

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 19, 1963/Phalguna 28,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dredger for Calcutta Port

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- *469. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and
Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment propose to purchase a new
dredger for Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, whether order has been
placed and with which foreign firm;
and

(c) what is the cost of the dredger?

The Minister of Shipping in the
Ministry of Transport and Communi-
cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and
(b). Yes Sir. An order has been
placed with Messrs. I.H.C., Holland.

(c) The dredger is estimated to cost
about Rs. 2.5 crores.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
whether the cost of the dredger has
been finalised by negotiation or any
open tender has been called for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Tenders were
invited. A tender committee to
examine the tenders was set up. It
made certain recommendations which
have been accepted.

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Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
when this dredger is expected to
come?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In about 24
months.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know
whether this is the dredger which was
recommended by Mr. Posthuma for
dredging the approaches of Auckland
Bar and Beaumonts Gut?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is intended
for estuarian bars and Auckland is
one of them.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what
is the capacity of this dredger and
whether it is sufficient for the work
in hand now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not have
the capacity of the dredger just now.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वाटर पावर
कमीशन ने कई वर्ष पूर्व यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि
डुगली नदी में ड्रेजिंग के लिए कितना इन्तिजाम
किया जाना चाहिए। वह इन्तिजाम अभी तक
नहीं हुआ है। और कलकत्ता पोर्ट सिल्ट होता
चला जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
ड्रेजिंग का इन्तिजाम पूरा कब हो जाएगा
ताकि इस पोर्ट में सिल्टिंग न हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक मुझे स्मरण
है वाटर पावर कमीशन ने ड्रेजर्स के बारे में
कोई सिफारिश नहीं की। श्रलबत्ता यह कहा
या कि फरक्का बराज बनना चाहिए जिससे
फेश वाटर की सप्लाई हो।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Minister
says it will take about 2 years or more
for this dredger to be delivered. May
I know what steps Government will
take in the meantime to see that pro-
per dredging of the river is carried
out, because the existing dredger fleet
is inadequate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got 6 dredgers. 4 of them are brand new and the two others are also new. The two others are also kept in commission by the process of overhauling, etc.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know how many parties submitted tenders and whether the lowest tender was accepted or the tender was given by negotiation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Four firms quoted and the lowest quotation was accepted.

श्री राज बहादुर : देश की नदियों में जिस तरह सिल्टिंग हो रहा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार देश में ही ड्रजर बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : ड्रजर की अपने देश में जितनी आवश्यकता है वह एक यूनिट को चलाने के लिए काफी नहीं है। इसलिए अभी तो देश में ड्रजर बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के प्रमुख

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*४७०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में जहां जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने विकास खण्ड समितियों का कार्य संभाल लिया है वहां पर सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड के प्रधान अथवा प्रमुख के क्या अधिकार हैं ;

(ख) इन समितियों के क्या अधिकार हैं ;

(ग) क्या विकास खण्ड अधिकारी का [कार्य विकास खण्ड समितियों के प्रधान अथवा प्रमुख के अधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री व० सु० मूति) :
(क) से (घ). ऐसा विचार है कि यह प्रश्न पंचायत समितियों के कार्य संचालन के बारे में है :

(१) प्रधान अपने दूसरे कार्यों के अतिरिक्त पंचायत समिति के माध्यम से खंड विकास अधिकारी और दूसरे विस्तार अधिकारियों पर भी नियंत्रण रखता है। अपने पद के कारण खण्ड कर्मचारियों के बारे में उसे सामान्य सुपरवाइजरी अधिकार हैं किन्तु प्राविधिक पहलु उच्च स्तर के प्राविधिक अधिकारियों के ही अधीन होते हैं।

(२) राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अधीन रहते हुए, आयोजन और विकास के यूनिट होने के नाते स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में समस्त विकास कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन और कार्यान्वयन की विशेष जिम्मेदारी सामान्य रूप से इन समितियों की हो जाती है।

(३) इन समितियों को जो अधिकार और कार्य सौंपे गए हैं उनका स्वरूप हर राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है। इन पहलुओं के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी "ए डाइजेस्ट ग्रान पंचायती राज" और "पंचायती राज—ए कम्पारेटिव स्टडी ऑफ लेजिस्लेशन" नामक छपे हुए प्रकाशनों में दी गई है, जिनकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

[(a) to (d). It is presumed that the Question refers to the functioning of the Panchayat Samitis;

(i) The Pradhan in addition to his other duties, controls through the Samiti, the B.D.O. and the other Extension Officers. By virtue of his position, he has general supervisory powers over the block staff, subject to

the technical aspects being under the higher level technical officers.

(ii) As units of planning and development these Samitis generally assume special responsibility for the planning and implementation of overall developmental programmes for the local areas, subject to the national priorities.

(iii) The nature of powers and functions assigned to these bodies vary from State to State. Detailed information on these aspects is contained in the printed publications "A Digest on Panchayati Raj" and "Panchayati Raj—A comparative study of Legislations", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.]

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न जो था वह ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटीज के सम्बन्ध में था, पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक के जो अधिकारी हैं जैसे बी० डी० प्रो० वे समिति के चेयरमैन के किस हद तक मातहत हैं। क्या वे उनके सरविस रिकार्ड में रिकार्ड लिख सकते हैं और क्या उनकी सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ घटा बढ़ी कर सकते हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, generally, the President can initiate any enquiry as to the conduct of the B.D.O. and other officers, but the real enquiry and disciplinary action will be in the hands of the higher officers.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि ब्लाक समितियों के खर्च के लिए जो प्रस्तावनाएं आती हैं और जो बजट पेश किए जाते हैं उनमें समिति के सदस्य लोग कुछ हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर पाते और स्थानीय काम नहीं करा पाते और ऊपर से जो प्रोग्राम आते हैं उन्हीं को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, और इस प्रकार समितियां असमर्थ सी हैं ?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K.

Dey): Sir, wherever Panchayati Raj is in operation, the entire responsibility for planning, approving the budgets and schemes vests in the Panchayat Samiti and not in the Government organisation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know in what way the rights and jurisdiction of the Chairmen of Community Development Blocks are different in various States? In what way are they different in Delhi as compared to Uttar Pradesh?

Shri S. K. Dey: Naturally, conditions vary from State to State in the country including the democratic development of the people, and, therefore, the powers enjoyed by the Presidents will vary accordingly.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ज्यादातर कैसेज में ऐसा भी होता है कि एम० ए० एल० एल० बी० पास बी० डी० प्रो० के कैरेक्टर रोल में अपर प्राइमरी पास ब्लाक प्रमुख लिखता है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, the upper primary qualification has nothing whatsoever to do in the conducting of the block development programme. If a person by virtue of his popularity in the area gets elected as the President, he is certainly superior to the most highly qualified B.D.O.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि चूंकि ब्लाक प्रमुख पापुलर होता है और चुन कर आता है इसलिए चाहे वह दरजा ४ पास हो उसको बी० डी० प्रो० के कैरेक्टर रोल में लिखने का अधिकार है। हमारा कहना है कि कुछ प्रमुख सरपंचों से जबरदस्ती वोट लेकर प्रमुख बन जाते हैं। क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी बी० डी० प्रो० के कैरेक्टर रोल में लिखने का अधिकार है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Democracy is still going through the teething troubles at the ground level.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is not the function of the State Legislatures to decide upon the res-

pective functions between the BDO and the President of the Panchayat Samities or whether all those powers have already been abrogated there and taken over by my hon. friend here?

Shri S. K. Dey: How can it happen here? Everyone knows that the entire programme of Community Development is vested by the Constitution on the State Governments and panchayat raj legislation has been enacted in the State Legislatures.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि बी० डी० ओ० और चेयरमैन के अधिकारों को डिफाइन न करने की वजह से काम में अड़चन हो रही है और विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में जब से यह क्षेत्रीय समिति कानून लागू हुआ है, बी० डी० ओ० और चेयरमैन में द्वन्द्व चल रहा है, जिस से काम में रुकावट होती है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Even in marriages sanctioned by sacraments it takes a little time for partners to get adjusted to each other.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What kind of marriage is it between the BDO and the President of the Panchayat Samiti?

Mr. Speaker: That is for young men to enquire.

श्री विमल मिश्र : चूंकि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक योजना है, इस लिए क्या उस ने जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति के सम्बन्ध में कोई अपना निर्देश दिया है कि उन के कार्य आदि के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह से कानून बनाया जाये ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I plead it is not a scheme of the Central Government. It is a scheme of the whole Government of India, including the Governments of the States. The State Governments draft their own legislation which are sent to the Central Government for their comments, if any.

Cargo Service between India and U.S.A.

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*471. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has finalised its scheme of inaugurating the Cargo Service between India and U.S.; and

(b) whether vessels to be used for this service are being constructed in India?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India proposes to inaugurate this service sometime in April/May this year.

(b) Yes Sir. These ships are being built at Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the total strength of the fleet and by what time it is likely to reach that target?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the hon. Member refers to the number of ships that we propose to put into this service, we start with one, namely, *Vishva Maya* which we hope to get in April-May. We shall add six more in course of time.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the estimated gains in foreign exchange by plying this service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will depend upon the traffic that they are able to carry and the capacity that they are able to utilise. It is a matter of calculation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any agreement as to what percentage of the American cargo that comes to India under the various aid programmes will be carried by these Indian ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the American law 50 per cent of the American shipment is carried by their ships. The rest is left to the choice of the importing or exporting country. It depends upon what traffic our ships are able to carry or attract.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the ship that is being constructed will also carry passengers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. They are essentially cargo ships.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What will be the weight of each vessel and how much tonnage they will carry in each ship from here to America?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The first one will be 9,000 GRT approximately. I am sorry, the total number of ships to be put into this line is six, and not seven as I stated earlier, out of which five are yet to be built.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether any foreign personnel will be engaged in the cargo service ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If we do not have the required number of Indian officers available, we shall have to allow foreigners also to be employed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is a fact that private ship-owners have represented to the Government that after the Third Plan allocations are completed no further funds should be invested in the Shipping Corporation of India and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not heard about this. It is absolutely unfounded.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the quantity that is carried by ships other than American owned vessels between the United States and India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present, we have got only a few ships of Sciendias and India Steamship Company which ply between India and USA and out of a totality of the cargo between the

two countries, an overwhelming majority is being lifted by the American ships.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: By the time these ships are put into service, may I know out of the proportion of the 50 per cent of the tonnage, what amount we will be able to carry by our ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It would be difficult to give an absolute answer. That would depend upon the quantum of trade—for example, suppose all the foodgrain that has got to be imported from America is already imported before the ships are delivered. It would depend on how the trade develops.

Accident to Hyderabad Flying Club Aircraft

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*473. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aircraft of Hyderabad Flying Club plunged into Ibrahimpatnam Lake on the 10th February, 1963; and

(b) if so, the cause of accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Pushpak aircraft VT-DLS, belonging to Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and operated by Andhra Pradesh Flying Club crashed in Ibrahimpatnam Lake on the 10th February, 1963. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: हैदराबाद के इस क्लब में करीब चौबीस घंटे में दो एक्सिडेंट्स हुए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है कि वहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं।

श्री महीउद्दीन : चौबीस घंटे में दूसरा एक्सिडेंट होने के बारे में मुझे इत्म नहीं है।

अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर मुझे उसकी तफ़्सील दें, तो मैं उसके बारे में पता लगा सकता हूँ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बाद में उसी दिन दूसरा एक्सिडेंट हुआ था। यह बात पेपर में आई है कि चौबीस घंटे में दो एक्सिडेंट हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में इल्म नहीं है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य उनको उस खबर की नकल भेज दें।

Shri Joachim Alva: As the accidents in the flying clubs are quite frequent, I want to know what is the action that the Government of India has taken in the matter of appointment of these instructors and having the right type of instructors?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not agree that the accidents are more than what are expected of the flying clubs. But still we are taking steps. The Government have taken steps to train the instructors. We are also trying to appoint inspectors for training purposes; and the rules about training are fully implemented and carried out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I want to know whether the aircraft was properly checked before flying. May I know what is the procedure of enforcing checks in respect of the flying clubs aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: The usual rules about checking the aircraft before it is taken off are followed and as far as I am aware, in this case also the inspection was carried out.

श्री कृष्णबाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना में जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई?

श्री मुहोदय : एक पायलट मर गया। वह हवाई जहाज पानी में डूब गया था और अब उसको निकाल लिया गया है। लेकिन मैं इस वक्त यह नहीं कह सकता कि आया वह हवाई जहाज रिपेयर हो सकता है या नहीं। मुमकिन है कि वह रिपेयर हो जाये।

Jaipur Bikaner National Highway

*474. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 718 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether alignment of the National Highway between Jaipur and Bikaner has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The alignment of the National Highway between Jaipur and Bikaner will follow the route Jaipur-Sikar-Lachmangarh - Fatehpur - Tildarsar-Ratangarh-Rajaldesar - Dungargarh-Seruna-Gossainsar-Raisar-Bikaner.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know, by the time this highway will be opened to traffic, whether the specifications permit that in the event of an emergency, heavy armour can be moved from Delhi to these border regions of Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present we are going to develop this highway as a single line 12 ft. wide road and so far as the strength of this bridge is concerned, I cannot exactly say whether it will be according to the highest standards. But care will be taken to see that it serves the purpose that is called upon to serve.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the fact that this is the only connection between Delhi and about 200 miles of border with Pakistan, would it be possible for the Government to consider making the specifications from now to see that heavy armour can move on it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a suggestion for action which will be very well borne in mind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what provision has been made

for this Highway during this year, 1963-64 and what priority has been given to it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the Third plan, I may say we have allotted Rs. 1.35 crores for this National Highway No. 11. For the current year, ensuing year, four estimates have already been sanctioned. They would total to about Rs. 20 lakhs. I am giving a rough estimate. Details will take time to read. If the hon. Member wants, I shall give.

Shri Ranga: Had there been any consultation ever since this special trouble has arisen between this particular Ministry and the Defence Ministry in regard to this particular Highway? In view of the fact that it is expected to cost so small a sum in the light of the provision we are making for Defence purposes, would the Government give more urgent consideration to this suggestion made by my hon. friend?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have constant and close consultation with the Ministry of Defence so far as the development of national highways which are important from the strategic point of view are concerned. We have been consulting them and they have, in fact, given us certain priorities, which we are working upon. I can only say that much at this stage.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस हाईवे का इतनी कम चौड़ाई में काम शुरू होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हाईवे में एक लेन होती है जो कि १२ फुट वाली होती है। वह मौजूदा वक्त में १० फुट से ज्यादा नहीं है। इसको १० फुट से १२ फुट किया जा रहा है। जब ट्रैफिक ज्यादा होगी तो उसको १२ की जगह २२ किया जायगा।

Shri A. P. Jain: In view of certain developments will the Minister expedite construction of this highway?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are taking all possible steps to expedite the work.

But, the executing agency is the State Government. We shall again emphasise upon them the urgency of this need.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस हाईवे में कई जगह तो रास्ता बहुत चौड़ा बनाया गया है और कई जगह कम चौड़ा है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसको एक सरीखा बनाने का इस बारे में कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तो सन् १९६० में नेशनल हाईवे डिक्लेयर हुआ है। उसके बाद जो उसके तख्मीने बने हैं उनको हमने धीरे धीरे मंजूर किया है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बतलाया १.३५ करोड़ रुपये में से करीब ५५ लाख रुपये का तख्मीना मंजूर किया जा चुका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे जैसे काम चलेगा, यह खराबियाँ जो आप बतला रहे हैं यह दूर की जायेंगी।

Easing of Work Load of Rural House-Wives

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{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Shree Narayan Dás:
Shri P. K. Deo:
 *475. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation is considering the launching of a scheme to ease the work load of rural house-wives in India;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the scheme;

(c) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has given any indication as to the cost involved and how the same will be met; and

(d) if so, the financial responsibility of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The details of the scheme are still being worked out by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any survey has been made to assess the work load of Indian housewives in the rural areas and if so what is the average work load and how does it compare with foreign countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: A detailed survey has not yet been made. But, the Planning and Research Institute, Lucknow is engaged in a number of research projects which have a bearing upon the conditions of rural living.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the F.A.O. has given any indication as to what is the precise nature of the work that is proposed to be cut under this scheme and how much actually is the workload of the housewife?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The chief nature of the scheme is to study the conditions of living in a rural home and the work load of women in home and on the farm and to show the housewife how best to use the facilities and conserve their energy for increasing production. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Men are so anxious to take that load off from the housewife. They will have to bear it themselves. They do not realise that it will come on their shoulders.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the F.A.O. has asked associate Governments to consider the matter and give their reaction?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not know about other Governments. But, this is a scheme for our country which the F.A.O. is examining. It is expected that they will be spending 205,239 dollars.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the FAO has any scheme to change the food habits in order to lessen the work and also to introduce the *gobar* gas plant as a very effective and alternative source of fuel to be provided to the ladies?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This is the most novel experiment that is being tried in this country. No attempt has hitherto been made to estimate the work-load of the rural households. Many things are of a type which can be used under Indian conditions. We have not got the statistics about it. This is a new experiment that we are making under the aegis of the FAO, and, therefore, the Lucknow institute will try that in a limited area in UP. As to whether the sewage gas plant will come into that scheme of lessening the workload, it is very difficult for me to say. But one thing which necessarily comes into that is in regard to the nutritional standards of our diet. Education will be given to them as to how those nutritional standards should be increased, and also how the crop patterns could be arranged, by which our diet could be made balanced, in the same area under cultivation.

Mr. Speaker: But that would not decrease the load on the housewife.

Shri S. K. Patil: The load will decrease when better methods of agriculture which are the main thing, are introduced.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the work-load of the Indian housewife has been assessed as the highest in India, and if so, whether it is the highest in Assam as compared to that in the rest of the States of India?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In Assam, it is the highest because the women there constitute a very hard-working section of our population. But the figure has not been assessed so far for the whole of India.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: According to the estimates of the British Association of Housewives, an urban housewife has to walk a distance of about 9 to 20 miles a day during her normal course of household duties that prompted Government to exclude urban housewives from this study?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This scheme is in regard to removing the workload with a view to increasing food production and also for utilising the existing food stocks in a better way. Therefore, it is going to be introduced in the rural areas.

श्री जगदेवसिंह सिद्धांती : किसान घरों में ७ वर्ष के बच्चे से लेकर ७० वर्ष के बूढ़े तक और सब देवियां काम करती हैं तब भी मुश्किल से गुजर होता है, इसलिए उनका भार कम करने की अपेक्षा कृषि मन्त्री महोदय यदि स्वयं उनका भार उठा लें तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the greatest burdens on the housewife are her children, and she is required to make an annual gift of one to her husband, may I know...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Yesterday also, the hon. Member objected and said that in order to make his question intelligible he had to preface it. Is that necessary now also? The question could be understood without that.

Shri Hem Barua: The question would not be intelligible without that.

Mr. Speaker: Even without the reference to the offer of one child every year, the question could be understood. So, he may put the question straight now.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the Indian habit....

Mr. Speaker: He may come to the question straight.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what steps Government propose to take to minimise the load on the housewife in that direction?

Shri S. K. Patil: The training may include family planning also.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The load is not being decreased by this discussion, I think.

Dry Farming

*476. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Ministry has issued any directive to the State Governments to intensify dry farming methods;

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

(c) the extent and method of Union Government's participation in this drive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-982/63].

Shri Heda: In item (2) it has been mentioned that one hundred districts have been selected. Have Government announced the names of those districts or has the list not yet been finalised?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, the work has been started. If my hon. friend wants to know about Andhra Pradesh, we have started work in four projects of Andhra Pradesh. If he wants the names of the districts, I can give those names. They are: Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Mahabubnagar.

Shri Heda: The States to whom this scheme is being applied or requested to be applied do not include States where dry farming is possible, like

Himachal Pradesh. What is the reason for it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will examine that also. But the dry farming and soil conservation programme at present includes all the States and in the rural areas.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In what respects is the dry farming that is sought to be intensified different from the traditional methods practised by farmers where rainfall is scarce?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is not much difference. What the farmers do is that they put some small bund around the field. But this is intended to see that it is not limited to one farmer, because in our fragmented fields it is not within the competence of an individual farmer to properly carry on this dry farming on all the fields. So we are trying to have it expedited on a planned basis.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What steps do Government propose to take against white ant damage to dry crops?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will try to meet that menace through our Plant Protection Directorate. If there is any particular area in the Saharanpur district where from my hon. friend comes, I will be too happy to have that examined.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मध्य प्रदेश में बिल्कुल ड्राई फार्मिंग होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कि इस योजना को वहाँ इंटेंसिवली लागू किया जाए? अगर ऐसा किया गया और कोई डिटेल्ड योजना बनाई गई तो वहाँ पर उत्पादन अधिक करने के लिए इतना इंटेंसिव मिलेगा कि सारे देश को मध्य प्रदेश खिला सकता है। क्या ऐसा किया गया है और क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है और अगर हाँ, तो उसकी डिटेल्ड क्या है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश में भी चार स्थानों पर यह योजना चल रही है। अभी मैंने वहाँ के कृषि मन्त्री तथा मुख्य मन्त्री और अन्य कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों से बात की थी। जितनी सम्भावनायें हैं, उनका हम लोग पूरी तरह उपयोग करने की प्रति वर्ष कोशिश करेंगे। हम ऐसी कोशिश करेंगे कि हर वर्ष ऐसी योजना की जाए जिससे काम आगे निकल जाए।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : योजना की डिटेल्ड क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिटेल्ड यहाँ इस वक्त नहीं दी जा सकती है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Have any research projects been launched to improve dry farming methods and practices?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is being studied by our IARI and ICAR. We have taken up 44 centres and by actual work also wherever we find any deficiency, that aspect is also being examined by our research centres.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश में यह योजना कहाँ कहाँ चल रही है और व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसानों को भी ड्राई फार्मिंग चलाने के लिए पैसे देने की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार के यहाँ है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश में चार स्थानों में पहली और दूसरी योजना के काल में काम चला है। इस वक्त हम लोग माननीय सदस्य के गाजीपुर जिले के वधौरा ब्लॉक में काम शुरू करने वाले हैं।

श्री कछबाय : क्या यह सही है कि सूखी खेती करने के लिए खाद की अधिक मात्रा में आवश्यकता होगी? यदि यह सही है तो क्या सरकार खाद को उन क्षेत्रों में कृषि के लिए पट्टुचाने के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध कर रही है? साथ ही जो कमी पड़ेगी, उसको कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह सूखी खेती ज्यादातर वैसे इलाकों के लिए है जहाँ पर दस इंच से पन्द्रह इंच या बीस इंच तक वर्षा होती है। वहाँ पर घरेलू खाद तो होती है, गांव की फार्म याई मैन्योर वही बहुत मुफीद होगी बजाय रासायनिक खाद को इससे धीरे धीरे पानी कंजर्व करने की मात्रा बढ़ेगी। रासायनिक खाद को भी हर साल हम लोग बढ़ाते जायेंगे और हरी खाद भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयोग में लाई जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्सट क्वेश्चन।

श्री कृष्णाय : कमी जो पड़ेगी, उसको कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा, यह भी मैंने जानना चाहा था।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे अभी इस साल एक नया कारखाना फटिलाइजर का रुककेला के पास जारी हुआ है। नंगल का कुछ दिनों से चल रहा है। बाहर से भी मंगाया जाता है। तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में नाइट्रोजन की टर्म्स में दस लाख टन खाद इस्तेमाल करने की बात थी और उसमें साढ़े छः लाख टन यहीं भारत के विभिन्न कारखानों से बन कर तैयार होती और बाकी बाहर से आती। लेकिन अभी जो स्थिति है, उसमें साढ़े छः लाख टन नहीं बन पायेगी। जो हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए पूरी मात्रा में बाहर से खाद आने की भी सम्भावना कम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक दरख्वास्त मिनिस्टर साहिबान से करना चाहता हूँ। बाज्र वक्त उनका ध्यान मेरी तरफ इतना कम होता है और क्वेश्चन करने वालों की तरफ इतना ज्यादा कि वे मेरी तरफ देखते भी नहीं हैं कि मैंने उसकी इजाजत भी दी है या नहीं दी है। वे फौरन जवाब देना शुरू कर देते हैं। मैंने अभी इजाजत भी नहीं दी थी और वह जवाब भी दे गए।

नैक्सट क्वेश्चन, श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह।

Production of Sugarcane

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*478. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of senior officials and experts of his Ministry was held recently to devise ways and means of increasing the production of sugarcane in country by as much as 50 per cent within the next few years;

(b) if so, whether this conference has formulated any concrete scheme for the achievement of this objective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The conference considered the scheme of intensive development of sugarcane cultivation formulated by Uttar Pradesh Government and approved the same. It recommended that similar schemes be formulated by Bihar and Punjab Governments for intensive development of sugarcane in their States. It also recommended that Pilot Projects, on the model of package programme, be launched in selected districts.

(c) The scheme envisages the intensive development of about 5,000 acres around each sugar factory through increased use of better seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures and irrigation facilities and thereby increase the per acre yield by 100 maunds in these areas by the end of Third Plan.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the quality of the new sugarcane varieties that have been distributed to the farmers during the last fifteen years or so have not been of a lasting strain and there have been cases

where their quality and yield per acre deteriorated considerably within three or four years of their introduction. If so, what steps are being taken to improve matters in that respect?

Shri Shinde: The new varieties introduced are giving good results. For instance variety numbers such as 419, 740, etc. and the Coimbatore varieties which have been introduced quite sometime back are giving good results. It is true in respect of certain varieties that some deterioration was seen after three or four years but in respect of most of the varieties, good results were obtained.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether in U.P., Punjab and Bihar some districts will be selected for the introduction of the pilot project or package programme scheme and whether any steps will be taken to ensure that the selection of these districts takes place on merits and on scientific and technological grounds and not on political grounds?

Shri Shinde: In this respect, naturally Government would be guided by expert advice. Moreover the State Governments will be consulted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लगभग ७५ करोड़ के करीब सेंट्रल एक्साइज से केन्द्रीय सरकार चीनी पर वसूल लेती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एक मन चीनी पर एक रुपया चौदह आने लेती है और साथ ही साथ ये सोसाइटीज जो हैं, वे एक मन चीनी पर साढ़े सात आने लेती हैं। इतना अधिक पैसा जब किसानों से लिया जाता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कौन सा हिस्सा गन्ने के विकास के ऊपर खर्च किया जाता है ?

Shri Shinde: It is the policy of the Central Government that the cane cess which is being recovered by the State Government should be applied for improving the per-acre yield of sugarcane. So far as excise duty is concerned, it is of course part of the general revenues. In a way part of

it goes back to the State Government. It is for the State Government to see that maximum funds are provided for improving cane yields and sugar industry in general.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा था कि कौन सा हिस्सा खर्च किया जाता है ? इसका जवाब नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंम्बर साहब यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब इतनी आमदनी होती है तब सरकार उसका कितना हिस्सा खर्च करती है उनको इमदादा देने के लिए और शुगरकेन के डिबलेपमेंट के लिए ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): एक्साइज ड्यूटी से तो इतना नहीं आता है जितना माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि ७५ करोड़ आता है। अभी तो पचास करोड़ ही आता है। उस में से करीब बीस करोड़ खाली एक्सपोर्ट के लिए चला जाता है। बहुत कम बाकी रह जाता है। वह रुपया जनरल रेवेन्यू का एक भाग है। इसलिए उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। लेकिन जो सैंस स्टेट लेती है इसके लिए प्रोग्राम जिस का चिह्न अभी किया गया है कि वे कुछ इस प्रकार का इंतजाम करें जिस में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया भी कुछ दे दे जैसा उत्तर प्रदेश में किया है तो अच्छा होगा। इसी प्रकार से पंजाब और बिहार में भी हो सकता है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the various difficulties like the late payments, etc. are hindering the growers to grow more sugarcane? Has any action been taken to remove those difficulties?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is impossible for the Government to remove all the difficulties of all people; that can never be attempted. If there are any uneconomic units, the best is that they have to go out. That is the only way by which national agriculture would develop. We are doing our

utmost to see that the capacity is increased in order to make a unit economic. But if they are really beyond remedy, they have to go out.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: यह जो सीनिअर आक्रिज को कॉफ़ेज हुई थी उस में जो केन प्रोप्रियर हैं जिन को केन प्रोडिंग का एक्सपिरिअन्स है क्या उन को भी कंसल्ट किया गया है?

Shri Shinde: Actually, in the States at the stage of implementing these pilot projects, naturally the farmers, etc. would be consulted. Their participation would be welcome.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is the entire 50 per cent increase in production sought to be achieved by increasing productivity or by extension of area also?

Shri S. K. Patil: We do not want any extension of area. Just now we have got somewhere near 1.5 per cent of the entire culturable area which is more than enough because, looking to our productivity which is of the order of only 15 tons compared with the world's 50 or 60 tons, there is a large margin and we could do that with profit.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Minister states that the conference took some decisions on irrigation, fertilisers, improved varieties, etc. Have they taken some action on the sugar content on which the Ministry is deciding to fix prices?

Shri S. K. Patil: Sugar content also depends upon irrigation, fertiliser and the plant food that the hon. Minister mentions. If, instead of 2-3 waterings, we can get 4-5 waterings in U.P., for instance, the sugar content will also increase, as also the productivity of the sugarcane.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है जैसी कि यू० १० गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि हमारी २५ परसेन्ट केन क्रॉप्स को टाप बोर्स खा जाते हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसी ब्राइटी तैयार हो रही है जिस पर टाप बोर्स का असर न हो?

Shri Shinde: There are certain varieties which are resistant to top-borers. Moreover, plant protection measures are also necessary in order to protect the crop from top borers, such as spraying of pesticides, etc.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the cost of these package programmes experiments, in the event of their proving successful, would enable their further dissemination to other areas?

Shri S. K. Patil: Of course. That is exactly the idea with which the package programmes are being introduced.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I refer to the high cost. If the cost of these experiments is prohibitive, can they be disseminated further?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is true, the cost is prohibitive. But the idea surely is not to make it prohibitive. If the relationship to production is maintained, ultimately the farmer gains.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गन्ने के विकास के साथ साथ इस का भी ख्याल रक्खा जा रहा है कि मिलों की कपेसिटी बढ़ाने की भी गुंजाइश हो सके या नई मिलों को डालने की भी गुंजाइश हो सके?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have taken a policy decision that wherever it is possible to expand the capacity of a mill and if sugarcane is being offered also, we should do it because that makes that factory more economic. We can also have new factories in areas where they do not come into conflict with the existing factories and in areas where the productivity is higher.

Micro-Wave Link in Assam

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- *479. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a micro-wave link telecommunication system in the State of Assam;

(b) when the work is proposed to be started and the system is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Tenders for the supply of equipment have been invited and preliminary works on the project have already been started. It is planned to complete the scheme before the end of 1964.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is approximately Rs. 2.1 crores.

Shrimati Savitri Nilgani: May I know whether this type of scheme is going to be extended to other areas or not, and whether all the important cities will be covered by this scheme?

Shri Bhagavati: This scheme is going to be first installed in the Assam—Calcutta region because of the hilly terrain. Subsequently, it will be extended to Kashmir; that is also a hilly region. In other parts, underground cables are laid.

Shri Ranga: What is this micro-wave link? We do not understand what it is.

Mr. Speaker: Could the Minister give some idea about this? Hon. Members do not understand what this would be.

Shri Bhagavati: This is some sort of a wireless system.

Some Hon. Members rose—

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): May I briefly say what it is? Micro-wave is a radio wave of short lengths; the waves go up to a distance which is seeable, as far as we can see from the place where the equipments are

installed. In the plains, the distance is small: 30 to 40 miles. If we get a hillock which commands a larger view, the distance may be upto 100 miles. By micro-waves we can increase the channels to a very large number; it will be radio-telephone. If you provide a large number of these, it will expedite the communication system.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida rose—

Mr. Speaker: Because that explanation has been given, I thought there was no use discussing it further.

Elections of Panchayats

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*480. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are in consultation with the State Governments regarding Panchayati Raj elections in different States; and

(b) the advice, if any, tendered by the Central Government and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government were advised to postpone direct elections to Panchayati Raj bodies. This was accepted. In view of the latest decision of the Election Commission two States where the question was raised have been advised to proceed with the holding of elections to village panchayats.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what are the shortcomings and difficulties which have been thrown up in the working of the Panchayati Raj and which the Government propose to get over before the next elections are conducted?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): The pattern of elections varies from State to State. There are considerable experiences that have been gained by the States, and we propose to have a study made of the experiences of the different States before we are in a position firmly to advise the States in the direction in which they should have the elections in the future.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I take it that the next elections will be without the benefit of this experience, or, the Government will have these elections after there is discussion between the State Ministers and some conclusions are arrived at?

Shri S. K. Dey: We hope to complete the study of the experiences that have been thrown up by the end of the current year or the beginning of the next. If any elections have to take place in between, of course, we would not stand in the way.

डा० गोविन्द दास: चूंकि अब संकट-कालीन परिस्थिति में ही उपचुनाव हो रहे हैं, और कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में यह बात मानी जा रही है कि 'चायत के चुनाव शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो जाने चाहिये,' क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है, और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आया है, और मध्य प्रदेश के पंचायतों के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय किया गया है?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have already advised the Madhya Pradesh State Government to go ahead with the elections because in many areas they have not had panchayat elections for the past 10 years. It is very necessary for the Government to implement the programme of Panchayati Raj and it is not desirable that it should be established on the old panchayats.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that the panchayat elections will involve millions of our countrymen and in view of the fact that the emergency exists in India, has the Gov-

ernment thought over the desirability of lifting the emergency in view of the coming panchayat elections?

Shri S. K. Dey: The elections certainly can be conducted on a phased pattern, so that they can be spread over a period without raising any convulsion anywhere.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to advise political parties not to take part in the election of panchayats?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: In view of the fact that the panchayat elections are non-political, what steps are Government going to take to see that the ruling party does not interfere in these elections?

Shri S. K. Dey: The ruling party has already taken the decision that it should not participate in the elections at the ground level. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know if the Central Government propose to advise the Gujarat Government to establish panchayati raj without elections?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not see how it arises, because the Gujarat State Government has been advised to establish panchayati raj on the basis of their present panchayats, which are elected institutions, where people have been elected directly and on the basis of the district local board, where again members have been fully elected?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only the other day the Minister stated that at various levels in the panchayati raj, because we have multi-party system and there are so many parties, these parties are bound to be reflected in all the panchayati raj institutions. How does he reconcile that statement with the answer which he has given to the Maharani just now?

Shri S. K. Dey: I said that even at the ground level, of course, there will be members from various political parties, but the election does not have to be fought on party lines.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the Government propose to advise the State Governments to introduce secrecy of ballot so far as panchayat elections are concerned and proportional representation for the panchayati samitis,

Shri S. K. Dey: We have already recommended so.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact or does the Minister wish to deny the existence of the practice on the part of the Congress Party and various other parties also, more especially the Congress Party, to select their candidates for the presidentship of the panchayati samitis, zila parishad and so on all over India,

Shri S. K. Dey: I gave the answer in respect of the village panchayats. Of course, on higher bodies, we have put no ban.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*481 **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question of converting the Jayanti Shipping Company into a public limited Company; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The decision that the Jayanti Shipping Company (Private) Ltd., should convert itself into a public limited company was taken by the Government in January, 1962. On a representation from the Company it has recently been decided to grant them an extension of time from 16-1-1963 to 15-4-1963 for this purpose.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the circumstances in which this decision of making this company converted into a public limited company was taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was requested—their fiscal year ended on 31st March—therefore, they wanted to issue the prospectus simultaneously with the issuing of shares after the conclusion of the fiscal year. That was one thing. Secondly, they also wanted that they should be allowed permission for the public issue of these shares, which has to be obtained. Apart from that, as I have already said, the company wanted to issue the prospectus.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government undertook to stand guarantee for the loan to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of the 13 ships purchased by the company from Japan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is correct; that is a guarantee for loan.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What was the share capital of the Jayanti Shipping Company on the day they applied for financial loan to the Government of India and what is the quantum of the loan so far advanced to them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The quantum of loan is 10 per cent of the price of the first ship that has been delivered so far. The present paid-up capital is Rs. 2.83 crores.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know what was the paid-up share capital of the company on the day they applied for government aid and what is the total quantum of aid given so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, the two questions are quite different. The second part of his question is what is the total amount paid till this moment. The first part of the question is, what was the paid-up capital with which the company registered

itself. At the time of registration the company had only some nominal paid-up capital of Rs. 200, but by the time the first instalment of loan was paid the paid-up capital was Rs. 2,83,00,000.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that foreign interests are at the back of our Indian merchants?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is obvious that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act have to be complied with. In this case not more than 25 per cent of the shares can be held by any foreign company, 75 per cent of the shares are held by the Indian company, and all the amount of foreign exchange that has been imported here by that party is non-repatriable and even dividends are non-repatriable.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the foreign collaborator of this Jayanti Shipping Company, Mr. Kulukundis, has got outstanding liabilities amounting to several million dollars as a result of which the American Government has taken over some of his assets; if so, what is likely to be the repercussion of this on the Jayanti Shipping Company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have, of course, read reports about it in the Press, but there will be no repercussions so far as the stability of this company is concerned.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the augmenting of its capital by throwing open the share capital to more shareholders, may I know what addition it will have in its performance by way of increasing the tonnage or otherwise?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the actual performance is concerned, as is well known, the company has already acquired one tanker, it has acquired 7 liberty vessels, 5 port line vessels—that is, 12 vessels in all—it has already been delivered the first bulk carrier and it has placed orders

for another tanker on its own resources. That tanker will be of about 54,000 GRT. All this fleet has been acquired by this company already.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have any other companies come to Government with similar proposals, and may I know whether the Government is prepared to support other companies to the same extent as they have done to this company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Before actually entering into agreement for the acquisition of bulk carriers and tramp vessels which we so badly required for our trade—as is known to the House we are lifting only 4 per cent of the total bulk cargo trade and 96 per cent goes to third party vessels—we tried whether the existing shipping companies would come forward, invest and do something to acquire these bulk carriers and tramp vessels. Liberal offers were made by us at that time. If any such shipping company proposes to come forward now, whether old, existing or new, similar assistance will be extended to that company as well.

Shri Heda: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister to the supplementary question of Shri Deshmukh has not been clear. The point is, out of the total capital how much of it is government loan, how much is of the foreign collaborators by way of loan or otherwise, and what is the actual capital of the company itself?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores. A condition precedent to the sanctioning of loan was that they must have at least a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores before any instalment is advanced. They have not only made up that, but they have actually gone beyond that. They have actually a paid-up capital of Rs. 2.83 crores, and the first instalment that has been given to them should be in the vicinity of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to run circular Railway for Calcutta has been finalised;

(b) whether the plans and estimates have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It appeared in the newspapers that the C.M.P.O has referred the matter to the Railways for survey. Is there any truth in it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has set up a committee to prepare a project report. The Railways are represented on that committee, and as soon as they have prepared the project report that will be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether they are asking for any foreign expert or our own experts will suffice?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not know what they propose doing but I should think that our own engineers are quite capable of coping with this work.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Stocks in West Bengal

*472. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the West Bengal Congress Committee has decided to set up food stocks in

various districts of West Bengal under the Chief Minister of the State;

(b) whether private agencies are permitted to put up food stocks in this manner;

(c) what will be its relation with the Central food stocks; and

(d) whether such types of food stocks have come into being as a result of emergency anywhere else?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no bar to private agencies having stocks of foodgrains. If, however, the total stock of rice/paddy exceeds the minimum prescribed limit, the agency will have to obtain a storage permit/licence under the provisions of the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1960. These are private stocks and have no relation to Central Government stocks of foodgrains.

(d) No similar collection of foodstocks in any other area has come to the notice of the Government of India.

Bogus Money Orders

*477. **Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of Bogus Money Orders has been detected by the Posts and Telegraphs authorities in Delhi during December, 1962;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in this case and the details of the case; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take against officials responsible in this case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The total amount involved is Rs. 18,585/- out of which a sum of Rs. 4,130/- only was recovered from one of the payees. The facts of the case are that the entries of 33 money orders received for payment at Delhi G.P.O. on different dates were washed off chemically and fresh entries of amounts and of the particulars of payees and remitters were substituted in a manner that the substitution of these entries could not normally be detected. These money orders were thus paid to the payees whose particulars had been noted after washing off the original entries. The case was reported to the police. There were four payees in all of which three have been arrested by the police. The fourth payee did not himself receive the payment and has therefore not been arrested. The postman who paid the amounts in a majority of the cases has also been arrested. The fraud was mainly engineered by two outsiders with the connivance of some postal officials. Both these persons are at large.

The postal officials involved in the fraud have not so far been located. The police is making vigorous efforts to apprehend the main culprits and also to find out the postal officials in the conspiracy. Disciplinary action against the postal officials who have been responsible for non-observance of rules, which facilitated the fraud, is being taken.

Katju Committee on Kalinga Airlines

*483. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1629 on the 19th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Katju Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of Kalinga Airlines will be laid on the Table; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). It is not considered necessary to place the report on the table of the House as a statement giving the allegations, the findings of the Committee and the action taken has already been placed on the Table of the Sabha on 1st December, 1960.

दूर-संचार भवन

*४८४. श्री बेरबा कोटा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार क विचार दिल्ली में जनपद पर एक दूर-संचार भवन बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इस कार के भवन अन्य नगरों में भी बनाये जायें ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो किन किन स्थानों पर ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग ४-५ वर्षों में ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) ऐसे विशाल दूर-संचार भवन बम्बई और मद्रास में बनाने का विचार है ?

Air Services to Bhopal

*485. { Shri Birendra Bahadur Sis
Shri E. S. Pandey :

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to discontinue air service to Bhopal and other towns of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have been informed about it; and

(d) if so, what is their reaction to such a move?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). As the Corporation were incurring heavy losses on the Delhi/Gwalior/Bhopal/Indore/Bombay service, they have decided to discontinue this service with effect from 1st April, 1963. Negotiations are, however, going on between the Corporation and the Government of Madhya Pradesh for continued operation of an air service to Bhopal on the basis of a subsidy by the State Government.

मद्रास में दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर) का कारखाना

*४८६. श्री भक्त वर्मा: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ३० अप्रैल, १९६२ के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या २६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास में दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर) का कारखाना स्थापित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) कारखाने में अब तक अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के कितने दूरमुद्रक तैयार किए गए हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) मद्रास में दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर) का कारखाना स्थापित करने में काफी प्रगति की गयी है। इसमें वन रही है और यह उम्मीद है कि हीट ट्रीटमेंट बिल्डिंग के लिए शीट और फिनिशिंग शीट करीब एक महीने में तैयार हो जायेंगे और दूसरी मार्च, १९६४ के अन्त तक तैयार हो जायेंगी।

(ख) कारखाने में अब तक ८७१ अंग्रेजी दूरमुद्रक बनाये गये हैं। हिन्दी दूरमुद्रकों का बनाना अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है।

Deep-Sea Fishing Projects

*487. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to take over deep-sea fishing projects in West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the State Government have stipulated any conditions for the take-over?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Deep-Sea Fishing Board of the West Bengal Government have been operating five fishing trawlers. Three of them are Japanese Bull trawlers obtained under the T.C.M. aid programme. A proposal to take over these three trawlers is under consideration, but full details regarding the scheme of transfer have not yet been worked out.

Gliding Clubs

*488. **Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gliding clubs in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such clubs in the country with a view to make the people more air-minded and to get more pilots;

(c) if so, the full details thereof; and

(d) the cost for a gliding club to function properly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) At present there are three Government Gliding Centres and two subsidised gliding clubs in the country. There are seven other Gliding Clubs the question of inclusion of which in the subsidy scheme is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Government do not set up any gliding clubs on their

own. They only encourage setting up of such clubs by flying clubs, by groups of individuals, educational institutions etc. interested in gliding and with this object in view provide incentives by way of loan of gliders, winches etc. and grant of subsidy and subventions to such clubs on formation.

(d) It has been recently estimated that the standard cost for a gliding club with a performance of 1,500 to 3,000 launches should be of the order of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

Soil Survey

*489. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil survey of India has been completed;

(b) if so, whether a map has been prepared for the same; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to prepare such a map?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A soil survey of the whole country is not at present contemplated. The all-India soil survey is at present largely confined to carrying out detailed surveys in the catchment areas of the five major river valley projects namely, Machkund, Hirakud, Bhakra-Nangal Chambal and Damodar, in order to determine the soil conservations measures required to be carried out in those areas. This will be extended to the catchment areas of other such projects. The coverage of the entire country by such detailed surveys will take several decades. Meanwhile a tentative soil map of the country has been prepared partly on the basis of the information which the Central soil Survey Organisation had collected earlier by reconnaissance survey methods and partly by utilising the information obtained from the State Governments. This map is improved upon periodically on the basis of the additional information as and when available.

Railway Line to Haldia Port

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

*490. **Shri B. K. Das:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shrimati Renu Chakraverty:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment for railway line to Haldia Port in West Bengal has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether acquisition of land for this purpose has started; and

(c) when the acquisition is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The alignment has been mostly finalised, though not fully yet.

(b) Necessary land plans for acquisition of land for the portion where the alignment has been finalised are under preparation and will be submitted to the State Government shortly for initiating action.

(c) It is not possible to forecast at present, as to when the Civil Authorities will finalise land acquisition proceedings.

झांसी के लिए दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर) सेवा

*४९१. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती शशित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों तथा प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया को दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर) सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में ग्राज तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या झांसी तक टेलीप्रिटर लाइन हाल दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). १९६२-६३ में आगरा और राप्ता के मध्य १२-मार्गीय प्रयागों के प्रस्थापन का योजना था। फिर भी अभी तक इन कार्य का सविस्तर चालू तथा समाप्त नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि इस प्रकार का सही उपलब्ध सामान तथा प्रस्थापन कमबानियों का हाल में ही संकटकालीन स्थिति से सम्बन्धित अत्यावश्यक जरूरत को पूरा करने में लगाना पड़ा।

(ग) स कार्य के जुलाई, १९६३ तक समाप्त हो जाने का आशा है।

Tewra Dal

*492. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether tewra dal used to be exported from Madhya Pradesh to Kerala and some other States;

(b) whether restrictions have been imposed by the Kerala State Government on its sale, and its consumption has been banned in the State; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala prohibited the sale of tewra or kesari dal (*Lathyrus Sativus*) for edible purposes with effect from 1st July, 1961.

(c) According to medical opinion, excessive consumption of tewra or kesari dal is injurious to health, it causes lathyrism which is a disease characterized by stiffness and paralysis of the lower limbs.

Accommodation for Middle Class Tourists

*493. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plans have been finalised to provide inexpensive accommodation to the middle class tourists in some of the principal cities of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the plan is likely to be implemented?

The Minister for Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). With the general increase in the number of foreign tourists to India, the number of low and middle income group tourists like teachers, students, clerks, nurses and shop assistants is also increasing. They require reasonably good and clean western style accommodation costing about £1/- or \$3/- a day. Such accommodation is practically non-existent in the cities of India.

For the present it is not possible for the Government to put up such accommodation. It has, therefore, been accepted in principle that organisations which have experience in running hostels and are likely to put up such hostels may be helped with subsidies. Letters have also been addressed to some State Governments to enquire whether they would be interested in putting up hostel type accommodation with western style amenities inexpensively.

With the concurrence of the Planning Commission, a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for Development of Tourism for grant of subsidies for putting up such accommodation.

A subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000 has been sanctioned to the Andhra Mahila Sabha for building one such hostel in

Madras. The work on the construction of the hostel is in progress. A subsidy of Rs. 3,75,000 has also been granted to the National Y.W.C.A. of India, New Delhi for putting up a Guest House for middle and low income group tourists at New Delhi. The Guest House is already functioning.

Similar proposals for giving subsidies to some State Governments and organisations for putting up similar accommodation at Calcutta, Agra, Jaipur, Madras and Bombay are under consideration.

Joint Steamer Company

*494. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently granted a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the British-owned Joint Steamer Companies in Assam; and

(b) if so, the terms of the loan and the purpose for which the loan is to be appropriated?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It has been decided to give a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Joint Steamer Companies (Rs. One Crore each to the India General Navigation and Railway Company Ltd. and Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd.) to enable them to rehabilitate their obsolete fleet for the maintenance of essential I.W.T. services on Calcutta-Assam route. Loan of Rs. 34.93 lakhs has so far been granted to the Companies in this connection. The terms and conditions for the grant of the loan were laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 1184 on 30-5-1962, a copy of which has been placed in the Library. [See No. LT-988/63].

Stamp to Commemorate Netaji's Memory

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

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to issue stamps to commemorate the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) if so, when this will be issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the next birth anniversary which falls on the 23rd January, 1964.

Field Day

*496. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Organised a "Field Day" on the 6th March, 1963;

(b) if so, the main items displayed in the fair;

(c) the approximate number of visitors thereto; and

(d) the main object of the fair?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The farmers and other visitors were taken round the experimental fields of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and were shown the new varieties of *Berseem*, Giant Napier Grass, oats, barley, wheat and essential oil yielding plants, the wheat crop grown after maize and the hereditary changes induced by Gamma rays in wheat and barley.

(c) About 300 farmers and other visitors saw the new crop varieties.

(d) The purpose of the field day was to give an opportunity to the farmers in Delhi villages as well as to agricultural experts an idea of the possibilities for increasing crop yields through the cultivation of the new varieties evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Godown at Cuttack

894. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to construct 'godown' at Jaipur-Keonghat-Road in the District of Cuttack (Orissa) for storing foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount to be spent on this scheme; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal of construction of warehouse at Jaipur Road in Cuttack district by the Central Warehousing Corporation. It is proposed to construct there a warehouse of 3000 tons, costing about Rs. 4.5 lakhs, for storage of foodgrains and other articles specified in Sec. 25(b) of the Agricultural Produce (Development & Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956. The work is likely to be started in April, 1963.

Recruitment in Railways

895. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitments have been made during the past three years for filling up vacancies in Class IV, III and II employees in Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies so filled up in each category for the past three years;

(c) the number of applications received by the Railway administration from persons residing in Bikaner Division for such posts; and

(d) the number of posts given to persons residing in Bikaner Division?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, so far as vacancies in Class IV and III are concerned. Class II posts are filled by promotion from amongst class III staff and not by direct recruitment.

(b) Class III—117.

Class IV—1,628.

(c) Statistics are not maintained of applications received from particular places in respect of class III posts and the effort involved in compiling this information is not likely to be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved by this information. Number of applications received for recruitment to class IV on the Bikaner Division during the past three years was 12,708.

(d) Class IV...1,420.

(d) Class III—Information not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

896. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for irrigation purposes under the Grow More Food Campaign during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments, introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head 'Agricultural Production' which includes Minor Irrigation and Land Development. The State Governments also indicate only broad groups

of schemes in their Annual Plans. As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for their Minor Irrigation Scheme during 1962-63. Information with regard to grant and loans sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 for their Agricultural Development Schemes, including Minor Irrigation and Land Development is, however, given below:—

Year	Grant	Loans
1962-63.	46.09 Lakhs	326.84 lakhs.

Teleprinter Service

897. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in India which have teleprinter service in their telegraph offices; and

(b) the conditions that qualify a telegraph office for the installation of a teleprinter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 116.

(b) Adequate load of traffic (the minimum being on an average 32 telegrams per hour on at least one circuit).

Telephones in Rajasthan

898. **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns in Rajasthan, where telephone system was introduced in 1962;

(b) whether the residents of the towns of Anta and Mangrol in District Kota and of Manoharthana in district Jhalawar in Rajasthan have applied for telephone connection facilities; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of towns in Rajasthan where telephone exchanges were opened during 1962:

1. Nohar . . . 50 lines CB exchange.
2. Sadul Shahar . . . 50 lines CB exchange.
3. Surajgarh . . . 25 lines SAX opened.

List of Public Call Offices opened during 1962

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Chandlai | 9. Sridunga-garh |
| 2. Nagda | 10. Deogarh- |
| | Madaria |
| 3. Kesrisinghpur | 11. Bhim |
| 4. Vcnasthali | 12. Saporta |
| 5. Chhipa Barod | 13. Mangrol |
| 6. Kcnwat | 14. Indergarh |
| 7. Jobner | 15. Asind |
| 8. Khetri Copper Mines. | 16. Badnor |

(b) Long Distance Public Call Offices are working in Anta and Mangrol and Phonocom is working at Manoharthana. No applications for telephone connections are pending at these stations.

(c) Does not arise.

Staff Quarters at Phulbani

899. **Dr. Kohor:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to construct Office building and Staff Quarters of Post and Telegraph Department at Phulbani in Orissa State during Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what was the estimated cost for the same and the reason for delay in construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Post Office building at a cost of Rs. 44,115 and staff quarters at Rs. 50,000[-.

Tenders were called thrice but they were rejected as they were high. Next time when tenders were called

there was no response. It is now proposed to entrust the works to the State P.W.D. for execution.

Berhampur-Phulbani Railway Line

900. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct new railway line from Berhampur (Ganjam) to Phulbani via Aska and Bhanjanagar and then to Balliguda during Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when the commencement of survey work for the same is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Visakhapatnam-Bhilai Railway Line

901. Shri Ulka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to lay a double line (railway) between Visakhapatnam (Andhra) and Bhilai (M.P.) via Raipur; and

(b) if so, when the doubling of the said line would be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Of the 345 mile long section between Visakhapatnam and Bhilai, the line between Waltair and Vizianagram (38 miles) and Raipur and Bhilai (15 miles) is already doubled. The work on the doubling between Lanjigarh Road and Ambodala (9 miles) and Bissamcuttack and Theruvali (11 miles) is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1963. The doubling of the remaining single line will be considered as and when justified by the increase in traffic.

Postal Services in Orissa

902. Shri Ulka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages were covered by postal services in Orissa by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of villages that were covered by postal services uptill now from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Even at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, all inhabited villages in Orissa had the facility of delivery of mails either through the regular delivery staff of a post office or through 'special mazdoors'. During the Third Plan period, improvements have been made in the frequency of delivery service. The position is indicated below:

Frequency of delivery service	No. of villages served	
	as on 1-4-1961 (as per 51-Census)	as on 1-1-1963 (as per 61-Census)
Daily . . .	10,867	15,598
Tri-weekly . . .	18,998	20,270
Bi-weekly . . .	11,128	9,001
Weekly . . .	1,852	1,597
Over a week . . .	38	..
TOTAL . . .	† 42,883	46,466*

*The increase in the number of inhabited villages as per 61-Census is attributed to rehabilitation of backward areas.

As regards extension of postal services by opening post offices, 1,617 post offices during the Second Five Year Plan period and 571 post offices during the Third Five Year Plan period upto 28-2-1963 were opened in Orissa, mostly in the rural areas.

D.B.K. Railways

903. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the D.B.K. Railway project;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) when the project would be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Hon. Member is perhaps referring to the Kottavalasa-Bailadilla project, the construction of which is being undertaken by the D.B.K. Railway Project Administration. The cost of construction of this line has been estimated to be Rs. 55.32 crores.

(b) An overall progress of 19.57% has been achieved upto the end of January, 1963.

(c) By January, 1966.

Restaurant Car in Delhi-Kalka Mail

904. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the catering service of Railway restaurant car of Delhi-Kalka mail has badly deteriorated since its management was taken over by the Northern Railway;

(b) whether complaints in this regard were received by the Railway Authorities; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to improve the catering services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There have been some complaints relating to food and service in the restaurant car attached to the Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mails. Suitable action has been taken to remedy the defects in respect of all complaints as were substantiated.

Service in the restaurant car attached to Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail is generally satisfactory and various steps such as use of raw materials of quality, and in correct proportions, screening of restaurant car staff at regular intervals, tightening up of supervision etc., have been taken to effect further improvement.

Shikar Tourist Industry

905. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of big-game shikarees, who come to India from abroad for tiger shooting, is on the increase each year, and that the Shikar Tourist Industry is earning a fair amount of foreign exchange for this country; and

(b) if so, what additional specific steps are being taken by Government and by the various Shikar-Outfitters, to attract more and more shikar parties from abroad?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir. The number of big game shikarees visiting India from abroad is on the increase each year earning a fair amount of foreign exchange for the country. The number of persons who visited India in connection with shikar and the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account during the year 1959 to 1961 is as follows:

Year	No. of persons	Foreign exchange earnings
		Rs.
1959	31	3,36,154.46
1960	92	3,00,554.11
1961	97	7,58,620.00

(b) The shikar outfitters are given due facilities to promote shikar tourism to India. Foreign Exchange is released in favour of various shikar outfitters for undertaking promotional trips abroad and advertisement in

foreign sports magazines. No additional steps are under the consideration of the Government at the present.

Procurement of Foodgrains

906. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have taken steps to procure foodgrains during the current year;

(b) the prices at which they are being procured; and

(c) whether the Central Government have any scheme of their own for such procurement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Government of India are procuring rice in Madhya Pradesh. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Punjab are procuring rice on behalf of the Government of India in their respective States. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are procuring rice in U.P. both on their own behalf and on behalf of the Government of India. The Governments of Assam and Orissa and the Administration of Tripura are procuring rice/paddy on their own behalf. Manipur Administration have also taken steps to procure rice and paddy on their own behalf. There is no other Government procurement of foodgrains within the country at present.

The prices at which rice is being purchased range between Rs. 34.83 and 75.69 per quintal for different varieties. The prices at which paddy is being purchased range between Rs. 18.75 and 37.38 per quintal.

Accident near Patalpani

907. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement made on the 24th January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry to ascertain the cause of the serious accident near Patalpani station on the Indore-Khandwa section of the Western Railway on the 18th January, 1963 has been completed; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the findings is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-989/63]. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and instructions issued to Railways accordingly.

Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line

908. { Shri Basappa:
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slow progress in the construction of Hassan-Mangalore Railway line; and

(b) the amount set apart in the Third Plan for this Railway line; and

(c) whether a link between Harihar and Kottur, distance of about 45 miles, is also included in the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no delay in the matter of construction of this line. As indicated by Planning Commission the work will be phased in such a manner that it will be finished by the time the Mangalore Port is ready.

(b) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 19.81 crores. It is unlikely that the entire amount will be expended during the Plan period.

(c) No Sir.

Hospet Railway Line

909. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hospet-Guntakal Railway line is going to be broad-gauge; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the Hospet-Hubli line as broad gauge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The present proposal is only to lay a separate BG line parallel to the existing 71 mile long MG line between Hospet and Guntakal.

(b) Since the traffic trends anticipated in the Third Plan period on Hospet-Hubli section are not beyond the capacity of the existing metre gauge section, there is no proposal to convert this line to BG.

National Highways

910. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total mileage of National Highways to be built during the Third Five Year Plan in the State of Kerala?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There are no missing links on the existing National Highways in Kerala. There is no proposal to build any new mileage of National Highways in that State during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

Sleepers Purchase from U.P. Government Forests

911. **Shri Priya Guta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3½ per cent overhead charges on the total amount paid as cost of sleepers purchased from U.P. Government Forests are also to be paid to the U.P. Government as a result of Forest Officers passing the sleepers, if so what is the total amount

of such overhead charges paid during the last three years;

(b) whether posting of railway officers (Timber Passing Officers) at this place will cost less than paying overhead charges to U.P. Government Forest Officers at the rate of 3½ per cent;

(c) whether the wooden sleepers supplied from Australia and Burma are cheaper and better in quality than sleepers supplied by the Indian Contractors in India; and

(d) if not, why sleepers from foreign countries like Australia and Burma are accepted by Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) As per agreement with U.P. Government 3¼% of the cost of sleepers, is to be paid as extra to cover overhead charges to the U.P. Government. The amounts paid to U.P. Forest Department during the last 3 years for overhead charges are:—

Year	Percentage of overheads payable	Total amount paid as overheads
1959-60 . . .	2-3/4%	1,88,214
1960-61 . . .	2-3/4%	1,61,817
1961-62 . . .	3-1/4%	1,69,557

(b) As Forest Officers are better equipped, with their technical training and experience for passing sleepers, passing by Railway Officers is not so advantageous and the two are not comparable. Also the overhead charges cater for other factors in addition like storage, supervision charges etc.

(c) Sleepers previously imported from Australia and Burma are not cheaper than indigenous sleepers. Being of different species from indigenous sleepers quality cannot be compared.

(d) Imports were resorted to meet the shortfall in indigenous supplies for meeting the Railways' urgent requirements.

Panchayat Samitis

912. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Panchayat Samitis with a limited area of operation are having top heavy administration with the result that they could not take up more ameliorative scheme; and

(b) whether it is proposed to merge two contiguous Samitis into one to make it more viable and economical from the administrative point of view?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid by U.S.A. for Agricultural Research

913. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri R. S. Tiwary;
Shri Rameshwar Taatia;
Shri Bibhuti Misra;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America have offered aid for agricultural research in India during the last two months of 1962-63;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific purpose for which it is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of United States have agreed to finance from the American portion of rupee funds generated through the sale of commodities under P.L. 480, a total of 10 agricultural research schemes, during the months of January and February, 1963. A statement giving the particulars of these schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 983/63].

A. C. Electric Locomotives

Shri S. C. Samanta:
914. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intermediate overhauling of any A.C. electric locomotive has been done in this country;

(b) if so, whether any guidance of any foreign expert was necessary; and

(c) whether in future our own men will be able to do the work independently?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, on three locomotives so far.

(b) and (c). The work is being executed by Indian Railway personnel who were trained abroad for this purpose.

Milk Supply Schemes

915. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milk supply schemes in operation in the country through government and semi-government agencies;

(b) the total daily or monthly supply of milk under these schemes; and

(c) the average number of purchases daily caused?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States and the Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

Mechanical Instruments to Detect Fault in Track

916. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanical instruments such as hallade track-recorder are being used to detect common faults in a track so as to avoid accidents;

(b) whether sperey transverse rail fissure detectors are employed to record special defects;

(c) the steps taken to test the working condition of locomotives and vehicles with dynamo-meter cars containing measuring and recording instruments; and

(d) what steps have been taken to make the tracks suitable to take higher speed with a higher degree of safety?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Hallade Track-Recorder is being regularly used on all the railways for recording track defects, if any. Permanent Way Inspectors make use of these records in maintaining the track in a safe condition. A new track recording car has also been obtained and is being fitted up with necessary instruments.

(b) Various types of ultrasonic rail flaw detectors are at present on trial with a view to selecting the suitable type for introduction on all the railways.

(c) 1 B.G. Dynamometer Car is in use to test the performance of Locomotives. A dynamometer Car for M.G. has been obtained and is being fitted up for similarly testing the performance of M.G. locomotives.

Oscillograp Cars are used for vehicles and locomotives for testing their riding qualities. 2 such Cars are in use on B.G. and 1 on M.G.

(d) Steps have already been taken to improve and strengthen the track by introducing heavier rails and increased density of sleepers and increased depth of ballast cushion on all

trunk routes in the country. For other main and branch lines also, track standards have been like-wise improved both on Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge.

Ring Road

917. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme of Ring Road around Delhi was sanctioned;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and when the work was started;

(c) the length of the road where the work has not yet been completed; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to complete this Road and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The construction of the Ring Road around Delhi was sanctioned in five phases as under:—

Phase I—From Mathura Road to Qutab Road 1952-53

Phase II—From Qutab Road to Kitchner Road. 1952-53

Phase III—From Kitchner Road to Najafgarh Road. 1955-56

Phase IV—From Nagafgarh Road to Rohtak Road. 1955-56

Phase V—From Rohtak Road to Karnal Road. 1957-58

(b) The estimated cost of the project including the portion falling in the National Highway system is Rs. 168.2 lakhs. The work was started in phases as follows:—

Phase I	1952-53
Phase II	1952-53
Phase III	1955-56
Phase IV	1956-57
Phase V	1957-58

(c) A stretch of 100 feet from the Azadpur crossing to the over-bridge at Azadpur and the bridge over the Najafgarh Jheel Drain are still to be completed. Traffic can, however, pass through diversion roads.

(d) Necessary instructions have been given to the Central Public Works Department who are executing the work to take all possible steps to complete the work quickly. The remaining portion of the work is expected to be completed by the end of July, 1963.

Inland Water Transport

118. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Himatsingka:

I the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to train experienced water transport personnel to become inland masters, serangs and drivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) on what basis the recruitment will be made?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A scheme for coaching inland water transport personnel, who have the necessary experience on inland vessels, to qualify themselves in the various examinations for the grant of Certificates of Competency, viz. Certificates of Inland Masters, Serangs etc., under the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1917, has been drawn up by the Government. The coaching will be provided at the existing IWT Training Centre of the Government of West Bengal at Calcutta. It is proposed to train 360 men a year in six batches of 60 each, the duration of the course being two months. The training will be imparted according to the prescribed syllabus of instructions. Candi-

dates from all States will be eligible for it. As most of the trainees are likely to be at work on their vessels during day time, classes will be held from 5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. on all days of the week other than Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays. The training is expected to involve an aggregate expenditure of about Rs. 1,36,600 over a period of three years. Further details of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Pleaded in Library. See No. LT-984/63].

ary, See No. LT-984(63).

Trained Workers for Panchayats

919. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have decided to provide one paid trained worker for every Panchayat and Co-operative; and

(b) the financial help given to Rajasthan for this experiment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Rajasthan Government propose to provide one Village Level Worker for each Panchayat. The Village Level Worker besides functioning as the Secretary of the Village Panchayat, will also, wherever possible, work as Secretary of the Service Co-operative.

(b) No separate financial assistance is being provided to the State Government for this purpose.

Replacement of Ships

920. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to revise the rules of scrapping overage ships due to emergency and dearth of foreign exchange to replace their scrapped ships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Permission for scrapping an old vessel is granted only when Government are satisfied, on the advice of their Chief Surveyor, that the vessel cannot continue in service economically or without involving unduly heavy cost of repairs. No change is contemplated in this procedure since efforts are already made in each case to persuade the shipowners to agree to keep the ship in operation as long as possible.

रेलों की टक्कर रोकने की मशीन

६२१. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ६ फरवरी, १९६३ के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि रेलों की टक्कर को रोकने के लिये किसी मशीन का आविष्कार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मशीन की जांच कराई गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं । ६-२-१९६३ के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि रेलों की टक्कर रोकने के लिए श्री विपिन बिहारी श्रीवास्तव ने एक मशीन का आविष्कार किया है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयं श्री श्रीवास्तव की ओर से कुछ पत्र मिले हैं ।

(ख) इस मशीन की जांच की गयी है । इसे व्यवहारिक नहीं समझा जाता और इसलिए इसे काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता ।

Fisheries in Manipur

922. Shri Rishang Keishang: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fisheries dere-served in Manipur for rice cultivation
3055 (A1) LSD—3.

during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans so far; and

(b) the loss or gain in revenue as a result of dereservation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Cashewnuts

923. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the steps taken by Government there has been any increase in production of cashew-nuts in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the total production and demand for raw cashewnuts at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) About 15 to 20 thousand tons.

(c) Production—about 1,20,000 tons.
Demand—about 2,50,000 tons.

हवाई हमले से बचने के उपाय

६२४. { श्री भगत दशन :
श्री भागवत झा आबाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संकट की घोषणा के बाद विभिन्न रेल-प्रशासनों को यह हिदायत दी गई थी कि हवाई हमलों से रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से स्टेशनों, रेल गाड़ियों व निवास की कोलोनियों की रोजनी मन्दी रखी जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेल-प्रशासनों ने उस हिदायत पर कहां तक अमल किया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उक्त हिदायत के आधार पर उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे, विशेष रूप से उसके बरेली डिवीजन में स्टेशनों पर रोशनी इतनी कम कर दी गई कि मुसाफिर कर्मचारियों व आम जनता को बड़ी परेशानी हुई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की असुविधा दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) जी हां। उत्तरी सीमा के राज्यों में स्थित रेल प्रशासनों को।

(ख) कुछ रेल-प्रशासनों ने उस पर पूरा और कुछ ने आंशिक रूप से अमल किया।

(ग) जी नहीं। मुजफ्फरपुर में इस तरह की एक शिकायत की गयी थी जिस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया गया।

(घ) रोशनी की सामान्य व्यवस्था फिर चालू कर दी गयी है।

Manipur State Transport

925. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the lifting capacity of the Manipur State Transport per month and per year during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) what percentage of the capacity stated in part (a) above was lifted during the aforesaid years;

(c) the reasons for giving a contract of lifting one lakh bags of cement recently to a private firm; and

(d) the terms and conditions under which the contract was given?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Financial Assistance to Farmers

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state;

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the financial need of the farmers for production and land improvement in the country for the year 1963;

(b) if so, the total amount assessed;

(c) how Government propose to meet the demand of the farmers; and

(d) what steps are being taken for speedy distribution of loans for the items?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Central Government gives financial assistance to the States in the form of loans and grants on the basis of the pattern prescribed for different schemes. Some of the grants are linked with the amount of subsidy given to the farmers by the State Governments under specific programmes, according to the approved pattern. Giving of taccavi loans is the concern of the State Governments. No assessment has been made of the financial needs of the farmers for the year 1963.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Loans are generally disbursed by the revenue agencies directly to the farmers who apply for the loans and get them sanctioned. Besides this, there is an arrangement for giving of credit by co-operative societies. Land Mortgage Banks also give long term loans to cultivators. The Co-operatives and Land Mortgage Banks expect to disburse about Rs. 260 crores and Rs. 63 crores respectively to cultivators in 1962-63.

(d) Central Government has asked the State Governments to simplify the procedure for granting loans and to ensure that there is not much delay in

disbursement. In regard to the disbursement of loans through co-operatives the State Governments and institutions are constantly reviewing the various procedures to facilitate speedy disbursement of loans.

Chemical Fertilizers

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1962 the required quantity of chemical fertilizers could not be imported from outside for want of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the total requirement that could not be imported; and

(c) whether this shortfall was made good by increasing the production of the existing factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The import requirements of fertilisers for the year 1962-6 were worked out after taking into account the estimated production of the existing factories in the country. The following statement gives information about (i) requirements (plan targets) (ii) indigenous production, (iii) deficit to be met by imports, (iv) actual imports arranged and (v) the balance which remained uncovered. (The actual demand from the States and other consumers was, however, in excess of the targetted requirements):—

Nitrogen:
Lakh Tonnes

Total requirements:	5.25
Indigenous production:	1.80
Deficit to be met by imports:	3.45
Actual imports arranged:	2.47
Balance which remained uncovered:	0.98

The indigenous production of Nitrogen in 1962-63 was stepped up by

43,000 (Nitrogen) tonnes over the year 1961-62 level.

Class IV Employees on N. Rly.

928. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class IV employees appointed by the Northern Railway in 1962-63; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Total number of Class IV 4596 employees appointed from 1-4-62. so far.

(b) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1072

Fruit Production in Punjab

929. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state;

(a) the nature of programme chalked out for the development of fruit production in Punjab for 1963-64; and

(b) the amount of assistance to be given by the Central Government therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) the following programme has been chalked out by the State Government for the development of fruit production in the Punjab for the year 1963-64:—

(i) Planting of an area of 1,600 acres under new orchards for which a sum of Rs. 7.14 lakhs has been earmarked for advance of loans to fruit growers as under:—

(a) Rs. 500 per acre in hilly areas;

(b) Rs. 300 per acre in plain areas.

(ii) To encourage fruit production, the following measures are

proposed to be undertaken by the Punjab Government:—

- (a) Four lacs fruit plants from Government and private registered nurseries to be given to fruit growers at reasonable rates; an area of 4,000 acres will be planted under this programme.
- (b) Grant of suitable subsidies on tools and fertilisers, implements, insecticides, and improved seeds.

(b) The amount of Central assistance is estimated as under:—

Loan	Rs. 7,90,000
Grant	Rs. 4,52,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL :	Rs. 12,42,000

Accident between Shoagpur-Piparia

930. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 16th February, 1963 all five members of a family including three children were run over by the Bombay Howrah Mail while they were crossing the Railway track between Shoagpur and Piparia;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this tragedy took place;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The accident took place at Bankhed station on 17th February 1963 on the Itarsi—Jabalpur section of Central Railway. It is reported that five members of a family including three children were walking by the side of the railway track at about 13-30 hours near the site of the accident. On hearing the whistle of the approaching Bombay-Howrah Janata Express two children aged 10 and 3 years respectively got perplexed and started running on the track.

The parents along with the third child, aged 1½ years, rushed to rescue the other two children from the track. Meanwhile, the train reached the site of the accident and all the five persons were run over and killed.

The Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Gadwarwar, had the case investigated and reported that the case was accidental and no one can be held responsible.

Bullock-Plough

931. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether one bullock-plough has been appreciated by the cultivators; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to demonstrate the same in all other States for the benefit of the agriculturists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A single bullock harness was designed by the Japanese team of farmers located in Saharanpur District. Similar harnesses are reported to have been developed by the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. These harnesses are still under test and have to be tried out at various research and testing centres as well as by progressive farmers. It has been observed that bullocks have to be retrained if they are to work singly.

Upgrading of Branch Post Offices

932. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of up-grading the branch post offices into sub-post offices are long pending in the District of Balasore in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in up-grading them and the names of

such branch offices the cases of which are pending for up-gradation in the said District; and

(c) the approximate period by which the pending cases of such up-gradation will be completed in the District and particularly the cases of Arnajal and Gujdarada branch post offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Five Cases of Balasore District relating to upgrading of extra-departmental post offices into sub offices are under consideration. Details of these are given below:

Name of the E.D. Post Office	Date of receipt of the proposal for upgradation by the DPT Orissa.	Present position.
1. Arnajal E.D.B.O.	3rd week of January, 1963	The question regarding the branch offices to be placed in account, on upgradation is under correspondence between the DPT Orissa and the Supdt. of Post Offices, Balasore Division. The proposal will be finalised as soon as this is settled.
2. Gujdarada E.D.B.O.	Last week of January, 1963	
3. Pirhat Bazar E.D.B.O.	November, 1962	The DPT Orissa has addressed the the Superintendent of Post Offices for clarification on certain points. The cases are expected to be finalised shortly.
4. Hatigarh E.D.B.O.	December, 1962	
5. Khoira E.D.S.O.	November, 1962	Sanction was issued in February 1963. The office will be upgraded as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

Latrines in Electrical Locomotives Driven Trains

933. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trains driven by Electrical locomotives do not have latrines for the passengers of all classes;

(b) if so, the reasons for the absence of this facility from such trains; and

(c) whether Government propose to make provisions for the introduction of latrines in those trains in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan):

(a) No, Sir. However, coaches of sub-

urban trains, whether hauled by Electric or Steam power, are not equipped with lavatories.

(b) The reasons are:

(i) the period of journey is very short;

(ii) maximum capacity is needed in these services;

(iii) when crowded, lavatories will be difficult of access and therefore of little practical use;

(iv) stations are close to each other and train services are also frequent. A passenger who wants

to use the lavatory can detract at any station and catch the next train;

(v) it is an accepted practice not to provide lavatories in the suburban stock the world over.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Agriculture in Kerala

934. **Shri P. Kunham:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the Kerala State for the development of agriculture during the first two years of the Third Plan;

(b) whether this has been fully spent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

कृषि सहकार समितियां

६३६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि छोटे किसानों द्वारा संचालित कृषि सहकार समितियां काफी सफल रही हैं : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें अधिक लोकप्रिय और प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामचर मिश्र) :

(क) यद्यपि अभी तक सहकारी खेती के कार्यक्रम का कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण या मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है, तो भी भ्रमग्रामी और गैर-भ्रमग्रामी समितियों के अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भली प्रकार व्यवस्थित सहकारी

खेती समितियों ने छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सहायता दी और वे उनमें सफल भी हुई हैं ।

(ख) सहकारी खेती के कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए किए गए उपायों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT 985/63].

L.A.C.

937. { **Shri Pottakkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to operate special services to transport newspapers by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the services will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for Railway Employees

938. **Shri Ramchandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to construct about 600 quarters for the Railway Employees near Bhadrak Railway Station under South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimate of the scheme; and

(c) when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Construction of 58 units of staff quarters has been programmed.

(b) 26 units type II and 32 units type I quarters at an estimated cost

of Rs. 5.55 lakhs are proposed to be constructed.

(c) Construction of 12 units type II quarters is in progress and the remaining units will be taken up in 1963-64.

Tuticorin Port

939. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of converting Tuticorin into a major port; and

(b) the details of the project?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Field Division under an Executive Engineer was created in May, 1962 to carry out detailed investigations.

The Field Division has completed 20 borings in the deep sea and soundings in the areas where the basin is proposed. The samples of the soils taken from these borings were analysed at the Soil Mechanics Laboratory of the Madras State P.W.D. The analysis revealed that the sea bed is rocky with very little sand over it.

The land survey of the proposed Port area has been completed by the Survey of India. The Minor Ports Survey Organisation of the Government of India has commenced the hydrographic surveys. The railways have just completed the survey for the rail connection to the Port area.

The quarry sites have been finalised. The construction of leading roads from quarries to the existing roads will be taken up shortly. The question of water and electric supply has been discussed with the State Government and the electric supply corporation and the arrangements are being finalised.

The layout plans have been prepared and this will be examined

shortly by a Technical Committee which has been specially set up.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

६४०. { श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
श्री बाबूमीकी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को यह मालूम है कि राजस्थान-पाक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का बहुत अभाव है ;

(ख) क्या भारत-पाक संबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार इस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-वहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). प्राजकल राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० ३, ८, और ११ राजस्थान हो कर गुजरते हैं, और राजस्थान में इन की पूरी लंबाई ७८२ मील होती है। अभी हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० ११ को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग देश के मुख्य मार्ग हैं और यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे देश की सीमाओं के बराबर बराबर चलें। फिलहाल राजस्थान के सीमान्त क्षेत्र में किसी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

चित्तरंजन रेलवे इंजन

६४१. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में निर्मित चित्तरंजन रेलवे इंजन की लागत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह इंजन माल गाड़ी भी ले जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस इंजन पर दूसरे इंजनों की अपेक्षा कोयले का खर्च ज्यादा होता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) १९६२ में चित्तूरंजन में बनाये गये डब्ल्यू० जी० श्रेणी के एक रेल इंजन की लागत ४.२५ लाख रुपये आई।

(ख) जी हां। डब्ल्यू० जी० श्रेणी का रेल इंजन भारत में बड़ी लाइन की माल-गाड़ियों के लिए मानक भाप रेल इंजन है।

(ग) चित्तूरंजन में बनाये गये डब्ल्यू० जी० रेल इंजन में कोयले की जितनी खपत होती है समान काम के लिए, उस की दर इसी प्रकार के विदेशी रेल-इंजनों और दूसरी श्रेणियों के रेल इंजनों की तुलना में कम है।

इंजन ड्राइवरों के शिक्षण के लिये स्कूल

१४२. श्री बोरवा-कोटा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए ड्राइवरों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये कोई स्कूल खोला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९६२ में उस में कितने ड्राइवरों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई ; और

(ग) वह स्कूल कहाँ खोला गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के विचार से इंजन ड्राइवरों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष स्कूल नहीं खोले गये। लेकिन हर रेलवे में क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में ड्राइवरों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है। इस के अलावा ड्राइवरों के प्रशिक्षण और विशेष रूप से उन में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करने के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे ने सुरक्षा कैम्प भी रूनाये। इसी तरह की योजना चलाने के लिए दूसरी रेलों को भी हिदायत दी गई है।

(ख) पश्चिम रेलवे के सुरक्षा कैम्पों और दूसरी रेलों के प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में १९६२ में १४२८ ड्राइवरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।

(ग) बलसार, कोटा, अजमेर, राजकोट, बेंगलुरु सिटी, मलिपुरदुमर, जं० खड़गपुर, जमालपुर, गोरखपुर, गाज़ियाबाद, कल्याण, कुर्ना, भुसावल, अजनी, झांसी, जबलपुर, पोंड और लालागुडा।

Cochin Harbour-Coimbatore Railway Track

943. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for doubling the railway track between Cochin Harbour and Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Afforestation in Catchment Areas

944. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants given to the Punjab Government for the expansion of afforestation in the Catchment areas of Pong Dam and Bhakra Dam in 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Minor Irrigation in Punjab

945. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants given to the Punjab Government for the expansion of minor irrigation in the Punjab Hills during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Government introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head 'Agricultural Production' which includes Minor Irrigation and Land Development. The State Governments also indicate only broad groups of schemes in their Annual Plans. The actual implementation of the schemes and the areas in which they are to be implemented are entirely within the discretion of the State Government. As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of loans and grants availed of by the Punjab Government for the expansion of minor irrigation in the Punjab Hills during 1962-63. Information with regard to loans and grants sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during 1962-63 for their Agriculture Development Schemes, including Minor Irrigation and Land Development, is however, as given below.

Year	Grant	Loan
		Rs.
1962-63	73.30 lakhs	107.90 lakhs

(b). According to the information received from the State Government, the anticipated expenditure on Minor Irrigation is Rs. 108.59 lakhs.

Railway Employees' Cooperatives

946. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities which the Railway Administration used to provide to the Railway Employees' Cooperatives before 1961;

(b) whether such facility has been curtailed during the last three years; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for curtailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-986/63].

National Highway in Assam

{ Shri Basumatari:
947. { Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Assam or any other quarter to construct a National Highway road from Jamduar to Bijni touching the present diverted National Highway Road; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, a representation was received some time back for the development of the Jamduar-Bijni road as an alternative route to the Bijni-North Salmara-Golakganj road. No decision has been taken about this project so far and the matter is still in a preliminary stage of consideration.

उमरिया स्टेशन

९४८. श्री उदिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि शहडोल जिले के उमरिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर उच्च श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय नहीं हैं और तृतीय श्रेणी का प्रतीक्षालय भी निहायत छोटा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वह एक नया प्रतीक्षालय बनाने और/अथवा वर्तमान प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). उमरिया स्टेशन पर ऊंचे दर्जे का कोई अलग प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है क्योंकि यहां आने जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इस स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे के दो प्रतीक्षालय हैं : एक पुरुषों के लिए और दूसरा महिलाओं के लिए। वर्तमान यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए ये पर्याप्त है। इस समय ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए नया प्रतीक्षालय बनाने या तीसरे दर्जे के मौजूदा प्रतीक्षालयों में विस्तार करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

भीमगंज मंडी में टेलीफोन

६४६. श्री बेरवा-कोटा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में भीमगंज मंडी में टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए चालू वर्ष में कितना रुपया नियत किया गया है : और

(ख) इस स्थान के लगभग १५ हजार व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए जो आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं, उन पर कब तक विचार किया जा सकेगा और दो-तीन वर्षों में विचाराधीन प्रायना-पत्रों की संख्या क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) तथा (ख). भीमगंज मंडी कोटा टेलीफोन केन्द्र क्षेत्र का ही एक भाग है। कोटा में ५०० लाइनों का एक टेलीफोन केन्द्र है जिस से ४६६ संयोजन काम कर रहे हैं। ३१ जनवरी, १९६३ को प्रतीक्षा सूची में २६० आवेदक थे। इन में से ५५ आवेदक भीमगंज मंडी क्षेत्र से हैं। समूचे कोटा क्षेत्र से केवल २७ और भीमगंज मंडी क्षेत्र से १६ आवेदन-पत्र मार्च, १९६० के पहले प्राप्त हुए हैं। ३.७५ लाख रुपये

की कुल अनुमानित लागत से कोटा टेलीफोन केन्द्र को ५०० लाइनों से ७०० लाइनों में विस्तार करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और अनुमान है कि यह कार्य १९६३-६४ के वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरा हो जायगा।

Review of Punishment

950. Shri Maurya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 427 on the 28th March, 1962 and state the result of the review which was under contemplation in respect of the official who had not submitted his appeal within the prescribed time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri D. Bhagavati): Orders were issued on 12.4.62 rectifying the defect.

मालगाड़ी से चीनी के बोरो की चोरी

६४१. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री उटिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में बरेली से चन्दौसी होकर रेल द्वारा आगरा को भेजे गये चीनी के ४२८ बोरे रास्ते में चोरी हो गये; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है। यदि हां, तो कौन लोग दोषी पाये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। लेकिन यह चीनी चार अलग-अलग माल-डिब्बों में बरेली से मालगाड़ी द्वारा आगरा होकर, अहमदाबाद, इन्दरगढ़ और पेटलाद भेजी जा रही थी और चीनी की चोरी १।२-२-६३ की रात में हुई, जब ये डिब्बे उत्तर रेलवे के

बरेली और चन्दीसी स्टेशनों के बीच आसफपुर स्टेशन पर खड़े थे। रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने चोरी करने वाले गिरोह का पता लगा लिया है। रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ३७६, ४११, ४०६ और १२० के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में ५ आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, जिनके नाम ये हैं :—

१. श्री अब्दुल मजीद
२. श्री राम रतन
३. श्री राम लाल
४. श्री बी० एन० सरूप
५. श्री राम प्रकाश

पुलिस इस सम्बन्ध में आगे जांच कर रही है।

उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना

६५२. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रेलगाड़ी से कट कर हताहत होने वालों की कितनी घटनाएँ पिछले वर्ष में हुई हैं ;

(ख) इन में से मजदूरों की संख्या क्या थी ;

(ग) उन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन को यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि वहाँ पर स्टेशन की पूर्व दिशा में एक ऊपरी पुल और बनाना आवश्यक है और यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बी० रामस्वामी) : (क) १९६२ में पांच दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) शंटिंग के दौरान अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करने वाले अपने दुस्साहस और असावधानी के कारण गाड़ी या इंजन के नीचे आ गये।

(घ) जी हाँ। सुझाव देने वाले सज्जन को बताया गया था कि चूँकि ऊपरी पैदल-पुल की जरूरत ग्राम जनता को रेलवे की जमीन के पार-पार जाने के लिए है, इसलिए इसके बनाने का खर्च और इसके अनुरक्षण का वार्षिक आवर्ती खर्च (annual recurring charges for maintenance) राज्य सरकार या स्थानीय सिविल अधिकारियों को देना होगा और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हीं से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाय।

उज्जैन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये बसाटार

६५३. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इन में से कितने कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिये सरकारी आवास-गृहों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन की पश्चिम दिशा में बनाये गये कुछ आवास-गृह वर्षा ऋतु में पानी से भर जाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस तकलीफ को दूर करने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) १,४६७।

(ख) ५२४।

(ग) लगातार भारी वर्षा में इन मकानों के पास पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र से जल्द पानी निकालने के लिए मौजूदा नाली को चौड़ा किया जा रहा है।

गुना-मक्सी रेलवे लाइन

१५४. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुना-मक्सी रेल मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा; और

(ख) क्या इस मार्ग को देवास से मिलाने की भी योजना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें. वें. रामस्वामी) : (क) आशा है कि यह लाइन १९६७ तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Training of Women Workers

१५५. { Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sponsored a scheme to train women workers for various community development works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

A scheme for training 25,000 Associate Women Workers in Community Development by the end of the 3rd Plan period has been recently sanctioned. The aim is to select five village women per block with leadership qualities and train them to take to better methods of agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cottage Industries, Health and Hygiene including nutrition and Family Planning, promote habits of savings and enable them to take active part in the co-operative and the Panchayat. They will supplement the efforts of the Gram Sevikas and Mukhya Sevikas in organising women's associations and the programmes under the Village Volunteer

Force with special emphasis on production and mass education.

2. The scheme will cost Rs. 27.35 lakhs and will be met entirely by the Government of India in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. On account of the present Emergency, it has been possible to provide only a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs during 1963-64 for training about 4,500 workers in 28 centres.

3. The trainees will be selected from among office bearers and leading members of Mahila Mandals; preference in the first instance may be given to village women workers from blocks, situated in areas where special programmes like intensive district agricultural programme, applied nutrition programme, integrated child welfare scheme, etc. are being taken up.

4. The duration of training will be one month and it may be split up into convenient sessions, if necessary. The training will be given at Gram Sevikas' and Mukhya Sevikas' Training Centres and such other voluntary institutions as have the necessary facilities. There is a provision of an additional instructress for these training centres for this purpose. The scheme also provides a sum of Rs. 4,000/- on an average, per centre, for putting up additional accommodation that may be necessary for implementing this programme. Each Training Centre will run 4 courses during the year.

5. The syllabus provides for 73 hours of theory and 91 hours of practicals and includes demonstrations, visits to local institutions, etc.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन

१५६. श्री बेरवा-होटा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में १९६२-६३ में कितने टेलीफोन लगाये गये; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में राजस्थान में टेलीफोनों से कितनी घाय हुई और उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) दिसम्बर, १९६२ के मन्त तक १०४१ टेलीफोन लगाये गये ।

(ख) १९६२-६३ के राजस्व सम्बन्धी आकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने पर ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे । टेलीफानों पर होने वाले व्यय का राज्यों के क्रमानुसार व्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता ।

Ore-Carrying Road in Mysore

957. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have agreed to finance the ore-carrying Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore road in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, what is the total estimated cost of this road, according to revised specification?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) and (b). Yes Sir, a grant of Rs. 44.76 lakhs was made in February 1959 for developing the Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore road to single lane standard. The Mysore Government now want the Central aid to be increased to 50 per cent of the cost of widening the road to two lane carriageway and strengthening the crust which are estimated to involve a total amount of Rs. 4.29 crores. This request is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission.

National Highways

958. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have approached the Central Government to include Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore road and Bangalore-Mysore-Ootacamund road as National Highways;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mysore has the lowest mileage of Na-

tional Highways as compared to the adjoining States; and

(d) if so, what action the Central Government proposed to take in order to remove this disparity?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal for the declaration of the Bangalore-Mysore-Ootacamund road as a National Highway has been received from the Mysore Government. The State Government, however, suggested some time back the inclusion of the Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore road in the National Highway System. It has not been possible to accept this proposal as no funds are available for the expansion of the existing National Highway System under the Third Five-Year Plan.

(c) and (d). The total length of National Highway routes within the Mysore State is 816 miles which includes 280 miles for National Highway No. 13 added to the National Highway System in May 1960. In terms of area, the National Highway length in the Mysore State works out to 1.1 per 100 sq. miles of area as compared to 1.3 in Andhra Pradesh, 2.1 in Madras State, 1.7 in Kerala and 1.3 in Maharashtra. The National Highway routes are determined not on any State-wise or regional basis but from the standpoint of the country as a whole so as to serve predominantly national as distinct from local interests.

Accumulation of Cargo at Neamati, Assam

959. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that empty wagons are not provided for river to rail traffic, resulting in large accumulation of Cargo awaiting Rail at Neamati in Assam on the N.E. Railway;

(b) if so, the accumulation of cargo at the beginning of February and of March, 1963; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. Wagon supply at Neamati Ghat is arranged in accordance with the requirements as indicated in the coordination meetings held between the Railways and the Steamer Companies. This requirement has been met in full.

(b) During the month of February 1963, there had been unexpected heavy arrivals through Joint Steamer Companies. Cargo awaiting transhipment by rail at Neamati Ghat, therefore, increased from 2,082 metric tons on 1st February 1963 to 4,620 metric tons on 1st March 1963.

(c) Wagon supply has been stepped up from a daily average of 9 wagons in December 1962 to 25 during the first fortnight of March, 1963 for the speedy clearance of the cargo.

Accident near Lasina

960. { Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Murtiazapur-Yeotmal passenger train was involved in an accident near the Lasina Railway Station on the 19th February, 1963;

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

(c) the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) At about 23:30 hours on 19th February 1963 while 633 Down Mixed train was on the run between Lasina and Yeotmal stations of Central Railway, it got parted into two portions. The first portion arrived Yeotmal at 1.15 hours on 20.2.63 and the second portion rolled back and stopped between Ladhed and Lasina and was brought to Yeotmal by train engine at 5.00 hours on 20.2.63.

(c) This is under investigation.

Research on Forage Crops

961. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agronomical researches are being conducted on forage crops in India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof as regards the nutritive food value?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The nutritive values of most of the forage crops occurring in various parts of the country have been studied and published. Some recent results are as follows:

(1) At Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Pusa Giant Napier showed 25 per cent more protein and 12 per cent more sugar than ordinary Napier and gave almost double the yield per acre.

(2) At Poona (Maharashtra) a selection EBM-8 Marvel gave higher percentage of protein and higher yield of fodder as compared with local marvel (*Dicanthum annulatum*)

Mukerian-Talwara Railway Line

962. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 362 on the 2nd March, 1963 regarding Mukerian-Talwara Railway Line and state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between the Punjab Government and Central Government in this respect;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proportion of the share of amount sanctioned by the Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Being a 'Deposit Work' the entire cost of the work viz. Rs. 1.24 crores will be borne by the State Government.

Rupar-Nangal Dam Section

963. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an agreement with Punjab State Government for development and passenger amenities to be provided on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway upto 1968 on 50:50 basis;

(b) whether in view of the completion of Bhakra Dam the State Government have refused to spend any more amount for development and passenger amenities on this section; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) An agreement was entered into with the Government of Punjab in 1947 according to which the cost of all non-removable assets, such as land, earthwork, ballast, concrete masonry of bridges and buildings etc., was borne by the Government of Punjab whereas the cost of all removable assets, such as permanent way, girders, signals, telegraph equipment etc., was borne by the Railway Administration.

(b) The Punjab Government are not agreeable to pay their share of the cost of amenity works on the ground that the railway line had been working at a loss since its opening to traffic in 1948 and they have not even recovered the interest charges on the capital invested by them on this line.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Supply of Fertilisers to Tea Gardens

964. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea gardens in Assam, West Bengal and other areas in the North East suffered for want of fertilisers of proper quality and quantity during 1962;

(b) if so, the actual demands of the tea gardens in each area and the supplies made to them; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply fertilisers in adequate quantity to these gardens during the ensuing year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Fertilisers are allotted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for supply to the Tea Gardens in Assam and West Bengal in the North East India. During the year 1961-62 the demand was originally estimated by the Tea Board at 78,744 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia but was subsequently revised by Tea Board to 1,16,557 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the demand is for the Tea Gardens in Assam and the balance for the Tea Gardens in West Bengal. The actual quantity supplied by this Ministry to the approved distributors for sale to the Tea Gardens was of the order of 75,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia. About 16,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate and 1500 tonnes of Urea were also supplied. As the realistic demand of the Tea Gardens was substantially met there was no complaint regarding the crop having suffered on account of inadequate supply of fertilisers or their poor quality.

(c) During 1962-63 allocations of the full requirements of Tea Gardens in North East India have been made.

जहाज निर्माण संस्थान

६६५. श्री कृष्णबाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहाज निर्माण के संस्थानों में सरकार ने कितना रुपया लगाया है; और

(ख) गत ३ वर्षों में क्या लाभ हानि हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिले संख्या एल० टी०—६८७।६३]

Purchase of Wheat in Madhya Pradesh

९६६. { Shri Birendra Bahadur
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked the Central Government to make arrangements also for the purchase of wheat in Madhya Pradesh on Central account as in the case of rice;

(b) if so, what decision the Central Government have taken in this matter; and

(c) what will be the pattern of such arrangements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under discussion with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Railway Line

९६७. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Railway line will be opened during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal is not included in the Railway's programme of construction for the Third Five Year Plan.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF DEFENCE SERVICES

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1963 under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-990/63].

(b) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1961-62 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-991/63].

(ii) (a) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1963, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-992/63].

(b) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, 1961-62.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-993/63].

**LIFEBOATMEN'S (QUALIFICATIONS AND
CERTIFICATES) RULES, 1963**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Lifeboatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 194 dated the 2nd February, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-994/63].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE, INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE AND THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

साध तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित रिपोर्टों की एक-एक प्रति टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ, १, २, ३ और ४, जैसी कि व इस में दर्ज है।

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1961-62.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-995/63].

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Centray Cotton Committee for the year 1961-62.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-996/63].

- (iii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the year 1961-62.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-997/63].

- (iv) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for year 1961-62.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-998/63].

3056(Ai) LSD—4.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL,
SUGARCANE COMMITTEE**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-999/63].

12.02 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the National Shipping Board Rules 1960, framed under the said Act, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board to be reconstituted with effect from the 1st May, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the National Shipping Board Rules 1960, framed under the said Act, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board to be reconstituted with effect from the 1st May, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up the motion, I would like to state one thing.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने श्री कृष्णमूर्ति राव को बुलाया, उसी सिलसिले में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के बाद मैं आप को अवसर दूंगा कि आप उसको उठा सक। पहले तो मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य श्री रामसेवक यादव, श्री बागडी, श्री मू० ना० मंडल, श्री उटिया और श्री रामेश्वरानन्द यहां इस समय सदन में उपस्थित हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं उपस्थित हूँ और मैं बोलना चाहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं बोलना है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब भी आप समय देंगे तब मैं बो दूंगा। मैं यहीं बैठूंगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कुछ निर्देश इस सम्बन्ध में दिये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता था और उस सिलसिले में व्यवस्था चाहता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी कहिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्री कृष्णमूर्ति राव की इस समिति के प्रतिवेदन में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं। उन को सुनने के बाद सदन निर्णय लेगा, हमें दोषी

ठहरायेगा और सजा देने का निश्चय करेगा। तब उस के बाद मैं हम कसूरवार ठहराये जायेंगे। लेकिन इसमें जो आपने श्रमन, व्यवस्था दी है कि मैं अपना बयान देने के बाद लौबी में चला जाऊंगा, यह चारों सभी सदस्य चले जायेंगे तो सदन में जो कार्यवाही होगी, चर्चा होगी, उसको सुने बगैर कैसे हम अपना बचाव करेंगे, कैसे उत्तर देंगे। इसका अर्थ तो यह होगा कि सजा का एक भाग, बिना सजा निश्चय किये हुए मुझे भोगना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो आप इतजार करें। जब वक्त आता है और मैं आप को अगर कहूंगा, इसकी जरूरत महसूस करूंगा तो उस वक्त आप यह हाउस के सामने कहें, तब हाउस की जो मरजी होगी उस के मुताबिक किया जायगा।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I crave your indulgence because I wish to refer to this direction which we have all got. We have the greatest respect for the direction which you give but you know, at the same time, these directions are supposed to grow into conventions and then, possibly, they might be incorporated into the Rules of Procedure and, therefore, perhaps we might give some attention to this matter. My feeling is that perhaps you thought that we should pursue the precedents which they have followed in the House of Commons in comparable cases, but my submission is that on many occasions we do not rigidly follow the conventions which are there. Besides, on this occasion, what has happened is that not one individual member but a group, more or less, are involved, and they are supposed to have taken the stand on the plank of fundamental rights of members of this House, rightly or wrongly. That is why my feeling is that it is better that they are permitted here and now before the Deputy Speaker makes his motion, to stay in the House and informed of their right

to stay in the House if they choose to listen to whatever observations are made by their colleagues in this House. After all, they are Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is what exactly he said. I asked him that he should wait till that stage comes. When I ask him just to move to the Lobby, he can represent that he may be allowed to stay here. I will have the sense of the House and if they allow him to stay here, I will have no objection.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is better that it was decided even earlier. After all, they would not have to go through, what I would call, the ignominy of having to ask even at that stage.

Mr. Speaker: That would be for the House to decide. I will put it to the House. If the House decided that they should not be asked, I will have no objection.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो फंडोमेंटल राइट्स का प्रश्न है। इस में सेंस की क्या बात है ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission is that, you in your wisdom and with your undoubted rights in the matter, have issued certain directives. It is to you alone that we can make our submission. The House might decide if you ask the House to decide this sort of thing.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My feeling is that we as Members of this House have got certain directions from you, directions which affect the rights of the Members of this House, all of us together. It is my feeling that this should be done here and now. For instance, if God forbid, there is a Motion expressing lack of confidence in the Chair, surely you will not be

in the Chair when the matter is discussed; but, you would be in the House. You would have the right to be in the House. You have the right. You may not choose to exercise it. I feel that when the conduct of certain Members on account of what they considered to be a principle of procedure, which they adopted, very wrongly in my view, when the conduct of Members or a group of Members of this House is involved, it is better that in the beginning they are told that they have the right to stay and any direction so far as that is concerned can be changed.

There is another point that I wanted to submit. In the last but one line, there is a statement:

"If the House takes a decision to reprimand the members concerned, they will be asked to stand in their seats when the Speaker will deliver the reprimand."

English is not our language. I once said in the House that I know English well enough to know that I do not know it well enough. If we were asked to stand in our places, I can understand, I can stand where I am. If I am asked to stand in our seat, not knowing what to do, I might try to get on to the high elevation. It is better an Indian language should be our medium. I do not quite know what is meant.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the second point is concerned, perhaps, I admit that there might be a mistake in English. We do not claim, particularly myself that I know as much English as Mr. Mukerjee knows. Therefore, if there is a mistake, probably, that would not cause any misapprehension. Everybody would certainly understand what it means at least. It would be clear to every one. We do not suppose that he would stand in his seat. In his place: that would be all right. If he has corrected our English, we are thankful to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is all right. This does not bear the meaning which Shri H. N. Mukerjee has given.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the other point is concerned, I have laid down a certain procedure. I had just said that when we proceed with it—for the present they are here—if that opportunity comes, now that it has been raised, before asking them, I will have the sense of the House and it will be decided according to the wishes of the House. If they think that they should remain inside, I will have no objection about that. Therefore, there ought not to be any difficulty so far as that is concerned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I wish to submit that, after all, you will decide this point by taking the sense of the House. Why not decide it now? All that is wanted is that they should be present to see what is the nature of the discussion and how the Members react. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: For the present they are here. They will hear everything. I do not know whether that opportunity comes or not. If that comes, I said I will take the sense of the House whether they would want them to be here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Humbly I wish to submit that under the procedure which has been defined in the Paper yesterday, they will be made to stand, to be on their legs at least, wherever they are. May I know under what bye-law or under what conventions the Members will be made to stand? Only one Member can be in possession of the floor of the House. Are those Members to stand as accused? This is a matter which affects the rights of individual Members, and where there is no question of party alignment. So, we have to see that the privileges of the Members in the House are safeguarded.

I would, therefore, most humbly submit this. Before you take the sense of the House on this matter, could you kindly give us an indication as to from where this procedure has been followed? Or is it a new or novel procedure? If it is new or novel procedure, then we must be enlightened about it.

Mr. Speaker: So far, in all democracies, it is a well settled procedure that if the House has to express any displeasure against a Member or award some punishment, then the Member has to stand in his place—I shall now correct myself; he will stand there, and the Speaker would announce the displeasure of the House to him in a solemn manner that adds to the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. That is all that it means. And the Members concerned have to receive that by standing in their places.

I am rather surprised to listen to this argument that only one Member can be in possession of the House at a time. They are not in possession of the House at that moment. We are acting as a High Court of Parliament at that moment, and a judgment is being delivered against the persons who have been charged with some guilt or offence. Therefore it is that they have to stand in their places. There ought not to be such a surprise at that procedure. I should think that that is the correct procedure, and we ought to follow it and maintain that dignity and decorum of the House. That would be the best procedure.

Shri Tyagi: I was desirous of knowing whether that is the procedure elsewhere too or that is the procedure here only.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is followed everywhere.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): We are now confronted with an extraordinary situation in the history of our Parliament. I have

been in this Parliament; and Parliament has never been called upon to take....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can make that speech after the motion is moved.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No. About the procedure, I feel that here it seems that we are pre-judging the issue if we act upon this procedure, that is, pre-judging the whole issue that is before the House, because this is only a recommendation. So, those Members should not be compelled to withdraw, and their rights of Membership should not be suspended:

Mr. Speaker: Again, it is the same thing. If the Members are insistent I have no objection. Let them decide first, in the beginning itself, whether they want those Members to remain here. I have no objection about that.

Now, is it the pleasure of the House or is it the desire of the House that those Members should remain inside the House while the discussions are carried on?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think that it ought not to be done by a division of votes or by this controversy. Let us take a decision. I thought, because it was the procedure in other democracies, that when we have heard them, we could follow that procedure. We shall give them opportunity to say as much as they like and whatever they choose to, and they will explain.

Then again, it has been said by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri that we are pre-judging the issue and there is only a recommendation by a Committee of the Parliament. That is there, and, therefore, they stand charged with that. And the House has to discuss whether that recommendation is to be accepted. They have been heard in the committee also, and here also

they will be heard, and whatever explanations they want to give they can give.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): I want to take an analogy. You, Sir, were pleased to refer to this part of the function of this House as the function of the High Court. When a man is being proceeded against in the High Court, if he be the accused, he is given the opportunity to remain present in the court till the court reaches its judgment. Here, the House will be reaching its decision after discussion, but, unfortunately, according to your directions, the accused will be driven out of the court, and the trial will be proceeded with behind his back.

Mr. Speaker: Probably there is a mistake in that. The evidence that is heard must be before the accused themselves. But if some deliberation is to take place and the Judge has to think for himself what decision he has to pronounce, that he has to do himself. Here the whole House is the Judge, is the Court. If the judgment is to be pronounced, certainly that would be in their presence and not in their absence. I think we should now proceed.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): On a point of information. If something has happened outside this House, will this House have the capacity or capability or privilege to go into it?

Mr. Speaker: That is also an issue that has to be decided here.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): My submission is that if we take a decision that the hon. Members concerned should remain out of the House when the deliberations regarding their conduct are going on, in effect it would mean that this House has prejudged their conduct.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Let me continue. It will, in effect, mean

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

that their membership is suspended for the time they are asked to stay outside.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I take it that you have decided that they should remain in the House when the discussion takes place. That is the sense of the House. It is not necessary to go into this question any further.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the pleasure of the House, that the Members may remain here while we deliberate?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I make a submission?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I would make only one submission. If you allow them to remain in the House, I would like you to take an undertaking from them that they do not interrupt its proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Report of the Committee on the conduct of certain Members during the President's Address, presented to the House on the 12th March 1963."

Sir, an unprecedented event in the annals of the history of this Parliament occurred when certain Members of this House created a disturbance by their disorderly conduct when the President was addressing the Joint sitting of the two Houses on the 18th February 1963. Later, when this House met, it was the unanimous decision of this House that you should appoint a Committee to go into the

conduct of these Members and make recommendations. Accordingly, you were pleased to appoint a Committee with me as Chairman. The reference to the Committee was:

"to investigate the conduct of Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav, Mani Ram Bagri, B. Singh Utiya and B. N. Mandal and Swami Rameshwaranand in connection with the disorder created by them at the time of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 18th February 1963 and to consider and report whether such conduct of the said Members was contrary to the usage or derogatory to the dignity of the occasion or inconsistent with the standards which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members and to make such recommendations as the Committee may deem fit".

The Committee wanted to know what had transpired, if any correspondence had transpired with the President and the Prime Minister, because in the *Indian Express* of that morning an item had appeared to the effect that Shri Yadav had written to the President and the same incident as happened in the UP legislature would be repeated here. So we wrote to the Secretariats of both the President and the Prime Minister and we got copies of the correspondence.

The Committee also wanted to give an opportunity to these Members to explain their conduct before them. Both the Prime Minister and the President had made it quite clear in their correspondence that the Address of the President would be read in English first and then the Vice-President would read the Hindi version of the Address. These hon. Members knew beforehand that it was going to be read in English first. Not only that, They made certain allegations both against the President and the

Members of the Committee which I will refer to later. We also wanted to see the precedents in other Parliaments of the world. We have copied our procedure from the Parliament in the United Kingdom. As in UK, here the President's Address is a very solemn and dignified occasion. According to article 87 of the Constitution, it is an obligatory duty cast upon the President to address the joint sitting of both Houses of the legislature and to issue summons to Members to attend this function. It is as much an obligatory duty on the part of the Members to hear him with due respect, dignity and decorum. In fact a convention has been set up in this Parliament that this occasion when the President addresses the Houses of Parliament has always been considered as a very solemn occasion. The President, when he arrives at the Parliament House is received by the Presiding Officers and is conducted to the Central Hall in a procession. His presence is announced by fanfare. National Anthem is sung both while he takes his seat and when he leaves the Hall. No such incident has ever occurred during the past fifteen years. It has been the convention that he is listened to with respect and due dignity.

By their conduct these Members have defied that convention. Not only that, Sir. The President is also a part of Parliament. In fact article 79 reads that Parliament in India consists of the President and the two Houses of Parliament. Any indignity and disrespect offered to the President is a disrespect to the Parliament. Not only that. He is a symbol of our Constitution. He is not only head of the State and head of Parliament; he is the symbol of our Constitution. As such, hon. Members are expected to behave, while he is addressing the two Houses of Parliament, in a manner befitting the conduct of Members of Parliament.

When we summoned these gentlemen before the Committee, Swami

Rameshwaranand told the Committee that he had no intention of showing any disrespect to the President. If he had known that his conduct would be considered as disrespectful and undignified, he would not have behaved that way. All that he wanted to say was that the President should read his Address in Hindi and as soon as the President told him that the Hindi version would be read by the Vice-President, he sat down; he did not join the walk out and he expressed his regret.

Shri Utiya, another Member of the Socialist Party, when asked by the Committee, informed it that he did not know what had transpired between Shri Ram Sevak Yadhav and the President and the Prime Minister; if he had known that his conduct would be considered as disrespectful to the President, he would not have joined the walk out; he did not know English; he knew only Hindi; he did not know that they would walk out; if he had known it he would not have walked out.

On a later date we called Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri B. N. Mandal before the Committee. In their statements, they have admitted the facts but they have aggravated the situation by making allegations against the President. In fact, Shri Mandal says it is the President who has violated the Constitution and he even suggests that the House should take action against him. Shri Bagri and Shri Yadav say that it is their right to walk out and in their statements they admit the correspondence that had passed between them and the President and the Prime Minister and they say that this Committee has no right to take any action against them and it has been loaded with Members who have predetermined views, and they make allegations against the Committee. In this way, they have aggravated the situation by their statements before the Committee.

[Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao]

Further, article 343 (2) says that Hindi shall be the national language and allows that for 15 years from the date of the proclamation of the Constitution English shall continue to be used for all official purposes. The President was perfectly within his constitutional right to address the joint sitting of the two Houses in English. So, the Committee considered all these circumstances and came to the conclusion that this act on the part of the Members was deliberate and premeditated. They had known that the President would be speaking in English. They had no regrets to offer and they had no defence to offer. On the other hand, by their conduct, as I submitted earlier, they have aggravated the situation. They have challenged the authority of the Committee. They have alleged that the Committee Members had a pre-determined view, and they justified their actions, that their walk-out was a constitutional right; and they have unnecessarily dragged the President's office into this unseemly controversy. The Committee took a very serious view of the situation and of the conduct of these Members. Since both Shri Rameshwaranand and Shri Utiya assured the Committee that they had no intention of showing any disrespect to the President, the Committee have accepted their version and they recommend that a disapproval of their conduct is sufficient. But as regards the other three Members—Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri B. N. Mandal,—they have taken a very serious view of this incident. Of course, the Committee could have recommended a stronger action, but since it is an incident which has happened for the first time in the history of Parliament, the Committee have taken a lenient view and recommended that they should be reprimanded.

Before closing, I would also refer to paragraph 28 of the report. It is only a suggestion for future events. But, after reconsidering the whole

matter, I feel that there is no need to move that this House agrees with the recommendations in paragraph 28, because I feel that it would be restricting the powers of this House. This House has got sovereign authority. It has got the power of admonition; the power of reprimand; the power of suspension; the power of imprisonment; and the power of expulsion of its Members for any disorderly and unbecoming behaviour. I feel that no committee has got any powers to restrict the powers of this House. I feel that our recommendation in para 28 would be restricting the powers of the House. Each occasion has to be judged on its merits. I would, therefore, request this House, through you, to agree to the recommendations of the Committee in paras 26 and 27, in para 26 to reprimand Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri B. N. Mandal and in para 27 to record disapproval of the conduct, so far as Swami Rameshwaranand and Shri B. Singh Utiya are concerned, and no further action is necessary, so far as these two Members are concerned.

Sir, I move.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी प्रार्थना तो सुन ले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहबान से यह बिनय करूंगा कि यह मौका एक गैरमामूली मौका है। इस में हमें ज्यादा संजोदगी और गम्भीरता से काम लेना होगा ।

We ought to be more serious and serene at this moment.

जो कुछ हम चाहें वह इस तरह से करें कि मालूम हो कि हम इस माहोल को, इस

जिम्मेदारी को, इन हालात को देख रहे हैं, और हमारे दिमाग पर उस का बोझ है। इस लिये जो साहब भी बोलें वह इस बात का खयाल रखें और बिना वजह खड़े हो कर दखल देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। अभी स्वामी जी खड़े हुए, मैं उन को भी मौका दूंगा। उन को अवसर मिलेगा और वह जो चाहें कह सकते हैं। इस बारे में वे जल्दी न करें। मगर इस बात का ध्यान हर एक माननीय सदस्य रखें कि इस वक्त जो कार्रवाई होगी वह बहुत संजीदगी से हो, और उस में कोई ऐसी चाज नजर न आये जिस से हम समझ कि इस को लाइटली लिया जा रहा है या किसी और तरह लिया जा रहा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो यह प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि मेरे सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह हिन्दी में भी सुना दिया जाता जिस में मैं उस को मुन भी लेता और उस पर बोल भी लेता। मुझ में बामारी तो यह है, मैं ने किसी के घर में चोरी थोड़े हाँ को है या और कुछ थोड़े हो किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्यों के पास रिपोर्ट पढ़ुँची है और हिन्दी का तर्जुमा कर के उस को सब को तकसाम कर दिया गया है। उस के अलावा और कुछ नहीं कहा गया। अगर इस के बावजूद भी स्वामी जी कहते हैं कि उन को हिन्दी में सुना दिया जाय तो मैं कहूँगा कि उन्होंने रिपोर्ट को तो जरूर पढ़ा होगा। वह तो उन के पास पढ़ुँची है। उस के बाद भी वह चाहते हैं कि उस को दुबारा यहां पर सुनाया जाय। हर एक को उस का पता है, हम ने उस का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर के सब को तकसाम किया है। उस के अलावा उस में कोई और चीज नही कही गई। सारी बातें रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं।

Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Report of the Committee on the

conduct of certain Members during the President's Address, presented to the House on the 12th March, 1963."

अगर इस का तर्जुमा स्वामी जी चाहते हैं तो यह है कि जो एक खास समिति बनाई गई थी कि जिन मेम्बरों ने प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस के वक्त वाक आउट किया या कुछ हकावट डाली या बोले, उस वक्त, उसको जांच पड़ताल करे, उसने जो रिपोर्ट की है और १२ मार्च को हाउस में रखी है और उस में जो सिफारिश है उस के लिये कहा गया है कि हाउस इतफाक करे और उस को मंजूर करे।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस मोशन पर संशोधन दिये थे, उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं मिली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों संशोधन आप के निगेटिव वोट के थे कि इस को रिजेक्ट किया जाता है। वह निगेटिव वोट से हो सकता है, वह कोई अलाहदा चीज नहीं है।

यहां पर श्री रामसेवक यादव मौजूद हैं। अगर वे इस पर कुछ कहना चाहें तो उन को अवसर है कि वे कहें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सन्देश आप के द्वारा दिया गया उसे मैं ने पढ़ा और उसी के अनुसार मैं ने अपना एक लिखित बयान तैयार किया है। मैं आशा करूँगा कि आप मुझे इस बात की इजाजत देंगे कि मैं उसे पढ़ूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं आप से और सारे सदन से निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि मेरे कहने में किसी को कुछ ठेस लगे, क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे प्रकरण आ गये हैं जिन में राष्ट्रपति जी का नाम आता है और आप का भी आता है, वैसे मेरी कोई मंशा नहीं है कि मैं उन का इस्तेमाल करूँ, फिर भी मैं ऐसा विदवास करता हूँ कि आप उस के लिये मुझे क्षमादान करेंगे।

[श्री रामसेवक पादव]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक १८-२-६२ को दोनों सदनों के एक साथ, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अभिभाषण के समय मेरे तथा मेरे दल के सदस्यों द्वारा राष्ट्रपति से इस आशय के निवेदन पर कि वह अभिभाषण प्रथम तो संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४३ द्वारा स्वीकृत राष्ट्रभाषा, यदि सम्भव न हो तो किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा जो उनकी मातृभाषा ही हो सकती थी, में पढ़ें, निवेदन को अस्वीकार किये जाने पर मैंने तथा मेरे दल के लोगों ने सदन त्याग किया। इन्हीं दोनों बातों के औचित्य पर विचारने तथा औचित्य न होने पर हम लोगों को दंड दिये जाने के लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कृष्णमूर्ति राव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया।

सदन द्वारा सदन के किसी सदस्य के आचरण सम्बन्धी जांच समिति की नियुक्ति इस के पहले भी १९५१ में हुई थी। वह समिति श्री मुद्गल, जो उस समय सदन के सदस्य थे, के आचरण की जांच के लिये बनी थी। जो प्रक्रिया तथा नियम श्री मुद्गल के सम्बन्ध में अपनाये गये, उससे भिन्न हम लोगों के सम्बन्ध में अपनाये जा रहे हैं। मुद्गल के मामले में जांच सम्बन्धी समिति के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव वाक्यादे प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत हुआ। सदन में वादविवाद और श्री मुद्गल को सुनने के बाद समिति का गठन और उसके निर्देश पद (टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस) स्वीकार किये गये। मेरे मामले में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया और समिति का गठन तथा उस के निर्देश पद केवल अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा निश्चित किये गये। मुझे उस समय या बाद को सदन के सामने निवेदन करने का अवसर भी नहीं मिला। यही नहीं, अध्यक्ष ने स्वयं १८-२-६२ को सदन में हम लोगों के खिलाफ संविधान का अपमान, पूर्व नियोजित, शपथ भ्रवहेलना, अखबार में छपने आदि की बातें कहीं। जब कभी अखबार में छपी बात का हवाला दे कर

प्रश्न किया जाता है तो उसे आधार नहीं माना जाता पर इस मामले में बिना तसदीक किये हुए हवाला ही नहीं दिया गया बल्कि सही मान लिया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा :

"In my opinion—of course, it is a *prima facie* opinion of mine; I have not gone into the case—it is an insult to the Constitution itself and a violation of the oath that the Members have taken.

So far as the calculated move was concerned, there can be no doubt about it because previous intimation had been given. It has appeared in the papers as well and it was known to everybody that they were going to do this. Therefore, it was done with an intention, premeditated and pre-conceived.

Then the President had told them that it did not behove them and, therefore, they should stop; but a sustained effort was made to stop the President from delivering that Address. Therefore, he had to ask me to take some action or do something. But when I stood up, certainly the Members decided to walk away."

समिति में सर्वश्री जयपाल सिंह तथा सेठ गोविन्द दास दो ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने हम लोगों के आचरण के खिलाफ १८-२-६२ को सदन में बोल कर अपनी राय जाहिर कर दी थी। समिति में इन लोगों को रखना न्याय के सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त तथा न्याय के विरुद्ध है। मेरे मन में इन लोगों के प्रति आदर है, पर उन्हें समिति में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये था या उन्हें स्वयं हट जाना उचित था। जयपाल सिंह ने यह कहा :

"I feel that the behaviour of certain of our colleagues is a very serious reflection on the dignity of the Lok Sabha."

सेठ गोविन्द दास ने कहा :

“यह केवल हमारे राष्ट्रपति का ही अपमान नहीं है, यह हमारे सारे राष्ट्र और दोनों सदनों का अपमान है ।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय ने हम लोगों के आचरण पर टीका करते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी का हवाला दिया कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अध्यक्ष जी से हम लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही या कुछ किये जाने के लिये कहा, ऐसा कहा । इसे मैं राष्ट्रपति द्वारा सदन के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप मानता हूँ । समिति ने मुझे उपरोक्त कथन के लिये भी दोषी ठहराया । किसी अभियुक्त के बयान पर न तो सजा दी जाती है और न ही जज अपना रोष प्रकट करता है । मैं सदन का ध्यान समिति के छपे हुए प्रतिवेदन के पैराग्राफ २२ की और आकृष्ट करूँगा । इस में कहा गया है :

“सर्वश्री रामसेवक यादव, मनीराम बागड़ी तथा बी० एन० मंडल ने समिति के समक्ष जिस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दिये हैं, जिन में उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति तथा समिति पर गम्भीर दोषारोपण किया है, उससे उन के अपराध में और भी वृद्धि हो गई है ।”

समिति ने इतने शीघ्र अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया, इससे प्रतीत होता है कि वह इसी प्रकार का निर्णय देने का मन पहले ही बना चुकी थी । घटना के सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष के विचारों को सुनने के बाद, उनके द्वारा ही गठित की गयी समिति से मौजूदा प्रतिवेदन की ही आशा थी । मैं सदन से यह विनम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि वह हम लोगों के साथ न्याय करे । दिनांक १८-२-६३ को सदन में हम लोगों की भर्त्सना तथा निन्दा अनौपचारिक रूप से की गयी और आज उसी अपराध के लिये औपचारिक रूप से सजा दिये जाने के लिये विचार

हो रहा है । एक ही अभियोग के लिये दो बार दंडित करना न्यायसंगत नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा संविधान जन-तांत्रिक संविधान है । राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होता है । वह सत्तारूढ़ दल ही द्वारा खड़ा किया जाता है और उसी की शक्ति के आश्रय पर जीता है । अतः राष्ट्रपति की इंग्लैंड के राजा या रानी से तुलना उचित नहीं । राजा, रानी दोनों से ऊपर होते हैं पर वह स्थिति भारतीय राष्ट्रपति की नहीं । भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद १०५ उपधारा (३) में दिया है कि इस सदन के विशेषाधिकार वही हैं जो हाउस आफ कामन्स के । यह कहीं नहीं दिया कि राजा या रानी से प्रश्न पूछा जाना या निवेदन करना अपराध है । यदि है तो यह काम समिति का था कि इसे साबित करती ।

इसी सदन में एक बार माननीय सदस्य श्री चटर्जी ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर टीका करते हुए कहा कि अभिभाषण अवर सचिव द्वारा तैयार की गयी रट्टी रिपोर्ट के समान है । आपत्ति किये जाने पर उस समय के उपाध्यक्ष ने व्यवस्था देते हुए कहा कि राष्ट्रपति सरकार के “माउथ पीस” हैं । इसलिए उन पर टीका टिप्पणी करना अनुचित नहीं । उसको उचित ठहराया । यह इसी सदन के उपाध्यक्ष की व्यवस्था है ।

मैं ने राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा उनकी सरकार से निवेदन किया कि अभिभाषण संविधान तथा पुरानी परम्परा के अनुसार राष्ट्रभाषा म पढ़ा जाये, यदि सम्भव न हो तो किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा में जो राष्ट्रपति जी की मातृभाषा ही सम्भवतः होती । मैं ने राष्ट्रपति जी महोदय को केवल हिन्दी में पढ़ने के लिए बाध्य किया यह सत्य नहीं है । निवेदन तथा अनुरोध कभी अपमान नहीं माने जाते । मैं ने केवल निवेदन तथा अनुरोध किया, हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया और निवेदन के अस्वीकार किये जाने पर सदन त्याग करना पड़ा । सदन त्याग

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जनतंत्र तथा संसदीय प्रणाली के प्रतिकूल नहीं। सदन त्याग विरोध प्रकट करने का एक गं है। १९३६ में श्री भोला भाई देसाई के नेतृत्व में यहीं विधान सभा में सदन त्याग हुआ और उस समय कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में सभी विधायकों ने सदन का त्याग किया। सदन त्याग अपनी इच्छा अनिच्छा प्रकट करने का ही एक तरीका है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन त्याग की प्रणाली अनुचित नहीं है और अगर इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा और ऐसा करने के लिए सदन के किसी सदस्य को दंड देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है तो यह जनतंत्र के लिए बहुत ही हानिकारक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समिति ने अपने ति-बेदन में विधान सभा तथा विधान परिषदों के अध्यक्षों के बीच भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष लोक सभा श्री अय्यंगर के दार्जिलिंग के भाषण का हवाला दिया। अध्यक्ष ने सदन के बाहर क्या कहा, यह व्यवस्था या निर्णय नहीं माना जायेगा वह केवल एक राय होगी।

आप जानते हैं, सदन के माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस देश की विभिन्न राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में सदन त्याग विशेष तौर पर राज्य पालों के अभिभाषण के समय आ है। उन विधान सभाओं में राज्यपालों की वही स्थिति है जो यहां राष्ट्रपति की है। लेकिन वहां उन सदस्यों के विरुद्ध इस तरह की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। इसलिए इस सदन को यहां इस तरह की कार्रवाई नहीं करनी चाहिए जो जनतंत्र के विरुद्ध जाती हो क्योंकि सदन की कार्रवाई देश की विधान सभाओं और घारा सभाओं के लिए एक नमूना बन जायेगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी से यह निवेदन कि अभि-भाषण राष्ट्रभाषा या मातृभाषा में पढ़ा जाये, संविधान के प्रतिकूल नहीं अनुकूल था। मैं सदन का ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४३ (१) तथा उपधारा (२) के परन्तुक

और अनुच्छेद ३४४ (२) के भाग (क) तथा (ख) की ओर आकृष्ट करूंगा। साफ दिया है कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी। अंग्रेजी के १९६५ तक प्रयोग किये जाने की व्यवस्था के होते हुए भी यह साफ दिया है कि राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रयोग बराबर बढ़ता जायेगा और १९६५ तक अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग समाप्त हो चुकेगा।

श्रीमन्, संविधान का अनुच्छेद ३४३ (१) इस कार है :

“संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी।”

इसी अनुच्छेद का दूसरा खंड इस व्यवस्था से आगे जाता है। उस में दिया है :

“खंड (१) में किसी बात के होते ए भी इस संविधान के प्रारम्भ से पन्द्रह वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए संघ के उन सब राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा प्रयोग की जाती रहेगी जिनके लिए से प्रारम्भ के ठीक पहले वह प्रयोग की जाती थी।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समिति के अध्यक्ष ने जब इसका हवाला दिया तो वह बड़ी आसानी से अनुच्छेद ३४३ के खंड (२) के परन्तुक को भूल गये जिसमें साफ दिया है :

“परन्तु राष्ट्रपति उक्त कालावधि में, आदेश द्वारा, संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों में से किसी के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ साथ हिन्दी भाषा का तथा भारतीय अंकों के अन्तराष्ट्रीय रूप के साथ साथ देवनागरी रूप का प्रयोग प्राधिकृत कर सकेगा।”

फिर सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान मैं अनुच्छेद ३४४ की ओर आकृष्ट

करूंगा। इस अनुच्छेद के मातहत राष्ट्रपति को समिति गठित करने का अधिकार है और उस समिति का जो गठन होगा वह खास दो प्रयोजनों के लिए होगा जो इस अनुच्छेद की उपधारा २ के भाग (क) और (ख) में वर्णित हैं।

“(क) संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी भाषा के उत्तरोत्तर अधिक प्रयोग के,

(ख) संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों में से सब या किसी के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग के निबन्धनों के,

बारे में सिफारिश करने का आयोग का कर्तव्य होगा।”

अगर आप संविधान की व्यवस्था को पढ़ें तो उस में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि १९६५ तक अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन संविधान में लिखित उद्देश्य के मंशा से यह साफ जाहिर है कि अंग्रेजी की स्थिति यह होगी कि वह बराबर घटती जायेगी और उसकी जगह राष्ट्रभाषा लेती जायेगी। संविधान की यह मंशा है। यदि संविधान की मंशा की ओर देखा जाये तो हम लोगों का कार्य ऐसा नहीं है कि हम को बोधी ठहराया जाये। संविधान में साफ दिया गया है कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर देश की राष्ट्रभाषा होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद ५३(१) के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति संघ सरकार की कार्यकारिणी का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३५१ के अनुसार राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रसार संघ सरकार का अनिवार्य कार्य होगा। १९५० से ही भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद अपना अभिभाषण राष्ट्रभाषा में पढ़ते थे। यह परम्परा सन् १९६२ तक चली। जब अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की अवधि की समाप्ति में केवल

तीन वर्ष शेष रह गये तो पुरानी परम्परा को उलट दिया गया, संविधान की जो मंशा है उसका गला घोट दिया गया। ऐसा सरकार ने जान बूझ कर कराया क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री की इस घोषणा का कि १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेजी सखी भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग की जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में चालू सत्र में विधेयक प्रस्तुत होगा, यही अर्थ है और दूसरा नहीं। संविधान तथा परम्परा की रक्षा की मांग करने के मेरे आचरण पर सदन में आज बहस होगी।

श्रीमन्, मैं सदन का ध्यान अनुच्छेद ५३(१) तथा ३५१ की ओर आकृष्ट करूंगा। अनुच्छेद ५३(१) में लिखा है :

“संघ की कार्यपालिका शक्ति राष्ट्रपति में निहित होगी तथा वह इस का प्रयोग इस संविधान के अनुसार या तो स्वयं या अपने अधीनस्थ पदाधिकारियों के द्वारा करेगा।”

फिर इसी के साथ अनुच्छेद ३५१ में साफ दिया हुआ है :

“हिन्दी भाषा की प्रसार-वृद्धि करना, उस का विकास करना ताकि वह भारत की सामाजिक संस्कृति के सब तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम हो सके, तथा उस की आत्मीयता में हस्तक्षेप किये बिना हिन्दु-स्थानी और अष्टम अनुसूची में उल्लिखित अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के रूप, शैली और पदावली को आत्मसात करते हुए तथा जहां आवश्यक या वांछनीय हो वहां उस के शब्द भंडार के लिए मुख्यतः संस्कृत से तथा गौणतः वैसी उल्लिखित भाषाओं से शब्द ग्रहण करते

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

हुए उस की समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना संघ का कर्तव्य होगा ।”

तो यह संघ का अनिवार्य कर्तव्य है और राष्ट्रपति जी हमारे संघ के सब से बड़े अधिकारी हैं ।

कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं जानते । यदि यह सही है तो इसमें बड़ी लज्जा की बात देश और संविधान के लिए क्या हो सकती है कि राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रभाषा न जानें । राष्ट्रपति ने मुझ को लिखे गए दोनों पत्रों में यह नहीं कहा कि वे राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं जानते, उन्होंने आसानी का प्रश्न उठाया । मैंने तो यह भी निवेदन किया कि प्रादेशिक भाषा में पढ़ें । राष्ट्रपति ने हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार की सुविधा से सम्पन्न होते हुए भी मेरे हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में ही दिया । इससे भी सरकार का हठ प्रतीत होता है । कहा जाता है कि हम लोग हिन्दी लाद रहे हैं किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि अंग्रेजी को नादा जा रहा है ।

अभिभाषण का दिया जाना एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सवाल है, ऐसे मौकों पर राष्ट्र सम्मान का अधिक ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । जनतंत्र बिना जनभाषा निर्जीव तथा समाजवाद निष्प्राण है और इस सदन में विशेषता मत्तारूढ़ दल ने इस देश में समाजवाद फैलाने का व्रत लिया है । चीन के खिलाफ हमारी पराजय के कारणों में से प्रमुख एक भाषा का भी कारण है । देश का औद्योगीकरण तथा उत्थान विदेशी भाषा द्वारा सम्भव नहीं है । अभिभाषण का अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में पढ़ा जाना सुविधा या असुविधा का सवाल नहीं, यह प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है ।

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के समय कुछ लोगों के लिये अंग्रेजों के साथ रहना और आराम की जिन्दगी बिताना ही आसान था । इसके विपरीत बहुतों ने अंग्रेजों से लड़ना तथा कठिन जीवन बिताना ही धर्म-कार्य और अपना कर्तव्य समझा । हमारी स्वतन्त्रता उसी कठिन मार्ग का परिणाम है ।

इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य और विशेषतः प्रधानमंत्री जी भलीभाँति जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जब हम स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हमें कठिनाई का मार्ग अपनाना पड़ा था । अगर हम उसको नहीं अपनाते तो आज जिस स्थिति में यह सदन भूतिमान है यह नहीं होता । इसलिए जब चीन के मुकाबले में हमारी पराजय हुई, जो हमारे आत्मसम्मान को ठेस लगी, उसे हमें दूर करना है तो हमें आसानी का रास्ता नहीं ढूँढ़ना चाहिए । अपने खोये हुए आत्मसम्मान को वापिस लाने के लिये हमको कठिनाई का रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर कुछ स्थिर स्वार्थी लोगों का कुचक्र चल रहा है । वह है अंग्रेजी वाले २ प्रतिशत लोग जिनके बेटे, नाती पब्लिक स्कूल तथा विदेशों में पढ़ते हैं । यह दो प्रतिशत लोग आज देश की राजनीति तथा व्यापार पर छाये हुए हैं । यह एकाधिपत्य अंग्रेजी द्वारा ही कायम रह सकता है । जनभाषाओं के प्रतिष्ठित होते ही एकाधिपत्य समाप्त हो जायेगा । समाजवादी पार्टी के भाषा सम्बन्धी विचारों को लेकर देश भर में भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है कि ये लोग हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं । मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों का विरोध अंग्रेजी से है, वह भी उसके सार्वजनिक प्रयोग तथा अनिवार्य पढ़ाई

से। क्योंकि अंग्रेजी भारत में सामन्तों की भाषा तथा शोषण की बोली है। कहा जाता है कि दक्षिण भारतीय अंग्रेजी चाहते हैं, यह बात सर्वथा निराधार है। वहाँ की जनता तामिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम तथा मराठी आदि चाहेगी, अंग्रेजी नहीं।

यह भी कहा गया कि यदि मेरी बात मान ली जाये तो दक्षिण भारतीय कभी राष्ट्रपति नहीं हो सकता। ऐसे लोगों से मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं यह चाहूँगा कि दक्षिण भारतीय केवल राष्ट्रपति पद पर ही नहीं अपितु प्रधानमंत्री पद पर भी बैठें। मुझ को तो इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खुशी होगी। मैं तो यह भी चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमंत्री इन दोनों पदों पर दक्षिण भारतीय हो और पिछड़ी जाति से कोई हरिजन महिला अगर इन पदों पर बैठें तो इससे ज्यादा खुशी मुझे कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती लेकिन शर्त यह है कि वे अपनी मातृभाषा तथा राष्ट्रभाषा का आदर करें। चाहे वह दक्षिण से हों अथवा उत्तर से उन को राष्ट्रभाषा और अपनी मातृभाषा का आदर करना चाहिए। यह चीज बहुत ही जरूरी है। जब राष्ट्रभाषा तथा मातृभाषा नहीं तो राष्ट्र सम्मान कहाँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आज गान्धी जी को स्वर्गवास हुए केवल १५ वर्ष हुए हैं। इन्हीं पन्द्रह वर्षों में देश में राष्ट्रभाषा तथा मातृभाषा के नाम लेने पर लोग दंडित किये जायेंगे, कौन सोचता था ? गोडसे ने गांधी जी के शरीर को मारा पर यह कौन सोचता था कि गांधी के उत्तराधिकारी द्वारा ही उनकी आत्मा का भी हनन होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मसले पर आज सदन में विचार हो रहा है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। संविधान का सवाल है, इस पर इतनी जल्दबाजी ठीक नहीं। संविधान के विद्वानों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय आदि की राय लेनी चाहिए

थी। समिति को घटना के कारणों पर तथा कारणों को दूर करने पर भी विचार कर सुझाव देना चाहिये था। अब समिति ने जैसा कि तय कर लिया है कि सजा देनी है तो अच्छा यह होता अगर वह इस पर भी विचार करती कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को कैसे रोका जा सकता है, और इसके घटित होने का कारण क्या है। इन सब बातों पर विचार होना जरूरी है क्योंकि श्रीमन्, जैसे मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया शुरू में। फिर निवेदन करूँगा और बारबार करूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के जहाँ तक व्यक्तित्व का सवाल है, उनके पद का सवाल है, मेरा उनका कतई अपमान करने का न इरादा था, न है और न ही कभी आये होगा। लेकिन जब राष्ट्रपति जनभाषा, मातृभाषा या राष्ट्रभाषा में न बोल कर विदेशी भाषा में बोलने का हठ करें तो मुझे जैसे लोगों के व्यवहार में जरूर अंतर आयागा। समिति ने ऐसी घटना आखिर क्यों घटी और भविष्य में न घटे, इन बातों पर उसने अपने दिमाग को जोर नहीं दिया। समिति ने अपना कर्त्तव्य सग्न लिया कि यह लोग दोषी हैं और अब वे दोषी हैं तो उन्हें सजा देनी चाहिए और उन्होंने सजा भी निश्चित कर दी।

समिति को घटना के कारणों पर तथा कारणों को दूर करने पर भी विचार कर सुझाव देना चाहिए था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। यदि सदन हम लोगों को सजा देता है तो यह सजा संविधान को और जनभाषा प्रेमियों को होगी। सदन से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस प्रतिवेदन को अस्वीकार करे। संविधान की रक्षा तथा जनभाषाओं की प्रतिष्ठा राष्ट्रपति का सबसे बड़ा सम्मान है। इससे बड़ा कोई दूसरा सम्मान नहीं हो सकता।

[राम सेवक यादव]

अन्त में मैं आपके द्वारा सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन को कोई ऐसी परम्पराएं न डालनी चाहिए कि मुदगल की घटना से इस घटना को जोड़ा जाय। मुदगल की घटना से इस घटना को जोड़ना यह कम से कम मेरे, मेरे साथियों और श्री रामेश्वरानन्द के प्रति बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मुदगल का प्रश्न पैसे और धन से सम्बन्धित था लेकिन यह तो राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रश्न है, यह तो संविधान का सवाल है, नीति का सवाल है और इस देश की जनता का सवाल है, इसलिए यह दोनों प्रश्न अलग अलग दृष्टि से देखे जाने चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सारे मसले पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद अन्त में, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वे इस समिति के प्रतिवेदन को अस्वीकार कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामसेवक यादव ने जितना पढ़ना था या कहना था, कह लिया। इस सदन ने उनको यह तो आज्ञा दी है कि वे और अन्य चारों माननीय सदस्य यहां अंदर बैठे रहें मगर मेरी उनसे एक विनय होगी कि वे यहां बैठे तो रहे लेकिन जो यहां पर बहस हो उसमें वे दखल न दें और न्युप करके बैठे रहे। अब मैं श्री बागड़ी से कहूंगा कि उन्हें जो कुछ कहना है वे कहें।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस माननीय सदन में मैं एक दफे यहां से सजा भुगत चुका हूं और दूसरी दफा सजा भुगतने के बारे में सोच विचार हो रहा है। उसकी सफाई में मैं कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मैं भारत देश के उस तबके से ताल्लुक रखता हूं जिस तबके ने शायद ही

कभी हिन्दुस्तान के राजदरबार में बैठ कर राजदरबार की बात की हो। मैं देश के उस गरीब और मजलूम तबके से ताल्लुक रखता हूं जिसका कि पेशा खेती और मजदूरी है और जिसकी कि भाषा इस देश के गरीब लोगों की भाषा है। मुझ जैसे आदमी का इस सदन में चुन जाना यह बापू जी की और कल के नेता और आज के हाकिमों की बात तो वह जाने, लेकिन कल के नेताओं की उस देन को है जो कि इस देश को दी है। इस देश को उन्होंने विधान दिया जिस विधान के अनुसार जनता ने मुझे यहां भेजा। आज मैं इस मामले को जो आपके सामने पेश हो रहा है उसके ऊपर तीन बातें अपनी तरफ से अर्ज करूंगा। पहली बात यह कि हमारे ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया गया है, हम इस बात के लिए मुल्जिम हैं, कसूरवार ठहराये जायेंगे कि हमने माननीय राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के वक्त में बोला और उनसे निवेदन किया तो हमें उसकी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। दूसरे यह कि राष्ट्रपति जी से जब हमने निवेदन किया उन्होंने नहीं माना तो हमने वहां से सदन का त्याग किया, यह दो जुर्म हमारे ऊपर लगाये जाते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हमें राष्ट्रपति जी का मान व प्यार दूसरों से कम है? राष्ट्रीय किताब जिसको कि हम पवित्र समझ कर और जिसके कि आधार पर चलते हैं हर देशवासी को वह प्यारी है लेकिन राष्ट्रपति से वह प्यार कब टूटता है, कब छूटता है जब या तो उनकी वृत्ति इतनी गंदी हो जाती है कि वह राष्ट्र के खिलाफ कार्य करना चाहते हैं या ऐसे हालात होते हैं कि राष्ट्र का प्रेम जनता को दे नहीं सकते।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस देश के सबसे बड़े इंसान की बात आपके सामने अर्ज करूंगा। वह इस देश के महान त्यागी,

तपस्वी और देश के राष्ट्रपिता हैं। आज चाहे अमल से नहीं, लेकिन जुवान से तो सभी लोग उनका नाम लेते हैं, उनको बापू और राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं, उनकी मूर्ति भी रखते हैं और उनका नाम लेकर काम चलाते हैं। लेकिन आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान के निर्माण का कोई आधार है, तो वह आधार बापू के वे शब्द और विचार हैं, उनकी देन है। क्यों मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी से निवेदन किया ? आज हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों गरीब लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उनकी जन-भाषा में हिन्दुस्तान का राजकाज चलना चाहिए और उसकी बिना पर हिन्दुस्तान का दबा हुआ तबका अपना राजकाज चला सके या समझ सके। मैंने उन गरीबों की तर्जुमानी करने की इतनी बड़ी गुस्ताखी क्यों की ? आप दुनिया की कोई मिसाल ले लीजिए। आपको ऐसी कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी कि किसी भी स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र में उस देश का राष्ट्रपति ऐसे माननीय मौके पर, ऐसे अवसर पर, अपना भाषण किसी विदेशी भाषा में देता हो। और फिर उस बापू के देश में ऐसा किया जाये, उस माननीय राष्ट्रपिता के देश में ऐसी मिसाल कायम की जाये, जो कि कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो जो लोग अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते हैं, वे न तो अपने बच्चों का और न अपने देश का हित करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बहुत बड़े सदन में जरूर बैठा हूँ, और बड़े बड़े लोगों में बैठा हूँ, लेकिन आखिर मेरे जन्म तो उन गरीब और दबे हुए लोगों में हुआ है, जिनकी भाषा अपने देश में अपमानित हो रही है। अगर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में वहाँ की मलिका या रानी अंग्रेजी में भाषण देती और अगर वहाँ का कोई संसद सदस्य, वहाँ का कोई मेम्बर, यह कहता कि हिन्दुस्तानी में, हिन्दी में, या हिन्दुस्तान की किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा में, अपना भाषण

करो, तब तो यह बात मानी जा सकती थी कि उस ने मानहानि की है। लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान के दिल की बात कही जाए, अगर हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपिता बापू की बात कही जाए, जो कि स्वर्ग में बैठे हुए यह मांग करते हैं और हर एक हिन्दुस्तान से यह चाहते हैं कि उन की भावना को पूरा किया जाये, तो उसको मानहानि कैसे कहा जा सकता है ?

किसी वक्त अंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकालना जुर्म था और शायद उस वक्त के कोई "सर" या "राव बहादुर" हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जैसे देशभक्तों से, कल के नेताओं से, यह कहा करते होंगे कि अंग्रेज के खिलाफ लड़ कर वे गलती कर रहे हैं और अगर अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से निकल गया, तो यह देश किस तरह सम्भलेगा ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत इस माननीय सदन के सामने अर्ज करूँगा कि अंग्रेज को निकालना जितना कठिन और देश के लिए फायदेमन्द था, आज बापू की गैर-मौजूदगी में ऐन इसी तरीके से अंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकालना उतना ही कठिन, लेकिन देश के लिए उतना ही फायदेमन्द है।

इसलिए मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी का अपमान नहीं किया, बल्कि मैंने अर्ज की थी। दुनिया में आज तक किसी युग में, किसी राज में, किसी सरकार में, बड़े से बड़े भगवान के दरबार में भी, फरियाद करने की इजाजत होती है। अगर यह बोलने का हक छीन लिया गया, अगर फरियाद करना भी इस जनतंत्र में जुर्म कर दिया गया, तो मैं आप की मार्फत इस सदन के सामने अर्ज करूँगा कि फिर मानवता इस देश में नहीं मिलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पंजाब के इतिहास से पूरी तरह वाकिफ हैं। आपको

[श्री बागड़ी]

मालूम होगा कि किसी युग में जोराबर सिंह और फतेह सिंह ने भी सत्य बात कहनी चाही थी और उस वक्त की हुकूमत ने उन के सिरों पर दीवारें चुनवा दीं। उस वक्त के राज-दरबार में किसी को बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं थी। उस वक्त नवान मालेरकोटला ने घ्राह भरी और कहा कि यह जुल्म है। उस वक्त वह निर्दित हुए थे, लेकिन आज वे पूजे जाते हैं। आज न वे राजे रहे, न वे नवाब रहे, न वे जासिम रहे और न वे मजलूम रहे, लेकिन जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने वालों और सच्ची बात कहने वालों के नाम आज तक इतिहास हमको बाद दिलाता है।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं अपनी सफाई में यह बात नहीं कहता हूं। मैं तो एक कंगले घर में पैदा ही इसलिए हुआ हूं कि मैं सजा भुगतूँ। सजा के डर से मैं नहीं कांपता हूं। मैं तो इस मान-योग्य सदन की पवित्रता के ऊपर थोड़ी सी भी छाया पड़ने के खयाल से डरता हूं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में कोई ऐसी कार्य-बाही न की जाये कि आने वाले युग में, आने वाली सन्तानें यह कहें कि इस सदन ने जुल्म किया, जो कुछ उसने किया, वह जनतंत्र के मुताबिक न था और इस तरह इस सदन की पवित्रता पर कोई मियाह बन्ना न लग जाये।

इसके बाद मैं भाषा के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है और वे कहते हैं कि ये तो हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर कोई यह बात कहता है कि अंग्रेजी इस देश में जरूर रहे, तो फिर अगर हिन्दी लादनी है, तो अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में शक लदे। अगर अंग्रेजी जबदस्ती थोपी जाये, तो यह तो लादना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई इस देश हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों इसानों

की जन वाणी की बात करे, तो कहा जाता है कि उस को लादा जा रहा है। आज सवाल यह है कि अगर अंग्रेजी और मलयालम का मुकाबला होगा, तो आप किस के पक्ष में जायेंगे। मराठी, तेलुगू, पंजाबी वगैरह हिन्दुस्तानकी जो भाषाएं हैं, उन का मुकाबला अंग्रेजी से करते हो? अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के मुकाबले में अगर हिन्दी का पक्ष लिया जाये, तो अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में बोलते हो? क्या आज राष्ट्रपिता गांधी की आत्मा स्वर्ग में दुल्कारती नहीं होगी कि मैंने कितने ही साल तक जो देश भाषा और भातृभाषा का प्रेम सिखाया, पन्द्रह साल के कलील अर्से में ही मेरे उत्तराधिकारी राजसत्ता में उसको भूल गए?

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारी लड़ाई हिन्दी और मराठी की नहीं है, हिन्दी और पंजाबी की नहीं है। हमारी लड़ाई अंग्रेजी के साथ है। अच्छा होता कि राष्ट्रपति जी हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भाषा में आना भाषण पढ़ते। सवाल यह नहीं था कि हिन्दी में भाषण बाद में पढ़ दिया गया था। समझने और समझाने का सवाल नहीं है। अगर सवाल समझने और समझाने का था, तो फिर मान और अपमान का क्या सवाल रह गया सवाल तो सिद्धांत रीति-नीति का है। इस बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के मान और इष्टता में फर्क आया। तो क्या हिन्दी भाषा की इष्टता में फर्क आया या नहीं? हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी भाषाओं की इष्टता में फर्क आया या नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी भाषा को इष्ट मानने और फिर उसका तर्जुमा करने से सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की मान हानि हुई है कि स्वतंत्र होने के सोलह साल बाद तक हिन्दुस्तानी अपनी कोई भाषा नहीं बना सके, कोई भूषा नहीं बना सके, कोई भविष्य नहीं बना सके, क्योंकि अगर भाषा नहीं है, तो उसके वगैर भविष्य कैसे बनेगा।

भाषा के बारे में दक्षिण और उत्तर, नाथ और साउथ, का सवाल उठाया जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग, चाहे वे बम्बई में रहते हों, चाहे वे जयपुर में रहते हों, चाहे वे बीकानेर में रहते हों, चाहे वे दक्षिण में रहते हों, यही चाहेंगे कि हमारी बाणी में, हमारी भाषा में बात की जाये, लेकिन ये बड़े लोग, जो कि गले में लंगोट डाल कर राजनीति की कुस्ती लड़ते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे ।

श्री ना० श्रीकान्तन नायर (क्विलोन) : हिन्दी की बाणी चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : हिन्दी हो या मराठी, तेलगू, बंजाबी हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दूसरे माननीय सदस्य खामोश रहें, तो शायद माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, जल्दी खत्म कर सकेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो इतिहास में कोई एक्सिडेंट हो गया कि मुझ जैसा गरीब यहां पर आ गया, वरना मुझ जैसे कंगले को तो कोई दरवाजे को हाथ भी नहीं लगाने देता था । जब मेरे जैसे इन्सान के सामने जन-भाषा, देश की भाषा, राष्ट्र-भाषा और बापू की आशाओं और तमन्नाओं का खून होता हो, तो मेरा धर्म है कि मैं फरियाद करूँ और मैं ने फरियाद की । मैं ने कोई गुनाह नहीं किया । अगर दुनिया में ईश्वरवादी लोग ईश्वर के सामने अर्ज और फरियाद कर सकते हैं और राज-दरबार में बैठने वाले हर वक्त फरियाद के तौर पर अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, तो जो कुछ मैंने किया वह जायज किया । अगर यह जुर्म है, अगर यह सदन इस को जुर्म मानता है, तो इस बात को याद रखा जाये कि हमारे शहीद, पीर पैगम्बर मानवता और स्वतंत्रता के लिये तख्ता-ए-दार पर चढ़े या जिन्होंने सीने पर गोलियाँ खाई या सिरों पर तारों चुनवाई या जो गले पर

तोष लगवा कर शहीद हुए हम उन लोगों की शहादत के साथ बेवफाई करेंगे और जनता और जन-भाषा की स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर आघात करेंगे ।

यह कहा गया है कि मैंने बाक आउट कर के सदन का त्याग करके राष्ट्रपति जी का अपमान किया है । मैं बहुत बड़ा कानून का विद्वान तो नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक मोटी बात जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, दुनिया में ऐसी कोई पाबन्दी किसी के ब्रिये नहीं कि वह ज़रूर बैठा रहे, मासिवाये जेलखाने के । जेल में ज़रूर यह पाबन्दी होती है कि कैदी वहां पर बैठा है, लेकिन स्वतंत्र आदमी तो अपनी मर्जी का मालिक होता है जाने और जाने

आई, तो सुन ली । नहीं पसन्द आई, तो चले गये । अगर मैंने कोई दुर्व्यवहार किया, कोई अपशब्द कहा, या और कोई आपत्तिजनक बात कही, तब तो ऐतराज किया जा सकता है । मैं अती राष्ट्र-भाषा से प्रेम करने वाला हूँ, अपने राष्ट्र के साथ प्रेम करने वाला हूँ, गांधी, गीतम और नानक को अपना इष्ट मानने वाला हूँ । अगर मेरे मतानुसार हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों इंसानों की बाणी के साथ, जनबाणी के साथ अन्याय हो रहा हो, उसका अपमान हो रहा हो और मेरी बात न सुनी जा रही हो, तो फिर मेरी आत्मा की अगर यह आवाज हो, कि उठ कर चला जा और मैं उठ कर चला जाता हूँ तो उसके दण्ड स्वरूप अगर मुझे अपनी ज़िन्दगी भी देनी पड़े तो उसको देने के लिए भी मैं तैयार हूँ । आप जो भी सजा मुझे देंगे उसको मैं भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूँ । लेकिन आप को देख लेना चाहिये कि आगे कौन सा पथ आपने बनाना है ।

हमने दुनिया के इतिहास को देखा है, भारत के इतिहास को देखा है, जो राजा

[श्री बागड़ी]

महाराजा हो गुजरे हैं, उनकी भद्राओं को देखा है, उनके राग रंगों को देखा है, उनकी भद्रावतों को देखा है, लेकिन यह जो जनतांत्रिक राज्य है, यह सब से सुन्दर है, इससे अच्छा राज्य पहले कभी नहीं आया है। मुल्जिम को कम या ज्यादा सजा देने की बात हो सकती है, लेकिन एक मुल्जिम को एक ही कुसर के लिए दो दो बार सजा नहीं दी जा सकती है। हमारी मजमत कर दी गई है हमारे फेल की मजमत कर दी गई है और उसके बाद यह मुअ्तली और बरखास्तगी की क्या जरूरत रह गई है। जो कुछ हमने किया उसकी १८ तारीख को मजमत की गई और उस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां पर हाजिर थे। उन्होंने भी कुछ कहा था। जब यह हो चुका तो दुबारा हमें सजा क्यों दी जा रही है, इसकी क्या जरूरत महसूस हो गई थी, इसको मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं। हमारे रवैये की निन्हा के बाद कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई। अब आप देखें कि इस कमेटी में कौन मॅम्बर साहिबान थे। इन में से दो तो वे थे जिन्होंने उस वक्त हमारे खिलाफ फैसला दे दिया था। जब इनका प्रेजुडिस्ड माइंड था, जब इन्होंने पहले से ही अपना माइंड बना लिया था, तो फिर यह कमेटी न्याय किस प्रकार कर सकती थी। कोई भद्रालत होती तो न्याय हो सकता था। यहां पर कमेटी तो पहले से ही अपना मन बना चुकी थी और इस में वे ही लोग थे जिन्होंने हमारे इस फेल की निन्दा की थी।

एक बात और मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। यह सवाल सिर्फ बागड़ी का नहीं, यह सवाल सिर्फ राम सेवक यादव का नहीं है, यह देश के हित और देश के भविष्य का सवाल है। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं। कि अगर देश-हित के लिए मुझे फांसी तक भी हो जाए तो उस सजा को भुगतने के लिए भी मैं तैयार हूं, उस सजा को भी मैं कबूल करने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन तेजी में और गुस्से में आकर कोई फैसला नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

आपके पास शक्ति है और उसके बलवृत्ते पर आप जो चाहें कर सकते हैं, इसको मैं मानता हूं। गुस्से में आपको कोई सख्त बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। सच्ची बात कहने वाले कम लोग ही हुआ करते हैं। देश के भविष्य के लिए, देश के हित के लिए और बापू जो स्वर्ग में बैठा हुआ है, उसकी याद करके आपकी कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये जो अनूचित हो। लेकिन यहां पर तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है।

न तड़पने की इजाजत है न फरियाद की घुट के भर जाऊं यह भर्जी मेरे संयाच की है।

यह दूसरा मौका है। एक बार जब बापू की हत्या हुई थी उस वक्त हम ने कहा था कि इस स्थान को कौमी स्थान बनाया जाए, यह वह जगह है जहां पर राष्ट्र पिता बापू का खूब बहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज आपके सामने है, उसी के बारे में आपको जो कुछ कहना हो कहें, इसके बाहर न जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : उसी के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो करोड़ों इंसान हैं, उनकी जो भावनायें, इस राष्ट्र भाषा के प्रति हैं, उनको देखते हुए अगर इसको आदर का स्थान नहीं मिलता है, इसको वह पद नहीं मिलता है, जिसकी यह हकदार है, इसको असम्मानित किया जाता है, तो देश के अन्दर राष्ट्र के अन्दर प्रेम नहीं पैदा हो सकता है।

आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों को चीन के मुकाबले में अगर थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है तो इसका कारण क्या है? फौज में तरक्कियां किस आधार पर दी जाती हैं। अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को, गले में लंगोट बांधने वालों को, छुरी कांटों से खाने वालों को और गिटपिट करने वालों को ही आज तरक्कियां मिलती हैं और यह नहीं देखा जाता है कौन

बहादुर है, कौन लड़ सकता है। भाषा का कोई सम्मान नहीं होता है तो इसको बदलित करना हमारे लिए कठिन हो जाता है।

अन्त में मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा सदन से कि देश आप पर आशा लगाये बैठा है। आप यहां के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। आपने एक अपने भाषण में कहा है कि हिन्दी के जो पक्षपाती हैं, जो अंग्रेजी का विरोध करते हैं, उन से निबट लिया जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुरु नानक से लगा कर गांधी और बौद्ध ने जो विद्या दी थी, उस पर आप चलें और जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है, हम उसकी एक कड़ी बनेंगे। जो आपका फ़ैसला होगा, उसको हम सहर्ष स्वीकार करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सदन इमाफ़ करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मंडल साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो वह कह सकते हैं। लेकिन जो बातें कह दी गई हैं, उनको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। नई जो बात उन्होंने कहनी है, वह कह दें।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अभियोग मेरे ऊपर और मेरे साथियों के ऊपर लगाया गया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार मेरे मन में आ रहे हैं, उनको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे साथियों ने जो इसके बारे में उनके विचार थे, उनको आपके सामने रख दिया है। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस भाषना से प्रेरित हो कर मैंने सदन त्याग किया था।

सब से पहले जो स्टेटमेंट मैंने जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उसके सामने दिया था, उसको पढ़ कर हाउस को सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद इनक्वायरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है और सजा देने की जो उसने सिफारिश की है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जो कुछ बातें मैं ने उस कमेटी के सामने कही थीं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी आप से यह दरुवास्त है कि अगर उसी ब्यान को आप दुबारा पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो वह तो सब ने पढ़ लिया होगा। जो ब्यान आपने दिया था वह तो छपा हुआ है और उसको सब ने पढ़ लिख लिया होगा। इस वास्ते उसको यहां अब पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : सभी माननीय सदस्यों को यह रिपोर्ट मिली नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को मिल गई है।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : उस बात को छोड़ कर मैं दूसरी बातों की तरफ आता हूँ।

कुछ सदस्यों के आचरण के सम्बन्ध में जानबीन करने वाली लोक सभा द्वारा निर्मित कुछ सदस्योंकी कमेटी ने छानबीन के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के समक्ष मार्च १ को पेश कर दी है। उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्टों के पैरा २६ में मेरे और मेरी पार्टी के अन्य दो सदस्यों के राष्ट्रपति के अंग्रेजी अभिभाषण के अवसर पर सदन-त्याग की अवांछनीय, अशोभनीय और अनुचित बतलाया है और हम लोगों के लिए रेपरीमांड की सजा की सिफारिश की है। आज उस कमेटी के सभापति ने सदन में प्रस्ताव किया है कि लोक सभा का यह सदन कमेटी की सिफारिश के साथ अपनी सहमति जाहिर करे।

आज इस प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय भी लेने की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात इस सदन की जानकारी में देना चाहता हूँ कि उपर्युक्त रिपोर्ट की कापी भी सदस्यों के बीच वितरित नहीं की गई है। लेकिन चूंकि आपने बताया है कि वह सभी को पहुंच गई है और सभी को मिल गई है, इस वास्ते मैं इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता और इसको यहीं छोड़ देता हूँ।

[श्री भू० ना० मंडल]

इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहना था, मैं ने कमेटी के सामने वह सब कुछ कह दिया था। मेरी बातों को सुनने के बाद भी अगर कमेटी हम लोगों के आचरण को गलत समझती है और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का पहले अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा जाना ठीक समझती है तो मैं इसको देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य ही कहूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि कमेटी के सामने मेरा जो ब्यान हुआ है, उसको पढ़ कर ही मेरे सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कोई निर्णय दिया जाना चाहिये।

मेरे मुताबिक संविधान ने हिन्दी को राज भाषा पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया है। अंग्रेजी को परोक्ष रूप से लाचारी की भाषा माना है, जो पंद्रह वर्ष में राज काज से और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से खत्म हो जाय और केन्द्र में हिन्दी और राज्य में वहां की जन भाषा अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित हो जाये। एक मार्क की बात यह है कि संविधान के भाग १७ में अंग्रेजी का नाम-करण साफ तौर से आफिसियल लैंग्वेज नहीं किया गया है। संविधान की धारा ३४३ (२) के परन्तुक के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति अपने आदेश से पंद्रह वर्ष के अन्दर के रहते भी केन्द्र में हिन्दी लागू कर दे सकता है। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर कोई आदेश देने वाला नहीं है, इसलिये राष्ट्रपति अपने केन्द्रीय कार्य में अगर हिन्दी लागू कर देते हैं तो समझा जाना चाहिये कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये केन्द्रीय सभी कार्यों में वि शेष कार्य में हिन्दी लागू कर दिया। इस तरह भू० पू० राष्ट्रपति ने जब अपने अभिभाषण का हिन्दी भाषा में, और हिन्दी भाषा में पहले, अभिभाषण शुरू कर दिया, तों धारा ३३३ (२) परन्तुक के मुताबिक समझा जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दी में अभिभाषण पहले होना संवैधानिक अनिवार्यता है। इसके खिलाफ करना, संविधान की मर्यादा भंग करना है।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि जब राष्ट्रपति द्वारा संविधान भंग होता है तो सदस्य द्वारा

संविधान भंग का शान्तिपूर्ण विरोध, जो सदन त्याग का रूप ले सकता है, क्या संसदीयानिक आचरण है? मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि किस प्रकार ऐसा काम अवांछनीय, अशोभनीय और अनुचित है। एक ही आधार पर, ऐसा आचरण अवांछनीय हो सकता है जब कि संविधान से भी ऊपर राष्ट्रपति का स्थान माना जाय और सदस्य का स्थान राष्ट्रपति से नीचे माना जाय। मेरी समझ में संविधान सब से बड़ा है और संविधान ने जब पदों की सृष्टि की है, वे कोई किसी से छोटे बड़े नहीं हैं। सभी अपनी जगह पर छोटे और बड़े दोनों हैं। आज की राजनीति और राजकीय क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़ा रोष यह घुस गया है कि इन क्षेत्रों के तथाकथित बड़े लोग अपने को कानून और संविधान से भी बड़ा समझते हैं और अपने अनुचित काम के लिये संविधान और कानून का तोड़ मरोड़ करते हैं। आश्चर्य तो तब होता है जब कि उनके कामों को संपुष्टि देने वाले लोग बहुतायत में मिल जाते हैं। मैंने इस स्थिति को समझने की बहुत कोशिश की है और मेरा यह अनुभव है कि हिन्दुस्तान का नेतृत्व जब तक इस गिरावट के हाथ में रहेगा जिस गिरावट ने आज छे हजारों वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तानी समाज को दो टुकड़ों में बांट कर, बहु संख्यक जनता को अपने स्वार्थ का साधन बनाया था, तब तक समाज के यह दोष दूर नहीं हो सकते। हिन्दुस्तानी जनतंत्र की कमजोरी की जड़ में यही नेतृत्व दोष है। शुरू में, मुझे अपने निकाले नतीजे पर कुछ संदेह भी होता था, लेकिन जब से मैं ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द के "रिनैसैंट इंडिया" नामक लेख को पढ़ा है, मेरी धारणा बिल्कुल पक्की बन गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की डिक्लेन्ट लीडरशिप से देश का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है। यह सड़ा नेतृत्व ही कारण है अंग्रेजी के लिये आग्रह का। यह लोग जनता को राज काज में हिस्सा नहीं लेने देना चाहते।

जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के खिलाफ पेश की

गयी है, उस में परोक्ष रूप में कहा गया है कि हम लोग हिन्दी को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये पागलपना दिखा रहे हैं, जिस से हिन्दी का अनिष्ट हो रहा है। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी के लिये पागल नहीं हूँ। मैं तमिल, तलुगू, असमिया, बंगला और सभी देशी भाषाओं को अपने अपने स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित देखना चाहता हूँ। इन सभी देशी भाषाओं के मार्ग में एक ही रुकावट है, और वह है अंग्रेजी। अंग्रेजी को सार्वजनिक और राजकीय क्षेत्रों से हटाने की कोशिश में ज़रूर कर रहा हूँ और वह भी संविधान की मंशा के मुताबिक ही, उस के खिलाफ नहीं। गांधी जी ने अपने रचनात्मक प्रोग्राम में एक कार्यक्रम राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार का भी रक्खा था और दूसरा स्वदेशी प्रचार का भी। राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये ये कार्यक्रम क्यों रक्खे गये थे? क्योंकि सांस्कृतिक आर्थिक और नैतिक दृष्टि से देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता को बलशाली बनाना चाहते थे और उन में आत्मशक्ति और आत्म विश्वास भरना चाहते थे। वे देश के अल्पसंख्यक गिरोह के सर्वस्व को खत्म कर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र को बनशाली बनाना चाहते थे। गांधी जी के इसी आन्दोलन का बचा खुचा प्रभाव था कि किसी तरह इस देश की किसी एक भाषा को आफिशल लेव्ज का पद मिल सका। जैसे जैसे वह प्रभाव क्षीण होता जा रहा है, वैसे वैसे अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने की कोशिश बढ़ती जा रही है। अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने की कोशिश भारतीय जन क्रांति के सिलसिले में विदवासघात है। जिन लोगों ने देश को आजाद करने में हिस्सा नहीं लिया है या ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने भूतकाल में क्रांति में हिस्सा लिया, लेकिन सत्ता हथियाने के बाद अब जनक्रांति से घबराने लगे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिये अंग्रेजी को नहीं पदच्युत होने देना, उन के लिये निजी स्वार्थ की बात है। लेकिन आम जनता के लिये अंग्रेजी का महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र से खात्मा जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। आज देश में जो जीवन संघर्ष चल रहा है, उस में अंग्रेजी बहुसंख्यक गिरोह के सफल सघर्ष में बहुत बड़ी बाधक है और अल्प संख्यक

शोषक गिरोह की बहुत बड़ी मित्र है। जन-प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते, मैं अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ कि महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजी को टिकामे रखने की प्रवृत्ति का मैं षट कर मुकाबला करूँ। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से अंग्रेजी का खात्मा ही, बहुसंख्यक कमजोर और गूगी जनता को, वाणी प्रदान कर सकता है।

मुझे उस समय तरस आता है जब इस सदन में भी देशी भाषा जानने वाला प्रतिनिधि इस सदन की कार्यवाही को समझ नहीं पाता है और खरटा अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों दम्भ से इतराता है। देश में कौसी और किस हद तक कुश्चि पैदा हो गयी है? भारतीय लोक सभा ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता है कि भारतीय है। यह तो विलायती या अमरीका लोक सभा का दृश्य उपस्थित करती है। इस सदन में मेरा आग्रह है कि वह देशहित और देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता का हित सामने रख कर ही संबंधित संविधान की धारा एवं नियम तथा हम लोगों के सदन त्याग कार्य पर विचार करे।

जनतंत्र में तीव्र मतभेद होने पर सदन त्याग एक ऐसी परम्परा है जो सर्वमान्य और सर्वसम्मत् है। इस लिये लोक सभा की कार्य पद्धति में साफ तौर से इस का जिक्र भी नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब श्री उडिया जी भी चाहें तो कुछ कह सकते हैं।

श्री उडिया (शहडोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने २७ फरवरी को समिति के सामने जो ब्यान दिया है उस के अलावा मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। इतना ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि न उस वकत राष्ट्रपति का अपमान करने की मेरी मंशा थी और न मेरा कोई इरादा ही था।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

“पथेमां वाचं कल्याणीभावदानि जनेभ्यः
ब्रह्म राज्यन्याभ्यां शूद्राया चायर्वायच स्वाय च”

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

अध्यक्ष महोदय यदि हंसा जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अपमान वाला मामला चल रहा है, सम्भव है दूसरा भी शुरू हो जाय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर मेरी तरफ ध्यान रखें और किसी का हँसते न देखें . .

* श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे लिये दूसरी तरफ देखने का प्रयोजन ही नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल न देखिये दूसरी तरफ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने पिछले मास में १८ तारीख को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समय खड़े हो कर उन से कहा था कि आप राष्ट्र के पिता तुल्य हैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी, आप को हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिये यदि आप हिन्दी न बोल सकें तो आप को संस्कृत आती है, आप संस्कृत में बोलिये । अगर संस्कृत नहीं आती तो आप अपने प्रदेश की भाषा में बोलें इतने के पश्चात् उन्होंने मुझ संकेत किया कि मैं इसके बोलने में असमर्थ हूँ, आप अपने स्थान पर बैठ जाइए । मैं उनके संकेत को मान कर वहाँ बैठा रहा । किन्तु मेरे इस कृत्य को भी राष्ट्रपति का अपमान समझा जा रहा है । मैं नहीं समझता कि मैं ने किस तरह से अपमान किया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति तो हमारे देश के सब से बड़े व्यक्ति हैं, उनके अपमान का तो प्रश्न ही क्या हो सकता है, मैं तो किसी सामान्य व्यक्ति ही क्या किसी पशु पक्षी तक का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता । इसलिए मेरे लिए कोई कारण नहीं था कि मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अपमान करता । और अगर मेरी किसी बात से या मेरे अपने चरित्र से राष्ट्रपति का या सदन के किसी भी सदस्य का अपमान होता है तो मैं अपने आपको उनके सामने उपस्थित करने को प्रस्तुत हूँ कि वे मुझे क्षमा करना चाहें तो क्षमा कर दें और नहीं तो दंड देना चाहते हैं तो दंड दे दें । मैं उसे सह्य

स्वीकार कर लूंगा । हमारे तो प्राचीन विधानों में यह आता है कि वाणी के चार दोष हैं :

अनृत, पुरुष, सूचन और असम्बद्ध

अर्थान मिथ्या भाषण करना, कठोर बोलना, चुगली करना और प्रकरण को तोड़ कर ही बोलना । हमारे प्राचीन साहित्य में यह लिखा है कि इस प्रकार बोलना अवैधानिक चीज है, ऐसी वाणी का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं ने अपने प्राचीन साहित्य को पढ़ा है और उसके साथ ही अपने वर्तमान संविधान को भी पढ़ा है । हमारे वर्तमान संविधान में एक बात बड़ी स्पष्ट तौर पर कही गयी है और मैं उसको सदन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । इस संविधान के भाग ५ अनुच्छेद १०५ में कहा गया है :

“इस संविधान के उपबन्धों के तथा संसद की प्रक्रिया के विनियामक नियमों और स्थायी आदेशों के अधीन रहते हुए संसद् में वाक् स्वातंत्र्य होगा ।”

मैं ने राष्ट्रपति के घर जा कर तो कुछ नहीं कहा । जहाँ दोनों सदनों की बैठक लगी हुई थी उस जगह मैं बोला था । ऐसा करने से मैं किसी प्रकार से दोषी नहीं बनता ।

इसके उपरान्त एक समिति गठित की गयी है । उसके लिए निवेदन करूंगा कि अनुच्छेद १०५ के दूसरे खंड को देखा जाए जिसमें लिखा है :

“संसद् में या उस की किसी समिति में कही हुई किसी बात अथवा दिए हुए किसी मत के विषय में संसद् के किसी सदस्य के विरुद्ध किसी न्यायालय में कोई कार्रवाही न चल सकेगी . .”

मैं नहीं समझता कि यह जो हमारे लिए ७ सदस्यों की न्याय समिति बनायी गयी है यह इस संविधान की धारा के आधार पर बन भी

सकती है। मेरा अपना विचार है कि इस धारा के रहते यह कमेटी नहीं बन सकती। मैं ने केवल वाक् स्वातंत्र्य का प्रयोग किया है। कोई कठोर भाषण नहीं किया, कोई और बात नहीं कही। वाक् स्वातंत्र्य के सम्बन्ध में आप जब बाहर के किसी न्यायालय में मामला नहीं चला सकते तो अन्दर कोई न्यायालयी समिति बना कर हमको दोषी ठहरा कर दंड दें तो यह बात तो नहीं बनती इस संविधान के होते हुए। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जिसको अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है इस और मैं आपका विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। संविधान में लिखा है कि :

“संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी”

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सत्ता प्राप्त पार्टी ने कितना यत्न किया है? हमको स्वतंत्र हुए १६ वर्ष हो रहे हैं, इस दिशा में शासन ने कितना प्रयत्न किया है इसका पता तो आपको उसके काम से लगेगा।

यह सही है कि प्रजातंत्र में बहुमत के सामने सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। परन्तु मैं यह नहीं मानता कि बहुमत जो कुछ कहता है वही न्याय है। कभी कभी बहुमत सच्चाई से दूर भी चला जाता है। आप कह सकते हैं कि आज बहुमत का राज्य है और आप भी उसके आधार पर चुन कर आए हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि मैं बहुमत के आधार पर चुन कर आया हूँ और मुझे इसी कारण संविधान में वाक् स्वातंत्र्य का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी चुन कर आए हैं और उनके चुने हुए होने के नाते ही हमने उनको राष्ट्रपति स्वीकार किया है। उनमें कोई ऐसी विशेषताएं नहीं आ गयी हैं कि हम उनके सामने बोलें ही नहीं। मुझे तो यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होता है कि लोग मुझे कहते हैं कि आपको उनके सामने नहीं बोलना चाहिए था। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर मैं उनके सामने न बोलूँ तो क्या उनके चौकीदार या उनके माली के सामने बोलूँ। राष्ट्रपति

महोदय तो भाषण करते हैं और मैं उनके सामने न बोलूँ तो किसके सामने बोलूँ। इसका मतलब क्या है। मेरे दो प्लेटफार्म नहीं हैं, मेरा एक ही प्लेटफार्म है और छोटे से लेकर बड़े तक मेरे सामने समान हैं और मैं सब के सामने अपनी बात कह सकता हूँ। ऐसे कुछ व्यक्ति होते हैं जिनके हाथ में सत्ता होती है कि वे उनके सामने नहीं बोलते और छोटे मोटों के सामने बोल देते हैं। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। मैं ने अपने वक्तव्य में भी कहा है कि मैं भगवान के अतिरिक्त किसी दूसरे से नहीं डरता हूँ। मैं भगवान से डरता हूँ और अपने प्रत्येक कृत्य के सम्बन्ध में भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझ से कोई गलत काम न हो जाए।

मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वयं राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारे विधान का उल्लंघन किया है। विधान में लिखा है कि :

“सब की राजभाषा हिन्दी होगी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी। इसके बाद खंड २ में यह अवश्य लिखा है कि संविधान के प्रारम्भ में पन्द्रह वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए संघ के उन सब राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा प्रयोग की जाती रहेगी जिनके लिए वह पहले से प्रयोग की जाती थी। परन्तु उसके आगे लिखा है :

“राष्ट्रपति उक्त कालावधि में, आदेश द्वारा, संघ के राजकीय से प्रयोजनों में से किसी के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ साथ हिन्दी भाषा तथा भारतीय अंकों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप के साथ साथ देवनागरी रूप का प्रयोग प्राधिकृत कर सकेगा”

इसका अर्थ बड़ा स्पष्ट है। इस १५ वर्ष की अवधि में भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय चाहें तो किसी विभाग के लिए या सब विभागों के लिए हिन्दी कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जो कि इस समय दिवंगत

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हो चुके हैं, उनकी यह प्रथा थी कि वह पहले अपना भाषण हिन्दी में पढ़ने थे उसके पश्चात् वह अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ा जाता था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति ने हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चालू की गयी पद्धति को त्याग कर अंग्रेजी में अपना भाषण पढ़ने का साहस क्यों किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को इस घोषणा को चरितार्थ करना चाहते हैं कि १५ वर्षों के पश्चात् भी हिन्दी के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी सखी भाषा के रूप में रह सकेगी, और क्यों न दोनों सदनों की इस बैठक में ही इसका श्रीगणेश कर दिया जाए जिससे कि जो कुछ होना है आज हो जाए और इसको आगे के लिए क्यों छोड़ा जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे ऊपर डंडे के जोर से अंग्रेजी लादी जा रही है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर इस सभी भाषा वाले प्रस्ताव को सदन में लाया गया तो मैं उसका विरोध करने में अपना सब कुछ बलिदान करने को उद्यत रहूँगा। मेरा तो अपना ख्याल है कि इस समय हमको देश के हर व्यक्ति को साथ ले कर चलना है, और व्यक्तियों को ही नहीं जब कि हमको जड़ वस्तुओं को साथ ले कर चलना है ऐसी घोषणा करना उचित नहीं कि अंग्रेजी को सखी भाषा के रूप में भी रखा जाएगा। इस समय तो हमें चीन से निबटना है। इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह घोषणा नहीं करनी चाहिए कि हम हिन्दी वालों से निबट लेंगे। चीन से पहले निबट लेने के बाद इसके लिए बहुत समय रहेगा। ऐसी घोषणा करने का अर्थ इस समय जो देश में ४८ प्रतिशत हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं उनके जले पर नमक छिड़कने के समान होगा।

कहा जाता है कि हमने दक्षिण के लोगों के सामने वायदा किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है और प्रजातंत्र में प्रजा की राय से चलना होता है। अगर प्रजा इस चीज का विरोध करती है तो आपको उसे मानना चाहिए न कि प्रजा को

डंडे के जोर से अपनी बात मनवानी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं है बल्कि सामंतशाही है। हमने एक सामन्तशाही को खत्म किया है लेकिन अब अपने ही लोगों की सामन्तशाही हो रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अंग्रेजी से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लिए अनेकों बार जेल भुगती हूँ। मैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो देहरादून की जेल में ए० क्लास में रहा करते थे, मैं और मेरे अन्य साथी साथ ही सी० क्लास में रहा करते थे। देहरादून के जेल के वह दिन मुझे याद हैं। जेल के खटमलों को मैं भूला नहीं हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का भोजन बनाने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस चीज पर आइये जिस पर कि चर्चा हो रही है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो आप का ध्यान दिला रहा था कि शायद आप समझते होंगे कि यह गांधी टोपी पहनने वाले लोग ही जेल गये हैं, सो ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हम ने इस देश में स्वराज्य और स्वशासन की स्थापना के लिए कोई कुर्बानी नहीं की, सो बात नहीं है। आज देश का शासन जिन के हाथों में आया है और जो अंग्रेजी को चलाते रहना चाहते हैं, जो अंग्रेजों के वक्त में सर होते थे, आज वह हमारे शासन के अध्यक्ष बने हैं। और वह हाथ में उस डंडे को ले कर जोकि सर के वक्त होता था अब उस से हमारे पैरों को पीटना चाहते हैं तो मैं इसे सहन नहीं कर सकूँगा। मैं तो आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम खाली दक्षिण के बांगों को ही नहीं वरन् अपने सब साथियों को ले कर चलना चाहते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फिर आप से विनय करूँगा कि जो बातें हर एक ने काफ़ी कह ली हैं आप उन को छोड़ कर और कुछ

कहना चाहते हों तो कह लीजिए । बार बार उन्हीं बातों को दोहराते चले जाना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ और ही कहूंगा । यह ठीक बात है कि जब आप इस गद्दी पर बैठे हैं तो हम सब को आप की बात माननी चाहिए लेकिन जो हमारे दुःख की बात हो उसे तो आप को सुन ही लेना चाहिए । यह तो हो सकता है कि कुछ बातें जो मैं कह रहा हूं पहले भी की गई हों लेकिन मैं उस के आगे जो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं उसे तो सुन लेना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं मुझे आप बीच में न टोकें ।

मैं आप के सामने कह रहा था कि दक्षिण में चलिये, चाहे बंगाल में चलिये, मैं वहां जनता में पहुंच कर हिन्दी में भाषण दूंगा और मेरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री या श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री देहातों में चल कर इंगलिश में भाषण दे दें और उस के बाद वहां की जनता की राय यदि ले ली जाय कि वे दक्षिणी भाई, बंगाली अथवा गुजराती भाई मेरे हिन्दी के भाषण को समझते हैं या उन के इंगलिश भाषण को, तो मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी । अगर इस का फैसला जनता पर छोड़ दिया जाय तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी । वास्तविकता यह है कि आप की इस इंगलिश भाषा को २ प्रतिशत या ३ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग समझते नहीं हैं । मेरे देश के लिए यह इंगलिश भाषा, इस प्रकार की विघातक भाषा को यदि बनाये रखना था तो जिन की यह बोली है उन को भी क्यों धक्का दिया ? उन को भी आप बिठाये रहते । लेकिन यदि आप ने इस देश में अंग्रेजों को निकाल दिया तो फिर उन की भाषा को भी उन के साथ जाना चाहिए ।

आज हमारे देश के बालकों को जब यह विदेशी भाषा अर्थात् अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाता है तो मेरे देश का बालक यह समझ नहीं

पाता कि आखिर यह अंग्रेजी कहां से उन के सामने आई है ? उस के लिए इस समस्या को समझ पाना कठिन हो जाता है ? मेरे देश के बालकों को मातृभाषा सीखनी पड़ती है चाहे वह बंगाली हो, गुजराती हो या मराठी हो और फिर इंगलिश . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी चाहते हैं कि मैं उन को बीच में न टोकूं, मैं खुद भी उन को टोकना नहीं चाहता हूं और मैं उन को सुनना चाहता हूं मगर आज जो बात सामने पेश है अगर वे उसी पर रहें तो बेहतर होगा । लेकिन वह उस पर ना आ कर . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उसी के सम्बन्ध में कहने चला था वैसे अगर आप मुझे आगे नहीं बोलने देना चाहते तो आप को पूरा अधिकार है लेकिन मैं पुनः निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लें, मैं अधिक देर तक नहीं चलाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, मैं आप को टोकने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता हूं वैसे मैं आप को सुनना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि यह संसद् भी आप को सुने । मैं आप को टोक कर बंद नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मेरी सुविधा यह है कि जो बात सामने पेश है उस पर आप न आ कर और और बातें कहते जा रहे हैं । बेहतर हो कि आप उस पर बोलें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर आप ने इतना मुझे टोका न होता तो इतनी देर में तो मैं शायद समाप्त कर देता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जितना टोका है उस से दुगुना समय मैं आप को देता हूं आप अपनी बात समाप्त कर लीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे देश के नेता जिस इंगलिश भाषा को हम पर और इस देश के बालकों के ऊपर लादना चाहते हैं, वह अस्वाभाविक

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क्योंकि मेरे देश के बालक पहले अपनी प्रान्तीय भाषा पढ़ते हैं फिर स्कूलों में जा कर उन को गिटपिट पढ़ाई जाती है। भाषा बह आती है जो उस की मातृभाषा होती है। इस स्वाभाविक दृष्टि से जहां मेरे देश के लिए इंगलिश भाषा को बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाना लज्जाजनक है जिन के कि हम कभी गुलाम रहे हैं, उन की भाषा हम पढ़ते ही रहें, वहां मेरे देश के बालकों के उत्थान के लिए भी यह भाषा उपयोगी नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप के पूरे साथ हैं लेकिन इस तरीके से इस भाषा को लाया गया और हम से बिल्कुल कोई महयोग नहीं रक्खा गया तो मैं आप को कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश की क्या स्थिति बनेगी। इस का तो उत्तरदायित्व सारा हमारे देश के शासकों पर है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम को कहा जाता है कि हम हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं तो हम इसे क्यों लादना चाहेंगे? हमें तो पूज्य स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती महाराज ने अपनी पवित्र पुस्तक सत्यार्थप्रकाश द्वारा यह आदेश दिया है कि जब बालक पांच वर्ष का हो तो उसे देवनागरी लिपि पढ़ाई जाय। अब आप ही बतायें कि हम किस प्रकार से अपनी धार्मिक चीजों को स्थिर रख सकेंगे? इस विधान के आधार पर या परम्पराओं के आधार पर आप कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम प्राचीन परम्पराओं को कैसे भूल जाये और क्यों भूलें? वहां तो लिखा हुआ है :—

“निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणः यदिवास्तुबन्तु
लक्ष्मी समाविस्तु गच्छन्तु वाय-
श्रेष्ठम्, अद्यैववामरणम् अस्तु
युगान्तरवा न्यायातपथ प्रविच-
लन्ति न धीरा ।”

प्रभाव जो न्याय का मार्ग है उस को धीरे-धीरे लोगों को कभी नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

अब जहां तक पालिटिक्स का सवाल है तो यह सब कुछ पालिटिक्स है, खाना, पीना भी पालिटिक्स है। आप पालिटिक्स को संकुचित नहीं बनायेंगे। अब यह कहना कि हम चुप हो कर बैठ जायें तो यह कैसे संभव हो सकता है? हमारे वहां तो इस के लिए साफ लिखा हुआ है कि जो लोग इस प्रकार से चुप बैठ रह जायें, अन्याय और अनर्थ उन के सामने होता रहे और वह उस के विरुद्ध कुछ भी न बोलें तो ऐसे लोगों को मरे के समान समझना चाहिए। हम एक ओर तो यह विधान पढ़ते हैं और एक ओर हम को यह पढ़ाया जाता है कि बोलो मत, तुम्हें चुप रहना चाहिये, मैं इसे सहन नहीं कर सकता। पूज्य स्वामी दयानन्द महाराज ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि चाहे अन्यायी राजा चक्रवर्ती, सनाथ, महाबलवान और गुणवान क्यों न हो, उस का विनाश, उस की अवनति और उस का अप्रियाचरण सदा किया करें और धर्मात्मा चाहे कितना ही अनाथ, निर्गुण और निर्बल क्यों न हो, उन की उन्नति और उत्थान का सदा यत्न किया करें। उन का प्रियाचरण सदा किया करें। उस के करने में चाहें कितना ही दारुण दुःख क्यों न पहुंचे और उस प्रयत्न में चाहे प्राणों से भी वंचित क्यों न होना पड़े लेकिन अनर्थ और अन्याय के खिलाफ सदा मनुष्य को लड़ना चाहिए।

जब हम अंग्रेज के वक्त लड़ते थे तब हमें ठीक समझा जाता था। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जब हम जेल काटते थे तब ठीक था। ऐसे शासन के लिए सत्यार्थप्रकाश के उन हिन्दी शब्दों में कितना सुन्दर लिखा है। विदेशी राजा चाहे माता, पिता सदृश पालना करने वाला हो लेकिन उस के विनाश का सदा यत्न किया करें। अपना राज्य सर्वोपरि होता है। हम ने इस धर्म के आधार पर इस शासन के लिए सब कुछ किया है और जब भी हम पूरा करते रहेंगे। लेकिन जहां हम से यह कहा जाता है कि तुम को इस समय

देखभाल कर चलना पड़ेगा, देश संकट में फंसा हुआ है, मैं शासक वर्ग से भी कहूंगा कि वह अपनी ओर से भी थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें और वह देखभाल कर चलें। उन के इस कृत्य के द्वारा कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं हो जाती है, कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं आ जाती है जिससे देश के बहुसंख्यक वर्ग का, जिसका कि आप को सहयोग लेना है, वह आप के विरोध में न चला जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो स्वामी जी को खत्म करना चाहिये। उन्होंने ने तो कहा था कि जितनी देर मैं ने उन को टोकने में लगाई है, उतनी देर में वे खत्म कर देते। लेकिन अब तो वे काफ़ी उस से ज्यादा बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए अब तो उन्हें बन्द ही करना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं केवल पांच मिनट और चाहूंगा लेकिन अगर आप की यही इच्छा है तो मैं बन्द कर देता हूं और मैं अपने स्थान पर बैठ जाता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: This is for discussion now. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: On a point of order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Before the discussion commences, I wish to raise a preliminary matter. The detailed defence given by Shri Yadav raises question of far reaching constitutional consequence and questions of parliamentary conventions. I think it is only fair that we study this matter and that we have the defence that has been given in respect of the penalties proposed by the Committee, which in Indian legal interpretation we call the second opportunity. Before we can decide on this matter, we should have the defence which has been put forth in the form of a written statement. That should be made available to us both in English and in Hindi so that in our deliberations we would have taken account of the defence that has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Is there anything that was not said in their statement before the Committee . . . (Interruptions.)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am saying this in respect of the penalty proposed. (Interruptions.)

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would realise that all that had been distributed to the Members. The penalty was there.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The reports are available but they do not contain this part of the defence in respect of the penalty proposed. You will realise that in the Indian law we have what we call two opportunities. The first is when a person is charged; the other when a penalty has been proposed.

Mr. Speaker: One opportunity was given to them before the Committee. The second one was given today before this House. We are discussing it. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, on a point of order. It will be a bad precedent for us to allow those hon. Members whom you are going to reprimand to sit here, when we discuss them. They are our colleagues, even if they do not belong to our own group. If they are wrong, we cannot say that in their presence for we fear we would be harming our personal relations. I think they should be requested to leave the House for a while so that we can have a free discussion . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Now that the House has taken a decision just now, I think we need not press it.

There is one request that I should make. We had to give an opportunity to those hon. Members so that they may explain their position in detail. They have done it. The other hon. Members who wish to participate must be very brief.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I shall be very brief. But before I go into the points I wish to make, I would like very much to submit to you that we are discussing a matter which is something which the Leader of the House should be present to hear. I quite understand that the hour has passed by as the statements were being made and the Prime Minister possibly has some very serious appointments which he could not avoid. But this is a subject on which I think the Prime Minister should give his opinion after having heard the Members of this House. I suggest this because my feeling is that after having heard the statements which we have already listened to, possibly we could arrive at an agreed understanding which may differ somewhat from the report of the Committee. My personal feeling is that, having heard what we have heard, possibly the purposes of dignity and all that kind of thing would be completely satisfied if we only reiterate the disapproval which had already been expressed on the floor of the House, of the conduct of those Members under whatever provocation, by leaving the Central Hall when the President was addressing the Joint Session of Both Houses of Parliament. This is the suggestion which I was going to make. But I was hoping that if the Leader of the House was present and if, after he had heard other Members of this House, he might have agreed to this suggestion and it would have been extremely graceful if it had come from him as a sort of an amendment. Because, after all you will have to accept an amendment which is now barred, so to speak, so far as time is concerned. If it had come from him as Leader of the House, it would have been a very graceful proceeding.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed. I hope he would be here.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Singh): He will be here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In the beginning, I have to give an explanation. In so far as you were good enough to appoint me as a Member of the Committee. I did attend the preliminary meetings of the Committee and I had hoped that the Committee would be able to complete its work by the 2nd March, which was the time target given in the beginning. I had to leave on the 3rd March, which is why I was not present in the concluding meetings of the Committee and therefore, what I had done was to communicate my views to the Chairman of the Committee, which, I am told, he was good enough to place before the Committee. But I was not able to persuade my colleagues on the Committee to my point of view in this regard. My point of view is, what I have already stated, what I have requested the Leader of the House to move: that the purposes of dignity of Parliament would be completely satisfied if we are content only with reiterating our disapproval of the conduct of those Members who, under whatever provocations had left the House, when the President was addressing both Houses of Parliament. I say so because Members belonging to every Party in this House and also independent Members of this House on that very day had expressed themselves strongly and unequivocally. Now, we are trying to flog a horse which has already been completely beaten up and the result is that we are not only prolonging the proceedings; we are also permitting loopholes through which certain observations in regard to the President might also be made, might almost necessarily have to be made. I do not like this kind of thing at all. My criterion is: Is the recommendation which is placed before the House by the Deputy-Speaker going to help the cause of the dignity of Parliament? Are we or are we not stretching the arm of privilege a little too far? Are we not trying to set up precedents which would not perhaps work very effectively in the future? If there is anything I hate, it is exhibitionism in politics and elsewhere. If in order to punish ex-

hibitionism we do something which makes exhibitionism recoil on ourselves, that is surely not a very wise proceeding. I feel also that on many occasions a little humour which you have in plenty would help a great deal and a sense of proportion which I fear most of us have not got would help even more. The result is that things that would be said and laughed out of court are given an importance which is pompous rather than real. I do not understand why we take recourse to this sort of thing and in the process what happens is that the country gets an impression and the Parliament gets an impression that there is almost a school-masterish atmosphere in the House, that Members of Parliament have to be treated like school boys who have to say: "peccavi", I have sinned; and have to do it in a rather spectacular fashion, have to go out of the House and come back again to receive the reprimand and that sort of thing. All this creates unnecessary complications which do not help parliamentary propriety to develop in the way that it should.

Again, this question is often mentioned about following the precedents of the British Parliament. There cannot be any exact parallelism between the procedure here and that which is followed in Britain in connection with the King or Queen addressing the UK Parliament. Genuflection is not our cup of tea. We do not have to bend our knees before whoever it is. The American President, for instance, behaves in a manner and is treated by his compatriots in a manner which is very healthy; we can learn from that sort of thing also. We are not the same kind of people as the Americans; but we need not make a virtue of being sanctimonious. There is no need to exaggerate the idea of ceremonial; we do not actually do so. In the British House of Commons, I read in books a long time back—I do not know if they have changed that practice—that when the royal address is discussed, the message of thanks to the King or Queen is discussed in the House, the two Members who propose

and second the motion have to put on a particular kind of dress a court dress of some sort, not just the morning coat or that sort of thing but a peculiar kind of costume. And they come and address the House. They have such costumes because they have a certain kind of feudal tradition which they have tried to adapt in their own way to modern conditions. It is not necessary for us to do so.

As regards our Presidents the ex-President and the present President, we have had very unique personalities to hold that chair. As far as the present President is concerned, there is no question about him. All our friends here have spoken today in unequivocal terms about their respect for the personality of the President, who is a unique individual. So many of us can claim that we have known our present President personally. I personally can even claim the pride of having been for a long time the recipient of his affection. But that is no reason why we should make a fetish of whatever is done when the President is there. I do not suggest for a moment that there should be the slightest deviation from dignified behaviour, particularly when the President symbolises the unity of the State in addressing both Houses of Parliament. On that day when our friends walked out, we all felt very badly about it. On behalf of our party our leader expressed himself and unequivocally condemned the action that had taken place. So, as far as that is concerned there is no reason for us to have and doubt in our minds that any Member of this House, to whichever party he might belong, wanted to malign the President, to bring down the dignity either of Parliament or of the State, and therefore, the steps which are recommended do not seem to me to be at all in order.

14 hrs.

Also, in regard to the Members of the Socialist Party in this House, I have felt very strikingly at variance

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

on many occasions, but I know, at the same time, that they have a footing, a real popular footing in certain parts of the country, and they are devoted, and they have a passion—God bless them for that passion—in the cause of Hindi and the other Indian languages. It is a political issue. It is a matter of fundamental importance to the future of the country. Certain things which were said in the speeches today in relation to the problem of the language of our country are extremely important. They have a passion for it. They have almost developed a psychological fixation about it. That fixation sometimes makes them go in a direction which leads them to do the kind of thing which unfortunately they did on the 18th of last month. Let us not magnify a particular incident in isolation, and let us not try to punish them in the way of a reprimand or whatever is recommended here. But let us try to understand the situation more sympathetically, more imaginatively, more in tune with the spirit of the Constitution and with the desires of the people of our country.

That is why I feel that while everybody is unanimous that what happened on that day did deviate from the dignity which is incumbent upon everybody to try to practise, while that is absolutely a matter on which there is no disagreement whatever, there is no need now, at this stage, to go into detail over it. We might just as well record the report of the Committee, and we might be content with the reiteration, if we choose to make it, of the disapproval of the conduct of those Members who have behaved in the way they did on the 18th of last month.

I suggest it with all humility, particularly to the Leader of the House who is not here. I do hope that what I tried to say will be conveyed to him. I do not know if in his own room he has got a contraption which enables him to hear what I am saying. I do not know. I have no idea where he

is. But I do hope what I say is conveyed to him in one way or the other. There will be observations, I am sure, to be made by my other hon. friends which also the Prime Minister should be enabled to hear, because, if it comes from the Prime Minister—I am suggesting it to my hon. friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, for in the absence of the Prime Minister it devolves upon him, as representative of the ruling party as well as the man in charge for this kind of thing, to do something in this regard—and if it comes from Government side, it will be extremely graceful and it will be effective. If not, I would ask your permission to enable, me, in spite of the time-bar, to move an amendment on the lines that I have already suggested.

I do hope a way out is found of this difficulty so that we are not asked to vote on something rather embarrassing,—not personally embarrassing at all—but something which will not help the cause of parliamentary propriety or parliamentary dignity or the future of parliamentary institutions at all. On the contrary, it will put all kinds of hurdle which quite avoidably we are going to put in our way. These are the submissions which I am trying to make.

श्री त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर अभी मेरे मित्र ने भाषण किया है, मैं उन से इतिफाक करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही ग्रहम मसला है। हाउस को यह भी समझ लेना चाहिये कि यहां श्रीर दूसरी असेम्बली में ऐसे प्रदर्शन होने शुरू हो गए हैं। अगर यह ऐसे ही चलता गया तो भारत के अन्दर जो पार्लिमेंटरी प्रणाली है, उस को हानि पहुंचे बगैर नहीं रह सकती है। तब यह आगे चल नहीं सकती है। इस वास्ते इस हाउस का इस बारे में बड़ा अग्रच्छा फैसला होना चाहिये जिस से कि यह मसला हल हो जाये। इस मसले का जरूर नोटिस लिया जाना चाहिए।

था। आखिर कुछ भी सही, जिस तरह से विलायत में क्वीन है, उसी तरह से हमारे यहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी हैं और उतनी ही इज्जत हम उन की भी करते हैं। क्वीन को जो हक हासिल होते हैं, वे बर्य की वजह से होते हैं, उस की वजह से वह तख्त पर बैठती है लेकिन हम तो यहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी को अपनी मर्जी से अपने दिल का राजा बनाते हैं। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी की इज्जत क्वीन की इज्जत से हजारों गुना बढ़ जाती है, कई गुना हो जाती है और यह इज्जत उन की हमारे दिलों में होनी चाहिये।

ऐसी हालत में उन के सामने इस प्रकार का वितंडा बनाना बहुत बुरा था और सारे हाउस को इस पर अफसोस है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि धान मंत्री जी बैठे हुए थे, वे उठ कर चले गए हैं। मेरी अपील अब श्री जगजीवन राम जी से तथा श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी से है कि आप उन को जगह हैं, कुछ पोलिटिकल विज्ञान से भी इस चीज को आप को देखना चाहिये। जो स्थिति इस हाउस की है, जो इज्जत इस हाउस की है, जो इतनी बड़ी डिगनिटी इस हाउस की है, उस को देखते हुए बच्चों की तरह से हम व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन एक दिक्कत पड़ती है। मेरे इन मित्रों को चाहिये था कि ये कम अज कम हम लोगों को तो आश्वासन दे देते। मेरे मन में जो इज्जत इन मित्रों के प्रति है, वही इज्जत इधर बैठने वाले मित्रों के प्रति भी है। उन के साथ मुझे भी इज्जत मिलती है। आज अगर उन का अपमान होता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि मेरा भी अपमान हो रहा है। मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि एक का मान दूसरे का मान है। सब का मान और सब का सम्मान बराबर है। मैं उन से अपील करूंगा कि वे कम से कम अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से आश्वासन इस प्रकार का दे देते कि हम किसी किस्म के बेजाब्तगी के तरीकों में विश्वास नहीं

करेंगे। अगर मतभेद है तो उस को खुले तौर से कहो। स्वामी जी ने जिद कर दिया जेल-खाने का। उन के साथ भी अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है तो मेरे मन में मुश्किल पड़ेगी। उन के साथ वैसा बर्ताव होते देख कर मेरे जज्बात को ठेस पहुंचेगी।

मुझे एक आपत्ति भी है। कुछ आदमी हमारे हाउस के नहीं थे। अजबल तो देखना यह था कि दोनों हाउसिस की मिली जुली बैठक होती है और उस के लिए कोई नियम बंधे हुए नहीं हैं। उस के नियम बंधे हुए होते तो जरा आसान होता। आइंदा के लिए अगर नियम बना दिये जायें तो अच्छा होगा ताकि इस तरह का व्यवहार अगर कोई करे तो उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो सके। दूसरी दिक्कत यह पड़ती है कि मेरे साथियों के साथ राज्य सभा के भी एक आधे मंत्री थे। राज्य सभा के मंत्रियों को तो कोई सजा न मिली और हमारे मंत्रियों का अपमान हो जाय, यह जरा बात थोड़ी दिक्कत की है। मेरी राय है कि दोनों ने बराबर की गलती की है। या तो उस सूरत में ज्वाइंट कमेटी बन जाती किसी प्रकार से या फिर ऐसा हो कि राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के साथ भी वही बरताव हो जो हमारे सदन के सदस्यों के साथ हो रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात की चिन्ता हमें नहीं करना चाहिये। हम जो मुनासिब समझते हैं, वे कर सकते हैं, जो उचित समझें कर सकते हैं।

श्री त्यागी : चूंकि यह मुश्तरीका बैठक थी और मंत्री पार्लियामेंट के वे भी कहलाते हैं इस वास्ते सब के साथ एक सा बरताव होना चाहिये। उस का भी प्रबन्ध कर लेना चाहिये था चीफ व्हिप साहब को या किसी और तरह से।

इस के अलावा एक चीज रिवाज की भी आ जाती है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कहां का यह रिवाज है, किस किताबके

[श्री त्यागी]

अन्दर है, यह आप बता दें ताकि सदन को कोई गलतफहमी न रहे। रिवाज जो विलायत में है उस को बरतने की यहां पर बात है। वहां पर एडमानिशन और रेपरीमांड के वास्ते बंधे हुए नियम हैं। यह जो नियम आप ने किया था कि मैम्बर साहिबान चले जाते, यह भी वहां का नियम है। जब कभी ऐसा करना होता है तो मैम्बर साहिबान अपना बयान देने के बाद बाहर चले जाते हैं। उस के साथ ही वहां यह भी नियम है :

“Admonition: addressed by the Speaker to the offender who, if a Member, stands uncovered in his place; if not a Member, stands uncovered at the Bar attended by the sergeant bearing the mace.

Reprimand: addressed by the Speaker in the same circumstances in cases where the offence committed has been graver.”

उन लोगों को खड़ा होना पड़ता है और नंगे सिर खड़े होना पड़ता है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा अगर स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द पर यह नियम बरता जायगा तो ज़रा यह तर्काल देह गुज़रेगा। अगर स्वामी जी को पगड़ी उतार कर खड़ा करने का नियम बरता जायगा तो यह ठीक नहीं

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं पगड़ी भी उतार दूंगा लेकिन यह तो देख लिया जाय कि विधान क्या कहता है ? मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे हैरानी है कि त्यागी जी उन चीजों में जा रहे हैं जिन का इस मामले से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इन का कोई जिक्र यहां नहीं आया है। स्वामी जी के नंगे सिर खड़े होने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। खमूसन स्वामी जी का नाम भी उस में नहीं है जिन का रेपरीमांड होना है या जिन को खड़े होना है। अगर उन

बातों को हम लेना शुरू कर दें तो मालूम नहीं

श्री त्यागी : मैं माफी चाहता हूं। मेरा मंशा यह है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन बातों को जो है ही नहीं, इस वक़्त लाना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : मुझे अफसोस है। जो हालत वहां है, उस की बात मैं कर रहा था और उसी की बाबत मैं कह रहा था। मेरी अर्ज यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिकमेन्डेशन स्वामी जी के बखिलाफ नहीं है कि उन्हें खड़ा होना पड़ेगा :

श्री त्यागी : बहुत ठीक है, लेकिन और लोगों की बाबत है। मेरे कहने की मंशा !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को सिर नंगा करने के लिये किसी ने नहीं कहा।

श्री त्यागी : उन लोगों के लिये जो नियम बरता जा रहा है उस के हिसाब से नंगे सिर खड़े होने का रिवाज है। वह अनकवर्ड खड़े हों। सिर से हट उतारना पड़ता है। मेरा मंशा यह है, और मैं हाउस की तरफ से अपील करता हूं कि हमारी इज्जत की रक्षा करने का काम आप के पास है, आप हमारी इज्जत के रक्षक हैं। तो मेम्बरों के साथ जो बरताव आप करेंगे उसी के हिसाब से मेम्बरों की बात चलेगी। यहां हर मेम्बर जैसी हरकत करेगा उस के मुकाबले में उसे सजा मिलनी चाहिये। इस में आप का कोई दोष नहीं है। परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस की डिगनिटी के खयाल से

आप कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें जिस को हाउस भी मान ले और ये मेम्बर लोग भी बड़ी इज्जत के साथ उस को मान लें। मैं इस चीज से इत्फाक करता हूँ, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री मुकर्जी ने कहा कि आप इस मामले को वैसे ही प्रस्ताव द्वारा निपटा दें, वना इस कंट्रोवर्सी का हाउस से बाहर निकलना मेरे खयाल में मुनासिब नहीं होगा। अब यहां हमारे लीडर साहब भी मौजूद हैं मैं उन से भी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि इस हाउस की फीलिंग प्रेजिडेंट को कान्वे कर दी गई, प्रेजिडेंट की चिट्ठी भी आ गई इस, के बाद अगर कोई तरीका सजा देने का तजवीज किया जाय तो इस से प्रेजीडेंट की इज्जत बढ़ेगी, इस से मैं इत्फाक नहीं करता। हाउस का जरा सा इशारा और राय बहुत काफी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई प्रस्ताव को पास कर के इसे खत्म किया जाय ताकि यह मामला तय हो जाय।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this matter we are more concerned with the conduct of the representatives of the people in the Parliament. I think we are probably digressing from the issue by emphasising on the question of punishment that is suggested in this report. The matter is not what punishment we ourselves could give to our own colleagues, but how we shall conduct ourselves and the restraint that we should put on ourselves, being representatives of the people in this sovereign Parliament.

The people expect a certain code of conduct from all of us. The people have accepted this Constitution to which all of us owe allegiance. People expect that in this country we shall establish certain traditions and conventions, so that there is orderly and constitutional progress. From this point of view alone, we have to consider this question. It is quite correct to say that for joint sittings of the two Houses, there is no rule of procedure, etc. adopted by the House. But here

the matter is, the President has come to address us to discharge his constitutional obligation. I would have really supported my friends who have put us in this position now, if from the letter of the President or anywhere else there was an indication suggesting that he does not want Hindi to be promoted in this country or he has shown any disregard whatsoever to the cause of Hindi. It is the bounden duty of everybody that Hindi should be promoted. Hindi must become the official language of the country. The whole of the country supports this view.

The President has stated in his letter very clearly that it is a matter of convenience. Mr. Yadav said that, the President did not say that he did not know Hindi. But that does not mean that he can address the Joint Sitting in Hindi as clearly as a Hindi-knowing person can do. Therefore, as a matter of convenience, he suggested that the Vice-President would read the address to the joint sitting in Hindi. So, there is no question of any disrespect to the cause of Hindi or to the promotion of Hindi, that is enjoined by the Constitution. From that point of view, I feel and I am sorry to say that this matter has been raised to make political capital out of the whole issue, which does not exist in this country.

My friends have unnecessarily dragged the President. A comparison seems to be made because we follow the British procedure in the House of Commons that the King and the President are at par. It is not so. We have elected the President. We have put him there and it is our duty to see that his dignity and respect are maintained. By doing that, we are actually keeping our own dignity for ourselves. I would appeal to the House that this is not with a view to punish our friends, but with a view to show to the world that we shall conduct ourselves in a proper manner, which is not only the obligation of the Speaker of the House, who is the cus-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy].

todian of the dignity of the House, but which is the duty cast upon every Member of this House.

My friends are respecters of the Constitution and they want peaceful progress. They are also advocates of democracy. But they probably forget that by acts like this, by casting aspersions or creating conditions which will undermine the Constitution, they are probably encouraging forces which in this country would be nothing but unruly.

I do not know what is the difference between the recommendation made in this report and what Mr. Mukerjee has said. At least on this occasion he wants us to follow the American presidential system, etc. But that is not the point. We have considered this matter fully. We do not want to give any punishment to our friends. What we say in this report is this that they will be administered a warning. That is what Mr. Mukerjee wants and that is actually contained in this report. The House expressed itself fully on the occasion when this question was discussed and when the committee was formed. The condemnation that was expressed from different sections of this House has been just put in a summary in the recommendation contained in the report. I may tell you—it is no divulgence of secrecy—that when the reprimand was discussed in the committee, I was not very much enamoured of this word. But I was told—the dictionary was consulted and it was found—that “reprimand” means “official rebuke”; nothing less and nothing more. What Mr. Mukerjee wants is, actually if we adopt this report, it will serve the purpose.

Therefore, I would humbly beg of the House that if it was a simple matter of procedure, of course, there was nothing to say. But if we drag on this matter, if we do not tell the country where we stand, it will not be proper, because the House owes it to the people and to the country to

say very clearly regarding the future procedure that we have to follow. I feel that this is a most reasonable report. My appeal to my hon. friends is this. There seems to be a feeling in their minds as if they are at the bar as accused and they are going to be punished, etc. I would appeal to them that if really they want to respect the Constitution, if really they want promotion of Hindi in this country not by imposition by a section of the people, but by 40 crores of people with their consent, they should abide by this and gracefully accept the report that is before the House.

The Prime Minister and Leader of the House (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are considering an unfortunate and a highly undesirable incident that occurred at the joint session. The first reaction of this House to it was strong disapproval of it and we requested you to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of various parties to consider it. Now, therefore, first of all we are considering a specific matter which took place on that day. Certainly we are considering it by itself, but also with a certain background, not so much the background in this House, but elsewhere, that was happening in other Assemblies too.

Secondly, we are not considering and the question is not before us, of the importance of Hindi. That is a separate matter which, if it comes up and in the shape it comes up, will be considered.

The sole question before us is—it is a highly important one and a vital one—what rules and conventions we should establish for the carrying on of the work of this Parliament with dignity and effectiveness. Nearly everyone present at the joint session was very deeply shocked at what happened. It was for the first time that it happened, and if that was allowed to continue without any strong expression of opinion of this House or

Parliament, it would have been a bad day for our democratic institutions, and Parliament especially. This Parliament is supposed not only to act correctly but lay down certain principles and conventions of decorous behaviour. All the provincial assemblies will no doubt be affected by what we do here and will try to follow that example. It is, therefore, of high importance what we do here.

Now, this was referred to a Committee and the Committee has presented a report. I was not a member of the Committee, but as I read the report it appeared to be a unanimous report. Whether I agree with all that it says or somebody else does not go for enough, we may think otherwise, but I should have thought that if any committee of this House representative of various sections came to a unanimous conclusion after hearing the parties concerned and considering other evidence, there was not much room left for argument in this House.

But there is one thing I must say. When I read, I think, paragraph 28 of the report which refer to any future occurrences of this kind and lay down a certain procedure and a certain punishment if it occurred again, I was first not quite clear in my mind why that should not have been included in the resolution proposed by the hon. Deputy-Speaker. At the same time, I thought that this was a particular matter being considered. We are not considering a matter that might occur later, because that would ultimately depend upon the way it occurs, how bad it is, and it might well be that if it occurs in a particularly bad way the decision of this House would be much severer than the one that we have taken now. It is quite possible. It just depends on how it occurs. Therefore, to limit the judgment of this House to a certain procedure and a certain decision now for a future occasion—well, it might be much worse—would not be right. Therefore, I thought that the resolution that the Deputy-Speaker has

moved was on the whole a right one, making it perfectly clear that this refers to this particular incident and if, unfortunately, in future some such thing or something worse happens it will have to be judged by the House in the circumstances and an adequate decision taken.

I might say, Sir, that this particular matter affected me deeply. It was not—anyhow it will affect me the way of breach of decorum on such a solemn occasion, but it was, as has been pointed out, something that was carefully thought out, premeditated written about. It was not a matter of sudden excitement or temper. That made it much worse. And later, it was, by the persons concerned, justified; and, apparently, possibly—I do not know—it might even have been thought that it would be repeated. That made it worse.

However, what we are considering is the limited question of what we should do today in regard to the report presented by the Committee to the House. The Committee has come to a unanimous conclusion. It may be that some of us, if we had been members of the Committee, might have suggested something more or something less or some variation of it. But the main part of the Committee's report is a very strong disapproval of this. That was in keeping with the expression of views in this House earlier when the Committee was appointed. Then comes the recommendation to the effect that disapproval should be shown to two Members who did not go out, and the others who went out in that particularly, rather, dramatic way should receive a higher degree of reprimand. That, I would submit, is about the least that this House can do. Otherwise, not only will the Committee's report be in effect not accepted,—their views—the Committee of the House unanimously recommending something,—but I think it will be very bad for the future, for this House as well as for parliamentary procedure anywhere in India.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru].

I submit, therefore, that we should, in the present instance, adhere to the Committee's report and fully carry out their recommendations, making it quite clear that if in the future any such thing happens or anything in the nature of indecorous behaviour on a solemn occasion occurs, we shall have to consider it then and take such action as the House considers proper. And, in view of the present view of the House as exhibited in this debate and previously, no doubt, if this is repeated, we shall have to take a very serious view of it. But, for the present, I would submit to you, Sir, and to the House, that the least we can do is to accept this and thereby give an indication to this House, to the country and to other assemblies in India that we shall adhere strongly to the behaviour that is expected of such a high assembly as Parliament and other representatives bodies in India. We have to set an example to them, and if we are weakened in this it will be a bad day for Parliament and for our future work. I submit, therefore, that the resolution moved by the Deputy-Speaker should be accepted by us without much argument.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, to put the records straight I must say that the Prime Minister did not listen to my speech, it was not his fault. I was a member of the Committee. I told the House a little earlier that I am not a party to the report. I sent in my views. I was not present when the concluding portions of the deliberations were conducted. So I was not a party to it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
Mr. Speaker,.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should try to be brief now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I certainly always observe your directions, but perhaps on this occasion I may not

be able to do so. This is not an occasion when certain views may be acclaimed by the House and certain views might be deprecated. You were right, Sir, to begin with, when you enjoined upon the House that each one of us here constitutes himself into a court and we hear all that is to be said against or in favour of the motion and then come to a decision one way or the other in a very dispassionate manner. We have heard the views of the various hon. friends here. I have heard with very rapt attention the arguments so very nicely advanced by Shri Yadav. Without any emotion he has expressed before the House the reasons why he acted in a particular manner. Yet, Sir, the whole question that remains for us to see is, whether we follow the British Constitution in this matter or our own Constitution, or the mode of working of the House of Commons or the Rules of Procedure that are obtaining in our House here, the one fact which we cannot forget, that any disrespect even inadvertently shown to our President is a disrespect to the nation.

I personally, and my party, have always reiterated the demand of Hindi. I am second to none in the demand that the country has to proceed for Hindi being the national language. But this is not an occasion for me to dwell upon that demand.

It is quite true that there was justification on the part of Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav when he complained that two of the Members who constituted the Committee did show some bias. But, at the same time, he should also remember that what happened inside the Committee, I cannot disclose here. No bias of whatsoever kind was shown there; the only point for discussion was what should be the conduct of the Members when such a meeting is held. That was the only point for our discussion. But we came to a conclusion unanimously, I

should say. Probably Mr. Mukerjee is right that he was not present then; at one of the meetings I was also not present. But then the consensus of opinion that was formed was that this report, which has been laid before the House, was the only outcome of our deliberations.

One thing which, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav, I feel is this—of course, there is now no way by which I can express myself in a manner I would like to express myself, as I cannot move an amendment now—but I will make one suggestion. Since the Leader of the House has already expressed himself, I will again submit to him, and to you, Sir, in particular, that after all even when you are imposing punishment upon somebody, let that punishment be so meet and proper that any feeling of animosity that might be reflected therein may be absent. Let justice be done but let it be felt that justice has been done.

The grouse that Mr. Ram Sewak and the other Members have is that they perhaps feel it strongly that this reprimand is to be administered to them. I would therefore suggest, if the House agrees, that so far as the two Members are concerned who have expressed their regret over the incident and who have stated, as they did before the Committee, that they have absolutely no desire to offer any sort of insult or do anything which might mean an insult to the President, let their action be condoned. And so far as the three other gentlemen are concerned, I should say that we should not make much difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, and let us say that it will be enough for us if we disapprove of their action.

With these remarks I conclude.

श्री जशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसलिए आपकी सेवा में खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो मेरे विचार

हैं, उनको रख सकूँ। मैं एक शास्त्रकार की व्यवस्था को पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

सभां वा न प्रवेष्टव्यम्
वक्तव्यं वा समंजसम्
अनुवन् विब्रुवन्वापि
नरो भवति कित्विषी

या तो सभा सदस्य सभा में न आए और अगर सभा में आए और सच न बोले तो वह पापी हो जाता है। प्रार्थना करने का अधिकार सब को है, प्रार्थना करना कहीं जुर्म नहीं है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट्स के अन्दर रहते हुए सच्ची बात उन्होंने की और महामहिम से प्रार्थना की। ऐसा करते हुए उन्होंने अपने वैधानिक अधिकार का प्रयोग किया और महामहिम से प्रार्थना की कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक वह बोलें। बाप अगर सो रहा हो और सूरज चढ़ आया हो और घाठ बज जायें और बेटा कहे कि पिता जी यह सोने का वक्त नहीं है, उठने का वक्त है तो यह कोई जुर्म नहीं माना जा सकता है। सोलह साल के लम्बे असें में जब हिन्दी नहीं आ सकी हो और अगर कोई सदस्य खड़े हो कर यह कहे कि हिन्दी में बोलियेगा तो संसार की किसी कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी यह जुर्म नहीं है। बड़ी नम्रता के साथ उन लोगों ने अपील की, प्रार्थना की, निवेदन किया, रिक्वैस्ट की और ला को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया शोर नहीं मचाया, डिसिप्लिन भंग नहीं किया। उनकी प्रार्थना जब नहीं सुनी गई तो वे उठ कर चले गए।

सरकार की तरफ से जो अपराध हुआ वह यह हुआ कि संसार का यह जो कायदा है कि महारानी पहले आती है, बांदा उसके बाद आती है, इसको तोड़ा गया, यहां महारानी बाद में रखी गई और दासी पहले आ गई। हिन्दी भाषा का स्थान महारानी का स्थान है, अंग्रेजी का स्थान बांदा का स्थान है। राष्ट्र की जितनी भी प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

उन सब के लिए हमारे दिलों में सम्मान है, इज्जत है, चाहे वह गुजराती हो, मराठी हो, तमिल हो, पंजाबी हो, कन्नड़ हो, मलयालम हो, उर्दू हो, कोई भी भाषा हो।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की सब से बड़ी खूबी यही है कि हमें इसके द्वारा बोलने की आजादी दी गई है और बोलने की आजादी का प्रयोग अगर हम सदन में नहीं करेंगे, राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने नहीं करेंगे, आपके सामने नहीं करेंगे तो कहां करेंगे? प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी उदाहरता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। मैं उन से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर दुबारा सोचें और जिन लोगों ने आज हिन्दी माता की या राष्ट्र की दूसरी भाषाओं, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की याद दिलाई है, उनको देखें कि वे देश भक्त हैं। वे अपनी दरियादिली के लिए मशहूर हैं। और मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। इन लोगों ने वही बात कही है जो प्रातः वंदनीय लोक मान्य तिलक ने उस वक्त कही थी जबकि उनको सात साल की सजा सुनाई गई थी कि "यद्यपि ज्युरी ने मुझे आज अपराधी ठहराया है, पर मैं निर्दोष हूं, यह मेरी आत्मा ने बतलाया है।" आज जो उनको सजा दी जा रही है, जो उनको बर्निंग दी जा रही है, वह न दी जाए और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा आप से भी अपील करना हूं कि उनको क्षमा कर दिया जाए। "क्षमा बड़न को चाहिये", वाले उमूल पर हम को अमल करना चाहिये। बड़ों का काम है कि वे क्षमा कर दें। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर ठंडे दिल से गौर किया जाए और उदारता से काम लिया जाए। जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। आपके साथ मैजोरिटी है, वह वक्त की बात है। पोप के साथ भी मैजोरिटी थी, लूथर के साथ नहीं थी। लेकिन आज संसार लूथर को याद करता है, पोप को याद नहीं करता है। इस मैजोरिटी

के भरोसे अंग्रेज कहा करता था कि जो नब्बे हजार आदमी गांधी जी के साथ जेल गए हैं, वे माइनोरिटी में हैं, बाकी २५ करोड़ १० लाख हमारे साथ हैं। मैजोरिटी का ख्याल करके, अपनी पाबन्दियों का ख्याल करके और साथ ही साथ देश भक्ति का ख्याल करके आप इस समय व्यवहार करें। यह बात मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के ही शब्दों में आप से कही रहा हूं। उन्होंने सदन में यह कहा था उनको जो सदस्य वहां बैठे हुए थे कि दूसरों के विचारों के प्रति हमें सहिष्णुता रखनी चाहिये और विरोधी विचारों को हमें बड़ी सहनशीलता के साथ सहन करना चाहिये। उनकी इस बात का आपको भी आदर करना चाहिये। दिव्य पुरुष महात्मा गांधी की भी यहां एक छोटी सी बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने एक हजार बार कहा था कि हिन्दी के बिना हिन्दुस्तान का अस्तित्व नहीं रह सकेगा। जिन भाइयों ने हिन्दी के नाम पर, राष्ट्र भाषा के नाम पर या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के नाम पर अपील की थी, उन्होंने कोई जुमं नहीं किया। आपकी उदारता, आपकी फैंयाजी, आपकी दरियादिली में मुझे पूरा विश्वास है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप मामले को यही खत्म कर देंगे, आगे नहीं ले जायेंगे। लाइक प्रोड्यूसिस लाइक। दुनिया में नेकी से नेकी पैदा होती है। यह एक गोल्डन रूल है। इसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले को यही खत्म कर दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि अब तकरीरों की ज्यादा आवश्यकता नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा तकरीरें हो गई हैं। अब हर एक माननीय सदस्य को दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, the House is now sitting as a court, discussing this report and giving its opinion thereon. Therefore,

the matter is to be considered from the point of view of a judge, not from the point of view of any particular sentiments or anything else. What are the questions on which this House is called upon to make up its mind and express its opinion? Firstly, a request to speak in Hindi was made and then there was a walk out. The first question is whether the request made by certain members at the joint session has itself constituted a conduct which was offensive to the joint session or the President. It is one thing to be offensive to the joint session while it was meeting, and it is another thing to be offensive to the President. I would like to make a distinction between these two things and give my opinion point by point on these two things.

So far as the request to the President that he should make his speech in Hindi is concerned, I think nobody can say that that by itself constituted an affront on the part of any Member; neither can it be construed as an offence either to the President or to the House. Some members have stated that the dignity and prestige of the House was concerned and, therefore, the House in a way is insulted. Sentimentally, it might be construed like that but, so far as the legal aspect is concerned, the House was not insulted by that and even the President is not insulted by somebody making a request like that.

A request was made to the President to speak in Hindi and when he did not do so some Members staged a walk out. It is really the walk-out that has to be considered, as to whether it would constitute an offence and, if so, against whom. So far as walk-out is concerned, in the ordinary course it is a method of expressing disapproval of something. So far as the joint session is concerned, this walk-out does not constitute an offence to the dignity of the session. But, so far as the President as such is concerned, the thing stands on a different position, because he was coming there as a matter of obligation imposed upon

him by the Constitution, and he had summoned us to be present there. Secondly, he had also indicated in private correspondence that he was going to speak in English; I do not think we are concerned with the reason for that at this stage. So, when the Members came to the House, they knew that the President was going to speak in English. So, having done their duty, it was their responsibility to see that they did not act in a way which was indecorous to the President. If they did not want to hear his speech in English, they could have remained outside or absent because by making their request in writing that he should speak in Hindi they had done their duty. But to attend the meeting and walk out would amount to expressing their deliberate disapproval against the President himself. To express disapproval of the conduct of the President is in itself, in my opinion, an offence and this House must take notice of that.

In that context, I would say only this. When we have referred this matter to a Committee, we have expressed our disapproval against their conduct. Again, we can repeat it here and by reprimanding them in a formal way the matter should end there. We should not take any more notice of that. If such a thing is repeated like that again, I agree with what the Leader of the House has stated, that should be taken serious notice of, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Speaker, I fully endorse what the Leader of the House has stated regarding this report. The only thing that I would like to suggest is a little modification regarding the quantum of punishment. He has isolated the issue from the background. There is no doubt about it that their conduct was indecorous, but, at the present time, when language has become a sensitive element in our politics, the conduct is one part and a certain background to that conduct is another

[Shri Khadilkar].

part. So, we should not isolate it so easily. When certain elements behave inside the House like political delinquents, we must apply our mind to the problem, give them an opportunity and then express our full displeasure or disapproval so that in future they would behave in a way which will maintain the dignity of the House. Therefore, I would suggest that on the question of quantum of punishment the purpose of justice would be served if we strongly disapprove of their conduct instead of reprimanding them. With these words, I support the motion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give more than two minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Speaker, while approving of the views expressed by the Leader of the House and by my friend, Shri Khadilkar, for the same reasons I would say that the punishment should be either very deterrent or should be very very light, because the issue involved is very great. This is going to rake up the entire question of Hindi speaking population Versus non-Hindi speaking population. It is going to disrupt our unity to a very great extent. We people started learning Hindi in our schools some years back. After that, we have not been able to improve our Hindi all these years in spite of our best efforts. If the present trend continues, a citizen of a non-Hindi-speaking State cannot become the President of India at any time, either now or in the future. That is there on one side. On the other side, we have to see that while we try to secure uniformity there is also equality. There cannot be equality between the various States of India as long as certain sections of the people are born and bred up in an area where the mother tongue is Hindi and there are other areas where it is a foreign language and Hindi continues to be the official language. We had greater unity when India was fighting for freedom because at that time each

State had its own language and the common language was English. So, I would submit that sufficient time must be given to the rest of the country, as far as possible, to come up and master Hindi. Instead of that, if we try to impose it earlier as is already being done, it would be doing an injustice to the non Hindi speaking people. There is already a cry all over India that the non-Hindi-speaking States are being discriminated against.

In the end, I would again say that the punishment should be either deterrent or very light. Therefore, I support the motion regarding reprimand. But, for instance, if I had been in their place, I would not have submitted myself to a reprimand. I would rather have preferred suspension than standing up and taking the reprimand. I do not know what they are going to do.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि लोक सभा ने आज के लिये जो कुछ कार्यक्रम सोचे हुए थे उन के सम्बन्ध में, इस कार्रवाई के लम्बे होने से, आप को भी शीघ्रता है और इसी लिये आप ने समय की भी कुछ अवधि निर्धारित की है, लेकिन मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में और विधान बनाने वाली सभाओं के इतिहास में भी आज एक नया अध्याय जुड़ने जा रहा है, अगर आप थोड़ा सा भी समय, और बढ़ा दें, तो ठीक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय बहुत हो गया है। आप बोलें, मैं आप को दो की जगह तीन मिनट दे दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : धन्यवाद। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के समय जो घटना हुई, जिस के सम्बन्ध में यह समिति बिठाई गई थी, उस व्यवहार के प्रति मैं उन व्यक्तियों में था जो हिन्दी

का समर्थक होते हुए भी उतने अंश का समर्थक नहीं था। परन्तु समिति का निर्णय आने के पश्चात् समिति ने जिस कठोरता से अपने निर्णय दिये हैं, मुझे संविधान को पढ़ने की आवश्यकता हुई, और संविधान के आधार पर ही मैं आप से एक दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात तो यह कि जब संसद् के दोनों सदन एक स्थान पर एकत्रित हों तो उस के लिये इस संविधान में कोई विशेष कार्य पद्धति नहीं है। जहाँ तक सदस्यों के सम्मान और विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है, उस के सम्बन्ध में संविधान की धारा १०५।३। में लिखा गया है। अगर कहीं इस प्रकार का कोई विधान या व्यवस्था नहीं है तो उस के लिये लिखा है :

“(३) अन्य बातों में संसद् के प्रत्येक सदन की तथा प्रत्येक सदन के सदस्यों और समितियों की शक्तियों, विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियाँ ऐसी होंगी, जैसी संसद् समय समय पर विधि द्वारा परिभाषित करे, तथा जब तक इस प्रकार परिभाषित नहीं की जाती, तब तक वे ही होंगी जो इस संविधान के प्रारम्भ पर इंग्लिस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के हाउस आफ कामन्स की तथा उस के सदस्यों और समितियों की हैं।”

जिस समय श्री त्यागी भाषण दे रहे थे, मैं सोच रहा था कि सम्भव है कि वह कोई इस प्रकार के उदाहरण हाउस आफ कामन्स के दें जब कि वहाँ पर क्वीन भाषण देने के लिये आई हों और उस समय सदस्यों ने उस का बहिष्कार किया हो तब कोई विशेष पद्धति अपनाई गई हो। जब वहाँ कोई विशेष पद्धति नहीं अपनाई गई और कोई उदाहरण इस प्रकार का नहीं है तो आज हमारे लिये

आवश्यक है कि हम नये सिरे से इस वक्त बात पर निर्णय लें कि जब दोनों सदन बैठें हों और राष्ट्रपति भाषण देने के लिये आये हों तो उस समय क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी चाहिये। जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति जी के किसी भाषा में भाषण देने का सम्बन्ध है संविधान में यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने जहाँ भाषा के बारे में संविधान में पढ़ा उसमें एक पंक्ति आगे पढ़ना वह भूल गए। माननीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जो कि हमारे पहले राष्ट्रपति थे वह जो हिन्दी में अपना भाषण देते थे तो इसका कारण केवल मात्र उनका हिन्दी के प्रति अनुराग ही नहीं था, बल्कि वास्तविकता यह थी कि ऐसी संविधान की व्यवस्था भी थी। संविधान में यह व्यवस्था स्पष्ट है :

“संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी।”

और आगे इसकी व्याख्या करते हुए खंड (२) में कहा गया है :

“खंड (१) में किसी बात के होते हुए भी इस संविधान के प्रारम्भ से पन्द्रह वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए संघ के उन सब राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा प्रयोग की जाती रहेगी जिन के लिए ऐसे प्रारम्भ के ठीक पहले वह प्रयोग की जाती थी।”

तो संविधान लागू होने से ठीक पहले कभी राष्ट्रपति भाषण देने नहीं आए थे। और उस समय तक राष्ट्रपति का भाषण किसी भी भाषा में नहीं हुआ था। जब संविधान के ठीक पहले राष्ट्रपति का भाषण ही नहीं हुआ, तो इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि राष्ट्रपति का भाषण हिन्दी में ही होना चाहिए था, किसी दूसरी भाषा में राष्ट्रपति का भाषण इस संविधान के अनुसार नहीं हो सकता था।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अन्त में मैं एक विनम्र अनुरोध आपसे करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना सुझाव दिया है। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस प्रकार का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लेते समय जहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी को असेम्बलियों या दूसरे स्थानों में होने वाले प्रदर्शनों की चिन्ता थी, वहाँ संसद् सदस्यों की और मानवीय भावनाओं को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी सम्मति देनी चाहिए थी। यह सम्मति वह आगे के लिए देते तो ठीक थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब उपराष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन उर्दू की लिपि में लिख कर अपना भाषण हिन्दी में पढ़ सकते थे उसी तरह यदि राष्ट्रपति डा० राधा कृष्णन अपने भाषण की दो पंक्तियाँ हिन्दी में पढ़ देते और कह देते कि मेरा बाकी भाषण उपराष्ट्रपति पढ़ेंगे तो आज देश में न यह चर्चा होती और न यह अशोभनीय घटना होती। देश के मानस पटल पर भी यह प्रभाव न पड़ता जो आज पड़ रहा है।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं समिति के निर्णय से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ और इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० गोविन्द दास जी को बुलाने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि इंग्लैंड में ऐसी चीज नहीं हुई। मैं उनको पंजाब के स्पीकर के एक बयान का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ जोकि उन्होंने पंजाब में जब उनकी गवाही हुई उस वक्त दिया था। पंजाब के स्पीकर सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह डिल्लन ने कहा था कि उनकी हाउस आफ कामन्स के स्पीकर से बात हुई तो उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा था :
When he was in UK, he was informed by the authorities concerned that a rowdy scene at the time of the Sovereign's Address was absolutely unthinkable. "We cannot dream of it" were the exact words repeated to

the Committee by the Speaker. "It is unthinkable because the Head of the State is above all political prejudices, unaffected by the bruises and storms of politics. Therefore, any kind of a constitutional protest, such as, walk-outs and the like in his presence has no constitutional meaning."

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न से कुछ हिन्दी भाषा का प्रश्न इतना उत्पन्न गया है कि इस प्रश्न को जिस दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिए उस दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जा रहा है।

आप जानते हैं कि मैं हिन्दी का एक छोटा से सेवक हूँ और हिन्दी का समर्थक हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी का समर्थन एक बात है और उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के समय जो अशोभनीय घटना हुई वह बिल्कुल दूसरी बात है। वह घटना हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर न हो कर किसी प्रश्न पर होती तब भी हमारी वही स्थिति होती जो हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर होने वाली घटना पर हुई है।

मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि हम अपने इस प्रजातंत्र के बाल्यकाल में कुछ परम्पराएँ स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। उन परम्पराओं में हमें राष्ट्रपति के सम्मान, इस सदन के सम्मान और इसके साथ सहिष्णुता की भी परम्पराएँ स्थापित करनी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी के प्रश्न को हमें इस प्रश्न से अलग रखना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ा हर्ष होता यदि राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण हिन्दी में होता, मैं चाहूँगा कि भविष्य में राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण हिन्दी में हो तथा हमारे राज्यपालों के भाषण भी हिन्दी में हों और जितनी भी कार्रवाई है वह सब हिन्दी में हो। आप जानते हैं कि मैं यह भी जाहिर कर चुका हूँ कि १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक आने वाला है मैं उसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। यह सब होते हुए भी मैं आपसे

यह निवेदनाकलंगा कि जो अशोभनीय घटना उस दिन हुई और जिस पर यह कमेटी बैठी और आज हमारे सामने उस कमेटी की सर्व सम्मत रिपोर्ट आयी है, इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा मैं उसके एक-एक अक्षर का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आयी है वह समूची हिन्दी के प्रश्न को अलग रख कर, जैसी की तैसी स्वीकार की जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बहुत बहस हो चुकी, मैं इस मोशन को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक मिनट...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। काफी बहस हो चुकी।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि एक सवाल मूवर ने भी उठाया था और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा कि २८वाँ पैरा-ग्राफ इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया। तो जब मेरे पास यह मोशन आया था तो मैंने भी इसको मोचा था। एक सिफारिश तो इसमें भी है मगर वह शामिल नहीं हो सकती थी। २८वाँ पैराग्राफ में जो चीज है वह कमेटी की टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में नहीं आती। मैंने कमेटी को सिर्फ उस दिन के वाकए के बारे में जांच करने को कहा था और कोई दूसरी चीज उसको नहीं दी थी। मूवर साहब ने कहा कि दूसरी चीज यह हो सकती है कि आयन्दा के लिए एडमोनीशन से लेकर एक्सप्लान तक की पनिशमेंट हो सकती है और वह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि उस वक्त हालत क्या होगी, क्या प्रेविटी होगी, क्या सरकम्सटेंसेज होंगे, कितनी सीरियस बात होगी। छोटी से छोटी बात को शायद भुलाया जा सके और बड़ी से बड़ी बात हो तो उसमें हम पाबन्दी नहीं कर सकते। इस वास्ते एक्सप्लान तक का जब हाउस को अख्तियार है तो उसमें यह कहना कि एक साल तक हम करेंगे अगर

आयन्दा ऐसा होगा तो यह बात शोभनीय नहीं थी और न कमेटी के अख्तियार में थी। इसलिए जिस वक्त मेरे पास मोशन आया उस वक्त मैंने इसको शामिल नहीं किया। यह सवाल उठाया गया था, इसलिए मैंने यह बात हाउस के सामने रखी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

Mr. Speaker: अब मैं सत्तम कर चुका।

Now, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Report of the Committee on the conduct of certain Members during the President's Address presented to the House on the 12th March, 1963."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, if you would permit me to point out, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House has turned down the suggestion which I had presumed to make. Would you permit me to move an amendment now?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Report of the Committee on the conduct of certain Members during the President's Address, presented to the House on the 12th March, 1963."

Those who are in favour, please say, 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against, please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: May I request the hon. Members who are in favour of 'No' to kindly stand in their seats?

There are 30 Members who are against it. Now, those who are in favour of it may kindly stand in their seats.

I find a great majority are in favour of it.

So, the motion is adopted.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I walk out.

15 hrs.

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak then left the House)

Mr. Speaker: In obedience to the decision taken by the House, राम सेवक यादव, मनी राम बागड़ी और बी० एन० मण्डल। संविधान के आर्टिकल ८७ के अधीन १८ फ़रवरी, १९६३ को एक साथ समवेत संसद् की दोनों सभाओं के सामने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के दौरान आप के आचरण को सभा ने नामुनासिब, गौरवहीन और एक संसद् सदस्य के लिए अशोभनीय तथा प्रचलित परिपाटी के विपरीत और उस महान अवसर के प्रतिकूल ठहराया है। आप के आचरण की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति को आप ने जिस प्रकार के बयान प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन से आप के अपराध की गुहता और बढ़ गई है।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के दौरान आप के इस नामुनासिब, गौरवहीन और अशोभनीय आचरण के लिए और बाद में आप के आचरण की जांच करने की लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति के सामने आप ने जो बयान दिये हैं, जिन से आप के अपराध की गुहता और बढ़ गई है, उस के लिए मैं सभा की ओर से आपका वाक्यांश डिन करता हूँ।
I might read it in English also.

Ram Sewak Yadav, Mani Ram Bagri and B. N. Mandal. The House

has adjudged your conduct during the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together under Article 87 of the Constitution on the 18th February, 1963, as undesirable, undignified and unbecoming of a Member of Parliament and contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the occasion. This offence of yours was further aggravated by the nature of the statements you chose to submit to the Committee appointed to investigate your conduct.

In the name of the House, I reprimand you for this undesirable, undignified and unbecoming conduct during the President's Address and for subsequently aggravating your offence by your evidence before the Committee appointed to investigate your conduct.

15.04 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the other business: the Budget (General). Dr. Sarojini Mahishi was in possession of the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When will the Prime Minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: At 4 O'clock, the Prime Minister would reply.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only two hours are left out of 8 hours.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The time that the Prime Minister will take will be outside the time allotted.

Mr. Speaker: That was only for the Budget allotment: not during this. There is some misunderstanding about it.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Two and a quarter hours are left.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, we sat 15 minutes late. Probably he does not know.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, in spite of our policy of non-alignment or rather because of that, we have been able to get the sympathy and help of the countries in the west and also in the east, help in the form of machinery, in the form of raw materials, in the form of technical know-how for the expansion and modernisation of our defence production. Democracy is the way of life that we have accepted and this policy of non-alignment is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. It is only a means that we have chosen. Had we not tried to reach our economic aspirations, had we not tried to see that democracy takes a deep root in this country, could it have been ever possible for us to create such a feeling, such a deep sense of democracy and the sort of democratic institutions that we have in this country? Could we have for defending the security of democracy in our country earned the goodwill and the strength of the other countries? It would never have been possible. Therefore, this policy of non-alignment, even though it meets with certain criticisms from different corners, has been a success, even though it is now passing through the trial period.

The two burning problems that are confronting India today are the Chinese invasion and our border problems with Pakistan. The Chinese invasion and the subsequent unilateral withdrawal and then the impasse created by them on the border—these are quite in conformity with the Chinese tactics and with the pattern that they have been following through the ages. A Member from the opposition remarked that on account of this, India has been isolated. I do not know how he gathered this impression. On the contrary, it is India which has

been able to get sympathy and which has been able to get goodwill of a number of countries in the world whereas China has been isolated. The definition of isolation may be very different according to him. Different countries have expressed their good opinions as regards the attitude taken by India. The *Times* of Ceylon expressed that the stand of China is vague, verbose and that a smoke-screen is being created by the Chinese when the Chinese said that theirs was a positive response to the Colombo proposals. The *Times* of Vietnam criticised, quoting Khrushchev that it is the Hitlerist tendency of the Chinese towards India and not a sign of Marxism.

15.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

So many other distinguished people have remarked that India has been invaded by the aggressor China in an un-provoked way. The Nobel prize winner Pearl Buck remarked that this war of Chinese invasion and unilateral withdrawal..... (Bell rings) I have spoken only for 5 minutes yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are four or five more speakers. They have to be given some time.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:...the war and unilateral withdrawal and the subsequent deadlock created in the border is quite inkeeping with the pattern that the Chinese are following for centuries. Therefore, I wish to know how the hon. Member remarked that India is isolated.

Now, another problem that is confronting us today is the border dispute or negotiations that are going on between India and Pakistan. From the day when India was divided into two nations and we agreed for the creation of a nation within our country, that became a perennial source of trouble for us. In the light of the new agreement that has taken place between Pakistan and China all these

[Dr Sarojini Mahishi]

things are to be studied even though we find that certain by-products are issuing out of the main problem of negotiations between China and Pakistan.

As far as China is concerned, many people say that India was not prepared to meet the aggression and invasion which was there on the Indian border by China. How can any country be prepared for war unless it has got some aggressive intentions? A well known writer, more acquainted with the Chinese people and their manners says:

"There have been wars in China, wars between rebels and imperial forces, between the Chinese and the foreigners, between warlords and warlords, with very little breathing space between them. Those who are old enough to be veteran communists have, therefore, lived their whole lives through the dangers and privations of war and for them the few short intervals of peace could have only small formative influence on their mind."

In fact, war has been woven into the fabric of the mental make up of the Communist leaders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. I am very sorry. Time is very short; I have to distribute whatever time is available between four more Members.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Our main attempt should be to strengthen our border areas. Today I read in the paper that the Communists in the district of Darjeeling are intensifying their activities and the Nepalese communists are giving their full support to these activities. (An hon. Member: Which is the paper?) It is in the *Indian Express*. Therefore, Sir, it is but proper now to see that the various developmental activities and also defence activities are strengthened in these areas.

I would like to refer to one more point and then conclude my speech. Mr. Nath Pai yesterday remarked that India possibly depends upon the rifts that might be created between U.S.S.R. and U.S.A: Is it his inference that India gambles with possibilities? Is it ever in the history of India that it has gambled with possibilities? The international developments that are taking place, for example, the spirit of unity created in the distant east on account of the Cuban affair and the solution of the problem of disarmament and nuclear tests etc., are creating a new atmosphere in the country in the international sphere. We have to think of our problems also in the light of the new developments in the country. He referred yesterday, Sir, to a particular verse in the Gita. Bhagavad Gita is the book which is most exhaustive and deals with so many things and may be interpreted in a number of ways and the interpretations of different acharyas, Shankara, Madhya and Ramanuja, speak volumes of that. Therefore an interpretation can be made by any Member to suit his own convenience also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: This is what the Gita says:

नष्टो मोहः स्मृतिर्बद्धा त्वन्प्रसादान्मया-
च्युत

I hope that he will interpret this in the light of this particular verse:

अशोच्यान्प्रवदोचस्त्वं प्रजावादांश्च भाषसे ।
गतामृतगतामृदश्च नानुशोचन्ति पण्डिताः ॥

I don't wish to engage myself in the eulogies or in the deification of our Prime Minister, but we cannot at the same time ignore that his magnanimous personality has wielded a great influence in the international sphere. We have got our own his-

tory; we have made history and we do not simply read history. We have got our own culture. We want to stick to democracy and we want to stick to our basic policy of non-alignment. We shall survive with our own history, culture and prestige.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi. 10 minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would request some time more. I am the only speaker on behalf of my group. Ours is one of the largest groups in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have to accommodate three or four more people.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a large variety of subjects have been dealt with by the hon. Members who preceded me and I should like to desist from repeating, reiterating or re-emphasising what has been said by them.

The discussions on External Affairs Ministry are necessarily focussed on policies as well as the performance of the Ministry of External Affairs. Sir, our policies are crystallised over a long period of time and it would be quite rash to abandon them lock, stock and barrel in a fit of fright or panic. These policies however, it is true, have not been an unmixed blessing for us, but then, nothing in this complex world is either an unmixed blessing or an unrelieved curse. It should be our consolation also that there are several things to show on the credit side of the ledger in the policy of non-alignment which has paid to this nation considerable dividends. What is necessary at this time is not a partisan condemnation of this policy, but an insistence that this policy should receive a positive reorientation of approach in the light of experience which has necessitated an agonizing reappraisal of a past which unfortunately has been impelled by an unwitting dependence and reliance on people we could not inherently help.

I hope that this agonizing reappraisal has forced upon us a greater sense
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of caution and a greater sense of realism in our thinking on international affairs. I had occasion to submit, Sir, that the foreign policy, in order to be effective, and in the long-range as well as the short-range, must be aware of a general consciousness of objectives and directions. It should also be fully mindful of the current and compelling exigencies which confront the nation. For, if it is not conscious of the general conception or direction it would tend to be blind, if it is not quite mindful of what ought to be done in response to current exigencies it would be lame. In ignoring these two criteria a foreign policy would tend to be either blind or lame or both.

I submit, Sir, that there is a shift which is observable in the foreign policy of this country inasmuch as it is in actual fact steadily receiving a reorientation. I think that our foreign policy cannot afford to be either lame or blind because we must continue to have the use of our foreign policy as an adequate instrument of our national aspirations and needs and because we must continue to play a vital role in the councils of the world in building a new order, a new world order, which is struggling to be born.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that ours cannot be a hand-to-mouth policy. Ours cannot be a policy of mere moral shibboleths either. In this perspective of things I should like to express the hope that the distinguished Prime Minister will strive to round up and to strike at the many persisting angularities of approach in our foreign policy, in order to bring it in line with the experience we have had recently.

To particularise what I have said, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to give this House an assurance that the delegation of this country at the United Nations would not sponsor and canvass the case of the People's Republic of China for admission to the United Nations. I would like the

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Prime Minister to reassure this House that none of the pointless inhibitions which have been magnified out of all proportion would deter our seeking aid in a massive measure from friendly foreign countries. I would like, Sir, the Prime Minister to tell us how he proposes to counter and deal with the insidious propaganda by the perfidious Chinese and how he proposes to win the sympathy and the support of the chancelleries of the world, because, many of us have watched with considerable sense of regret that our stock has not always been very high even in some of those countries whose independence we had helped to actualise. There is reason to believe that our case has not been put forward with as much competence and as much efficacy as it should have been put before the Governments of some of the Afro-Asian countries.

Sir, the Chinese have been spreading all sorts of lies and have been misrepresenting our whole position in international affairs. I feel that what has been said about external publicity is quite valid and correct because it has proved to be unequal to the task which it has been called upon to perform. At the same time, I think, there is need, now greater than ever, for our diplomacy to rise equal to the task that is confronting us as an embattled nation.

I would like in this context to press upon the Government the desirability of adopting a more critical and a more cautious attitude towards Chinese front organisations or organisations which sail under different kinds of dubious banners like the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference and to adopt a position which does not spread and disseminate the impression that they have support and patronage of our Government.

Sir, those who swear by the so-called impending chasm or breach between Russia and China are, I think, unwitting victims of their own wishful

thinking. I think it should be quite clear to us, that we cannot build our foreign policy on such slender and vague foundations. It must be quite clear to us that this breach which is much advertised in advance is not around the corner, and I think that those who have been proclaiming this impending breach would now find that their calculations have perhaps been upset by the news that there is an impending summit meeting between the leaders of these two countries.

I think that we must also remember that the very foundation of Chinese industrialisation and economy is Russian assistance, and if that is not enough we must also remember that the Chinese dragon depends on Russian fuel to spit fire. This has been the background of the situation, and any realistic reappraisal of the situation would necessarily lead us to the conclusion that every step we take must be very cautious and we must not be swept merely by wishful thinking. I think that the most dilemmatic problem which confronts us as a nation is the possibility that the Chinese may develop atomic devices in the foreseeable future. I should like the Prime Minister to tell us how he proposes to cope with this problem which may not be too far in the future and how he intends to meet this peril the likelihood of which cannot be ruled out.

I think in this connection that my anxiety is legitimately heightened by the fact that China is today ruled by a military hierarchy which has shown by its conduct that it is trigger-happy, and that it is warlike, and because the ruling political pantheon in that country has time and again proclaimed its adherence to the principle of inevitable total confrontation and war between the two blocs in this world. I hope that the Prime Minister would be able to tell us what action, what measures and what steps Government propose to take to meet

this eventuality of Chinese acquiring atomic weapons.

I should like to welcome the recent declaration by the Dalai Lama of a new constitution giving unto his people the liberties and freedoms which we so much value in our own country. It helps to remind us that the gallant and the long-suffering people of Tibet are held in a cruel bondage. It also serves to remind us that one of the most cruel genocides was practised in Tibet upon the people of Tibet by the Chinese Government. If we have to hold aloft the banner of human rights, we cannot allow, and we cannot afford to let, the cause of the Tibetans to go by default. I should like in this connection to remind the House that the International Commission of Jurists had given an unequivocal finding to the effect that the Chinese have been wantonly guilty of paracitising genocide in Tibet, and that is a finding which deserves our respect and which should persuade us to take something of a positive step in the direction of engaging international attention in the matter.

15.23 hrs

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

I am sorry to say that the External Affairs Ministry has not responded to the crying need of economy and austerity. I looked in vain in the Ministry's report to find an indication of what measures the Ministry proposes to take to bring about greater austerity and economy in the working of this Ministry. I have looked in vain in the statement laid before this House by the Finance Minister on the 24th January, 1963, which gives the details of the economy measures proposed or already adopted by different Ministries. The External Affairs Ministry's report says a few things at page 2 regarding rationalisation of the methods of work and connected matters, but says precious little about the observance of economy which is the pressing need of our country.

I should like to comment very briefly on the unprecedented rise in the number of professional diplomats in the Foreign Service of this country. I do not think that the Prime Minister was right when he said that the performance of the non-official diplomats can be quite disappointing. I think I understood him to say that this has been the case. Well, there is a large number of very distinguished non-official diplomats who have acquitted themselves with great credit and with great success for the cause of their respective countries. I should like the Prime Minister to look into the matter and to consider whether he cannot secure a greater association of non-officials in this respect.

In this connection, I should like also to express my regret that the Indian Delegations to the UN have also become close preserves of partisan patronage. I find from statement laid on the Table of the House that invariably the delegates have been from the Congress Party. The Prime Minister has time and again preached to us that there should be a certain unity of approach in matters of foreign policy. But that unity of approach cannot be achieved if patronage is distributed on a partisan basis.

Shri Ranga: Let us make it clear that we do not want any of their patronage.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not from that point of view but from the point of view of principle.

I would like to say that our foreign intelligence is in a bad way. It is lackadaisical, it is incompetent, it is ill-fated, and it is ill-organised. I should like to say that it has proved wholly unequal to the task we would have expected of it.

The same can be said of our external publicity which has shown itself to be helter-skelter, and which has suffered from abstemious isolationism and lack of imagination, lack of resilience and lack of life.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

I would like in the end to make a plea that Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and the Naga Hills Area should be taken out of the tutelage of the External Affairs Ministry. I do not think that it looks good.

It does not behove us to continue the tutelage of the External Affairs Ministry over subjects and territories which are essentially of intranational character.

In conclusion, I would like to make a plea for greater research and greater awareness and study of international law in our universities. Of this there has been precious little. I made an enquiry from the External Affairs Ministry as to what legal research had been done on outer space, and I was happy to find that some beginning has been made, but the co-operation of the academicians and the co-operation of those who can contribute very fruitfully to interantional law problems has not been fully enlisted. I would like to express the hope that this would be done in a fuller measure in the future.

Mr. Chairman: Shri U. M. Trivedi. May I point out that he will have only ten minutes?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mansaur): I shall sit down rather than speak in that case. I am entitled to 30 minutes. My party has not spoken at all. I shall rather sit down if I am going to have only ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I have to accommodate three or four more speakers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My time cannot be curtailed. I would most emphatically submit this that I was not allowed an opportunity to speak so far.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Why only ten minutes in his case?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Prime Minister may kindly reply after I have

spoken. I cannot be deprived of my opportunity to address the House. I shall curtail myself as much as possible, but I must be given the opportunity to speak.

Shri Ranga: From our group also somebody has to speak, and if you are going to give only ten minutes for the representative from our group also, then I would prefer not to have any speech made at all from our side. This is most unfair, and it is wrong.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me. The Prime Minister has to reply at 4 P.M.

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister may take his own time. We have got to have our say. Otherwise, what is the use of the Prime Minister's speaking?

Mr. Chairman: I have got to accommodate three more speakers. So, I would request the hon. Members not to take more than ten minutes each.

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister would certainly have his usual quota of time, but then we must have our time also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I quite agree that the time may be very short, and I shall try my best to finish as early as possible.

Shri Nath Pal: Nobody has spoken from his party so far, and so he must get his due.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question before us is how our foreign affairs are being dealt with. Let us take a bird's eye-view of the whole picture before us. In some countries we are vitally interested, inasmuch as our nationals are living there. Let us take for example, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, Nepal, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Fiji. Wherever our nationals are there in foreign countries, they have gone there by virtue of passports issued by our Government. Yet we follow a policy of some cowardly father who

cannot protect his children, whose children get beaten, and the father in the bargain, when complained about, beats the children again. We are oppressed in those countries. When we are oppressed and some of our countrymen clamour about it, out goes either our Ambassador or some Minister from here and gives them advice, 'discard Indian nationality; you accept the nationality of the country in which you are living'. I think such advice ill becomes a great nation. It should be enjoined upon our ambassadors that it should be their duty to protect the interests of the Indians as best as they can and not to give them advice to give up their nationality, nationality of a nation which wants to become great. It is most degrading for us to go and say something of that nature.

All over the world, whole movements of citizens take place from one country to another. After all, what are these embassies provided for? Their whole object is to see that the nationals of the particular country whose embassy exists in the other country get protection from it. If any ambassador fails to discharge that duty, I say that he does not deserve to remain in the Indian Mission there. He must be called back.

Then there is the question of the Indian Foreign Service. The Indian Foreign Service should not be a sort of 'steel' service. It is not meant to be like the ICS or IAS. It cannot have a single and singular type of work like that. Recruitment to it must not be on the same basis or method as that to the IAS or other services. I will, therefore, suggest that in recruitment to the foreign service, the age criterion must go. Public-spirited men, men with knowledge of the world must be recruited. I have come across some people working in Consulates. I have seen some of them. Young men without knowledge of geography are sent. Their knowledge of the geography of their own country is limited, and limited to a very great extent about the geography of foreign

lands. Talking with one of them in a train, I once enquired—he was going to America—if he knew what were the conditions nowadays in Gyaquil. He just blinked. He could not understand where Gyaquil is. From such people we do not expect proper representation of our country. Those who go as ambassadors of our country in foreign lands must be well-equipped in their knowledge; they must be well-equipped with the culture which they want to represent there. They must not be mere foreigners in foreign dress; they must not be merely servants employed on sinecure jobs.

It is often noticed, and painfully noticed, by most of us that somehow in arranging our foreign affairs those persons are sent out who have got some sympathy with the ideologies obtaining in the country to which they are sent. Why should we not look to that particular type of persons to represent the views which we ourselves endorse and which we ourselves adopt? I cannot see any reason why a particular communist leader is allowed to go to Moscow to represent our view there simply because he happens to meet his own expenses. From where does he get those expenses? Why should people known and classified as fellow-travellers be allowed to go and represent the views of our country and mislead the people there? It is high time that our publicity was geared up in a proper manner. We receive complaints from our own countrymen and from those who come from outside that somehow or other our case goes by default. Our views are not put across there properly. Even as compared to Pakistan, we are a back number. I do not know how it is manipulated. Things which Pakistan says go into the press but what we say, truthful things with facts in support of them, do not get across. Our picture that emerges is a picture of a wrong-doer rather than one of the wronged.

Therefore, I would suggest that in so far as this foreign policy is concerned, the whole country should stand as

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one man, as it has always stood, as we have depicted in this very House when the question of the emergency arose when we stood up as one man in this House and proclaimed our determination to drive out the aggressor. The same should be the attitude, whether we belong to the Opposition or to the other side, in regard to foreign affairs. Each one of us should endeavour to put the foreign policy of our country on such a footing that it appears as one singular policy of the whole nation as against the foreigners.

Then I come to another question. Some friends here have repeated that non-alignment has been good. I will not offer any criticism whether it is good or bad. I will only say that we must judge every case on merits, without in any manner formulating a policy whether we should remain for all times non-aligned or whether we should be aligned with some.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): That is exactly non-alignment.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Harvani, keep quit.

Mr. Chairman: He should address the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry. He was unnecessarily interrupting me.

What strikes me is this, that when we talk of non-alignment, we forget that in some cases we have aligned ourselves unnecessarily with those for whom we have developed some sort of soft corner. I feel surprised even today to note that a growing nation, a nation of the oppressed, a nation which had been oppressed for years together and for centuries, and which is now making headway—I mean Israel—a nation which shows its mettle, though a small nation, still remains diplomatically unrecognised by us. We have not established diplomatic relations with that nation.

Why? I find that we are afraid to offend somebody. If we are afraid to offend some friends in the process, then we admit that we are not those who consider ourselves non-aligned. We are not.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): Prof. Ranga is very happy.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is always happy. I do not think you are unhappy. The question that comes before us is this. In this world just as there are people who are governed by their own selfish considerations, there are similarly nations also moved by the same considerations and spirit. It is perhaps for self preservation as much as for a desire to be of some human help that some help is coming from a particular nation at a particular juncture. Without attributing motives in any manner, we should not hesitate to co-operate with those who have ungrudgingly offered help. The United States, the United Kingdom and Germany and some other countries have rushed to our rescue; when we wanted help they offered us help. We know that there are others who may like to help but who are afraid that in some manner or the other they may offend the big dragon and if they were to offend it, the net result would be that they themselves would be crushed. We are running after them; we are wanting their friendship. We are not shaking hands with those who have extended us their hands of friendship. Sir, blunders we had committed and blunders have been many. But today it is not the time for us to weep over them. That time has gone. We cannot just now sit and brood over the past. The past is gone. The country has to progress and has to meet the challenge. The challenge is before us; it has not gone away. When we meet the challenge, it must be as a challenge of the brave, it must not be a challenge of the weak. Certainly a weak man will run away when a goonda wants to beat him. But a brave man, weak though he

may be, will stand up with a cudgel and say: all right; come on; either you die, or I. That should be the attitude for us. I do not say this in a mere spirit of bravado. It is not a mere question of bravado. It is a question of one nation standing against another nation. Here China has unilaterally declared its own cease fire and has walked out and says: I have gone away 20 kilometres. What have we done? Nothing. The whole of NEFA has been vacated today by the Chinese aggressive forces and are perhaps waiting for a chance to attack us again in a massive and better manner than what they have done before, having known the topography of the land. They have said: we are here, sitting, watching. We are doing nothing. I should say that the time has now come.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We should be prepared to march our armies and in such a manner that we should be prepared to meet the challenge when it comes and at the border, not within our own lands. Once the Chinese enter our own land, their communist forces will be on a territory where they can attack us. It is better for us that we should meet the menace where we can and drive them out and we should not be afraid of it. Today, there is this emergency. There is no reason why we should not be well-equipped even after this length of time that we have been able to get

15.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In these days when we are all talking of the mounting budget expenditure and of taxes being levied upon the whole nation, unprecedented taxes admitted to be of an unprecedented nature by our Finance Minister, we should not lose sight of the fact that the economy is very essential for us. I see no propriety in having huge expenditure by

our ambassadors. Representatives of a poor country, practically a country which is heavily indebted to one and sundry go on spending as lavishly as any other country such as the United States or the United Kingdom. It ought not to be so. We have as many as 55 ambassadors and many missions, consuls and consul generals. We are spending about Rs. 3.20 crores for embassies only and a total of about Rs. 3.50 crores on the missions abroad. This expenditure was practically negligible before. It is growing every year. The net result that we obtain is nothing. Complaints pour in from various parts of the world and our nationals in those various countries are rendered no help which ought to be normally rendered to them.

Look at the question of our relations with Nepal, Burma Ceylon and Indonesia. How have we suffered? We can call Nepal our own kith and kin. It is not on happy terms with us. Why should it be so? Where is the fault? A huge number of us have been brought up in Burma and lived and enjoyed the hospitality of that country. Today we are a taboo there; we are driven out. All our doctors, engineers and contractors, everybody had been driven out from that country. Nine-tenths of the total assets of Burma were in the hands of Indians in 1939. What has happened? That is why we were made to be hated by the British and they did it in a very proper and methodical manner. We went on saying to these people to become nationals of Burma or get out of Burma. Where are the lands here to come and settle down for over 14 lakhs of people? The same thing happened elsewhere also. The policy of apartheid is being followed. Except a negative approach, we have not been able to do anything. What others are doing, we are not doing. The same story has now come up with a boomerang upon us in Tanganyika, Uganda and very soon coming in Kenya. It is, therefore, time that some measures are taken by us. A

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

new spirit must be inculcated in our ambassadors. Those who go abroad to represent us should not, in the fitness of thing, say to people who approach them: there is no protection to be granted to you by the Indian Nation; you should become the citizens where you live.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the morning of our Independence our sun rose resplendent on the Indian skies by virtue of our geographical position, by virtue of our huge population and size and by virtue of the fact that we put up a strong fight to end colonialism in our country. We became the inspiring symbol of all the resurgent nations in Asia. How is it that within a short time, within a bare 15 years, we have lost our leading position in the world? How is it that our closest neighbours have been neutralised, if not positively alienated. How is it that the very position and safety of our nation is jeopardised? I am afraid our External Affairs Ministry has to bear the full responsibility on its shoulders.

Sir, the effect of our foreign policy has to be seen from its results. We have been calling ourselves neutral. We have been outwardly following a neutralist policy, whilst we were ideologically and emotionally aligned to the communist nations. We have been issuing declarations and directives for the moral guidance of the world. Uninvited, we aired our views on the Suez question, but in return Nasser had not a word of sympathy and support for our cause in Kashmir. In the same breath, we condemned the Suez affair, we could not condemn the atrocities committed by the Russians in the suppression of the people's revolt in Hungary. But we did condemn the King of Nepal all right for stifling and suffocating democracy in his kingdom. The result was that we rubbed America the wrong way and infuriated it to a very great extent, while we created a feeling of bitterness in the King of Nepal which bitterness

lingers to this day and it is a problem for us in that strategic area.

Again, we have been in season and out of season pressing for the membership of China in the UNO. Our representative has been irritating everybody in the UNO and then heaping up insults, annoyances and giving pinpricks to the western nations. Is it conducive to happy relations between us and other nations? But we must thank God that these western nations have forgotten everything, have forgiven everything, and they have come to our rescue in the time of our greatest need.

We have been making pompous declarations on all matters arising within the canopy of Heaven and constituted ourselves as a world court to give uninvited verdicts on all controversial matters which have antagonised nations and left a feeling of bitterness behind. While we have been rushing like Knights errants in the cause of other people in distant climes and lands, we did practically next to nothing to the more than one crore of our population in South-East Asia, in Africa, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon, where our people are denied elementary human rights. At this time, when the whole of India is pulsating with goodwill as never before, in order to make up with Pakistan, it is quite unfortunate that Pakistan should have rushed to enter into a pact with China. Common sense, a sense of common danger, a common defence and past associations should have impelled Pakistan and also should have impelled our country to come together. I hope that Pakistan has not entered into any secret pact with China in order to mount a two-pronged attack simultaneously on us. If that be the case, it will be a bad day for Asia. Let Pakistan thank its stars that there is an India still alive and throbbing. But for our country, Pakistan would have been struck on the head like a gnat and made into another Sinkiang province of China.

In this world, there is an inclination always to side with the stronger against the weaker, and our Prime Minister is no exception to it. When Chiang Kai-shek, with Madam Chiang Kai-shek came to our country, he espoused the cause of our country's freedom. We took them round our country with acclamation and enthusiasm; the moment the communists took possession of the land, we rushed forward in an indecent haste to recognise se them and disown Chiang Kai Shek.

I would give another instance to show that we have not been acting always on moral considerations. Did we not allow China to gulp down Tibet? Tibet was a religious country, was a peaceful country, associated with us culturally and spiritually for ages. Where was our sense of right and wrong? Where had our adoration of Lord Buddha gone, when we agreed with China to the extinction and extermination of this peaceful people who had connections with us from bygone ages? we, with the very principles, with the very objectives of Lord Buddha, with the principles of Panchsheel, sealed the fate of Tibet and allowed the Chinese armies to come surging onwards to our frontier and into our land. Probably, Providence brings its retribution which is priescapable, both alike for individuals as well as nations; it has sent this Chinese fire across our borders to teach us a stern lesson that we should not give up helping the weaker nations in pursuit of an opportunist diplomacy.

We want the neutral nations to help us at this time, but how can they help us? Apart from helping us, how can they give, even moral consolation to us, when we ourselves showed the jily livered heart before a big nation, when we hugged and embraced China with every gusto of affection and friendliness? We taught them to be ideologically and emotionally aligned with China. We taught them how to be neutral and we want them to help us in the time of our

trouble as they are remaining neutral even towards us. They will remain neutral to one another under similar circumstances. These neutral nations are new-born babes with hardly any teeth developed. Most of these nations, with honourable exceptions, may safely be deemed to be tied to the apron-strings of China. Neutrality has no place in Nature. There are only two genders in Lord's creation: male and the female. The neuter gender is only man-made. If anybody says that there are neutral nations, it is incorrect. If there be still neutral nations left, they are toothless, spineless, rudderless and colourless.

We are absolutely isolated. The Prime Minister seems to have written in a quarterly journal which is reported in today's papers that China is isolated. Think of our position. There is Ceylon. It is tottering and it is not prepared even to send our National Defence Fund collections collected in Ceylon to us. There is Burma, which is almost aligned to China. The whole of South-east Asia is simmering with communism. Nepal is there, having constructed roads and airfields with the help of the Chinese; allowing Pakistan air force and the Chinese air force to stop and go hither and thither. Now Pakistan has concluded a pact with China. In Afghanistan, Russia has connected Kabul and Kandhar by Railway lines. Who is that has been isolated? New fires are raging around our frontiers. The whole of our continent is in danger of being engulfed. Let us look at facts in the face. Let us modulate our behaviour with other nations and reorient our foreign policy.

16 hrs.

Edmund Burke said, "When bad men combine, the good must associate, or else, they will fall one by one, like an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." We should look at the facts in the face and modulate our foreign policy.

Unfortunately, our foreign policy has

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

often been running into quick sands, because it has been changing according to the gyrations of a single brain. In any Government with a democratic setup, all the persons forming the Government sit down in sober deliberation and contemplation and decide this. But in our country, the members of our Government are but shadows in the distance. That is why our foreign policy has been vague, vacillating and oscillating and without any sense of precision. Emotion and passion rage where cool reasoning of the intellect should have held sway. Well-intentioned criticism only serves to intensify the existing and old obstinacies. Any sense or consciousness of the danger on our frontiers voiced forth by Members in the Parliament or in the Press knocked out the little courage in the External Affairs Ministry and made them come out with effusions of peaceful methods in fury at us. Where firmness was required, weakness palsied our limbs. Thus has our policy been going on in a meandering, shifting and drifting manner, which took us away from the world of realities into the dream-land of our own creation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I shall finish. An important development we see nowadays is that the resolution that we passed in Parliament on November 14 is being played down everywhere. Excepting for a passing reference in the President's Address to both Houses, in none of the public utterances of the Prime Minister has there been any mention of that solemn resolution of our Parliament passed on November 14. The prowess of our nation is not such that we need bend our heads in fear nor our hearts falter in cowardice....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should close now.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Yes, Sir. I am sorry.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Members that have spoken in this debate, both to those that have commended our policies and to those who have criticised them. We try to profit by all the criticisms that are made here, though sometimes I feel they are not justified or based on a knowledge of the facts.

Now, in a debate of this kind on the Demands for Grants, a great deal might be said. Something has been said about the necessity for economy etc. The general policy is discussed and, more specially two matters have come up: our foreign service and our foreign publicity. In particular, the foreign publicity has been referred to by many hon. Members on both sides of the House.

So far as the question of economy is concerned, it is rather curious that we are asked for economy. I might inform the House that lately economy amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in the Ministry of External Affairs. But at the same time, our foreign service and foreign publicity is criticised vigorously when, partly at least, this might be dealt with greater expenditure. Some hon. Members have indeed accused us of not having more foreign missions abroad, more foreign posts and, generally not in spending much more money on our publicity. It is a fact that we have been restricted a great deal by our desire to limit expenditure. It is natural that if we could spend much more on publicity and if it is rightly spent it will have greater effect. And, compared to other countries, I believe, we are very much on the side of spending less than what they do. I am not talking about great countries like United States of America or England who have an enormous apparatus of publicity; but even smaller countries,

countries of Asia and some countries even of Africa, spend a great deal on publicity; relatively speaking, much more than we do.

So far as our foreign service is concerned, it has been referred to on many occasions. I do not quite know what I can say about it. But I will endeavour, with all humility, to give my impression of it. The foreign service has been built up in the last 14 or 15 years. It started with a number of people from the government service; some,—not many—I suppose about one-third or less, of the old ICS element, some from other government services in India who were transferred. Some were Political Officers in the old British regime, some were professors, educationists, etc., and others, some of them, were public men. Gradually we tried to build up a foreign service, as every country has to, with adequate training as far as we could. It was built up partly by recruiting people generally from outside and not so much from the services—a few might have gone, not many went later. Mostly they were recruited from outside, including educationists and others. Some professors and others joined our foreign service and also some who have been engaged in public affairs. As we went on building the foreign service, gradually the cadre of foreign servicemen became trained. And when we have to train a service, it cannot be done in a day or two; it is bound to take time. Also, we cannot function without a trained cadre in any particular service, whatever it might be. That training consisted, apart from the original competitive examination, which itself is a difficult one, of two or three years of training, of which the first six months were spent in going to some places in India some districts, to watch the work in the districts and to get some local knowledge, to see some of our development works in India and so on. Then they work as apprentices to learn the languages of the countries where they are going to be posted, one or two languages, sometimes even three. Then they have to serve in a

relatively humble capacity in some of our posts abroad and gradually work themselves up.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, it is obvious that any generalisation about such a service would probably be not justified. If we say that the entire service is a brilliant one and every one is brilliant, of course, that would not be justified. On the other hand, if we condemn the entire service, it would be equally unjustified. The foreign service consists of about 250 to 300 people, all kinds of men; some are remarkably good, many others are good average, some others not good average and so on, as we find in every service.

So far as non-officials are concerned, I should like to remove the impression which the hon. Member had that I had stated that the non-officials were not very successful. Some of the non-officials in our service have been outstanding people and it is not very easy to get such outstanding people, either in service or from outside. They are always relatively few but on the whole, we had quite a number of persons who have been very much above the average, not only our average but the average of foreign services of other countries.

It is a fact, I venture to say, that, generally speaking, our diplomatic service is supposed among the diplomatic circles all over the world to be a high grade one and is supposed to have reached that stage quite rapidly. In fact, reading a book about the foreign services of the various countries, there were two countries mentioned specially, whose foreign service had come up remarkably well, and one of the two was India. Now, that does not mean that all of them are brilliant or good; they are good, as one can normally expect, good average with some really brilliant persons.

Nowadays, in these days of telegrams and telephones, the foreign service constantly refers matters to headquarters. In the old days when it

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took weeks to get directions, they had to rely on their own judgment, whether good or bad. Nowadays, every morning I have to go through a sheaf of telegrams from various embassies and in the course of the day also they go on coming so that, so far as policy is concerned, it is very largely governed by headquarters. Of course, a person may put across a suggestion or a hint, but they are individual cases.

A general remark was made about our services. As I have said, there are all kinds of people, but their average is fairly good. The kind of instances that were given—I think Shri Nath Pai gave one or two instances—were remarkable. One was that after the Sino-Pakistan Treaty was signed, it was not put across properly in Washington and London. I think he mentioned something like that. As it happens, this work was particularly well done in Washington and London.

Shri Hem Barua: It was reported that our Ambassador to USA was not in Washington when the Sino-Pakistan treaty was signed. He was not there to explain our viewpoint.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He was in America.

Shri Hem Barua: He was in America but in San Francisco; not in Washington.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow, I can assure the House that both Ambassadors in Washington and London have done a remarkable piece of good work from any point of view. And we have a high opinion of them.

Now, take another case mentioned by some other Member about Indonesia and our Ambassador there, because of an unfortunate incident that happened there in regard to Asian Games. Asian Games, of course, had directly nothing to do with our Mission. Of course, some people had gone from here and the question arose that one of the representatives of our

contingent, who was the leader, was of certain views which were disapproved by Indonesians. Our Ambassador in Indonesia, probably, fulfils all the qualification that hon. Members have been laying stress on. He is most popular in Indonesia. He is an able man and a hard-working man devoted to Indonesia, as he is devoted to India, with many approaches to every kind of people there. Yet, how is he to be blamed because of some incident that happened there which is beyond, as a matter of fact . . .

Shri Nath Pal: Everybody has very great regard for the magnificent services of Mr. Pant. The point sought to be made was that you did not draw the necessary inference from the portentous warning you got in the burning of the tricolour in Jakarta. The blame was laid at the Foreign Ministry, not at Mr. Pant. It was a warning which was ignored.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think any warning was ignored. But what, having received the warning, could he have done? As a matter of fact, this particular instance was largely engineered by the Chinese in Jakarta or in Indonesia, probably the Chinese communists. It is unfortunate. But I would say we cannot blame our Ambassadors for all the turns of events that may take place in the world which we do not like. We do not leave out Ambassadors, as a Government, as a country, control the world or countries or the way they act. Many things that happen in the world which we do not approve. We cannot control them. We can sometimes express our opinions about them. Sometimes, we do not even do that because it does no good expressing our opinions strongly when there is no possibility of any action to be followed by that opinion. The world today is a very odd place. I suppose, it has always been odd. But now that we live in it, we have to deal with it some way; we come nearer to curious manifestations. It is at the present

moment—I think, even more than at other times—full of contradictions, full of incipient countries. Some hon. Members find it very easy for them to get over all these conflicts, to get over all the difficulties that arise from them by not thinking or acting oneself but allowing the thinking to be done by somebody else, by some other country for us; whether that some other country is America or Russia depends on the party. But they want to dispose of this burden of thinking and acting by casting it to somebody else and then living in some kind of a mental ease at somebody else's responsibility, whether it is for our defence or whether it is for a solution of any problem. Somebody has warned us: Do not rely too much on the fact that there is a rift between Russia and China; that may not do much good; something else may happen. Well, if I may say so, a country should always be trying to be friendly with other countries and should never rely upon them absolutely. That is common sense. Because, to be friendly does not mean to sell yourself body and soul to any other country. It is not only the right policy always, more particularly because of our background, it is right. It always helps to have a friendly atmosphere even when we disagree with a country. It is easier to impress others. I do not pretend to say that we have been always right. Of course, not. The normal criticism appears to be that we should side with this group or that group. Then the responsibility goes to that group, not to us very much. That is not, I venture to say, the attitude which a mature nation or a self-respecting nation should adopt.

As a matter of fact, take the strongest and the biggest countries, America and Russia or any others. They are constantly faced with developments which they dislike intensely, where their diplomatic service, their policies have failed completely for the time being—the countries have not failed, but a particular action has failed. That is almost a regular recurrence. People who have well established

foreign services, who have definite policies, who have enormous resources and propaganda—yet they fail. In fact, compared to the failures of others, I should think our failures are very small. Of course, our responsibilities are small too, compared to them. I would beg of the House to remember this that there is no country today which you can pick out,—it does not matter whether it is in Europe or Asia or elsewhere—where the country is not continuously coming up against great difficulties, difficulties of a kind which they do not always expect, of failures of their policy, and trying to find out how to make it good, how to profit by it. That is the nature of the world today.

In spite of two very great powers dominating it, the world is not amenable to domination today. Not even the smallest country likes to be dominated: much less any other and the result is, this continuous conflict. Now we see in Africa the extraordinary kaleidoscopic picture, changing all the time; large number of countries gaining independence and finding the future difficult; wanting help and yet not wanting anybody's domination. They get help where they can. They themselves are split up into various groups. Take the Arab world which is, again, undergoing a great transformation. There is greater prospect of some unity in the Arab world than there has been for many years. All these are changing phenomena. One lives in a period of the current of history running on and on. We have to keep pace with it and understand it.

Shri Nath Pai, I think, talked about ossification of those who control our foreign policy or....

Shri Nath Pai: Ossification of tensions: I said there has been an ossification of tensions which threatened to engulf the world in a conflagration.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I misunderstood. What I was going to say was, whether you call it ossification or something else....

Shri Nath Pai: I did criticise your policy. That was not the phrase I used.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All right.

I find a curious repetition of things dead and gone, which have no relevance today and yet they fill the minds of some of our critics so much that they cannot think of the present day things. The hon. Member speaking last got eloquent about Hungary, Tibet, of course, is often referred to, as if our attitude to Tibet 12 years ago is a natural cause of everything that happened subsequently.

Shri Hem Barua: To some extent it is true.

Shri Ranga: That is indicative of your present attitudes also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can quite understand hon. Members opposite, especially the learned Acharya not being able to catch up to events. He is living in the past. It is unfortunate.

The whole structure is changing today in the so-called communist and non-communist world, the so-called two major blocs standing opposed to each other. They are still opposed to each other; yet basically that position is being undermined. We see within the two blocs, whether it is the Western bloc full of internal conflicts between nations, or the Eastern bloc very much affected by the conflict between Russia and China, that these solid monolithic structures of West and East are changing. Russia and America are definitely coming somewhat nearer to each other; I do not say that anything wonderful is going to happen soon.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Is that going to save us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, but I hope it will enlighten you a little.

So, any policy that we have to follow has essentially to be based—well, every foreign policy has to be based on the interests of that country,

not only the immediate interests, but the longer interests; one has to see ahead, one cannot live from day to day thinking of the interests today which may turn out to be harmful to us tomorrow—on the interests of the country plus, I hope, certain basic policies that we believe in. Foreign policy, as any policy, must be determined by that. A foreign policy, of course, is intimately connected with one's domestic policy; it is a projection of it in a wider field; it is not the same thing, because it deals with other matters, but it is a projection and it must fit in with it. Otherwise, there is a confusion between our domestic policy and our foreign policy. I think that some of the hon. Members who have criticised our foreign policy really dislike much more our domestic policy, and, therefore, they criticise the foreign policy.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: A faulty conclusion.

Shri Nath Pai: That is good rhetoric, but not really very convincing. We criticised your China policy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shri Nath Pai need not accuse me of rhetoric because he indulged in rhetoric far more than I can ever do.

I am merely pointing out that foreign policy or external policy and domestic policy have to be related. Otherwise, there is a confusion all the time. If one disagrees with the one, it follows that the disagreement goes to the other.

Now, take the question of Tibet to which repeated references were made. I am yet unable to understand—nobody likes what happened in Tibet; I am quite unable to understand—although I have given much thought to it, how much people have thought or what any hon. Member has thought we could do at the time or later.

Shri Ranga: We could have protested at least. We could have raised our voice. In so many other cases, we went abroad all the way like King

Herod to the UN to raise our voice when it was not wanted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member might have raised his voice, and no doubt, having raised his voice, got into very deep waters where he could not keep his hand up, because one only raises one's voice when one follows it up, or when that voice is meant to be followed by some particular action. We could not take any action in Tibet at that time or later. In fact....

Shri Ranga: We do not agree with you at all. That was a total failure on your part, a moral failure.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We have done nothing in South Africa; still we have raised our voice against the *apartheid* policy of South Africa and the denial of human rights. We have done precious little and yet we have raised our voice.

Shri Nath Pai: Only once, finally please tell us this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Natb Pai: I have referred to it. Only once and finally let him tell us whether it was a question of 'unwilling' or 'unable'. The ground has been continuously shifting. Sometimes you say that we could not do something; at other times, you say that we ought not to have done something; what is your true position? Let me point to your latest remark. You told the Rajya Sabha that we inherited this situation from the British. That is not true.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I regret to contradict the hon. Member, but it is true, what I said in the Rajya Sabha; in spite of it....

Shri Nath Pai: I read out from Mr. Anthony Eden's letter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does not matter. Mr. Anthony Eden is no authority for me. I say this is true, and Mr. Anthony Eden, as you have

read him out, too does not contradict me in the slightest.

Shri Ranga: Anyhow, they were only simple failures of ours.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who is sinful and who is not?

Now, take the case of Tibet. From the very first day when China came into Tibet, I think I have often said in this House that we have had to consider this fact of a great, dynamic and powerful country, aggressive and expansive, coming nearer our borders. We had all the time to consider it and adapt our policy accordingly. That did not mean that I expected them suddenly to attack India immediately. But it was potentially threat to us; the potential threat might materialise in ten years or twenty years—that nobody could say. That was the position and we had adapted our policy to a considerable extent on our borders and elsewhere. It is our adapting our policy to that threat to which the Chinese refer now saying in connection with NEFA that we were not in NEFA, we came into NEFA afterwards. They interpret that way. It is quite different of course; it is absurd because NEFA was theoretically and constitutionally always part of India for a long long time.

Shri Hem Barua: Practically also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But the fact that we were always working in NEFA, developing NEFA, sitting on the borders there makes them say that we entered NEFA then, otherwise it was theirs all the time. But they have a remarkable way of stating their case. That is a different matter. It is a little difficult for some of us trained otherwise to keep pace with the perversities of truth that they utter.

The whole point was that there is this potential threat and danger, which might become a real one, might become a big one. There were

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only two ways of dealing with it, to be pursued simultaneously. One was to strengthen our position gradually, and secondly, to be friendly to China, not to bring about such a conflict and crisis much sooner than it might otherwise do. That is the normal policy which any nation adopts. We followed both those policies.

Then other things happened. The Tibetan rebellion happened and that encouraged and induced the Chinese to send vast numbers of troops into Tibet in those days; they sent to Tibet only a greater number of troops than the whole Indian Army, and gradually approached our borders, frontiers, and started aggression in the Ladakh area. Then you come to the next stage when actually aggression is taking place quietly, without much fuss. They did not come on the NEFA side, but on the other side. Again, we tried to protect ourselves, to strengthen ourselves in the Ladakh area. It was not an easy matter because of the tremendous difficulty of communications. We had to build roads, air-fields and such like things. We did build them. We sent everything by air to them. Roads became the most important thing in NEFA and in Ladakh. Those roads were built. I think they were built fairly rapidly, such as had been built; they might have been built a little more rapidly or perhaps not. But anyhow, that was the policy, and roads were built because that was essential. It was impossible to do anything without them.

An hon. Member asked: why don't we march across NEFA and put our armies on the border? The simple thing is that one has to feed an army—food, supplies and everything. It is difficult to feed an army where there are no proper communications. Communications are being built, and it is not right for any military commander to take a powerful enemy on disadvantageous ground. He has to choose his own ground. The choos-

ing of the ground is not for me, not for this House, if I may say so. We lay down the principles. It is for our military people to choose how, where and in what manner they have to fight.

Shri Hem Barua: Have you taken into consideration the danger to the security of NEFA because of not sending troops there? The Chinese might walk in at any time. There are also subversive activities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will not expect me to discuss these matters with him. It is obvious that these matters have to be considered. But when you have to live under the menace of a powerful country with a powerful army, one has to meet the menace with strength, not with declarations, not with strong resolutions. One has to meet that with strength, with a strength which enables you to think that you will win. You do not do things in an adventurist way which will react against us. All these factors have to be considered.

So far as our general policy is concerned, except perhaps for the hon. Members of the Swatantra Party, almost everyone is broadly in agreement—though not in all the details; it may not be—with the general policy we have pursued. What is the general policy? Of course, any foreign policy must deal with the protection of one's country; that is inevitable. That is foreign policy or domestic policy, call it what you like. The foreign policy has been to further our interests by friendship with other nations, all nations whoever they might be because we were convinced of it. That is why we followed a policy of non-alignment. If we became entangled in military groupings, that would be practically harmful, apart from any moral or ethical view of it. Alignment means limiting your independence to that extent... (*Interruptions*). Some countries may have

to do it; it is a different matter but for a country specially situated as India is, there is no meaning in alignment. It is harmful, harmful psychologically apart from practical considerations. It is harmful in the sense that one begins to think of others doing your own job and defending; thereby you weaken the moral fibre of the nation. It is a very important thing when danger threatens it. It is one thing to get help from others. And I am grateful for the help that comes. But it is quite another thing to do something which makes one think that somebody else will look after us and protect us and we need not do very much. That is a dangerous mentality to develop among the people, especially situated as we are, when we happen to be in friendly relations with countries of the two blocs of nations, apart from China. It would be a folly in the extreme for us to give up this friendship of others in the hope of getting some more help or protection from one party. That would be practically, apart from any theory, a folly. That is why I said that it was recognised by all persons claiming any degree of intelligence or wisdom in most countries, whether it is the countries of the western alliance or the eastern alliance. It is only in India that some people appear to doubt it. I venture to say that the doubt is raised by their timidity, their lack of facing their own country and what the country can do. I think it is a wrong approach for anybody, for any country, especially for our country. Apart from other things—we get arms, aircraft, etc., that is a different matter...

Shri Ranga: How do you put it? That must be coming in anyhow; yet we are free, independent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's logic is not apparent to me. However, what I said was that the main thing in this country—I will repeat it—is the spirit of the country, morale of the country and the unity of the country. I throw away all the big arms and big aircraft if I have

the morale, the spirit of unity in the country. I am prepared.

Shri Ranga: That is bravado.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not decry other weapons. They are very important in modern warfare or at any time; therefore we get them. We hope to get them. But I would like to assure this House that the attitude they represent has a greater effect and a greater influence on outsiders than the other attitude.

Take our budget, apart from what you like or dislike in it. The fact that it was a budget with courage—it went all out—has had a tremendous effect in other countries: that we are out to face this and are not waiting for doles on other people. It is the whole difference of mental approach, whether it is to war, or to finances or to development. We want all the help we can. We are trying to get it. But we rely on ourselves ultimately. I have no doubt in my mind that, whatever the near future might show, this is the only policy that will tell in our favour and that will be appreciated the world over, because a country wants to help another country when that other country is doing the job itself.

Take the other countries. It is all very well to think that we can cast ourselves on the protection of others completely, but one might think whether the others like it or not, whether the others are prepared to shoulder the burden. It is no easy burden for anyone to carry. Some newspapermen and others might say so, but responsible people are not prepared to take that burden. So, inevitably you arrive at this conclusion, now of course especially with the Chinese menace there, that our policy of non-alignment and strengthening ourselves and taking help from every country that we can is the right policy, and that we should pursue it. It is right positively; it is right negatively. It is right positively for the reasons that I have

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stated; it is right negatively because, not doing so would mean the cutting off of all kinds of psychological and other help that comes to us or that may come to us.

One of the biggest questions in the world today which is agitating every chancellery of the powers, great and small, is the future of Russian-Chinese relations. Nobody knows. I am not saying that, or banking on the Soviet Union rushing to our help. I am merely saying that this is the biggest question in the world today. It affects the whole future of the world—as to what and how the Russian-Chinese relation will develop. And it is rather an immature way of thinking that because both are communists they will necessarily support each other, however much they may disagree with each other. The fact of the matter is gradually people are beginning to think that communism and anti-communism, important as they are in some respects, are outworn cries, because policies are determined by countries from the point of view of their national interests. Their interpretation itself of communism or anti-communism is determined by their national interests and nothing else. Opinions may vary about the national interests, but that is a different matter. But broadly-speaking, these are the determining factors. If the Soviet Union and China disagree on ideologies of interpretation of the Marxist doctrine, I think you will find that fundamentally those disagreements are due to their national interests, how they interpret it from the point of view of their own national interests.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Do you think that they will fight among themselves—China and Russia?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not a Jyotishi. How can I tell him what will happen? I am merely pointing out the trends in the world and the

problems in the world, and they are not quite so simple as some hon. Members opposite seem to imagine. History is being made; this strong current of history is running. You will have to keep pace with it and try to adapt yourselves, remembering always that one can only act vigorously with strength. Many of us still think of an old agitational approach, of taking out processions and shouting a lot and thinking that we have done something. Any procession or any shouting that we do here does not affect China. They might be affected by our strength on the border. That is a different matter. Of course, they will be affected. Therefore, we have to build up that strength and not take any adventurist action. That is the normal thinking, normal caution, that every country displays.

Mr. Nath Pal adjured me to go and repeat to the public that I am the same old Jawaharlal, this and that and show that I am a man of courage.

Shri Nath Pal: Did I make a mistake?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, you did. You made a mistake in thinking that I am somebody different. Naturally, as one grows, one matures. But the unfortunate thing is that some people even after growth do not mature.

Shri Ranga: I am glad you have made that discovery.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I congratulate the Acharya, who does not mature, however old he may be.

Shri Hem Berua: Maturity is a process.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to the general policy, I do submit that apart from the policy of serving one's own interest, serving our narrow interests of today and forgetting our

interests of tomorrow or day after, there is the wider point of view. Apart from the point of view of serving our interests, we have served the cause of peace and I think that is essential that we should continue to do so. That cause of peace in the world is important to us, as to every other country and it has brought a good deal of sympathy for us and even affection for us in other countries.

I do not know where they have got it from—some hon. Members talked about our reading homilies to other countries on ethical and moral grounds. I think they must have read it from some foreign newspaper, because I am not aware of any ethical or moral homilies to any country that we have given from India. If we stand for something in the United Nations, naturally we have to support it. We are not delivering homilies to other countries that we are holier than they are. We are not holy at all. We are pretty bad in many ways, I think. I have never been guilty of that.

Shri Nath Pal: But the tone of all your speeches before the Chinese aggression shows that we took other people's difficulties very lightly and told them 'how to behave.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps it depends on the context, when one says it and in what context.

Anyhow, we must stand for peace and every country must stand for peace. Of course, I still stand for peace, but I have to fight a war if China attacks. That is a different matter. That does not mean that I do not stand for peace in the world, because if we do not stand for peace in the world, the world will be shattered to bits. I think that difference has to be kept in mind that we have to defend ourselves and defend ourselves by war-like means. I am sorry I do not know myself how we can defend ourselves by non-violent means against an aggression by China. I do not know it and therefore, if I

do not know it and understand it, I cannot do it. But the mentality of peace must remain the same, not with China, but with the whole world. Even with China, when a peaceful method is found of resolving these disputes with honour, we should accept it. We should not merely for the love of fighting and killing refuse peace.

Shri Nath Pal: We did not kill one Chinese; we did not take one single prisoner.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not quite correct; we killed a number of Chinese. I am not talking of what we did, but of the mentality of some people who rejoice in killing. I do not rejoice in killing even an animal much less a human being.

Then, the third thing in our policy that is generally encouraged is the elimination, the ending of colonial control anywhere. That has made great progress. But some colonial areas still remain, chiefly in Africa and a few elsewhere, and we should like to help them morally, help them otherwise if we can to the best of our ability.

There has been some criticism that we have not been helping the African nations. Well—I do not know—the African nations are, many of them, newly freed. They have fine leaders and they are full of dynamism and vitality. Sometimes, in the United Nations or elsewhere, they have advanced a policy in regard to some matter which we thought would not ultimately benefit them or the world or Africa. We have had to argue with them. May be, because of their youth and dynamism they have still a belief in achieving results by strong resolutions. We passed that stage some years ago, and if we have tried to hold them back or tried to argue with them they have been slightly disappointed in us. That is a minor thing. Fundamentally, I think, we have the goodwill of Africa and they certainly

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have our goodwill—all the countries of Africa require it.

Some hon. Member—I forget now—here suggested about the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, that we should train their people and all that. We are prepared to train them. We have trained hundreds and thousands of foreign scholars in India. My colleague tells me that at the present moment there are 5000 foreign students in India—not all are scholars, many of them are scholars and many are not. We have not got many people from Angola or Mozambique. It is not that we do not like to have them, but normally these arrangements are made with the governments of the other countries and the Portuguese will not allow them to come here. We cannot go and kidnap people and bring them here to be trained. It is difficult. If they can come somehow, certainly we will be happy to train them. In other countries there are large numbers of our teachers—they have gone to Africa—and other experts.

So, that is our broad policy. Now, of course, in a changing world a policy is affected by circumstances, by changes that take place, and we have to be wide awake and adapt it.

I have already said about our foreign service. I am not prepared to defend everything that they have done but, by and large, it is a good service of some very good men, outstanding men and women. We are improving. We hope to improve. There is some advantage sometimes in having non-service people. Non-service people we have a good number. But the non-service people, when they remain for a long time, practically become like servicemen. But it takes time for a person to adapt himself to the routines of the foreign service. We have had both experience in it. Some of our non-service people have been brilliant, extraordinarily good; some of them have been, if I may say so, in all confidence, flops. There it is.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a nice admission.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That applies to service people too, naturally. We cannot generalise about this. But, normally, the work that is done by the head of missions is very much circumscribed, except in America. Normally, the heads of missions are not supposed to go about delivering public speeches. That is not the practice for them. Americans, apparently, have developed that practice both in America and in India. That is a different matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Our people also do that. There is a lot of delivering speeches, television and all that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that in America that is done, but normally that is not done. In Europe or England rarely something like that might happen. They are much more conservative in these matters.

Coming to publicity in these places, it can always be criticised and it can always be improved. I think it has improved considerably lately, specially since this invasion, this aggression, by China. I think we have done pretty well in the last few months specially. Somebody I think Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, said something about Hindi publicity material. It is produced originally in English; immediately it is handed over to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for translation and Hindi translations are brought out. Therefore, there is a little gap between the two. In fact, it is done not only in English and Hindi only but in a dozen or more foreign languages, French, German, Arabic, Spanish etc.

If hon. Members would make any specific suggestions, we will consider them. It is difficult to consider vague charges of inefficiency. When it's a large organisation, there are bound to be some matters worthy of improvement. I welcome any specific suggestions made to that end.

Shri Nath Pai: We did ask for a parliamentary committee like the Senate Committee of the USA. The House of Commons has now appointed a Committee under Lord Inchera to look into their working and their services. I gave that instance. Why do you not take Parliament into confidence and allow them to have a look at your embassies?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not quite understand what the hon. Member said in the course of his speech when he suggested that we have objected to any inspection by others. I do not know what he means by inspection. Inspection of what? They can inspect the way of working; they can hardly inspect the policies; that will take time; they can only inspect routine matters, much more than anything else. I do not mind Members of Parliament going and seeing the working of embassies, but I do feel that it will be a long tour, a costly tour, without too much of effect, because they can only go and see the normal working of it. Also, obviously many hon. Members cannot go.

One matter of grievance I have heard, sometimes from some Members of Parliament and sometimes even from pressmen, is want of co-operation from embassies. They go to a country and want, well, to see the Prime Minister of that place immediately, or the President of that place, or they want to be feted etc. It is rather difficult especially when a large number of people go to foreign countries. For example, a pressman was annoyed very much because our embassy could not arrange an interview for him with Mr. Churchill when Mr. Churchill was the Prime Minister of England. Mr. Churchill was a very busy man then, as Prime Ministers normally are and, therefore, he could not arrange an interview for the pressman with Mr. Churchill or with the other Ministers there, especially because he wanted it immediately in two or three days, and so he got annoyed and wrote that the

High Commissioner of India did not serve India well, because a party was not given in his honour by the High Commissioner.

Then, on the one hand, we are trying to economise. But, every person who goes from here wants a car to be put at his disposal. Sometimes, in big cities like London, Paris and Washington, plenty of people from India, eminent people, go and it is rather difficult to put a car at the disposal of everyone. These are little things.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): That is one side of the story. Please do not emphasise only the official version. I have many things to tell, but I do not want to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Many such complaints were made and certain specific instances were quoted.

17 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know why Mr. Hanumanthaiya or Mr. Mathur should think that complaints were made by them or about them.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have never made a complaint. But you are defending the officials all the time. There is another side also to the picture.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no doubt that there is another side.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Sri Prakasa has written an article recently and he has given, what is called, the secret psychology of these ICS Ambassadors.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The Indian Members of Parliament do not get that much respect that the British Government gives to their MPs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know:

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I beg you to raise the status of the Members of Parliament.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If a service, of which I am in-charge, is criticised, I have to say something on their behalf. I am responsible for that. I do not pretend to say they are not in error. They are often in error, often being pulled up. I have no doubt that Mr. Hanumanthaiya can tell me many things to their disadvantage. I accept that. But I have to put that side because they are not here to defend themselves. I have to defend them. Take the American Embassy here. It is a big Embassy with a vast staff and every American Senator and every businessman who comes here is treated well by the Embassy. But, secretly they may perhaps tell you that they are embarrassed by the visits of these crowds, senators and others.

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the secrecy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, there are one or two matters that I should like to mention.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Something about our relations with Nepal and Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, it was Mr. Nath Pai, probably, who drew my attention to Kalimpong appearing here.

Shri Nath Pai: Pardon, Sir? I did not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not you. Some other Member drew my attention to Appendix II in this book—Indian Information Units Abroad. In that list, Kalimpong also appears, as was quite rightly pointed out. Obviously it is wrong. It has no business to be there. It is a mistake.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you sometimes read the reports? We have pointed out many things.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I read them about the same times as the hon. Member does.

Shri Nath Pai: They are shown to you before they are prepared.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; sometimes.

Shri Hem Barua: They are prepared by you. That is how it appears.

Shri Nath Pai: His compositions are bound to be better.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, may I tell you about Kalimpong? It has a special information centre which was opened when the Tibetans started coming in large numbers. It was for that. It should not have been put here. But we had to open it because many problems arose because of those Tibetan refugees coming there and many living there.

Then, there is another matter. I think, this was by Mr. Nath Pai. He was quite worked up about the fact that our *charge d'affaires* went to a dinner party or something in Peking which Mr. Bhutto was given. Well, I did not know much about it. I enquired and I found that he had referred the matter to our Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: That is true. We know that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And our Ministry had told him that this was a normal function and that he should go.

Shri Nath Pai: Was it a normal function? It was an occasion when Mr. Bhutto was there to sign a pact against India. And it makes it all the worse that the Ministry had given a consent. What you tell makes the affair worse.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I am not inclined to agree with the hon. Member. But, normally, in these matters, these normal formalities are observed unless you want....

Shri Nath Pai: Signing a pact against India is a normal protocol function?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not want to argue this matter. There was a Foreign Minister there and a party was given in his honour by his opposite number in the other Government.

Shri Hem Barua: To celebrate India's disgrace.

Shri Nath Pai: That is not the truth of the matter. He knows it. He himself is uncomfortable about it.

Shri Hem Barua: He was disturbed mentally. That is why he consulted you. We know the details of that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no other details except that he referred the matter to the Ministry and our Ministry told him that he had better go.

Shri Ranga: Your Ministry has committed a blunder and you are not prepared to agree.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

Shri Ranga: Were there not many occasions when the Russian Ambassador had walked out just because a few observations were made against Russia in many countries where dinners were being held. And we seem to draw a lot of lessons from Russia.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everybody has occasionally walked out. People even walk out of this sovereign Parliament. What to do? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: We certainly wish to censure your Ministry as well as your *Charge d'affaires* for having insulted this country in that ignominious manner.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not prepared to accept that. You may say that. There may be two opinions: it is better not to have gone or gone. In fact....

Shri Hem Barua: If it had been a normal function, the *Charge d'affaires* could have consulted you. It shows that he was mentally disturbed. He is an honest man, I should say.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to put the other side of the case. Because our relations both with Pakistan and China are very bad, therefore it was desirable for him to go.

Shri Hem Barua: We completely disagree with you. Not on this occasion. (*Interruption*). ..

Mr. Speaker: He has said that there can be two opinions. Why should there be.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: There is difference of opinion over this. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: What is to be done? (*Interruption*).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In one breath he is inclined to agree with what the hon. Member says. In another breath, he tries to justify a thing which is indefensible.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not arguing about this. Hon. Members are certainly entitled to their opinions.

Shri Hem Barua: If you admit your mistake, that would be more graceful.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I agree to my mistake?

Shri Nath Pai: It is your Ministry's serious mistake. The whole of India thinks so. If you admit that would be more graceful.

Shri Hem Barua: That would be more graceful.

Shri Ranga: My friend, you are a die-hard.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some hon. Member asked me about Marshal Chen Yi's statement that Mrs. Bandaranaike had interpreted the Colombo proposals to them in one way and to us in another way. Obviously, I am not the person to answer that. It is for Mrs. Bandaranaike or some of

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

her colleagues. Mr. Ali Sabry, Chairman of the Executive Council of Egypt, has replied to it, denying this fact. He has said that they interpreted it in the same way to the Chinese authorities as they had done to us.

Some hon. Member objected to our inviting foreign dignitaries to India on grounds of economy. I do not know if it would be very good economy not to invite people, especially when we have previously invited them before the emergency. We could not tell them not to come. It is very bad. I think that from many points of view, it is desirable for us to invite people and sometimes for our people to go there. Our President is going abroad fairly soon first to some West Asian countries and later further west.

About Nepal there is nothing very much to say, and I do not know why people should imagine or why some hon. Members should have imagined that we have been at any time even in the last two years and more, opposed in any way to Nepal. All that I said here in Parliament when for the first time the *coup* took place in Nepal was that I regretted the setback to democracy. At no time have we changed our attitude to Nepal. We have been carrying on our works, constructive works, which we are making in Nepal. But, somehow or other, these ideas arose in people's minds, but we are trying to put them aside, and I think that they do not exist now.

I entirely agree with some hon. Member who said about our Home Minister's visit there. His visit did a great deal of good. Unfortunately, we cannot send him all over the place.

Shri Hem Barua: He is wanted here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite so.

Then, there was another matter about Goa or Pondicherry, NEFA, Nagaland etc. being removed from the purview of the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Ministry. I would be glad if that was done, but I do not think at the present moment that is desirable. My chief reason is not that the External Affairs Ministry is in any sense looking after them better than the Home Ministry would, but their own wishes in the matter. The people there are anxious to remain for the moment connected with the External Affairs Ministry because of past contacts.

Shri Hem Barua: They are interested in your leadership, not so much in the External Affairs Ministry as such; but they are interested in it because you are there.

Shri Nath Pai: That is a very important point, namely that the Prime Minister handles it. It looks *prima facie* that they want to be under the External Affairs Ministry, but really they want to be under the Prime Minister. And that is understandable enough.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That may be so. Anyhow, at the present moment, they would not like to go over. Take NEFA, for instance. Whatever may be done to it in the future, at present, in the present emergency, it will be undesirable to make any change.

About this Treaty to which reference has been made, namely the Pakistan-China Treaty, I do not know if hon. Members have seen a new pamphlet that we have issued which deals with that, and we have, probably yesterday or the day before, presented a note to the Security Council on that subject. Some reference to it has appeared in the press today.

Some hon. Members took exception to our continuing our talks with Pakistan. I can quite understand their slight irritation at this, but there are many things that irritate us, which we in the balance still consider worthwhile doing, and which to put it in the other way, we think it would be wrong not to do. We considered this fully and we came to the conclusion that we should not break these talks or refuse to go to them even though the outlook was pretty dark. And at the last series of talks in Calcutta, Shri Swaran Singh agreed to another series. I may say that Shri Swaran Singh has done this work in these talks in an extraordinarily fine manner, with great patience and yet clarity and firmness. For, it is right, fundamentally right, especially in cases of two countries, never—I repeat 'never'—to refuse to talk.

If one is clear of one's position, one can stick to it. But in national matters, national passions are roused and they come in the way of the consideration of any matter soberly and impartially. We feel strongly about these matters; I think we are right in that. But rightly or wrongly, others feel strongly the other way, and if one takes up an attitude of no-talks, it adds to these national passions which makes it still more difficult. Therefore, we should be prepared to talk and to try to reach some kind of a settlement provided it is in keeping with our notions of what is right.

One thing more and I shall finish. Some Members referred to Shri B. Patnaik, Chief Minister of Assam—I am sorry, Orissa.

Shri Hem Barua: We do not want him as our Chief Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no need for him to go there. You have got a good Chief Minister.

In the early days of this emergency we had occasion to discuss with him

many factors concerning our defence. He is a man with considerable ideas, considerable experience, actual experience, which hardly anyone of us here has, certainly not I.

Shri Hem Barua: Ideas about what?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About defence.

Shri Hem Barua: Defence?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Was he in war service in the first or second world war?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: War service as an aviator, specially about aircraft etc. So I asked him to come here occasionally from Orissa to confer with me. He knows many of our people, Generals and Air Marshals. He has worked with them in his younger days. In the last war he was a pilot. We found his advice helpful. So he used to come here from time to time. Later, we thought it would be a good thing if he went to America and discussed some of these matters he had discussed with us there. As a matter of fact, he was thinking of going to America for another reason, concerning his own State.

Shri Ranga: He has businesses also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We asked him to add this to his work and from such accounts as we have had—he will be coming back in four or five days—he has done good work there.

Shri Ranga: Since when have Chief Ministers been allowed to go to other countries in regard to their own State affairs? Earlier a similar question arose and they said it was an exceptional case, but generally it ought not to be done.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am pointing out to the hon. Member another reason why he was sent. He was already going on his State affairs. I do not think any other Chief Minister would have gone for that reason.

Shri Ranga: I know he has a number of businesses.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are a number of cut motions. I am sorry I am not dealing with each one of them. But I hope Members will appreciate that we have to find a balance between two things: one is our desire for economy and the other to improve our service, publicity and the rest. They are very expensive. That is very unfortunate. Even if you want to run a small office somewhere, it involves a large expenditure—staff. So also publicity. But I do believe that our publicity has improved lately considerably. We have had the help of a very experienced man, whom we sent for, who was in London, acting as a correspondent of one of our Indian newspapers, and his help has been very good.

Anyhow, I welcome this discussion which has brought out many of the ideas that have. Members have and many of the criticisms, and I hope we shall profit by them.

Shri Nath Pai: One question, Sir, I had raised the question of Indian prisoners of war. I think the whole House is anxious about the fate of our prisoners of war in Chinese hands. May we know what is being done about them? We should try to do something to remove the impression that they are forgotten. Can we have an assurance from the Prime Minister that even if the Chinese accept the Colombo proposals in toto, one pre-condition on our behalf will be the release of our men before the talks are started?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, it does not need my saying that we are much-interested in our prisoners of war in Chinese hands, and we would like them back. But I hope the Members will appreciate that it is not a very desirable thing to go about begging the Chinese with favours, whatever they may be.

Shri Nath Pai: Refusing to talk about. That is what I said.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Refusing to talk; yes. We are not talking. In fact, that may very well be the first thing that one talks about. One cannot take up these attitudes. One can only take up attitudes from certain strength which you apply. It is not merely refusing to do this or not do this. You must also have the strength to enforce your demand. If you have not got that, it is futile talking about that in that way.

Shri Hem Barua: It is reported of late that hostile activities in Nagaland are intensive due to the successful entry into Nagaland of hundred hostiles under Mr. Kaito, and it is reported that they are armed with the latest weapons also from Pakistan, and they are showing definitely pro-Chinese tendencies. In that context, is it a fact that Mr. Phizo has written to the Prime Minister that he is ready to give a respite to these hostile activities for another five years provided that the Prime Minister gives him an assurance that they will have a plebiscite to determine the Nagaland's future political destiny?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About the hostile activities in Nagaland, they revived somewhat about two or three months ago, partly because of the removal of some troops from there, although right at the beginning of this emergency, there was definitely a feeling among large number of Nagas to help us. Apparently they did not like this Chinese aggression and they wanted to help us. But then, when certain pressures were removed, all the hostile Nagas did take to that. Recently, a group of Nagas, about 200 strong,—I do not know if Mr. Kaito is there or not; he might be there or might not be there.

Shri Hem Barua: He is.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Might be. He split this into two groups. They came on the Manipur frontier. They were met by our border guards—whatever they are there—and one of

them was pushed back completely. They went back into Burmese territory—they came via Burma. Of the others, some broke up and some small groups probably entered—it is a very jungly place, forest-clad hills—and they probably entered parts of Manipur territory in bits, and they are being pursued—whatever you call it—by our forces there.

About the other part of the hon. Member's question, I received a letter from Mr. Phizo about a month ago or thereabouts—may be more.

Shri Hem Barua: From Mr. Michael Scott.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. Mr. Michael Scott brought a letter for me from Mr. Phizo; in which Mr. Phizo said that he was—I do not remember his words—distressed at this continuing trouble in Nagaland between the Government and his people there. And, he would like to find a way out, etc. I think he suggested, in that letter or otherwise, I do not quite remember, that if we gave him facilities to come to India, he would like to come and meet me to discuss this matter. I first of all told Rev. Michael Scott that I am always prepared to meet anybody, but in this matter, I can only proceed on the advice of the present Government of Nagaland.

Shri Hem Barua: They are opposed to it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, I referred the matter to the Governor of Nagaland, who consulted the Executive Council of Nagaland. They are not opposed to it exactly, but they said that at the present moment, it would not be desirable.

Then I sent a message to Mr. Phizo through our High Commission there that I would be prepared to meet him and to give him facilities for his coming here, but these hostile activities in Nagaland must be curbed and must stop. Otherwise, there will be no point in his coming here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the Prime Minister tell us whether the Government propose to persist in advocating and in sponsoring the cause of the People's Republic of China for admission to the United Nations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That question will come up about six or seven months later, and I do not know what the situation will be then. But I would like the House to appreciate that our advocating the cause of the People's Republic of China entering the UN has nothing to do with our liking or disliking the Chinese. (Interruptions). I do not know what we will decide then, but I wish to point out that it is an odd thing that the Chinese Government itself has no particular desire to go there.

Shri Nath Pai: That is a pretension; they know they are being rejected. They are making the best of the job.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very difficult for any major question like disarmament to be settled there without the agreement of a great country like China.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any of the cut motions separately?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 17 to 23 and 118 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 17—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,55,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 18—NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,54,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND No. 19—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,47,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 20—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND No. 21—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 22—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND No. 23—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 41 to 46 and 127 to 129 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 42—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 43—AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 44—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 45—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND No. 46—OTHER REVENUE Ex-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,14,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FORESTS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

**DEMAND No. 128—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,27,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

There is one other thing that I have to say which concerns particularly the smaller groups. I shall not be able to accommodate every group, however small it may be, in every demand. Therefore, they should send me the preferences that they have, so that I might accommodate them as far as possible.

Is no hon. Member getting up to speak?

Some Hon. Members: The House is tired.

Mr. Speaker: Somebody might begin and then I will adjourn the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खेती के बारे में आपसे प्रच्छा बोलने वाला और कौन हो सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमको खेती के लिए अपनी नदियों के पानी का बांध बनाकर पूरा उपयोग करना चाहिए। हम गंगा के पानी का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आगे माननीय सदस्य बोल जारी रखेंगे।

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 20, 1963/Phalguna 29, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, March 19, 1963/Phalguna 28, 1874(Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
		4603—37	894	Godown at Cuttack .	4649
469	Dredger for Calcutta Port .	4603—05	495	Recruitment in Railways .	4649-50
470	Chairman of Community Development Block .	4605—09	896	Assistance to Andhra Pradesh .	4650-51
471	Cargo service between India and U.S.A. .	4610—12	897	Teleprinter service .	4651
473	Accident to Hyderabad flying Club Aircraft .	4612-13	898	Telephones in Rajasthan .	4651-52
474	Jaipur-Bikaner National Highway .	4614—16	899	Staff quarters at Phulbani.	4652-53
475	Easing of work-load of rural housewives .	4616—20	900	Berhampur-Phulbani Railway line .	4653
476	Dry farming .	4620—23	901	Visakhapatnam-Bhilai Railway line .	4653
478	Production .	4624—28	902	Postal services in Orissa .	4654
479	Micro-wave link in Assam	4628—30	903	D.B.K. Railways .	4655
480	Elections of Panchayats .	4630—33	904	Restaurant car in Delhi Kalka Mail .	4655-57
481	Jayanti Shipping Company	4633—36	905	Shikar Tourist industry .	4656-57
482	Circular Railway for Calcutta .	4637	906	Procurement of foodgrains	4657
			907	Accident near Patalpani .	4658
			908	Hassan-Mangalore Railway line .	4658-59
			909	Hospet Railway line .	4659
			910	National Highways .	4659
			911	Sleepers purchased from U.P. Government forests	4659-60
			912	Panchayat Samitis .	4661
			913	Aid by U.S.A. for agricultural research .	4661
			914	A.C. electric locomotives	4662
			915	Milk Supply Schemes .	4662
			916	Mechanical instruments to detect fault in track .	4663-64
			917	Ring Road .	4664-65
			918	Inland water transport .	4665-66
			919	Trained workers for Panchayats .	4666
			920	Replacement of ships .	4666-67
			921	Device to prevent Railway collisions .	4667
			922	Fisheries in Manipur .	4667-68
			923	Production of cashewnuts	4668
			924	Air aid precautions .	4668-69
			925	Manipur State Transport	4669
			926	Financial assistance to farmers .	4670-71
			927	Chemical fertilizers .	4671-72
			928	Class IV employees on N. Rly. .	4672
			929	Fruit production in Punjab	4672-73

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S.Q. No.

472	Food stocks in West Bengal .	4637-3
477	Bogus Money Orders .	4638-39
483	Katju Committee on Kalinga Airlines .	4639-40
484	Tele-communication buildings .	4640
485	Air services to Bhopal .	4640-41
486	Teleprinter factory at Madras .	4641
487	Deep-sea fishing projects	4642
488	Gliding clubs .	4642-43
489	Soil survey .	4643
490	Railway line to Haldia Port	4644
491	Teleprinter services for Jhansi .	4644-45
492	Tewra Dal .	4645
493	Accommodation for middle class tourists .	4646-47
494	Joint Steamer Company .	4647
495	Stamp to commemorate Netaji's Memory .	4648
496	Field Day .	4648-49

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
930	Accident between Shoagpur-Piparia . . .	4673-74
931	Bullock-Plough . . .	4674
932	Upgrading of Branch Post Offices . . .	4674-75
933	Latrines in Electrical locomotives driven trains .	4675-77
934	Development of agriculture in Kerala . . .	4677
936	Cooperative Agricultural Farming Societies . . .	4677-78
937	I.A.C. . . .	4678
938	Quarters for Railway employees . . .	4678-79
939	Tuticorin port . . .	4679-80
940	National Highways in Rajasthan . . .	4680
941	Chittaranjan Railway engine . . .	4680-81
942	School for Training engine drivers . . .	4681-82
943	Cochin Harbour-Coimbatore Railway track . .	4682
944	Afforestation in catchment areas . . .	4682
945	Minor irrigation in Punjab . . .	4682-83
946	Railway Employees' Co-operatives . . .	4683-84
947	National Highway in Assam . . .	4684
948	Umari station . . .	4684-85
949	Telephones in Bhimgan Mandi . . .	4685-86
950	Review of Punishment . . .	4686
951	Sugar bags lost in transit . . .	4686-87
952	Accidents near Ujjain Railway station . . .	4687-88
953	Quarters for Railway employees, Ujjain . .	4688
954	Guna-Mak : Railway line . . .	4689
955	Training of women workers . . .	4689-90
956	Telephones in Rajasthan . . .	4690-91
957	Ore-carrying road in Mysore . . .	4691
958	National Highways . . .	4691-92
959	Accumulation of Cargo at Neamati, Assam . .	469-93
960	Accident near Lasina . . .	4693-94
961	Research on forage crops . . .	4694
962	Mukerian-Talwara Railway line . . .	4694-95
963	Ruper-Nangal Dam Section . . .	4695

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
964	Supply of fertilizers to Tea gardens . . .	4696
965	Ship building installation . . .	4697
966	Purchase of wheat in Madhya Pradesh . . .	4697
967	Tirunelveli Kanyakumari Railway line . . .	4698

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4698-4700

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) (a) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1963, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(b) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1961-62 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

(ii) (a) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1963, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(b) Appropriation Accounts Posts and Telegraphs, 1961-62.

(2) A copy of the Lifeboatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 194, dated the 2nd February, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 457 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(3) A copy each of the following Reports :—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1961-62.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year 1961-62.

(iii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the year 1961-62.

(iv) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1961-62.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

- (4) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1961-62.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 4700

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) moved for election of four Members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the National Shipping Board. The motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE* REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 4701—90

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao moved the motion *re* : Report of Committee on the Conduct of certain Members during the President's Address on 18-2-63. Sarvashri Ram Sevak Yadav, Bagri, B. N. Mandal, Utiya and

MOTION *RE* : REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Rameshwarnand made statements. After some discussion, the motion was adopted, and the Speaker reprimanded the aforesaid Members.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 4790—4854

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs concluded. The Demands were voted in full.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1963/
PHALGUNA 29, 1884 SAKA

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.