहुत समय की अपेक्षा है, परन्तु इस थोड़े से समय में हमारी प्राचीन शिक्षा का क्या स्वरूप था— उसका थोड़ा सा विश्लेषण करना चाहता हूँ।

शास्त्रीय दृष्टि से शिक्षा वह ज्ञान है, वह विद्या है जो मनुष्य की जीवन शक्ति को विकसित कर के उसकी सत्ता को स्थिर रखते हुए इस लोक और उस लोक दोनों के लाभों से युक्त करती है—उसे शिक्षा कहते हैं। इस समय हमारे देश में शिक्षा का जो ढांचा है—जैसाकि श्री आचार्य कृपालानीजी कह रहे

बे—वह अंग्रेजों ने अपने लाभ की दृष्टि से प्रचलित किया था। वह वास्तव में भारतीयों को शिक्षा नहीं देना चाहते थे। शिक्षा का क्रम बहुत दूर से प्रारम्भ होता है। यहाँ तो यह समझा जाता है कि जिस समय विद्यालय में बच्चा दाखिल होने के लिये जाता है, उस समय से शिक्षा प्रारम्भ होती है, पर हमारे शास्त्र वह कहते हैं कि शिक्षा तब से प्रारम्भ होती है, जब से कोई जीव माता के पेट में गर्भ रूप से आता है और इसी लिये हमारी दृष्टि से शिक्षा का पहला प्रधानाचार्य माता है, दूसरे आचार्य का स्थान पिता को प्राप्त है और तीसरा आचार्य वह है जिसको आज प्रधानाचार्य समझा जाता है।

हमारे इस समय के युवावर्तक महर्षि दयानन्द मरस्वनी ने सत्यार्थ प्रकाश में जहाँ शिक्षा का विवेचन किया है, वहीं से प्रारम्भ किया है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि माता पहला शिक्षक है, दूसरा पिता है और तीसरा आचार्य है—तब मनुष्य ज्ञानी बनता है। इस समय राष्ट्र में जो घोर उच्छृंखलना दिखाई देती है—न राष्ट्रपति का बस चलता है, न प्रधान मंत्री का, न गृह मंत्री का बस चलता है न आचार्य का न टैड-मास्टर का चलता है, सब बेबस हैं, उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जब जिसको अपने वश का प्रयोग करना चाहिये था, तब उसने ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखा है कि जन्म से लेकर 7-8 वर्ष तक माता जिस प्रकार के विचार बच्चे पर डालना चाहती है, वह उसके हृदय पर अंकित होते हैं। 8 वर्ष से लेकर 11-12 वर्ष तक पिता जिस प्रकार के संस्कार बच्चे पर डालना चाहे वह उनको ग्रहण करेगा और उसी प्रकार सुसंस्कृत बालक जब आचार्य के पास जायेगा, तब वास्तव में यदि आचार्य यत्न करेगा तो वह ज्ञानी बन सकेगा, शिक्षित बन सकेगा।

लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बातों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता और आज बेचारे शिक्षक की दशा यह है कि आज का शिक्षक, प्रोफेसर और प्रिन्सिपल अपनी इज्जत बचाकर यदि शाम को घर लौट आता है, तो भगवान

को धन्यवाद देता है कि आज का दिन तो कट गया, कल की कल देखी जायगी। यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश की शिक्षा का स्वरूप विकृत होता जा रहा है। इसके लिये जब तक हम अपनी प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के स्वरूप को नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक हम उसे ठीक नहीं कर सकेंगे। आशा तो यह थी कि जब भारत स्वतन्त्र हो जायगा तो जहाँ पर हम और चीजों की उन्नति करेंगे, वहाँ अपनी संस्कृति के मूल स्रोत की ओर देखेंगे और अपनी शिक्षा में उसे भी ग्रहण करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। जो सड़ी-गली चीजें हमें दूसरों से मिली थीं, हम उन्हीं की मरम्मत करते रहे, उन्हीं को जोड़-तोड़ कर चलाने का प्रयत्न करते रहे, जिसके कारण भारत की शिक्षा का जो रूप बनना चाहिये था, वह नहीं बन सका।

जैसा मुझ से पहले एक वक्ता ने कहा था कि आजकल परीक्षाएँ हो रही हैं, कहीं पर लड़के गोली दाग रहे हैं, कहीं पर निरीक्षकों पर चाकू से प्रहार होता है, इससे ज्यादा दयनीय स्थिति किसी देश की क्या हो सकती है। जिस देश के निर्माता शिक्षकों की यह स्थिति हो, तो जो विद्यार्थी आज इस प्रकार की उच्छृंखलता कर रहे हैं, कल जब देश का शासन-सूत्र उनके हथमें होगा, तो कोई भी देश इस प्रकार के शासकों के हथमें सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राचीन शिक्षा का जो स्वरूप था, उस से हम को और आप को अनुगणित होना चाहिए, तभी आप की शिक्षा का कुछ उद्धार होगा, तभी हम उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर हो सकेंगे।

हमारी संस्कृति का स्रोत संस्कृत है। चाहिये तो यह था कि हम अपनी भाषा नीति के आधार पर इस भाषा को भी प्रश्रय देते, जिस तरह हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने त्रिभाषा फारमूले को रखा है, वह वास्तव में आदर के योग्य है, लेकिन इससे संस्कृत का गला पहले की अपेक्षा ज्यादा बूटेगा। मैं उचित रूप में संस्कृत की तरफ से गिला-शिकवा अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक कवि के शब्दों में

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

करना चाहता हूँ :

त्वयि वर्धन्ति जीमूते सर्वे पल्लविता दुभाः ।
अस्माकन्त्वर्कवृक्षाणां पूर्वं पचज्ज्व जश्यति ॥
कवि वर्षा ऋतु के बादलों को सम्बोधित करके कहता है कि अगर मूसलाधार बारिश करोगे तो सारी वनस्पतियाँ हरी-भरी हो जायेंगी, सभी में नये नये पत्ते आ जायेंगे पर बेचारे झाड़ों के जो चार पत्ते हैं वे भी सूखकर मुरझा जायेंगे । यही बात संस्कृत की तरफ से शिक्षा मंत्री जी को कही जा सकती है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस त्रिभाषा फार्मूले में एक भाषा संस्कृत भी होनी चाहिये । जो संस्कृत को पढ़ता है उसी को उत्तीर्ण माना जाये । अगर यह नहीं होगा तो फिर संस्कृत के पनपने के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है और अगर संस्कृत समाप्त हो गई तो संस्कृति भी कभी सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगी । इसके साथ ही साथ संस्कृत की रक्षा के लिये और भी विशेष प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है । उसके जो जीवन स्रोत हैं वे सब के सब सूख चुके हैं । स्वतन्त्रता से पहले राजे महाराजे अपने राज्य में संस्कृत विद्यालय स्थापित करते थे, संस्कृत के विद्वानों को प्रश्रय देते थे, संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये खान-पान का प्रबन्ध करते थे, उनकी पुस्तकों का प्रबन्ध करते थे और इस प्रकार के कार्य को वे एक पुण्य का कार्य समझते थे । इसके साथ साथ ही हमारे यहाँ के सेठ लोग धनी-मानी लोग भी संस्कृत विद्या के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये बहुत व्यय करते थे । लेकिन आज वे सारी की सारी परिस्थितियाँ बदल गई हैं, राजे महाराजे नहीं रहे और उनकी आय के स्रोत भी समाप्त हो गये । सेठ लोगों की वह व्यापारिक प्रक्रिया भी नहीं रही । साथ ही साथ आजकल अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों में संस्कृत के प्रति श्रद्धा भी नहीं है । इस प्रकार से संस्कृत जिस आधार पर जीवित थी वह आधार ही समाप्त हो गया है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि संस्कृत की उन्नति के लिये आज अधिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है ।

आपकी सहायता से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का कार्यालय हो गया । स्वतन्त्रता के बाद वहाँ पर बड़ी बड़ी भट्टालिकायें और विशाल महल खड़े हो गये । लेकिन वहाँ पर मूल रूप से जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह उत्थान के लिये नहीं है बल्कि वहाँ पर पढ़े-लिखे लोग दूसरी तरफ तकते रहते हैं और कभी अबसर आता है तब उनका स्वरूप प्रकट हो जाता है । आपकी सहायता से जामिया मिलिया पनप सकती है लेकिन संस्कृत विद्यालयों को आपकी ओर से जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलती है । आपके आंकड़ों के आधार पर संस्कृत को जो सहायता मिलती है वह नगण्य सी है । विशेष उल्लेखनीय सहायता जिनको मिलती है उनमें से एक तो लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ है और एक केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यालय तिरुपति है । चार लाख 15 हजार रुपये तो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री विद्यापीठ को और लगभग दो लाख 80 हजार रुपये तिरुपति के संस्कृत केन्द्र को मिलते हैं । वैसे तो संस्कृत के लिये सहायता मिलनी ही चाहिये लेकिन जो काम इन विद्यालयों में हो रहा है लाखों रुपये व्यय करके वह कोई संतोषजनक नहीं है । 71 विद्यार्थी केवल इसमें प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं । 47 शास्त्री कक्षा में हैं और आचार्य कक्षा में केवल 8 हैं और कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 126 है और उसके लिये जो सहायता आपके यहाँ से मिलती है वह है चार लाख 15 हजार रुपये । इसी प्रकार की स्थिति तिरुपति विद्यालय की है । लेकिन जो गुरुकुल और छोटे छोटे साधारण विद्यालय हैं जो कि संस्कृत के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये इतना काम कर रहे हैं उनकी तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिये संस्कृत की आवश्यकता है । इसी के साथ साथ शिक्षा के स्वरूप में जब तक प्राचीन स्वरूप अनुप्राणित नहीं होगा तब तक अनुशासनहीनता दूर नहीं हो सकती है ।

धन्यवाद ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी बोलने दिया जाय। अभी तक जितने भी भाई यहां पर बोले हैं उनमें से कोई भी लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के बारे में नहीं बोले हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर हम लोग बहुत श्रद्धा रखते हैं। लास्ट ईयर से इस साल गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये दस करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा मिला है लेकिन स्पेशल स्कीम फार गर्ल्स एजुकेशन में निल दिखाया गया है। जब गुशिस्ता साल से इस साल 10 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा मिला है तो फिर यह क्या बात है। आप मेहरबानी करके जब तक लड़कियों में शिक्षा का प्रचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश का कन्याण नहीं हाने वाला है। वैसे तो सभी लोग यह कहते हैं कि पहली गुप्त माता होती है लेकिन आप उनके लिये शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं करते हैं। हमारे देश में लड़कियों की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत है लेकिन उनकी ओर सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप लड़कियों की शिक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान दीजिये।

जहां तक श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मुला का सम्बन्ध है हमारे यहां भारतवर्ष में नार्य और साउथ दो भाग हैं। साउथ में एक नारा है कि हम पर श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मुला लागू होता है तो नार्य में भी श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मुला इस प्रकार से लागू किया जाये कि एक तो मातृ भाषा हिन्दी दूसरे इंग्लिश और थर्ड एक सदर्न लैंग्वेज होनी चाहिये। इससे साउथ के टीचर्स इधर आयेंगे और इधर के टीचर्स उधर जायेंगे। अगर इसको आप लागू करें तो फिर आज जो झगड़ा है वह मिट जायेगा . . . (श्रवण) . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गर्ल्स एजुकेशन की परसेन्टज को देखेंगे तो आपको बड़ा ताज्जुब होगा। आज्ञादी प्राप्त किये आज बीस साल बीत गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक 12 परसेन्ट ही गर्ल्स एजुकेशन हो पाई है। अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो शत प्रतिशत गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये इसमें अभी 200 साल और लगेंगे। मेरा

कहना यह है कि आप पैसा भी नहीं देते हैं तो फिर लड़कियों की एजुकेशन किस प्रकार से बढ़ेगी ?

यहां पर सन् 1959 में नेशनल काउंसिल फार वीमेन्स एजुकेशन बनी जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख थीं। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत की और सौ साल की हिस्ट्री बना कर दी। अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव भी दिये लेकिन उन पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया। फिर कोठारी कमिशन बना, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई और उसने जो सुझाव दिये उन पर भी कोई अमल नहीं किया गया। यह रिपोर्ट भी वैसी ही पड़ी हुई है। यहां पर पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर्स की एक कमेटी बनी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को मंजूर कर दिया। उसने कहा कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिये पूरे तौर से केवल लेडी टीचर्स को ही रखा जाये लेकिन वह रिकमेन्डेशन भी वैसी ही पड़ी हुई है। इस सबके बावजूद आज दिखाई यह देता है कि स्पेशल स्कीम फॉर गर्ल्स के लिये निल दिखाया गया है। आखिर यह क्या तमाशा है ? . . . (श्रवण) . . .

17.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आप मुनिये तो सही। मुझे कमी भी मीका नहीं मिलता है। यहां पर कोई भी भाई गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये नहीं बोलें हैं। गर्ल्स एजुकेशन का परसेन्टज नहीं बढ़ रहा है और आप सुनते भी नहीं हैं। डा० श्रीमाली के जमाने में गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये काफी रुपया रखा जाता था लेकिन आज कुछ भी नहीं रखा जा रहा है। जो कोठारी कमिशन बना था उसने दस सालों में 16 लाख रुपये खर्च किये। फारेन कन्ट्रीज के मेम्बर्स की बुद्धि आपने उधार ली। 700 पेजज की रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई। उसने गर्ल्स एजुकेशन की स्कीम की

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

भंजूर भी किया लेकिन उस पर कोई भी भ्रमल नहीं किया गया। आपने 3 लाख रुपया खर्चा इसको लागू करने के लिये किया, एक लाख तो इस्टैबलिशमेंट पर, एक लाख रुपया टी० ए० डी० ए० पर और एक लाख रुपया सेक्रेटेरियट पर। इस प्रकार से कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को दफ्तर खोलकर इम्पलीमेंट किया जायगा।

हम समझते थे और डरते थे कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन यह हिन्दी भाषा की बाढ़ में उखड़ कर बह जायेंगे लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि वह अपनी हिम्मत से युधिष्ठिर बन कर स्थिर हैं।

मैं यहां पर एक चीज और भी चलते चलते कह देना चाहती हूं कि मर्दों की अपेक्षा औरतें बहु भाषायें बहुत जल्दी सीख सकती हैं और यह मैं अनुभव के आधार पर कह रही हूं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगी कि लेडीज को भाषायी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये और यह भाषाएं सिखाने का काम ऐसी ट्रेड लेडीज के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये।

जो एक एम० पी० जे० कमेटी बनी थी उसकी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि आज्ञादी से पहले लेडीज टीचर्स को काफ़ी अधिक नियुक्त किया जाता था लेकिन अब वह बात नहीं है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह प्राइमरी एजुकेशन तनाम की तमाम लेडीज को सौंप देनी चाहिये। इसमें लेडी टीचर्स ही रहने चाहिये। आज हम स्कूलों में बच्चों में कैसी अनुशासनहीनता और शैतानीपन देखते हैं? अगर प्राइमरी स्टेज से उन्हें लेडीज के हाथ में सौंपा जायगा तो वह क़ायदे से पढ़ेंगे और शैतान नहीं बनेंगे।

जब यहां पर और बाहर एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था को क्रिटिसाइज किया जाता है और उस बारे में सबालात पूछे जाते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कह कर अपना पिंड छुड़ाती है

कि हम क्या करें एजुकेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। अब अगर यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को 101 करोड़ रुपये की बजट धनराशि स्वीकृत कराने की क्या जरूरत है? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह पैसा हम स्टेट वाले उनको देते हैं और वह हम अपना खून पसीना एक करके देते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि यह जो गर्ल्स एजुकेशन की तरफ़ सरकार की उपेक्षा वाली नीति है उसे त्याग दिया जाय और इस 101 करोड़ रुपये में से आधा पैसा इस गर्ल्स एजुकेशन को मिलना चाहिये।

मैं गर्ल्स एजुकेशन से सम्बन्धित कुछ आंकड़े स्टेटवाइज पेश करना चाहती हूं जिससे हाउस को पता लग जायेगा कि गर्ल्स एजुकेशन का परसेंटेज राज्यों में कितना कम है :

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|-----------------|------------|
| बिहार | 6.9 परसेंट |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 4.3 परसेंट |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 6.7 परसेंट |
| उड़ीसा | 8.6 परसेंट |
| राजस्थान | 5.8 परसेंट |
| नेफ़ा | 1.5 परसेंट |

और उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि इतना बड़ा राज्य है वहां गर्ल्स एजुकेशन का परसेंटेज केवल 7 है। उसी तरह बिहार को देखिये जहां के मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं वहां पर केवल 6.9 परसेंट है जबकि वहां पर टोटल 18.4 परसेंट है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस परसेंटेज को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सक्रिय कदम उठा रहे हैं? अगर 20 साल की स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के दौरान गर्ल्स एजुकेशन का सब जगह इतना लो परसेंटेज है अर्थात् आल इंडिया परसेंटेज 12 है तो उसे 100 परसेंट करने के लिये इस रफ़्तार से तो हमें 200 साल लगने चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय और सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहूंगी कि उसे शुकाचार्य

की तरह से इस मसले को केवल एक ग्रांज से ही नहीं देखना चाहिये और अभी तक जो उन्होंने गर्ल्स एजुकेशन को नजरअंदाज किया है उस गलती को सुधारें और इसके लिये अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करें। इस बारे में मुझे अपने भाई माननीय सदस्यों से भी शिकायत है कि उन्होंने गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये अपने भाषणों में जोर नहीं दिया।

कई मर्तबा घंटी बज चुकी है मैं वस एक वाक्य कह कर अपना स्थापन ग्रहण कर लूंगी।

संस्कृत की शिक्षा के लिये, उसके प्रचार व विकास कार्य के लिये भारत सरकार ने 1 लाख 50 हजार रुपये रखे हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इतने में क्या बन पायेगा? और अधिक रुपया संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिये रखना जाना चाहिए।

गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये और कंस्ट्रक्शन और फिलिडिंग आदि कार्यों के लिये 17 राज्यों के वास्ते जो दो लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं वह बिल्कुल नकारात्मक हैं और वह रुकम बढ़ाती जाती चाहिए। इन के अलावा वह रुकम उन कार्य के लिये एक्यूएली खर्च भी नहीं की जाती है जो कि बहुत अनुचित बात है और मंत्री महोदय को इन और ध्यान देना चाहिए कि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन दिशा में सक्रिय पग उठाये जाएं, अधिक पैसा दिया जाय और वह खर्च भी किया जाय ताकि गर्ल्स एजुकेशन देश में तेजी के साथ बढ़ सके। मैं चाहती हूँ कि लंडेज के वास्ते तमाम देश भर में पार्टटाइम स्कूल, मिड डे स्कूल और डे कालिजेज खुलें। धन्यवाद।

17.20 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, there is to be a debate tomorrow from 6.30 to 8.30 in connection with

certain incidents that had occurred in some parts of the country against the Harijans. I suggest that that debate may be held from 5 to 7 if the House agrees. Because the decision was taken by the BAC under your chairmanship, I am placing it before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is, the other day, we took a decision that the discussion should be from 6-30 to 8.30 P.M. The President is going to preside over the meeting on the occasion of the Maritime Day in the Central Hall at 7.15 P.M. They expected that the House would adjourn at 7 P.M. and so they fixed it at 7.15 P.M. Now, the suggestion by the Minister is that it should be from 5 to 7 P.M. That one hour and a half will be compensated.

17.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69— Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and made several valuable suggestions inviting the attention of Government to major weaknesses of our educational system.

I have divided them into three categories. The first group deals with the significance and urgency of a large scale and comprehensive effort to reconstruct the educational system. Under the provision of the Constitution, this is largely the responsibility of the State Governments. But education is also a national concern and the House expects the Ministry of Education to take interest in and to watch over the development of education in the country as a whole and to advise, guide and assist the State Governments to develop it on proper lines. The largest number of proposals refer to this indirect but important responsibility of the Government of India.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

The second group relates to certain responsibilities, such as, coordination and maintenance of standards in higher education, scientific research, Central universities, etc. which have been vested directly in the Government of India under our Constitution. The Budget Demands of the Ministry of Education are mostly on account of these direct responsibilities.

The third group includes suggestions and proposals which refer to the functioning of the Ministry of Education or of its attached and subordinate offices or autonomous organisation. The object of these proposals is to indicate the manner in which the efficiency of the existing machinery of the Ministry of Education can be improved.

Sir, it will not be possible for me, within the time at my disposal, to reply in detail to each and every point raised nor is it necessary because I find myself in agreement with most of the suggestions put forward for reforming our educational system. I have, therefore, put their suggestions in these three broad categories and shall make a general statement on each category. I shall also indicate the programme of action which Government propose to develop during the ensuing financial year.

Let me first begin with the general proposals and suggestion put forward with a view to reconstructing the educational system as a whole. Here the hon. Members made two main points. The first was to invite my attention to the disquieting educational situation in the country and the second was to urge upon the Government to take immediate and effective steps to improve education and, in particular, to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission. With regard to the first point I fully share the concern which Members have expressed over

the deteriorating educational situation in the country. I am extremely unhappy myself at what is happening or not happening around us in the educational field. The things are specially bad, if I may say so, in the north and north-east region of the country. It is indeed a very disquieting situation. In such a situation nothing short of a bold and imaginative programme of educational reconstruction, planned carefully and implemented vigorously, will serve the purpose.

When I took over a year ago, it was my ambition to complete the discussion of the Report of the Education Commission and to start its vigorous implementation this year. I regret very much that in spite of my efforts, that has not been possible. The reasons were partly procedural. It takes such a long time to get anything done in the present system specially where negotiations with a number of parties are involved. But even greater were the obstacles created by political and economic conditions. In some States the political situation has been so fluid that it has not been possible to come to grips with educational problems, and in almost all the States and also at the Centre, the financial conditions proved to be so difficult that it has not been possible to get the necessary allocations for education. However, I am happy to report to the House that it has been decided to make the recommendations of the Education Commission the basis of the Fourth Five-Year Plan which begins from April, 1969. Vigorous preparations for this have already started and I am confident that it will be possible for us to launch a major programme of educational reconstruction in the new Fourth Five-Year Plan. In these broad programmes of educational reconstruction, the primary responsibility rests upon the State Governments and much will, therefore, depend upon their response to the challenge of the situation. The House will be happy to

know that several States have already started implementing many of the recommendations of the Education Commission: for instance, Punjab has already implemented the scales of pay of school teachers recommended by the Education Commission; the new pattern of school and college classes have been adopted in Andhra Pradesh; Rajasthan has initiated a big programme for the development of work experience and school complexes; a number of organisational reforms have been initiated in Orissa. These are indeed good signs. But what is far more important is the fact that steps to introduce a comprehensive and large-scale programme of educational reform are also being initiated by the State Governments. Maharashtra, for instance, has given a very good lead. The State Government has broadly accepted the recommendations of the Education Commission and has approved of a White Paper on the educational reconstruction it will undertake during the next 15—20 years. It also proposes to place an Education Act on the Statute Book, partly to facilitate implementation of the new policy and partly to provide a statutory basis for education. Similar action is also being taken in some other States, recently in Orissa particularly, and these developments fill me with considerable hope. My effort in the course of the next year will be to generalise this approach and to see that it is adopted with changes where necessary by all the States. If I succeed in this, as I hope to, well-articulated Fourth Plans prepared to suit the needs and requirements of each State, would have been prepared and an effective national plan will ultimately emerge out of these. It may not look very grand on paper, but it will be practical and implementable and would help us to turn over a new chapter in the development of our education.

Let me now deal with a few specific and important issues of educational reconstruction that have been raised in the course of the discussion.

Let me begin with primary education. Several members have expressed dissatisfaction at the slow progress which primary education has made in the country. I share this feeling. I do realise that we have tremendous difficulties to face in this sector such as population explosion which has doubled the number of children to be educated, the indifference of parents, poverty and traditional prejudices against the education of girls. In spite of some achievements, I plead guilty to the charge that we have not accorded enough priority to primary education in the past and this, we should now do. In so far as the immediate programme to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan is concerned, I have made three main proposals to the State Governments. The first is that we should make primary education free immediately. This has been done by all the States except four—Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and my own State, West Bengal. I hope, they would fall in line and carry out this programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. I am also requesting the State Governments to emphasize increased enrolments at this stage, and especially the enrolment of girls, of children of the backward classes and of the poorest strata of society such as agricultural labourers. I have also advised the State Governments to prepare a concrete programme for reduction of wastage and stagnation, the rates for both of which are very high at present. I hope the State Governments will implement all these proposals on a priority basis in the Fourth Five Year Plan and we are helping them to prepare their Fourth Five Year Plan.

Next, Sir, is the remuneration of teachers.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about the suggestion for a Primary Education Commission?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I will come to that.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

Another important programme about which the hon. Members feel concerned is that of improving the remuneration of teachers.

In so far as higher education is concerned, the Government of India has already approved the revised scales of pay for University and college teachers. Proposals for introducing these scales have been received from almost all States and many of these have been sanctioned. I am quite sure that within a short time, it will be possible to give effect to these new scales of pay in all parts of the country.

The main problem which is worrying me however, is the improvement in the scales of pay of school teachers. In the past we have taken the initiative in improving scales of pay of University and College teachers. But it has not been possible for us at the Centre to do very much for improving the remuneration of school teachers.

There are two aspects to this problem—the long-term and the short-term. As a matter of long-term policy, I think, we should consider all teachers—pre-primary, primary, secondary, college and university—as one category and revise the scales of pay for all of them together. If funds are short, we should give priority to the revision of the salaries of school teachers, particularly of the primary school teachers which are the lowest. As for the short-term aspect of the problem, some steps have to be taken to improve the scales of pay of teachers on the broad lines recommended by the Education Commission. I find that some States have already taken bold steps in this direction. But many have not done so. Here again, the problem is acute in States like U.P., Bihar or West Bengal. The finances involved are very large no doubt. Difficulties are also created because the scales of pay of school teachers in some States are

linked up with certain other categories of Government servants. In some States, Pay Commissions have been appointed to revise the salary structure of all categories of public servants, including teachers, and we have to wait until their reports are available.

As the House is aware, this is a problem where there is no lack of goodwill but the main problem is to find the resources needed. It is fortunate that the Finance Commission has also been set up now. With its co-operation, I can assure the hon. Members that I shall strive my utmost to do everything possible to improve the lot of school teachers who have all my sympathy and support.

I shall now turn to the second category of suggestions, proposals and comments, namely, those which relate to the direct responsibilities of the Government of India or to the Central sector in education.

Here, the main change I would like to make in the present policy is that the Ministry of Education should take up a few programme of crucial improvement as suggested by two or three hon. Members here and develop them in a big way rather than spread our available resources thinly over a wide area—an attempt in which no worthwhile results are obtained in any sector. In view of the serious limitations of resources or trained personnel, there is hardly any alternative and I am glad the hon. Members, particularly, Prof. Madhok and Mr. Barrow, supported this proposal. In fact, I would like to concentrate on four main programmes: (1) development of a programme of National Service and Games and Sports as alternative streams to NCC; (2) organization of a large Book Development Programme of various categories; (3) development of Science Education, especially at the school stage; and (4) improvement of the system of Higher Education, particularly, with a view to improving teaching and evaluation and

relating the system of university education more closely to man-power needs or employment opportunities. Let me say a few words about each of these programmes.

NCC, NSC and Games and Sports: The NCC programme is of long standing. It was originally voluntary and selective. But, in 1963, it was made compulsory for boys and optional for girls. The results have been rather mixed and there was a strong demand that, as in the past, the NCC should be made voluntary and selective.

Government have examined this problem and have decided that, while making NCC optional, efforts should be made to develop alternative schemes of National Service and games and sports. Our attempt will be to develop all these three schemes in such a way that, within a few years, every student would be effectively involved in one or the other of these programmes. The National Service Programme is new, but it has a great potential. We propose to develop it during the ensuing year.

The programmes of Book Promotion are, in my opinion, extremely important, and we propose to develop them in a big way.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): The statement may as well be laid on the Table of the House. He may spare the time of the House. Speeches are not to be read.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is just referring to his notes. He is not reading. (*Interruptions*).

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am having the privilege of a Minister. I don't know how objection can be raised.

The first of these programmes is the programme of producing books for children, especially with a view to promoting emotional integration. The object of the programme is to produce a large number of books which will be published in all the regional languages of India and will be priced

exactly the same. We also propose to make them available in the libraries of all primary schools, so that all the children of this country will read some common material, share common experiences and thus develop a national mind. The significance of the programme is obvious.

The second area on which we would like to concentrate is that of providing good text-books for schools.

The third programme is that of producing books in modern Indian languages for their use as media of education.

Fourthly, we have to reduce our dependence on imported text-books for higher education. Education lives and prospers on books. Unfortunately, not enough attention has been paid to the book development programme in the past. The emphasis that we propose to place on these programmes in the new Fourth Five-Year Plan will greatly help in raising the standards of education and releasing the creative energies of our people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Books black-marketing programmes are being drawn up.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We will see that you do not join in the game of black-marketing, books and make money.

Next is Science Education. We also propose to develop the programme of Science Education on a large scale. At present there are a number of different organisations working in this field. We will make an earnest effort to coordinate their activities to get the best results possible at any level of investment. The assistance of universities will be sought in improving teaching of science at the school stage. The training programme for science teachers will be improved. The curricula at the school stage will be revised and upgraded and adequate teaching and learning materials would be supplied to schools.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

I shall now turn to the third category of proposals, suggestions and comments, namely, those which refer to the Ministry of Education and its attached and subordinate offices and autonomous organisations.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Won't you say something on the Central Schools Organisation?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am taking it up. The number of such offices and organisations is large; and there are as many as 62 of them, under this Ministry, including Central Schools Organisation. They also consume nearly two-thirds of the entire budget allocations of the Ministry. It is thus obvious that the effectiveness of the work of the Ministry of Education will largely depend upon the efficiency of these offices and organisations. The hon. Members of this House have on this occasion, and on several others, expressed considerable dissatisfaction over some aspects of the working of some of these offices and organisations. I share some of their apprehensions and fears. I can assure Hon. Members that all charges which they have made will be carefully looked into and we shall strive to see that they will have no occasion to repeat their charges next year. I also do think that there is no justification for wholesale condemnation of the type indulged in by some Members. These organisations have done good work and are playing an important role in our national system of education. I have been closely watching their work for more than a year, and my impression is that what we need is a thorough evaluation of all these organisations with a view to improving their efficiency and ensuring that we get a better return for the funds we invest in them. This is precisely what we have undertaken and what we shall complete during this year.

I do not want to take any more time of this House. I realise that there are several points raised by hon. Members to which I have not given a direct

reply, although they have been indirectly covered by the statement. I shall get into touch with the Members individually.

The House has always been very kind to me and supported me in all my proposals. I hope that it will continue to take the same interest in education and extend the same support so that our efforts would be effective and successful.

In view of what I have stated, I would appeal through you to hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions and grant the Demands of the Ministry of Education with a unanimous vote.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister was ill advised to read a prepared statement which could have gone as a report. Budget debates are meant for making specific points and getting answers to the questions raised. May I suggest that he should give written answers to all the Members who have made suggestions, showing the action taken on their suggestions?

MR. SPEAKER: He has promised to contact the Members individually. It is something very extraordinary which he has promised to do.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peeswade): Cut motion No. 189 may be put to vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I shall put all cut motions except cut motion No. 189 to vote.

All the cut motions, except No. 189 were put and negative.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No. 189 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

[Failure to improve the lot of the teachers in the country]."

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 13]

AYES

[17.49 hrs.

Badrudduja, Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Digvijai Nath, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Guha, Shri Samar
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mody, Shri Piloo

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri N. R.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Gopal, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.
Ranga, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma, Shri N. S.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Subravelu, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna

Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes 48;
Noes 108.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 7 to 12 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Education".

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 7—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 8—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,58,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 9—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 10—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 11—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,92,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND No. 12—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

*The following Members also wanted to vote:— AYES: Sarvashri P. P. Esthose and K. P. Singh Deo.

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

17.48 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted—we are keeping to the schedule; till now we have not lost.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving cut motions may send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 13—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,94,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 14—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I rise to support cut motion No. 78, of which notice has been given by my hon. colleague, Prof. Ranga, and myself, which reads as follows:

"Failure of the Government to play an effective role in developing regional security arrangements for the defence of South and South-East Asia from Chinese Communist expansionism in collaboration with the countries of South-East Asia, Japan and Australia, the need for which has become more urgent in view of recent developments".

Before I come to the major topics with which I wish to deal, I would like to observe that in the last few weeks the results of our efforts in the international sphere have not been marked by distinguished success. We have had setbacks on many fronts. I will only give two examples. One is the failure of UNCTAD-II which met for several weeks in our own capital. This big mountain of a conference, which cost the UN so many million dollars—I do not know what it has cost the poor taxpayer of this country to have this big conference on our soil quite unnecessarily—this big mountain of a conference has brought forth a mouse, not even a mouse. Because it ended in abject failure as was accepted by the representatives of Brazil and many other countries on the floor of UNCTAD itself.

The other big failure was the fiasco of Mr. Bhagat's visit to Kenya. I do not have the time today to go into the rights and wrongs of the position taken by the Government of Kenya, the Government of Britain and our own Government in regard to the unfortunate people who have got caught in this conflict between three Governments and two sets of racialism. But the point I am on is this. It is quite clear that our diplomacy was heavy footed, that we were clumsy in the approach we

made and that our Minister should never have gone to Kenya unless the ground had been prepared and his visit was welcomed by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues. We unnecessarily exposed ourselves to a ridiculous situation. Another thing that marks the failure of our efforts was in our peculiar attitude. When our Minister was rebuffed by the Kenya Government, instead of realising that we are up against a new kind of racialism, black racialism which is sweeping all Africa today, we turned round to find a whipping boy and we turned back to our good old friends who have been taking whippings from us for the century of whipping they gave us earlier. Mr. Nirad Chaudhuri, one of our boldest and most independent commentators, has described this phenomenon in an article he wrote in the *Hindustan Times* on the 31st of last month:

"If the Kenya Government has insulted an Indian Minister, and through him both our Government and India, the party to get angry with should be the Government of Kenya and not the British Government. It is however our private habit to pass on our bad temper on to those who cannot stand up to us. We know that if we said something strong against Africans, they would not be discreet or soft-spoken but would give back more than they received. On the other hand, the British Government, if not the British people, would take it lying down. It was obviously this feeling combined with a desire to find a safety-valve for the anger of politicians, which made the Prime Minister hedge in regard to the British instigation behind the fancied snub at Nairobi."

I can go on like this, but I should like to confine myself to the major topics in the short time at my disposal. One is the draft Treaty Against

Nuclear Proliferation. That is a big issue facing this country and it is a crucial decision, whether or not to sign that treaty. Our Government seems to be altogether without a policy on this subject. On the one hand, it has quite rightly, accounted—and I give them my full support, my Party is with them on this—that we should not even attempt to produce nuclear weapons. We have given them support and our reasons for it when Lal Bahadur Shastri was our Prime Minister. We believe that it is neither economically nor politically feasible or desirable that we should make this attempt. Mr. Desai, our Deputy Prime Minister, has given the economic reasons in an article he wrote in March this year. He said that economically it will break us if we trying to enter this nuclear race because of its fantastic cost; it will not be possible for us to spare any funds unless we are prepared to be much poorer than we are today. How will that help us? Our people will die in poverty even before destruction by a bomb thrown by China". This is what he has said. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai himself explained that all that we can do today with our resources is to create a gimmick, a gadget which would be something lying in Trombay and which will satisfy our national age, but which it will be simply funny to do without the means to deliver it in Peking or Shanghai or Canton. For these and other reasons we agree with the Government that no attempt should be made to make the bomb. On the other hand, there seems to be difficulty in signing the Treaty and it looks as if we are going to have the worst of both worlds—neither have the bomb nor this treaty agreeing not to make it. Somebody has described our policy as follows: "India will not sign the treaty; it will not make use of the nuclear choice; it will not ask for or accept bilateral guarantees. And it will not look at the Security Council umbrella". It is very clear as to what we will not do. But the question is, what will we do? What does the Government

[Shri M. R. Masani]

stand positively upon, and in order to help it and the House to make up its mind not today but in the coming months, I would like to examine the pros and cons of signing the Treaty Against Nuclear Proliferation.

There are some arguments, which are cogent, against the signing of the Treaty. The first of these is that it would come in the way of the peaceful development of atomic energy. From what little I have been able to study of the Treaty and find out, I do not think that there is any reasonable basis for this complaint. Article IV of the Treaty is very clear. It gives the fullest liberty for the development of the peaceful uses of the atom. Article V even allows for an explosion which is very near the border line but the explosion must be done by a nuclear power on behalf of a non-nuclear power with the permission of the world authority. So, nothing is barred so long as it is done in concert with the world authority. There cannot, therefore, be the argument that signing it, comes in the way of peaceful development. And if it does, let minor amendments be made to put it right.

A stronger argument is this. That the Treaty is unfair to the non-nuclear powers because, while leaving the nuclear powers supreme to do what they like and to advance on the path of nuclear armaments, it puts constraints and restraints on all non-nuclear countries. This is a very correct argument. It is true that under the Treaty, the Super Powers are excluded from any measure of interference, inspection or control.

Now, I regret that the United States which, for over a decade had insisted that on international inspection for themselves and for the Soviet Union have given in on this point, to an utterly reactionary and out of date concept of her national sovereignty espoused by the Soviet Government. It is a matter of pity. I

have deplored it, but deplorable as it may be, the Treaty, in article VI and its preamble, does hold out the aim that even the nuclear powers are prepared to discuss submitting themselves to international discipline. Because of the Soviet objection that their national sovereignty will be infringed by any inspection, which is reactionary, the others have agreed. America has given in, and I deplore it. But they do say that we shall look forward to come to terms on that issue. Therefore, one can see it is a very halting and unsatisfactory step towards stopping nuclear proliferation, and I think we would all agree that we would like to see proliferation stop both in the interests of humanity and of our own country.

Another argument is that we may like to go in later for nuclear armaments to stop the Chinese communist threat and we should not tie our hand in this fashion. This again is not a very convincing argument because the treaty under article X opens the door to any country changing its mind for good reasons by giving only 90 days' notice. In three months, Sir, we can untie our hands from this obligation. Is there any one to suggest that it is too long a period for getting out of this solemn contract? That again is not a very convincing argument for not signing the Treaty.

Let us now consider the other aspect: what are the disadvantages of not signing it? The first is that we will isolate ourselves from the mainstream of the world. Today, as far as one can guess, there are only half a dozen countries who will be adamant against signing the Treaty and we should consider the kind of company in which we shall find ourselves if we take that step. These countries which are adamant are Albania, Cuba, Rumania, North Vietnam, North Korea and Communist China. I for one would not like to be found in that company either by

day or by night. The record of these countries and the kind of governments they enjoy or suffer from we need not discuss here. But I would not like to see the country of Gandhi, when the whole world advances in one direction, join this thieves kitchen on the other.

Then we shall lose the goodwill of both the Super Powers. In a righteous cause where principle is involved, I would not mind. If both the Super Powers are wrong, let us certainly take a consistent stand for world progress, peace and humanity. There will be the political disadvantage of annoying the big two. There will be economic hardships and handicaps. Certainly under Article V of the treaty, India will be denied the benefits of the co-operation of the nuclear powers in developing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Today the United States is giving us nuclear fuel. If we do not sign the treaty, they will be bound to stop it. Canada has been a very friendly country to us in the nuclear field. All our advance has been made with the full participation and friendship of the Canadians. They have given generously to us. We have agreed that we will never use this for nuclear armament purposes. It is quite possible that the Government of Canada will take the line that our refusal to sign puts our pledge to them in some doubt. It need not be so. We may tell them that we will carry out our pledge to them, but we do not want to sign the treaty. They may accept it because they are friendly. But they may not accept it. They may say: "Your position is doubtful. If you are so clear, why don't you sign it?" So, we may even lose the Canadian support we have been getting over the last decade.

18 hrs.

Apart from the danger of annoying everyone, is it a desirable posture to take up that, when the great

130(Ai) LSD—9.

powers are moving in one direction, we should come in the way? In a speech in this House on July 15 last year, I had argued—I am quoting:

"Our policies should be of trying to bring the two super-powers even closer together than they

are today, of helping the tendencies to cooperation while not encouraging the tendencies to quarrel. This means two things. Wherever the super powers are more or less in agreement, unless it goes against our vital interests, we should not come in their way and we should not antagonise them. But where both of them are quarreling, we should certainly not take sides, if it can be avoided, and we should try to sit quiet and use our influence to bring them together because that is what the peace of the world and our own interests demand."

In this case, the two super-powers are cooperating broadly in the direction. We may not be satisfied with the rate of progress, but to cut across what they are trying to do and to thwart this effort and join the company which I mentioned earlier, I do not think would be a very desirable political posture for our country.

Finally, we lose the benefit, by not signing the Treaty, of any nuclear guarantee that is attached to this Treaty. There is a draft Resolution attached to the Treaty which says that, with the consent of the Security Council, the nuclear deterrent will be used to protect any country that is attacked by communist China or any nuclear power. It is true that the Security Council is not a body which gives an automatic guarantee. There is Great Power veto; there are politics and there is diplomacy. I for one would have much preferred a guarantee free from the veto of the Security Council. It is not a very good guarantee; it is a very doubtful guarantee.

But who is responsible for this? I say our Government is responsible.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

By refusing to accept the offer made as far back as 1964 by the United States of a bilateral foolproof guarantee, if we were prepared to enter into that arrangement, we threw away a bilateral foolproof guarantee. Again last year, when Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and Mr. L. K. Jha went to Moscow and Washington, came back and reported publicly that the response was very favourable and both powers were inclined to give a parallel guarantee, though not a joint one, again we threw away the initiative. When I asked the Prime Minister last July what our Government was doing about it, she said: it is not for us to do anything. Then for whom was it to do something? Did she expect the USA and USSR to come to us on bended knees and say "Oh! Bharat Mata! Please condescend to accept our guarantee so that we may protect you"?

As a result of this waffling and indecisiveness, we have now lost our bargaining power and we have jolly well to take the guarantee that is offered, unsatisfactory as it might be. But even now, I would urge on the Prime Minister that in the few months that still remain before the Treaty comes up for signature, because it now goes to a Special Session of the General Assembly, during these few months, let us try for two things. Let us try to improve the terms of the Treaty to the extent that it is possible in the General Assembly from our own point of view. Secondly, let us still get from the USA and the Soviet Union some *quid pro quo* for signing the Treaty.

If we want conventional armaments which are not being given to us, let us get those conventional arms. If we want a particular kind of economic assistance, let us ask for it. If we want political support and goodwill, let us get it because that is how business is done at the international level. We still have a few months. Let us not pursue this path of neither having the bomb nor the advantages of not making the bomb.

Then, it is argued that Indian public opinion is hostile to signing the Treaty. I would like to question that. When we talk of public opinion, who do we mean? Is it really suggested that the peasants in India in our villages are greatly concerned as to whether we sign or do not sign the Treaty Against Nuclear proliferation? Does it really mean that the masses of our country are interested in this technical thing which is an abstract issue? The reality is that it is a handful of intellectuals and the elite in this country, a certain number of chauvinists, who are really interested.

I think Government themselves are responsible for not educating public opinion. Look at the Report of the Defence Ministry that was put before us a few days ago. It highlights the military threat from China. Nobody is more opposed to the posture of Communist China *vis-a-vis* India than myself. I and my Party stand for breaking off diplomatic relations with that bandit regime. But I say that the main threat from Communist China is political. It is not only military; it is a mixed one, if you like. We are stressing more and more the military threat and are neglecting the political threat which has already raised its head in Bengal and elsewhere—in Naxalbari which was a symbol of what is coming to this country. Nothing can please Mao Tse-tung and his lot more than our entering into a mad arms race with them which will ruin our economy, bring more starvation and deprivation and drive more and more people into the arms of their Fifth Column through that economic distress.

We have got probably six months or four or five months before the Treaty will come for final signature and I would suggest to the Prime Minister—let there be a small parliamentary Committee of serious students of this subject from all sections of the House to study this Treaty. Let them place before it as much

information as they think can be safely given to us. What is highly confidential they need not disclose to us. Let us that way educate ourselves and the country to the pros and cons of this matter in a purely pragmatic spirit. Let then the Government come before us—it is their obligation—and say whether we should sign or not sign the treaty. It is not my job or that of anyone on this side, who are denied the information, today to come out and say, "Yes, sign the treaty" or "Do not sign". I am not prepared to take either position at this stage. But a day will come when this Parliament will have to express itself if it is not done now. It is the obligation of the Government to come before us, educate us, give us the information and then face us with their concrete proposal.

In the remaining time that I have let me turn to another major aspect—that is the cut motion moved by us—the position in South and South East Asia. In the last two days that situation has undergone a dramatic change by the pronouncement made by the President of the United States declaring that there has been a cessation of bombing of over 90 per cent of the population of North Vietnam. In case anyone thinks that this means that the United States are selling out South Vietnam, I think it would be a mistake to get depressed and to come to that defeatist conclusion because one of the sentences in the same speech was:—

"We will not accept a fake solution to this long and arduous struggle and call it peace."

But the United States Government has done what our Government had been clamouring for for the last year or so. 48 hours have passed and I have been hoping that the Prime Minister as the head of our Government would come out with a clear call to the North Vietnamese Government to reciprocate and to announce de-escalation of some such

nature on their side. But there has been a deafening silence in so far as she is concerned. I hope when she replies to the debate tomorrow, she will make a call on the North Vietnamese Government, on whose behalf she had been arguing for the cessation of bombing, to show what they are prepared to do concretely in response to this 90 per cent acceptance of our demand.

The *Indian Express* in an editorial this morning put this matter clearly when it said:—

"What an honest middleman sets out to achieve is the greatest common measure of agreement. In effect, President Johnson has come 90 per cent of the way. It is India's plain duty, as Chairman of the ICC, to persuade Hanoi and Moscow to move 10 per cent in response."

The UK Government, within a few hours, made an approach to Moscow. If the Prime Minister does not come out with this kind of a clear call tomorrow, then I am afraid the sincerity of our Government in the appeals which it has been making for the cessation of bombing would be liable to be questioned as one that was partisan and not really activated by an equitable motive.

Now, what are the implications for this country and its defence of Mr. Johnson's statement? We hold the view that it was because of North Vietnamese freedom being sustained by the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Philippine and Thailand that Indonesia was able to avert a Communist take-over and which is today firmly a member of the free world in South East Asia.

Mr. Lee Kwan Yew, the Socialist Prime Minister of Singapore is, in my view, justified in his belief that the American war effort in Viet Nam has been giving Free Asians time to strengthen themselves against Chinese Communist aggression.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Let us consider what is likely to happen if negotiations start. My fear is that the Viet Nam might go the way of Laos. Some years ago, President Kennedy sent Mr. Harriman--and he is the same Mr. Harriman who is now getting ready to negotiate in Viet Nam--to settle the civil war in Laos and this very naive gentleman advised the Laotians to neutralise their country and have a coalition Government with Prince Souvanna Phouma, the present Prime Minister, as the neutralist Prime Minister and two Vice Prime Ministers, one royalist and one communist, and they thought that that will solve the problem. What has been the result? The result is that one-third of Laos is today in the hands of North Vietnamese troops.

On 1st April, 1968, two days back, Prince Souvanna Phouma, the neutralist Prime Minister of Laos, announced in a radio broadcast in Vietnamese that there were 40,000 North Vietnamese regular troops on his territory and he condemned North Vietnamese aggression in his own country. In February, the Pathet Laos who are the counterpart of the Vietcong satellites on the other side attacked India and Canada as members of the I.C.C. for violating Laotian sovereignty! *Chor Kotwal Ko Dante*. Do we want Vietnam to be another Laos in another year or two? I want to ask the Government and the House this. If we do not, then the implications for our defence are that our job has become harder by reason of the recent developments in South-East Asia. The war in Vietnam had tied down a large number of Chinese Communist troops to the north of Vietnam. Now, they will be free to move to the Himalayas and put greater pressure on Burma, whose northern provinces are being eaten up like Laos by Chinese Communist troops, and on our own frontiers. The danger of encroachment is increasing as far as we are concerned. That is why intelligent Asian leaders

of South-East Asia have not rejoiced at these developments.

On 2nd April, Mr. Tunku Abdul Rahman said:

"I hope from this decision that the Americans do not mean to give up the fight to preserve democracy against communism. Vietnam is very important to the security of this part of the world."

Mr. Tunku Abdul Rahman has proved to be a very fine and loyal friend of this country. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand said on 1st April:

"If the U.S. changed its Vietnam policy, its honour would be damaged and no one would trust the U.S. any more."

Even in distant Australia and New Zealand, there has been the concern at the weakening of the front.

Simultaneously, British Naval Power is withdrawing from the Indian Ocean, from Singapore and from the Persian Gulf. There is a danger of isolationism raising its head in the U.S. as a result of being left alone to shed their blood when countries nearer the scene of aggression were sitting quietly and comfortably at home.

The *London Economist* of December 30, 1967 said the choice before the American people was "whether they are essentially an eastward looking people who will confine their attention to the relatively small part of the world around the Atlantic Ocean or whether they want go on carrying their responsibilities westward into Asia as well."

From what is happening I begin to fear that the choice is being made in the wrong direction and that the American Isolationism, which is raising its head, will say, "To hell with

Asia. We do not care what its people want to do. Let them go Communist if they like. We are not going to shed our blood any more. Let us confine ourselves to the Atlantic world, to Hemisphere defence as the isolationists would like to call it. That will be a very sad day for India and the neighbouring countries.

Therefore, somebody has to fill up the vacuum. I do not want outsiders to do it. The countries of South-East Asia and South Asia, surrounding the Indian nation, should be the countries to fill the vacuum. But how do we do it? Could we do it alone? Have we got the Navy? Have we got the Air Force? The answer is 'No'. Therefore, this vacuum can only be filled if we join hands with our neighbours, with Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand to secure our shores from the threat from the seas.

Unfortunately, far from taking a lead in this direction, we have been most backward and most laggardly in this situation. We have been looking down on other countries as inferior because, ten years ago they aligned themselves in defence of their security while we indulged in the folly that led to the invasion on our own country in 1962. We still go on behaving like Brahmins and treat the so-called aligned countries as Harijans. Which were these countries? Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan. These were the countries which made a choice. Rightly or wrongly, we disagreed with them, but are we going to carry on this theoretical, doctrinal quarrel for centuries? Is it not time now that, faced with a common threat, we stop this caste system and say: "Let us get together"?

In September, 1966, Mr. Lee Kwan Yew visited New Dehl. He tried to awaken our Government to their obligations. Unfortunately, he failed and, when he left, he told the Press that India was perhaps living in a dream world."

When the Association of South-East Asian nations was formed on the 8th August, 1967, we should have joined it, but we kept aloof. Now it is announced that Ceylon, Burma and Cambodia, neutralist countries, non-aligned countries, are going to join it. But we do not make any move. Why do we not take any interest while the other neutralist countries are dropping the caste system? How long are we going to carry on this Brahminism and treat every one else as non-Brahmins?

Our former Foreign Minister, Mr. Chagla, visited several countries of the region in May, 1967, and he promised to submit to the statesmen of those countries a scheme for a council of Asia. That was in May, 1967. After some time, when the other statesmen were asked: "Have you received the draft of the Council of Asia?" they said, "No, we have not heard from Mr. Chagla again".

On June 17, 1967, Tunku Abdul Rahman complained that he was still awaiting the contents of the proposal from India. He said, "He had promised to send me the details of the proposal, but so far there has been no new development".

The Ceylonese Prime Minister had the same story to tell. He said "So far as I am concerned, I have not heard anything about it".

In Singapore, on May 8, 1967, Mr. Chagla very bravely said that whatever assistance we can give to South-East Asia to resist Chinese communist expansionism we shall be glad to do so. Three months later, he told the Rajya Sabha that the Government's policy was not to enter into regional security arrangements with our neighbours in this region against China.

Now, let up not imagine that all these countries are waiting for us or that they are dying for us to join. That day is gone. Ten years ago, they would have been grateful to us for

[Shri M. R. Masani]

going to their rescue, but today they will accept us if we want to, and they do not care two hoots if we do not.

Mr. Chanchal Sarker, writing in *Hindustan Standard* of 11th March, 1968, after visiting all the countries of the region, including Indonesia, says:

"India has acquired an image abroad of a starving, indigent nation beset with violent internal disorders which would pull askew all Asian economic plan and suck in all the benefits."

We are not going to be greeted as great saviours and liberators, but still they want us. If we do not go, then it will be so much the worse for us and not for them, because they are getting together. Tunku Abdul Rahman recently visited Indonesia, the country of Dr. Sukarno, the pro-Communist dictator, which had threatened "Confrontation". He was received like a popular hero by the same country that had declared war on his country.

Indonesia is developing ties with Taiwan and South Korea. They know where the troops come from when they are attacked. They do not expect anything from us. Malaysia and Singapore are joining with New Zealand, Australia and Britain in a meeting in a few months to consider how the vacuum created by the threat of British naval forces to withdraw in 1971 can be filled. But why only five? Why don't our Government say; we are prepared to come in and play our proper part in the defence of our own India Ocean? I want to leave that thought with the Government and the Prime Minister. As I said, I speak in support of our Cut Motion and, unless she makes satisfactory statements on this subject and on the Vietnam issue, we shall press our Cut Motion when it is put to the vote tomorrow.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: (Sambalpur): Within the limited time at my disposal I shall try to meet

some of the points raised by Shri M. R. Masani. He has raised many points, but to my mind the most important of these are (i) our alleged failure to handle the Kenya crisis, (ii) the usual tirade against our policy of non-alignment....

SHRI M. R. MASANI: No tirade.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:... and (iii) our signing the non-proliferation treaty.

I shall take up first the recent developments in Kenya. This matter has been discussed in this House on two occasions previously. All that I wish to say is that this matter has been sufficiently discussed but still, again and again, allegations have been made that the Government of India failed in their duty to protect the people of Asian region who are residing in Kenya and who wanted to migrate to the UK. In this connection, I would like to ask what more the Government of India should have and could have done to protect the interests of the people of Asian origin in Kenya?

18.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is well known that when the Government of Kenya passed the immigration law and the law of trade licensing, the Government of India advised the people of Indian origin residing in Kenya to accept the citizenship of that State, and to identify their interest with the interest of the residents of that country. But due to some reason or other, at that time, many people of Asian origin just chose to take the UK citizenship, and the reason why they did so is not very far to seek. At that time, as has been mentioned here previously also, there was persuasion on behalf of some British leaders to those people to accept the UK citizenship as a measure of safety. At that time also they had two alternatives, to accept the UK citizenship or to

come to India by accepting Indian citizenship. Between the three choices, the choice to remain there, the choice to migrate to India and the choice to migrate to the UK, they had some difficulty in making a proper choice. The people staying there, especially those who were making good profits and who were victims of racial discrimination in that country could not identify themselves with the people there; at least some of them could not do so. Of course, we must remember that more than 10,000 people have accepted Kenyan citizenship. But regarding the rest, the reason why they decided to migrate to the UK rather than come to India was that they were better off in Kenya and they had been better off in Kenya than the average citizens of India.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a very interesting and illuminating article which appeared in *The Hindu* some time ago. Of course, it was before Kenyan Independence; at that time, many of these people of Asian origin, Indians as well as Pakistanis, were having a better standard of life there in Kenya than they would have had if they had come to India. I am referring to the article by Mr. Channan Singh in *The Hindu*, which appeared in 1960. It is stated that at that time also the average wage that was earned by the Asian people was much higher than that earned by the native people there, and it worked out to £570 per annum, which comes to about Rs. 633 per month. Is it possible for those people who were earning there something like Rs. 600 per month to come to India for a precarious job? When we compare the employment opportunities available in India and in the UK, can we blame them for preferring and accepting UK citizenship at that time? At that time, they never anticipated that such a situation would be created by the immigration law passed by the UK in the last week of February this year. All the trouble arose out of the fact that the UK in a panic tried to shut out these people of Asian origin

from going to UK, though the Kenyans have a fundamental right to go there because they hold UK citizenship rights. At that time, our Minister also tried to help by making a categorical statement in this House, on 29 February this year, not a day too late, I should say, where he emphasised the fact that the people of Asian origin holding British passports had a fundamental right to go to UK and the British Government should not have deprived them of their right to go UK, and they were their responsibility. There was also a statement that if under these circumstances the UK wants to prevent these people from going to UK of which country they are citizens, the Government of India might be compelled to revise the present regulations regarding the coming of persons holding British Commonwealth passports into India.

When a discussion took place in this House, it was stated by the Minister that after the Bill was passed in the House of Commons, the number of people who should be permitted to immigrate to the UK should not be confined to the paltry figure of 1500 per annum but should be at the rate of 15,000 per annum. Here I may read out from the statement of the hon. Minister made on 6th March, 1968.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may resume his speech tomorrow. Hon. Members, may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिण्ड) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

कि 'वैदेशिक-कार्य' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत
सांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें ।

[श्री यशवत सिंह कुशवाह]

42. [भारत को विदेश नीति पर रूस का प्रभाव होने के कारण भारत का सम्मान न रहना। (42)]

कि "बैदेशिक-कार्य" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

43. [विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने में असफलता। (43)]

कि "बैदेशिक-कार्य" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

44. [तिब्बत के बारे में गलत नीति। (44)]

कि "बैदेशिक-कार्य" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

45. फारमामा की राष्ट्रवादी चीनी सरकार के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में असफलता। (45)]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Deplorable record of working of our High Commission in London.* (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Mysterious project to set up an "international city" called Auroville near Pondicherry and Government's role in relation to it.* (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Implications of press report that the U.S. President did not receive an Ambassador in the usual manner for accreditation but directed him to*

appear before him in a bunch with other envoys. (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take up with the U.S. Government the widely reprobated issue of the C.I.A.'s nefarious work in India.* (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to deal in a dignified manner with the problem of Asians in Kenya.* (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Continued failure to react in relation to the phenomenal political and moral implications of the diabolic U.S. aggression in Vietnam.* (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lines of co-operation with Afro-Asian States in the struggle against the latest ghastly policies of apartheid.* (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to leave the British Commonwealth.* (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Full diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic.* (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Setting up of a full-fledged embassy in the Peoples Republic of Mongolia. (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for initiating and sustaining friendly policies in relation to all our neighbour States. (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for fresh imaginative and courageous initiatives for securing friendly relations with Pakistan. (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problems of recruitment of our diplomatic personnel and ensuring proper orientation in their work. (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ways and means of terminating the present undesirable relations with the People's Republic of China. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving our work in the United Nations and its agencies. (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Generally unsatisfactory working of our missions abroad. (77)].

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to play an effective role in developing regional security arrangements for the defence of South and South-East Asia from Chinese Communist expansionism in collaboration with the countries of South-East Asia, Japan and Australasia, the need for which has become more urgent in view of recent developments. (78)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Cut Motions are also now before the House.

18.29 hrs.

EXPANSION* OF TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात सबसे मार्क की यह है कि सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज के साथ ट्रेड में तो हम लोगों ने ट्रेडिशनल कंट्रीज पर डिपेन्डेंस कम कर दिया है, परन्तु मैं इस बात को कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले एकद्वार में प्रधान मन्त्री ईस्ट योरोपियन कण्ट्रीज गई थीं और वहाँ पर व्यापारिक समझौतों के बारे में बहुत सी बातें हुई थी और समझौते भी हुए थे। मैंने कम्युनिकके में पढ़ा था। परन्तु अभी तक इस मामले में समझौते के बाद क्या कदम उठाया गया है जिससे हमारे व्यापारिक रिश्ते और सुदृढ़ हो सकें, तथा हमारे देश की एक्सपोर्ट ईस्ट योरोपियन कण्ट्रीज के साथ बढ़े, इस मामले में कोई बातचीत हुई या नहीं, इस का कोई पता नहीं चला। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर हमारे मन्त्रीगण विदेश जाते हैं और वहाँ से उनके वापस लौटने के बाद सारा मामला ठंडा पड़ जाता है। परन्तु जबकि इस मामले में प्रधान मन्त्री का हाथ है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक क्या हुआ।

अभी अभी हाल में बहुत चर्चा चल रही है कि रूस हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत सा रेल का सामान खरीदने वाला है। परन्तु जहाँ तक

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

मैं जानता हूँ, रूस में जो रेलवे का सामान इस्तेमाल होता है और हमारे देश में जो सामान बन रहा है, उन दोनों के स्पेसिफिकेशन में काफी अन्तर है। क्या मन्त्री महींदय मुझे यह बतलायेंगे कि जो सामान यहाँ से रूस जायेगा वह हमारे स्पेसिफिकेशन का एक्सपोर्ट होगा या रशियन स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक बन कर एक्सपोर्ट होगा? कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि एक देश हम से सामान खरीद कर ले जाता है और वह सामान वहाँ पहुँच भी नहीं पाता है और दूसरे मुल्कों को वह उसे बेच देता है। कुछ साल पहले चीन ने क्यूबा से चीनी खरीदी थी, लेकिन वह चीनी चाहना पहुँचने के पहले ही बेच दी गई। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि विश्व के अन्य बाजारों में चीनी का भाव बहुत घट गया तथा इसका नतीजा भारत को भी भोगना पड़ा।

सोशलिस्ट कण्ट्रीज से हमारा ट्रेड बहुत बढ़ गया है, इस को हमने मान लिया, परन्तु अभी तक हमारी सरकार ने नान-ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने की दिशा में जो कदम उठाया है वह नहीं के बराबर है। अभी तक हम लोग कच्चा माल ही एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। जहाँ तक हमारे फिनिश गुड्स का संवाल है, कपड़ा यहाँ से खरीद कर ले जाया जाता है। ईस्ट योरोपियन कण्ट्रीज का एक ही उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। यह चिट्ठी श्री रत्नम ने लिखी है जो कि टेक्सटाइल आफिसर है।

"My dear Ambassador,

When I met you in Rotterdam on 27th April, I gave a brief report to you about the switch trade in our cotton textiles practised by some of the East European countries. During my recent survey of the Netherlands market, I was informed by two leading importers that Indian grey cloth brought by Eastern Europe finds its way to

Netherlands at cheaper price. The *modus operandi* appears to be as follows: Some of the leading importers of Indian cotton greys also have connections in East Europe and import greys from these countries. Our cloth brought by East Europe is shipped from Bombay to Trieste. In Trieste, the bales are diverted to Rotterdam to the account of the importer. In Netherlands it has been reported that countries like Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania etc. have some sort of an organisation in Trieste to carry out the switch trade smoothly."

18.33 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

मैंने आप से पहले भी यह बतलाया है कि यह उस मुल्क को पहुँचने के पहले ही बेच दिये जाते हैं और श्री रत्नम की जो चिट्ठी है वह इस को साफ जाहिर करती है। हमारे मन्त्री जी कहेंगे कि यह चिट्ठी गलत है। हो सकता है कि समूची फाइल ही इस चिट्ठी को गलत साबित करने के लिये उड़ा दी जाये या हो सकता है कि इस अप्रफसर को मैक करें। परन्तु सच कभी छिप नहीं सकता है। आगे वह कहते हैं :

"I was informed confidentially that our grey construction 30/30" 68X68 50" is the principal sort that is diverted to Netherlands at 15 per cent lower prices."

"We know that considerable quantities of this construction is being brought from us by east European countries also."

One importer, who wanted his name to be kept out, even frankly confessed that he would not like to buy grey cloth directly from us when he can get our greys from eastern Europe at 15 per cent lower prices.

The reason why Netherlands has been chosen for this switch trade is due to lack of import restrictions on the one hand and very few customs formalities on the other hand."

हमारे मन्त्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। अगर वह ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारे जो ट्रेड एटैचीज विदेशों में हैं उनकी जो कर्मशियल इटैलीजेंस है वह फेल हो गई है। उनको पता ही नहीं चलता है कि उनके पैरों के नीचे क्या हो रहा है। वे गलत सूचनायें मन्त्रियों को देते हैं। क्योंकि हम लोग इस बात को उनको बता रहे हैं इसलिए हों संकेता है कि मन्त्री महोदय कहें कि यह सरासर गलत बात है। जो सही बात है उसको तो मन्त्री लोग कभी मानने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं होते हैं।

मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोशनलिस्ट कण्ट्रीज के साथ हमारी ट्रेड बढ़नी चाहिये। परन्तु इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम लोग उनकी हर जायज और नाजायज बात को मानें और वे जो कुछ भी कहें उसको आखिरी मूद कर मान लें।

श्री रणबोर सिंह (रोहतक) : कौन सी कण्ट्रीज हैं नाम लो।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : सभी हैं। अगर आप मन्त्री हों तो आप को पता चले। यह रतनम साहब की चिट्ठी है जो कि टैक्सटाइल के एक्सपोर्ट माने जाते हैं।

मशीनरी जो आती है वह भी काफी दामों पर आती है। हमारे यहां से चाय, काफी आदि अन्य देशों को भेजी जाती है। ये हमारी ट्रेडिशनल एक्सपोर्ट की आइटम्स हैं।

जहां तक चमड़े का सम्बन्ध है उसकी भी एक बहुत भजेदार बात मैं आपको बताना

चाहता हूँ। कुछ साल पहले रूस ने हम से चमड़ा खरीदा और हमारी मार्किट प्राइस से पन्चीस परसेंट ज्यादा प्राइस पर खरीदा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि मद्रास में जो लोकल टैनरीज थी उनमें करीब पन्द्रह बीस हजार आदमी अनएम्प्लायड हो गए। वे बन्द हो गई क्योंकि उनको चमड़ा नहीं मिला। दूसरे साल इसने खरीदना बिल्कुल कम कर दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो इसके ट्रेडिशनल इम्पोर्टर्स थे उन्होंने भी हम से नहीं खरीदा। रूस ने भी नहीं खरीदा और उन्होंने भी नहीं खरीदा। इस वास्ते मैं जोर दे कर कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्रेड एग््रीमेंट्स इस तरह के होने चाहिये कि जो देश हम से कच्चा माल खरीदें उनके साथ हम लांग टर्म एग््रीमेंट करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जैसे रूस ने किया कि एक साल तो उसने खरीद लिया लेकिन दूसरे साल खरीदा ही नहीं। यही हाल काजू का भी हुआ। कितने ही इस तरह के उदाहरण हैं।

अब मैं प्रश्न करूंगा। प्रधान मन्त्री जी अक्टूबर महीने में पूर्व यूरोप के देशों में गई थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लौटने के बाद आपने क्या फालो अप एक्शन लिया और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि स्विच ट्रेड की जो घोषणा चल रही है इसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या कदम उठाया है इसको भी बतलाने की वह कृपा करें।

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : समाजवादी देशों से हमारा जो व्यापार होता है उसकी मैं उपमा कमल पर पानी की बूंद से दूंगा। हमारा जो व्यापार समाजवादी देशों से होता है उसके पीछे समाजवादी देशों के पॉलिटिकल उद्देश्य रहते हैं। जब उनके वे उद्देश्य खत्म हो जाते हैं तो वह व्यापार भी खत्म हो जाता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि समाजवादी देश भारत में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं को इसलिए खरीदते हैं कि ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका आदि साम्राज्यवादी

[श्री शकरे]

देशों को यहां मार्किट न मिले। वे हमारा कल्याण नहीं चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि ब्रिटिश और अमरीकी व्यापारियों को यहां मार्किट न मिले। इस वास्ते हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या दूसरी कोई मार्केट्स हैं या नहीं है जहां हम अपने माल को भेज सकें। मिडल ईस्ट की मार्किट हम को मिली है और समाजवादी देशों की मार्केट भी मिली है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत को कोई ऐसी नई मार्केट्स देखनी चाहियें जहां उनका माल हमेशा भेजा जा सके और वहां वह बिक सके। आपके सामने माउय अमरीका के देश हैं, जिन को लैटिन अमरीका के देश कहते हैं, वे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन देशों में हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होने वाले माल के लिए मार्किट आपने ढूंढी है क्या, इसका पता आपने लगाया है क्या और इस ओर कदम बढ़ाये हैं क्या? अंकटाड का अधिवेशन अभी हाल में यहां हुआ था। वहां ब्राजील से, चिली से तथा अनेक लैटिन अमरीकी देशों से प्रतिनिधि आए थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन देशों से भारत का व्यापार ज्यादा हो। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में कोई कदम उठाया जाएगा क्या?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): The original question related to only one year. I should like to know how far have we progressed in our trade relations with the socialist countries, specially East European countries and how far the allegations made in the alleged letter written by one Mr. Ratnam read out by the mover are correct? May I know whether on account of such allegations, we are discouraged from increasing our trade relationship with these countries. In view of the fact that on account of the complications arising out of the UK trying to join the ECM and the consequent possible shrinkage of our trade relations with UK, which is one of our best trading countries both in

regard to imports and exports, what steps are we going to take to see that our trade relationship with the socialist countries develops? What is the progress in this regard during the last few years?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Some tilt in the delicate balance of India's policy of non-alignment had become inevitable, consequent upon the increasing dependence upon Soviet Union's economic and defence aid. Conspicuous now is the Russian offer to absorb about Rs. 100 crores worth of wagons and engineering goods to extract the Indian economy out of the economic morass and recession. Ostrich-like, the Government is closing its eyes to the growing Russian influence on our economy. The consequence is that the Government is unable to adopt a strong policy towards the communists on whom a mantle of respectability has been conferred by this Government on account of dependence on Russia. The sale to Russia of our engineering goods and wagons is likely to be made at prices lower than the normal prices. It would be in the nature of a forced sale. I would urge the Government to be cautious while signing this trade agreement, so that this country does not have to suffer by selling at prices lower than normal prices. May I observe that exports to East European countries have generally been at the expense of exports to free currency areas.

Another point—and that is an important one—is that imports are being made from these socialist countries at prices which are higher than world prices; that is, both ways we suffer—the exports are at a lower rate and the imports are at a higher rate than the rates prevailing in normal free trade.

Another point is that most of the goods that are exported to the socialist countries often find their way directly or indirectly to the West European

markets and that is to the detriment of our trade with West European countries.

In view of the points that I have made, I would urge upon the Minister to consider and let us know to what extent and in what manner he is going to guard against these contingencies, particularly with regard to the terms of trade.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, हमारे देश की तिजारत सदियों से निम्न ईस्ट के साथ खास तौर पर ईराक, अरेबियन कण्ट्रीज, मिश्र, मेडिटरेनियन कण्ट्रीज, इटली वगैरह और फिर यूरोप के साथ होती हुई चली आई है। जो अंग्रेज के वक्त में पालिसी थी और जो अब हमारी पालिसी चलती है उस में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कोई नयी पालिसी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेड रिलेशंस बढ़ाने के लिए बनायी है क्या ? अपनी आमदरफ्त बढ़ाने, अपने बगमद और दरगमद बढ़ाने के लिए क्या खास तौर पर इकदामान उन्होंने उठाये हैं ?

(2) खास तौर पर उन कण्ट्रीज जैसे इसरायल है, डेन्मार्क है, और जिन को हम सोमलिस्ट कण्ट्रीज कहते हैं, जब कि हम भी अपने को सोमलिस्ट कण्ट्री होने का दम भरते हैं, तो उन के साथ क्या खास इम्त्याज हम ने ट्रेड रिलेशंस में रखी है ताकि एक भाई चारे के नाते, हम भी सोमलिस्ट हैं और वह भी सोमलिस्ट है, इस नाते हमारा आपम में ट्रेड बढ़े, इस के लिए कोई पालिसी, नेशनलाइजेशन की पालिसी हम सोच रहे हैं जिस में उन कण्ट्रीज के साथ हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बरतें, हमारा माल ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन कण्ट्रीज में लिया जाय और उन लोगों का माल ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमारी जरूरियात को पूरा करे ? मैं हुकमत से जानना चाहता हूँ, वह इसके ऊपर रोशनी डाले।

श्री तुलशीदास नाथब (बारामती) : चेयरमैन साहब, यह बाहर के देशों से जो

अपना व्यापार होता है, उसमें अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड में जो माल जाता है, आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है उस से समाजवादी देश को माल भेजने में दिक्कत पैदा होती है क्या ? जैसे अमेरिका को या इंग्लैंड को भेजा तो किसी समाजवादी देश से माँग आई तो वहाँ उस की वजह से माल नहीं भेज सकते, ऐसा हुआ है क्या ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि समाजवादी देशों में माल भेजने से समाजवादी विचार आचार को पुष्टि मिलेगी और दूसरी प्रवृत्ति कम होती जायेगी, इस दृष्टि से यह व्यापार समाजवादी देशों से करने की गरज मालूम होती है या नहीं ?

तीसरी बात-यहाँ से बाहर जो व्यापार होता है जहाँ तक मैंने सुना जब मैं बाहर गया था उस वक्त कि माल बताने में एक चीज होती है और भेजते समय दूसरी खराब चीज भेजते हैं जिस में सब देशों में भारत के लिए एक ओपिनियन अच्छी नहीं है, तो इस का कोई असर इस व्यापार के अन्दर इस देश में हुआ है क्या ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, hon. Member know that India has bilateral agreements with many countries and of these the most important agreements are with the eight East European countries. We have got to look to the development of trade between India and the East European countries and we should derive a sense of satisfaction that our trade with these countries has developed on a bilateral basis. The essence of this trade, as we see, is that whereas in the decade 1956-57 to 1965-66 our total exports to all destinations increased by 34 per cent, that is, from Rs. 604 crores to Rs. 810 crores. Our exports to these eight East European countries multiplied 7½ times, that is, from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 157 crores. In other

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

words, out of a total increase in exports of about Rs. 206 crores, in that particular time, the East European countries accounted for no less than Rs. 136 crores. Our imports from this group of countries have also increased considerably.

The expansion of exports and imports under this system has helped the country to have a more balanced international trade. Not only has the composition of this trade been in accordance with our national priorities, but, more important thing is that the unorthodox method of payment, featuring "counter-patronage", has given us considerable advantage in our development programme.

Because of the scheme of bilateralism, our essential imports are being continuously paid for by the exports of goods of a matching value rather than in terms of free foreign exchange. One can very well imagine that if we had to import heavy machinery and equipment from these western countries, it would have been at the cost of a great erosion of our foreign exchange resources which we could little afford at this time.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What do we export?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will give the figures.

Thus as against the convertible currency trade with the rest of the world, I would just enumerate the advantages in this bilateral balance trade.

We import only those items which are most necessary for our economy at comparable prices for matching quality. We buy nothing from the rupee countries which we do not import from other sources. My hon. friend raised doubts that we are purchasing certain things which are unnecessary for our country and that we are paying a higher price for them. This is not correct. In bulk purchases, the

House will see that because of the agreement that we have entered into with different East European countries, they are supplying us goods at very competitive rates without any depletion of our foreign exchange resources.

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Inferior quality.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Not inferior quality. After all, we are the buyers and, as a conscientious buyer we are buying the goods of the best quality. I can assure the House that East European countries are sending the best quality they can afford.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What do we export in its place?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will give the figures.

The second advantage that we have is that we borrow technology and technical know-how from these countries on a long-term basis and the capital goods on a long term basis and we have to pay these loans, not in terms of currency of that country, but we have to pay through exports of goods leaving no residue, or burden to heavy foreign debts.

My hon. friend knows that we are now not only exporting traditional goods to these East European countries but we have made a shift and you will see what goods we could not sell in western countries, we have found a very good market in East European countries and these countries have proved to be a stepping stone for us to make dents in other developed countries of the world. We are grateful to these countries for the help they have rendered to us.

The third advantage is that it promotes exportability of new items of our manufacture which otherwise face stiff competition in the industrialised world in the initial stages and, as I said earlier, would not have found markets. For instance, our sales of

footwear, machine tools, refrigerators, fruit juices, thermos flasks, surgical gloves, knitwear and other engineering goods and chemicals to the East European countries through these trade plans have eventually enabled us to sell them in the Western markets also. Thus the rupee trade helps as a stepping stone to train and build up our exports and to achieve expertise and confidence to sell these new and difficult-to-sell items in the fiercely competitive and sophisticated world markets.

Then, the unit price that we fetch for our exports is levelled upwards by the bulk buying by these centrally planned and controlled economies with full freedom to us to pay international prices for goods which we buy from these countries for our basic requirements. So, we are not paying a penny higher than the international prices which we would have normally paid had we purchased the same from the Western countries.

Then, we lift the seasonal surplus of our farms and plantation products which would otherwise have depressed our production.

My hon. friend, Mr. Kameshwar Singh made a point about the switch trade. His grievance is that the Indian goods go to the Port of Trieste and from there, the goods which are meant for the destinations in East European countries are switched over to some West European countries and there, they are sold at 15 per cent lesser price. If, according to him, our goods are sold at 15 per cent less as compared to the price which we get from the East European countries, it is not a switch trade because the East European countries are giving us more money. If some country sells at 15 per cent less, and is giving us more, we must be grateful to that country which is giving us more. How does he say.... (Interruptions).

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस से हमारे यहाँ फौरन-एक्सचेंज नहीं आती

है। जिस चीज को हम डाइरेक्ट पश्चिम युरोपियन कंट्रीज को एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, वे लोम इम्पोर्ट भी करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये ईस्ट युरोपियन कंट्रीज हमारे उस माल को मंगा कर 100 रु के माल को उन को 85 रुपये में बेचते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने हम को गलत समझा है।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I think, I have not been....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will tell him. The hon. Member says that the foreign exchange that we would have not from western countries, we do not get by this kind of trade.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have not been able to make myself clear in English. So, I will speak in Hindi.

चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी इस्तदुआ यह है कि जहाँ तक स्विच ट्रेड का ताल्लुक है—यह कहा गया है कि हमारी चीजें जो ईस्ट युरोपियन कंट्रीज को जाती हैं, वे वहाँ से दूसरे मुल्कों को चली जाती हैं और इस तरह से वे मुल्क फौरन-एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं और हमारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुंचता है। इस किस्म की शिकायतें जब हमारे पाम आई और जब हमने वाक्यात को कसीटी पर रखा, तो हमने पाया कि ये सब बातें गलत हैं। मैं पूरे वसूख के साथ और ईमानदारी के साथ इस हाउम को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने इस बात की मुकम्मिल तहकीकात की है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हुई हैं कि जहाँ पर हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स ने खुद गलत डेस्टिनेशन के लिए माल भेजा, उस के लिए हमें शरमिन्दा होना चाहिए। इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि वे मुल्क इस किस्म की बात करते हैं। यह गलत है कि वहाँ पर स्विच ट्रेड होता है।

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अनटाइड-2 में एक यूनैनिमस रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है :—

It was unanimously adopted in UNCTAD-II that there would be no reexport of goods imported from the developing countries by the socialist countries.

जो माल एक डेवेलपिंग कंट्री से दूसरी डेवेलपिंग कंट्री को जायगा, वह उसी मुल्क में जायगा और तब तक उस मुल्क से बाहर नहीं जायगा, जब तक भंजने वाला मुल्क उसकी इजाजत न दे। इस लिए हमें इस पर भरोसा होना चाहिए। जब एक इन्टरनेशनल फोरम के तमाम मुल्क, जो सोवरन हैं, इस किन्म का वायदा करते हैं कि स्विच ट्रेड नहीं होगा, तो हमें एतबार है कि वे अपने वायदे पर कायम रहेंगे।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : क्या पहले होता था, जो आगे चल कर नहीं होगा—यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ : जो रेलवे वैगन्ड हम देने जा रहे हैं और जिसे दुनिया के कई मुल्क लेना चाहते हैं, क्या वह हमारे पास सरप्लस थी ? दूसरे जो माल वेस्ट जर्मनी को भेजते रहे, वह कभी सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज को भेजते थे या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : शिकायत थी, लेकिन कोई स्पेसिफ़िक मामला आज तक गवर्नमेंट की नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया और न ही किसी ऐसे मामले की तहकीकात हुई है।

श्री रवि राय : रत्नम वाले मामले की जांच करवाई है, क्या ?

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अभी आपने कहा कि हमारा माल 25 परसेंट

कम पर लेते हैं और 15 परसेंट कम पर देते हैं. . .

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जी नहीं, यह नहीं कहा है। यह कहा गया है कि जो माल यहां से जाता है, वह दूसरी जगह 15 परसेंट कम पर बिकता है। इस तरह से भी हम को तो अच्छी कीमत मिल गई, अगर हम उस मुल्क को भेजते तो हम को भी 15 परसेंट कम मिलता।

जहां तक शशि भूषण जी के सवाल का ताल्लुक है, यह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी कामयाबी की बात है कि एशिया और दूसरे मुल्कों से हम ने इस तरह के एग््रीमेन्ट किये हैं। ग्लोबल टेण्डर के खिलाफ हम ने अपना टेण्डर दिया था और हमारा टेण्डर उस में कामयाब हुआ, हमारे रेड्स तमाम दुनिया और यू० एस० ए० जैसे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में कम्पीटीटिव रहे। उनके साथ जो एग््रीमेन्ट हुआ है, उस पर उन्होंने गारण्टी दी है कि जितनी भी तादाद हम 1975 तक बनायेंगे, वे सब का सब लेने को तैयार हैं। जहां तक स्पेसिफ़िकेशन का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य को सोचना चाहिए कि जो चीज हिन्दुस्तान बनाये, वह नहीं बिकेगी। हम को अपने इम्पोर्टर की जरूरत को कैटर करना होगा, उनके स्पेसिफ़िकेशन के मुताबिक उन को वैगन सप्लाइ करनी है।

Because we cannot sell everything Indian as sacrosanct, and we have to satisfy the importer at the other end.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : क्या इस के चलते हम को कोई लौस होगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जो वैगन्स हम दे रहे हैं, उस में कतई नुकसान नहीं होगा, उस को फायदे से बेच रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि हम अपनी ट्रेडीशनल चीजों से नई चीजों की तरफ शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं। पहले हम दालचीनी, काली मिर्च, गरम मसाला,

लौंग, इलायची, काफ़ी, चाय वगैरह भेजा करती थे, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि अब हम रेलवे वगैरह भेज सकते हैं, इन्फ़ीनियरिंग का सामान भेज सकते हैं और दूसरी चीज़ें भेज सकते हैं।

श्री इस्हाक साम्भली (अमरोहा) : अभी आपने फरमाया कि हमें कुछ शरमिन्दगी उठानी पड़ी, बाज़ लोगों ने नमूने कुछ भेजे और माल कुछ भेजा। मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि वे नमूने कुछ भेजने वाले और माल कुछ भेजने वाले क्या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के लोग थे या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले बिजनेसमैन थे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जिस वक़्त ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज़ में जूता भेजना शुरू किया तो आगरा के कुछ लोगों ने स्पेसिफ़िकेशन के खिलाफ़ माल भेजा। इसी वजह से यह फैसला किया गया कि इस किस्म की तमाम ट्रेड आइन्दा एस० टी० सी० की मराफ़त कैनलाइज हो। मैं यह बात भी सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब से एस० टी० सी० ने जूतों के निर्यात का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है, हमारी क्वालिटी बढ़ गई है, जूतों की तादाद बढ़ी है, बल्कि हम ने अमरीका जैसे मुल्क में अपने लिए मार्किट बना लिया है। इस में एस० टी० सी० का कोई दोष नहीं था, बल्कि प्राइवेट एक्सपोर्टर्स की इस ख़राबी को रोकने के लिए हम ने यह फैसला किया कि जो भी कारोबार होगा एस० टी० सी० के जरिये होगा।

हमारे सिकरे साहब ने यह कहा कि लैटिन-अमरीकी कन्ट्रीज़ के साथ हमारे तिजाराती सम्बन्ध बढ़ने चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनटाइ-2 से यह फायदा हुआ है कि लैटिन-अमरीकी कन्ट्रीज़ चिली और ब्राज़ील से हम ने मुआहदे किये हैं। हमारी कोशिश यही रही है कि नई नई मार्केट्स अपने देश के लिए तलाश करें . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या फ़िनिश चीज़ भेजेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : फ़िनिश और सेमी-फ़िनिश दोनों।

जहाँ तक सुपाकर साहब के सबाल का ताल्लुक है—मेरे यहाँ पर बयान देने के बाद उनकी तसल्ली हो गई होगी कि बहुत सारे देशों के साथ हमारे तिजाराती ताल्लुकात बढ़ रहे हैं।

कोठारी साहब ने कहा —

We are not exporting ideas or importing ideologies. We are exporting goods and importing goods. So, where does the question of communism or socialism or democracy etc. come in here? It is a question of trade, and when the parties get the best terms of trade they enter into trade agreements; and they do so irrespective of whether it is a communist or socialist or democratic country and so on. Where the parties get the best terms of trade, they enter into agreements. Where we get the best terms of trade, whatever be the type of the country, we shall certainly enter into such trade agreements. So there is no question any ideology coming in here.

अगर कोठारी साहब को यह खतरा है कि उन चीज़ों के साथ कम्युनिज्म के कुछ जर्म्स यहाँ पर आ जायेंगे, तो हम उनको डिस्इन्फ़ेक्ट कर देंगे, कोई फ़िक्र की बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री जाग्रत फारनेशोख (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन यह था कि प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले अक्टूबर, में ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज़ का दौरा किया था तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मंत्री जी बतायें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक रंधीर सिंह जी का ताल्लुक है, जो बातें मैंने

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

कही हैं, मेरा खयाल है उनसे वे मुतमईन हो गये होंगे । . . . (व्यवधान)
यादव जी ने एक बात कही कि जो मास हम मगरबी मुल्कों को भेजते हैं, क्या अब ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के साथ तिजारत करने से उसमें कोई कमी हुई है। तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है ।

जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे का ताल्लुक है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि फौरन ही हम फालो-अप ऐक्शन लेते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पोलैंड, रूमानिया, बल्गारिया का दौरा किया तो उसके बाद ही हमने टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी का एक नया सौदा पोलैंड वालों के साथ तकरीबन 5 लाख रुपये का किया और एक दूसरा नया सौदा 30 लाख रुपये का उनके साथ हो रहा है। रूमानिया के साथ कुल मुआहिदे पर दस्तखत होंगे। बल्गारिया के साथ हमने टिप्स का सौदा किया है और उसके बदले में हमने

उनसे सिप्रोलिक्टम यूरिया वहां से ली है। इसी तरह से बैगन्स का सौदा जो यू० एस० एस० आर० के साथ है, उसको मैंने पहले ही बतला दिया है। तो एक खास मशीनरी होती है, जिसके जरिये जब कोई बज्जोर बाहर दौरा करते हैं या प्रधान मंत्री बाहर दौरा करती हैं, उसके बाद फालो-अप ऐक्शन बड़े विगरस तरीके से होता है।

आखिर में मैं माननीय सदस्यों के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि हम यह बड़े फ़ख़र के साथ कह सकते हैं कि मशरकी मुमालिक के साथ हमारे तिजारती ताल्लुकात काफ़ी तसल्ली-रूश, इल्मीनानबरूश और फायदाबरूश हैं।

19.7 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 4, 1968/Chaitra 15, 1890 (Saka).