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Wednesday, August 22, 1962
Sravana 31, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[*August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)*]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(*Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 22, 1962/Sravana
31, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Situation in Nagaland

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*518 ✓ Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
↳ Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Shri Shilu Ao, Chief
Executive Councillor, Nagaland had
met the Prime Minister in June last;
and

(b) what is his assessment of the
situation and suggestions for further
improvement?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of External Affairs (Shri S. C.
Jamir):** (a) Yes.

(b) Shri Shilu Ao's assessment was
that the morale of the hostiles was
low and central direction of their ac-
tivities had been non-existent for
some time. The small bands into
which the hostiles had been split up
were short of men, money and equip-
ment. Shri Shilu Ao's broad view
with regard to the future course of
action which agreed with ours, was
that the present pace of development
work should be maintained and, if
necessary, increased and that the
degree of pressure exerted by the

1575 (Ai) LSD—1.

Security Forces against the hostiles
should continue.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know what administrative deficien-
cies in particular, in respect of the
strength of staff and personnel, were
referred to by him and what is the
nature of these deficiencies and Gov-
ernment's reaction to it?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Actually, he came
here to attend the Community Deve-
lopment Conference, and he had some
administrative matters regarding the
organisation of the Nagaland Secre-
tarial as well as the formation of
directorates for various departments.
These matters were discussed and
analysed

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know to what extent the position
of the rebel Nagas has been weaken-
ed and what positive actions are be-
ing taken by way of development and
national integration?

Shri S. C. Jamir: The Security
Forces are giving continuous pressure
on the hostiles and that has reduced
hostile activities. The positive action
is that not only they defeat the hos-
tile but they apprehend and arrest
those people who are helping the
hostiles. In fact the Security regula-
tions enable the Nagaland Government
to apprehend and arrest those persons
who are indulging in this kind of
activity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am
afraid the hon. Parliamentary Secre-
tary did not answer my question
about national integration and also
the extent to which the rebel position
has been weakened.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs and Minister of**

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are two Bills introduced which aim at that—the two Naga-Bills.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the latest move of Phizo going to Pakistan and going abroad to U.S.A. to extend his activities has had any repercussions in Nagaland?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Definitely, there are some repercussions on the hostiles, not on the masses, because people, as a whole, know that independence is not possible and it is out of question. Moreover, Phizo, as I have stated, is a British citizen; and so he cannot take up the Naga case anywhere.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the astonishing revelation made by a London News Magazine called Topic that Government has, in its possession, certain documents to show that big business interests in Calcutta, jointly owned by British and Indians, were helping the Naga hostiles through finances? If so, may I know whether that matter was discussed between Shri Shilu Ao and our Prime Minister?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Except the administrative matters no such discussion was held with Shri Shilu Ao.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since, in the two Bills which the Prime Minister has presented to us—or rather introduced in the House—no particular mention is made about a Public Service Commission for this would-be State of Nagaland, may I know whether in the talks last June there was any specific mention made of personnel for this new State being, as far as possible, of local people? Was there any specific demand or even suggestion towards that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What was the suggestion about, as far as possible, local people?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Whether any indication was given in the talks, last June, that for some time, for some years at least, the Secretariat, the

services and so forth, should, as far as possible be of Nagas only?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is presumed that it will be in charge of the Naga leaders there and it is up to them. And, I suppose they require some specialised knowledge, fully, of the Naga people

Barter Deal for Sugar

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Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
*519. Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has entered into some barter deal for sugar;

(b) if so, what are the articles or goods to be imported in exchange of sugar; and

(c) with which countries this barter has been arranged?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fertilizers and to some extent wood pulp, newsprint and Staple Fibre. Generally 50 per cent of the barter for sugar is for cash.

(c) Countries in West Europe, West Asia, East Africa, Malaya, Singapore and Canada.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total quantity of sugar that is exported under the barter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have exported in the first seven months of 1962 2,10,000 tons and we have contracted on a firm basis for another 2,20,000 tons. That is, for the year 1962, it will come to 4,30,000 tons.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know if there is any time schedule for the export of sugar to these countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally they are spot contracts. But the recent contract we have entered into for 100,000 tons in the Canadian market is advance contract for 1963; it will take place in 1963.

Shri D. D. Puri: What would be the net gain or loss to the Corporation in respect of this barter deal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In public interest it will not be right to disclose the losses. But the hon. Members who are connected with this know that this deal is a much better bargain than in the past.

Shri A. C. Guha: Even if it is a barter deal, it must have been arranged on the basis of some price for the sugar. What is the price fixed for the sugar and what is the market price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general price fixed is the London daily price on an average basis, that is the international standard, plus certain premia which the parties indenting our sugar return back to us.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Hon. Minister stated that one of the imported articles is fertilisers. What is the quantity imported and what is the price as compared to other fertilisers we get from Japan, etc?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mainly the fertilisers are urea. It comes to about 83,000 of urea along with something else. The prices of fertilisers are based on international prices.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that in this deal there is a definite loss to the Government and it is therefore that the Government wants to take shelter under 'public interest'?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. This is within the purview of the Bill passed into Act and deliberated upon by this House, and approved and stamped by it.

Export Promotion

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*520. **Shri Rameshwari Tantia:**
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi: *

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

(a) whether a decision has been reached by Government on export promotion in the light of the Mudaliar Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have generally accepted the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee and have taken several measures to promote exports from the country. The export promotion schemes have been reviewed, the scheme for drawback of import and excise duties simplified, income-tax relief on export has been granted to some extent, close liaison with mercantile community established and administrative machinery for export promotion strengthened. Some other measures are also under consideration.

Shri Rameshwari Tantia: May I know whether the Mudaliar Committee recommended income-tax relief and reduction in railway freight and if so what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is aware, and particularly the hon. Member, that we have given a five per cent rebate in the last Finance Bill as a first step towards income-tax relief on export sales. The method of calculation also has been so much simplified that the rebate will be given on the ratio of what the export sales are compared to the annual sales turnover and every exporter knows what the relief will be. About reduction of railway freight, several commodities including the manganese ore have been given relief and continuous discussion is going on with the Railway Ministry to have a larger number of commodities admitted for

this rebate formula and also to make the payment of rebate almost like a straight line method, instead of rebate being claimed by the exporter after the export is made.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government are creating a stabilisation fund for import and export and if so what are the details thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this question but I am certainly prepared to say that, as I said in the other House, when this Committee's report was debated in the other House, we are thinking of creating an export-import stabilisation fund. It starts with 20 million dollars, that is, Rs. 10 crores.

“**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुदालियर कमेटी की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप क्या एक्सपोर्ट के बढ़ने से आशा दिखाई देती है और अभी तक क्या वह बढ़ी है और क्या इस दिशा में जो एक्सपोर्टर्ज हैं, उनको कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बहुत से सवाल एक ही बार में करने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: आशा पर सब जिन्हा हैं। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कुछ परिणाम आ भी रहे हैं। सारा स्क्वर जो है उसको चेंज करने में काफी देर लगती है। यह कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है कि आज बठन दबाया और कल पानी निकलने लग गया। जहर उसको कुछ आशावादी बातें हैं। पहले से थोड़ा थोड़ा डम्प्रूबमेट भी हो रहा है। जहाँ तक अलग अलग माननीय सदस्य की बातों का सम्बंध है, मैंने सब एन्यूमरेट किए हैं कि क्या क्या चेंजिंग हो रही हैं और नई क्या चेंजिंग हम कर रहे हैं।

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that with a view to earn about Rs. 12 crores worth of foreign exchange on sugar, about Rs. 13½ crores will be given away as bonus, etc?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. Actually, during the current year we expect the earnings to be about Rs. 18 crores or Rs. 19 crores, which are almost twice the value in the last year, much more than the previous year. The entire formula as to what amount the subsidy comes to has been embodied in the Bill approved by the House. It would be different for different markets. There is what is called a preferential market and then there is what is called the traditional market. In the traditional market, it may be anything from Rs. 300 to Rs. 325. In the preferential market, where we get good barter deals, it may be between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will give him another chance later.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Mudaliar Committee recommended some basic changes being brought about in the import and export policy and, if so, may I know what those recommendations are?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had the privilege to lay the whole statement before the House as to what recommendations on the import side we have accepted in detail, and what on the export side we have accepted. Subsequently, in answer to several questions, I have elaborated the steps that we are contemplating.

Shri Daji: Has the Government taken any steps to set up quality control to boost up our exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am bringing a Bill before the House. We are making quality control statutory, but the method in which the commodities are to be included, in what manner we want to cover the entire gamut of commodities in the country over a period of a decade, etc., will be before the House very soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether, as a result of some of the incentives which have been given to

promote exports, there has been any increase in the matter of exports of medium and coarse cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the textile industry is concerned, as the House is aware, we are struggling even with the European Common Market in respect of the common external tariff which is likely to threaten our cloth trade very much. Again, several countries in the African and Asian continents to whom we were selling our textiles have set up their own textile mills, as this House is aware. But, in spite of that, I do believe that we will be able to retain the old market in the same quantity and perhaps we will exceed it also.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether there are cases where the amount of bonus and other incentives given for export of the particular commodity come to a total of more than what that commodity earns as foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not know of any such commodity.

Shri Tyagi: Sugar.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not come under that class.

Mica Mines Welfare Fund

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*521.	Shri P. Kunhan:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
	Shri A. K. Gopalan:
	Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been persistent demand from Mica Labour Welfare Unions and the mine owners that the benefits of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund be extended to the factory labourers;

(b) whether the Bihar State Government and the Labour Advisory Board have also endorsed the demand; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) There have been some representations in this matter.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Government has received any request to raise the mica export from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to meet the growing expenditure on the expanding developmental activities of this Fund and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Hathi: It is not the intention of the Government to raise this at present.

Shri Kunhan: Is it a fact that the welfare activities under the Welfare Fund do not cover the employees working for mica export and, if so, will the Government consider the question of extending it to these employees?

Shri Hathi: It does not cover the mica workers.

श्री कृष्णाय्य: अब्रेक मजदूर कल्याण निधि में कितनी रकम साल में आती है और उसे किस हिसाब से मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए खर्च किया जाता है?

श्री हाथी : २५ लाख रुपया आता है और इस साल ३४ लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है। लेकिन अभी बैलेंस में २०६ लाख रुपया है।

Implementation of Textile Wage Board Recommendations

***522. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Textile Mills have not yet im-

plemented the Wage Board recommendations;

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take to get this implemented; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to bring any legislation?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Out of 410 Mills only 15 Mills, of which four are either closed or in liquidation, have not implemented the recommendations.

(b) and (c). An enquiry is being conducted to ascertain the reasons for non-implementation by the defaulting mills. Further action in the matter will be considered when the enquiry is completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the wage board award has been implemented in the case of the two mills in Kanpur, namely, Elgin Mill No. 2 and Atherton West Mills?

Shri Hathi: They are covered under para 7 of the wage board recommendations. They are not required to implement it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any legislation is being contemplated if the enquiry results reveal that some of the employers do not want to implement the award?

Shri Hathi: That would be considered after the report is received.

Shri Daji: The wage board award is now 2½ years old and the committee set up to enquire into the implementation of the award has been working for more than 8 months. May I know how much more time will be taken for getting the report of the committee?

Shri Hathi: The committee has covered Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The remaining four States are yet to be covered and I do not think it should take a very long time. But looking to the number of mills,

there are only 15 mills which have not implemented; the remaining have implemented.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how long it will take to see that all these mills implement the wage board recommendations?

Shri Hathi: I have just said that only 15 mills have not implemented.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact the Rayalaseema Textiles of Andhra Pradesh have failed to implement the wage board recommendations, with the result that there has been labour unrest there and whether that fact has been brought to the notice of the Minister?

Shri Hathi: The Adoni Mills have not implemented the award; that is true.

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is a fact that the mills which have not implemented the award are the bigger units rather than smaller units?

Shri Hathi: I do not know if they are bigger or smaller; if the hon. Member wants, I can give the names of the mills which have not implemented it.

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam

*523. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both regimes in Vietnam are not extending cooperation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of which India is the Chairman;

(b) if so, whether this has been reported to the Co-chairman of 1954 Geneva Conference; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Co-chairman to create conditions for the continuation of the operations of the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The International Commission has had occasion to complain very frequently in past years that the local authorities in Vietnam, namely, the Administrations in North and South Vietnam, have not extended full facilities and cooperation to the International Commission in the discharge of its duties. This fact has been brought out in the Commission's Report to the Co-Chairmen which are submitted from time to time.

(c) No joint directive has been received from the Co-Chairmen regarding the question of adequate facilities from local authorities to enable the Commission to function. In the meantime, the Commission continues to operate to the best of its ability, allowing for the difficulties arising from the lack of cooperation from both the local Parties.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the reply given by the Minister, I would like to know whether the question of the necessity or desirability of continuing this Commission in Vietnam has been considered by the Government and if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not necessary to consider it; in the latter part of my answer, I have said that the Commission continues to operate, in spite of the difficulties.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the Commission is not functioning fully and has not been able to establish peace there, may I know whether the necessity or desirability of the continuance of this Commission has been considered by the Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It has been considered in the sense that it is always before us. But we feel that it is an international responsibility that we have under-

taken and we should continue to discharge it so long as it is possible for us to do so. We feel that the presence of the Commission has done a great deal of good. It has prevented the situation from worsening, and definitely improved it occasionally. Therefore, we propose to carry on our work there.

● **Shri D. C. Sharma:** It has stated that the local governments are not co-operating with the Commission. May I know what are those ways in which they are non-co-operating with the Commission and making the work of the Commission very very difficult?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From the nature of the work allotted to the Commission, the Commission cannot function in any way unless the local authorities co-operate actively. For instance, the parties refuse to accept and implement the Commission's recommendations and decisions and they go on maintaining their own stand in certain cases. Then there are other difficulties. The Commission's Fixed Team experienced difficulties with regard to the performance of mandatory tasks of control and inspection in terms of their responsibility according to the agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Britain has suggested to Soviet Russia that the International Control Commission be allowed to maintain troops on the Vietnam borders in order to prevent the intrusion of personnel and arms and ammunitions; if so, may I know what is the reaction of our Government to this proposal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We know nothing about it.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put one more supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: Even if the answer is "we know nothing about it", does he want to put a supplementary?

Shri Hem Barua: It is a different question.

Mr. Speaker: No; I can allow only one. Let us go to the next question.

भारत-जापानी आद्यरूप (प्रोटोटाइप)

उत्पादन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, हावड़ा

*५२४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हावड़ा स्थित भारत जापानी आद्यरूप उत्पादन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यहां पर कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण देना शुरू हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने कारीगरों को अब तक प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है ;

(घ) इस केन्द्र पर कितना धन खर्च किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) इसमें से जापानी सरकार कितना प्रतिशत व्यय वहन करेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ङ). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) कारखाने की सभी इमारतों का निर्माण कार्य सितम्बर, १९६२ तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । वर्कशाप की प्रमुख इमारत नवम्बर, १९६१ में ही बन कर तैयार हो गई थी । पूरी हो चुकी वर्कशापों में संयंत्र तथा मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां । यह काम १७ नवम्बर, १९६१ से शुरू हो चुका है ।

(ग) १८ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के पहले दल ने १४-६-६२ को अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है । दूसरे दल के ३० प्रशिक्षणार्थियों

को १५-६-६२ से प्रशिक्षण देना शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रायोजना पर होने वाले कुल खर्च (अनावर्ती तथा आवर्ती) का अनुमान १.४ करोड़ ८० लगाया गया है । केन्द्र का सारा आवर्ती खर्च, जिसमें भूमि और इमारत की कीमत तथा जापानी विशेषज्ञों के लिये बनाये जाने वाले प्लैट भी शामिल हैं, भारत सरकार दे रही है । जापान की सरकार ने भारत सरकार को ३५.३५ लाख ८० के मूल्य के संयंत्र और मशीनें बिना कुछ मूल्य के लिये दी हैं । जापान सरकार ने २३ लाख ८० को कुल कीमत पर तीन वर्षों के लिये २० जापानी विशेषज्ञ भारत सरकार की सेवा के लिये रख दिये हैं । इन दो खर्चों के अतिरिक्त जापान की सरकार इस केन्द्र को चलाने पर जो खर्च होगा उसमें से कुछ भी खर्च नहीं देगी ।

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The construction work of all the Factory buildings is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1962. The main workshop building was completed in November, 1961. Plant and machinery are being installed in completed shops.

(b) Yes, Sir. It commenced on 17th November, 1961.

(c) The first batch of 18 trainees completed their training on 14th June 1962. The training of second batch of 30 trainees commenced on 15th June, 1962.

(d) and (e). The total estimated ex-

penditure on the Project is as follows:—

Non-recurring

	Rs. in lakhs.
(Land, building, machinery, custom duty etc.)	75

Recurring

(Staff, maintenance of machines, stipends for trainees & raw materials etc.) per annum.	27.83
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Out of the above, the Government of Japan have supplied free of cost to the Government of India machinery and equipment worth Rs. 35.35 lakhs. They have also placed at the disposal of Government of India the services of 20 Japanese experts for a period of 3 years at a total cost of Rs. 23 lakhs.]

श्री म० ला० हिंदूदेवी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रेनीज वहां से ट्रेनिंग पा कर निकलते हैं और निकलेंगे उनको काम दिलाने के सिलसिले में क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है, अगर बनाया है तो क्या? और जो १८ ट्रेनी अभी निकले हैं क्या उनको काम मिला है?

श्री कानूनगो : जो काम करते होते हैं उन्हीं को खास तौर से ट्रेनिंग के लिए निया जाता है।

श्री म० ला० हिंदूदेवी : जो लोग ट्रेनिंग में लिए जाते हैं उनको भरती करने का क्या तरीका है और किस तरह से उनका रिकर्स्टमेंट होता है?

श्री कानूनगो : वे अपनी दरखास्त देते हैं, और जहां काम करते हैं वह बतलाते हैं और किस काम की तालीम लेना चाहते हैं यह बतलाते हैं, और कमेटी उसकी जांच करती है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any assessment has been made to find out the usefulness of this training; if so if the answer is in the affirmative, whether any fur-

ther programme to extend this scheme has been chalked out?

Shri Kanungo: The institute has not started working fully yet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the cost of Rs. 23 lakhs for the services of 20 Japanese experts is to be met by our Government or it will be met by the Government of Japan and their services will be lent free to us?

Shri Kanungo: The cost is to be borne by the Government of Japan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that the Japanese trainers shall remain in this country for three years to give training. May I know whether in the meantime the training of indigenous trainers has been arranged?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

Premium on Purchase of Copra

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*525.	Shri Warior:
	Shri M. K. Kumaran:
	Shri Vasudevan Nair:
	Shri A. K. Gopalan:
	Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3176 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the reduction of premium which millers have to pay to the State Trading Corporation on purchase of copra has been taken; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government does not propose to reduce the margin.

Shri Warior: May I know how far this premium paid by the millers to

the State Trading Corporation has gone to increase the price of copra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has only mopped up the difference between the imported price and the ruling price of copra.

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that because of this the milling trade has gone down and many of the mills have closed down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; not at all. As a matter of fact there is a persistent demand for it, but under the present foreign exchange situation we cannot afford to import more.

Shri Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether this copra sold by the STC at a premium is sold only to the actual import licence holders or it is sold to outsiders who do not have any import licence; and, if so, whether it is being given to those people who have been denied licences last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It is actually given, as the House is aware, to the actual users through their regular associations—one for Kerala, another for non-power soap association and the third for the All India Soap Association.

Shri Sreekantan Nair: I want to know whether it is given to actual licence holders or whether it is given as an additional quota. That is my question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is given to actual users in replacement of their entitlement.

Voluntary code of discipline

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Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Priya Gupta:

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

(a) whether, since the adoption of the Voluntary Code of Discipline in

1958, industrial disputes have decreased; and

(b) whether the Voluntary Code of Discipline has been accepted by all managements and the employees?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) In 1961 the number of industrial disputes was less than in 1958.

(b) Yes, by all Central organisations of employers and workers, and all managements in the public sector except Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and Press Trust of India in the private sector and Railways and Defence undertakings in the public sector.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister has stated that the Code of Discipline has been accepted mainly in the public sector. What is the progress in this direction so far as the private sector is concerned?

Shri Hathi: I said that it has been accepted by all Central Organisations of Employees and Workers in the private sector except the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and PTI.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the light of the successful implementation of the Code of Discipline, do Government propose to bring about any change in the Code of Discipline so that those who are left outside can also be brought under the purview of the Code?

Shri Hathi: Discussions are going on and we are thinking of bringing them also under the Code.

धी भगवत् दर्शनः : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन लाभों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे जो कि इस नई योजना के कार्यान्वयन करने के बाद हुए हैं? अर्थात् परिस्थिति में कितना मुघार हृष्टा है, क्या इस पर वे प्रकाश डालेंगे?

Shri Hathi: Well, if we want to judge the results, we can judge it

from one important angle, and that is the man-days lost in 1958 and 1961. Whereas the man days lost in 1958 was 78 lakhs it was only 48 lakhs in 1961.

श्री यशपाल तिहाई : शिल्होने इस संहिता को नहीं माना है उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री हाथी : उनके साथ विचार विषय नैगोसिएशन्स हो रहा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that railways and defence industries in the public sector have not accepted or implemented the Code of Discipline. I want to know the reasons which have been advanced by them for non-implementation. What steps have been taken by Government to see that they also implement it?

Shri Hathi: It is not as if the defence industries have not accepted it. They have only stated that it requires certain modifications, having regard to the special circumstances prevailing there. Similarly, railways have also accepted it. They have proposed a Code which is not very much different, with some changes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has the adoption of this Voluntary Code of Discipline any effect upon the productivity of these units, either quantitatively or qualitatively?

Shri Hathi: In so far as the loss of man days has decreased, naturally it has resulted in increase in production.

श्री कद्दवायः क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इंटक जैसे मजदूर संगठन मिलों में मनमानों चलाते हैं ?

श्री हाथी : इंटक ने तो कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन मान लिया है । लेकिन जब कोई ऐसा किस्सा होता है जहां लोगों ने कोड आफ कंडक्ट का ब्रीच किया हो तो उनके खिलाफ इंटक कार्रवाई करता है ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has stated that the railways and the defence industries have suggested some modifications. May I know whether the workers' unions in these establishments have accepted the Code or they have also on their part suggested some corresponding modifications? What is the state of the Code of Discipline in these industries?

Shri Hathi: Actually, what we have suggested for the defence organisations is that these changes will have to be in consultation with the workers. For example, in Hindustan Aircraft the draft Code of Discipline is being considered by the management in consultation with the union.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वालेंटरी रोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का चीनी मिलों के वर्करों और चीनी मिलों के मालिकों पर क्या असर पड़ा है ? उस में है हड़ताल और गो स्लो वर्गीरह कुछ कम हुआ है ?

श्री हाथी : इस का जवाब मैं ने दे दिया कि जो मैंने डैज में कमी हुई है वही असर हुआ है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चीनी मिलों के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ । गश्ता जो कि पेरिशेबल कमोडिटी है, अगर उस में हड़ताल हो जाय या गो स्लो हो जाये तो उस से किसानों का भी नुकसान होता है और सरकार का भी नुकसान होता है । मैं इस का स्पेसिफिक जवाब चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब उन के पास था वह उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं खास तौर से चीनी मिलों के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ । उसका जवाब दिया जाय ।

श्री हाथी : जहां जहां भी ब्रीच होती है, वहा हम

अध्यक्ष महांवयः : जब तक आप चीनी मिलों का जिक नहीं करेंगे, मेम्बर साहब नहीं बैठेंगे।

श्री हाथीः : मैं उसके बारे में खास तौर से नहीं जानता हूँ।

Shri Sonavane: How many breaches were committed, what are the names of those trade unions and what action has been taken against them?

Shri Hathi: About the breach of the Code of Discipline we have got a Division which deals with this and which tries to see whether the breach was on the part of the employers or was on the part of the Unions. In the Central sphere, if he wants the figures Unionwise, the number of cases requiring action....

Mr. Speaker: If it is a long answer, it might be laid on the Table.

Shri Hathi: All right, Sir.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has stated that the Railways have proposed certain changes. Is he in a position to tell us the exact nature of the changes that are proposed?

Shri Hathi: They are still in the proposal stage. But they have made certain suggestions so far as the grievance procedure is concerned, and they will I hope discuss that with the representatives of the Unions.

Raid by Nepali border patrol Police

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*527. { **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were shot dead by a Nepalese border patrol police in village Jharokhar in the Ghorasahan police circle of the Champaran District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. On the night of June 28, 1962, five persons were sleeping in the room of a house belonging to one Shri Ram Lochan Chowdhury in the village of Jharokhar, Police Station Ghorasahan, District Champaran, Bihar. At about mid night five Nepali policemen entered the house, went into the room where these persons were sleeping and opened fire. They killed two persons and inflicted grievous injuries on a third. The remaining two persons managed to escape unhurt. No Indian national was killed or injured.

(b) A note of protest over this incident was handed over to the Royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi on July 11, 1962.

श्री क० ना० तिवारीः नेपाल और इंडियन बांदर पर आये दिन ऐसी घटनायें घटती हैं, तो क्या वहां के लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये कोई खास इन्तजाम किया गया है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has already been pointed out in this House that adequate measures are taken for the protection of our border.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if the Government are aware that often the Nepalese policemen enter Indian villages and kidnap the Nepalese Congressmen from there? If so, what action is being taken to protect those Nepalese Congressmen who have taken refuge in this country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Whenever any such incident takes place, according to the procedure laid down in the communique issued when His Majesty was here, we appoint a commission of inquiry to find out whether the thing has really happened. Three such inquiries have taken place and in everyone of them it was said that we have not given shelter to the

Nepalese Congressmen and have not allowed them to use our territory for any kind of political activity.

थी क० ना० तिवारी : जो प्रोटेस्ट नेपाल गवर्नरेट को दिया गया था उस पर क्या नेपाल गवर्नरेट ने कोई जवाब दिया है?, और इंडियन गवर्नरेट ने मारे गये लोगों के लिये कोई कम्पेन्सेशन डिमान्ड किया है या नहीं?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If the hon. Member had listened to the answer he would have noticed that no Indian national was injured or killed. Regarding the protest, in the protest note we have pointed out that though the Government of India were satisfied about the facts of the incident, if the Government of Nepal so desire, a joint informal inquiry, as provided for by the communiqué issued after the visit of the King of Nepal, would be instituted for verification of facts. This committee was appointed and the facts were verified. Only on one point there was disagreement, that is, regarding the forces. They refused to accept the fact that the uniformed men who entered the building were part of the Nepalese armed forces. But later on they had to agree that these people were in uniform and might be men of the Nepalese armed forces.

Shri Bade: The question was on a point of clarification whether there was any reply from the Nepal Government. No answer has been given.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have pointed out that as a result of the protest and according to the communiqué, an enquiry committee was appointed and I have stated the result of the enquiry.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पांचों आदमी सो रहे थे क्या उन के बारे में कोई जांच की गई थी कि उन का किसी राजनीतिक मन्द्या में सम्बन्ध था या नहीं, या उन का क्या दोष था जिस के कारण उन पर आक्रमण किया गया?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अगु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जाहिर है कि वे नेपाली नागरिक थे। उन का कोई आपसी झगड़ा होगा।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a statement made by the spokesman of the Nepalese foreign office contradicting our Prime Minister's statement to the House that there is no intrusion from the Indian side and whether these incidents or reprisals are on account of the confusion that there is intrusion from this side?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as this incident is concerned, it was alleged that one Majid, a Nepalese national, had fallen out with Bhagwat, another Nepalese national over the proceeds of a dacoity in village Inarwari Jeotahi and the reason for this attack was the differences between these two persons.

श्री भक्त दश्मन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह घटना अपने हंग की पहली थी या इस से भी पहले कोई इस प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं, और क्या उन का अंगैरा दिया जा सकता है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस किस्म का घटना तो शायद यह पहली थी, लेकिन इस से मिलती जुलती एक आध और हुई है।

श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा : नेपाल और भारतीय सीमाओं के पास दरभंगा और चम्पारन जिलों में इस तरह की घटनायें आम हो गई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि नेपाल और भारत के सीमावर्ती गांवों ने जो नेपाली प्रवासी हैं उन लोगों की वजह से नेपाली पुलिस का प्रवेश हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध कर रही है या इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये प्रवासी नेपालियों को सीमावर्ती गांवों से दूर हटाने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के जवाब की तो कोई जरूरत नहीं । जो घटना हमारे सामने है उसी पर प्रश्न हो सकता है । आप दूसरी घटनाओं का आम तौर पर जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वे हमारे सामने नहीं हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिथ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रक्षन पूछता चाहता था, मुझे नहीं बलाया गया ?

आध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तीन बार आपकी तरफ देखा, लेकिन आप खड़े नहीं हुए।

श्री विभूति यिथ : मैं बराबर सङ्का हुआ,
लेकिन आप की नज़र दूसरी तरफ रहती है ।
जो हमारे दुष्मन हैं, उन की तरफ आप की
नज़र रहती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाल में मैं ने श्री सोनावने से कहा था कि मैं डाक्टर से अपनी आँख का मुआइना कराऊंगा। उस दिन मैं ने करा लिया था। बहरहाल इस दफा मुझ से भल हो गई तो अगली दफा सही।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्वाइंट आफ
आडंर। दुश्मन का लपज अनपालियामेंटरी
है।

अथ विभूति मिथ्य : विरोधी सही ।

ओ यशपाल सिंह : हां, विरोधी कहिये ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामतः यहां कोई किसी का दृश्यमन नहीं है ।

प्रधान मंत्री की विदेश यात्रा

५२८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बद्यार :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी शरद ऋतु में वह विदेश यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन देशों के निमंत्रण उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिये हैं?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) लंदन में होने वाले राष्ट्रमंडल प्रधान मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल होने के बाद भारत वापस आते हुए प्रधान मंत्री का घाना और नाइजीरिया जाने का डिग्रादा है।

(a) Yes.

(b) Prime Minister intends visiting Ghana and Nigeria on his way home after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि ड्रिटेन के साथा बाजार में मध्मिलित होने से भारतीय निर्यात व्यापार को जो हानि पहुँची है, क्या राष्ट्र-मंडल प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में प्रधान नंदी जी उस के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप में चर्चा करेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैदेशिककार्य मंत्री तथा
अग्रणी शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :
इस मवान ने योग्यताप्रयन एकान्मिक
कम्यूनिटी का कोई मन्त्रवन्धन नहीं है। दूसरी
बात यह कि अभी तक ब्रिटेन उस संस्था
में मिला नहीं है। इस लिये अभी तो कोई
मवान उठाना नहीं। यह हो सकता है कि वर्ष,
दो वर्ष या पांच वर्ष बाद यह उठ जाये।
लेकिन माननीय न.स्व अब्दुल्लाह पढ़ते हैं
और उन को मालूम हैंगा कि इसके बारे में
कोशिश हो रही है और आइन्दा होमी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रोः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कश्मीर की समस्ता जो दिन-प्रतिदिन एक भयंकर रूप धारण करती चली आ रही है और जैसा कि पाकिस्तान

के राष्ट्रपति और अग्नव के बक्तव्यों से भी प्रतीत होता है तो क्या राष्ट्रमंडलीय प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो उस चर्चा को भी विशेष रूप से उर्द्धस्थित करेंगे?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: अब वह सब दत्तता कर जायें कि वह वहाँ क्या बात करेंगे और क्या कहेंगे यह बात कैसे हो सकती है?

Shri Daji: Is there any fixed agenda or only a loose agenda?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: एजेंडा तो इन बातों में होता नहीं है। जहाँ तक मेरा स्वाल है इन का कोई एजेंडा नहीं होता है। यह एक स्वास बैठक यूरोपियन कौमन मार्केट के सिलसिले में हो रही है। दूसरे सवाल भी आ सकते हैं लेकिन यहाँ का सवाल उठता नहीं है क्योंकि कश्मीर के बारे में हमारी तरफ से कोई चर्चा नहीं होगी। यदि और कोई करेगा तो हम करेंगे कि किसी को उसके करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Prime Minister has received so many invitations from other countries that he is unable to accept them all, and his medical advisers, his doctors, have advised him not to undertake too many tours abroad, in the interests of his health which is a national asset?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My medical advisers have not advised me any thing, nor have I asked them for their advice in this matter.

श्री बेरवा : राष्ट्रमंडलीय प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन में कौन-कौन विषय उठाये जायेंगे?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत देर हो चुको। इन का फैसला हो चुका है।

Shri Hem Barua: Frankly speaking, we do not want the Prime Minister to subject himself to any strain at this stage of his health. Therefore, may I know whether the Prime Minister is going to cut out his visits to Ghana and Nigeria, as not being necessary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that I am going there. The hon. Member suggests that I should not go there . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should go there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I propose to go there, all the same.

Shri Hem Barua: That was because of the strain that would be involved.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Morarka.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I request that Q. No. 543 which is on the same subject may also be taken up alongwith this?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the hon. Minister to answer both of them together, I have no objection.

Shri Kanungo: Question No. 543 is entirely different from Question No. 529.

Issue of Industrial Licences

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

(a) what changes, if any, Government have introduced in the system of issuing industrial licences to avoid concentration of wealth and power;

(b) whether Government have realised that the system of industrial licensing has in fact aggravated the concentration of economic power; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent this phenomenon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Licensing Committee, which considers applications under the

Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 keeps in mind the need to avoid concentration. A number of working rules have been adopted to further this objective. Licensing of new units in certain established industries is, as a rule, confined to new parties. Diversification of a company's activities to cover unrelated fields is discouraged. The general expansion of industrial activity, the growth of the public sector in industry and the expansion of the small-scale sector provides valuable safeguards against concentration of economic power.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister has said in reply to parts (a) to (c) that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. In the statement I do not find any answer to part (b) of the question at all. Could the hon. Minister kindly point that out in the statement?

Shri Kanungo: By inference, the answer is 'No'.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that this concentration is on the increase, what positive steps do Government propose to take to improve the system of licensing of industries?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know about the hon. Member's conclusion about concentration of economic power. But all that I can say is that that can be controlled by various means, such as fiscal measures, taxation, corporation law and various other factors.

As far as the licensing procedure is concerned, definite procedures are observed so that at least in certain industries, new entrants are preferred to old entrants.

Shri Morarka: May I know the maximum number of licences given to a single industrial house or a group of industrialists ever since this Act came into existence about a decade ago?

Shri Kanungo: The Act came into existence in 1953. I have not got the

figures with me here. The licences that are issued are published every month, and it would take a lot of time to correlate the whole thing.

Shri Morarka: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has not got the information in regard to the number of licences issued, and still he says that there is no concentration of economic power. May I know on what basis he is saying that?

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order. The hon. Member is only asking another supplementary question.

Shri Morarka: I am not asking any supplementary question. I do not want to ask any further supplementaries, because the answers have been given. My point of order is this. When the hon. Minister has not got the information, on what basis can he make this statement here that there is no concentration of economic power?

Mr. Speaker: When the question was tabled, he might have collected that information as to whether there has been concentration or not.

Shri Morarka: My question is put there.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he has said that there is no concentration. As to in how many cases licences have been issued since the coming into operation of the Act in 1953, that number might not be available with him.

Shri Kanungo: The information is there; it is published month to month.

Shri Sonavane: How many cases are there where industrial licences have been issued and such units have not come up within the optimum time allowed? Also, what action has been taken in such cases?

Shri Kanungo: It is written down in the law itself that under certain circumstances if effective steps are not taken, then the licence will be

cancelled. A review is made from time to time . . .

Shri Sonavane: How many cases are there?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should listen.

Shri Kanungo: In the last two years the number of revocation of licences is about 222.

Shri Sonavane: What action has been taken in such cases?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the process of granting industrial licences is at present haphazard and dilatory? If so, do Government propose to simplify the procedure so that middle class industrialists can get licences without delay?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kanungo: The procedure is published every time. It is in the rules. It is not haphazard. No one has, I believe, found any difficulty in applying for licence.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Apart from the Mahalanobis Committee going into the question of concentration of economic power, has any study been made in the Commerce and Industry Ministry to find out whether there is any concentration of economic power? If not, do they propose to have a study made now?

Shri Kanungo: We always see to it that there is no concentration of industrial production in any particular group or groups.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether a time-limit for setting up industries is provided in the licence? If not, why not?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, 18 months under the law.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Can Government supply information to the Mem-

bers of the House as to the number of licences issued throughout to particular individuals or houses so that we may be in a position to judge whether there is concentration of wealth in this case?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that the information is published every month.

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir. Government has got the machinery to collect information. Can they not supply it?

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Minister collect the information and supply it to the House now that it is being persisted in?

Shri Kanungo: I will certainly give the reference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They have got a consolidated machinery for collecting information. Still they expect every Member to collect the information simply because there is a monthly bulletin published.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked the hon. Minister to collect it for hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: What steps have Government taken to prevent the concentration of industry and wealth in the hands of a few people since the adoption of a socialist pattern of society as the goal of the State? Does the Minister say that there has been no concentration of wealth and industry?

Shri Daji: That is what he said.

Shri Kanungo: I have answered the question. This is done with a view to see that productive capacity is not monopolised by a few individuals or groups.

Shri Daji: Is there any direction or rule limiting the total number of licences held by an individual or company?

Shri Kanungo: Every industry has got to be taken separately.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press statements that the majority of licences were issued for a particular State for a particular area, thus discriminating against all other States?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know. If any press story has been published to that effect, it is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri Tyagi: One thing might be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: I am on another question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know from the hon. Minister how many licences were issued in 1961, and what number was issued to the Birla group. It is a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got the information?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got that information.

Shri Tyagi: Will you kindly interpret his answer? Does he mean to say that there is no concentration? Shall we take it that the Government view is that there has been no concentration during these days? Is that the claim of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: He has not given a clear reply to this.

Mr. Speaker: The answer he has given.

Shri Tyagi: What is it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That there has been no concentration.

Shri Tyagi: Well, it is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Alva.

Shri Tyagi: We know for a fact that there has been concentration.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not a fact that half a dozen leading business houses dealing with more than 40 to 50 types of business under various licences including even sanitary ware are permitted to get more and more licences?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is being repeated in one form or other.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to ask...

Shri Kanungo rose—

Shri Joachim Alva: I have not finished my question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Kanungo: You have directed me to prepare an analysis of the licences as issued and as published in the bulletins.

Mr. Speaker: That would be laid on the Table of the House, and the Members may go through it.

Shri Banerjee wanted to raise a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. The reply of the hon. Minister is that there is no concentration, and we take it as correct. But in this very House it has been stated that a committee, the Mahalanobis Committee, has been appointed to see whether there is concentration or not. Is the Minister entitled to have this definite opinion—either his personal opinion or on behalf of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly he can give his opinion. They will point out what their point of view is.

Next question.

Shri Daji: On a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Daji: From you I want a clarification only, not a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: From me he can ask.

Shri Daji: My difficulty is this: when a senior Minister like Shri Nanda takes one view and the Deputy Minister takes another view, which is the authoritative view on behalf of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: This he can bring to my notice, write to me, and I will ask the Ministers to clarify as to why a certain contradiction is there.

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए उपदान

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*५३० श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री २६ मई, १९६२ के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६२ के उत्तर के: संबंध में यह बताने की शुरू करेंगे कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के त्यागपत्र देने या नेवा निवृत्त होने पर उन्हें उपदान (ग्रेचुएटी) देने के प्रश्न पर, जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन था, क्या निश्चय किया गया है?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : जी हां। यह फिला किया गया है कि भौजूदा कानून में संशोधन करने के लिये एक बिल पेश किया जाय।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह बिल कब तक सदन के सामने आ जायेगा?

श्री हाथी : उम्मीद है कि वह इत्य संसद में आ जायेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो निर्णय किया गया है, वह क्या है, क्या उस पर प्रकाश डाला जायगा।

श्री हाथी : एकट में ग्रैटुइटी देने के बारे में जो प्राविजन था, उस के बारे में लुप्तीम कोट ने यह जजमेट दिया कि तीन साल की सर्विस के दाद कोई ग्रैटुइटी देना ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इन साल की सर्विस के बाद ग्रैटुइटी दी जायेगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Originally this legislation was undertaken by the Ministry after consulting the newspaper men and the working journalists and the Government people. May I know if the same procedure has been adopted in bringing forward this Bill, and whether there will be no controversy from the side of the employers in putting it into execution?

Shri Hathi: We have had two meetings with the representatives of the newspapers and the representatives of the working journalists. We have discussed the provisions of the Bill that we want to introduce.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that he had two consultations with the working journalists and their representatives. I want to know whether the Bill which has been brought before the House is in conformity with the wishes of the working journalists? Do they agree to the provisions?

Shri Hathi: There was no unanimity between the working journalists and the representatives of the employers, but we have taken the views of both the sides, especially the views of the working journalists, and we are trying to see that these provisions are incorporated. The main items were...

Mr. Speaker: All the items need not be given here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether, while discussing this question of gratuity, Government consider or will Government consider that the fabulously vast income that these newspaper houses have got in recent years is not reflected in the wage structure of the Working Journalists?

Shri Hathi: We are, at present, amending the Working Journalists Service Conditions etc. There, the main question was of giving gratuity after what period of time.

Shri Warior: Which are the main points of difference between the newspaper owners and the journalists?

Mr. Speaker: All these cannot be dealt with here.

Next question.

Foreign Technicians in India

*531. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the increasing employment of exchange position becoming worse, tries having technical collaboration;

(b) whether in view of the foreign exchange position becoming worse, Government propose to restrict the number of foreign technicians; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Foreign technical personnel are permitted to be engaged only where they are needed. An increase in the number of foreign technicians employed is a corollary to our increasing requirements of technical knowhow resulting from a large scale programme of industrialisation.

(b) The prevailing foreign exchange position is always kept in mind while agreeing to the employment of foreign technicians and no change in the present policy is considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri R. Barua: Taking advantage of the provision in the collaboration agreements, do foreign collaborators generally bring in more than sufficient number of fitters and mechanics, apart from the experts, when such people can be had in India also; and that adds very heavily to the cost?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Each case is examined; and when it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the project, it is permitted.

Shri R. Barua: Will the hon. Minister give the figures of such fitters and mechanics so far available, in the public sector as well as the private sector?

Shri Kanungo: I do not believe fitters and mechanics are brought. Mechanic is a very wide term. But, fitters, certainly are not brought.

Shri R. Barua: What is the total figure?

Shri Kanungo: During the last year, it was 712.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: What is the total number of foreign technicians in our country and what is the foreign exchange involved on keeping them?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the information. It will take a long time to collect that. All that I have said is that the case of 712 has been cleared by the Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister got accurate or near-accurate statistics to show whether the quantum of foreign technical personnel in Indian industries having foreign collaboration is much higher today than what it was in 1957? If so, what is the percentage of increase?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The number is severely restricted to what is absolutely necessary. And we cannot compare with 1957 because in this period of time the tempo has increased considerably.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Is the Minister in a position to give an assurance to the House that the foreign technicians are and will be imported only when Indian technicians of equal qualification are not available?

Shri Kanungo: That is the principle, exactly. And, we give privileges for that because the foreign technicians are exempt from income-tax.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether these foreign technicians train our Indian personnel?

Shri Kanungo: Of course.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the order of priority of the industries for having technicians from abroad?

Shri Kanungo: It depends upon the particular type of industry where technical knowledge and technical collaboration is found necessary because technical knowledge is not available in the country.

Shri Sonavane: May I know how many foreign technicians who came to India from the period of the First Five Year Plan till today have left India and how many are still here?

Shri Kanungo: It will take a long time to collect the figures. But, I can tell the hon. Member that no foreign technician so employed is anxious to stay for a long time.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What arrangements have been made to give training to Indians to place them in positions?

Shri Kanungo: Apart from it, we have got technical institutions of a very high order where people are coming up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we know what is the percentage of increase in the foreign technicians between the end of the Second Five Year Plan and now?

Shri Kanungo: I have answered that question. Comparison will be difficult because it will depend upon the industrial production or installations at a given time and at another given time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the replies that we get from the Minister, no figures are given. How can we arrive at proper conclusions?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of our foreign exchange difficulties is there a proposal to put a ceiling on emoluments that are being paid to the foreign technicians in terms of rupees?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; because they are not available.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

अखबारी कागज

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
एस० एन० क्य० ५ { श्री प्र० च० बस्त्रा:
श्री कजरोलकर :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखबारी कागजों का कोटा कुछ कम कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे भारतीय भाषाओं वे: समाचार पत्रों वे: लिये एक कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे पत्र जो दैनिक और ऊंचे स्तर वे: पत्र हैं, कागज का कोटा कम मिलने से आकार में ऊंटे निकलने लगे हैं और उनमें सामग्री भी सीमित होने लगी है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बड़े पत्रों को जितना कोटा अब तक मिला रहा है उतना बराबर बनाये रखने वे: लिये कुछ विचार कर रही है;

(ङ) अखबारों को कागजी कोटा पूर्ववत् सबको एक जैसा मिलता रहे इस सम्बन्ध में भी क्या कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो कदम तक उस पर निर्देश हो जायगा?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A cut of 5% and 7½% in the case of newspapers and periodicals whose annual entitlement works out between 100 and 1000 tonnes and above respectively, has been imposed and the cut applies uniformly to all newspapers and periodicals in the country. No cut has been effected for smaller newspapers consuming less than 100 tonnes of newsprint per year.

The cut is imposed on the basis of their entitlements in terms of quantities for the year 1961. In imposing the cuts the newspapers have been given the choice to reduce their size or the number of pages or their circulation according to their choice.

(d) to (f). Representations have been received from I.E.N.S. and the Indian Language Newspapers Conference and these are being considered.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : १ मई १९६२ को सरकार की ओर से ऐसा आदेश प्रसारित किया गया था कि उन समाचारपत्रों की जिन की विक्री-संख्या अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर में १९६१ में ५०,००० तक थी और जिन की विक्री-संख्या उससे अधिक थी, तो ५०,००० तक वालों को २० प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की सुविधा दी गई थी और उससे अधिक वालों को १५ प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की सुविधा दी गई थी लेकिन फिर ३१ जुलाई को एक नया आदेश दिया गया है कि १९६१ में जिन्हीं संख्या उनकी थी उसमें भी साड़े सात और पांच प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी जाएगी। मैं आनन्द चाहता हूँ कि इस थोड़े से अर्से में कौन सी ऐसी विशेष कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हुई कि वे दो आदेश एक ताथ देने पड़े?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारे देश को मालूम है और इस हाउस को भी मालूम है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का क्राइसिस तो इस काइनेशन यीश्वर में थुरू हो गया था और जो बाहर के देशों से, जिदेशों से मदद वर्गरह मिलती थी, उसमें भी देरी हो गई। आज हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज के बैलेंस की जो सिचुएशन है उसको फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब साफ कर चुके हैं और सारी स्थिति इस हाउस के सामने रखी जा चुकी है। उसके मातहत ही सारी कटौती कर दी गई थी, जुलाई में।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ३० जुलाई १९६२ से जब से यह आदेश लागू किया गया है तो क्या उसमें यह भी एक कलाज है कि १ प्रैरेल १९६२ से यह लागू होगा, यदि हाँ,

तो मई के अन्दर जो आदेश दिया गया था, उसके अनुसार जिन अखबारों ने विक्री संख्या बढ़ा दी थी, उनके ऊपर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पूरी तरह से इसको ख्याल में रखा गया है जब से कि यह नया आंडर इशू हुआ है। १ प्रैरेल से पहले जो ज्यादा कंजम्पशन किया होगा उसको सरकार मुजरा कर देगी और उस पर कटौती नहीं लगेगी क्योंकि वह तो उहोंने कंजम्प कर लिया है। आइंदा आने वाली कंजम्पशन जो है, उस सब को मिला कर यह कटौती लगेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, जो नई कटौती को गई है वह क्या केवल इसी छहमाही के लिए है या अनन्त काल के लिए इसको कायम रखा जाएगा? अर्थात् क्या उसकी कोई मियाद है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारी लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी जो होती है वह एन्युअल होती है, अनन्त काल के लिए पालिसी यहाँ होती नहीं है प्रौर न हो हो सकती है। हमारा इरादा यह है कि जहाँ जहाँ कटौती की गई है, उसको जैसे जैसे पोर्जीशन मुश्केल, हमारी हालत मुश्केल, बहाल करने की कोशिश की जाए। यह पालिसी केवल न्यूज़पेपर इंडस्ट्री के लिए नहीं, जो कि एक सेमेटिव सक्टर है, बल्कि सभी के लिए है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra. Have the newspapers been given absolute freedom to reduce the size and the number of pages, etc., or, is there a minimum size, etc., prescribed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This being a very sensitive and complicated problem of great importance, we do not want to interfere with the discretion of the newspapers, in order that either they may adjust their size or they may adjust the number of pages or they may adjust their circulation, so that within the inescapable cut that the country had to undergo in several

directions, one of the latest of which is the cut imposed on newspapers, they were given full freedom.

Shri Kajrolkar: What is the policy of the Government in regard to the encouragement of the daily language newspapers in different parts of the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The obvious inference is there. While we always welcome greater and greater circulation and a greater reading public, under the present circumstances, we will be well-advised to conserve our resources.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the shortage of newsprint at present?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri P. C. Boroohah.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: May I know if the order also puts a restriction on the transfer of newsprint from one paper to another?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not allowed under the law. Even under the new notification, under the same management, if there are three, four or five publications, it is not transferable even with respect to the publications.

Mr. Speaker: I would not call Shri Joachim Alva again. I called him but he did not stand up. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is present shortage which has led the hon. Minister to impose this cut on the newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Shortage of foreign exchange and not shortage of newsprint

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the demand for newsprint and what is the percentage of shortage compared to the demand, and which has led the Government to impose this cut now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The cut has not been imposed due to shortage of

newsprint. The cut has been imposed due to the shortage of foreign exchange. If we had no foreign exchange difficulty, perhaps we would have liberalised it as we did in the earlier stages. But it is true that the total availability, either after this cut or the other cut, of foreign exchange is such that it has put a great amount of restriction and restraint on various industries including the newsprint industry. Maybe if we can give more they could always have a greater circulation.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I beg your pardon. I did not hear my name being called.

Mr. Speaker: That opportunity has gone. He cannot take advantage of it now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Raw Jute

***517. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw jute exported since May, 1962;

(b) the importing countries and the price of sale contracted with them;

(c) how much raw jute from the new crop is expected to reach the market by September this year; and

(d) when buffer-stock operations for the raw jute crop will commence?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 17,360 bales.

(b) The importing countries are Poland, Czechoslovakia and West Germany. In public interest, it would not be advisable to disclose the prices. The prices were generally competitive.

(c) About 9 to 10 lakh bales.

(d) The operations will continue as and when necessary to prevent prices from sagging.

Trespass by Pakistani Forces in Karimganj Area

532. [Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
] Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
] Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
] Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani armed forces trespassed across the Indian border at Lati Tilla area, about 31 miles from Karimganj (Assam); during the first week of July, 1962;

(b) whether they asked the local villagers to approach the Pakistan Government for jobs;

(c) whether they warned the Indian border security force posted at Lati Tilla not to visit the area inhabited by the villagers; and

(d) whether they have laid claim to certain villages as belonging to Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (d). On 5th July, 1962; an effort was made by the East Pakistan Rifles to alter the status quo in the Latitilla area by questioning the right of our border forces to patrol a little strip of land west of Putninala. The Indian border forces did not accept the Pakistani contention, and insisted on their right to patrol the short strip of land across Putninala.

The dispute was discussed at the Sector Commanders' level on 9th July but no agreement could be reached. Thereafter, the Brigade Commanders of the two sides met on 23rd July and, in the interest of avoiding armed clash, agreed that patrolling on that little strip of land should be suspended by both India and Pakistan.

The matter was raised at the Chief Secretaries' conference held in Dacca on 1st August and it was pointed out to East Pakistan that Indian control over the little strip of land, west of Putninala, had existed all along, and that the position had been accepted by Pakistan at a meeting which took place in November 1959, between the then Brigade Commanders of the two sides. It was proposed by the Chief Secretary, Assam, that the Brigade Commanders who in 1959 had worked out an arrangement acceptable to both India and Pakistan should be brought together again to help solve the dispute. The Chief Secretary, East Pakistan, agreed to pursue this suggestion.

(b) Government has no information on this.

Earnings of Agricultural Workers

533. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas there has been overall increase in the real earnings of all sections of population, the real earnings of agricultural workers have declined by above 12 per cent during the last two Plan periods;

(b) whether Government have studied the reasons which led to such a decline;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter so that this section of population may also have a better standard of living?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). While it may be true that there has been an overall increase in the real earnings of all sections of population, there is no basis for the conclusion that the real earnings of agricultural workers have declined. The findings of the first and the second Agricultural Labour Enquiries conducted during 1950-51 and 1956-57 cannot be strictly compared to show

that the real earnings of agricultural workers have gone down whereas those of others have gone up. Secondly, because of limitations of comparability involved in the two Agricultural Enquiries it is difficult to offer any firm conclusions as to the trend in the real earnings of agricultural workers. A Technical Committee set up by the Planning Commission have examined the question and have come to the conclusion that there is no reason to believe that there has been a marked deterioration or improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural labourers in 1956-57 compared to 1950-51. It has been decided to conduct a comprehensive Third Agricultural Labour Enquiry (called Rural Labour Enquiry) during the Third Five Year Plan with a view to having a comparative picture of the conditions of the Agricultural Labour as between 1956-57 and 1962-63.

(d) A Central Advisory Board has been set up in the Planning Commission in order to take comprehensive view of the problems of agricultural workers and for suggesting measures for the amelioration of their economic and social conditions. Several measures have already been taken by the Central and State Governments in this direction.

Production of Terramycin

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

Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of terramycin has been stopped at the Pimpri Hindustan Anti-biotics Factory;

(b) whether it is a fact that American firm "PFIZER" claimed the Terramycin formula as their patent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Early this year the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, commenced production of Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride by a process evolved by them. They filed also an application for securing a patent for their process. Messrs Pfizer and Co., U.S.A., disputed the patent; the matter is under consideration of the Controller of Patents and Designs, Calcutta. Pending the decision of the Controller, the Hindustan Antibiotics have suspended production of Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride at Pimpri, as a temporary measure.

Pension for Employees in Public Undertakings

***535. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for introducing a system of providing pensions to employees in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rajghat Samadhi

***536. Maharakumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Rajghat Samadhi is going according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) The work on Phase I is in progress. Phase II has not been sanctioned as yet.

(b) Payments made upto the end of June, 1962, total Rs. 18,33,830/-.

Exports to France

*537. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the French Government have allowed special quotas for import of Indian goods into France during 1962;

(b) if so, what are the items for which such quotas have been allowed and the date upto which these quotas will be valid;

(c) whether the export of these goods to France would have any tariff advantages as well;

(d) whether there are any possibilities of extending these quotas for the year 1963; as well; and z

(e) whether there is any further hope of any increase in the total amount of quota for any particular year being allowed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure 33].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). These are matters for actual negotiations which will take place towards the end of 1962. It is not possible to give any indication at this stage.

Indians in Portuguese Colonies

*538. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the result of the effort on the part of Government to get Portuguese Government Decree

No. 44416 dated the 25th July, 1962 rescinded in favour of such of the Indian nationals as are to leave the Portuguese territories and return back to India; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The representative of the Government of the U.A.R. who is at present in Mozambique has reported that the Portuguese authorities have postponed indefinitely the deportation of Indian nationals and liquidation of their properties. The U.A.R. Government are continuing their efforts to persuade the Government of Portugal to rescind their Decree No. 44416.

(b) In accordance with the Agreement reached between the Governments of India and Portugal, those Indian nationals who leave Portuguese territories will be allowed to repatriate their assets. The Government of India hope that the Portuguese authorities will implement the Agreement. There is, therefore, no question at present of any special steps being taken by the Government of India to rehabilitate the Indian nationals returning to India.

Marine Products Export Promotion Council

*539. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marine Products Export Promotion Council have drawn the attention of Government to the difficulties they are experiencing in increasing the export of marine products as a result of the high cost and scarcity of tin containers;

(b) whether the Council have requested Government to allow the import of the required quantity of cans and to permit the establishment of new can manufacturing plants in Kerala; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to see that this industry that earns valuable foreign exchange is enabled to make its full contribution to our economy?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) There was a temporary scarcity of tin containers on account of a sudden increase in demand and transport bottleneck. This has now been rectified.

Government have had discussions with the suppliers of cans about the prices charged by them. As a result of this, the supplies are expected to improve and prices will also be reduced. Question of establishing a new factory is a long term one and will be considered on merits.

Water Supply in Asansol Coal Field

***540. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Sanitary Officer, Mines Board of Health, that drinking water supply in the Asansol coalfield and even at the mines hospital has been found to be polluted;

(b) reasons for total absence of filtration or purification arrangements;

(c) whether two schemes for water supply have been dropped; and

(d) the time by which the miners can reasonably expect potable water supply?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. But the Chief Sanitary Officer has stated that his speech has been mis-reported in the press.

(b) Filtration or purification arrangements are available at some collieries.

(c) No.

(d) Some arrangements already exist for supply of potable water. Efforts are being continued to improve the water supply position.

Land Revenue

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

(a) whether Government have considered and discussed with the State Governments the need and desirability of abolition of land revenue particularly on holdings of below 10 acres in area;

(b) what is the total income (i) from land revenue and (ii) from land-holdings below 10 acres unirrigated and 5 acres irrigated; and

(c) what percentage of cultivable land is under holdings of more than 50 acres?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No Sir. This matter has not been discussed with the States in recent years.

(b) Receipts from land revenue in 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 97 crores. The breakdown of this figure by size of holdings is not available.

(c) According to the National Sample Survey (8th Round), in 1953-54 rural families with holdings of more than 50 acres accounted for about 16 per cent. of the total land owned by rural households.

Rubber Cultivation

Shri Warior:
***542. Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3205 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the country-wide survey to determine the suitability of

land for rubber cultivation had since been undertaken;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the proposed delegation to Malaya and Ceylon for a comparative study of rubber plantation industry has since been sent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Rubber Board is collecting information about the availability of suitable land for cultivation of rubber from all the States before undertaking a physical survey.

(c) No, Sir.

Licence Holders for Industries

*543. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ragunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some people are holding licences of various industries for a considerable time without implementation; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Industrial licences are issued subject to the condition that the licencees should take effective steps to establish the industrial undertaking within a prescribed time. The progress made in this respect is reviewed from time to time and in cases where, without reasonable cause, the licencees have failed to take effective steps, action is taken to revoke the licences.

Joint Management Councils

*544. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

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

(a) the number of industrial units

in which the joint management councils are functioning successfully and the number of units in which they have failed with year-wise break-up of figures for each since the introduction of the scheme;

(b) whether there has been any evaluation of the working of these Councils; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

At present, Joint Management Councils are functioning in 34 units. Their year-wise break-up and the units in which they have ceased to function since the introduction of the scheme is as follows:—

Year	No. of Units in which joint councils were functioning	No. of Units where joint councils ceased functioning
1958	23	
1959	22	1
1960	28	2
1961	29	8
1962	34	

(b) and (c). So far the functioning of the Scheme has been evaluated in 26 units. These evaluations have revealed better industrial relations, a more stable labour force, increased productivity, reduction in waste, better profits and above all a closer understanding between the management and the workers in varying degrees in some of the units in which joint management Councils have worked successfully.

**Accident in Dighwadih Colliery,
Dhanbad**

*545. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether some miners have been killed by the collapse of a roof of the Dighwadih Colliery, Dhanbad on the 8th August, 1962;

(b) if so, the number of casualties including deaths;

(c) the steps taken to give immediate relief to the affected families;

(d) the steps taken to hold enquiry into the nature of the incident and the causes that were accountable for it;

(e) whether it is a fact that similar accident had occurred in July, 1962, in another colliery in Dhanbad resulting in the death of six miners; and

(f) whether Government propose to set up a Special Committee to enquire into the causes of recurrences of such tragic incidents in the coalfields of Jharia and adopt rigid measures to prevent them?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There was an accident on the 7th August, 1962 in Dighwadih Colliery in which a shot-firer and a machine fitter were killed, and a mining sirdar and a coal-cutting machine driver, seriously injured.

(c) No recommendation for any special relief has been received so far.

(d) A Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines inquired into the accident soon after its occurrence.

(e) An accident occurred on the 19th July, 1962 in Sitanala Colliery in which six persons were killed, and one, injured.

(f) No. The circumstances do not warrant the setting up of such a Com-

mittee. Both the accidents might have been averted had the safety provisions contained in the Regulations, been fully observed.

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Quarters

*546. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a change in the policy regarding out-of-turn allotment of residential quarters to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such allotments made since the introduction of the new policy and the grounds thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Previously allotment of residential accommodation on out-of-turn basis was made on various grounds. On 1st April, 1962, about 1400 such cases were awaiting allotment. Some of these cases were pending for 2 years or more. The whole question was, therefore, reviewed and it was decided that out-of-turn allotments should in future be made only on health grounds, such as the serious illness of the Government servant or his wife (or husband as the case may be) or the dependent child.

(c) 42.

Total Production of Copper, Zinc, etc.

1427. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present total production of Copper, Zinc, Nickel and aluminium within the country;

(b) its proportion to the entire requirements in the country; and

(c) by what time it is planned to attain self-sufficiency in these non-ferrous metals?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Figures of present production and its approximate proportion to the estimated requirements in the country in respect of Copper, Zinc, Nickel and Aluminium are given below:—

Name of Metal	Estimated production in 1961-62 (in m. tons)	Production as a percentage of present requirement
Copper	9,000	10 per cent
Zinc (concentrates refined in Japan)	4,000	5 per cent
Nickel	Nil	does not arise
Aluminium	20,000	35 per cent

(c) On account of the paucity of ore deposits of these metals in the country, there is no possibility of attaining self-sufficiency in the near future except in the case of Aluminium. It is likely that self-sufficiency in Aluminium may be attained by 1965-66.

External Publicity

1428. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total expenditure incurred on foreign publicity during the last year;

(b) how many officers are employed for India's foreign publicity; and

(c) whether there is any machinery to assess the performance of those responsible for India's publicity abroad from time to time?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Rs. 1,06,37,900/- (Rupees One crore six lakh thirty-seven thousand and nine hundred).

(b) Seventy-nine.

(c) These officers are under the direction and supervision of Heads of Indian Missions abroad. Each Head of the Mission is responsible for the assessment of the performance of officers under him. The Ministry of External Affairs also assesses the performance of each officer in various other ways.

Visas for Representatives of Indian Firms proceeding to Ceylon

1430. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 14 on the 6th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the number of applications for visiting Ceylon still pending with Government (to whom the Passport has been issued and the foreign exchange allowed by the Reserve Bank of India) for the issue of certificates; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the issue of certificates?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Nil.

(b) Certificates are issued expeditiously to bona fide exporters who furnish requisite information in the prescribed proforma.

Loans to Industrial Co-operatives

1431. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate any scheme for advancing loans to industrial co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the broad out-lines of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The State Governments are being persuaded to advance working capital loans to a larger extent to industrial co-

operatives and share capital loans to their members, to guarantee advances of the Central Cooperative Banks and Industrial Cooperative Banks to industrial cooperatives, to subsidise the cost of managerial and supervisory staff appointed by these Banks specially to look after the industrial Cooperatives and wherever these Banks are unable to finance the industrial cooperatives, to use the agency of the State Bank of India for financing the cooperatives.

Future of Goods Traffic in India

1432. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British economic expert warned the Indian Railways for its bad future in transport of goods due to heavy increase of road transport;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to face this bad consequence;

(c) whether the British expert has made any suggestion to improve and maintain its goods traffic in future; and

(d) if so, what are those suggestions?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

Hotels in Goa

1433. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have agreed to assist the Goans in starting three hotels in their territory; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance accorded?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

1434. **Shri P. R. Chakraverfi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been exploring chances for increasing exports of Indian iron ore to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the amount of increase that has been obtained in the year 1961 country-wise;

(c) the profit earned by the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the State Governments to remove the paucity of transport and the handling capacity at the ports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The S. T. C. is taking several steps to increase exports of iron ore. In 1961 exports increased by 62,000 tons (value Rs. 56 lakhs) over figures for 1960. A statement showing increase in export of iron ore country-wise for years 1958 to 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II Annexure No. 34].

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose profits earned on any individual item. Annual reports and statement of accounts of S.T.C. are, however, regularly laid on the Table of the House.

(d) State Governments have undertaken improvement of roads and port facilities and are co-operating with the Central Government in development and modernisation of mining operations.

Slum Clearance in Kanpur

1435. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more amount has been sanctioned for Kanpur under slum clearance scheme;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for 1961 and 1962; and

(c) total amount sanctioned under this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (c). Two slum clearance projects involving the construction of 4716 houses at a cost of Rs. 174.39 lakhs and one slum improvement project of the estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs were sanctioned by the Uttar Pradesh Government at Kanpur during the Second Plan period.

(b) A further loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by the Uttar Pradesh Government during the year 1961-62 for improvement of private houses in slum areas.

Uranium Deposits in Kangra District of Punjab

Shri G. K. Singha:

1436. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Basumatari:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of Uranium have been located in Kangra District of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether extensive survey has been made; and

(c) what is the result of the survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). In the course of surveys, the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has located fairly extensive radioactive zones in the Parbati valley of

Kangra District in Punjab. The work of surveying has been intensified and also extended to adjacent localities. Detailed investigations are in progress. If the investigations show promising deposits, the deposits will be developed with a view to assessing their extent and determining whether their commercial exploitation would be justified or not.

Travancore Minerals Ltd.

1437. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3186 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Titanium Products Co. Ltd. was breaking off from its sales agreement with Travancore Minerals Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) No. There is no indication that British Titan Products Company Limited will not honour their present agreement with Travancore Minerals Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Potatoes

Shri Subodh Hansda:

1438. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri E. K. Das:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India potatoes could not be exported to Britain and France though a very high price was offered during the current year;

(b) if so, what is the reason for this;

(c) whether exports to other countries were also cut; and

(d) if so, by what percentage?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An enquiry to import Indian potatoes open upto 30th June, 1962 was received from the U.K. only at the end of the potato crop season on the condition that the consignments must be accompanied by phyto-sanitary certificates. The offer could not be accepted as fresh potatoes for which such certificates could be arranged were not available for export and the price offered was also not attractive.

(c) and (d). There has been a general decline in our exports of potatoes other than sweet and seed potatoes in 1961-62.

Export of Tea

1439.

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian tea is decreasing for its quality;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tea industry wants to improve its quality by importing new machines;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of Indian tea is the highest in the world;

(d) whether it is a fact tea industry has requested Government to allow it to utilise certain portion of its foreign exchange earnings to purchase machineries; and

(e) if so the reaction of Government?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (e). As quality teas bring remunerative prices, the industry requires importation of upto date machinery etc. which are not locally available. Government have assured the industry that every effort will be made to meet the requirements of the industry in this behalf.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules

1440. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2663 on the 6th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to amend the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 has been considered;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be amended;

(c) whether the comments of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other associations and organisations have been considered;

(d) if so, how far their suggestions have been agreed upon; and

(e) when rules will be placed before Parliament?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The proposals to amend the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 are still under consideration. In finalising the Rules the comments received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other organisations are being taken into account and until the matter is finalised, it is not possible to say, to what extent the suggestions made by the various organisations will be agreed to.

(e) In accordance with sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Act, these

rules will be laid before the Parliament as soon as possible after they are made.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

1441. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a pressing demand for the appointment of a separate Commissioner for Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation;

(b) whether the post of a Secretary to the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been created with headquarters at Kodarma; and

(c) if so, whether the Secretary functions at Kodarma?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Welfare Officer is posted at Kodarma while the Secretary has his headquarters at Dhanbad.

Inspectorate of Mines

1442. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inspectorate of Mines has been functioning at Kodarma;

(b) the names of the present incumbents with their official designations and the tenure of service at Kodarma;

(c) whether Government had received any complaint against any of them; and

(d) if so, the nature of such complaints and action taken?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Shri M. S. Kahlon, Regional Inspector of Mines from 8th April, 1960.

Shri V. P. Parti, Inspector of Mines from 12th January, 1961.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Foreign Office Building

1443. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to organise a competition for selecting the best design for a building for the foreign office to be constructed on the south of South Block;

(b) if so, whether designs have been invited; and

(c) the programme of constructing the building?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration.

प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में मीट्रिक तौल और माप का प्रयोग

१४४४. श्री म० ल० दिवेदी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मीट्रिक वाटों और पंमानों के विषय में ग्रामीण जनता को जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मीट्रिक बाट और माप के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति का पता लगाने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में ग्रब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनता को मीट्रिक वाटों तथा वर्तमान वाटों के साथ उनका सम्बन्ध बताने के लिये प्रचार के विभिन्न

माध्यम अपनाये गये हैं। इनमें पोस्टरों, फिल्मों तथा प्रदर्शनियों आदि का व्यापक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। फँल्ड प्रिलिमिटी यूनिट द्वारा गांवों में प्रचार गाड़ियां घुमाई जाती हैं और प्रदर्शन तथा भाषणों के द्वारा प्रचार किया जाता है। इस कार्य के लिये बाट और माप निरीक्षकों का भी उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों के बाट तथा पैमाना नियंत्रकों के पास से इस कार्य को कार्यान्वित करने में हड्डी प्रगति के बारे में समय समय पर रिपोर्ट मिलती रहती हैं। स्थायी भीटिक समिति का सम्पर्क संगठन विभिन्न बाजारों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किये गये दौरों के आधार पर सीधे रिपोर्ट भी भेजता है।

लम्बाई नापने के भीटिक माप

१४४५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने वीरुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लम्बाई नापने के भीटिक पैमानों का प्रयोग ममस्त देश में कब से वास्तव में अनिवार्य हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई फँल देना चाहती है;

(ग) क्या लम्बाई नापने के भीटिक पैमाने काफी संख्या में देश में बनाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इनकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गए हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) लम्बाई नापने के भीटिक पैमानों का प्रयोग १ अक्टूबर, १९६२ से अनिवार्य हो जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Marketing Office of the Coffee Board

1446. श्री Warior:
श्री M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marketing Office of the Indian Coffee Board had been shifted from Kottayam to some place outside Kerala State;

(b) whether Government have received any representations in the matter from coffee dealers in the State;

(c) whether this shifting has resulted in a loss of revenue to that State to the tune of rupees ten lakhs per annum?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The Kottayam Sub-office was closed and its functions transferred to the Office of the Assistant Coffee Marketing Officer, Kozhikode, Kerala to achieve economy and Administrative efficiency.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Raid on Indo-Nepal Border

1447. श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:
श्री Bhakt Darshan:
श्री Shree Narayan Das:
श्री Yogendra Jha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of atrocities by the Nepal Police and the armed forces on Indians living in the border areas are on the increase;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the concrete instances of harassment, assault

and other actions of atrocities mentioned in the *Indian Nation* dated the 29th June, 1962; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Some instances of harassment of Indian nationals by Nepal police have come to the notice of Government, but it is not quite correct to say that the number of such incidents is on the increase.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar have kept us informed of these and other similar incidents of harassment of Indian nationals living near the border.

(c) The serious cases of violation of Indian territory by Nepal Police are brought to the notice of the Government of Nepal through notes of protest handed over to the Nepalese Embassy in India. The serious cases of harassment of Indian nationals within Nepal are taken up by the Ambassador of India in Nepal with the Government of Nepal. The Government of India have urged upon the Government of Nepal the desirability of their taking effective measures to stop (i) illegal incursions by Nepal police into Indian territory, and (ii) harassment of Indian nationals within Nepal.

The Government of Bihar have also been asked to take suitable measures to ensure peaceful living conditions in the border areas.

Rubber Plantations

1418. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to rubber plantations in South India due to leaf diseases during the monsoon; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to combat the leaf diseases such as *Phytophthora*, *Palmivora* and

Oidium heveae in the rubber plantations in South India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The defoliation during the monsoons in severe cases can be as high as 95 per cent but for the preventive measures taken.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Rubber Board in order to check the leaf diseases:—

(i) Illustrated leaflets giving details of the symptoms of the diseases and the control measures to be adopted are distributed to the growers. Similar articles are published in the Rubber Board's Bulletin for the guidance of the planters;

(ii) The Rubber Instructors in each district inspect and advise the growers on the measures to be adopted. Demonstrations of the methods to be adopted are also carried out in the private holdings to show the benefits accrued to the growers;

(iii) Sprayers and dusters are given to the small growers free of charge for spraying and dusting. Co-operative Societies are given loans of sprayers for use in the holdings of their members;

(iv) The control of *Oidium heveae* by dusting sulphur with the use of power dusters has been demonstrated in several holdings;

(v) The Board has contributed towards trials of air spraying with the help of helicopters.

The investigations by the Rubber Board on new and better fungicides and equipments are in progress.

Explosion in Glass Factory, Talegaon

1449. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion in the gas plant of a glass factory at Talegaon occurred on the 6th July, 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) what assistance authorities concerned have given to the effected persons?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):
(a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the explosion is being investigated by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

(c) (i) Killed None.

(ii) Injured 121 persons.

(d) It is understood that the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona Region, is making enquiries into the accident and steps are being taken by the company concerned to render all possible help to the injured persons.

Unemployment in Mica Mining Area

1450. *Shri A. K. Gopalan:*
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute unemployment prevalent in the mica mining areas of Andhra;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed;

(c) what action Government propose to take to alleviate unemployment; and

(d) whether the Government of India have any proposal to appoint a Mica Enquiry Committee to suggest ways and means of development of the mica industry, removal of unemployment and to make recommendations on other problems connected with this industry?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

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

(d) No.

Mica Export Council

1451. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give statutory powers for the Mica Export Council to protect the interests of mica exporters from foreign buyers who dictate prices;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No such statutory powers are proposed to be given to the council. However, the general questions of standardisation, quality control and price stabilisation for such commodities, industry review, are under consideration.

Barter Deals

1452. *Shri Bishwanath Roy:*
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) what is the policy of the State Trading Corporation regarding sanction of barter exports and imports;

(b) to what extent such deals have promoted exports and helped to earn foreign exchange during the last 3 years;

(c) what are the figures of export earnings by export of non-traditional items to non-traditional purchasing countries; and

(d) the details of imports to scrutinise the barter deal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The general policy adopted in sanctioning barter is to ensure that imports are limited to such essential commodities as would in any case have to be imported against free foreign

exchange and that the exports under barter are of commodities which do not otherwise move to the markets concerned, except against barter deals.

(b) Since August, 1959, exports under barter amount to Rs. 42.91 crores.

(c) Earnings by export of non-traditional items amount to Rs. 16.52 crores. Earnings of exports to non-traditional countries amount to Rs. 14.93 crores.

(d) The following are the imports so far arranged under barter deals:—

Items	Value (Rs. in crores)
1. Tractors	0.13
2. Newsprint	0.08
3. Steel material	15.11
4. Giant tyres	0.21
5. Steel tubes	0.20
6. Art silk yarn	0.20
7. Aircrafts	2.38
8. Printing & Writing paper	0.43
9. Fertilizers	3.91
10. Printing machinery	0.12
11. Wheat etc. (CCC Barter)	16.60

Expenditure of Central Projects in Rajasthan

1453. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent so far during the First two Five Year Plans on Central projects in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the amount; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

तिब्बत में भारतीय कर्मचारियों की तिब्बती पत्तियाँ

१४५४. **श्री भगवत दर्शन:** १४५४. **श्री भगवत दर्शन:**

क्षमा प्रधान मंत्री २२ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६३४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि तिब्बत स्थित भारतीय वाणिज्य अभिकरणों के भारतीय कर्मचारियों की तब्बती पत्तियाँ

को भारत आने में इस वीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : २२ जून, १९६२ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६३४ का उत्तर दिए जाने के बाद से, हमारी व्यापार एजेंसियों में काम करने वाले भारतीय, सिविकनो और नेपाली कर्मचारियों को द तिब्बती पत्तियों को तिब्बत छोड़कर भारत आने को इजाजत दी गई है; उन्हे चोनी अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रवास (एग्रिट) परमिट दे दिए गए थे।

एक सिविकनो और एक नेपाली कर्मचारी की तिब्बती पत्तियों को अभी तक भारत आने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई है। चोनी अधिकारियों ने सिविकनो कर्मचारी को राष्ट्रिय पर आपत्ति की है और कहा है कि वह चीनी राष्ट्रिक है। इन मामलों पर चीनी अधिकारियों के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

Rebate on Handlooms in Kerala

1455. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Handloom Industries Advisory Board in Kerala to extend the special rebate facility by another two weeks during the Onam festival; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government on this request?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, request has so far been received by Government;

(b) Does not arise.

Bharat Krishak Samaj

1456. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether

Bharat Krishak Samaj who sponsored World Agricultural Fair in 1959 in the Capital owe a huge amount to the Central Government and the money due has still not been paid?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A draft licence deed incorporating the terms and conditions, including rent, for the use of the Exhibition Grounds, was sent to the Bharat Krishak Samaj but they raised some objections to the conditions and did not execute the licence deed. Subsequently, the Samaj were asked to pay the Government's dues amounting to Rs. 35,57,646 calculated on the basis of the terms of the draft licence. The Samaj have so far paid a sum of Rs. 3,29,793. They have not accepted the basis of assessment adopted by Government. The matter is receiving the attention of Government.

भारत सेवक समाज

१४५७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज को अब तक कितने रुपये का कार्य करने के ठेके केन्द्रीय करकार द्वारा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ३ करोड़ रुपये के ठेके १६६० के अन्त तक भारत सेवक समाज को दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) कितने राज्यों ने भारत सेवक समाज को सलाहकार समिति अयवा बोर्ड बनाया है ?

योजना तथा अम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) १.७५ करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) किसी भी राज्य ने भारत सेवक समाज को सलाहकार समिति अयवा बोर्ड के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं किया है ।

सरकारी वस्तियों के लिए स्थायी मंत्रणा समिति

१४५८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास, और संभरण मंत्री २२ जून, १६६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था ३८०७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों को लेकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वस्तियों के लिये जो स्थायी मंत्रणा समिति नियुक्त की गई थी १६६१ की समाप्ति तक उसकी कुल कितनी बैठकें हुईं ;

(ख) इन बैठकों में किस प्रकार के मुझाव दिये गये ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मुझाव पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रों और महरचन्द खाना) : (क) एक ८ अगस्त १६६२ को ।

(ख) समिति ने श्रीनिवासपुरी में एक मातृत्व एवं शिशु कल्याण बेन्ड, एक पुलिस चौकी, और मुस्त्य सड़क से मिलाने का एक और मार्ग बनाने, एंडुजगंज में एक डाक घर बनाने तथा कस्तूरबानगर को जाने वाली सड़क को चौड़ा करने का मुझाव दिया ।

(ग) इस विषय में सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों से कहा गया है ।

Manufacture of Sulphur

1459. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any commercially suitable process for the manufacture of sulphur from Amjhore Pyrites have been found out;

(b) whether any firm other than Messrs. Orkla of Norway has conducted the tests; and

(c) if so, what is the result of the test?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Based on successful preliminary laboratory tests, some test trials were conducted at the works of Messrs Orkla of Norway with Amjhore Pyrites Ores, for the production of Sulphur therefrom. The Orklas report on these tests have shown a position of uncertainty regarding the suitability of Orkla process for treating Indian Ore. Efforts are, therefore, being made to find out another commercially suitable process for the manufacture of sulphur from Amjhore pyrites, but none has been located so far.

Investigation of Impact of Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1460. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme on individuals covered by it was investigated by a study group of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, recently; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions arrived at by the study group?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the main conclusions is laid on the Table of the House. The South India Textile Research Association is a private body. Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation do not agree with all the conclusions of the Association. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 351.

Export of Dry Prawns to Burma

1461. { Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 { Shri Heda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian dry prawns have a good market in Burma; and

(b) whether the prospects of increasing exports of dry prawns to Burma have been explored?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Exports of prawns to Burma have increased over the last 2 years.

Leather Industries in Tripura

1462. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration have submitted any proposal to Khadi and village Industries Commission for the starting of leather industries in Tripura;

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

(c) whether Government propose to recommend proposals for the setting up of leather industries in Tripura to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has, however, tentatively allocated a sum of Rs. 1.84 lakhs for the development of leather industry in Tripura during 1962-63.

(c) No, Sir. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission invites proposals for the development of khadi and village industries every year and the proposals are finalised after discussions with the representatives of the State Governments and Union Administrations.

Calendering Machine in Tripura

1463. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration have any scheme for the setting up of

a calendering machine for the benefit of the weavers of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is likely to cost Rs. 1.25 lakhs and the capacity of the unit would be to calender cloth at the rate of 30 to 40 yards per minute.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

1464. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced so far by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to Assam and to Tripura;

(b) whether Tripura Administration have put forward any proposal for setting up of new industries in Tripura to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation; and

(c) if so, whether loans would be advanced to finance such schemes?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes.

(c) The schemes are under the scrutiny of the Corporation and loans will be granted against them if they satisfy the requirements laid down by the Corporation.

Village Industries in Tripura

1465. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the list of individuals and co-operative societies financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Tripura during the last five years for the development of Village Industries;

(b) the financial position of the industries set up; and

(c) the steps taken to revitalise the industries thus set up?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board, being an advisory body, has not given any financial aid to any co-operative societies or to any individuals in Tripura during the last five years for the development of village industries in Tripura.

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

Rescue Stations in Coal Fields

1466. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open 20 new rescue stations in the coal fields in the country; and

(b) if so, how these stations will be distributed over the different areas in the country?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It has been tentatively decided to open 18 additional rescue stations spread over the different coal-fields. The proposed location of the stations is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Proposed location of new rescue stations

Sl. No.	Location	Remarks
1.	<i>Bihar</i> Ramgarh	Already opened on 21-2-62.
2.	Phularitand	
3.	Amlabad.	
4.	Jarangdih.	
*	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
5.	Bellampalli.	
	<i>West Bengal.</i>	
6.	Ningah.	

7. Ranipur.
8. Jambad.

Assam

9. (Location not yet decided.)

Madhya Pradesh

10. Sahdol.
11. Bisrampur.
12. Jhilmili.
13. Korba.

Orissa

14. Talcher
15. Hingir Rampur

Uttar Pradesh

16. Singrauli.
Maharashtra
17. Ballarpur.
18. Kamptee.

Board of Trade

1467. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Trade has held its meeting in the month of July; and

(b) if so what are the decisions arrived at in the meeting?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At its meeting at Calcutta held on the 6th July, 1962, the Board of Trade discussed the following subjects:—

- (1) Export possibilities of jute, cotton textiles and tea;
- (2) Cost reduction programme;
- (3) Public recognition of outstanding export performances;
- (4) Establishment of an Institute of International Trade; and
- (5) Setting up of Free Trade Zones.

The important conclusions reached by the Board on the above subjects are as follows:—

- (1) A small exhibition centre should be opened in Calcutta to collect and exhibit various types of fabrics produced in India and other parts of the world so that the Jute Industry should keep abreast of world developments in regard to both production and consumption;
- (2) More vigorous steps should be taken to expand exports of finished types of cloth viz., dyed, printed or processed cloth.
- (3) The Tea Board should intensify its propaganda effort particularly in Australia, and other specific area countries.
- (4) A permanent Committee, with a Chairman with considerable experience in cost accounting should be set up for studying cost reduction programme.
- (5) A Committee was constituted to consider the question of public recognition of outstanding export performances.
- (6) Dr. Lokanathan was requested to prepare a scheme for establishing an Institute of International Trade.
- (7) A Committee was constituted with Prof. D. R. Gadgil as Chairman, to examine the proposal for setting up Free Trade Zones.

Development of Goa

1468. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have advised the Government of Goa for the framing of a Five Year Plan for the development of Goa; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Goa Administration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Goa Administration has constituted a Planning Board under the Chairmanship of Shri W. X. Maccarenhas to formulate an integrated development plan for this Union Territory.

Divisions in Manipur P.W.D.

1469. Shri Rishang Keishing:
1 Shri S. T. Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur Public Works Department had only three divisions upto 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Manipur P.W.D. has now 12 divisions excluding P.W.D. under Manipur Territorial Council; and

(c) how the existence of 12 (twelve) divisions in Manipur P.W.D. is justified?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply: (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) There were 3 Civil Divisions and 1 Electrical Division.

(b) At present there are 8 Civil and 2 Electrical Divisions.

(c) There has been an appreciable increase in the work load of the Manipur P.W.D. justifying the increase in the establishment.

Assets Left in Tibet by Indian Traders

1470. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1554 on the 19th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether an inventory has been made of the various assets left behind by Indian traders in Tibet due to the closure of Indo-Tibetan trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. The collection of statistics of assets left behind by Indian traders on the basis of information supplied by them has almost been completed.

(b) The value of unsold merchandise on information at present available amounts approximately to Rs. 16 lakhs. Immoveable property of Indian nationals is valued at approx. Rs. 15 lakhs. Debts owed by Tibetans to our traders is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs.

Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Scheme

1471. Shri Bishan Chander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has introduced a new procedure to expedite the disposal of applications for licences under the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). With a view to expediting the disposal of applications for licences under the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme, the Government have reviewed and revised the existing procedures. An announcement giving the details of the new procedure is being made by the Textile Commissioner.

Sale of Evacuee Land to Punjab

1472. { Shri Buta Singh:
{ Shri Guishan:

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

(a) the total number of acres of evauee land sold to Punjab Government during 1961-62 and the current year and on what terms;

(b) the total amount realized so far from the said State Government as a price of the land;

(c) the manner in which the State Government has been advised to dispose of the land in question; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to distribute this land among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Evacuee agricultural land sold to the Punjab Government during 1961-62 and the current year together with the terms of sale and the amount realized are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

(c) and (d). After the land has been sold to the State Government, it is for that Government to formulate its scheme for utilisation of the land.

Community Development Blocks in Goa

1473. Shri Bishnachander Seth: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a phased programme for the establishment of Community Development Blocks in Goa, Daman and Diu has been drawn up;

(b) if so, what are the broad lines of the programme; and

(c) when it is likely to be started?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme will be similar to that being implemented in other parts of the country. The main activities in the Blocks will be development of agriculture, fisheries, minor irrigation facilities and rural arts, crafts and industries and provision of amenities like health, sanitation, social education, communica-

tion, etc. There are likely to be 10 to 12 Community Development Blocks in the Union Territory.

(c) The allotment of Blocks will begin in October 1962.

Indian Patent Act

1474. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to amend further the 'Indian Patent Act'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to give, at this stage, details of the Amending Bill.

Unemployed in Bihar

1475. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of educated unemployed in Bihar has registered an increase from last year; and

(b) the registered figure thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The number of educated persons on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Bihar increased from 22,760 at the end of June, 1961 to 29,107 at the end of June, 1962.

Training Schools for Masons

1476. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to set up training schools to impart training in building craft to masons and others engaged in building industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) A scheme for training in Building and Construction industry is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Undertakings

1477. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many public undertakings have appointed Liaison officers at various places in India and abroad;

(b) total number of such officers and the annual expenditure on such officers; and

(c) the functions, need, utility and purpose of such officers?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना

१४७८. श्री बड़े : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी जोपे १९५८, १९५९, १९६०, १९६१ और १९६२ में अब तक दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के लिये निरीदी गई हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी जोपे ठीक चलती हैं;

(ग) कितनी जोपे खराब होकर पट्टी हैं;

(घ) १९५८ के पश्चात् कितनी जीपे नीलाम से बेची गई और कितने-कितने में नीलाम हैं;

(ङ) जो जीपे खराब हो गई हैं उनमें से कितनी ऐसी हैं जिन्हें मुचारा जा सकता है और सरकार उनको काम में लेना चाहती है या नहीं; और

(च) कितनी जोपे सो गई हैं जिन का पता नहीं चल सकता?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री नेहरचन्द खाना) : (क) से (च). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Debt against Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills

1479. { Shri Sonavane:
Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri Siddiah:

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

(a) the amount of loan outstanding against the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Sholapur; and

(b) the steps taken so far to recover it?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of India have not directly advanced any amount to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Sholapur. The mills however owe the Government of Maharashtra a sum of 94 lakhs together with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent of per annum from December, 1956. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 46.5 lakhs was advanced by the Government of India to the then Government of Bombay for the specific purpose of relending the same to the mills.

(b) Due to the weak financial position of the mills it has not been possible for the Government to take any concrete steps for recovery of the

loan. The state of affairs in the mills is at present under inquiry by an Investigation Committee which was set up on the 16th July, 1962. Further action will depend on the findings and recommendations of the Investigation Committee.

Tanning Industry

1480. Shri Mohammad Tahir: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tanning Industry is working below the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) whether Government is importing raw hides from other countries?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes. The ratio of actual production to the installed capacity is 60 per cent in the large scale sector, 54 per cent in the small scale sector and 81 per cent in the cottage and village scale sector.

(b) Shortage of hides and skins is the main reason for tanneries working below their installed capacities.

(c) No. But imports of raw hides are allowed on private account to established importers and actual users upto 100 per cent of the best year's imports.

कांगड़ा में चाय का सहकारी कारखाना

१४८१. श्री हेमराज : क्या वर्णित तथा उद्घोग मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने सहकारी चाय फैक्टरी कांगड़ा जिले में लगाने की योजना में दीय सरकार को भेज दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की रूपरेखा या है?

वर्णित तथा उद्घोग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हाँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चाय बोर्ड द्वारा ३ लाख ६० का ऋण दिया जाना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ख) भीड़ा में ५००,००० रु. की पूँजी लागत पर एक चाय फैक्टरी लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसका प्रबन्ध एक सहकारी समिति करेगी। इस फैक्टरी की उत्पादन क्षमता २००,००० पौंड काली चाय होगी तथा इसमें वैश्वानिक इलाके में पैदा होने वाली सब चाय तैयार की जा सकेगी। इस सहकारी समिति की हिस्सा पूँजी का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

रु.

(१) सहकारी समिति के सदस्यों का अंशदान .	५०,०००
(२) समिति के हिस्से खरीदने के लिये पंजाब सरकार की हिस्सा पूँजी .	५०,०००
(३) पंजाब सरकार के जरिये चाय बोर्ड द्वारा समिति को दिया गया ऋण .	३००,०००
(४) समिति को राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया गया ऋण .	१००,०००

योग .	५००,०००

सहकारी फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के लिये वित्तीय आवश्यकता का अनुमान नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

(१) कुल अचल सम्पत्ति:	रु.
(१) भूमि की कीमत	५,०००
(२) इमारत की कीमत	१४०,०००
(३) मशीनों का मूल्य	२५०,०००

योग .	३००,०००

(2) संचालन पंजी

संपर्ये

नीत महीने की आवश्यकता	७०,०००
योगता को कुल लागत	४५७,०००

यह चाय फैक्टरी सहकारी समिति के सदस्यों के अलावा इस क्षेत्र के गैर-सदस्य चाय उत्पादकों की भी चाय का परिकरण आवश्यक निर्माण लागत लेकर करेगी।

Serving of Indian 'Gin' in Receptions

1482. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a news has appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 23rd July, 1962 (Vijayawada Edition) that a Central Government circular has lately been issued to serve Indian 'Gin' along with fruit-juice before meals as modes of entertainment at receptions; and

(b) if so, whether such a circular has been issued by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India issued a circular in June, 1962 stating that Indian gin, diluted in the form of a light apertif, could also be served at more informal entertainments financed out of the Hospitality Grant of the Government of India. This Grant is intended for the entertainment of foreign visitors only.

Invention Promotion Board

1483. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom financial and technical assistance was given by the Invention Promotion Board from the day of its establishment, and the amount of money annually spent;

(b) the minimum and maximum assistance given to persons;

(c) the list of inventions that were considered suitable for awarding prizes; and

(d) the methods adopted by the Board to attract the attention of the prospective inventors and to establish contacts with them

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Number of persons helped with financial and technical assistance: 112.

Amount spent annually on the financial assistance given.

1960-61	Rs. 23,865
1961-62	Rs. 1,22,769
1962-63	Rs. 40,728
(upto July, 1962)	

(b) Maximum assistance given: Rs. 18,000; Minimum assistance given: Rs. 26.

(c) A pamphlet giving the prize-winning inventions for the year 1961-62 has been placed in the Library of Parliament. Awards for the year 1962-63 will be announced at the end of the year.

(d) (i) Publicity in the English and the Indian languages newspapers all over the country by insertion of advertisements during the first year of the establishment of the Board and periodic publication of the details of the inventions helped financially or awarded prizes.

(ii) Circulation of literature concerning activities and scope of the Board to different Organisations and agencies all over the country, e.g. Chamber of Commerce, Trade Unions, Industrial Associations etc.

Violation of Agreement by Contractors

1484. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 301 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the violation of the agreement by the parcel contractor regarding payment of wages to porters at Howrah Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The contractor has since made full payment at the rate fixed by the Tribunal i.e. Rs. 1.75 n.P. per day to 149 porters out of 175 porters employed by him. Regarding the remaining 26 porters the contractor has asked the Sardars under whom they were employed, to contact them for receiving their dues.

Pensions for M.Ps.

1485. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament; and

(b) whether any such scheme or idea is under the active consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, at what stage of consideration?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Apartheid in South West Africa

1486. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee for South-West Africa have asserted in their report that the South-African policy (in regard to apartheid) was in "utter contradiction of the principles and

purposes of the mandate, the charter of the United Nations, the universal declaration of human rights and the enlightened conscience of mankind;" and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to recommend any action on the basis of this report to the U.N. General Assembly?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are considering the report of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee and appropriate instructions will be given to the Indian Delegation to the next session of the General Assembly. The Government have consistently supported all practical measures which would lead to the independence of South-West Africa in particular and abandonment by South Africa of policies based on racial superiority in general.

Removal of Backwardness of Chotanagpur in Bihar

1487. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps have been taken to remove the backwardness of Chotanagpur in Bihar;

(b) whether any sum has been sanctioned by Centre exclusively for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the sum so sanctioned?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c): Information has been asked for from the State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में अर्थविक स्थिरज पदार्थ

१४८८. श्री उदिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सीधी जिले में गोपद

नदी के किनारे यूरेनियम के प्रचुर भंडार हैं तथा उसी जिले में बेरिलियम निक्षेप होने की सूचना क्या अणुशक्ति विभाग के पास हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन आधिक खनिणों को उपयोग में लाने के लिये सरकार उचित कदम उठा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) परमाणु शक्ति विभाग के परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग द्वारा किये गए सर्वेक्षणों से मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में गोपद नदी के किनारे यूरेनियम के किन्हीं भंडारों का पता नहीं लगा । गोपद, मोहन और वामर नदियों के किनारों पर मोनाजाइट से युक्त काली रेतों के कुछ छोटे और विखरे हुए खण्ड मिले हैं । सीधी जिले में डागा-बर्गांवा गांव के नजदीक केवल एक बेरिल पैगेमेटाइट का पता लगा है ।

(ख) मोनाजाइट-युक्त पाई जाने वाली काली रेत थोड़ी और विखरी हुई है इसलिये उसके उपयोग में लाये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । बेरिल रैंडियो-एक्टिव्यू खनिज नहीं है और इसका विभागीय रूपण नहीं किया जाता । इस खनिज की खोज बीन और खनन के लिए गैर-सरकारी पार्टीयों को तकनीकी सलाह, नमूनों के निशुशुल्क विश्लेषण आदि के रूप में सब सम्भव उत्साह और सहायता दी जाती है । निर्धारित न्यूनतम बेरिल युक्त अयस्क भी विभाग द्वारा खरीदा जाता है ।

शराब के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा

१४८८. श्री उटिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विदेशी शराब के आयात पर १६६०, १६६१ और १६६२ में १५ जुलाई तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) महाए की शराब विदेशों को भेज कर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) । भारत में आयात की गई तथा यहां से निर्यात की गई शराब का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार या :—

		मूल्य (हजार रु० में)	
वर्ष		आयात	निर्यात
१६६०	.	५०४०	१
१६६१		३८२८	१०
१६६२ (जनवरी से मई तक शामिल करके)	.	१२७	—

मई १६६२ से आगे की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । केवल महुआ की शराब के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि देश के व्यापार वर्गीकरण में इसको अलग से नहीं दिखाया जाता ।

Artificial Diamonds Industry

1490. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the artificial diamonds industry in the country is facing a serious crisis due to the shortage of synthetic diamonds (raw material diamonds);

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the appearance of this shortage of synthetic (raw material) diamonds subsequently;

(c) whether the raw material diamonds are produced within the country or imported or both;

(d) the extent of its production and the place where they are produced;

(e) what is the gap between requirement and actual production of raw material diamonds;

(f) whether any representations were received from any parts of the country and from where and from whom; and

(g) what are the steps contemplated by the Government of India to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Perhaps what the Hon'ble Member means by synthetic diamonds is really synthetic stones like sapphires and rubies. There is no shortage of synthetic stones or gems in the country.

(b) Does not arise

(c) They are produced within the country except coloured stones other than ruby and white, which are imported under Export Promotion Scheme.

(d) The production of the factory producing these stones is at present 1,000 kg., per annum. The factory is located at Mettupalayam in Madras State.

(e) The requirements of the Lapidary industry for white stones and rubies is met in full from indigenous production.

(f) Some traders and jewellers from Rajasthan have represented about the mode of distribution of the stones manufactured in India.

(g) Though there is no shortage as such, the Mettupalayam factory has undertaken a programme of expansion. Arrangements are being made to distribute the synthetic stones produced at Mettupalayam to the exporters at Jaipur through the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.

विलास की वस्तुओं के लिए आयात के विदेशी मुद्रा

१४६१. श्री उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १६६०, १६६१ और १५ जुलाई, १६६२ तक भारत में व्यापारियों को विलास वस्तुओं जैसे कि टैरिलीन कपड़ा, प्रसाधन सामग्री आदि के आयात के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में प्रत्यारोद्धरीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : विलास की वस्तुओं जैसे टैरिलीन कपड़ा और प्रसाधन सामग्री का, आयात बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है और उनके आयात के लिये कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी जाती। केवल फिल्म स्टुडियो के लिये मेक-अप में काम आने वाली कुछ प्रसाधन सामग्री जैसे कोलोडियोन, लिंगलास, दांतों का इनेमल ब्लैक, बैरोनियों का मेक-अप करने वाली तथा कुछ ऐसी अन्य विशिष्ट प्रसाधन सामग्री का बहुत ही थोड़े गरिमाम में आयात होता है जो देश में नहीं मिलती और जिनका थोड़े मूल्य में आयात करने की अनुमति मिली हुई है। अक्टूबर, १६५६ से मार्च १६६० तथा अक्टूबर १६६१ से मार्च १६६२ तक की लाइसेंस अवधियों में प्रसाधन की वस्तुओं (अंगराग की सामग्री) के लिये कितने संख्या में तथा कितने-कितने मूल्यों के लाइसेंस जारी किये गये, यह नीचे दिखाया गया है:—

लाइसेंस की अवधि	लाइसेंसों की संख्या	मूल्य (हजार रु० में)
अक्टू. ५६-मार्च, '६०	१२	५४
अप्रैल-सितम्बर, '६०	१५	४५
अक्टूबर, ६०-मार्च, '६१	७	३६
अप्रैल-सितम्बर, '६१	१८	११
अक्टूबर, '६१-मार्च, '६२	१	नगण्य
(२८.४.६२ तक)		

अब भारत में लगभग सभी किसी की प्रसाधन सामग्री बनने लगी हैं। फिल्म स्टुडियो के मेक-अप में काम आने वाली सामग्री को देश में ही तैयार करने की स्थिति भी काफी सन्तोषजनक है तथा देश निकट भविष्य में ही इन वस्तुओं के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा।

Enquiry of Death of D.I.G., Police in Nagaland

1492. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 1157 on the 29th May, 1962 and state the progress made in the judicial inquiry regarding the death of Shri I. J. Johar, D.I.G., Police in Nagaland?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The judicial enquiry has been completed. The finding is that Shri Johar was burnt to death while trying to escape from the hut where he was staying after it had accidentally caught fire.

National Small Industries Corporation

1493. { Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

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

(a) how many applications for hire-purchase of machinery were received so far by the National Small Industries Corporation from Madhya Pradesh and what is the total value;

(b) what is the number of applications and value thereof accepted by the National Small Industries Corporation;

(c) what is the number and value of application out of the above in the case of which orders have been placed by the National Small Industries Corporation;

(d) what is the number and value of machinery actually supplied so far;

(e) what is the reason for the inordinate delay in supply of machines to small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) what are the measures contemplated to remove these so that this backward State may develop speedily?

The Minister of Industry in the Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kamungo): (a) 595 applications covering 2,719 machines valued at Rs. 1.94 crores were received till the 30th June, 1962.

(b) 449 applications covering 1,755 machines valued at Rs. 86.7 lakhs were accepted upto the 30th June, 1962. This excludes applications withdrawn at the initiative of the applicants or rejected by the Corporation mostly on account of import control regulations.

(c) Earnest money in respect of 430 machines having been received, orders in respect of 293 machines valued at Rs. 19.0 lakhs were placed as on the 30th June, 1962.

(d) 47 machines valued at Rs. 3.0 lakhs have been supplied to applicants in Madhya Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1962.

(e) and (f). Applications from Madhya Pradesh came in greater proportion only in the last three years. Immediately thereafter the Corporation experienced shortage of foreign exchange. Now that sufficient foreign exchange has been made available to the Corporation, applications from Madhya Pradesh will receive their machines in the near future.

Allotment of Quotas of Copper to States

1494. { Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that quotas of copper given to the various States have been increased in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61;

(b) if so, whether the percentage of increase is uniform for all the States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the increase in the case of Madhya Pradesh State is only 41 per cent while in the case of some other States it has 100 per cent to 200 per cent;

(d) if so, in which States and the reason thereof;

(e) whether Government are considering rationalisation of allotment to various States; and

(f) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government requested the Government of India for increasing the quota?

The Minister in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The increase has been uniform in all states. In the case of states whose earlier allocations were very inadequate there was substantial increases. Such States are Delhi, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. In the case of other States also there were increases depending on availability of foreign exchange.

(e) Yes, Sir. State Governments are being requested to intimate their requirements of non-ferrous metals for small scale units in their respective States on an uniform basis of a single shift of 8 hours.

(f) Yes, Sir. Similar requests have been received from other States also.

मौजाम्बिक

१४६५. श्री बगड़ी : वया प्रधान मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त के पहले सप्ताह में राष्ट्रसंघ के सामने भारत सरकार ने अनुरोध किया था कि मौजाम्बिक की स्वतंत्रता की मांग की उमेजा न की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका परिणाम क्या हुआ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा प्रश्न शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। श्रीपनिवेशिक देशों और लोगों को स्वाधीनता दिए जाने की घोषणा पर अमल करने के

संबंध में जो स्थिति है उसे जानने के लिए जो विशेष समिति बनाई गई थी, उसने १० अगस्त १९६२ को एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, जिसमें, और वातां के साथ-साथ, मौजाम्बिक के लोगों की स्वाधीनता की मांग का समर्थन किया गया। और देशों के साथ भारत ने भी इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया और वोट देकर इसका समर्थन किया। यह प्रस्ताव विशेष समिति का उस रिपोर्ट का अंग रहेगा जिस पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के अगले अधिवेशन में विचार किया जाएगा।

Export of Precious Stones

1496. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total quantum of export of precious stones during the year 1960-61;

(b) to what different countries (Quantity-wise) are precious stones exported from India;

(c) to what extent are we required to import synthetic and other unfinished previous stones; and

(d) what steps are being proposed to augment our exports and to develop the precious and semi-precious stones industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 6,58,010.

(b) A statement showing the export of precious stones to various countries during the year 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

(c) 50 per cent of the value of the precious stones exported is imported in the shape of synthetic and unfinished precious stones.

(d) Various steps such as import of unfinished stones and essential tools and equipment against exports of

finished stones under special export incentive schemes, wider publicity in foreign markets, facilities for quality control, and training facilities for artisans etc., are proposed for promoting export of these articles.

Abolition of Zamindari in Daman

1497. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the abolition of the proprietary rights of landlords in the erstwhile Portuguese colony of Daman, any uneasy situation has arisen in those areas;

(b) whether the Zamindars are to be compensated;

(c) if so, on what terms and basis;

(d) how long would it take to complete the process; and

(e) what would be the amount of compensation involved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. The situation is normal. A representation received from the landlords of Daman in this behalf is, however, being examined in consultation with the local authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Compensation is being granted at the rate of twenty times the annual payment which a landlord was liable to make to the former Portuguese Government in respect of his land immediately before the 20th of December, 1961.

(d) It is estimated that the process of verification of claims will take about a year.

(e) Rupees 200,000 approximately.

Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board

1498. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by Tripura Khadi and Village Indus-

tries Board for the development of ghani, paddy husking, spinning and gur in Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan period and the first year of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the year-wise production figures;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the progress of these industries in Tripura; and

(d) the steps suggested for further development?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Powerloom Industry in Tripura

1499. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a powerloom industry is proposed to be set up in Tripura;

(b) if so, what will be its initial capacity; and

(c) whether it will be in the State sector or private sector?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Tripura Administration has sent a proposal for setting up of 300 Powerlooms. The details are under examination.

All India Handicrafts Board

1501. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outstanding achievements of the All India Handicrafts Board since its formation; and

(b) whether this Board is in touch with the organisations, manufacturing processes and sales (both wholesale and retail) of the States and other trade organisations to which this

Board is lending aid, guidance and advice from time to time?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

(b) Yes, Sir.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1502. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities under the Khadi and Village Commission have been organised in all the States; and

(b) if so, the result of these activities?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides considerable increase in production, the development programme under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has created employment opportunities to 17.43 lakhs persons full time and 6.86 lakhs persons part time.

Export of Cashew Nuts

1503. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that export of cashew nuts has shown an increase during January-February, 1962;

(b) what is the total quantity exported and foreign exchange earned against the same period last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that export of cashew nuts to U.K. and U.S. has shown a decline; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. Exports of cashew kernels during January-February 1962 amounted to 6,952,291 Kgs. valued at Rs. 2,79,06,612 as against 6,481,321 Kgs. valued at Rs. 3,05,37,032 during the corresponding months of 1961.

(c) and (d). The decline was due to the international prices having gone down in the last few months of 1961 and the first three months of 1962. However, the prices have recovered since March, 1962.

Non-utilisation of Full Capacity of Certain Industries

1505. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:
Shri Dhaon:

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the extent to which the full capacity of imported industries is not being utilised; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of under-utilisation in the principal industries, viz., iron and steel, cement, textiles, paper, sugar, light and heavy chemicals?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government are aware that there is under-utilisation of installed capacities in certain industries due to a number of factors including *inter alia* inadequate availability of foreign exchange or raw materials or coke and coal or transport facilities. Full information as to the extent of such under-utilisation is not, however, readily available.

Unpaid Bills of Contractors in NEFA

1507. { Shri Swell:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bills of many contractors in N.E.F.A. for works done in 1957 and 1958 are still unpaid; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Minimum Wages for Workers in Tripura

1508. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum wages for different categories of workers of Tripura have been fixed; and

(b) if so, what are the categories of workers brought under Minimum Wages Act in Tripura?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confirmation of Labour Inspectors (Central)

1509. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1656 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the eligible Labour Inspectors (Central) have been confirmed against the 22 posts which were converted into permanent ones with effect from the 1st April, 1961;

(b) if not, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Four such officers have been confirmed. The cases of the remaining will be finalised in consultation with the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(c) As soon as possible.

Fixation of Pay of Labour Inspectors (Central)

1510. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1655 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken in regard to grant of weightage of service to Labour Inspectors (Central) in fixation of their pay in the revised scale of pay;

(b) if not, when Government expect to take a final decision in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for this delay?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) As early as possible.

(c) The various issues involved in the case require examination.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PUBLICATION OF PICTURE IN Swadhinata

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The publication of a picture of treasonable nature in the *Swadhinata*, a Calcutta Daily in its issue of 15th August, 1962 depicting Chinese soldiers on our border with hammer and sickle in one hand and foodstuff in another and our peasants receiving them with hammer and sickle banners."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The cartoon appearing in the issue of the 15th August, 1962 of the Bengali daily, *Swadhinata*, which is published from Calcutta has been brought to the notice

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

of the Government of India. The cartoon depicts a number of persons drawn up in a line with banners—which is certainly not the Indian flag—displaying the hammer and sickle and holding in their hands sickles and one of them holding a sheaf of corn. Opposite to them are depicted another line of persons holding a banner similarly displaying the sign of hammer and sickle and holding hammers in their hands and reaching out their hands for the sheaf of corn which is being offered to them. In a corner of the cartoon there are three small figures, one of a person dressed in western attire, the second in rather non-descript clothes and the third in a Gandhi cap, kurta and dhoti.

Shri Tyagi: That is the Home Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Home Minister is not so weak and he will not be running away like that, as has been shown in the cartoon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is not a laughable matter. It is a very serious matter.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: These three persons are shown as fleeing from the scene. The cartoon does not contain any legend or written words.

I can quite understand that hon. Members should feel perturbed over such cartoons and on their implications. Recent occurrences on the border have further worsened the situation. In these circumstances, to demonstrate this kind of fraternisation....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shameful.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ... will create a very wrong impression. It is unfortunate that although there is aggression on our country, the communists are divided in their minds as to what their role should be.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Shame!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will certainly like to remain peaceful, but nothing should be done to weaken the resolve of our people and create misunderstanding amongst them.

As regards the legal implications of this cartoon, it will have to be examined further. We will naturally consult the Law Ministry while giving thought to this. We will also get in touch with the West Bengal Government, who are the proper authorities to deal with this matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is not a cartoon. May I submit, in all humility, that this is a pictorial representation of the Chinese not only coming to the border, but coming down the slopes with hammer and sickle in one hand and foodstuffs in another and our peasants with hammer and sickle banners receiving them. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is his question?

Shri Hem Barua: There is a pro-Chinese lobby already growing in this country....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow him to make a speech.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very clear case; it has violated the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961 and it has also violated the provisions of the Indian Penal Code section 124A. Yet, why is it that our Government did not take action against this paper? Are the Government going to allow this sort of treasonable action to be perpetrated in this country? I would say that anybody who has Indian blood in his veins would be perturbed by this. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I can very well realise that. He has brought a calling attention notice. That is a matter of urgent public importance and of recent happening. The Minister has said that he will consult the Law

Ministry and others. Simultaneously the hon. Member is charging them for not having taken action earlier. It is a recent happening and Government have said that they will consult the Law Ministry and other departments. What more action can be taken? This perturbation I can very well appreciate, but how can he say that the Government have failed to take action?

Shri Hem Barua: It happened on the 15th August and today is 22nd August. Government could have taken action in this period. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If it has happened long ago, perhaps a calling attention notice could not be admitted. Because I was told that he had learnt it now, I allowed it. Otherwise, if it is an old one, I would not have allowed it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapra): In a matter like this, should Government wait for a calling attention notice in this House?

Shri Hem Barua: It is a serious matter and, therefore, I gave notice of an adjournment motion. I want it to be discussed just now.

Mr. Speaker: According to his own words, it has happened 7 days earlier and therefore, it could not be allowed.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a matter where the integrity of the country is involved.

Shri Thirumala Rao: (Kakinada): May I ask one or two clarifications?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. I would not make a departure in this case, however urgent it might be, because we have already taken a decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are our Communist friends silent? Let them repudiate the cartoon. Why this guilty silence?

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): The communist friends are disowning their responsibility.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-- Anglo-Indians): May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to Shri Anthony that we have taken a decision and have been following this practice that in the case of a calling attention notice, I allow one question to be put by the sponsor. No further questions can be put and no discussion takes place. Therefore, there ought not to be a departure in a particular case. A discussion can be had in many other ways.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of procedure, Sir. May I earnestly appeal to you that in a matter like this where the national security is involved, you may depart from the usual convention and allow some more Members to take part in it?

Mr. Speaker: It is rather queer that only the Speaker should be asked to depart from the Rules of Procedure and the Members do not have recourse to the other remedies available to them. The Members have got so many remedies. Why should they not have recourse to them?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, I want to make a submission. This is not about any clarification of the statement made by the hon. Home Minister. Myself and Shri Frank Anthony have given notice of a motion, a No-day-yet-named motion, to be discussed in this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to know whether you are seized of it and you will be giving a separate decision.

Mr. Speaker: There is a separate sub-committee that deals with it. That would consider and find out whether it can come up. Then the Government will have to find time for it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I only wanted to know the position. I bow to your decision.

12.16 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kapur): Sir, under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported outbreak of diphtheria in epidemic form in Delhi.”

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, intimation has been received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that during the month of August, 1962 (from the 1st to the 20th August) 4 cases of Diphtheria have been reported. During the corresponding period, namely, 1st to 20th August, 1961 last year, same number of cases were reported. For an area like Karolbagh, the number of cases mentioned above is not abnormal and there has been no increase in the incidence of this disease. Diphtheria is a notifiable disease and therefore no private medical practitioner can withhold information regarding diphtheria cases attended by him from the Corporation Health Authorities. From the report received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi it is clear that there is no cause for alarm. All public health measures are being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to today's *Statesman* where it is said that there had been 80 cases of Diphtheria in these days; if so, may I know whether anti-diphtheria serum was made available in all cases and whether it is not a fact that many children were refused this serum saying that there was no anti-diphtheria serum?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The hon. Member is referring to the number of cases in the whole of Delhi. That number is 80.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether anti-diphtheria serum was available in adequate quantities and whether it was made available in all those cases.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It was available in adequate quantities and all the cases were treated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the wording of my Calling Attention Notice is like this: “The reported outbreak of diphtheria in epidemic form in Delhi”. The previous one was about Karol Bagh and now it is about the whole of Delhi. The hon. Deputy Minister's statement relates only to Karol Bagh.

Mr. Speaker: He admits there have been so many cases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that there were only four cases.

Dr. D. S. Raju: He wanted information about Karol Bagh, and now he wants information about the whole of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The Notice that I have got reads like this:

“....to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the reported outbreak of diphtheria in epidemic form in Delhi”.

Karol Bagh alone does not form Delhi.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I mentioned that in Delhi there were 80 cases. All precautions have been taken. Adequate measures for treatment have also been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Has he got any information about the number of cases in Delhi?

Dr. D. S. Raju: About 80 cases. His information is correct.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE COIR
BOARD, ERNAKULAM

The Minister of International Trade
in the Ministry of Commerce and In-

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the certified accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1958-59 under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-354/62].

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I want to make one submission. The accounts for the year 1958-59 are being placed on the Table now, in August 1962, almost after three years. I suggest that whenever such old accounts are laid on the Table the Minister may also place a statement along with it explaining the reasons for delay and why they could not place the accounts earlier.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, the accounts up to date have been placed. But there were certain errors detected later on by the Audit Department, and this is a copy of further certified accounts. But I will bear the hon. Member's suggestion in mind.

Mr. Speaker: He wants the reasons when there is such a delay. I agree with Shri Morarka that a statement should be placed showing why there has been such a long delay.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may submit, Sir, that actually there is no delay. We placed the accounts at the proper time, about two years ago. Later on some errors were detected by the Audit and this is a copy of the certified accounts. All the same, Sir, I take the suggestion.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE 20TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the main conclusions of the 20th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi from the 7th to 9th August, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-355/62].

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION (1961), GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND STATEMENT EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE STATEMENT ON THE TABLE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951—

- (i) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of price-linking formula for sharing sugar price between sugar factories and cane-growers.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 8-63/61-SEXP, dated the 22nd August, 1962.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-356/62].

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Since this relates to an important matter, will it be circulated to Members?

Mr. Speaker: We will put it in the counter and Members can get their copies.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE THIRD PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a statement in connection with the Third Plan which contains a review of the progress for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-357/62].

Shri Daji (Indore): Since we are going to discuss it very soon, I request that it may be made available to all the Members today.

Mr. Speaker: Could it be made available to Members today?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

No. 1318

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri R. M. Deshmukh, Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, Shri G. S. Pathak, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Shri Mahesh Saran, Shri S. C. Deb, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri B. D. Khobaragade, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri Kamta Singh, Shri J. Sivasanmugam Pillai, Shri Krishan Dutt, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Vimalkumar M. Chordia".

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1962.
- (ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1962, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

12.22 hrs.

CORRECTION IN RESULT OF DIVISION

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that there was an error in the announcement of result of the Division held on August 20, 1962 on an amendment for reference of the Atomic Energy Bill, 1962 to a Select Committee. The House has already taken a decision and this error has absolutely no effect on it. However, I consider that the correct position should be on record.

On a check up of the photograph and the proceedings it now transpires that the correct result should be 'Ayes' 31 and not 32 as announced on August 20, 1962.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1318

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): In reply to the supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1318 on the 6th June, 1962 regarding the scheme of Workers' Participation

in Management, I stated in the House that the representatives of the workers are taken on the Joint Management Council according to the strength of the various organisations functioning in the unit; that the workers are associated with the Board of Directors and that the Joint Management Council can decide industrial disputes and especially those disputes which are of a financial nature. The correct position is that the scheme provides for the nomination of the workers' representatives in the joint management council by the recognised trade union or unions with which the management has entered into an agreement for the setting up of the Joint Management Council. The workers are not associated with the Board of Directors. When I said they were so associated I had in mind concerns like National Coal Development Corporation, Sindri and Chittaranjan. But the association of workers' representatives with the Board of Directors in these concerns is not under this Scheme. The Joint Management Councils also are not competent to decide industrial disputes and especially those disputes which are of a financial nature.

words on this under Direction 115 of the Directions of the Speaker. The Prime Minister will be present here at that time and he will also make a statement. We will now take up the next item in the agenda.

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12.25 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1960 and 24th April, 1961, respectively."

Today we are considering the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. He was appointed in 1957 under the newly inserted article 350B of the Constitution and his first report was placed on the Table of the House and was also debated upon.

Today, as I stated, we are considering his recommendations as also the assessment of the position in respect of the safeguarding of the linguistic minorities in the various parts of India. So far as this question is concerned, I should like to mention a few facts for a proper understanding of the position.

—
12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIA'S NON-ATTENDENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo has given notice of a privilege motion. I have gone through it and I feel that I could not allow it as a privilege motion. But, under Direction 115 of the Directions by the Speaker, I will allow him just to bring it to the notice of the House that some error or mistake has been committed. It will be taken up at 1 O'Clock. I have asked the Prime Minister to be here at 1 O'Clock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you are not allowing it, could you not please read it out to the House?

Mr. Speaker: At 1 O'Clock I will allow Shri P. K. Deo to say a few

Under the Constitution there have been certain provisions which deal with the rights of the linguistic minorities. So far as their language or dialect, script and culture were concerned, all of them have been duly provided for in the Constitution. Thereafter it was felt that some more changes were essential because when the States' Re-organisation Act was passed by Parliament, as you are aware, a fairly great importance was attached to the question of languages in the various parts of the country and language was one of the factors on

[Shri Datar]

which some of the States in India were re-organised. Therefore the question of safeguarding the rights of the linguistic minorities came into prominence.

Side by side with the passing of the States' Re-organisation Act certain further actions were taken by the Government of India on the direction of this House. I might also point out in this connection that it was felt that in terms of the recommendations of the States' Reorganisation Commission there ought to be a special officer who would report on the conditions of the linguistic minorities and the extent to which they were being implemented by the various States. For that purpose, article 350B was specially introduced in the Constitution in 1956.

Along with it I might also invite the attention of the House to article 350A of the Constitution under which special rights were given to the minorities to have instruction at the primary stage through their own mother tongue whatever might be their language. It might have been included in the Constitution or it might not have been included in the Constitution, all the same a special provision or a fairly important fundamental right was conceded by Parliament and article 350A was duly introduced.

As I pointed out, a special officer was appointed for the purpose of making enquiries as to how the linguistic rights were being respected in the various parts of the country. It was his duty to submit reports to the President and these reports had to be placed on the Table of the House after they were received. As I stated, the first report was duly received here and was also debated upon. So far as that report was concerned, it was the first of its kind submitted by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities appointed for the first time. Therefore, Parliament felt that there were certain deficiencies in respect of that report. One contention was that it was not complete in all the matters so

far as the linguistic rights were concerned. Secondly, it did not give a complete assessment of the position regarding the condition of the Linguistic minorities in respect of the safeguarding of their rights. The third was that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities did not give his frank opinion or recommendations so far as those conditions were concerned.

I might also point out in this connection for a proper appreciation of the position that after the passing of the States' Re-organisation Act and before the reform of re-organising the States came into existence the Home Ministry went into the whole matter and considered very carefully the general recommendations made by the States' Re-organisation Commission. On the basis of this material, in 1956, the Home Ministry issued what is known as a Memorandum consisting of the specific directions regarding rights of the minorities so far as the various subjects were concerned. They dealt with education in the primary and secondary stages, in particular, with recruitment to services, and with other facilities that the linguistic minorities were entitled to so far as the publication of Government circulars or law books were concerned. All of them you will find have been mentioned in full details for the proper guidance of both the Government of India and also the various States so far as the linguistic minorities were concerned. Therefore, when the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner entered upon his duties, he had these materials before him. He had certain specific provisions of the Constitution dealing with linguistic minorities like articles 29(1) and (2), 30, to a certain extent articles 14, 15 and 16, articles 347, 350 and 350A. In addition to this, it was also the duty or obligation of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to see to what extent the provisions or directions contained in the Home Ministry's memorandum were properly fulfilled by the various State Governments. Because, it might be noted that in

*Commissioner for
Linguistic Minorities*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Only promises?

Shri Datar: Sometimes he has to, because there are different stages. There might be various suggestions. Some promises have been made and they have to be carried out. That is the reason why I purposely put in these wide expressions.

What this Commissioner has done is, as you will find, fairly satisfactory. We presented before Parliament one report, namely, the second report. Subsequently, the third report has been produced. Both the reports are today under debate.

May I point out that in both these reports, unlike the first report, the Commissioner has dealt exhaustively with the position as it exists with the reactions of the various State Governments so far as certain important points were concerned. And apart from giving the elementary constitutional position in the earlier part of the reports, in chapters II to V in particular, in both the reports, the Commissioner has dealt with what the State Governments have done, so far as particular points were concerned, and his recommendations or conclusions may be found in chapter VI in each of these two reports. I would invite the attention of the House to these reports which deal exhaustively with the various points, and I would not like to take up the time of the House for pointing them out or for repeating them here, except with regard to one or two points.

You will find that so far as the approach of the various State Governments to the rights of the linguistic minorities is concerned, that was laid down in the States Reorganisation Commission's report itself. While recommending the reorganisation of States, the authors of that report rightly had to anticipate what was likely to happen and how to provide against them. And the right approach has to be duly noted.

most of the States, there are linguistic minorities even after re-organisation. The States Re-organisation Commission rightly pointed out that it would not be possible to take language as the only criterion for re-formation of States and what can be called a watertight boundary could not be had at all. Therefore, even after re-organisation of States, in various States, there were, either small or great, linguistic minorities and that was the reason why, it was considered essential that while it was open to the State Governments to give due importance to the principal regional language, it was also the duty of the State Governments to see to it that the minorities did not suffer so far as their rights were concerned. They were also citizens of that particular area and they were entitled in all respects to protection or safeguarding of their linguistic rights. That was the reason why this officer, Linguistic Minorities Commissioner as he is popularly called, was appointed and he submitted his report.

When this matter was considered by this hon. House and the other, a number of deficiencies from which the report suffered were pointed out on account of incompleteness on a number of points. After this discussion, we requested the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to go through the very valuable points made by hon. Members of Parliament and to see to it that the subsequent reports were full. It was said that he should deal with a complete assessment of the position of linguistic minorities and secondly that he should also point out what were the recommendations or proposals that he made to the various State Governments and that he should further indicate to what extent they have been dealt with, either they have been accepted or they are being worked upon or promises have been given by the various State Governments as to whether these recommendations or proposals and suggestions of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner were duly complied with.

[Shri Datar]

In the various States, there were the members of the main regional languages, and there were also others who spoke other languages. So far as the rights and obligations *inter se* between the members of these languages were concerned, certain broad principles had to be laid down, and the rights and obligations had to be properly reconciled in the interests of the common citizenship of India and the unity of India.

I would invite the attention of the House to paragraph 296 at the very opening of chapter VI of the Third Report. That paragraph reads thus:

"The following broad principles governed the approach of the States Reorganisation Commission to the problems of the linguistic minorities in the reorganised States:—"

And those broad principles have to be kept in view by all of us, including, in particular, the members of the regional languages, and the minorities also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the Minister.

Shri Datar: Paragraph 296 further reads:

"(i) as the problem of linguistic minorities is common to unilingual as well as polyglot areas, the measures to be adopted should be such as can be supplied to linguistic as well as composite States;

(ii) while minorities are entitled to reasonable safeguards,"

—and this is very important—

".... to protect their educational, cultural and other interests,"

—we are only concerned with this—

".... it has to be borne in mind that such safeguards should not so operate as to perpetuate separa-

tism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation."

In the year 1962, we are naturally giving importance to national integration, but the learned authors of that report thought of the same, and they used the expression 'natural assimilation' so far as the different interests were concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They were very far-sighted.

Shri Datar: They were to a certain extent far-sighted. Then, the paragraph proceeds to say this further, and this also has to be noted, namely:

"(iii) the system of guarantees to minorities should not be such as to lend itself to misuse by parties interested in promoting a sense of disloyalty to the State; and

(iv) it should be clearly understood that a State in which a particular language group constitutes the majority cannot be considered to be the custodian of the interests of all people speaking that language, even when they are residents of other States."

Sometimes, this happens also.

In these circumstances, while taking all these points into account, namely the common nationality of the nation, the common citizenship and the desire for a sense of unity in spite of all these apparent varieties here and there, subject to these over-riding considerations, it was the duty of the State Government, and it was the right also of these linguistic minorities, to see to it that their interests were properly safeguarded by the various State administrations.

So far as these Reports are concerned, I should like to point out, before I deal with some specific points in general, that during the years under report, the Linguistic Minorities Com-

mission found that, on the whole, the provisions of the Constitution and the directions in the Memorandum of the Home Ministry have been generally complied with by the various State Governments. He has made this observation in the Third Report (paragraph 318, page 75):

"Generally speaking, the linguistic policies of the State Governments conform broadly to the agreed scheme of safeguards. It is hoped that the few instances of material departure pointed out in this Report will be rectified early by the State Governments".

Then, naturally, he has pointed—as hon. Members will not be slow to point out—that the official machinery is sometimes slow and sometimes tardy. That is true also, but attempts have been made, as I shall point out subsequently, to see that the machinery for safeguarding the rights of linguistic minorities is properly developed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How is it in Balgaum? All right?

Shri Datar: It is perfectly all right.

So far as some subsequent events are concerned, I should like to mention them in the present context. Though these Reports deal with a certain period or periods, thereafter this question was also taken in hand at higher levels. The Chief Ministers of the various States met here and went into the question when the problem of national integration had to be fully tackled and measures provided for achieving it to the fullest extent. In August 1961, a conference of Chief Ministers was held for this purpose and there it was naturally found that when we were talking of national integration, we should also take into account the varieties in the Indian situation and also the measures that should be taken to evolve a unity out of this apparent variety. For that purpose, when national integration had to be considered, they had also taken into account the rights and obligations

of the linguistic minorities. In other words, if their legitimate rights were properly safeguarded, the linguistic minorities would also give the fullest importance to the question of the unity of India and of complete national integration. That is the reason why when the question of national integration had to be taken into account, the question of the linguistic minorities, especially the question dealing with aspects of education at different stages had also to be taken account.

That was why the Chief Ministers conference dealt with this question at great length. I may point out that barring a few variations, they generally accepted the approach by the Central Government as expressed in the Constitution and in the Home Ministry's memorandum of 1956. They made some further suggestions to which reference has been made in the course of this Report. Thereafter, whatever was decided generally by the Chief Ministers' conference was placed before the National Integration Conference last year, because it was also found that this should not be confined solely to the governmental agencies but should also comprise the different interests among the public so that a common formula could be evolved and placed before the country for implementation by the public in general and by the governmental agencies in particular. So, that also has been done. And very happily in this respect I may point out that this question was to a certain extent prominent in the southern States, and there we had the Southern Zonal Council. That took up this question, and at the ministerial level they appointed a committee which went into the various aspects dealing with the safeguarding of linguistic minorities' interests, and after considering this question through a sub-committee in 1959, the Zonal Council gave a very valuable guidance to the whole country so far as these rights are concerned. They have been fully noted in the resolution passed by the Zonal Council in 1960.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they been implemented or only noted?

Shri Datar: To a large extent they have been implemented according to what the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner himself has pointed out.

Thereafter, in order that this question, which is a live one, should always be kept before the country, further machinery was also evolved. We have got what is known as the Committee of the Vice-Presidents of the various Zonal Councils. They have also met, and they have generally reaffirmed what was done by the Zonal Council. They have also added something so far as the interests of the whole of India are concerned. Thereafter, as I pointed out, it was felt....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who are the vice-presidents?

Shri Datar: Vice-Presidents of the Zonal Councils. Rather, they are Vice-Chairmen. There are six zonal councils, as the hon. Member will kindly note. I believe they are six—five or six they are. Their Chairmen meet under the chairmanship of the Home Minister in order to see to what extent this question has been properly dealt with or rather implemented by the various State Governments.

Then, to cut short this point about the machinery, I might point out that ultimately it was agreed that the rights of the linguistic minorities should be under the direct control of the Chief Ministers of the various States, and they should be helped by the Chief Secretaries at the secretariat level and by the district officers who were charged with the obligation of seeing to it that all these minorities' rights were duly respected in the various States. A special officer has now been appointed by all the State Governments to see that whatever is required is being done, that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner gets all the information that he wants,

and also that his recommendations are duly considered, and wherever possible, complied with or respected by the State Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Governor does not come into the picture?

Shri Datar: I was trying to point out what machinery has been evolved so that this matter should not suffer on account of neglect or on account of omission to take certain proper steps. Therefore, since 1960 at least the whole matter has been improved to a larger extent as can be found from the report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner.

Then, I would very briefly deal with a few points that have been discussed in these two reports. In the first place, naturally it has been stated in the memorandum that at the primary stage in particular, there ought to be instruction through the mother tongue as laid down in article 350A of the Constitution, and it was impressed upon the various State Governments that either special schools should be opened, or, if, for example, the number of such students from the linguistic minorities consisted on the whole of 40 or ten so far as one section or class was concerned, special provision should be made for giving instruction through the mother tongue, because now this is a fundamental right of a linguistic minority. I am very happy to find from the report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner that this has been done to the largest extent possible.

So far as this question was concerned, there were certain side aspects which had to be dealt with. It was complained that the number of trained teachers in these mother tongues of the linguistic minorities was not sufficient. That point was brought to the notice of the State Governments; and they were requested, wherever it was not possible to recruit local teachers, to have them from the other adjoining States where the number of those speaking these languages was

fairly large. That is also being followed now.

The other aspect in this connection was one of text-books. That is a very important subject oftentimes. It was laid down by the Chief Ministers' Conference that, as far as possible, these text-books ought to be prepared on a very proper and well-advised plan. The contents of the text-books ought to be such as to imbibe in the students a sense of unity, a sense of common or composite culture, so far as India was concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Printing also.

Shri Datar: That was the reason why it was suggested that the task of preparing text-books should be taken in hand by the Government instead of leaving it to the various private bodies because the private bodies might give more importance to other aspects than to these fundamental and laudable ones.

In some cases it was true that there was some difficulty in getting proper text-books or getting them in time. (*Interruption*). That also is being surmounted and we are happy that text-books are being drafted, whenever possible, in all the States....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Printing them? Printing is also essential.

Mr. Speaker: There should not be too many interruptions. These interruptions made at rather odd intervals are, certainly, delightful and, particularly, when they come from the hon. Member. But they are being oft-repeated; that becomes rather too much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not speaking on the Motion.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he is not speaking for his party; and, therefore, he is utilising this opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To make it clearer and fuller.

Mr. Speaker: I would request him to leave it vague and ambiguous. The hon. Member may clear it up later.

Shri Datar: Then, the next question in this connection was the provision of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. That has got to be done compulsorily so far as the primary section is concerned. And, it was felt that even in the secondary stage where there was a considerable number, or what may be called a sizable number, of such boys and girls from the minority communities, then, they ought also to be provided with schools where the medium of instruction should, as far as possible, be the mother-tongue. Though we have not specifically provided for that, there has been general agreement by the various States concerned.

Two other question arose in this respect, one, whether the recognition of such schools should be from an internal agency or from an external agency. On that, almost all the State Governments have agreed that they would treat them as their own schools because thereby they would be eligible for grants. So, that has also been solved very satisfactorily.

The next important question is one of recruitment to services. In some of the States, after the States Reorganisation Act was passed, and in a few cases, before, a certain amount of importance was being given to the regional language. And, whenever recruitment was resorted to, a condition was laid down that an intimate acquaintance with the regional language was essential for all the candidates who applied for such posts. This created certain difficulties so far as minorities were concerned. They were, naturally, interested in learning the regional language but that should be done more by persuasion than by compulsion, for it is in their own interests. We requested all the State Governments through the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities that such a condition precedent to recruitment should not be laid down at all. I am happy

[Shri Datar]

to find that most of the States have agreed. They have stated that, subsequently, after the selection, there might be an examination or a test so far as the regional language was concerned. That was in the interest of the Administration itself. The difficulty felt by the students of the linguistic minorities is now over to the largest extent possible.

The other facilities that were being asked for are also being given. Question arose whether a particular language of the minorities should be considered as the official language either at the State level or the district level. The States Reorganisation Commission laid down certain criteria, just as 70 per cent. of the population or a sizable portion of the population. That could not be found out. Therefore, what was done was this. Instead of actually recognising a language as an additional official language at the district level, all the amenities and facilities that would, normally, be given to the linguistic minorities be extended to them, especially, where their population is fairly large. For example, the publication of the government gazette, the publication of notifications, acceptance of documents in languages other than the regional language. All these facilities are now being gradually extended to the members of the linguistic minorities. So, you will find that the position has considerably improved, and the handicaps, from which the members of the linguistic minorities had been suffering, have gradually given way to the extension of facilities that are absolutely essential. In spite of the fact that they speak minority languages, still, they are citizens of India and should be entitled to all the rights of common citizenship.

As the House is aware, Parliament has recently passed an Act according to which all domiciliary restrictions have now been completely done away with. Formerly, the various States had laid down a rule that a

candidate applying for a government post must have been residing within the State for a certain number of years. This was recognised, at the time of the framing of the Constitution, as a thing which can be done away with by Parliament. Such an Act was passed 3 years ago and has been brought into force. Therefore, any Indian, to whichever State he belongs, can apply for a post in any other State, without going through the necessity of passing the residence test. He may or may not reside there; but, he is entitled to be considered for appointment at the time of recruitment so far as the State services, in any of the States, are concerned. So, that matter, too, has been satisfactorily settled.

I would not deal, at great length, with two or three points. One is about the Urdu language. So far as Urdu language is concerned, at the time of the discussion of the First Report, certain difficulties were pointed out. We brought them to the notice of the various State Governments.

In this connection, I might invite the attention of the House to the Press Communiqué issued from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the policy the Government of India and the various State Governments should follow so far as the acceptance of Urdu as a recognised language was concerned. That has been accepted in all the States and effect has been given to it.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister wish to continue for some time more?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he can continue later.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Four hours have been allotted to this and the Minister has already taken more than half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; that we will consider separately.

13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INDIA'S NON-ATTENDANCE AT SAN FRANCISCO PEACE CONFERENCE—contd.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to raise this question in this House regarding the Prime Minister's speech. In reply to the Indo-China relations debate on the 14th of this month, in page 2826 of the copy of the uncorrected debates, we find that this is what the Prime Minister says:

"Our non-attendance at the San Francisco Peace Conference—I think perhaps Shri Frank Anthony said it....

Shri Frank Anthony: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry then; somebody else said it. Perhaps the gallant Maharaja said it. I do not know—our non-attendance at this conference had nothing to do with China, absolutely nothing."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Two Maharajas spoke that day.

Shri P. K. Deo: Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to page 2, of a booklet, *Leading Events in India-China Relations, 1947—1962*, there is the following entry:

"8 September. A Peace Treaty with Japan was signed at San Francisco by 49 nations. India declined to attend the Conference because, among other reasons, China was not a party to it."

I may submit that both these statements cannot be correct. I think it is important for the Prime Minister to make a statement in this House so that the actual picture could be known and misunderstandings could be cleared.

At the same time, I submit that in a serious debate like this the Prime Minister acting on wrong notions

should not have referred to the gallantry of an individual or to the ignorance of a party.

Mr. Speaker: Does he dispute that also, the word 'gallant'?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, no name has been mentioned: how can he take it that the word 'gallant Maharaja' refers to him....(Interruptions).

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can be no doubt, as the hon. Member has pointed out, that there is discrepancy between what I said and what is given in this pamphlet. The discrepancy may be big or small; that is not the matter. The pamphlet states that India did not attend the conference at San Francisco because, among other reasons, China was not a party to it. I, as he made out, said that China had nothing to do with it. Obviously, there is a discrepancy.

After I received the notice which you were good enough to send me, I had the papers looked up as to what the actual facts were. I spoke, naturally, from memory of events which happened eleven years ago, in 1951. I had these papers brought out and I discovered that among the arguments—they were not published that we considered was an argument that any peace in the Far-East must necessarily include in its scope Soviet Union and China; otherwise there may not be any peace; their being left out of the treaty would not be conducive to peace. That was the reason and therefore it was stated correctly in the pamphlet and what I said was incorrect to that extent; although there were many other reasons for not attending that Conference that was the reason put there. I am sorry that I made a statement which I found subsequently to be incorrect and I apologise to you, to the House and to the hon. Member.

Shri P. K. Deo: On behalf of the Swatantra Party, I express my sin-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

cere gratitude to the Prime Minister for having corrected his earlier statement—it speaks of his greatness. I thank you also for this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Now at least he is a gallant Maharaja.... (*Interruptions*). We take up the other business now

13.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd.

Shri Datar: Sir, I was dealing with some complaints made during the discussion on the first report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner that Urdu was not treated properly and I pointed out that as early as 14th July, 1948 a circular was issued by the Government of India so far as the recognition of Urdu as a language of sizable minority was concerned and it laid down what was to be done in regard to Urdu language in the matter of educational institutions, recruitment to services, publication of Government material, etc. Hon. Members will find from the report that Urdu was receiving considerable attention from most of the States where Urdu speaking people were in a fairly large number. From the figures I find that Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P. are the four important States where their number is considerable and I am happy that in all these States they are taking special steps to see that these people suffer from no handicaps. Certain complaints were made about certain handicaps and now most of them have been duly removed. For instance, Urdu teachers are appointed, Urdu books and text books are being duly published and whenever new schools are opened, these facilities are extended if it is found that the children know Urdu or their mother tongue is Urdu. Here too, as in the case of the other minorities, it has been laid down that proper safeguards should be given. So far as my hon. friend's State, Punjab, is concerned,

the Punjab Government are giving due importance to Urdu. In U.P. a special officer was appointed to look after the interests of Urdu population and to give them whatever was due. During the last two or three years, a claim has been put forward on behalf of the Nepalese living in Darjeeling district. It was considered by the West Bengal Government and when they passed their Act about the official language of West Bengal they put a special provision so that in the three divisions of Darjeeling where there are a large number of Nepalese, Nepalese and Bengali, both, will be recognised. Oftentimes certain claims are put forward on behalf of Sindhi population. They are fairly large in numbers in Maharashtra, Gujarat as also in Rajasthan. I was happy to find that these States provided necessary facilities. There is some difference of opinion about the script. Sindhis have their own script which is more or less allied to Urdu or Persian. A suggestion was made that if possible they may accept the Devanagari script so that while learning their own language they may also have the facility of knowing Hindi which is one of the important languages in India. The Sindhi population have not yet seen their way to do so. All the same, we are trying, by providing them with necessary facilities, to persuade them, if possible, to take over to the Devanagari language so that they and other people in India can come into greater contact.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Devanagari script.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Devanagari script.

Shri Datar: Yes; Devanagari script and Sindhi script and not Sindhi language. Sindhi language has to be provided for. As the House is aware, once a resolution was brought forward either in this House or in the other House that Sindhi should be recognised and noted in the Constitution itself. It was pointed out on behalf of the

Government that they have been extending facilities not only to the languages mentioned in the Constitution but also to all other languages and scripts as well. Under these circumstances, there is no reason for specially including Sindhi in the list of languages in the Constitution, because, in all cases, whether the language is included or not, it is entitled to all the advantages, and such advantages are being given to all the languages including Sindhi. Sindhi has now been recognised as a language in which, if there are very good books, those books can be recognised for a special award.

Of course, I am not prepared to say that the present position has improved in all respects, but it has improved materially in view of the very strenuous labours which were put forth by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The Commissioner is a very high dignitary; he was a retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and he put forth his labours to the fullest extent for seeing to it that full justice was done. Being once a judicial officer, naturally it is his duty to see that full justice is done to the languages of all the minorities in India. Therefore, he has produced these two reports which, I am confident, will be found satisfactory by all hon. Members of this House.

To the extent that certain recommendations of the Commissioner have not yet been accepted by the State Governments or are under consideration of the State Governments, I may assure hon. Members that we shall be taking up these matters with the State Governments and we shall see to it that as early as possible they take up a favourable attitude also in this respect.

Lastly, in addition to the various suggestions and proposals that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has made, I shall be very happy to have more suggestions from hon. Members, because all of us are interested, in view of the need for national integration, in seeing that all

members of the Indian nation, whatever their language, derive complete satisfaction and help the nation in achieving national integration without any mental reservations.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Time will have to be extended because the Minister himself has taken about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1960 and 24th April, 1961, respectively."

Now, we started at 12:25. We have spent about 50 minutes already on this subject. For one report we had fixed two hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We shall take both the reports together.

Mr. Speaker: There is another discussion fixed for 3 O'clock. If hon. Members agree and the House approves, we might postpone that, and continue with this discussion and finish it by the end of the day. We might finish this today, and then take the other motion, after this is over.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, I think that is agreeable. Now, may I know how long the Minister would take for his reply?

Shri Datar: I shall not take much time because I have explained the position. I shall take about half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I have already got the names of about 15 hon. Members who wish to speak. There might be others also. There are signals from Shri D. C. Sharma for inclusion of his name.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This motion was put down in my name.

Mr. Speaker: But this is not the procedure of saying it. If all hon. Members are to signal to me like that for inclusion of their names, that would not be fair. It is not the procedure and it ought not to be done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The time-limit for the speeches must also be put. As I said, I have received 15 names. There will be at least half a dozen or a dozen more hon. Members who may wish to speak. The cumulative effect of all this would be that I would probably have disappointed most hon. Members if not everyone! So, normally, 15 minutes could be taken by every hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the discretion is there, but I would request every hon. Member to conclude within 15 minutes.

Shri Daji (Indore): We have two reports before us, which have been given by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The long-drawn-out prefatory remarks of the hon. Minister, I am afraid, did not add much either to our knowledge or to our enlightenment, and they were only a paraphrase of that which we have already known from the reports.

Mr. Speaker: They may be helpful to those who have not read the reports.

Shri Daji: We expect that those who desire to speak would have read the reports. That is what I understand.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of information. This report was distributed to the Members in the last Lok Sabha. We have not received this report.

Mr. Speaker: If he desired to have it, we could have supplied it.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Even the Library has not got the report.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It has not been distributed to us.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: I have got only the second report. I borrowed the third report from another hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Was it distributed in the last Parliament or in the last session?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Last Parliament; the second Lok Sabha.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): It was distributed in the last Parliament, not to this Parliament.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: It was distributed to the second Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members feel that they are not in a position to discuss the reports, just now, even after listening to a long speech,—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will adjust ourselves.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If the reports are not there, the speech of the hon. Minister was more than a report.

Mr. Speaker: Then we can proceed further.

Shri Bade: The report is not available in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: We would take action. In the meanwhile, I think we can proceed. After a few hon. Members have spoken, other hon. Members will get familiar with all the points that are contained in the report.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Some directions may be given to the office. If available, they may be supplied.

Mr. Speaker: Had they brought it to notice earlier, I would have arranged. Now, at this moment, when the subject has been put on the Order

Paper, what else can we do? If hon. Members had brought it to my notice earlier, I would have certainly arranged and seen to it that copies were supplied. Anyway, I would just now see if some copies of the reports are available.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The same difficulty arises in the case of the next motion also, regarding the L.I.C.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji will proceed with his speech now.

Shri Daji: It is a matter of regret, first of all, that we are called upon to discuss the reports which are reports under a Constitutional guarantee and protection given to the minorities after more than two years of their submission. If this is the importance that we lay on the guarantee given by the Constitution and if this is the vigilance that we ought to exercise to see these guarantees are carried out, I submit that this is a sad commentary.

Coming to the problems posed by the reports, I submit that we have to consider the question of linguistic minorities in the larger context and background of national integration. One thing must be clearly appreciated and accepted and it is this. The linguistic minorities are not to be merely grudgingly tolerated but to be helped, encouraged and fostered, so that they become equal partners in the comity of the States which form the Indian Union. The report suggests that the attitude of the State Governments has been one of grudging tolerance and at worst they have been positively unhelpful to the linguistic minorities. I am afraid I cannot share the feeling of satisfaction expressed by the Minister. The first report mentioned the same difficulty, the second report repeats it and the third report reiterates the same difficulties. Yet, if we call this progress, certainly we are in the woods.

For example, let us take the question of primary education. The first

report pointed out certain difficulties. It was suggested that a register will be maintained by every school in which the names of the minorities shall be recorded. What is the progress, which is called satisfactory by the Minister? The third report says:

"It is hoped that with the maintenance of register in the States, the people belonging to linguistic minorities will find it easier to obtain admission in schools imparting instruction in their mother tongue. Replies from Gujarat and Punjab are awaited"—after two years—"and the Governments of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa do not consider the maintenance of the register necessary."

So, even in regard to this simple precaution of maintaining a register to enter the names of those students, this recommendation has not been replied to by two States and three other States pontifically declined to accept it. This progress is called satisfactory. The maintenance of a register is most essential, but even this recommendation is not accepted by five out of 14 States. I submit this is really a sorry state of affairs.

Regarding the question of text-books, some suggestion was mooted in the first report and repeated in the second and third reports. Text-books are not ready. Even if students are enrolled, if text-books are not ready, what are the students supposed to do in the schools? Even in the three States where satisfactory progress has been reported regarding enrolment, the progress is merely this that theoretically the students are admitted, but the text-books are not ready. What they are supposed to do, only the Minister can enlighten us; I fail to understand it.

The suggestion in the first report is that the text-books can be borrowed from neighbouring States.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The students will learn without text-books.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

to read just as we debate the resolution without reports.

Shri Daji: This is a helpful suggestion. If we can have a debate without the reports, why cannot school children learn their lessons without text-books?

Mr. Speaker: But immediately I am providing them with the reports.

Shri Daji: But the Ministry is not providing the text-books for the children.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, there is a distinction, all right.

Shri Daji: Yes, Sir. Surely, this difficulty about teachers is going to be there always. The Commission, after going through all the records, has come out with a very helpful and beautiful suggestion. In Hindi, it is called:

“खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया”

If you cannot get teachers from the local areas, bring them from the neighbouring States and further, give them the same salaries as you give to your teachers, and then the problem will be solved. What a beautiful suggestion! The problem will not be solved. For example, how can you bring a Tamil teacher from Madras to teach in Delhi on the same terms? Unless you give him some better rights, some better facilities and housing at least, where shall he stay in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: What I understand from that portion of the report was, the Commissioner had this in mind that in the border areas where that population is a minority, but it is a majority in the other State, then teachers can be had from that State for the area where the population is in a minority.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are Urdu minorities in Andhra Pradesh. From where will they get teachers?

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be applicable there.

Shri Daji: If schools have to be provided, teachers and text-books have to be provided as a logical consequence of that. These difficulties are not new. It is not something which could not have been foreseen. As soon as you guarantee the right of primary education, these difficulties automatically flow and you should be able to provide for them. Failure to provide for them ultimately means that the right of the linguistic minorities to have education in their mother-tongue is accepted in principle on paper, but not in practice.

Then, take the much-applauded three-language formula. Let us take a State like U.P. where the formula was declared as accepted and was to be started from this year. But when the session began, suddenly the educationists discovered that it cannot be implemented because there are 6,000 junior schools and for teaching 13 languages in each school, we shall require 6,000 multiplied by 13 number of language teachers and in the absence of these language teachers, nothing could be done and so, the whole formula has been shelved. Now a new formula is sought to be introduced. Instead of 13 languages, just one of the South Indian languages may be taught. But even that would require 4,000 language teachers in U.P. alone. This difficulty should have been foreseen. It is pleaded as a formula for national integration, but when it comes to actual practice, it cannot be implemented. Can we not display some more imagination and better planning? Was it such a difficulty that it could not be visualised by any educationists? As soon as the formula is evolved, it is clear that you will require so many language teachers and if the teachers are not

ready, the formula cannot be worked. Therefore, the intention of the Government is there, but in actual practice, the minorities in every State are being discriminated upon.

In my constituency—Indore—for a simple and well-known language as Urdu, again and again I have submitted signed petitions. Each time Government says, "Yes; we shall appoint teachers", but the teacher is never found. The teachers are never allotted for financial reasons or administrative reasons, whatever it may be and the result is, it is accepted in principle, but never put into practice.

Another important question is this. Certain universities are now beginning to have regional languages as media of instruction. Have we got any policy regarding that? We are still groping in the dark. What will happen to the rights of the minorities? Certain institutions of higher learning have stipulated a regional language test for admission. The report says it should not be there, but it is there.

Coming to the question of tribal languages, it is not a question of tribal language, but script for tribal language. The report says that different Governments are trying to introduce different scripts for the same tribal minority. I was surprised to learn that one particular State Government was trying to introduce the Roman script for tribal people. Another tried to introduce Devanagari script and a third State tried to introduce its own regional script. So, the same linguistic minority in border States are being taught in three different scripts. The result will be, there will not only be no national integration, but there will not be even integration of the tribal people. They will be disintegrated into three different groups following separate scripts. The second report has pointed it out and the third report has reiterated it. But in the period between these reports,

what steps have the Central Government taken to call together the eastern zone States and ask them to evolve a common script for the tribal people in their areas, so that at least there would be some progress and their upliftment would not be retarded?

Another matter connected with the linguistic minorities is the question of administration. We have been given a whole list of places where the minority population is sometimes going as far as 80 per cent, as in the case of Pandurna on the border of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, I say this with the full knowledge and confidence that the safeguard that the administrative measures shall be published in the languages of the minorities is not being observed anywhere. Even for such a vital thing as the electoral roll for the district of Bhopal where the linguistic minority is more than 60 per cent, we had to seek the intervention of the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister and without their intervention they were not prepared to give the electoral rolls in Urdu.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. M. S. Aney: That was to delay matters.

Shri Daji: Then, by a queer sophistry, two unimaginable things have happened. In one case the contention of the State Government was that the Home Ministry's circular enjoined upon them to give only the government orders in the minority languages and, therefore, the orders of the cantonment boards, municipal councils and municipal corporations were not to be given in the language of the minorities because the words used were "government orders" and they were not government departments. Secondly, some other States went to the queer extent of saying that only such orders are to be given in the language of the minorities which have a local import and, there-

[Shri Daji]

fore, orders of a provincial import or all-India import are not to be translated into the language of the minorities. Their contention was that only such orders as affect the minorities in a particular area are to be given in the language of those minorities. I submit, Sir, that both these interpretations are absolutely a negation of the right of the linguistic minorities to get at least important government orders, notifications, gazette, rules etc., in their own language.

Sir, what to say of the language of the minorities, the Income-tax Department which penalises a man for not filing his returns in time has not been able to give the rules of income-tax in Hindi which is the national language.

An Hon. Member: Not even forms.

Shri Daji: Even forms and notices are still sent in English, leave aside the language of the minorities. If this is the state of affairs, we can very well imagine how the linguistic minorities are fairing under this dispensation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Where will you stop as regards this point? Will you be satisfied if they can give such things in the regional language or do you want them to be translated into the language of the minorities?

Shri Daji: I would like that.

Then, I would like to raise two wider questions connected with this. It is said in the report that the recommendations have not been implemented. My first suggestion is this. It is true that since the time of the Integration Council this matter has been raised at the level of the meeting of the Chief Ministers. But it is also true that every State seems to be taking it up very tardily, very lukewarmly and more as a matter of fashion and proclamation than as a matter of faith. Therefore, what I suggest is that the Home Ministry,

which is burdened with all sort of work,—it is almost a refugee Ministry because any portfolio or department which cannot be placed on the shoulders of any other Ministry is put under the Home Ministry—with its multifarious activities, is not able to look after this particular branch as energetically as it ought to. Though it has the advantage of commanding better authority, in practice it does not seem to be able to follow up each particular State and see that things are done according to the directions given by it. For example, Madhya Pradesh, which has an Oriya minority of 21 per cent in one taluka, refused to give the administrative papers in that language because it said that the percentage was not sufficient. You have laid down 15 per cent. There they have 21 per cent and still that Government has refused saying that 21 per cent is not sufficient. Who is to call such arrant, truant governments to order? Therefore, at least a special minority manned by a competent Minister should be created so that his sole work should be to follow up these things and see that the State Governments are, actually speaking, carrying out the directions sent out by the Home Ministry from time to time.....

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I would like to have one clarification from the hon. Member. I want to know whether the 21 per cent, referred to by him in the State of Madhya Pradesh know Hindi or not. If they know Hindi, I would like to know whether the papers were supplied in Hindi or not.

Shri Daji: I did not say 21 per cent in the whole of Madhya Pradesh. The provision applies even if it is in a particular taluka. They do not know Hindi because they are tribals. I am talking about Bastar. They do not know Hindi, that is the whole problem. Even if they know Hindi, if the provision is that they should be given the papers in their language, I think that should be done. The whole

attitude is, as I said in the beginning, an attitude of grudging tolerance of minorities. The attitude should not be one grudging tolerance, but it should be a friendly attitude, an attitude to help the minorities so that they may be able to do things in their own language, they may be able to follow their own culture and they may be able to develop it further. That is the attitude that is required and not one of grudging tolerance.

There are two more important points. The first one is of the little general import, but it will have certainly its impact on the question of linguistic minorities. After 15 or 17 years of independence we have still not got a clear cut language policy. We are still groping, we are fumbling we are wavering, we are faltering....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Vacillating.

Shri Daji: Yes, vacillating. And, as yet we have not evolved a clear-cut language policy. Someone says it should be English, some other counter and say that it should be Hindi. A third group says that it should be the regional language. Then the Government comes out with the usual compromise with all the three together. Having all the three together is going to put us all in a soup. And, this absence of a language policy is also causing great trouble to the linguistic minorities and to the whole question of national integration. You must have a clear-cut common, democratic language policy. We must all sit together and evolve one. After 15 years of independence, we have not been able to evolve a language policy. Only when the language policy is decided can the question of national language and the minority language be fitted within that formula. Without that, it is very difficult to discuss in isolation the question of minority language. Whether the national language should be the medium of instruction in the higher institutions can be settled only then.

Then the fact remains, and I think the fact be better faced than avoided,

that overtly or covertly the linguistic minorities are being discriminated against. This is a fact which, as I said, may better be faced than avoided. Unless you face it you will never solve it. I am saying this not from the point of view of any parochialism or separatism or communalism. I am saying this very boldly.

There is one thing more. The question of linguistic minorities have got to be solved in a brotherly way by the Hindi-speaking people. I am making bold to say this because I belong to a region which has declared Hindi as the State language. I know Hindi. I am a protagonist of Hindi. Therefore, I say with great confidence that the only way in which we can make Hindi respected and accepted is to accept and respect every language. Those Hindi protagonists who out of wrong fanaticism and misplaced zeal want to foist Hindi on others and who want to see that Hindi replaces English, are committing a grave error. Thereby they are prejudicing not only the claims of other languages but they are hitting on the right of their own language. In this way, Sir, Hindi shall never be foisted on the people of this country.

At the time of the national movement the whole concept was very clear. We had accepted the right of every regional language, the language of every minority to flourish. Then we had, further, the concept of Hindi as a language of inter-communication as the *Rashtra Bhasha*. Everybody had willingly accepted Hindi as the *Rashtra Bhasha*. Now, after independence, what is sought to be done is to replace English by Hindi just as a foreign imperialist language was foisted on us—English. Though we belong to States which are big in size and in population, we are not conquerors. Therefore, we have no right to foist our own language on others willingly or unwillingly. We are big brothers. It behoves on big brothers to be more charitable and helpful to their younger brothers rather than

[Shri Daji]

insist upon them to accept something willingly or unwillingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Daji: Sir, much of my time was taken by others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Daji: Sir, I have many other points. I will take only two more minutes.

Therefore, I say that the whole question has to be looked at from this background. It is only when every minority language is really and willingly given the right kind of help that a fillip can be created among the people of various languages of our country and they can be made to realise that they are all equal partners in the great programme of nation-building. Unless they are given that feeling, we cannot march forward together. We cannot march forward by simply brandishing the big stick. Therefore, what I submit is parochialism of a linguistic minority is bad and dangerous. Similar or worse is the linguism or chauvinism of the big brother mentality. Both will not lead to national integration, as both are wrong. Which is more wrong, let us not debate now. Anyhow, both are wrong and both prejudice should be sheived. It is only then that a united co-operative attitude could be evolved, and unless that is evolved, India as a whole shall not become integrated as we want to integrate it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not my purpose during this debate to go into the greater details about the various facts mentioned in these Reports because the Minister, while moving the motion, has already almost repeated whatever is stated in these Reports. We have now three reports before the House, one after the other, and if they reveal anything

they reveal a very sad state of affairs. They point out how helpless is the position of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who has been appointed under the Constitution, as he has mentioned in his report, to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities on certain aspects like educational safeguards, safeguards relating to use of minority languages for official purposes, safeguards relating to recruitment to State Services and equal opportunity for trade and commerce etc. If these three reports are seen, as pointed out by the previous speaker, even a simple suggestion made by him has not been fully accepted by any of these States. I would have been happy if by the persuasion of the Commissioner, or by his frequent visits and reasoning with the State Governments, the State Governments co-operated with the Commissioner in seeing to it that some of the very elementary difficulties of the linguistic minorities in different States have been removed. But nothing has been done. The Minister has read some portions of his conclusive remarks. I will read the rest of the portion of the same paragraph from the Third Report which the Minister conveniently omitted. The Commissioner says at page 76:

“A sense of dissatisfaction, however, still persists among linguistic minority groups. In many cases, the representatives of linguistic minorities do not seem to be sufficiently aware of the facilities already made available to them by different States. Some dissatisfaction also arises from the slowness of the official machinery and”

mark the works

“the unsympathetic attitude of subordinate officers and an incorrect appreciation of the State Governments' policies and the executive orders issued by them.”

Then he says:

"If the State authorities at the highest level take a more active interest in the welfare of the linguistic minorities and impress upon the subordinate officials the need for treating their representations with sympathy and a sense of urgency much of the dissatisfaction may gradually disappear. At the district level it may be desirable to put the district officer himself in overall charge of the matters relating to linguistic minorities."

This shows that even at the State or district level, where these things ought to be looked into very thoroughly, the officers are completely apathetic and even after the Commissioner has pointed out these things time and again, no steps seem to have been taken by the State Governments which, as has been stated correctly by the previous speaker, very grudgingly look after this problem.

Therefore, a question arises in my mind whether we should be wasting our money by having a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with all the paraphernalia of an office, merely because the Constitution provides for the appointment of such a Commissioner. This Commissioner is almost on par with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is also producing reports after reports and we find almost the same sorry state of affairs. He makes visits to the States, he reports to the State Governments, he reports to the President which again goes to the Ministry but nothing is done on his reports. In that case at least, apart from his reports, some developmental activities are carried out in the country which incidentally make the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes come on par with other sections of the society. So, in that case his appointment has some effect. But, in this case, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has no right or

power to suggest anything new or to carry out anything new. So far as the rights and obligations of the Commissioner are concerned, they have been very thoroughly discussed and debated in different spheres. When this article was embodied in the Constitution there was no question of the linguistic division of the country. Now, after the re-organisation of States on linguistic basis, we have the Zonal Councils, National Development Council and the National Integration Council. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is not seized with the problem of finding out remedies for the difficulties. He has only to see and report whether the decisions which have already been taken are being carried out or not. It is almost an executive function and, I am afraid, as he is placed today, he would not be in a position to do anything to improve matters.

Now when the Commissioner wants to visit an area where the linguistic minorities live in a good percentage, even the programme of his visit is not sent to the people in those localities. So, people do not know that an officer is coming to receive their complaints. I find from this Report that the Government of Bihar has objected to the Linguistic minorities sending their complaints to a body other than the State Government. The State Government feels that if there are any complaints or grievances for the linguistic minorities, they should, in the first place, bring them to the notice of the State officials concerned. That is the attitude adopted by some of the States. I think it is time that we vest the Commissioner with adequate executive powers so that wherever he thinks some mistakes are committed, or orders not properly executed, he can intervene and set matters right. But I do not think you would probably agree to do anything which is against the wishes of the State Governments. In that case, it is better to abolish this post altogether and have some machinery in the Home Ministry through which it can appoint some officers to go into the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

States and find out the difficulties faced by the linguistic minority so that they can be tackled at a higher level when they meet in these conferences. After all, I fail to understand what these Zonal Councils are for. The Zonal Councils, where the Chief Ministers of the respective States meet, are meant to iron out the differences between different States. If in the Zonal Councils these matters are not raised, or if they are not able to solve them, I do not think the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is going to do anything better in this matter.

After the re-organisation of States on a linguistic basis, the most important question before the country, apart from the Chinese aggression, is national integration. We want to create a feeling of unity all over the country. So, we have to find out where our trouble spots are. Why is it that even today, after all these attempts, the linguistic minorities in different States complain of not having a fair deal?

It is because the State Governments very much depend on the votes of the people of their States that they are apathetic to taking any concrete steps however much they may say, "We are all one; we want to implement these things; there is no distinction etc." It appears to me, as it is revealed in this Report, that the real trouble arises mostly in the border areas. There may be linguistic minorities here and there. That does not matter. That has to be tackled according to the decisions that have been taken. But the real trouble spots which may assume a great importance from the point of view of our national integration are the places where there are border disputes. This has been very clearly stated in this Report and the Commissioner has pointed out where these difficulties are. He says:

"There are also a fair number of taluks, tehsils, etc. in which

individual linguistic minorities form 30 per cent or even more of the total population. These areas are mostly in the border districts....."

So, the main question before us today is to solve this border problem. If we solve this problem, much of the problem of these border areas where a sizeable percentage of linguistic minorities live would also be solved. Take Belgaum, for instance. You must be knowing about it much better than I do. A friend from the Congress was coming and telling me that in successive elections the minorities have won in all places, yet there is much dissatisfaction and that area has remained a disputed spot. So also in Seraikela-Kharswan in Bihar. For that area also you will find in this Report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner a long explanation given as to how many schools were there, what the percentage of the people in the area to the population is, how many teachers were not appointed etc. Even it is said here that although the population of students reading Oriya, that is, the number of students has increased, the number of schools remains as it was even three or four years ago.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is much less.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Government of Bihar has given a detailed report about the schools and very cunningly they say, for which probably there is no answer, that there was an Oriya teacher functioning in a certain school but because there was no demand for that teacher to continue they thought it better to replace him by a Hindi teacher. That is the explanation that is offered.

So, we must apply our mind seriously to this problem. Let the border areas be a criterion and let us find out a solution how these disputed border areas should be divided and tagged on to the States nearby. I still recognise the Pataskar formula

evolved in the case of the Andhra-Madras dispute and which was accepted by the two States, namely, take the Taluk or the village as a unit. Take a census if you like and on the basis of the census report that you have, try to amalgamate these areas with their rightful places so that much of the problem would be solved.

As I said, I would not go into greater details about other things. The last point that I would like to mention is that I find one thing in this Report which, according to me, is a very sinister suggestion made by the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. I did not appreciate this. I feel that if anybody in this House is to welcome this or is to congratulate the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner on this, he must be our hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, who is not present at the moment. You will find in paragraph 302 of the Report that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner had the fertile brain to make the suggestion, namely:—

“Certain tribes, who are spread over more than one State, are being imparted instructions in their mother tongue in different scripts. Adoption of one particular script by all the State Governments concerned should prove helpful. The Ministerial Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council can help in laying down a uniform policy.”

Shri P. K. Deo: They never meet:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whether they meet or not I do not know. The whole thing is this. What are the dialects? We want that the Tribal people should be given all opportunity to get their education in their mother tongue. That should be provided and if it has not been provided, it should be our special duty to see that in these areas the Tribal people get all facilities so far as their mother tongue is concerned. But if anybody has any knowledge of the Tribal dialects, he will find that even the language or the

dialect that the Tribals speak is not the same in all the neighbouring areas wherever they are. They are largely dependent on the main language spoken in that State. Therefore it is wrong to suggest that we must evolve one script. We have given Nagaland now and this will give further opportunity and scope to a movement which is already there for the formation of a Jharkhand State. I think this suggestion of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner will not be accepted by any reasonable authority.

That is all that I had to say. I only request again that this matter is of the greatest importance from the point of view of national unity in our country and therefore let us apply our mind very seriously and, through the various organisations official or non-official that we have, try to go into the root of the problem rather than produce reports like this which give us nothing except saying, “Nothing is done, we are helpless; State Governments do not listen; let them be more reasonable.” That helps nobody; rather, it will create a feeling of bitterness and frustration among the linguistic minorities than help them in integrating themselves with the entire population of the country.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take the opportunity of participating in this discussion because I come from the State of Assam which is full of linguistic minorities, whose languages are not at all similar. Our Constitution has provided safeguards and rights for the linguistic minorities to develop their culture, to foster their languages and to have their own educational institutions. But what we find in reality, at least in my State, is this. I may give you some instances.

It has been stated by the hon. Minister that States Education Ministers' conference in August 1949 made some proposals and those were approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India. If

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

I may be allowed, I may read that out.
It reads:

"The medium of instruction should be in mother tongue where the mother tongue is different from the regional or State language. Arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother tongue by appointing at least one teacher provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or ten such pupils in a class.

In the secondary stage whose mother tongue is a language other than the regional or State language is sufficient to justify a separate school. Such schools, if organised and established by private societies or agencies, will be entitled to recognition and grants-in-aid from Government in prescribed forms."

14 hrs.

In Assam under the Assam Language Act it has also been provided in one of the sections that Bengali is to be used for administrative and other official purposes upto and including the district level in the District of Cachar to which I belong. Also, in another section it is provided:—

"As regards Hill Districts languages which were in use immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to be used for administration and other official purposes upto and including the level of the Autonomous Region or Autonomous Districts, as the case may be, until the Regional Council or the District Council decide by two-thirds majority for adoption of any other language for administrative or official purposes within the Region or District."

But, what has happened in Assam, this House knows better and I do not want to go into the details. In 1960, there

was a holocaust due to this language question. I may state that Assam is a multi-lingual State. The States Re-organisation Commission also has stated that. But, what has happened? After the Assam Language Act was passed—I think the holocaust and disturbance took place before the Language Act was passed—in 1961, when peaceful satyagrahis in the Cachar district took up the movement that Bengali should also be taken as one of the official languages, you know, it resulted in the death of 11 people. A judicial commission was set up and a report has also been submitted to the Government two months hence. But, up till now, it has not been published. In Cachar we have more than 70 per cent of Bengali population. I can give you one or two instances. In the last Basic training school examinations, papers were set not in Bengali, but in Assamese. But, according to the clause which I have just now read out from the Assam Language Act, for administration and other purposes, there should be Bengali in every respect. Even the papers which come to the court are all in Assamese. It has been stated by our Minister that circulars have already been issued to implement the Memorandum of 1956 by the Home Ministry. But, what do we find in Assam? No implementation of these policies or circulars to this effect. Also, we find that in the Zonal Council, the Chief Minister agreed to implement all these policies which have been dictated by our Home Ministry. It has been stated by one of the Members of the opposition that not only in Assam, but in other States also, they do not keep any register of how many schools are there for linguistic minorities. If this is so, how can we expect that the rights will be guaranteed by the States to all the minorities? I would request the Government that they should be more vigilant so that all the proposals and memorandum which has been issued in 1956 are given effect to. Unless our Government rises to the occasion, it is not possible to get the due share of the minorities from the State Govern-

ments. We find that special mention was made of this State Government. But, we do not find any sympathy or anything from them. So, I would request again that the Home Ministry should be more alert. If they had been more alert, I say with confidence that the holocaust which was there in 1960 would not have happened. Again, I urge on the Government that they should be more vigilant and see that all the recommendations given by our Commissioner for Linguistic minorities are implemented.

Shri Deshpande (Nasik): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to express my views on the subject before the House. It would have been far better if the hon. Minister had taken care to see that the reports which are discussed in the House were circulated before the discussion. It is very difficult that one has to speak on the subject when the reports were not in his possession.

The subject that is being discussed is very important. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. Unity of India is very vital for the protection of our freedom. Unity of India depends on the justice that will be done to the minorities in the various States. That cannot be forgotten. For the present, it must be remembered that though some efforts are being made to give legitimate protection to the interests of minorities, the position is far from being satisfactory. A large number of Marathi-speaking people are there in Madhya Pradesh as well as in Mysore. So far as the question of Mysore and Maharashtra is concerned, efforts are being made to solve the border question and I hope it will be solved very soon. I do not want to utter one word which will come in the way and which will spoil the atmosphere.

Taking into consideration, first, the legitimate claims of the minorities for primary education facilities, I have to say that in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, there are large numbers of Marathi-speaking people. Not a single new school has been opened in these States during all these years when the

population has increased. My information is that some schools have been closed. This is not very fair. We find in the report that the number of pupils in the schools had increased. But, you will find, in Mysore, the schools have increased not because the Government has done anything in the matter, but because non-official voluntary primary schools have been started by people with some sense of public duty. The Government has not encouraged this activity which they were bound to do under the Constitution. If my information would be proved incorrect, I would be too glad to know it. But, I say that this increase in the number of schools and this increase in the number of teachers is due to the voluntary effort of the Marathi-speaking people in the Mysore State. There are certain schools, no doubt, that are being run by the Government. But, I am told that the proportion of teachers to pupils differs very much in the Karnataka schools and in the Marathi schools. Suppose, for instance, there is one teacher for every 30 students in a Karnataka-speaking school, there is one teacher for every 60 students in a Marathi-speaking school. I would request the Home Minister to go into this problem and find out the truth. Somebody has been saying here, what do you find in Bombay. I do not want to defend it if it is so in Maharashtra or Bombay. While I am speaking here, I am speaking not as a Maharashtrian; but I am speaking as an Indian. Don't forget it. If my State is erring in the matter, I would like to say that my State ought to improve. What I would say is that that primary education facility is a facility which has been guaranteed under the Constitution. If something is not being done, it ought to be done. The Belgaum people agitated for this and I am told that they made a certain representation to the Commissioner for Linguistic minorities. After a long time, he obliged them by acknowledging it. I am told that he was requested to visit Belgaum and that area. He promised to do so, but he never found any time to do so. Why is it that they are treated

[Shri Deshpande]

so unsympathetically by an officer who is meant for the same purpose? Supposing they had no grievance, it would have been better for the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go there and convince them, and ascertain on the spot whether what they say is true or exaggerated. I am very sorry to say that such a responsible officer as that had not the sympathy for these people, in spite of repeated requests, to go and visit the locality.

There are other matters also. For instance, the village panchayats are there, which are locally manned by people who do not know the regional language. Predominantly, about 70 or 75 or 80 per cent are people who know the Marathi language only. A secretary is imposed on them who does not know the Marathi language. He knows only the Kannada language, and he tries to keep the proceedings in Kannada, which the local people do not understand. Is it the way how a gram panchayat should be run? Is it the fault of the people that they do not know the local language? Is it the fault of the people that they are Marathi-speaking? Is it the way that we should treat our own people? If that is the condition which is persisted in, it will not lead to sympathy and understanding between people, and it will not help to bring about the real integration of the country. When I say this, I do not want to say that this is being done everywhere; this might have been done by certain local people, and the people at the top who are very responsible people might not be knowing it thoroughly well. But the time has come when all these things must be taken into consideration.

There is also the question of recruitment. It has been stated that so far as the recruitment is concerned, these people should not be discriminated against. But what are the facts? I would request my hon. friend Shri Datar to find out whether it is a fact that during all these seven or eight years, not a single Marathi-speaking gentleman has been recruited in the

Mysore State for a gazetted post? And if that is a fact, is it not a legitimate grievance that they have? Will he consider this position somewhat sympathetically? I shall be obliged to him, if he will, and I hope he will.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I think that this is incorrect. Marathi-speaking people have been recruited.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Have they been recruited to gazetted posts?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Yes, they have been recruited to gazetted posts.

Shri Deshpande: I am speaking of gazetted posts. I have got this information from very reliable quarters, and very responsible people have given me this information. I do not want to take the time of the House in stating things which cannot be corroborated by facts. However, if my information is incorrect, I shall be glad to know it.

Then, in certain offices, for some public purposes, if we go there, we are required to fill in certain forms. And those forms are supplied in a language which we do not know. That is not a very satisfactory position. People have repeatedly requested that it should not be done. People who are residing in a particular area in a large number and contiguously, and speaking a particular language, say that the form should be supplied in that particular language. That is the concession guaranteed to them under the Constitution. I cannot understand why objection should be taken to such a simple request as that.

Again, in local bodies, you want the local people to participate in the proceedings. If you say that the proceedings must be kept of the local bodies in a language which the majority of the members do not know, that will not be fair. Any Indian will admit that it will not be fair; whether it is

done in Mysore or in Maharashtra or in Gujarat does not matter, but I would say that it is unfair for anybody to do so. And these are very small things. I cannot understand why responsible people should insist on these things. Many bickerings will be avoided, and much bitterness will be avoided if these things are attended to properly. The country is facing a very serious situation, when we must not take to such a petty-minded attitude as this.

While discussing these reports, I would like to say that I hope that the hon. Home Minister will take all these facts into consideration. I have spoken about recruitment, and I have also spoken about the primary schools. In certain aided English schools which are also started by the Marathi-speaking people themselves, they have a grievances that grants are given to them very grudgingly, and it is insisted that in the pre-primary stage, the local language must be taught, and then and then alone they will be eligible for grants. This is somewhat strange. I have no objection to the local language being introduced in such schools.

As I say, the linguistic minorities have certain rights, at the same time. I do want to emphasise that they have certain responsibilities to bear also. The State in which they live is a State of their own, and they must take that also into consideration.

So far as the question of Mysore is concerned, I do not want to mix the border question with the minority question. After all, even after the solution of the border problems, there are bound to be, and there will be areas which would be multilingual areas. You cannot have unilingual areas borders after all; so, even after the solution of the border issue also, you will have to face this issue. And the integration of India depends on the magnanimity with which every State will face this issue. I have no doubt that everybody, whether he is a Mysorean, or a person from Madhya

Pradesh or a Maharashtrian will consider that the integration of the country or the unity of the country is of paramount interest; but while implementing all these safeguards to the minorities, guaranteed under the Constitution, a more liberal attitude should be taken, and the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be a little more effective.

I would request the Home Minister to take into consideration the importance of this matter and to see that in small things, it will go a long way in creating a better atmosphere, if a liberal attitude will be taken by the States; and if more time will be given to this matter, and if the Home Minister will move in the matter more sympathetically, I have no doubt that things will soon improve. If during the course of my speech, I have offended the feelings of any Member of the House, I apologise for it, for, it is far from my objective to create any bitterness. I am very eager to see that questions between States and States are solved, and solved with the goodwill and co-operation of everybody concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo: This country is a combination of varieties of cultures and languages. Their diversity constitutes the richness of the country. Their preservation and their promotion are the primary duties of any civilised government. I do not agree with those who think that these stand as impediments on the process of national and emotional integration. If you have a glance at the map of the U.S.S.R., you will find that it is a federation of autonomous States organised on the basis of language and culture.

The main plank of our national movement was the formation of States on a linguistic basis. If you go into it further and see the genesis of this national movement, you will see that it was from the Partition of Bengal that it gathered momentum. With this background, is it not the duty of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

this House to see that there is preservation and promotion of the various languages and cultures of which India is proud today? They are so interwoven in this rich tapestry of this land that you cannot draw a line anywhere; there cannot be water-tight compartments; you cannot say that this area is exclusively meant for people of a particular language or of a particular region. In whatever manner you may draw the line, there will be minorities, and their preservation and the promotion of their languages and cultures is the primary duty of any civilised government.

In this connection, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the House the magnitude of this problem. We have gone through this report very carefully and we have seen that the recommendations contained therein are observed more in their infringement than in their implementation. Taking into consideration the importance of this aspect, various constitutional provisions have been provided in our Constitution. They are articles 29, 30, 350, 350A and 350B of the Constitution. In the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission (para 767, page 207) they have given various recommendations. There you will find references to cultural oppression and suppression of economic rights. These words sound like genocide. It is unthinkable that in free India there would be instances of cultural oppression and suppression of economic rights when equal opportunities provided to everybody. The preservation of the rights of linguistic minorities is the sacred duty of any government and they have to see that these minorities do not smart under a feeling of inferiority. They should not feel as inferior citizens or second-class citizens in a State. They should be entitled to equal privileges enjoyed by the linguistic majority of the State concerned.

First of all, I cannot understand why this Commission should be locat-

ed at Allahabad. Allahabad is a peaceful area so far as this problem is concerned. There are burning issues at the Maharashtra-Mysore border, at the Orissa-Bihar border, in Cachar and several other places. The office of the Commission could have been easily located in any of these places. If Government are anxious that they should go deep into the matter and bring about a solution, instead of locating the office at Allahabad, they should have the office in any of the other areas where the problem is acute and burning.

Coming to the various recommendations, I would like to quote a few here and there from the Third Report. I would like to draw your attention to paragraph 309, page 73, where it says:

"As regards affiliation of schools and colleges to educational institutions outside the State, the State Governments are generally not in favour of this and have stated that this a matter largely to be decided by the University concerned".

Further on, in paragraph 310, page 74, we find the same note of helplessness on the part of the Commission:

"The State Governments have generally shown some reluctance to take expeditious action for declaring the minority language as the second official language even in a few cases where this question arises".

Again, in paragraph 319, page 76:

"If the State authorities at the highest level take a more active interest in the welfare of the linguistic minorities and impress upon the subordinate officials the need for treating their representations with sympathy and a sense of urgency, much of the dissatisfaction may gradually disappear".

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Is that the Second Report?

Shri P. K. Deo: Third Report.

There is a pious hope expressed that the State Governments will sympathetically consider the cases of the linguistic minorities and then things will improve. I cannot understand how the Central Government can shed their responsibility in this regard. Of course, the recommendations of the Commission are of an advisory nature. We have seen how they have been flouted by State Governments and the Commission feels a sense of helplessness. I most respectfully submit that the Central Government should give serious thought to this matter and invest the Commission with more powers, and if necessary, to amend the Constitution.

Shri Himatsingka: And override the States?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes; if it is necessary in the national interest, I do not mind their encroachment on the so-called autonomy of the States.

Shri Himatsingka: Will they agree?

Shri P. K. Deo: Now, I will come to some particular instances. I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the House the miserable conditions of minorities in Sarai-kella and Kharwan, two tiny former princely states formerly merged with Orissa but were transferred to Bihar for administrative reasons. They have been making representations after representations since their integration with Bihar, but all these have fallen on the deaf ears of Government. If the results of the elections are any guide or yardstick in deciding such cases or in assessing the popular will, then in all these elections—1952, 1956 and 1962—they have been sending their representatives to the legislatures and even to the Lok Sabha on this plank. Dr. U. Mista has been

elected to this House on the communist ticket on the main plank of integration of these States with Orissa.

Take the 1941 census. I have not got the figures for Kharwan, but I have got them for Sarai-kella. The Oriya population was 79,000, the Bengali population 10,000 and the Hindi population 896. If you see the 1951 and 1961 censuses, it is just the opposite. The Oriya population, which is the majority here, has been reduced to a minority and the Hindi population otherwise. I most respectfully submit that this must be due to some manipulation. It cannot be that only the Oriya population there have been practising birth control and there has been no increase in their numbers whereas there has been an overnight increase in the Hindi population in that area. If you go to any weekly market or any market place or bazaar—you shall have to go there without notice; it should not be a conducted official tour of M.Ps.—you will be convinced that the language spoken there is Oriya. How it has been ruthlessly crushed and how a persistent and deliberate attempt has been made to crush the language and culture there would be obvious from the following facts.

First of all, I would draw your attention to Appendix IX of the Third Report. There you will find a long list of 65 Oriya primary schools which have been abolished or their Oriya medium substituted by Hindi. In all humility, I beg to submit that it can never be the intention of any government to see that a particular culture or language is crushed. Further, let us look at page 13. There we find that at the time of the merger of these two princely States, there were 59 Oriya schools, of which now only two remain Oriya schools. Formerly, in all the 59 schools, the medium of instruction was Oriya, but now the medium of instruction remains Oriya only in two schools. In the other schools, this Report says that the medium of instruction is both Oriya and Hindi. But with all the emphasis

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I can command and from all the knowledge that I have of that area I say that the medium of instruction in these seventy-six schools in Hindi. In this respect I do not say that all that glitters in my State is gold. In my State also there are areas in which there are linguistic minorities, and proper attention is not paid by the Orissa Government for the preservation and uplift of their culture. In my own constituency, in the Kariah Road Police Station of Kalahandi district, which is a predominantly Hindi-speaking area, though the people there have been making representations to the Government over and over again for the education of their children through the Hindi medium, and through non-official effort have established schools there like the Dattatreya High School and the Saraswati Patashala, it is most unfortunate that no recognition is being given by the Orissa Government to teach them through the Hindi medium. It is very unfortunate that there could be a barrier even in our cultural or linguistic boundaries and that the approach of the Government should be parochial in this regard.

As a remedy to all these maladies I would suggest that there should be a boundary commission to make a final settlement regarding the integration of these areas.

My friend Shri Daji was making a reference to the Oriya minorities in the Mahasamund and Gariaband taluk of Raipur district. They constitute as much as fifty per cent, nearabout fifty per cent. But there has been no mention regarding the activities of the Minorities Commission so far as it relates to the preservation and the uplift of the culture of the people in that tehsil of Raipur district. So, most respectfully I beg to submit that a Commission be appointed and a formula be laid—it may be the Pataskar formula—and the village may be taken as an individual unit or the taluk may

be taken as an individual unit and the popular opinion there may be assessed. At the same time due regard may be given to administrative and other conveniences. But something should be done in this regard if the Government is really sincere that there should be an end to this frustration.

I was referring to Saraikella and Kharwan. I spoke only about language; I did not speak about the *chhou* dance. The *chhou* dance is an important dance for which Saraikella is famous. Instead of patronising this traditional *chhou* dance in Saraikella, the Bihar Government has been subsidising another vulgarised edition of the *chhou* dance, under a different name. This should not be there. If they want that the proper *chhou* dance should be patronised, then all the subsidy should go to the traditional *chhou* dance which is already there.

Regarding the various administrative papers it was pointed out, I think, by Shri Daji that many Government papers are circulated in such languages which are not intelligible to the minority community. In Saraikella and Kharwan proper I know that the land revenue *parchas*—because the settlement is just over—are being given in Hindi, whereas the people there can understand only Oriya. Instead of giving these land revenue *parchas*, which they should understand, in their own language, they are being given in Hindi.

Lastly I want to say this. We all want that there should be an emotional and national integration in this country, and we should feel as part of an integrated whole. In that regard the National Integration Conference had made certain suggestions in prescribing a code of conduct. They said that political parties should not resort to agitation for seeking redress against any grievances relating to communal, caste, regional or linguistic issues, which is likely to disturb peace

and to create bitterness or increase tension between the various sections of the public, before exhausting all methods of conciliation and mediation. I fully endorse the suggestion of the National Integration Conference, and I beg to submit that avenues for conciliation and mediation should be open. Unless the avenues are open, unless they get a proper place to put forward their grievances, and unless attempts are made to solve this problem once for all, it is no use passing pious resolutions like this.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, first let me congratulate the hon. Minister of State for his masterly speech: in the short space of forty-five minutes he has practically covered every point in the Second and Third Reports. My only regret is that had I known it, I would not have gone through all these pages. Thus I would have saved my time.

So far as linguistic minorities are concerned, broadly speaking, they can be divided into two categories: one who are in the urban areas, big cities and towns, and the other who are in the border areas. Since I live in a city and represent a border district I can claim that I am fairly aware of the problems of both the categories.

Coming to the border area, there is no problem of the language so far as the linguistic minority is concerned. Every person belonging to the linguistic minority in the border area knows very well the regional language. In that language he is as proficient as anybody else. The only point is that since he knows one more language, an additional language, this should go to his advantage and not to his disadvantage. In a country like ours where there are so many languages, one who is proficient in more than one language should have an advantage over the others. But if we look at the general state of affairs it does not appear like that.

The States Reorganisation Commission had given a very valuable suggestion. Unfortunately our Government has not accepted it so far. The suggestion was that in the all-India services' cadre, more than fifty per cent or at least fifty per cent should belong to other States than their own. Already there are a few all-India services, like the I.A.S. and other services, and there are going to be a few more. Had this suggestion been accepted there would have been practically no trouble and no complaint so far as the linguistic minorities are concerned.

I have a suggestion to offer to the Home Minister. I would very much like that the hon. the Home Minister makes a silent survey of the various places, particularly on the border where the linguistic minorities live and find out how the people felt when the Collector of the area belonged to the regional language group and when the particular Collector belonged to any minority language group. I have observed in my own constituency for the last twelve years and I feel that if some such survey is made—generalisations are no good—but if some such survey is made and the States Reorganisation Commission's suggestion, namely that more than fifty per cent of the people belonging to these all-India cadres be taken from outside the State concerned, is accepted, the linguistic minorities would feel very much safe and secure in their particular areas.

The hon. Minister of State was good enough to refer, along with educational, to the cultural and other activities. So far as cultural activities, and even educational activities, are concerned, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities suffers from one big lacuna or handicap. He generally does not move unless the complaint is made to him. This is a very wrong thing. I am one of those who would never like minorities to make a complaint, particularly. Already they are suffering politically. My hon. friend,

[Shri Heda]

Shri Dwivedy, has already stated that all those who come from the border areas, whether they belong to the linguistic minority or not, have less influence in State politics because they are farther from the capital, and they are in the borders. So, already politically they are under a handicap, and on top of it if they are asked, expected, to make a complaint, or a representation, to the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner, I think it is no good. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to probe these areas and find out how things are. He should not wait for any representations or complaints. Leaving apart the educational part, if he probes into the cultural activities and tries to find out how things were there five years before and how things are there now, he will come to his own conclusions, and that will be a good thing.

I am glad the second and third reports do not suffer from the defects that the first report suffered from to the same extent. But if you look at industries and other activities, there is very little there. In the third report we have got a small chapter, Chapter V, giving only two paragraphs, out of which the first paragraph is the crux. It says:

"There do not appear to be any restrictions or discrimination against the linguistic minorities in the fields of trade and commerce."

"There do not appear"—this is a very guarded and vague statement. The point is: has any attempt been made to find out? As I said, nobody is going to make a complaint. It is not good and it will never be done. Secondly, the industrialist or businessman would never make a complaint. Therefore, if they want to know how these linguistic minorities are faring so far as industrial development is concerned, it should be the duty of the Commissioner to probe into these matters, to find out how many licences have been

given, how many were rejected, how many of those who got licences belong to the minority group, and thereby he may come to his own conclusions. There may be very valid and good reasons for the rejection of the licence, there are always, but unless some such thing is done, I do not think these linguistic minorities would be in a position to overcome their difficulties.

Again, I would refer to what Shri Deshpande said very forcefully, to which some hon. friends objected. The point here really is that if you go into the various appointments in the various States—I am not talking of Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra or Karnataka, it is an all-India affair—you will find that unless the man belonging to the linguistic minority makes it appear hundred per cent that he belongs to the original language group, he has no chance. That is why I have been seeing a new trend in my constituency. Formerly it was difficult to say who was Marathi or Telugu speaking, because they spoke both the languages, and because of inter-marriages it was difficult to say whether one's mother tongue was Telugu or Marathi, because sometimes the mother came from a hundred per cent Telugu-speaking area, while the aunt was from a hundred per cent Marathi-speaking area and so on. A few years ago, they were giving their names in the Marathi way i.e. one's own name first, then father's name and in the end the surname. Now an interesting trend has developed. Now first comes the surname, which is the Telugu way. Either it is the old surname, or they have given up the old surname totally and have taken the name of some village from where they or their ancestors came. Then comes the father's or grandfather's name which is given by an initial, and the person's own name comes last long and full. Why has this trend come up? Why is it that a person who was some years ago trying to show that he was a Marathi-speaking man,

now tries to show that he is not a Marathi-speaking man, though in those days as also now he has been proficient in both the languages? In these areas, they are proficient in both the languages.

For instance, in the first general elections, a part of my constituency was very peculiarly placed. Marathi, Kannada and Telugu, all the three languages were spoken there. I addressed a gathering in Marathi, the Taluk Congress President addressed the same gathering in Kannada, while the District Congress President addressed the same gathering in Telugu. The audience understood every one of us, and after the meeting some members from the audience spoke to us in the languages in which we had addressed them. When I asked them how they could follow all the three languages, they said that as it was easy or natural for one to learn one language, equally it was easy or natural for them to learn all the three languages, because that was the area where all these three language groups joined and Marathi, Telugu and Kannada were spoken. I refer to Narayankhed of the old Bidar District. Generally in the border areas they are bi-lingual, they are not linguistic minorities.

The point is whether they are suffering from anything or not can be found out not from the representations that you get or the complaints that you receive or the replies that you get from the State Ministers and all that. I think that should be the last thing by which you can judge matters. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Commissioner, if he wants to adhere to the spirit and not the word alone of the Constitution and so many other provisions, to probe into things himself, think of many more problems. These days, various types of surveys can easily be made. He can make surveys and find out whether these linguistic minorities are really suffering or not.

Before I conclude, I would like to repeat my appeal to Government that they should give more thought to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, get the concurrence of the States, and see that in all the All-India service cadres every State gets more than a 50 per cent quota of officers belonging to other States.

With these few suggestions, I express my happiness at these reports, the quality and presentation of which have improved, and I do expect that in the fourth and fifth reports there would be much more material which would lead us to think on the lines of national integration.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): We are discussing a very important topic, namely, the safeguards for the linguistic minorities who constitute about 40 per cent of the total population. Though the States have been formed on a linguistic basis broadly speaking, in every State there are linguistic minorities who form about 40 per cent of the population of the State.

An Hon. Member: Cannot be.

Shri Mohsin: All the linguistic minorities put together. For instance in Mysore, though Kannada is the State language, about 40 per cent of the population speak other languages—Marathi, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Tulu etc. In the same way in Maharashtra also, the Marathi-speaking population may be 60 per cent, and 40 per cent of the people speak Urdu, Kannada, Sindhi, Hindi or any other language. Like that, nearly 40 per cent constitute linguistic minorities in the States.

Great importance is to be attached to the safeguards to this population. Prior to the formation of the States on a linguistic basis, it was not necessary to think of the safeguards for these minorities. Even though some articles like articles 29 and 30 and 350 did find a place in the Constitution, they

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were made to safeguard the right of conserving one's own language and right to run institutions and so on. But, after the formation of the linguistic States, there was the necessity of amending the Constitution; and, consequently, articles 350A and 350B came to be included. It is only in pursuance of those articles that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was appointed and he has submitted three reports till now.

Article 350A purports to give some safeguard to the linguistic minorities. But, I am of opinion that it is not sufficient. It only states that instruction should be given, up to the primary standard, in the mother-tongue. If a boy finishes his primary course, what is to be his future? Even the Government does not seem to have given any thought at all, on secondary education even though the Education Ministers of all the States have met and decided and even the Central Board of Education has taken a decision on the same lines.

Speaking of primary education, as such, I would say that States are not giving so much attention to the problem of the linguistic minorities as they ought to. In every State there is a language which is called the State language. But a language which is the State language in one State becomes the language of the minority in another State. We love our own language. There is no objection. Let us love our own language. But, loving one own language should not result in hatred of another language. Actually, it is becoming like that. Too much love for one language has resulted in hatred towards other languages. That is why conflict has arisen. That is the reason why a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been appointed, just to see that the rights of minorities are safeguarded.

In my opinion, the Central Government does not seem to be a quite opti-

mistic about safeguarding the minority rights. Of course, the hon. Minister, Shri Datar, referred, in his speech, to a very important point, namely, the approach of the States Reorganisation Commission.

"While minorities are entitled to reasonable safeguards to protect their educational, cultural and other interests, it has to be borne in mind that such safeguards should not so operate as to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation;"

I do admit that there should not be any separatist tendency. But, the linguistic States have, in a way, created that. If love for one's own language, means separation, then, the formation of the linguistic States has, itself, brought this separatism. Otherwise, we were one and we were thinking in terms of one language. If Government wanted to have one language for all the States. I would have welcomed that. But the reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis has created separatism in a sense. It has to be ended. But the Government wants that the linguistic minorities should undergo a process of natural assimilation. That means, natural elimination.

Government does not want to go on protecting the rights of linguistic minorities and minority languages. In fact, in its own memorandum, it has come to this conclusion:

"We wish to emphasize that no guarantees can secure a minority against every kind of discriminatory policy of a State Government. Government activity at State level affects virtually every sphere of a Person's life and a democratic government must reflect the moral and political standards of the people. Therefore, if the dominant group is hostile to

the minorities, the lot of minorities is bound to become unenviable."

So, this shows the Centres' inability to go to the help of the linguistic minorities if the State Government is against them. If we begin with such kind of helplessness, I do not know how the safeguards guaranteed to the linguistic minorities could be safeguarded.

Shri Himatsingka: The linguistic minority of one State is the majority of the other State because every one there speaks that language.

Shri Mohsin: That is correct. But my friend from Maharashtra was making much of the hardships of the linguistic minorities of the border area in Belgaum border of Mysore. But, he failed to see what is happening in Sholapur, South Satara and Kolhapur where the Kannada-speaking people are put to trouble. (*Interruption*). We fail to understand all these things. But we fail to give protection to the members of our minorities in our own States; but we forget to see our own backs. That is the pity of it.

So far as Urdu is concerned, it is still worse. It is not the regional language of any State though it is spoken by a large number. (*Interruptions*). Perhaps, it may be in Kashmir.

An Hon. Member: In Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Mohsin: As far as I have read the report, it is not the official language of any State (*Interruptions*.) It is spoken by the largest number of Indians, as a whole. (*Interruption*). I am subject to correction, because the Hindi-speaking population may be bigger. Even then it may become the language spoken by the second largest number; but, still, it is not a State language. If regional languages are to be given more and more importance year after year, and if they are to be introduced in the

secondary stage and even in the University stage, what is to be the lot of Urdu speaking minorities? I think it will undergo natural assimilation; in fact, natural elimination. Of course, primary education is guaranteed by the Constitution. But there is also apathy and antipathy towards Urdu institutions and sufficient schools are not opened; sufficient number of teachers are also not trained; the number of training institutions are not sufficient. Because it is provided in the Constitution, something is being done in that direction. As Shri Daji pointed out, there should be a spirit of harmony and understanding; between the majority and the minorities and a proper approach is needed. But, that is absent.

As far as secondary education is concerned, I am afraid that the directions issued by the Government so far, may not be of any use. It has been provided in the memoranda that if one-third of the students learning in a school want some other language, i.e. a minority language, then, arrangement should be provided. I am afraid that if one-third of the total strength of the school is of a minority group, then, there will be no necessity of safeguarding. In every State we cannot find such a state of affairs—to see that the institutions are attended by one-third of students belonging to a minority or speaking a minority language. It is impossible, rather.

But, in the South Zonal Council, consisting of the States of Mysore, Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, they have taken a very realistic approach, as regards secondary education; and that is exemplary also. I may point out the view put forward by Madras in the Zonal Council.

"The point of view put forward by Madras was that the reference in the resolution of the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference to 1/3rd was unsatisfactory from the point of view alike of the linguistic minorities and Government, since in large schools sepa-

[Shri Mohsin]

rate sections may become necessary and possible even if the ratio was less than 1/3rd while in small schools separate sections may be uneconomical and therefore impracticable even if the ratio exceeded one third."

"There was considerable discussion as to the minimum strength in each class and in the school as a whole which should be insisted upon for provision of facilities for instruction in minority languages."

They have come to a decision that

"For the purpose of providing facilities for instruction in the minority languages where such facilities do not exist, a minimum strength of 69 pupils in new standards VIII to XI of the Higher Secondary Course and 15 pupils in each such standard will be necessary."

So, if 15 students attend a class there is this facility and it is a very realistic attitude which should be followed by other States as well.

15 hrs.

Shri Himatsingka: Is that strength less than one-third in a class?

Shri Mohsin: In certain cases it may be less than one-third; in some it may be more. The hon. Education Minister announced sometimes back that university education would be in the medium of regional languages. What will happen to the lot of linguistic minorities? Will they migrate to other States where their language will be the medium? Will there be provision for instructions in their own mother tongue? Universities are autonomous and the Government will express their helplessness. I am finishing in a minute, Sir.

As regards the States' services, it is said that the examination would be in English or Hindi or in a minority lan-

guage if a particular linguistic minority consists of 15-20 per cent. I am afraid whether really 15-20 per cent of that minority exists in any State; it is a clause which could not be made use of. If the examinations for State services are in Hindi or the regional language, what would be the lot of the linguistic minorities? Such problems have not arisen so far because the examinations are held in English in the South. But what will happen when that comes to be the position?

In the posts and telegraphs department, it is the concern of the Central Government—for clerical posts the marks obtained in English, mathematics, geography and in Hindi or the regional language or Sanskrit are taken into account. What about those persons who have learnt Urdu, whose mother tongue is Urdu? They cannot go into any of the services in the posts and telegraphs department. This is the state of affairs in a department run by the Central Government, leave alone the Central Government instructing the State Governments. Even the marks obtained in Sanskrit could be taken into account, but not Urdu. This is the attitude of the Government towards Urdu students. I would only appeal to the Government to bestow more thought to this problem and save this Urdu language from total elimination. It is one of the important languages of India.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कमिशनर फौर लिगिस्टिक माइनोरिटीज की सेकेंड और थर्ड रिपोर्ट को देखा है। उन रिपोर्ट्स को देखने में मालूम होता है कि कमिशनर महोदय ने केवल फॉट्स दिये हैं और मुझाव दिये हैं कि ऐसे ऐसे करना चाहिये लेकिन दरअसल उन को कोई शक्ति नहीं थी। मध्य प्रदेश में माइनोरिटी की जो लैंबेज है उस के बारे में उन्होंने मेरी अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि सरकार को उस का शिक्षण देने की समृच्छित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये लेकिन उस के बारे में उन को

शक्ति नहीं दी गई । अपनी सेकेंड रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि माइनारिटी लैंग्वेज पढ़ाने के लिये टैक्स्ट बुक्स मुलभ नहीं हैं और ठीक टैक्स्ट बुक्स न होने की बात कमिशनर महोदय ने अपनी तीसरी रिपोर्ट में पेज ७४ पर पैराग्राफ ३१० में कही है और कहा है कि टैक्स्ट बुक्स की शिकायत अभी भी है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि माइनारिटी लैंग्वेजेज के लिये शिक्षक नहीं हैं । इस तरह से ७४ पेज पर उन्होंने वही पुरानी बात दुहराई है । जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने पहले की थी वही रिपोर्ट फिर रिपोर्ट की है । उस से आगे वह बढ़े नहीं हैं । मराठी भाषा में जैसे कहा जाता है :—

गडम च सास्वड चैव सासवडंदच गंडचैव
ब्राह्मण लुडबुडायते ।"

ठीक इसी प्रकार से कमिशनर महोदय इधर से उधर जाते भर हैं ।

एक माननीय दृष्टिक्षण : यह कौन सी भाषा है ?

श्री दातार : यह मराठी भाषा है ।

श्री बडे : दातार साहब समझेंगे इस वास्ते मैं ने इसे कहा । कमिशनर साहब अपनी सेकेंड और थर्ड रिपोर्ट में इस से आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं । मैं श्री दाजो के इस कथन से विलकुल सहमत नहीं हूँ कि अंग्रेजी भी देश की मुख्य भाषा बना रहे । मेरा तो निश्चित मत है कि देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिये ।

हम महाराष्ट्रियन भाई जहां अपनी मराठी भाषा की उन्नति चाहते हैं और उस के शिक्षण को उचित व्यवस्था चाहते हैं वहां एक चीज यह साफ कर देना चाहते हैं कि इस देश की अगर कोई राष्ट्रभाषा हो सकती है तो वह हिन्दी ही है और ठीक ही उसे वह दर्जा दिया गया है लेकिन यह चीज जोर जबरदस्ती से नहीं बरत् प्रेम के साथ होनी चाहिये ।

अंग्रेजीतो वह जाह ले ही नहीं सकती है । दूसरे भारतीय बच्चों को अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षा हिन्दी पढ़ाना कहीं आसान है । अब बच्चे को हिन्दी में तो आसानी से कुत्ता शब्द मिलताया जा सकता है लेकिन अंग्रेजी में कुत्ते के लिये आप को बच्चे को "डॉग" सिखाना होगा जिस में कि डी, आं और जी अधर होते हैं । लेकिन इसी डाग को अगर उलट दिया जाये और बजाय डी, आं, जी के जी, आं, डी हो जाये तो उस का मतलब भगवान ही जाता है । जरा से अक्षरों के उलटने से कितना महान् अन्तर पड़ जाता है अर्वात् कुत्ता न हो कर उस का अर्थ भगवान हो जाता है । अब जाहिर है कि बच्चों को ऐसी भाषा पढ़ाने में अपेक्षाकृत कुछ अधिक दिक्षित होगी बनिस्वत हिन्दी सरीखी सरल भाषा के । मैं खुद बच्चों को पढ़ाया करता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि बच्चों को इसे सीखने में कितनी कठिनाई अनुभव होती है और गडबड हो जाती है ।

मैं तो कहुंगा कि हिन्दी को सही मायनों में राष्ट्रभाषा करने का कमी तो श्रीगणेश करना चाहिये । हम में जब यह कहा कि हिन्दी देश की राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिये तो हमारे ऐसे कहने से दक्षिण भारतीयों में एक क्षोभ की भावना उत्पन्न होती है कि उन पर हिन्दी भाषा के यों लादी जाती है और वह अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने की मांग करते हैं । श्री दाजी ने अभी कहा कि हिन्दी भाषा के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा भी रहनी चाहिये । मैं उस के विश्वद हुँ और मेरा मत है कि राष्ट्रभाषा केवल हिन्दी ही होनी चाहिये । हिन्दी की देश में सर्वत्र व्यापकता का आप इसी से अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि कहीं भी जाइये, रेलवेज में जाइये या बाजार में जाइये सारे महाराष्ट्र में लोग अपने व्यवहार के लिये हिन्दी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हिन्दी समझते और जय हिन्द बोलते हैं । लेकिन केवल एक भावना या सेटीमेंट वश या अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए कुछ लोग हिन्दी का

[श्री बड़े]

विरोध करते हैं और अंग्रेजी की वकालत करते

Shri Daji: I want to clarify: I did not say so and I did not mean what he says. I am not a protagonist of English. I am a protagonist of Hindi as the national language.

श्री बड़े : आप ने जो अभी कहा उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन यह आप का सेकेंड थोट आया है . . .

Shri Daji: There is no question of second thoughts.

श्री बड़े : जहां तक हमारी मातृभाषा का सम्बन्ध हैं उस को हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं ? उस की गोद में तो हम पले हैं और हम ने जन्म लिया है। उस की उन्नति होनी चाहिये और उस के समुचित शिक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जोकि अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मध्यप्रदेश में जहां कि लोग मराठी भाषा बोलते हैं वहां मराठी के शिक्षण की कोई मानकूल व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस के अभाव में हो यह रहा है कि बच्चे ठीक और शुद्ध मराठी नहीं सीख पा रहे हैं। “आई जम्प” का अर्थ हिंदी में “मैं कूदता हूँ” होता है। मराठी भाषा में उस का “मिउड़ी माली” कहते हैं। लेकिन अब मराठी हिन्दी मिक्स हो कर “मी कुदलो” हो गया है। हमारी मराठी भाषा इस तरह से अशुद्ध हो गई है। इस तरह के मिक्सेड शब्द हो गये हैं जन का कि कोई अर्थ होता नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जरूरत इस बात की है कि मराठी भाषाके उचित शिक्षण की व्यवस्था हो। माइनारिटी लैंग्वेज की उन्नति करनी चाहिये। मैं आप के सामने थड़े रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ पर पैराग्राफ ६ को पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। उस में बहु लिखा है :—

‘The total population of the State is about About 77 per cent of these have Hindi as their

mother tongue. The more important minority languages spoken and their percentages are..... Rajasthani, Marathi, Urdu, Oriya, Sindhi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Telegu, Bengali.”

जहां तक प्राइमरी एज्जूकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ६, पैराग्राफ २५ पर लिखा हुआ है :—

“As stated in the Second Report, the State Government has accepted the agreed safeguards for linguistic minorities relating to primary education and generally speaking education at primary stage is now being given through the medium of Rajasthani, Marathi, Urdu, Oriya, Sindhi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Telegu and Bengali.”

पैराग्राफ २६ में मराठी, उर्दू, सिंधी, गुजराती और बंगाली आदि भाषाओं में शिक्षा देने और प्राप्त करने वाले टीचर्ज और विद्यार्थियों का उल्लेख किया गया है, लेकिन उस पैराग्राफ में राजस्थानी का कोई त्रिक नहीं किया गया है और उस के टीचर्ज की नियुक्ति के बारे में कहीं पर कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है।

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, वह शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज, आदिवासियों का एरिया है। वहां पर तीन लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं, जिन की भाषा बिल्कुल अलग है। मध्य प्रदेश में “धूस देना मना है” और “पंच-वर्षीय योजना से देश की प्रगति है” आदि जितने बड़े बड़े बोड लगे हैं, उन को कोई समझता नहीं है, क्योंकि उन की भाषा बिल्कुल अलग है। जैसाकि मैं ने अभी कहा है, वे आदिवासी तीन लाख की माइनारिटी हैं। लेकिन वहां पर जो टीचर्ज रखे जाते हैं, वे संस्कृताइज्ड हिन्दी और खड़ी हिन्दी के टीचर होते हैं। इस कारण उस क्षेत्र में कोई पढ़ने नहीं जाता है। वहां पर सूठे रजिस्टर रखे जाते हैं कि इस स्कूल में चालीस बड़के शिक्षा प्राप्त करते

हैं, जबकि वास्तव में वहां पर केवल तीन चार लड़के ही आते हैं, क्योंकि वे उस भाषा को नहीं समझते हैं। सोमवार, मंगल-वार आदि दिनों के नामों के लिये वे अन्य नाम प्रयुक्त करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये वे शनिवार को "यावर" कहते हैं—वे "शनिवार" को नहीं समझेंगे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य वह है कि उन की पूरी की पूरी भाषा अलग है।

मैं ने इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नरमेंट को बहुत दफ़ा लिखा है कि उस क्षेत्र में उन भीलों आदि आदिवासियों की भाषा में, जो कि गुजराती, मराठी और हिन्दी से मिस्टर्ड है, टैक्स्ट बुक्स, पोस्टर्ज और नोटिसिव्स आदि प्रोवाइड करने की व्यवस्था की जाये और उन की भाषा के शिक्षक वहां पर भेजे जायें। उन लोगों की ग्रैमर विल्कुल डिफ़ेरेंट है। उदाहरण के लिये उन की भाषा में स्त्री-लिंग का रूप देने के लिये किसी शब्द के अन्तिम से पहले अक्षर में "ई" प्रत्यय लगाता है। लेकिन शासन की ओर से इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हां, मिशनरी लोगों ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है। वे लोग उन आदिवासियों की भाषा में ही प्रचार करते हैं और उन की भाषा ही बोलते हैं। वे उसी भाषा में शिक्षा दिला कर और परीक्षा पास करवा कर शिक्षकों को वहां भेजते हैं और उन को बराबर वह भाषा आती है।

इस ट्राइबल एरिया में पहले, जबकि मध्य भारत राज्य था, तेरह लाख लोग थे, लेकिन आज मेरे क्षेत्र में तीन लाख लोग हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि उस क्षेत्र की असेम्बली की सीटों में से पांच आदिवासियों की हैं और तीन सवर्णों की हैं। मैं ने इस रिपोर्ट को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है, लेकिन मुझे इस में उस ट्राइबल एरिया में शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने, टैक्स्टबुक्स तैयार करने और उन लोगों की भाषा के टीचर्ज नियुक्त करने आदि कार्यों में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नरमेंट के योगदान का कोई उल्लेख नहीं मिला है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस का कारण यह है कि

यह कमिशनर केवल शहरों में जाते हैं और पाटिया ले कर चले आते हैं। अगर वह हमारे गांवों में, हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट, खारगोन, में जायें, धूप खाते खाते, बीमार पड़ते हुए जंगल में जायें, तो हम लोग उन को बराबर बता देंगे कि हमारी यह भाषा है और हमारे यहां इतने लोग हैं और हमारी ये समस्यायें हैं।

श्री दाजी : माननीय सदस्य जब पहले ही उन को यह कह कर डरा रहे हैं कि वहां पर वह धूप खायेंगे और बीमार पड़ेंगे, तो वह कहां को वहां जायेंगे ?

श्री बड़े : हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी उस क्षेत्र में आये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि वहां पर जो व्यक्ति जायेगा, वह धूप और धूप खा कर बीमार पड़ेगा।

जैसाकि मैं ने अभी कहा है, कमिशनर वहां पर शहरों में पाटियां खा कर और मिनिस्टर से पूछ कर वापस चले आते हैं। मैं यह साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं कि मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कभी भी कोई अधिकारी माइ-नारिटीज की भाषा और उन की अन्य समस्याओं की एन्काउंटरी करने नहीं आया है। मिनिस्टरों ने जो बता दिया, वही भाषा रहेगी।

हमारे यहां एग्जामिनेशन्ज हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिये जाते हैं। जहां तक शिक्षण के प्रश्न हैं, पहले हमारे चन्दे से वहां एक मराठी स्कूल चलता था, लेकिन उस को हटा कर हिन्दी रख दी गई और अब केवल एक टीचर मराठी पढ़ाने के लिये रखा हुआ है। जब वहां के भीलों ने कहा कि हमारी भाषा में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, तो उन को कहा गया कि अगर सीखनी चाहो, तो "सीखो, इसी भाषा में शिक्षा दी जायेगी। वहां के अथारिटीज इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

पेज ७५ पर पैराग्राफ ३१८ में जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है, मैं उसकी विल्कुल ताईद करता हूं। उस में लिखा हुआ है :—

"Generally speaking, the linguistic policies of the State Govern-

[श्री बड़े]

ments conform broadly to the agreed scheme of safeguards. It is hoped that the few instances of material departure pointed out in this Report will be rectified early by the State Governments concerned. A sense of dissatisfaction, however, still persists among linguistic minority groups.”.

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वह कैसे इस कनकलूजन पर पहुंचे कि लिंगिस्टिक माइनारिटी ग्रुप्स में सैन्स आफ डिस्सैटिस्फैक्शन पाई जाती है। वहां असन्तोष की भावना कहां पर है, इसका पूरा विवरण इस प्रतिवेदन में नहीं दिया गया है। अगर वह इस विषय में पूरा विवरण देते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वार्कइ कमिश्नर ने वहां जाकर पूरी तरह जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। ऐसा करने के बजाय केवल यह कह देना कि लिंगिस्टिक माइनारिटी ग्रुप्स में सैन्स आफ डिस्सैटिस्फैक्शन है, एक तरह से आंसू पोछना है और यह केवल एक ब्हाइट-वाश है।

इसके आगे यह कहा गया है:—

“In many cases the representatives of linguistic minorities do not seem to be sufficiently aware of the facilities already made available to them by different States. Some dissatisfaction also arises from the slowness of the official machinery and the unsympathetic attitude of subordinate officers and an incorrect appreciation of the State Government's policies and the executive orders issued by them”.

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट में इस प्रकार लिख देने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया जाना चाहिये था कि इस बारे में कमिश्नर ने क्या लिखा और उसने मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नरेंट को क्या डाक्टरेक्टर दिया।

मेरा क्षेत्र एक बांडर एरिया है। वह स्वानदेश से बिल्कुल लगा हुआ है। वहां पर एक साइड पर मराठी बोली जाती है और दूसरी साइड पर गुजराती। मेरे क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों में एक भिन्न प्रकार की भाषा, संस्कृति और आचार-विचार बहुत सालों से पैदा हो गये हैं। उनकी गायायें और उनकी माइथालाजी अलग है। वह अपने तरीके से पूजा-पाठ करते हैं। वे लोग अपने दंग से जीवन बिता रहे हैं, लेकिन शासन उनकी तरफ और उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। जब वे नौकरियां मांगते हैं, तो उनसे पूछा जाता है कि हिन्दी आती है या नहीं। अगर वे इनकरेक्ट हिन्दी में लिखते हैं, तो उनको कहा जाता है कि इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जहां तक कोट्टे स की कार्यवाही का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग उनको समझाते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है, लेकिन जब उनके पास कोई नोटिस आते हैं, तो भाषा न जानने के कारण वे नहीं समझ पाते कि वह क्या है। वह कहते हैं कि मुर्गी के पांव लगे हुए हैं। हम उनको कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है, यह हिन्दी भाषा है, जो कि संस्कृता-इंड युनिवर्सिटी की हुई है और हम उसका अर्थ उनको उनकी भाषा में समझा देते हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में तामिल, तेलुगु, मराठी, उर्दू आदि भाषाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है, लेकिन ट्राइबल्ज की एक अलग भाषा है, उनकी कान्सासेस कमीशन और शासन को नहीं है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में पुराना अनुभव है और ईसाई मिशनरियों से लड़ते लड़ते मुझे पन्द्रह साल हो गए। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि जिस तरह से ईसाई मिशनरियों ने टैक्ट बुक्स और किताबें निकाली हैं, उसी तरह सरकार को भी निकालनी चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर तीस परसेंट माइनारिटीज हों, तो

उनकी भाषा के टीचर्ज की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। प्रश्न यह है कि तीस परसेंट न हो कर अगर माइनरिटीज २६ परसेंट, २८ परसेंट या पच्चीस परसेंट हों, तो क्या उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी और उनको कोई मुविधा नहीं दी जायेगी। माननीय सदस्य, श्री होमी दाजी, ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की आलोचना की है। मैं भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में २२ परसेंट उड़िया जाति के लोग हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। स्टेटिस्टिक्स तो राग हो सकते हैं और दिये जाते हैं। उनके बारे में कहा गया है कि "Statistik is just like a lady's dress; it hides much and discloses very little" स्टेटिस्टिक्स में तो हर प्रकार से प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है—२२ परसेंट भी हो सकता है और पच्चीस परसेंट भी हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यह परसेंट का सिद्धान्त नहीं रखना चाहिए।

जब मैं 'केसरी' समाचार पत्र और अन्य समाचार पत्र पढ़ता हूँ, तो देखता हूँ कि मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में बेलगांव के लिये झगड़ा चल रहा है। यह झगड़ा क्यों हो रहा है? किसी ने कहा है, "बीज बोए पेड़ बबूल के, आम कहां से खाए।" जब पहले से ही लिंगिस्टिक आधार पर प्रान्त बना कर बबूल का झाड़ बो दिया गया, तो अब उससे काटे उग रहे हैं और हर जगह डिसइन्डेन हो रहा है। बेलगांव के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां पर साठ परसेंट से ज्यादा मराठी भाषी लोग रहते हैं। वहां पर इस बारे में आन्दोलन करने के लिये एक संस्था बनाई गई और लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के चुनाव में उसके मेम्बर्ज कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध जीत गए। उन्होंने उसी प्वाइंट पर चुनाव लड़ा था। वह प्रावलम अभी तक वैसे का वैसा पड़ा हुआ है।

इस सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त एक कमेटी में चार मेम्बर रखे गए, जिन में से दो तो श्री पाटस्कर और श्री भट्ट हैं और दूसरे दो

मैसूर के मेम्बर हैं। वे चार कभी इकठ्ठे नहीं होते थे। उन में से दो ने एक अलग रिपोर्ट दे दी और वाकी दो की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई है।

Shri Mohsin: I rise to a point of order. He is referring to the border dispute. Is it relevant? We are now concerned with the linguistic minorities as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माइनरिटीज के शिक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था है, इसका ही मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। मैंने 'केसरी' में पढ़ा था कि वहां पर जो मराठी भाषा भाषी हैं, उनकी गदन दबाव जाती है। मैं तो वहां से बहुत दूर, सात मील दूर, रहता हूँ और मैं यह सब कुछ नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन ऐसा मैंने 'केसरी' में पढ़ा हुआ है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के झगड़े बिल्कुल न हों। भारत एक है, अब्दण्ड है और यहां पर पूरे भारत में हिन्दी भाषा होनी चाहिये और सब काम इसी भाषा में होना चाहिये। जो मेरी पार्टी है वह भी इसका प्रतिपादन करती है कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा होनी चाहिये और जहां तक इंग्लिश का सम्बन्ध है, उसको जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का थोड़ा सा झगड़ा चल रहा है, उसकी तरफ भी शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। दो तो रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं और वाकी दो नहीं देते हैं। मराठी का वहां गला दबाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार तुरन्त इस और ध्यान दे।

अन्त में मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है कि जो ट्राइबल्ज हैं, जो भील भीलाले हैं, इन लोगों की भाषा के बास्ते मध्य प्रदेश को लिखा जाये और पूछा जाये कि क्या उनकी भाषा अलग है, उनकी टैक्सट बुक्स अलग हैं, ग्रामर अलग है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर महोदय इनकी भाषा के बारे में अवश्य विचार करें और भील भीलाले जो हैं, जो आदिवासी हैं, उनका किसी तरह से अहित न होने दें।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, this is a very important matter not only from the point of view of linguistic minorities, but from the point of view of national integration and the future solidarity and continuity of our nation. In the very beginning, I should like to draw the attention of the House to what has been stated in the States Reorganisation Commission's report and endorsed by the Government of India in their 1956 memorandum:

'We wish to emphasise that no guarantee can secure a minority against every kind of discriminatory policy of a State Government. Governmental activity at State level affects virtually every-sphere of a person's life and a democratic government must reflect the moral and political standards of the people.'

So, whatever safeguards we may put in our statutes and whatever instructions this Government may issue to the State Governments the real welfare of the linguistic minorities would depend upon the goodwill of the people concerned, i.e. of the majority section of the people as also of the State Governments. It is a question of creating a healthy public opinion, on which only the linguistic minorities can feel any degree of safety and security. On that basis only, we can develop national integration. Many directives of the 1956 Memorandum have not been implemented by the States.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to another portion from the third report to show how far these safeguards for the security of the linguistic minorities can be carried and to what extent we can go:

"No safeguards, no provision should be made so as to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation."

The previous speaker has interpreted natural assimilation as natural elimination. It might be that in the process of assimilation, some elements may be eliminated. But we should consider the whole issue from the standpoint of our national integration.

Both these reports have some interesting facts. Rajasthan has got, according to the 1951 census, 16 million people, out of which 11 million people reported themselves as Rajasthani-speaking. But in the whole State, I do not think there is any Rajasthani school or primary school for imparting education through Rajasthani. That State has accepted Hindi as the State language and the people have accepted Hindi as their language. Similarly, the languages of Bihar are Maithili, Magadhi and Bhojpuri, but Bihar has accepted Hindi as the State language. I do not know what would be the attitude of Government if some linguistic, irredentist or revivalist movement is started in Bihar or Rajasthan to revive their regional languages..

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): We are entirely national in our outlook.

Shri A. C. Guha: ...and to ask for the protection of those languages which the present Governments of those States have practically relegated to the storehouse of history. I do not think it would be prudent on the part of the Government to give any protection to such claims and to lend their support in the name of protecting the linguistic minorities.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is he aware that there is a movement for the revival of Maithili?

Shri A. C. Guha: I know there is a movement in regard to Maithili language. As a Bengali, I might have some sympathy for that language, because Maithili is very much akin to Bengali. But Bihar has adopted Hindi, which is the national language of India. I think no reverse step should be taken to put the progress back.

I find from this report that there has been some representation made to the Linguistic Minority Commissioner for giving recognition to Konkani. Many decades ago, we were reading the survey of a great linguistic scholar—I forget his name....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Grierson.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes; Gierson. I think he was the first man to compile the linguistic survey of India. It was a scholarly piece, but the motive behind that survey was not so much of linguistic research as imperialistic design. Even then, Konkani was tried to be given recognition as against Marathi, because Marathis were somewhat more troublesome. So, they thought it would be better to split up the Marathi community by creating a subsidiary language.

Shri Tyagi: Were they troublesome even then?

Shri A. C. Guha: Not so troublesome as the Bengalis; anyhow we were co-travellers in that respect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Uttar Pradeshis are not troublesome.

Shri A. C. Guha: I now find that the Central Government, the national Government, is also going to give some recognition to the Konkani language.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For Goa.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not only for Goa, but for other regions also. I think it will be a retrograde step and it should not be done.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is he aware that Halbi, which is spoken by a majority in Bastar district is shown as a dialect of Marathi in Gierson's report?

Shri A. C. Guha: If I may again refer to Gierson's report, the eastern portion of India was almost a museum of languages. We used to read about languages spoken by 200 people, 2,000 people, 1,000 people and so on. As far as I recollect, even languages spoken

by 200 or 300 people were shown as languages. In the north-east frontier region, starting from Assam up to NEFA, which was not then surveyed, even excluding NEFA, in that region more than 250 languages were shown in that survey.

Even now the census report may show about 100 languages or something like that—I am not sure. Anyhow, the number of languages must have come down considerably. But still there are a large number of languages in the eastern region of India on the Assam frontier. What should be the attitude of the Government? I fully sympathise with the claims of the hill tribes. I know they have genuine grievances against the Assam Government, as the Bengalis also have their genuine grievances against the Assam Government. We may condemn certain actions of the Assam Government. But, then, that does not solve the problem. What should be the attitude of this Government for the consolidation of that region? Will it be wise to keep all those various small languages separate or should we try to develop some common language for that region?

Sir, almost a similar situation prevails in Chotanagpur and Santhal Paragana area. I am sorry Shri Jaipal Singh is not here. The Santhals, the Oraons, the Ho's, the Mundas and several other tribes have their separate languages. They have been speaking more or less a sort of broken Hindi. Some may speak a sort of a broken Bengali also. But what would be the policy of the Government? If all the tribes in this region would have got one language, surely I would have suggested that that language should be developed. But when that is not the position, should we try to disintegrate that area and keep one tribe from another tribe by encouraging small languages spoken by a few thousand people? It will not be to the interest of those men and it will not be to the interest of India from the general broader point of view.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Sir, for a State we consider whether a State would be viable or not. For any industrial unit, we consider whether with so much of investment that industrial unit would be viable or not. I think for a language also we should consider whether the language to be protected should be viable or not. If it is not going to be viable, I think it would be better if the Government take a strong attitude in respect of such languages.

I regret, the Government policy in this respect is vacillating, in some cases perhaps deliberate or in some cases through mistaken notions and ideas. The Tripura State even during the days of the Maharajas was a Bengali-speaking State. There was no other language spoken there. But now if I find that the Government is trying to revive the Tripuri language in which hardly a few thousand people may speak, in which there is no alphabet, no grammar, no sequence, no proper construction of sentence. I think it will be not a progressive step but it will be a retrograde step. So, when we consider the question of giving protection to the linguistic minorities we should see how far we should go. We should see whether those languages to which those minorities may belong will be viable or not. If you feel that they will not be viable languages, it is no use giving any protection to them because, after all, the people speaking those languages will not be benefited by that.

It would not be to the ultimate good of the small tribes in Chotanagpur to revive their small languages. They would not have the modern amenities, the modern ideas, the modern culture through their languages. It is not possible. Take, for example, cinema. Even out of the 14 languages mentioned in the Constitution, some could not have the opportunity to develop a proper film industry. For example, there is Oriya. It has not been possible for them. It has become difficult even for the Bengali to develop

a proper cinema industry from commercial point of view. Assam also is feeling the same difficulty.

An Hon. Member: Very small.

Shri A. C. Guha: Because of the small number of people speaking a particular language, it is not possible for that language to have all the modern amenities and to use the language as a vehicle of modern ideas. It is not possible for those speaking in that language to do so. So from the broader point of view we should see how far the policy of protecting the languages of linguistic minorities would lead to the integration of our nationhood and also to the better standard of living for the people who speak those languages.

An hon. friend there raised the question of Urdu. A large number of people professing Islamic faith speak Urdu.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Though their mother tongue is Bengali.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Muslims in Bengal, whether in East Bengal or in West Bengal, all speak Bengali except a few in Calcutta—these Muslims from outside speak Urdu. The Muslims of Bengal do not know any Urdu. But what is the policy of the Government about Urdu? The number of Urdu-speaking people may be large, but they are mostly bi-lingual and dispersed all over the country. A Marathi-Muslim may know Urdu, but he must know Marathi. A Hyderabadi Muslim may know Urdu, but he must also know Telugu or Marathi. So Urdu cannot be treated on a par with other languages. It is not the language of a particular region. Therefore, any question of giving protection to Urdu as such cannot be considered on the basis of parity with giving protection to other linguistic minorities.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister particularly, though he is not present here,

to one thing. I think something deserves to be done regarding Seraikella and Kharsawan. Two hon. Members, both from Orissa, spoke vehemently about it. As a student of Indian politics, I feel that some grievous wrong has been done to Orissa as regards these two regions. It is better the Government realise and recognise the false step they have taken and the mistake they have committed.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Sir, is the hon. Member talking about the language of the minorities or about new demarcation of the boundaries?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is for the Chair to see. Sir, I think something should be done about these two regions.

Before concluding, I would like to remind those who have been using small languages that Wales, Ireland and Scotland today cannot go back to their original language. In spite of these years of attempt it has not been possible for the Irish Republic to revive their Gaelic language. So, small languages, wherever they may be, have their own limitations, and within these limitations surely protection has to be given but not beyond those limitations so as not to jeopardise the integrity of our nationhood.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, out of the two reports that we are discussing today, one is over three years old and the other is about two years old. I feel that the Home Ministry should have given more importance to this question and should have taken the opportunity to present before this House for discussion these reports much earlier. I feel that many of the observations made in these reports might be too old for us to discuss. Therefore, my suggestion is that in future the Commissioner's reports should be discussed in this House as early as possible after their presentation.

Secondly, in the course of the discussion you must have noticed that

much of the discussion has been about execution of many of the provisions suggested by the Reorganisation Commission in order to safeguard the languages of the minorities. The difficulty is about execution and not with regard to policy. I do not agree with the opinion of Shri Daji that the Government of India and the State Governments have no policy and, therefore, all these difficulties arise. Now, we have left the execution of the policy to the States. So, my suggestion is, while we should discuss this report here in this House, the State Governments should be asked to place this report, at least the portions relating to their States, before their Legislature so that the recommendations of the Commissioner could be discussed in the State Legislatures and the representatives of the minorities could place their viewpoint before the State Governments so that they also could know the feelings and reaction of the linguistic minorities. If that is done, many of the objections that have been raised here need not be raised here because the spokesmen of the minorities will try to get their interests safeguarded in the respective State Legislatures.

Then, so far as the States are concerned, the Government of India has no power to get these things executed in the States. It can only make suggestions or recommendations. So, I would suggest that we should vest the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with certain executive powers so that he would be able to execute these policies.

Then, something tangible should be done in this direction. After saying all things, after ventilating all the grievances and difficulties, what do we do? We are not passing any resolution today. The matter is discussed and talked out. So, I hope the Home Minister will tell us what he is going to suggest for the proper execution of the recommendations of the Commissioner.

So far our policy is concerned, it is very clear. During the British days

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

the foreign rulers decided that their language should be used by everybody. But in a democratic set-up it is the peoples' language that the rulers have to learn, adopt and use. So, if there are any linguistic minorities in a State, the majority people should understand and appreciate that since it is the language of the people should be used there, they should treat the language of the minorities with complete respect. We should create a climate where we have proper respect for all the Indian languages. At present what we generally see is that the linguistic majorities attach too much importance to their languages without showing respect for other languages. Of course, I know the Government of India is not following that policy. The Government of India has rightly decided that all the Indian languages have equal respect, status and position.

But in some of the States the majority people sometimes treat the minority languages with contempt and that creates difficulties. So, we have to create the proper climate. Unless we show equal respect to all the Indian languages and give all of them the same status, no language in this country will get any status at all. At present, the English language is dominating. Why? Because we do not respect our own languages. We talk about languages too much. When it is our own language, we become dogmatic about it. But we do not give the same respect to other languages of India. That is the reason why we are having domination by English, and so long as English dominates, no Indian languages will get the status that is their due. So, if we want our languages to flourish, it is absolutely necessary and essential that we should uphold the cause of all the Indian languages and give them equal status.

I know that the Government of India is adopting that policy and it desires to execute that policy in its true spirit. But the difficulties arise when we go to the States. It is unfair

to blame the Government of India or the Home Ministry. In our own respective areas we have to create the proper climate. That is what the Government of India wants and that is the spirit of our Constitution too. The States should learn to treat all the languages with sympathy, and whatever they do for the minority languages should be done whole-heartedly and not grudgingly.

15.47 hrs.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
(Anand): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum bell is being rung. Yes, now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Shri Heda referred to the border areas and stated that the people of the border areas are multi-lingual. Our country is a multi-lingual country. We have many languages. And national integration requires that every citizens should be truly multi-lingual. We should try to learn more Indian languages other than our own mother tongue. In that respect, I regard the border people who are considered as linguistic minorities better citizens of this land because they are much better to the ideas of integration than the others. Whereas most of us know only one language, people in border areas know more languages. Since the people of the border areas are more proficient in learning other's languages, I feel they deserve our greater respect.

With regard to people who come from other States for employment, it is good that certain concessions are given to them, and they are expected to learn the language of that State later. Those who come and seek the hospitality of the other States should know that they should respect the language of that State whose hospitality they sought. I feel this should

not be only a one-way traffic but should be a two-way traffic. Everyone of us should try to learn as many languages as possible.

With regard to teachers, the difficulty of the paucity of teachers is there. I think the State Governments should be asked to train teachers for the border areas. The problem cannot be solved if we are satisfied with a teacher who knows only one language. We should try to train teachers who can teach more languages than one; otherwise, we will not be able to solve the difficulty.

With regard to text-books, I think it is quite reasonable and understandable if we use text-books that are being used in the various linguistic areas because in certain States the number of people using minority languages might be less and it is no use spending all the money for preparing new and separate text-books. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any objection to using text-books from other States.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

With regard to the Punjab it was stated that the Punjab had not sent reports. It might be true that the Punjab had not sent the report, but I want to inform the House that so far as the maintenance of registers is concerned it is properly done. When a pupil gets admission the parents have to record on the admission form the mother language of the pupil and in what language his education is to be. It might be true that the figures have not been sent by Punjab Government, but as far as implementation of policy is concerned, there is no difficulty in that State. All provisions are being implemented.

With regard to the Sindhi schools, although I agree with the suggestion of the Home Minister, I could not appreciate that it should be made a condition that Sindhi would be recognised only if the Sindhis accept

Devanagari as the script. I would welcome that, but we should not force it.

Shri Datar: It was not suggested at all. I only said that in their own interest it might be better to have Devanagari script. We have recognised their own script and have never put it as a condition precedent.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: That would be very nice. Then I am satisfied.

This is what I wanted to say.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I would not take much time of the House, but for a long time. . . .

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhbhum): Sir, a lot has been said about the Tribal languages and so many points have been made. There are only 30 or 35 minutes more and I want to know whether we will get a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: No promise can be made in this manner. I will try my best, but I cannot give a promise to anyone.

Shri Tyagi: I would not take much time as I have very little to say.

Shri H. C. Soy: It is very surprising that no Tribal Member should speak on the subject.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: My only submission is that the language problem is more a responsibility of the Government itself. In the very beginning when the Constitution was being enacted in this House, I remember, all the States had unanimously agreed to have Hindi as the national language. But then what happened was that some Hindi fanatics started posing too much with the result that reactions were created. That was one thing.

[Shri Tyagi]

The other was that Government always listened to whatever little criticism was there. After all, the government of a country, particularly the type of government that our Union has, must be strong enough to resist demands which are not really very healthy for the unity of the nation. We started yielding first because there was some demand for the re-organisation of States. I remember, I had vehemently opposed that. That was the first nail in the coffin. It was on account of that weakness of the Government who yielded to that demand for having a States' Re-organisation Commission that the trouble started. Once you appoint a commission, you must be ready for all types of demands to come. Once the politicians start raising the demands, quite a lot of trouble is fomented and they are backed because they raise popular slogans with the result that they gather strength and it becomes difficult to resist that afterwards. There was not much of a demand except in a few places. If in the interest of the nation and of the unity of the country the Government were bold enough to resist these demands, they will not be raised. But because people know that a little resistance means surrender by the Government—this is the policy of the Government from end to end—there are all these demands. I appeal to the Government to be strong now. After all, when else will the Government be strong enough to resist such demands which ultimately break the country into pieces

Let us understand a simple question as to how it is that English has become popular in India. It is not because English is the only source for knowledge but it is primarily because during the British days anybody who passed his matriculation, BA or MA in English was accommodated in the services. People felt that it was a good chance of making progress. Therefore everyone who had the means to teach English to his children

used to do so. Likewise, Hindi could come. Once we had recognised Hindi as the national language, the natural result was that people in Madras and everywhere had actually started teaching Hindi to their children. It is not as if Hindi is hated. It is only for the purpose of elections, raising slogans and for gathering strength that the politicians are doing this. Otherwise, factually speaking, those very people who are fighting for any particular language are encouraging their children to learn Hindi because they know that their future prospects lie in their qualifying in Hindi, that being the national language. If you go and enquire, you will find that the people as a whole are learning it. But in spite of that there are slogans and we pay heed to them with the result that we are not allowing the slogans to die out. I would suggest that Government should pick up strength and resist these slogans.

As far as primary education is concerned, it is no use imposing a language on children which they do not speak. Language is only a means for gaining knowledge and for communication. The knowledge of mathematics can be had in any language, whatever be the language in the world. Any language could give you the knowledge of geography, history or mathematics. It is not very difficult. So, I think, because children do not know other languages and they must have some primary education, without enacting any law or anything of that kind, let it be the policy of the Government of the whole Union to teach children in their mother tongue generally up to the upper primary or primary stage. Then, children will use Hindi. Hindi must be emphasised. If we do not emphasise the national language, we shall be nowhere. There cannot be any integration of the nation unless there is one language. So, there must be a central language. We

cannot go on depending upon English for all our life. The hon. Home Minister has got a great responsibility. I know, it is difficult for him sometimes to resist. But if he made bold and withstood all this, after some time these slogans will die out because they are not real. So long as we are not demaging any regional language, so long as we are not deliberately trying to shut out a language, people will not have any grouse because they themselves are anxious to have a language in which they can communicate with the whole of India. Therefore my submission is that too much of linguistic commissions, too many enquiries about the regional languages and about the re-organisation of the boundaries of States—all that is something which, in my opinion, is anti-national. Because, it rakes up controversies which become difficult to set at rest. I, therefore, suggest that the Government be strong and stand by the Constitution at all costs.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लिंगिस्टिक माइनरिटीज के कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है। इस रिपोर्ट पर जो डिस्कशन हो रही है, उसमें हिस्सा लेते हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषावार प्रान्तों के निर्माण की नुकता-चीनी की है। मैं इसका सल्ल विरोध करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान का बुनियादी कल्चर इस देश की तमाम भाषाओं का सम्मिलित कल्चर है। इसी दृष्टि से कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाते वक्त हिन्दुस्तान को यन्नियन आफ स्टेट्स और एक फ़डरल स्टेट कहा गया। इसलिए इसका मकसद यह नहीं है कि किसी विदेशी भाषा या इंग्लिश को चर्चा रखना है। उसका मैं सल्ल विरोध करता हूँ। हम हिन्दी की, जो कि हमारी नेशनल लैंग्वेज है, आव-भगत और स्वागत करते हैं और उसको सीखना बहुत ज़रूरी है। जब तक इंग्लिश को सल्ल नहीं किया

जाता और भारत वर्ष की चौदह भाषाओं के विकास के लिए जब तक पूरी अपरद्वनिटों नहीं दी जाएगी, उस वक्त तक हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और यन्निय कायम करना बहुत मुश्किल होगा?

जहां तक लिंगिस्टिक माइनरिटीज के प्रावलम्ब का सवाल है, वह हर प्रान्त में मौजद है। इसलिए अगर मैं अपने क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित कुछ बातें कहूँ, तो यह न समझ। जाये कि मैं रिजनल इन्टर्व्हूट की बजह से कह रहा हूँ। वक्त की कमी की बजह से मैं सिर्फ अपनी जनता की चन्द मुँजिकलात और प्रावलम्ब का जिक करना चाहता हूँ।

It is well said by one that Karnataka is a land ruled by other language people, by others.

कर्नाटक एक सादा इकानोमिकली मिडिल-क्लासीपल का लैंड है, इसलिए वहां पर बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों और एक्सपोर्टर्ज में ६६ परसट गुजराती और दूसरे लोग हैं। यह बात कहने के लिए मैं गुजराती भाष्यों से क्षमा चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वहां पर स्थिति वही है, जो कि मैंने बयान की है। जहां तक लेबर क्लास का ताल्लुक है, ज्यादातर तेलुगु और तामिल वर्कर्ज ही वहां पर हैं। इस बजह से वहां के लोगों की यूनिटों में भेद भेद हो रहा है। वहां की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां पर कमिशनर फ़ार लिंगिस्टिक माइनरिटीज नहीं बल्कि कमिशनर फ़ार लिंगिस्टिक मज़रिटीज मुक़र करने की प्राप्ति है।

आप वहां के सैक्रेटेरियट के आफिसर्ज या गैजेटिड आफिसर्ज की लिस्ट को देखिए। उस में साठ परसेंट से ज्यादा दूसरे ही प्रान्तों के लोग हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हम उन की आव-भगत करते हैं, उन का स्वागत करते हैं और वहां पर उन की मौजूदगी को ग्रज नहीं करते हैं। नवाल यह है कि वहां पर बंगलौर से या मैसूर में जो नैशनल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो रही हैं, उन में भी हार्डली दस फ़ीसदी

[श्री शिवमृति स्वामी]

लोग कन्नड़ बोलने वाले होंगे। मैं ने इस बारे में एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वैस्टियन का नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस को स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है।

इस स्थिति की एक ऐतिहासिक बैक-आउंड है। तीन चार सौ साल से कर्नाटक प्रान्त के रूप में निजाम हैदराबाद की हुकूमत में रहने की वजह से और वहां पर फ्यूडल एलिमेंट्स का प्रभाव होने के कारण यह अवस्था हो गई थी कि अगर कोई कन्नड़ बोलने वाला तहसीलदार हो जाता, तो यह समझा जाता कि उस ने कोई बहुत बड़ी डिशी हासिल कर ली है। आज किराने का थोक व्यापार करने वाले काठियावाड़ी हैं। जहां तक खानों की सम्पत्ति के उपभोग का प्रश्न है, गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की १६४८ या १६५५ या १६५८ की माइनिंग पालिसी के अनुसार लाइसेन्स का पहला क्वोटा उन लोगों को दिया जाता है, जो कि पहले से विजिनेस में हैं और वे लोग दूसरे प्रान्तों के हैं। इस प्रकार खानों का काम करने के लिए किसी कन्नड़ बोलने वाले को लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया जाता है। अस्सी परसेंट आउट-साइडर वहां पर है।

इसी तरह वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने के लिए दूसरे लोग आते हैं। अगर को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर शूरू फैक्ट्री कायम करने की कोशिश की जाये, तो उस में भी मुकलता नहीं मिलती है। इस लिए इस मौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कर्नाटक को आप एक ऐसा प्रान्त समझिये, जहां भारतवर्ष के सब लोगों का हम स्वागत करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि दूसरे प्रान्तों वाले भी उसी विशाल हृदय और बड़े दिल से काम करें।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ७०, पैराग्राफ़ २६४ में लिखा है :—

"There do not appear to be any restrictions or discrimination

against the linguistic minorities in the fields of trade and commerce."

कमिशनर की तरफ से लिखा गया है कि कामसं और इंडस्ट्री के बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्टिविनेशन की कोई शिकायत किसी प्रान्त से हम को नहीं मिली, लेकिन उस के आगे पैराग्राफ़ २६५ में कहा गया है :—

"The only complaints received were from Kannada linguistic minorities in Kerala who complained against Sales Tax Check Posts resulting in great hardship for the traders and cultivators. It had also been complained that all the trade of Kasaragod Taluka is linked with the Malabar market and restriction is placed in the matter of transport to and from Mangalore have resulted in hardship on this account. The complaints have been referred to the State Government whose reply is awaited."

इसी तरह से आप वहां के किन्हीं आंकड़ों को या लिस्ट्स को देख लीजिये। आप पायेंगे कि कन्नड़-भाषी लोग न कंट्रैक्टर हैं, न एक्सपोर्टर हैं, न विजिनेस करने वाले हैं और न माइन-ओनर हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि इस हालत में कन्नड़-भाषी जाति की प्रावलम कैने हल की जा सकती है। इस स्थिति का विरोध करने के लिए मैसूर और बंगलौर में एक मूवमेंट पैदा हो चुकी है, लेकिन गलत तरीके से एक्सप्लायटेशन करने के लिए उस को भाषा का झगड़ा बताया जाता है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह अपवाद और आरोप लगाता हूं कि उस की वजह से यह माइनारिटी प्रावलम ज्यादा हो रही है। जब लिंग्विस्टिक आधार पर प्रान्त बने, तो उन प्रान्तों के बाईंज की प्रावलम को जल्द से जल्द हल करना चाहिए था। मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं मैसूर गवर्नरमेंट की इस राय के पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि हम कोई गांव

देंगे भी नहीं और दूसरों का गांव आने भी नहीं देंगे। इस तरह की रेस्ट्रिक्शन को मैं मानने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं तो इस बात के पल में हूँ कि एक तत्व को आधार बनाया जाये और उसी के अनुसार सीमा का निर्वाण किया जाये। उस से दस मील इधर या एक मील उधर हो सकता है। जिस तरह बेल्लारी शहर का तस़िकिया किया गया, उसी तरह अगर कोई जज मुकरंर कर के या कोई हाई-पावर वार्डर कमीशन कायम कर के दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों का भी तस़िकिया कर दिया जाये, तो राज्यों में परस्पर कटुता पैदा नहीं होगी।

अभी भी वारह लाख कन्नड़ बोलने वाले शोलापुर वर्गीरह वार्डर एरियाज में बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोग उन की आवभाग और स्वागत के लिए एक्साज हैं। इसी तरह आनन्द प्रदेश में मडगासिरा, आलूर, आदोने और रायदुर्ग आदि में कन्नड़-भाषी ६४ परस्पर हैं। वहां पर इसी तरह के प्रावलन्ज हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about Kolar?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: If any formula is evolved from the Centre, I will support that idea. But, some principles must be laid down by the Centre. That is my request.

पर अगर थोड़ा बहुत इलाका इस आधार हमारे प्रान्त से लिया जाता है, तो इस के लिए भी हम तैयार हैं, लेकिन स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को फ़ाइल नहीं समझना चाहिए। अगर इस आधार पर महाराष्ट्र वालों को कुछ भी तकलीफ़ है, तो हम जरूर उस तकलीफ़ को दूर करने के लिए तैयार हैं। पार्लियामेंट के माननीय मंत्री इस में हमारी सहायता करें।

जहां तक शोलापुर का ताल्लुक है, Sholapur is nothing but a Kamanda

city. वहां के लोगों को आप देखिए, वहां का कल्चर देखिए, उस शहर को देखिए। उस शहर की तीन लाख आवादी में से कम दो लाख आवादी कन्नड़ बोलने वालों की है। घर में वे कन्नड़ बोलते हैं, लेकिन उन का तमाम शिक्षण मराठी में होने की वजह से वह शहर अब महाराष्ट्र में है। बड़े बड़े शहरों के बारे में फ़ैसला पाटस्कर फ़ार्मूला के मृताविक नहीं किया जा सकता है। जिस का उन्नत यह है कि गांवों की जन-संस्था देख कर सीमा निर्धारित की जायगी। शहर की हिस्टारिकल और कल्चरल बैकग्राउंड को देखना चाहिए। मानाइरिटी को कम किया जा सकता है। सिर्फ़ कमिशनर के पास यह तमाम दुख दूर करने की कोई ताकत नहीं है। अगर ऐसे मामलों को स्टेट मिनिस्टर्ज को रेफर किया जाये, तो वे कुछ भी नहीं कर पायेंगे। एक बिल्कुल दूसरी भावना पैदा हो रही है और इस सदन को जल्द से जल्द उस को रोकना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ७५ पर एक बात कही गई है, जिस की ओर मैं इस सदन का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है:—

“There has also been a move of late in some States that preference be given to the “Sons of the Soil” in the matter of employment in both the public and private sectors. The expression “Sons of the Soil” has not been defined but is interpreted to cover only those persons who are domiciled in the State and sometimes only those who speak the principal regional language as mother tongue. These concepts are not only harmful to the growth of unity in the country but are also contrary to the spirit underlying the constitutional guarantee of equal opportunity for all and the consequent abolition of domicile restrictions in different States.”

सन आफ दी सायल हर भारतीय है, भारत की हर भाषा बोलने वाला है और हम यह

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

नहीं कह सकते हैं कि जो कन्नड़ बोलने वाला है, वह तो सन आफ दी सायल है या मराठी बोलने वाला तो सन आफ दी सायल है और जो दूसरी भाषा बोलता है वह सन आफ दी सायल नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि हम हर इंडियज़्शन को, हर हिन्दुस्तानी को इज्जत की निगाह से देखें और उसको गौरव का स्थान प्रदान करें। तमाम जितनी हमारे यहां कल्चर्ज़ हैं, उनका आदार करें, यह समझें कि वे हमारे लिये गौरव की चीज़ें हैं। अगर हम ने ऐसा किया तो भारतवर्ष एक रह सकता है, उसकी युनिटी कायम रह सकती है।

इसी दृष्टि से मैं उत्तर भारत वालों को कहता हूँ कि वे भी अपने झगड़े भिटा दें। उत्तर भारत में भी रीजनल लैगुएज़िज़ की प्रावलम है। मैं पंजाब में जा चुका हूँ और वहां के बारे में काफी कुछ मुन चुका हूँ। वहां की जो प्रावलम है, उसका भी कोई हल निकलना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों की भावनाओं का हमें आदार करना चाहिये, उनकी भावनाओं से हमें खिलवाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर हम उनकी भावनाओं को न समझ कर उन से दूर चले गये और उन के विचारों को हम ने आदार की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा और उन की समस्याओं का हल जल्दी से जल्दी नहीं निकाला, तो हमारी समस्याये बढ़ती ही जायेगी। जनसत के सामने हमें झुकना ही होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने एजीटेंशंज के सामने यील्ड करने की एक भावना सी बना दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट है, इस बास्ते इसको लोगों की विशिज के आगे झुकना ही चाहिये।

A democratic Government must yield to the democratic wishes of the people. विशिज आफ दी पीपल के आगे यील्ड करने का एक तरीका होता है, एक दृष्टिकोण होता है और हमें चाहिये कि हम भारतीय दृष्टि-

कोण से उस को देखें और उसके मुताबिक करें। लेकिन कोई भी भाषा हो, चाहे वह कन्नड हो, मराठी हो, हिन्दी हो, पंजाबी हो, हमें चाहिये कि हम लोगों के दर्द को महसूस करें, जो उनकी तकलीफें हैं उनको महसूस करें, उनकी मुकिलात को देखें और अगर हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो हमारा बहुत अहित होगा। मैं उत्तर भारत वालों की समस्या को समझता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भारत में यूनिटी आफ आस्त कल्चर्ज़ तथा आफ आल लैगुएज़िज़ हो। सभी कल्चर्ज़ और सभी लैगुएज़िज़ को हमें फलने फूलने देना चाहिये, उस में उनका सहायक बनना चाहिये और ऐसा ही नहीं होना चाहिये कि केवल इंग्लिश को ही हम फलने फूलने का भौका दें। संस्कृत वड़ी समृद्ध भाषा है। दुनिया का कौन सा शब्द है जिस का उस में इंटरप्रेटेशन नहीं हुआ है। उस में हर एक चीज़ को इंटरप्रेट किया जा सकता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि एकरी वर्ड इज़ ए ट्रेज़र आफ दी वर्ल्ड लैगुएज़िज़। इस दृष्टि से हमें चाहिये कि हम सभी भाषाओं को बढ़ावा दें। लेकिन जहां तक इंग्लिश का सम्बन्ध है, उनके माथ जो हम चिपके रहना चाहते हैं, वह हमारे दिमागों की गुलामी है। बड़े जोरों से कहा जाता है कि वह इंटरनेशनल लैगुएज़ है। यह ठीक है। लेकिन हमें अपने यहां हिन्दी को पूरे तरीके से नेशनल लैगुएज बनाना होगा और उसको फलने फूलने का भौका देना होगा। उसके साथ ही साथ रिजनल लैगुएज़िज़ को भी हमें फलने फूलने देना है, उनको भी प्रोत्साहन देना है।

जहां तक ग्रीवेंसिस का सम्बन्ध है, न सिर्फ उनको हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को रेफर करें बल्कि देखें कि वे रिडेस होते हैं या नहीं होते हैं। चुप बैठे रहने से काम नहीं चल सकेगा। चुप बैठना उन लोगों के साथ जिन को ग्रीवेंसिस हैं, अन्याय होगा। कन्नड़ वालों के जो प्रावलम हैं और उसके बारे में जो

मूवमेंट हो रहा है, उसको आईवाश करके बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । उनकी प्रावलैम को सेटर को हल करना चाहिये । ८० प्रतिशत जो कन्ड बोलने वाले हैं, उनको क्या आप इंडस्ट्री में तथा दूसरे फोल्डर्ज में भी ५० प्रतिशत हिस्सा देंगे या नहीं देंगे । अगर उनको अपने राज्य में कोई हक हासिल नहीं है तो और कहां हो सकता है । मैं इस और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जरूर कुछ न कुछ करेंगे ।

16.14 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: I am interrupting the proceedings just at this moment. This morning, we had a calling-attention-notice and the hon. Members here felt very much agitated about that cartoon that was there, and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had to make a statement.

Since then, I have received a letter from Shri H. N. Mukerjee that this whole thing has created, according to him, some misunderstanding in the minds of the hon. Members, and that that cartoon and that pictorial representation have not been rightly understood.

So, I shall give him an opportunity just to say a few words about that, so that the Members might have their view and Shri H. N. Mukerjee's view as well about that statement, before it goes to the press.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it on behalf of the Party that he is speaking?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Is he responsible for that? How is he giving the explanation on behalf of that newspaper? Is he the manager or some office-bearer of that newspaper?

Mr. Speaker: Because the whole indictment was against the Communist Party, as the leader of the party, he is giving the explanation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): That newspaper also belongs to his Party.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me of correcting what I consider to be a serious misunderstanding which arose after the calling-attention-notice was raised this morning.

I was very much astonished to hear the statement made by my hon. friend, the Home Minister, but I did not intervene at that point of time because I had not seen the paper in question and the cartoon which was mentioned. As soon afterwards as possible, I contacted our office here, and I got also a copy of the paper which I have forwarded to you, Sir, and I could say that it was a complete misunderstanding which led to the calling-attention-notice being raised, in the first place, and to my hon. friend the Home Minister giving the sort of reply, which he did, in the second place.

I have not got the paper with me at the moment. It is somewhere on the Table of the House, I think.

Mr. Speaker: The paper is being given to the hon. Member just now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: To any Bengali reader of this paper, who looks at this pictorial representation, there will not happen even the slightest impression that this has any treasonable content; he will not even imagine for a moment that it has any reference to the border or the border dispute. He will find two sets of people, peasants on the one side, and industrial workers on the other side, the peasants having put on a thing which in Bengal we call the Toka, which is something like a mat which is put on during the period of heavy rains, to protect them from the downpour; and

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the peasants have put on this *Toka* and they are putting out their hands from one side with some sheaves of corn, and the working people, or the industrial workers, on the other hand, are having their hammer as representing their section of the working people, while the peasants have the sickle. The peasants have the sickle, and the industrial workers have the hammer, and they are coming together. And their coming together leads to, according to this cartoon, the elimination of big money interests who are exploiting them. And there are three figures; one refers obviously to foreign capital, another figure has a turban associated with Marwari millionaires, and the third represents the other sections of the industrial magnates, who according to them, rightly or wrongly, are today the exploiting class.

There is no reference to the border at all. There are flags, of course, and these flags are the flags of the international working class movement, the flag with the hammer and the sickle inscribed on it. On both sides, it is the same flag. On both sides, it is the same type of people represented. Their faces are the same. They are bare-bodied, and they are bare-footed, and they are moving towards a unified kind of activity. This is what is sought to be represented.

I quite understand that perhaps some misunderstanding has been caused by this head-gear. This *Toka*, which in Bengal is generally used during the heavy rains, may not be familiar to other parts of the country, and perhaps some kind of a remote similarity with the head-gear used by some Chinese at some point of time might have caused this misunderstanding. Otherwise, this is a graphic representation and has no reference at all to the border.

If the picture is seen in its proper perspective, there is no question even of any hilly territory in this. Because

the flags are there—it is a black and white drawing—in order to get the flags to be seen by the reader of the paper, a black background has to be given, and that is all that is put here. There are no hilly territories at all. One set of people is just rushing on to meet another set of people, the working people or the industrial workers on the one side, and the peasants on the other.

Besides, this cartoon, or whatever you call it, has no caption, but it is put exactly over an article which is a translation of an article in English on national integration by the Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad.

So, there is no reference at all to anything like a border question. There is no suggestion in this picture, as far as I could understand it, of Indians and Chinese coming together; there is nothing of that sort at all.

On the contrary, here is a paper which was published on the Independence Day with a special supplement. And West Bengal, at any rate, is politically so conscious that if in the Communist Party's daily, something which was treasonable and traitorous to the country had been printed, at once, the public opinion of West Bengal would have asserted itself. At once, the Congress Party or the PSP, anyhow—between us, there is no love lost—would have organised demonstrations. At once, people would have gone in a procession to the office of this paper and burnt copies of this newspaper. This kind of thing would have happened. But seven days have passed, and nothing has happened. Nobody in Bengal has taken any notice of that. No newspaper in Bengal has made any comment one way or the other about it. Nobody has noticed it. There is no need to notice it either. I had not even seen it. Some of our Members have not also seen it. One or two had seen the paper, but had never thought another thing about it. But somehow or other a misunder-

standing has been created and attention called in this manner.

Shri Tyagi: Are they meeting in a hill area or on a plain?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I said, it is a plain. There is no suggestion of the hills at all.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you look at the picture, it becomes clear.

Mr. Speaker: He has made the point. That is all.

16.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd.

श्री ह० च० सौय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बुनियाद पर और जिस उमूल पर यह माइनरिटी लैंग्वेज कमिशन बना है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन कठिनाई जो आती है वह इस उमूल के इम्पिलमेन्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में आती है। दुख तो इस बात का है कि जब अपने अपने स्टेट में उस के इम्पिलमेन्टेशन का सवाल आता है तो वडे से वडे लोग, जो पब्लिक पोजीशन में हैं, वे इंटरेस्टेड ब्यू रखते हैं। अभी अभी यहाँ के माननीय और वजुंग सदस्य श्री गुहा ने अपने भावण में इस बाब्त को ट्रिवस्ट करने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा कि जो ऐसी लैंग्वेज हैं जो कि वायबल नहीं हैं, उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाये, उन को हटा दिया जाय। वह एक तरह से इस को ट्रिवस्ट कर रहे हैं। वे बजुंग जहर हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को चैलेन्ज दे कर कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो छोटा नागपुर के बारे में कहा है कि वहाँ जो आदिवासी लैंग्वेज है वह सिर्फ मुंडा, ओरांव आदि लोगों की है। उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि संथाली लैंग्वेज २४ लाख से अधिक लोग बोलते हैं। हम लोगों की भाषा भी हिन्दी नहीं है। मैं जिस भाषा को बोलता हूँ, उस को बोलने वाले भी करीब १५ लाख आदमी

हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि वे क्यों ट्रिवस्ट देकर कहते हैं कि वायबल यूनिट जो न हों, उनको छोड़ देना चाहिये। खुद उन माननीय सदस्यों की स्टेट बंगाल में बहुत काफी संख्या में संथाल लोग हैं। इसी तरह से उड़ीसा में भी हैं। सभी जगह पर संथाल लोगों की संख्या काफी अधिक है, लेकिन मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि माइनरिटीज लैंग्वेज कमिशन ने और हमारे संविधान ने जो रास्ता बतलाया है वह इन्कुल दुरुस्त है। लेकिन जब इम्पिल-मेन्टेशन की स्टेज आती है तो स्टेट्स में उस के खिलाफ काम किया जाता है।

यहाँ पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आदिवासी भाषा को तरबवाई देने यानी उस को अपना उचित स्थान देने के बारे में कहा। मैं उनको अफसोस के साथ बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन मव स्टेट्स में, जहाँ पर आदिवासी लोग अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं, जैसे विहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, आदि प्राइमरी स्टेज में उन की भाषा पढ़ने पर अमल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई। मैं विहार का उदाहरण दूँ जहाँ पर कि सब से अधिक, अर्थात् ३८ लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं। आजादी के पहले तो हमारी भाषाओं को पढ़ने का कुछ इन्टरेज मी किया गया था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद वहाँ पर उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Question.

श्री ह० च० सौय : संथाल परगने में जो आदिवासी लैंग्वेज के इन्सपेक्टर थे वे काफी कम कर दिये गये। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग हिन्दी भाषा को पढ़ना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वह राष्ट्र भाषा है, मगर इस के माने यह नहीं होने चाहिये कि हमें हमारी भाषा को पढ़ने का अधिकार न हो जब कि संविधान में वह दिया गया है।

मैं लिंग्विस्टिक माइनरिटीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट देखता हूँ तो मुझ को बड़ी हैरानी

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

होती है कि रिपोर्ट नं० २ में पेज २७० से लेकर २८७ तक ऐसे हिन्दी स्कूलों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिन में ८० या ६० परसेंट बच्चे आदिवासियों के पढ़ते हैं । बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को क्लेम किया है कि इस में जो बच्चे पढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, उन सब की मातृभाषा हिन्दी है । मैं वडी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी रिपोर्ट गलत है । इस में जो लिस्ट दी गई है उस में के अधिकतर लोगों की मातृभाषा आदिवासी भाषा है जिसका इन्तजाम ही नहीं किया गया क्योंकि सरकार उन लोगों को अपनी मातृभाषा आदिवासी पढ़ने का इन्तजाम नहीं करती है ? उन को प्राइमरी स्टेज में भी मजबूर कर के हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ाई जाती है । मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग अपनी भाषा को पढ़ेंगे, किसी दूसरी भाषा को पढ़ने के लिये हम पर जोर नहीं डालना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात उड़ीसा के माननीय सदस्य ने कही । उन्होंने कहा कि आदिवासियों की भाषा की जो भी तरकी की जाय, लेकिन उन की एक यूनिकार्म स्किप्ट नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं हैरान हूँ कि इनने सोनियर मेम्बर होते हुए भी वे यूनिकार्मिटी क्यों नहीं चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी आदिवासी भाषायें हैं उन की तरकी हो और उनकी एक ही स्किप्ट देव नागरी हो इस पर क्यों किसी को एतराज होता है । उन माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि स. १६५२ का इलेक्शन, सन् १६५७ का एलेक्शन जो लड़ा गया वह उड़िया भाषा के आधार पर जीता गया है । यह दलील सरासर गलत है मैं खुद सन् १६५७ में सराय केला और सरसवां इलाके से बिहार असेम्बली का मेम्बर चुना गया था मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरसवां सीट से मैं चुना गया था बिहार विधान सभा में, लेकिन मैं इस इश्य पर मेम्बर नहीं चुना गया हमारा इश्य आरबंड

स्टेट बनाने का था । उड़िया भाषा के नाम पर चुनाव लड़ा भी नहीं गया और जीता भी नहीं गया । कोई भी चुनाव ऐसा नहीं था । जो लोक सभा की सीट धालभूमि की जीती गई या सदर सब विवीजन और खरसवां का जो प्रतिनिधि यहाँ आया है वह उड़िया भाषा के इश्य को ले कर और चुनाव लड़कर यहाँ नहीं आया है । इस इश्य को लेकर यह चुनाव लड़ा ही नहीं गया । हमारे सीनियर मेम्बर गलत इम्प्रेशन यहाँ देना चाहते हैं इस लिये मैं इस का सत्त्व विरोध करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी हालत में खरसवां और सरायकेला को उड़ीसा में नहीं मिलाया जाना चाहिये । जहाँ की भाषा की बात वे कह रहे हैं वहाँ पर उड़िया लोग माइनरिटी में हैं । वहाँ पर जितने लोग हैं उन में से कम से कम ७०, ८० परसेंट लोग आदिवासी भाषा बोलते हैं । यह सही है कि कुकुर वह बांडर का इलाका है इस लिये वहाँ के लोग हिन्दों भी जानते हैं और उड़िया भी जानते हैं । यह जहर है कि एक जगह, जो बंगाल के सोनियर मेम्बर है उन्होंने दूर तक जा कर यह कहा कि बायबान यूनिट न होने को बजह से उन सत्त्व कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह कॉस्टट्यून के दिलाक जा रहा है । यह सारा झगड़ा इस्टर्न इंडिया के बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा की ओर हो रहा है, सिर्फ आदिवासी लोगों के इलाके को ले कर । आदिवासियों को आप बैकुअम समझ बैठे हैं, हालांकि हमारी अपनी भाषा है और संविधान कहता है, हमारा विरास्तिक कमिशन कहता है कि हमें लोगों को अपनी भाषा का अधिकार देना चाहिये । जब हम लोगों को अपनी भाषा का अधिकार दे रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में बांडर स्टेट के लोग भी आ जाते हैं । अगर इस तरह से हो जायेगा तो आदिवासी लोग अपनी भाषा को पढ़ेंगे और उनकी भाषा हिन्दी हो जायेगी । इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो सारी स्टेट्स के आदिवासी हैं, उनको लेकर जितने झगड़े

चल रहे हैं उनका निराकरण हो जायेगा यदि उन लोगों को अपनी भाषा पढ़ने का अधिकार दे दिया जाय ।

एक और चीज में इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स वर्गरह जो हैं उन्हें हम को प्राइवेट एजेन्सी को नहीं देना चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट का सारी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिये । हम देखते हैं कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की थर्ड फाइबर इयर प्लैन में संस्कृत की ओर बड़ा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । जहाँ संस्कृत के विकास के ऊपर बिहार सरकार १ करोड़ ८० का इन्तजाम कर रही है वहाँ आदिवासियों की भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिये सिर्फ १ लाख ८० खर्च करेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरासर गलती है । यह तो मैं आपको एक उदाहरण बतला रहा हूँ । होना तो यह चाहिये कि जिस भाषा को ३० लाख लोग बोल रहे हैं, उस पर अधिक खर्च होना चाहिये । लेकिन हमारी बिहार गवर्नमेंट इस से उल्टा कर रही है । हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति के नाम पर वह १ करोड़ ८० का इन्तजाम कर रही है, लेकिन आदिवासी भाषाओं के लिये सिर्फ देने का बहाना कर रही है ।

और एक चीज में बतलाना चाहता हूँ । हमको संविधान में यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि कोई लैग्वेज उसी सबडिवीजन की भाषा होना चाहिये, लेकिन बिहार में और अन्य इलाकों में यह नियम लागू नहीं हो रहा है । यह बहुत जल्द होना चाहिये । हम देखते हैं कि जब आफिसर लोग मुफस्सिल में आते हैं तो वहाँ की भाषा न जानने के कारण उनको गलतफहमी हो जाती है और इस से कठिनाई होती है । होना तो यह चाहिये कि कोई में उस इलाके की भाषा में काम होना चाहिये । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से सविनिय अनुरोध करूँगा कि हमारी भाषा के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये और इस विषय में राज्य सरकार जो गलती कर रही हैं उनसे कहा जाये कि नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के नाम पर हमारी

भाषा को बढ़ने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । ऐसा न हो कि संविधान में कुछ कहा गया हो मगर भाषा के मामले में हमको सैकिड-रेट स्टीजन माना जाये । यह सरासर अन्याय होगा । इस लिये मैंने यह निवेदन किया है ।

Shri T. Abdul Wahid (Vellore): By peculiarity of circumstances, my mother tongue happens to be Urdu.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Why not speak in Urdu?

Shri T. Abdul Wahid: But I shall tell you the disadvantages which I am suffering from. That is why I am speaking here.

My mother tongue happens to be Urdu, but as you know, the State language of my State happens to be Tamil, and you can realise what disadvantages I suffer from.

Of course, I follow Tamil, I can speak and read Tamil, and my business is being carried on in Tamil, but still I cannot speak with that fluency with which my brother Tamilians can. I cannot address public meetings in such fluent Tamil as my brothers can. I found this when I was addressing election meetings. Even after the elections, I realise this difficulty. I want that every Muslim brother whose mother tongue is Urdu should not be at such a disadvantage.

I am managing two high schools, one in Madras and one in the little town of Ambur. I have introduced Urdu as the second language there, but the medium of instruction is compulsorily Tamil. I find from the results of the examinations that the boys whose mother tongue was Urdu, and who were claiming that they would learn nothing but Urdu, have done much better than boys in other high schools in my own town like the Hindu High School and the Mission High School where the mother tongue of the boys happens to be Tamil.

[Shri T. Abdul Wahid]

What I want to say is this, that this prejudice against the State language is only just a prejudice. I wanted to be practical, to see that boys whose mother tongue happens to be Urdu should not be at a disadvantage afterwards.

Today we go on asserting that because our mother tongue is Urdu, we should learn only Urdu, we will speak only Urdu, the medium of instruction should be only Urdu etc., but our children will be at a disadvantage. We have to be practical. We are in a State where the language of the majority is going to be the State language. My mother tongue may be Urdu. I do not have to leave it. What I have done for that is this. I have made Urdu a secondary language, while the medium of instruction is Tamil. The boys are getting on very well, and I think they are going to fit in in the State very well.

I am no less an enthusiast of Urdu than my Muslim brethren who insist very much on Urdu, but I want to point out to them that though my mother tongue happens to be Urdu and all my family members speak it, at the same time I want to be practical. I do not want Muslims to become second-rate citizens and discriminated against in the services.

If there is discrimination in the services, it is not because one happens to be a Muslim or one happens to know Urdu, but because the language of the State happens to be Tamil or Kannada or Telugu, and naturally the State would prefer people who know the State language. There has been a lot of complaint here that linguistic minorities are being discriminated against, that they are not being recruited to the services. It may be true, but the difficulty of the State Government should be appreciated. They want to be practical, they want to take in people who can administer the State in the State language. What is the meaning of their recruiting peo-

ple who do not know the State language? Then the administration will suffer, and the candidate will be at a disadvantage, he will not be able to administer the State.

So, I would say it is better to be practical. The linguistic minorities in the States should learn the State language as compulsorily as they have been learning English hitherto. Why this particular prejudice against the State language? Let them learn their own mother tongue as a secondary language.

There has been some kind of prejudice against Urdu also. Some speakers said it should not be given importance and all that. I do not want discrimination against Urdu or Tamil or any other language. I want to be practical.

Let us study the tendency of the children. I tried to see that Tamil was introduced in the elementary stage itself. I wanted to make Tamil the medium of instruction for Urdu-speaking children even in the elementary school, but I found they were not able to make progress. I started with my own family, and I put my daughter in the Tamil school, but I found that she was not able to pick up. Then I realised that because her mother tongue was Urdu, in the elementary stages it was better to have the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. So, I changed it to Urdu and I found she was getting on well.

So, up to the elementary standard we should allow the children of the linguistic minorities to study in their mother tongue, but after that the medium of instruction should be made compulsorily the State language. Then only can they fit in into the State. I am not saying this in the interests of the State itself or in the interests of the majority of the people who live in the State, but in the interests of the linguistic minorities themselves; if they want to reap the full advan-

tage, they should be practical and fit themselves in the State.

Of course, the same applies in regard to the all-India question also. If we want to be real citizens, to reap the full benefit of the administration and everything here, we have to learn the national language which happens to be Hindi. We need not have any prejudice. We can still learn our mother tongue along with the national language. Just as we have to learn the State language in order to have a share in the State administration and to fit in with the State, similarly Hindi should be studied compulsorily as otherwise we would be discriminated against in the national sphere. I want to be frank. The Hindi-speaking people from Bihar and U.P. will go ahead of us, and will capture the entire administration of the Central Government if we do not learn Hindi. We do not want that. We should be practical, we should learn Hindi, so that we will retain a share of the administration of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Jadhav. He will very kindly be very brief.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I rise to make certain observations on the reports that are before the House.

In the first place, I am of opinion that in India where there are a number of communities, religions and languages, it is necessary for the unity of the country, for the integration of the country and for the well being of the country, that the national language, Hindi, should develop as a language. But for all higher commissions and higher posts we find that English is essentially the language in which one has to be proficient; otherwise, one does not get admission for a commission or for a higher post.

Naturally, mother-tongue is necessary for the primary stage. And, at the primary stage, education in the mother-tongue is essential. People find it difficult to send their children

for secondary or higher education. It is very essential that their children should be taught through the medium of the mother-tongue.

There are border areas, where there are linguistic minorities; for instance, in Madhya Pradesh or the border of Mysore. There are also areas as in the Dangs. For instance, Dangs is an area where there are tribals. I have nothing to say about Dangs being in Gujarat. I only want to stress this, that the language of the Dangs is Marathi. But, we find that in that area there are a number of schools where the medium of instruction is Gujarati. Day by day, Marathi schools are being abolished. In such cases, it is the duty of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to attend to them. The schools where the medium of instruction is the mother-tongue should not be neglected; they should be given proper protection.

In Mysore, we find that people have represented that at least in courts, where law is administered, it should be in the local language. The State has answered that the matter is with the High Court. The State is not in a position to know whether the judge or the magistrate in a particular area is Marathi-knowing or not. I am sorry that when there are about 12 or 15 judicial magistrates, they find it difficult to ascertain whether the magistrates know Marathi or not. The High Court can be requested to see that the magistrates in that area are people who know the local language, so that the evidence recorded and justice administered is understood by the people for whom they are meant.

I submit that it is very necessary that in these areas, protection should be given to the minority language.

श्री प० ला० बाल्याल (गगानगर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेष कहना नहीं चाहूँग क्योंकि बहुत से लोगों ने इसके बारे में कहा है

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

और बहुतों को अभी भी कहना होगा लेकिन मैं बिलकुल साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अब ज्यादा देर तक अंग्रेजी का बना रहना हितकर न होगा और इस से देश का अहित ही होगा । मैं अपने अनुभव से यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी बनी रहेगी तब तक हमारा देश विशेष तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा ।

अब भाषा का प्रश्न ऐसा है जिसके कि बारे में काफी झगड़ा चलता है । हमें देखना चाहिये कि आविर इन भाषा के झगड़े को कैसे निवाया जा सकता है ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तो अपना यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की मातृभाषाएं देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम में पढ़ाई जायें तो यह झगड़ा बहुत हद तक मिट सकता है । अगर तमाम भाषाओं की पढ़ाई के लिए हिन्दी और देवनागरी लिपि को माध्यम बना लिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में एकता की भावना आयेगी : इससे राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारी मजबूत होगी । भारतीय संविधान के अंदर हमारी सरकार ने जो यह गारंटी दी है यह हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी उसको भी बल मिलेगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस के अंदर हमारे किन्तने लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से आते हैं । हिन्दी वहां पूरी बोली नहीं जाती है लेकिन हिन्दी को वे अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं । अब चूंकि यहां पालियामेंट में अंग्रेजी का बोलबाला है इस लिए पिछड़े इलाकों से आने वाले लोग बड़ी डिसेंडेवाटेज में रहते हैं और यहां जो कुछ कार्यालयी होती है उसको समझने में असमर्थ रहते हैं । चूंकि वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते इस लिए न तो वह समझ पाते हैं और न ही अपने विचार और सुझाव यहां ठीक से रख

पाते हैं । सन् १९५२ से लेकिन अब तक मैं तीन बार यहां पर चुन कर आया हूँ । यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायगा कि हमारे जो क्षेत्रीय कठिनाइयों हैं उनको मैं यहां न तो मंत्री महोदय तथा अन्य लोगों को समझा पाता हूँ और न ही उनकी बातों और विचारों को समझ पात हूँ । सही तौर पर मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कठिनाइयां तभी रख सकता हूँ और उनको कंविस कर सकता हूँ जबकि यहां पर तमाम कार्यालयी हिन्दी में चले लेकिन वहां तो अंग्रेजी का बोलबाला है । यह ठीक ही कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेज तो भारत से चले गये लेकिन अंग्रेजी की व और अंग्रेजी के प्रति मोह अब भी हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं और बड़े बड़े अफसरान के दिमाग में है ।

इस देश के अंदर करीब दस करोड़ आदिवासी और हरिजन भाई बसते हैं । वह अभी भी पिछड़े हुए हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आप ने उनको दस वर्ष के लिए रिजरवेशन दिया है वह आज के हालात में नाकाफी सिद्ध होगा क्योंकि अब अंग्रेजी को भी और प्रागे बढ़ाया जायेगा और जब तक इस देश में अंग्रेजी चलती रहेगी तब तक वह हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियां पीछे पड़ी रहेंगी और अंग्रेजी को लम्बी जिंदगी देने का नरिजा यह होने वाला है कि इस दस वर्ष की हरिजनों को रिजरवेशन देने की जो अवधि आपने रखी हैं वह अपर्याप्त सिद्ध होगी और रिजरवेशन की अवधि को आप को और बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । अगर आप हमारे लिए रिजरवेशन नहीं रखते तो आज के हालात में हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो पायेगी । इसलिए अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह हरिजन के लिए रिजरवेशन खत्म हो तो आपको अंग्रेजी को खत्म करना है । आप अंग्रेजी को खत्म कीजिये और मैं आप को शेड्यूल ट्राइस और शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की ओर से

विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम को तब रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिए। हमारी उन्नति की राह में स्कॉलर का जो मूल कारण है वह यह अंग्रेजी है आगर आप हमारी उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो इस देश में से अंग्रेजी को जल्द से जल्द निकालिये।

मैं यहाँ लोक सभा में राजस्थान से चुन कर आया हूँ। अब राजस्थानी हमारी मातृभाषा है। हम इस भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन सदन को और मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि डेढ़ करोड़ आदिवासियों की मातृभाषा राजस्थानी है। अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समान वह भी देश की एक भाषा है लेकिन भारतीय संविधान से उसका कहीं नाम पता नहीं मिलता है और न ही इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं राजस्थानी भाषा का जिक्र आया है। लेकिन यहाँ मुझे राजस्थानी से मोह है वहाँ एक भारतीय होने के नामे हिन्दी से कम मोह नहीं है बल्कि उससे अधिक मोह है। यहाँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की उन्नति की जाये उनके शिक्षण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय वहाँ मैं अन्त में किर यही कह कर अपना स्थान प्रत्यक्ष करूँगा कि राष्ट्रीय हित का तकाजा है कि इस देश से अंग्रेजी को जल्द से जल्द हटाया जाय और हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूप से उस पद पर बैठाया जाय जो कि आज अंग्रेजी को प्राप्त है। वा. मैं इसे ने ज्यादा इस अवसर पर और कुछ नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में आपने विचार प्रकट करने को इच्छुक हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे ऐसे सुन्दर विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। यह खेद का विषय है कि आज भी इस देश में हिन्दी के विश्वद कहीं कहीं आवाजें उठ रही हैं। मैं एक हिन्दी भाषी प्रांत अर्थात् उत्तरप्रदेश से यहाँ आता

हूँ। मैं समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं का आदर करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह फले फूले। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी संस्कृत भाषा सब भारतीय भाषाओं की एक प्रकार से जननी है। संस्कृत सब भारतीय भाषाओं की रुट है। संस्कृत भाषा तेलेगु में है, मलयालम में है और बंगला आदि में है। हर एक की जड़ संस्कृत है। आप भारत के किसी भी कोने में चले जाइये आप को वहाँ संस्कृत की रुट मिलेगी। आज हमारे कुछ दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाएँ हिन्दी का दिरे बनते हैं लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिणी भारत के आचार्यों ने इस देश को उंचा उठाया था। श्री दंकगच्छार्ट के चारों मठों से भी हम को वह प्रेरणा मिलती हैं। सन् ११४७ के बाद से भारत उंचा उठा है। यह बात विलुल स्पाठ है कि भारतीय संस्कृति की रक्षा हमारी संस्कृत भाषा से है। उससे सारी भाषायें निकली हैं।

उर्दू का बड़ा प्रश्न चलता है। यहाँ तक इसका सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने और वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने आदावासन दिया है कि उर्दू को हम प्रत्रय देंगे, उसको पढ़ने की लोगों को सुविधा देंगे। उर्दू पंजाब में भी पढ़ाई जाती है और हमारे यहाँ भी।

साथ ही साथ लोग हिन्दी भी पढ़ते हैं। सरदारों और कायस्थ फैमिलीज मैं उर्दू बहुत चलती है। अच्छी से अच्छी उर्दू वहाँ लोग जानते हैं। मैं इस एवान से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू, फारसी में स्वतः जानता हूँ और उर्दू में बड़ी रुचि रखता हूँ। मैं आपको उर्दू का एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:—

न पेमां शिकन है न गदार है हम
वतन परवरी के खतावार हैं हम

उर्दू की हम मान मर्यादा को बढ़ाते हैं, घटाते नहीं हैं। हममें इस बात का गुमान होना चाहिए कि इस देश का नागरिक

[श्री शिव नारायण]

प्रत्येक भाषा बोल सकता है, हिन्दी बोल सकता है, संस्कृत बोल सकता है, अंग्रेजी बोल सकता है, उर्दू बोल सकता है, हिन्दुस्तानी बोल सकता है। देश में एकता लाने के लिए देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिए हम को सरल से सरल भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिये। एक रोज में बोलना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं मिला इस वास्ते मैं बोल नहीं सका। मैं आज कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबू प्रेम चंद जी ने जो हिन्दी लिखी, उसमें उर्दू हिन्दी, संस्कृत, अरबी, फारसी आदि सभी भाषाओं के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। उन्होंने जो भी साहित्य लिखा सिम्पल भाषा में लिखा जिस को हर आदमी, चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष, पंजाबी हो या मद्रासी, कोई भी हो, अगर वह थोड़ी सी भो हिन्दी जानता है तो पढ़ सकता है और समझ सकता है। मैं भी उसी सरल भाषा में बोल रहा हूं जिसको आप समझ सकते हैं। मैं बिल्कुल सिम्पल हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी में आपसे बोल रहा हूं। हमारे दाहिनी और माननीय कामत साब बढ़े हुए हैं वह भी हिन्दी बोलते हैं। बाल्मीकी जी से वह एक रोज कह रहे थे कि मैं भी हिन्दी बोल सकता हूं। उन्होंने बाल्मीकी जी से यह भी कहा कि तुम भी इस्लिंश जानते हो, समझ सकते हो, लेकिन एक्सप्रेशन नहीं दे पाते हो। साहित्य और भाषा को समझाना, मैं मानता हूं, कठिन काम है। मैं अपर हाउस से आ रहा हूं। वहां पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक एक्सप्रेशन को एक्सप्लेन किया है। अब फेज को समझाना, वड़ी बड़ी लच्छेदार भाषा को समझाना हर आदमी के लिए आसान नहीं है। इनेगिने आदमी ही समझ सकते हैं। विद्वान और पंडित ही साहित्य के मूल सूत्र को समझ सकते हैं, आम आदमी तो आम फहम भाषा ही समझ सकता है। इस देश में हमें सिम्पल हिन्दी का, जिसको हिन्दुस्तानी कहते हैं, प्रयोग करना है।

अव्यक्त महोदय, मैं इतिहास को कोट करना चाहता हूं। भगवान बुद्ध के जमाने में पाली भाषा थी। संस्कृत ही तब उसके बाद पाली भाषा आई और पाली भाषा से हट कर हिन्दी आई। पृथ्वीराज चौहान के बाद, मुहम्मद गौरी बगैरह आए और इसके बाद हिन्दी आई। इसके पहले राजस्थानी थी। इस तरह से संस्कृत से पाली और पाली से हिन्दी आई और अब हिन्दी जरा मंज रही है। हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस भाषा को संस्कृत-निष्ठ न बनायें और ऐसी भाषा न बनायें जिसको आम आदमी समझ न सके। यह साहित्य का प्रश्न है। हमको इसको इतना तुल नहीं देना चाहिये और ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं करनी चाहिये जिससे वैमनस्य देदा हो, या इनमें डिसयुनिटी पैदा हो।

हम देश को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है, हमको करना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी की बात यहां की जाती है। इसको हमें इतना प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिए, जितना दिया जा रहा है। देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिए, एक साहित्य, एक जुबान और एक भाषा हो। अगर देश को ऊंचा उठाना हो तो उसकी एक जुबान, एक भाषा और एक साहित्य होना चाहिए और अगर उसको मिटाना हो तो उसके साहित्य को मिटा दो। देश को मिटाने के लिए अंग्रेज ने, मैकाले ने यही किया था। उसने बाबू पैदा किए, कलकं पैदा किए। आज हमको हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छा डाक्टर अच्छा साइंसिस्ट, अच्छा जज, अच्छा बकील चाहिये। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम छोटी छोटी बातों में न पड़ें। यह हमें शोभा नहीं देता है। हमको

अर्थः

अपने देश के साहित्य की, अपने देश संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए अपने आचरण को दुरुस्त करना होगा और अपने बुजुर्गों के बताये हुए, अपने आचार्यों के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलना होगा । राम चरित मानस जिसको महात्मा तुलसी दास जी ने लिखा है, कितनी मुन्द्र और सरल भाषा में लिखा है, इसका एक उदाहरण में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने एक स्थान पर लिखा है :

जामु राज प्रिय प्रजा दुखारी ।
सो नूप अवश्य नरक अधिकारी ।

कितनी सिम्पल भाषा में उन्होंने इस को लिख दिया है । पालिटीशन उसको कितने ऊचे पैमाने पर नाप सकते हैं । किसान जो गांव में रहता है वह इस को रामधुन में याद करता है । पंडित अपनी ही भाषा में इसको तैलता है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने को किस श्रेणी में गिनते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के एक मामूली किसान का बच्चा हूँ और साधारण हिन्दी जानता हूँ और इसलिए उसी पैमाने पर तैलता हूँ । समझने की मैं ज़रूर सब चीजों की कोशिश करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रेम है वह बना रहे और देश ऊचा उठे । इसलिए मैं बुजुर्गों द्वारा कही गई बातों को कोट करता हूँ । हमारे शर्मी जी यहाँ कह रहे हैं कि एक और शेर मैं सुना दूँ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शेर सुनाने का अब बक्त नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं भी शेरों के चक्कर में नहीं हूँ । मैं दिल से चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी भाषाएँ हैं, हिन्दी है, संस्कृत है और भी जितनी भाषाएँ हैं, उन सब को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये ।

आज इंग्लिश की बात की जाती है । आप के आशीर्वाद से मैं ने भी इंग्लिश पढ़ी है । वह आज देश की भाषा नहीं है । मैं उस का बड़ा धोर विरोध भी नहीं करता । मैं तो इस में विश्वास करता हूँ कि अपने को मजबूत करो । किसी दूसरी भाषा को सीख लेने में कोई हानि नहीं, लाभ ही है । हम को फौरेन अफेयर्स के साथ डील करना पड़ता है, विदेशों में जाना पड़ता है, अपने मुल्क में मद्रास आदि में जाना पड़ता है, अगर हमें इंग्लिश नहीं आयेगी तो वहाँ हम एक दूसरे को समझ नहीं सकेंगे, राजगोपालाचार्य जी से बात नहीं कर सकेंगे, वह हम को नहीं समझ पायेंगे, हम उन को नहीं समझ पायेंगे । इंग्लिश जानना बड़ा ज़रूरी है । लेकिन फस्ट फ्रेंक्स आप को हिन्दी को, जो कि राष्ट्र भाषा है, देना होगा । इस माननीय सदन ने और इस देश के नेताओं ने और यहाँ तक कि राजगोपालाचार्य जी ने भी हिन्दी को प्रोटैक्शन देने की बात को स्वीकार किया है और कहा था कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा होगी । इन बास्ते जो राष्ट्रभाषा है, वह सर्वोत्तम रहेगी और वाकी जितनी भाषायें हैं, सब उस के नीचे रहेंगी । अगर कोई भाषा यह चाहे कि मैं राष्ट्र भाषा के ऊपर चढ़ जाऊँ तो यह नामुकिन है और इस को कोई भी बरदाशत नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन इस का यह मतलब भी नहीं है कि जो अन्य भारतीय भाषायें हैं, उन को हमें दवा देना चाहिये । वे भी फले फूले । हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रभाषा को प्रोटैक्शन मिले और देश का कल्याण हो ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने अभी हमार दोस्त दातार साहब की स्पीच को सुना हैं । उन्होंने निहायत खूबसूरती और दिल को लुभा देने वाले अल्फाज में लिंगिस्टिक माइनरिटीज की हिकाजत के लिये जो कुछ फरमाया है, वह यक़ीनन बहुत ही उम्मीद अफज़ा है । मगर भवान यह है कि लिंगिस्टिक माइनोरिटीज हिफ़न्त की जो बात आप ने कही वह

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

क्या सिफ़ इस हाउस में कहने की है या उस पर अमल करने की भी ज़रूरत है। सवाल यही है। मैं उन से कहूँगा कि इस हाउस में बात कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, जब तक आप उस पर अमल न करें। आप ने होम मिनिस्ट्री के प्रेस नोट का हवाला दिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक प्रेस नोट उर्दू के बारे में इशू किया था तभाम स्टेट्स को और सब स्टेट्स ने उस को एक्सेप्ट किया था। मगर मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात को कई बरस हो गये हैं, क्या किसी स्टेट ने उस पर अमल किया है और अगर अमल किया है तो वह बतायें कि इस तरीके से उन्होंने ने अमल किया है। अगर आप इस को बता सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ इस में कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। लेकिन मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि किसी बात पर भी उन्होंने सही अमल नहीं किया है। इस से मालूम होता है कि सैंटर और स्टेट्स में बिल्कुल तफावत नहीं है, वे एक दूसरे की बात को सूनना चाहते हैं।

हमारे एक दोस्त ने जो बैस्ट बंगाल में आते हैं कहाँ कि ईस्ट बंगाल और वैस्ट बंगाल में कहीं भी उर्दू बोली नहीं जाती है और उर्दू वहाँ किसी सैक्षण को जुबान नहीं है। मत्ते, बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहता पड़ता है कि उन की यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। एस्टेट रिप्रोर्ट्स नाइजेरियन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आप देखें, उस में साफ साफ लिखा हुआ है कि बिहार के उस हिस्से को जो कि बंगाल में दिया गया है और जो किशनगंज का एरिया है, उस में उर्दू जबान चलती है और बैस्ट बंगाल को चाहिये कि उस एरिया के लिये आफिशियल लैंगुएज वह उर्दू करे, कोट्ट लैंगुएज उर्दू करे। लेकिन आज भी बैस्ट बंगाल में उर्दू नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। इस को तो आप छोड़ दें, लेकिन हिन्दी जो कि नेशनल लैंगुएज है उस में भी अगर आज आप कोई दरखास्त बगैर हूँ ले कर किसी कोट्ट में जायें, तो ना-

मुमकिन है, कि उस को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया जाये। उस को फाइ कर फेंक दिया जाता है। यह हर वहाँ हिन्दो तक का है। उर्दू जिस के बारे में कमीशन को रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि उर्दू वहाँ की जबान होनो चाहिये, नहीं हो रही है। यह ठीक है कि सैंटर का जो प्रैम नोट होता है, उस को जो हिंदायात होती है, उन को एक्सेप्ट तो कर लेते हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं।

हमारे त्यागी साहब ने अजीब फलमका बयान किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि लिंगिस्टिक नाइजेरियन के बारे में जो कहा जाता है और जो स्लोगन रेज किया जाता है, यह बिल्कुल खराब है, इस से अनली इंटेरेशन नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यहाँ एक मुक्क नसी है जहाँ लिंगिस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का सवाल है। आप रियाया में चल जायें, फिनलैंड में चले जायें, स्विटजरलैंड में चले जायें, वहाँ पर कितनों हो लैंगुएजिज हैं लेकिन ऐसा होने पर भी वहाँ नैशनल अइंटेरेशन है, कीमी एकता ज़रूर है। वहाँ पर तपाम जो माइनोरिटीज हैं, उन को जो लैंगुएजिज हैं, उन को आफिशियल लैंगुएज में शुमार किया गया है।

यहाँ पर स्कूलों में टैक्स्ट बुक्स का जिक्र भी किया गया है। इन टैक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मुलाहिजा फरमायें, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राइमरी स्कूलों की टैक्स्ट बुक्स का, तो आप को अफसोस होगा। बाकई यह टैक्स्ट बुक्स वहाँ ऐसी तैयार की जाती हैं जिन में खास तीर से सबक दिया जाता है कि किस तरीके से हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में नफरत हो जायेगी या नफरत होनी चाहिये। टैक्स्ट बुक्स में यह खास तीर से बतलाया जाता है।

17 hrs.

एक मानवीय सदस्य : आज कल ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : ऐसी बात है म इसे बतला सकता हूँ, मरे पास सबूत हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : (वगहा) आप सबूत दीजिये । कुछ यहां पर कोट तो कीजिये जिस से यह पता चल सके ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अभी अभी हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उत्तर प्रदेश में पब्लिकली अनाउन्स किया है कि उदूँ को प्रोटैक्शन दिया जायेगा ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : प्रोटैक्शन की बात तो वह कहते हैं, लेकिन आगर आप टैक्स्ट बुक्स देखें तो हैरान होंगे कि इस किस्म के सबक बच्चों के हजहन में दिये जाते हैं जिन से को मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं में नफरत हो । टैक्स्ट बुक्स ऐसी होनी चाहिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : order, order मेम्बर साहबान को सुन लेना चाहिये । जो जवाब देना चाह मैं बाद में उन को बुला लूँगा ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में अत्यवार बाले और दुनियां बाले यह कहेंगे कि इंडिया में मुसलमानों के साथ इस तरह से अन्याय हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को तो मैं मौका दे चुका । आप कहें तो मैं अब दूसरे लोगों को बुला लूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैं खुद टीचर हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि इस तरह से नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : आप टीचर होंगे, लेकिन आगर स्पीकर साहब इजाजत दें तो मैं उन किताबों को भी यहां पेश कर दूँगा जिन में इस किस्म की बातें लिखी गई हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना यह है कि आप कोई इस तरह का इन्स्टेंस कोट कीजिये जिस में टैक्स्ट बुक्स में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच लड़ाई पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई हो ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : मैं बताऊँ । अगर मुझे बत दिया गया तो मैं स्पीकर साहब के सामने उन किताबों को हाजिर कर दूँगा निजन में इस स्किम की नफरत का इजहार किया जाता है । यह गलत चीज है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी मेम्बर साहब से कहुँगा कि यह बात ऐसी है जिस का यहां सुनने वालों पर भी और जो बाहर सुनेंगे उन पर भी गहरा असर होगा । इस लिये जब तक मेम्बर साहब के पास इस का पूरा सबूत न हो, या वह नाम न दे सकें कि यह किताब है, तब तक इस से गलतफहमी होने का अन्देशा है । किसी भी मेम्बर साहब को ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये जिस के लिये वह खुद जिम्मेदारी से सुबूत न दे सकें । आम बात को इतनी दूर तक ले जाना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इस का आम तौर पर जो असर पड़ेगा वह भी अच्छा नहीं होगा और अन्दर बाले मेम्बर साहब भी इस बात पर नाराज हो रहे हैं ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : मैं इस का सबूत दे सकता हूँ । अगर मुझे इजाजत मिले तो मैं किताबें भी पेश कर सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद किसी किताब में प्रिंटर्स ने "n" का लप्ज न लिखा हो । मुमकिन है कि प्रिंटर्स से गलती हो गई हो ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : यह हो सकता है । दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह अप्वाइंडेंट्स के बारे में है । हमारे दातार साहब ने कहा है कि उन्होंने लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत के लिये दो बातें बताई हैं, यानी एक को तो स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर को रिस्पांसिवल बतलाया है और दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है : मैं उन से कहूँगा कि आगर आप बाकई चाहते हैं कि लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत हो तो आप इस्टट्स के सिंच चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के ऊपर इस चीज को न छोड़ें । इसलिये कि उन के पास कुर्सत कहां है कि वह इन बातों को

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

देखें। कम से कम उन के साथ आप एक कमेटी बना दीजिये। जिस में लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के दो चार मेम्बर हों, और वे उन को बतलायें कि इस तरह से अप्पाइंटमेंट्स हुई हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज में या विजिनेस में किस तरह से माइनारिटीज के साथ बैंडसाफ्टी की जा रही हैं। तभी चीफ मिनिस्टर उस में ठीक से हिस्सा ले सकते हैं, और बैंडसाफ्टीज़ को दूर कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर ले लीजिये । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स के साथ एक ऐसी कमेटी बना दीजिये जिस में लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज के लोग हों, कुछ नान-आफिशिएल मेम्बर्स के दे दीजियें, उस में पालियामेट के मेम्बर्स हों, लेजिस्लेचर्स के मेम्बर्स हों । उन को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के साथ लगा दीजिये ताकि वह देखे कि जिलेवार एप्लाइमेंट्स में हर तरीके से लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज के हूँक की हिफाजत हो रही है या नहीं । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी कुछ कामयाबी हो सकती है । लेकिन अगर आप सिफ़ चीफ मिनिस्टर्स या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के ऊपर छोड़ दें तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स पन्द्रह वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स पन्द्रह वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं । कहाँ उन्होंने माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत की? अगर वह ऐसा करते तो यह आवा ज आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदा न होती? मैं नहीं कहता कि वह खुद इस चीज़ को नहीं चाहते हैं, मगर उन के पास वक्त नहीं है । स्टेट्स में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स के पास इतना ज्यादा काम आता है कि वह इसे देख नहीं सकते हैं । अगर आप कुछ लोगों को उन के साथ मिला दीजिये, उन के साथ जोड़ दीजिये, तो वे हमेशा इसे देखेंगे और बतलायेंगे कि कहाँ कहाँ माइनारिटीज के साथ बैंक्साफी की जाती है । आप इस पर गौर कीजिये । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो उन का स्थाल भी इन लोगों की तरफ जावेगा और वह इस पर ध्यान देंगे ।

मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ
और इन अल्फाज के साथ खत्म करता हूँ।

] جناب سہیکر صاحب - میں
नے ابھی ہمارے دوست داتار صاحب
کی سبیچ کو سنا ہے - انہوں نے
نهایت حوصلہ اور دل کو لبھا دیلے
والے الفاظ میں لکھوستک مائیلوویٹز
کی حفاظت کے لئے جو کچھ فرمایا
ہے وہ یقیناً بہت ہی امید انزا ہے -
مگر سوال یہ ہے کہ لکھوستک
مائیلوویٹز کی حفاظت کی جو
بلاک آپ نے کہھن وہ کیا صرف
اس ہاؤس میں کہھے کی ہے یا اس
پر عمل کرنے کی بھی ضرورت ہے -
سوال یہی ہے - مہن ان سے کہوننا
کہ امر ہاؤس میں بات کہھے سے کوئی
فائڈ نہیں ہے جب تک آپ اس
پر عمل نہ کریں - آپ نے ہوم
منسٹری کے پدیس نوٹ کا حوالہ دیا
ہے - میں مانتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے
ایک پدیس نوٹ اور کے بارے میں
اشوع کیا تھا تمام سٹیکس کو اور
سب سٹیکس نے اسکو ایکسپیکٹ کیا
تھا - مگر میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ آج اس بات کو کئی بوس ہو کئے
ھوں - کیا کسی سنتیت نے اس پر
عمل کیا ہے اور عمل کیا ہے تو وہ
جتناں کہ اس طریقے سے انہوں نے
عمل کیا ہے - اگر آپ اس کو بتا
سکیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ
اس میں کامیابی حاصل ہوتی ہے

لیکن میں یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ کسی بات پر بھی انہوں نے صحیح عمل نہیں کیا ہے ۔ اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ سیلٹر اور سٹیسیس میں بالکل تفاوت ہے ۔ ایک دوسرے کی بات نو سنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں ۔

ہمارے ایک دوست نے جو ویسٹ بلکال سے آئے ہیں کہا کہ ایسٹ بلکال اور ویسٹ بلکال میں کہیں بھی اردو بولی نہیں جاتی ہے اور اردو وہل کسی سیکھن کی زبان نہیں ہے ۔ مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ کہا ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی یہ بات بالکل غلط ہے ۔ سٹیسیس دی آرکینائیزیشن کمیشن کی دبورت کو آپ دیکھئے ۔ اس میں صاف صاف لکھا ہوا ہے کہ بہار کے اس حصے کو جو کہ بنگال میں دیا گیا ہے اور جو کشن لکھ گا ایوبیا ہے ۔ اس میں اردو زبان چلتی ہے اور ویسٹ بلکال کو چاہئے کہ اس ایوبیا کے لئے آفیشل لینگوویج وہ اردو کے ۔ کوڈت لینگوویج وہ اردو کرے ۔ لہنکن آج بھی ویسٹ بلکال میں اردو نام کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے ۔ اس کو تو آپ چھوڑ دیں ۔ لیکن ہندی جو کہ نیشل لینگوویج ہے اس میں بھی اگر آج آپ کوئی درخواست وغیرہ لے کر کسی کوڈت میں جائیں تو ناممکن ہے کہ اس کو ایکسیپٹ کر لیا جائے ۔ اس کو پہاڑ کر پہنچ دیا جاتا ہے ۔ یہ حشر وہاں ہندی

تک کا ہے ۔ اردو جس کے بارے میں کمیشن کی دبورت میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اردو وہاں کی زبان ہونی چاہئے نہیں ہو دھی ہے ۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ سیلٹر اور پریس نوٹ ہوتا ہے اسکی چوڑا دیا ہوتی ہوں ان کو ایکسیپٹ تو کہ لیتے ہیں لیکن ان پر عمل کرنے کے نئے تیار نہیں ہوتے ہیں ۔

ہمارے تھاگی صاحب نے عجیب فلسفہ بیان کیا ہے ۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ لکوستک مائیلوویتیز کے بارے میں جو کہا جاتا ہے اور جو سلوگن دیز کیا جاتا ہے وہ بالکل خراب ہے ۔ اس سے نسلی انقیکوشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے ۔ مجھے کہدا پوتا ہے کہ یہی ایک ملک نہیں ہے جہاں انقیکوشن مائیلوویتیز کا سوال ہے ۔ اب رشیا میں جلے جائیں ۔ فن لیلند میں جلے جائیں ۔ سویز لیلند میں جلے جائیں ۔ وہاں پر کتنی ہی لینگوویج ہیں لیکن ایسا ہونے پر بھی وہاں نیشنل انقیکوشن ہے ۔ قومی ایکٹا ضرور ہے ۔ وہا پر تمام جو مائیلوویتیز ہیں ان کی جو لینگوویج ہیں ان کو آفیشل لینگوویج ہیں میں شمار کیا گیا ہے ۔ یہاں پر سکولوں میں تیکست بکس کا ذکر بھی کیا گیا ہے ۔ ان تیکست بکس کے بارے میں میں کہدا چاہتا ہیں کہ اگر آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیں ان پر دیکھ کے پڑا ہوئی کوڈلوں کی تیکست بکس کا تو آپ کو انفوس ہو گا ۔

[شُریٰ محمد طاہر]
 ولقعی یہ تھیکسٹ بکس وہاں
 ایسوی تھاں کی جاتی ہیں جن میں
 خاص طور سے سبق دیا جانا ہے کہ
 کس طبیقہ سے ہلدو اور مسلمانوں
 میں نفرت ہو جائی یا نفوٹ ہونی
 چاہئے۔ تھیکسٹ بکس میں یہ
 خاص طور سے بتالیا جاتا ہے۔
ایک مانندیہ سدیہ: آج کل ایسا
 نہیں ہے۔

شُریٰ محمد طاہر - ایسی بات
 ہے۔ میں اسے بتتا ہوں۔
 میرے پاس نیوٹ ہوں۔

شُریٰ کو ناٹ لیٹواری: آپ سبूٹ دیجیے۔ کوچھ یہاں پر کوٹ تو کیجیے جس سے یہ پتا چل سکے۔

شُریٰ شیوناراٹھن: ابھی ابھی ہمارے چیف مینیسٹر نے ہمارے پردیش میں پاکیستانی انسانوں کی کیا ہے کہ یہ کوٹ کو پروٹکشن دیا جائے گا۔

شُریٰ محمد طاہر - پروٹکشن
 کی بات تو وہ کہتا ہیں۔ لیکن اکر آپ تھیکسٹ بکس دیکھوئیں تو حیران ہو گئے کہ اس قسم کے سبق بھوؤں کے ذہن میں دشے جاتے ہیں جن سے کہ مسلمانوں اور ہلدوں میں نفرت ہو۔ تھیکسٹ (interruption) بکس ایسوی ہونی چاہئے۔

شُریٰ مہوہدیہ: آرڈر، آرڈر میمبر ساہب کا مون لئنا چاہیے۔ جو جواب دےنا چاہے میں واد میں یہ کو بولا لੂ گا۔

شُریٰ پو لاؤ باریل: (گانگانگر) شُریٰ مہوہدیہ، ہندوستان میں ایک بارے والے اور دنیا والے یہ کہے گا کہ ایڈیٹیا میں

مُسُلُمَانَوْنَ کے ساتھ اس ترہ سے اُنہیں ہو رہا ہے۔

شُریٰ مہوہدیہ: آپکو تو میں میکا دے چکا۔ آپ کہو تو میں اب دوسرے لوموں کو بولاں گے۔

شُریٰ مہوہدیہ: میں خود تیکرہ ہوں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس ترہ سے نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔

شُریٰ محمد طاہر - آپ تھیجھے

ہوں گے۔ لیکن اکر اسپیکر صاحب اجازت دیں تو میں ان کتابوں کو بھی بھاں پیش کر دوں گا جن میں اس قسم کی باتیں لکھی گئیں ہیں۔

شُریٰ بडے: میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ آپ کوئی اس ترہ کا اسٹیکسٹ کوٹ کیجیے جس میں ٹائکسٹ بھس میں ہندو اور مُسُلُمَانَوْنَ کے بیچ لڈائی پردا کرنا کیا جائے گا۔

شُریٰ محمد طاہر - میں بتاؤں

4 - اکر میجھے وقت دیا جائے تو میں اسپیکر صاحب کے سامنے ن کتابوں کو حاضر کر دوں گا جن میں اس قسم کی نفرت کا اہم کہا جانا ہے۔ یہ غلط چہزہ ہے۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔

شُریٰ مہوہدیہ: میں بھی میمبر ساہب سے کہا گا کہ یہ بات اسی ہے جسکا یہاں سونے والوں پر بھی اور جو ہاہر سونے گے ان پر بھی ہرہا اسرا ہے اس لیکن جب تک میمبر ساہب کے پاس اسکا پورا سبب نہ ہو یا وہ نام ن دے سکے کہ یہ کیتا ہے تب تک اس سے گل تکھمی ہونے کا اُندرشہا ہے کیسی بھی میمبر ساہب کو اسی بات نہیں

کہنی چاہیے جیسکے لیے وہ بُعد جیسے-
داری س مُبُوت نہ دے سکے آام بات کو اُنہیں
دُور تک لے جانا ٹیک نہیں ہے کیونکہ اسکا
آام تُور پر جو اُخسر بُاہر پڑے گا وہ بُھی
اُنچھا نہیں ہو گا اُندر اندر باتے مُبُر
سُاہب بُھی اس بات پر نارا ج ہو رہے ہیں ।

شُریٰ محمد طاہر . میں اس کا
ثبوت دے سکتا ہوں - اگر مجھے
احاظت ملے تو میں کتابیں بُوی
پیش کر سکتا ہوں -

گریغش مہُودیٰ : شاہید کیسی کتاب میں
پریٰس نے "ن" کا لفظ ن لیکھا ہو مُم-
کین ہے کہ پریٰس میں گلتی ہو گई ہو ।

شُریٰ محمد طاہر - یہ ہو سکتا
ہے - دوسری بات جو میں عرض کرنا
چاہتا ہوں وہ اپوائلٹینس کے
بادے میں ہے - ہمارے دانار صاحب
نے کہا ہے کہ انہوں نے لٹکوستک
مانڈاریٰز کی حفاظت کے لئے دو
باتیں بتائی ہیں یعنی ایک تو
اسٹیشن کی چیف منسٹر کو
دیپانسل بُتالیا ہے اور درسے
قُسُرکت موجسٹریٰس کو ذمہ دار
تُہہرایا ہے - میں ان سے کہونا کہ
اگر آپ واقعی چاہتے ہیں کہ لٹکو-
ستک مانڈاریٰز کی حفاظت ہو تو
آپ اسٹیشن کے صرف چیف
منسٹر پر اس چیز کو نہ چھوڑیں
اس لئے کہ ان کے پاس فرست
کہاں ہے کہ وہ ان باتوں کو دیکھوں
کم سے کم ان کے ساتھ آپ ایک
بُدا دیکھئے جن میں لٹکو سُتک

مانڈاریٰز کے دو چور مسہر ہوں - اور
وہ انکو بتائیں کہ کس طرح سے
اپوائلٹینس ہوتے ہیں - اپوائلٹینس
میں یا بُرلیس میں کس طرح سے
مانڈاریٰز کے ساتھے بے انصافیاں کی
جزوں ہیں - تبھی چیف منسٹر
اس میں تھیک سے حصہ لے سکتے
ہیں - اور بے انصافیوں کو دور کر سکتے
ہیں -

اسی طرح سے آپ قُسُرکت
لیڈر پر لے دیجئے - قُسُرکت
موجسٹریٰس کے ساتھ ایک ایسی
کمیتی بُدا دیکھئے جس میں لٹکو-
ستک مانڈاریٰز کے لوگ ہوں - کچھ
نان اُنسل مسہر دیدیجئے - اس میں
پالیمیلت کے مسہر ہوں لچسیلیچرس
کے مسہر ہوں - ان کو قُسُرکت
موجسٹریٰس نے ساتھ لٹکا دیجئے تاکہ
وہ ہیکہیں کہ ملخ واد اپوائلٹینس
میں ہو طریقہ سے لٹکوستک
مانڈاریٰز کے حقوق کی حفاظت ہو
وہی ہے یا نہیں - اگر آپ ایسا
کہنگے تبھی کچھ کامیابی ہو سکتی
ہے - لیکن اگر آپ صرف چیف
منسٹر پا قُسُرکت موجسٹریٰس
کے اوپر چھوڑ دیں تو میں کہنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ چیف منسٹر پلڈری
برس سے کام کر دے ہیں - قُسُرکت
موجسٹریٰس پنڈڑو برس سے کام کر دے
ہیں - کہاں انہوں نے مانڈاریٰز کی
حفاظت کی - اگر وہ ایسا کرتے ہیں

شیخ محمد طاہر

آواز ہندوستان کے اندر پیدا نہ ہوں :
میں نہیں کہتا کہ وہ خود اس جھوٹ
کو نہیں چاہتے ہیں - مگر ان کے
پاس وقت نہیں ہے - ایکیسٹر میں
ان قسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹس کے پاس
اندا زیادہ کام آتا ہے کہ وہ اسے دیکھے
نہیں سکتے ہیں - اگر آپ کچھ لوگوں
کو ان کے ساتھ ملا دیجئے - ان کے ساتھ
چوڑ دیجئے وہ ہمہ شہ اسے دیکھوئے گے -
اوہ بتلاکیں گے کہ کہاں کہاں مسلمانوں
کے ساتھ بے انصافی کی جاتی ہے - آپ
اس پر خود کیچھئے - اگر آپ ایسا
کوئی گئے تو ان کا خیال بھی ان لوگوں
کی طرف جائیگا اور وہ اس پر دھیان
دیں گے -

مہن اور زیادہ کچھ نہیں کہنا
چاہتا ہوں اور ان الفاظ کے ساتھ ختم
کرتا ہوں [-]

श्री क० न० तिवारी : अव्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान रिपोर्ट के उस पैरा की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिन में बहुत सी लैंगेज के बारे में लिखा गया है कि कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले जिस बारे में इंटरव्यू कर रहे थे उसका जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ? जब दूसरे माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे

ये तब आप बार बार इंटरस्ट कर रहे थे । और आपके पास जवाब है तो पहले उसी पर बोल लीजिय ताकि 'उनका जवाब हो' जाय ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : वह मैं दे रहा हूँ ।

अभी तक जितनी बातें कही गई हैं उनमें उर्दू के सम्बन्ध में बोलने वालों ने सास तीर से अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो क्रूच उर्दू के बारे में कहा है और हिन्दी की पुस्तकों के बारे में कहा है कि ऐसी टैक्स्ट बुक्स हैं, और ऐसी किताबें हैं, जिनमें मुसलमानों के प्रति नकरत फैलती हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक हम लोगों ने कोई ऐसी किताब हिन्दी की टैक्स्ट बुक्स में नहीं देखी जैसी कि, अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने भी कहा कि अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस में ऐसी बातें करते हैं तो उसका बहुत खराब असर वाहर भी पड़ता है और जो नेशनल इंस्ट्रेशन की बात है उसको भी बहुत जबर्दस्त धक्का लगता है। यही नहीं, जो मेंशन मुमनमान लोगों का है, जिन्हें हम माइनरिटी के लोग कहते हैं उनके साथ जो मुन्द्र व्यवहार होता है इस तरह की बातों से उन पर भी बहुत खराब असर पड़ता है और जो आपस में हिन्दू मुसलमानों और दूसरी जातियों के सम्बन्ध हैं उन में भी बहुत तकरी आता है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर कोई इस तरह की बात है तो विना उसको दिलवाय हुए विना उस का रिफरेंस दिय हुए इस तरह की बातें माननीय सदस्य को नहीं कहनी चाहिये जहां नक हम लोगों का आपना स्वयाल है, कोई ऐसी किताब नहीं है। खास तीर से टैक्स्ट बुक्स की प्रादेशिक सरकारें जांच करती हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार जांच करती है, हर सतह पर उन की जांच होती है, तब जाकर वह टैक्स्ट बुक्स पास की जाती हैं। इस के लिये कमेटी होती है। अगर कोई ऐसी बातें किसी टैक्स्ट बुक में होती हैं तो वह किताब पास नहीं की जाती। इसलिये यह कहना कि

इस तरह की किताबें हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत है।

दूसरे मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा के: एक विरोधी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जब से बिहार में उड़ीसा का क्रूच्छ हिस्सा चला गया है, उड़िया के ऊपर वहाँ की सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है और वह सप्रेस की जाती है, उसकी बढ़ोतरी नहीं होती। इस के: सम्बन्ध में जो: रिपोर्ट का संबंध एडीशन है उस के: पेज १६ पर जो पैराग्राफ ४३ है मैं उसे पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"This report, as has already been stated, is for the period ending 31st July 1959. No complaints were received from the Oriya linguistic minorities by this office and even when the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner visited Bihar no allegation was made that educational facilities provided to Oriya speaking minorities in the Dhalbhum sub-division and in Seraikela and Kharasawan were not adequate. The State Government have, however, supplied facts and figures regarding number of Hindi, Oriya and Bengali Schools in the Seraikela and Kharasawan areas of the district of Singhbhum. These figures are given in Appendix O".

स्कूल में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या है ३१८। उस में हिन्दी के टीचर्स हैं १०, बंगाली का १ और उड़िया के ५। इसी तरह मेर खरसवां में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या है ३१७। उसमें हिन्दी के टीचर्स हैं १०, बंगाली के २ और उड़िया के ५। यह फिर्स्त इसमें दिये हुए हैं।

"From the figures given it will appear that before the merger there was one High School, five Middle Schools and 53 Primary Schools in this area in which there was provision for teaching through the Oriya medium. As against these figures there are at present 2 such High Schools, 9 Middle Schools and 49 Primary Schools. The

reduction in the number of Primary Schools is explained by the upgrading of four Primary Schools to Middle standard. As against one Middle School and 14 Primary Schools with Bengali medium before merger there are at present six Middle Schools and 42 Primary Schools."

दूसरी बात अभी हमारे एक भाई ने यह कही कि उर्दू का प्रिकरेस नहीं मिलता और उर्दू को दबाया जाता है। हमारा ख्याल यह है कि वह प्रेपेगेडा ज्यादा है और ये लोग फैक्ट्स में जाने की कोशिश नहीं करते। इस रिपोर्ट में बिहार के बारे में लिखा है :

"A summary of the points raised in the various representations were supplied to the State Government. The reply of the Bihar Government along with the statement in a tabular form is given in Appendix F."

मैं मौलाना साहब से कहूँगा कि अपेंडिक्स एफ में देखें। उसमें लिखा है :

"It will be clear from the said statement that Urdu is being taught in all the colleges mentioned in the representation made by the Bihar Students Urdu Congress except the Sahibganj College."

और आगे कहा है :

"As regards teaching of Urdu at the Post-graduate stage, provisions exist for teaching of Urdu in the Patna University, and the State Government feel that it is not necessary to introduce Urdu at the Post-graduate stage in the Bihar University. The number of Urdu teachers in schools and colleges was not disproportionate to the Urdu knowing people in the State. It will, thus, be seen that the facilities provided to the Urdu speaking minority in the State are not unsatisfactory."

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने जो छोटा नागपुर की तरफ से आए हैं कहा कि उनकी भाषा की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । इसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ पर लिखा है उसको वह पढ़ लें । इसमें लिखा है :

"The languages to be accepted as mother-tongue for the purposes of this resolution will be Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Urdu, Maithili, Santhali, Oraon, Ho, Mundari and for Anglo-Indian pupils, English."

तो इस तरह से बेबल प्रोप्रेगेडे के लिये इस प्रकार की बातें कह दी जाती हैं और लोग रिपोर्ट में नहीं जाते और उसको नहीं देखते और इस प्रकार की बातें चाहे वे उड़ीसा वे अपोजीशन के लोग हों या कांथेस पार्टी के लोग हों कह देते हैं । इस प्रकार की बातें कह कर देश में जहरीला वातावरण फैलाना उचित नहीं है । मेरा स्वाल है कि रिपोर्ट में काफी मटीरियल दिया गया है । इसकी तरफ माननीय सदस्यों को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

एक बात में संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कर दें ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बड़े संक्षेप में एक बात की ओर सदन ध्यान आर्कार्पित कराना चाहता हूँ । मनानी सदस्य श्री ताहिर को गवर्नरमेट से यह शिकायत है कि गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से जो इस प्रकार के प्रेस नोट राज्यों को जाते हैं उन पर किसी प्रकार का कोई व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता ।

अभी माननीय त्यागी जी ने कहा कि इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों से, अर्थात् छोटी-छोटी भाषाओं का नारा लगाने से यह परिणाम हुआ है कि हमारे देश की अखण्डता खण्डित होती चली जा रही है । लेकिन ताहिर साहब

का कहना है कि अगर छोटी छोटी भाषाओं को संरक्षण दिया जायेगा तो इससे देश की अखण्डता खण्डित नहीं होगी ।

तीसरी बात जिस पर उन्होंने विशेष जोर दिया है वह मेरा विचार है केवल इस सदन को सुनाने के लिये नहीं है बल्कि पाकिस्तान के प्रेस को सुनाने के लिये है । उन्होंने कहा कि इस प्रकार की पुस्तक हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ायी जाती है कि जिनको पढ़ने से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं कहना चाहिये ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि यों

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जब यहां बोल तो यह कहना उचित नहीं कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान प्रेस को कहने के लिये यह बात कही । यह आपको नहीं कहना चाहिये । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं कल परसों वहां के पत्रों में देख लेंगे कि इस प्रकार की बहुत सी बात छपती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक आप के पास कोई सबत न हो तब तक ऐसा कहना मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दूँगा ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जहां तक उन प्रेस नोटों के सम्बन्ध हैं जो गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से प्रदेश सरकारों को भेजे जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उनको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस रिपोर्ट में से ही कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ । पहले मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँगा । सबसे बड़े दुख की बात तो यह है कि जब भी उद्दृ का प्रश्न

आता है तो उसे एक सम्प्रदाय विशेष या धर्म विशेष के साथ मिला दिया जाता है और उसी आधार पर उरदू की उन्नति या अवनति के सम्बन्ध में चर्चायें की जाती हैं। सम्प्रदाय विशेष के साथ उसको लगा कर उस आधार पर चर्चा की जाती है।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के आंकड़े विशेष रूप से इस दृष्टि से देना चाहता हूँ कि संस्था की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश की अपेक्षा वहाँ उर्दू से चिपटे सम्प्रदाय विशेष की संस्था अधिक नहीं है जिसके लिये इतनी बड़ी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। यह गृह मन्त्रालय की नीति का ही परिणाम है कि वहाँ इस प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि सन् १९५५-५६ में मध्य प्रदेश में उरदू पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संस्था १६,६८६ थी और उनके लिये ५६१ अध्यापकों का प्रबन्ध किया गया। १९५६-५७ में उरदू पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संस्था १८,३३६ थी और उनके लिए ६२७ अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था की गयी। इसी प्रकार सन् १९५७-५८ में उर्दू पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संस्था १६,७०५ थी जिनके लिये ६४७ अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था की गयी।

इसी प्रकार आप देख तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे अध्यापकों की संस्था हजारों में पढ़ने चली है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् १९५५-५६ में उर्दू पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी ७३,७०४ थे जिनके लिये २,६१० अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था की गयी। सन् १९५६-५७ में, २,७४४ अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था की गयी।

तो यह कह कर कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो प्रेस नोट राज्य सरकारों को जाते हैं उनको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया जाता केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है उस दल के एक सदस्य द्वारा जिसकी आज सरकार है। भेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि यह संगत नहीं बल्कि इसके पीछे कुछ दूसरा भाव छिपा प्रतीत होता है।

दूसरी बात। एक पुस्तक के सम्बन्ध में इन्हीं माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऐसी पुस्तक पढ़ायी जाती है जिससे हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच में आपस में वैमनस्य की खाई चौड़ी होती जाती है। होना तो यह चाहिए था, जैसा कि श्रीमन् आपने संकेत किया, कि यह दोषारोपण करने से पूर्व माननीय सदस्य उस पुस्तका का नाम या उस पाठ का नाम लिख कर लाते। लेकिन मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रतनिवित्व इस सदन में करता हूँ इसलिये अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पुस्तक की चर्चा वह कर रहे थे उस पुस्तक के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सम्प्रदाय विशेष की ओर से यह कहा गया था कि इस प्रकार की पुस्तक पढ़ायी जाती है जिससे दूसरे के धर्म का अपमान होता है और इसलिये इस पुस्तक को अमुक वर्ग विशेष के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ते। उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मन्त्री ने उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी सफाई भी दी थी। आज मैं इस बात को इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उस मामले में व्यवहारिकता और निष्पक्षता से ही काम नहीं लिया बल्कि सीमा से भी ओरे बढ़ कर तुष्टिकरण का कार्य किया। उस पुस्तक का नाम “सरस्वती प्रकाश” या “सरस्वती चन्द्रिका” है। उसमें एक दो स्थानों पर इस प्रकार के प्रकरण आए हैं कि सरस्वती की पूजा कैसे की जाए? उस सम्प्रदाय विशेष की ओर से शिक्षायत की गयी कि हमारे बच्चे इस पुस्तक की नहीं पढ़ते, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मन्त्री ने उनको आश्वासन दिया कि जब इस पुस्तक का अगला संस्करण छपेगा तो उसमें इस प्रकार का नोट चढ़ा दिया जाएगा कि उस सम्प्रदाय विशेष को बच्चों के उसे पढ़ने के लिये विवश न किया जाए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जब हम इस देश में एकता के बातावरण को दृढ़ करना चाहते हैं तो यह बात उचित नहीं थी कि इस कार का नोट चढ़ाया जाता। बल्कि होना

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

तो यह चाहिए कि अगर दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के त्योहारों के बारे में हिन्दू बच्चे जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उनको उसकी भी छूट दी जानी चाहिए और इसी प्रकार अगर दूसरे सम्प्रदायों के बच्चे हिन्दू त्योहारों के बारे में सीखें तो इससे एकता बढ़ेगी न कि एकता टूटेगी । लेकिन इस के पीछे जो भावना है वह कुछ और है । उसी के आधार पर ये सारी बात कही जा रही हैं ।

इस शिकायत के सम्बन्ध में कि जो प्रेस नोट केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य सरकारों को भेजे जाते हैं उनको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया जाता, मुझे एक और भी निवेदन करना है । कुछ समय पूर्व मुझे इस सदन में पंजाब के एक छोटे से भाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था । वह स्थान गुडगांव है जो कि दिल्ली से ६ मोल चल कर है । उस डिपार्टमेंट में उस समय मुसलमान बहुत थोड़ी संख्या में थे । उन्होंने पंजाब सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दिया कि उनको उर्दू पढ़ने की सुविधा दी जाए । तो पंजाब सरकार ने बिना इस पात की अपेक्षा किए कि उस जिले में दूसरे सम्प्रदायों के बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है, उनके लिये उर्दू के पठन पाठन की व्यवस्था तुरंत कर दी । मेरा ऐसा निवेदन यह है कि जो इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं वे किसी जानकारी पर आधारित नहीं हैं ।

इसी प्रकार आप देखें कि काश्मीर में, आनन्द प्रदेश में जहां कहीं भी उर्दू के पठन पाठन की सुविधाओं की मांग की गयी वे सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की गयीं । इसलिये मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी चर्चाएं इस सदन में न की जाए कारण इस प्रकार की चर्चाएं केवल इस सदन की चारदीवारी तक ही सीमित नहीं रहतीं बल्कि प्रेस बाले उनको दूसरे देशों तक पहुँचाते हैं और दूसरे देशों से उनको बढ़ा चढ़ा कर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । विशेष कर जब रूलिंग पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य कोई बात अपने मुंह से निकालें तो उनको इस देश के स्वाभिमान और परम्परा का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और उनको यह बात भी अपने सामने रखनी चाहिये कि एक छाटे से सम्प्रदाय को सीमा से आगे बढ़ कर किस प्रकार सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं । और इसका अनुचित लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न न होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, the debate is concluded. The hon. Minister will reply on the next day.

17.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 24, 1962/Bhadra 2, 1884 (Saka).

[Wednesday, August 22, 1962/Sarvana 31, 1884 (SAKA)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q.	Subject	No.	S.Q.	Subject	No.
518	Situation in Nagaland	3326—30	541	Land Revenue	3380
519	Barter deal for sugar	3330—31	542	Rubber cultivation	3380—81
520	Export promotions	3332—35	543	Licence holders for in- dustries	3381
521	Mica Mines Welfare fund	3335—36	544	Joint Management Coun- cils	3381—82
522	Implementation of Textile Wage Board Recom- mendations	3336—38	545	Accident in Dighwadih Col- liery, Dhanbad	3383—84
523	International Commission for Supervision and Con- trol in Vietnam	3338—41	546	Out-of-turn allotment of quarters	3384
524	Indo-Japanese Proto-type Production-cum-Train- ing Centre, Howrah	3341—44	U.S.Q.		
525	Premium on purchase of corpora	3344—45	No.		
526	Voluntary Code of Dis- cipline	3345—49	1427	Total production of copper, zinc, etc.	3384—85
527	Raid by Nepali border petrol police	3349—53	1428	External Publicity	3385—86
528	P.M.'s tour abroad	3353—56	1430	Visas for representatives of Indian firms proceeding to Ceylon	3386
529	Issue of industrial licences	3357—63	1431	Loans to industrial Co- operatives	3386—87
530	Gratuity for working jour- nalists	3363—65	1432	Future of goods traffic in India	3387
531	Foreign technicians in India	3365—67	1433	Hotels in Goa	3387—88
S.N.Q.			1434	Export of iron ore	3388
No.			1435	Slum clearance in Kanpur	3389
5	Newspoint	3367—72	1436	Uranium deposits in Kan- gra district of Punjab	3389—90
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		3372—3436	1437	Travancore Minerals Ltd.	3390
S.Q.			1438	Export of potatoes	3390—91
No.			1439	Export of tea	3391—92
517	Export of raw jute	3372—73	1440	Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules	3392—93
532	Trespass by Pakistani for- ces in Karimaganj area	3373—74	1441	Mica Mines Labour Wel- fare Organization	3393
533	Earnings of agricultural workers	3374—75	1442	Inspectorate of mines	3393—94
534	Production of terramycin	3375—76	1443	Construction of Foreign Office building	3394
535	Pension for employees in public undertakings	3376	1444	Use of metric weight and measures in rural areas	3394—95
536	Rajghat Samadhi	3376—77	1445	Metric measures for measur- ing length	3395—96
537	Exports to France	3377	1446	Marketing Office of the Coffee Board	3396
538	Indians in Portuguese colonies	3377—78	1447	Raid on Indo-Nepal border	3396—97
539	Marine Products Export Promotion Council	3378—79	1448	Rubber plantations	3397—98
540	Water supply in Asansol Coal Field	3379—80	1449	Explosion in Glass Factory, Talegaon	3398—99
			1450	Unemployment in Mica mining area	3399—3400

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1451	Mica Export Council	3400
1452	Barter deals	3400-01
1453	Expenditure on Central Projects in Rajasthan	3401
1454	Tibetan wives of the Indian employees in Tibet	3401-02
1455	Rebate on handlooms in Kerala	3402
1456	Bharat Krishak Samaj	3402-03
1457	Bharat Sewak Samaj	3403
1458	Standing Advisory Committee for Government colonies	3404
1459	Manufacture of sulphur	3404-05
1460	Investigation of impact of Employees' State Insurance Scheme	3405
1461	Export of dry prawns to Burma	3405-06
1462	Leather industries in Tripura	3406
1463	Calendering machine in Tripura	3406-07
1464	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	3407
1465	Village industries in Tripura	3407-08
1466	Rescue stations in coal fields	3408-09
1467	Board of Trade	3409-10
1468	Development of Goa	3410-11
1469	Division in Manipur P.W.D.	3411
1470	Assets left in Tibet by Indian traders	3411-12
1471	Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Scheme	3412
1472	Sale of evacuee land to Punjab	3412-13
1473	Community Development Blocks in Goa	3413-14
1474	Indian Patent Act	3414
1475	Unemployed in Bihar	3414
1476	Training Schools for Masons	3414-15
1477	Public Undertakings	3415
1478	Dandakaranya Project	3415-16
1479	Debt against Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills	3416-17
1480	Tanning industry	3417
1481	Cooperative Tea Factory in Kangra	3417-19
1482	Serving of Indian 'Gin' in Receptions	3419

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1483	Invention Promotion Board	3419-20
1484	Violation of agreement by Contractors	3420-21
1485	Pensions for M.P.s	3421
1486	Apartheid in South West Africa	3421-22
1487	Removal of backwardness of Chotanagpur in Bihar	3422
1488	Atomic minerals in Madhya Pradesh	3422-23
1489	Foreign exchange on import of liquor	3423-24
1490	Artificial diamonds industry	3424-25
1491	Foreign exchange for import of luxury goods	3425-26
1492	Enquiry of death of D.I.G. Police in Nagaland	3426-27
1493	National Small Industries Corporation	3427-28
1494	Allotment of quotas of copper to States	3428-29
1495	Mozambique	3429-30
1496	Export of precious stones	3430-31
1497	Abolition of Zamindari in Daman	3431
1498	Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board	3431-32
1499	Powerloom industry in Tripura	3432
1501	All India Handicrafts Board	3432-33
1502	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	3433
1503	Export of cashew nuts	3433
1505	Non-utilization of Full capacity of certain industries	3434
1507	Unpaid bills of contractors in NEFA	3434-35
1508	Minimum wages for workers in Tripura	3435
1509	Confirmation of Labour Inspectors (Central)	3435
1510	Fixation of pay of Labour Inspectors (Central)	3436

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the publication of a picture in the *Swadhinata*, a Calcutta Daily, in its issue of 15th August, 1962.

3436-42

COLUMNS	MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .	COLUMNS
CAL NG ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE— <i>Contd.</i>		3445-46
The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto.	Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:-	
(ii) Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Health to the reported outbreak of diphtheria in epidemic form in Delhi.	(i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the National Cooperative Development Corporation Bill, passed by Lok Sabha	
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) made a statement in regard thereto.	(ii) That Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to joint in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Specific Relief Bill.	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3442-45	ANNOUNCEMENT RE : RESULT OF DIVISION	3446
(1) A copy of the certified accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 8958-59 under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953	The Speaker made an announcement regarding a correction in the figures of the decision on an amendment for reference of the Atomic Energy Bill, 1962 to a Select Committee, held on the 20th August, 1962.	
(2) A copy of the main conclusions of the 20th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi from the 7th to 9th August, 1962.	STATEMENT BY MINISTER 3446-47	
(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :-	The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 6th June, 1962 to supplementaries on Starred Question 1318 regarding workers' participation in management.	
(i) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of price-linking formula for sharing sugar price between sugar factories and cane growers	STATEMENT RE: INDIA'S NON-ATTENDANCE AT SAN FRANCISCO PEACE CONFERENCE 3447-48, 3463-65	
(ii) Government Resolution No. 8-63/61-SEXP, dated the 22nd August, 1962.	Shri P.K. Deo made a statement regarding an inaccuracy in the Prime Minister's speech on India-China border situation made on the the 14th August, 1962 regarding India's non-attendance at San Francisco Peace Conference.	
(iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.	The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in reply thereto.	
(4) A statement on 'The Third Plan Review of Progress in 1961-62'		

COLUMNS

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF 3448—62,
COMMISSIONER FOR 3465—3547,
LINGUISTIC MINORITIES 3551—90

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
AUGUST 24, 8962/BHADRA
2, 1884 (SAKA).

The Minister of State in the
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Shri Datar) moved that
the House take note of the
Second and Third Reports
of the Commissioner for
Linguistic Minorities. The
discussion was not con-
cluded.

Further discussion on the
Motion re: Reports of Com-
missioner for Linguistic
Minorities. Consideration
and passing, of Advocates
(Third Amendment) Bill.
Private Member's Resolu-
tions.