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**Wednesday, September 1, 1965
Bhadra 10, 1887 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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Wednesday, September 1, 1965/Bhadra
10, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

संघ लोक-सेवा प्रायोग की परीक्षाओं
के लिए समानीकरण योजना

+

- * 329. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्घवी :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेवसिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री काजरोलकर :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भाषा समस्या के
हल के लिये पिछले जून के प्रथम सप्ताह
में प्रचलित भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति की कार्य-
कारिणी द्वारा निकाले गये सूत्र की व्यवहा-
रिक्ता पर विचार किया है और यदि
हां, तो कब तथा इस सूत्र को कैसे
कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा :

(ख) संविधान में मान्यता-प्राप्त
विभिन्न भाषाओं के माध्यम से की
गई संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग की परीक्षाओं
में समान स्तर के उत्तरों को समान धंक

देने तथा उत्तरों के मूल्यांकन में कोई भेदभाव
न होने देने संबंधी प्रस्तावित समानीकरण
(मोडरेशन) योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या
हैं और इस योजना को कैसे कार्यान्वित
किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार का क्या
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
ल० ला० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). जी,
हां। सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप से इस बात
को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि परीक्षाओं की
भाषी योजना, प्रक्रिया संबंधी पहलुओं और
उन के समय के बारे में संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग
का दृष्टिकोण मान्य करने के बाद सभी
प्रचलित भारतीय तथा उत्तर भारत केन्द्रीय
सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में प्रवेशी के साथ-
साथ वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में संविधान
की प्राठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल सभी
भाषाओं में प्रयोग की अनुमति होनी चाहिये।
समानीकरण की एक संतोषजनक योजना
का संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग द्वारा निर्माण
किया जायेगा।

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूं कि क्या समानीकरण के सम्बन्ध
में किसी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में लांक सेवा
प्रायोग ने अभी तक कोई काम पूरा कर
लिया था ? यदि हां, तो उस भाषा को
लोक सेवा प्रायोग की परीक्षाओं के रूप
में प्रयोग किए जाने में विलम्ब का कारण
क्या है, जब कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रादेश इस
सम्बन्ध में मनु 1960 में जारी किए जा चुके
थे ?

श्री ल० ला० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य
ने जो बात कही वह बहुत दूर तक सही

है। लेकिन 26 जनवरी के बाद जो परिस्थिति हुई उस के कारण उस स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन करना लाज़िमी हो गया। इसी लिए कुछ देरी होने के बाद अब यह बात सोची जा रही है कि उस सूची में जो भी भाषाएं दी गयी हैं उन सभी में एक साथ परीक्षाएं ली जाएं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की धाराओं में जो आदेश दिए गए हैं उन में परिवर्तन किए बिना उन्हें मान्यता न देने की जो सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है वह कहां तक वैधानिक है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : संविधान के साथ साथ इसका कोई संघर्ष नहीं है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि इसका संविधान के साथ संघर्ष नहीं है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : संविधान का मैं ने जिक्र नहीं किया। मैं ने तो यह कहा था कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से हिन्दी के साथ साथ अंग्रेज़ी का प्रयोग हो सकेगा ऐसा विधेयक द्वारा मान लिया गया था। हिन्दी को यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को चलाया जाएगा सरकार यह घोषणा की थी, उसको नहीं माना। मेरा कहना है कि यह कहां तक वैधानिक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि इस में संविधान के साथ संघर्ष नहीं है जबाब दिया गया। वह सही है या नहीं उसको मैं दुहरा नहीं करवा सकता।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the practical difficulties that were found out by the UPSC and what

steps the government has taken to overcome those difficulties?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The difficulty is mainly about moderation and maintaining the standard.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how the standard will be judged when there will be different examiners in different languages?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is the problem for solving which we are taking time.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the government give us an estimate of the specific steps that have been taken to see that the introduction of this moderation scheme does not go in favour of some particular language?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That will be one of the main considerations.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Nehru formula which settled the language controversy was confined only to the time as to when Hindi should be the official language of the country. What was the reason for bringing this extraneous proposal of holding UPSC examinations in regional languages and complicate the matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The idea of having regional languages as media for UPSC examinations had its origin in the report of the Official Language Commission and also in the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on the official language.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the government are cognizant that this hasty decision for which the country may have to repent for long and at leisure is impossible of implementation and would have the necessary effect of prolonging and perpetuating the English language for ever and ever?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no hasty decision. We are moving very cautiously. In fact, the complaint is that we are very cautious. I think this will have a healthy effect on the development of regional languages

and also lead to integration of the country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, भारत के कुछ विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार के हैं जिन में हिन्दी अथवा भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से कुछ कक्षाओं में शिक्षा प्रारम्भ हो गयी है, कुछ विश्वविद्यालय अभी इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिन में इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रारम्भ नहीं हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह-मंत्रालय के इस प्रकार को घोषणा करने के बाद कि सितम्बर, 1965 में हिन्दी के माध्यम से भी परीक्षाएं प्रारम्भ हो जाएंगी, हिन्दी के प्रश्न को भी, जब तक सारे विश्व-विद्यालय न मान लें, तब तक रोका जाएगा? अथवा जिन भाषाओं में युवक तैयार हो चुके हैं उनको भी घालू किया जाएगा?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : यूनीवर्सिटीज का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हालांकि यह खुरी की बात है कि 34 विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं जहां उच्च स्तर पर रीजनल लैंग्वेज में पढ़ाई होती है और कुछ में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट तक होती है। लेकिन जहां तक लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का सवाल है, इन दोनों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जब इसको लागू किया जाएगा तो एक राय किया जाएगा और जिनको स्वाहित होगी वे उस भाषा में परीक्षा दे सकेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: Since the claimants to recognition as official languages are only two—Hindi and English, may I know whether our government have considered the possibility of the use of 14 languages in the central service examination leading to linguistic balkanisation of India? If they have, what are their conclusions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The conclusion was arrived at after giving full consideration to all possible repercussions and if it had

been anticipated that the consequences can be what the hon. Member had predicted, we would not have done it. We do not agree that these would be the consequences.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: In view of the statement made by the minister just now that there will be difficulties in maintaining the standard, may I know what steps the government propose to take to overcome these difficulties?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I have pointed out earlier, the UPSC is taking time to evolve some formula through which they will have moderation so that the standard does not deteriorate.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is the Government aware that there is already a stiff opposition from the Hindi protagonists against the introduction of 14 languages for the UPSC examinations?

Some hon. Members: No.

Dr. Ranen Sen: If that is so, what is the attitude of the government towards this matter?

Shri Nanda: It is not a correct assessment he has made.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the moderation scheme, when implemented, will work against the interests of languages other than Hindi?

Shri Nanda: The whole basis of the scheme of moderation is that it should not work unfairly towards any language.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have this government ever been advised that no objective moderation is possible? In this case in view of the fact that all our regional languages have become vehicles of communal and regional passions and if so, why do the government persist in pursuing this crazy idea?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member very often takes the discussion to a very high level, higher than the situation demands.

Shri Banga: That is no answer.

Mr. Speaker: I agree, but the minister says he cannot reach that height.

Shri Banga: Then he himself must undergo some tuition!

Shri Kapur Singh: I am too sensible to take it as a compliment.

Mr. Speaker: At least, I consider it like that.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : भाषा समस्या समाधान के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर प्रयोग करने का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस सिद्धान्त को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा गया है, और कहा गया है तो क्या ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : कहा गया है, और खुद भी वे कर रहे हैं। 34 विश्व-विद्यालय कर चुके हैं और बाकी करवा चाहते हैं। जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा, मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि जब तक सारे विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में पढ़ाई नहीं होगी परीक्षाओं में दिक्कतें होंगी। लेकिन जो परिस्थिति है उससे हम नहीं भाग सकते, और इस लिए हम एक साथ करना चाहते हैं। जिनकी इच्छा होगी वे प्रादेशिक भाषा में परीक्षा देंगे और जिनकी इच्छा होगी वे अंग्रेजी में देंगे।

Quota System in Central Services

*336. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether opinions of all State Governments have been elicited on the question of introduction of a quota system in the Central Services for different States;

(b) if so, the consensus of opinion in this regard; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

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

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

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government have any proposal to constitute an expert committee to examine the feasibility and desirability of a quota system....

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: and, if so, its contemplated structure?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir I have not asked my second question.

Mr. Speaker: He had already two 'Noes'. Does he want another one?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that some States like Assam have so far remained unrepresented in the All India Services? If so, I want to know whether any minimum quota will be fixed for each State in the services.

Shri Hathi: As I said, there is no proposal under consideration nor does the Government intend to go into the question by appointing a committee for the fixation of quotas.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government appreciates the fact that the recognition of any quota militates against proper appreciation of the merit of the candidates in the services?

Shri Hathi: It is according to the merits of the candidates in the examination that they are selected.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Rajagopalachari has said, of course, wrongly—and I do not agree with him—that our Congress raj is quota-

permit system raj. If you are going to introduce the quota system, even in services, how can we say that in this country selection is always made on the basis of merits?

Shri Hathhi: That is the exact reason why we have decided not to have the quota system.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that there will be no quota system

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to a statement made only four days ago by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh while addressing the Services' union of the State that they will still continue to press for quota in the services? If so, is the Government of the opinion that quota system is much better than the 14 language formula?

Shri Hathhi: The quota system was considered at a meeting where the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was also present. He did favour the quota system but, ultimately, the decision taken was that there should be no quota system.

श्री मधु लिमये : केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में लोक संख्या के अनुपात में कोटा बांघने तथा लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में 14 राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं के इस्तेमाल करने के जो सुझाव हैं वे तो अच्छे हैं लेकिन क्या सरकार यह महसूस नहीं करती है कि इन सुझावों का तभी महत्व होता है जब अंग्रेजी को हटाने के संदर्भ में हम पर विचार किया जाय ?

श्री हाथी : कोटे के साथ उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब हम ने यह शायदा किया है कि कस्टर्ड डिजर्ब देन डिजायर, तो हो सकता है कि किसी एक स्टेट के ही पांचों प्रादमी घा सकते हैं इसलिए नैचुरल टैलेंट्स को घाप कैम रोक सकते हैं बल्कि नैचुरल टैलेंट्स को तो घाने बढने का मौका मिलना चाहिए ?

श्री हाथी : इसीलिए तो हम हर एक को मौका देते हैं ।

Shri Swell: The Home Minister has not accepted the proposal of a quota system in the services. But may I know from him whether he does not consider the making of the regional languages as the media of examination in the UPSC examinations as the introduction of the quota system by the back door?

Shri Hathhi: The quota system is altogether different from the introduction of regional languages for the purpose of UPSC examinations.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how Government propose to stop the deterioration in standards and unhealthy competition among the examiners of various media of examination? If all the fourteen languages are introduced as the media of examination there will be very unhealthy rivalry and more marks will be given....

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How does the Government propose to prevent the deterioration in standards and unhealthy rivalry in giving marks to people speaking their own mother tongue by the examiners when all the fourteen languages are introduced as the media of examination?

Shri Hathhi: When the quota system is introduced, perhaps the standards would be much lower than what they are today.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Have the Government applied their mind to the question of fixing quotas for different States? If so, have they experienced any difficulty in implementing that?

Shri Hathhi: The difficulty, if at all, can be said to be this. We had some sample check as to what would happen if quota system is to be introduced. From the results of one year, 1963, out of the 112 seats that were to be allotted to the States we

found that if the quota system were to be introduced and candidates were to be given to the States in proportion to their population then 31 candidates would not be entitled to be appointed, even though they have come out successful in the competitive examination, and those posts will have to be given to those candidates who are much below in the list, so far as merit is concerned. That is the difficulty.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कहां से आ गई ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 31 उम्मीदवारों की उन्होंने बात की है तो वे यह भी बताएं कि वे किन किन सूबों के हैं ताकि पता चले कि समस्या क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था क्या है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यू० पी० एस० सी० ने 14 भाषाओं की बात को अव्यवहारिक बतलाया है तो क्या सरकार इस कोटा सिस्टम के बारे में सोचेगी या और कोई उपाय करेगी ?

श्री हाथी : मैं ने कहा कि जो वर्गीकरण डील करता है वह कोटा सिस्टम के बारे में है और हम ने सोचा कि कोटा सिस्टम को स्वीकार करने में दिक्कत होगी और योग्यता वाले नहीं आ सकेंगे, मैरिट वाले नहीं आ पायेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी जा रही है और हिन्दी आ रही है इन्हीं दो लाइनों का झगड़ा है । हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, अंग्रेजी पहले थी, वह अब जा रही है, झगड़ा केवल इसी का है क्योंकि मैरिट का जजमेंट तो

मैथेमेटिक्स पर होता है न कि लैंग्वेज पर होता है इसलिए कोटे का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि यह कोटा सिस्टम के बजाय मैरिट बेसिस पर लिया जाये क्योंकि मैरिट का जजमेंट तो मैथेमेटिक्स पर होता है ?

श्री हाथी : कोटा सिस्टम जा रहा है इसलिए उस को तो रखने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है और जहां तक कैंडीडेट्स के सेलेक्शन का सवाल है तो वह तो परीक्षा की बेसिस पर लिये जाते हैं, मैरिट की बेसिस पर उनका चुनाव होता है ।

Shri Basappa : May I know whether Government is aware of the imbalance created in the administrative services of the various States and, if so, what steps are being taken to remedy this?

Shri Hathl : It is only to remedy the situation that we are thinking of various steps.

हिन्दी का प्रचार

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- * 331. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री राम हरण यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी प्रचार कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से कोई विशेष निर्णय किये गये हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय भाषा प्रचार कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु. क. चागला) :

(क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखा जा रहा है और उन पर तेजी से अमल भी किया जा रहा है । चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिए और अधिक रकम की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ।

(ग) देश के स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों से उन की हिन्दी संबंधी, विशेषकर अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी के प्रचार की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु प्रत्येक वर्ष आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले लगभग सभी संगठनों को राज्य सरकारों के जरिए आवेदन-पत्र भेजने होते हैं । हिन्दी प्रचार को उन योजनाओं पर होने वाले वास्तविक खर्च का 75 प्रतिशत तक दिया जाता है, जिनकी राज्य सरकारों ने सिफारिश की हो और जो भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित हों ।

सरकारी एजेंसियों की भाषा के विकास के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मंत्री जी को सम्भव है कि इस प्रकार के ज्ञापन मिले हों और कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा संदेश भी मिले हों कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में

हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम के विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय जितने अधिक से अधिक खोले जा सकें उतना ही उन लोगों को हिन्दी सीखने में सुविधा होगी तो सरकार बार बार इन ज्ञापनों और लोगों को इस तरह की इच्छा के रहते हुए आखिर इस तरह का निर्णय क्यों नहीं ले पा रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Concrete proposals from non-Hindi States to help the propagation of Hindi are received with enthusiasm, and full support is being given. I have got here a list of the statement as to what we have done, what we are doing and what we propose to do. Any suggestion that we are not encouraging the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi States is not correct.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न तो यह था कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में क्या हिन्दी माध्यम के विश्वविद्यालय चालू करने जा रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no proposal for opening Hindi universities. But there is a proposal which we are studying of having schools with Hindi as the medium. We have special funds allocated for that purpose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में शिक्षा मंत्री ने बतलाना है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिए क्या कुछ और अधिक व्यवस्था की जा रही है तो क्या वे कुछ संकेत दे सकेंगे कि वह और अधिक व्यवस्था क्या क्या है और वे किस किस रूप में होंगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I give the figures? For the propagation and development of Hindi, a humble provision of Rs. 3 lakhs was made in the First Plan. It was raised to Rs. 50 lakhs in the Second Plan. In the Third Plan, although a provision of Rs. 235 lakhs was made, in the first four years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 318 lakhs has been incurred.

During 1965-66, a total provision of Rs. 191 lakhs has been made for the schemes for the propagation and development of Hindi. I think the figures speak for themselves.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: What about the Fourth Plan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: A provision of Rs. 939 lakhs has been tentatively approved for the Fourth Plan. Whether it will be accepted or not, I do not know.

Shri Kapur Singh: Curb your extravagance.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्दी : क्या समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित यह सूचना ठीक है कि भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के एक मंत्री ने यह दावेप किया है कि इंग्लिश के साथ हिन्दी का अनुवाद देना ठीक नहीं है ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार बतायेगी कि क्या यह हिन्दी प्रचार का स्पष्ट विरोध है या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true as far as my Ministry is concerned. I do not know about other Ministries.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know which of the States in the south have made Hindi a compulsory subject in the schools and which of them have not done so?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My information is that all States, except Madras, have made Hindi compulsory as part of the three-language formula.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon. Minister stated that Hindi medium schools are being opened in the non-Hindi speaking States. May I know how many such schools have been opened in the various States and how many are proposed to be opened in the near future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a new scheme for the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that a large number of Government employees in the Cen-

tral Government as well as in the State Governments are not knowing Hindi, may I know whether special arrangements will be made for them to learn Hindi by opening night schools or by doing other things?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. There is an arrangement for non-Hindi Government servants to learn Hindi. There should be no difficulty, and there is no difficulty. Anybody who wants to learn Hindi can learn it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the money allotted for the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi States has been fully utilised and, if not, what percentage of it has been utilised?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the figures of amounts utilised for various projects. It is a rather long list. We have got various schemes and I have got the figures of amounts spent by each State on various schemes. The House will not have the patience....

Mr. Speaker: That information might be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will do that.

Shri Kapur Singh: In part (c) of the Question which is now being answered on the floor of the House, a claim is made that Hindi is the national language. I want a categorical answer as to whether the Government accepts Hindi as the national language of this country.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can only repeat the language of the Constitution to which all of us swear our loyalty that Hindi is the official language of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Arising out of this question, will the Minister be pleased to say what steps have been taken by the Government in regard to Tamilnad where every effort has been made to wipe out what has been written by the Government on boards in Hindi and whether any action has been taken against those persons who

have done that? In regard to the Dewasthanam Board, all the notices which hitherto appeared in Hindi have been taken out from Rameswaram Temple.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We must have a little patience. My hon. friend knows the troubles we had recently. I am sure with the passage of time, with a little patience and tolerance on our side, Tamilnad will also fall in line with other parts of the country.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know why Hindi has not been made a compulsory subject in vernacular schools in Madras and the reasons for it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Chief Minister of Madras—he is also the Education Minister—told me that although Hindi was not compulsory in Madras, millions of students are studying Hindi and that voluntary effort has been so successful that, for the time being, it was not necessary to introduce compulsion.

Shri Shivaaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the existing nature of financial aid to the existing Hindi medium schools in non-Hindi areas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, there are no Hindi medium schools at present. This is a new project which we want to start in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Shivaaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question was as to what is the nature of the financial assistance for the existing Hindi medium schools in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, there are no Hindi medium schools at present.

Shri Shivaaji Rao S. Deshmukh: There are at present such schools.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information at present.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Minister gave the figures of the amounts spent for the propagation of Hindi. I want to know, according to the three-language formula, how

much money has been spent for the propagation and development of other national languages in India.

Mr. Speaker: This Question is about the propagation of Hindi. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam.**

Shri Kapur Singh: This question naturally arises out of the information which the hon. Minister has given. The House is anxious to know what is being done with regard to the other part of the programme.

Mr. Speaker: Not under this Question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Part (c) of the Question relates to the propagation of the national language. Now, under the Constitution, all the Indian languages are national languages. Therefore, my question is quite relevant here.

Mr. Speaker: This is for the propagation of Hindi.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Hindi is national language. (Interruption).

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far it is correct that the grants kept for helping Government agencies have not been spent fully and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the reasons for the same?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The assumption underlying the hon. lady Member's question is not correct. We are helping voluntary organisations and we have spent quite a large amount. If the hon. Member wants the details, I can give them to her.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I think the hon. Minister has not followed my question. In the statement itself it has been mentioned that the grants to Government agencies are given for the development of the language. I wanted to know how far it is correct that the grants which were kept for this particular purpose have not been utilised fully. The Government is fully responsible for that.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Minister has said that the assumption by the Member is not correct.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the President and the Members of the Executive Committee of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha recently met the Prime Minister and also the Education Minister and, if so, what was the main substance of their contention and how far was their request acceded to?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think the hon. Member is referring to the delegation which waited on me day before yesterday. We only discussed the question of the recognition of the degrees which they are awarding. I said that as far as Government is concerned, we recognise the degrees and, as far as the Universities are concerned, they are autonomous and that I will persuade the Universities to recognise the degrees conferred by them.

Shri Basappa: They met the Prime Minister also.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what happened between them and the Prime Minister. I know what happened between them and myself.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that when Rajaji was the Chief Minister of Madras, he made Hindi compulsory in that State and when Mr. Kamaraj became the Chief Minister of Madras, he dispensed with

Hindi and all that? Is it because of Mr. Kamaraj's wishes that our present Education Minister has refused to make Hindi compulsory in Madras?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not familiar with ancient history. I only keep in touch with modern history.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not so ancient.

Pay-Scales of University and College Teachers

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***332.** { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recommended enhanced pay-scale for teachers of Universities and affiliated Colleges;

(b) if so, the pay-scales recommended by it;

(c) whether the Government have accepted this recommendation; and

(d) the additional financial liability involved in the implementation of this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

(1) Teachers in University Departments :

Professor . . .	Rs. 1100—50—1300—60—1600.
Reader . . .	Rs. 700—50—1250.
Lecturer . . .	Rs. 400—40—800—50—950

(2) Teachers in affiliated colleges :

Principal . . .	I. Rs. 800—50—1250/Rs. 1000—50—1500.
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Sr. Lecturer/Reader . . .	II. Rs. 700—40—1100
Lecturer :	Rs. 700—40—1100.

Senior Scale . . .	Rs. 400—30—640—40—800.
Junior Scale . . .	Rs. 300—25—600.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Rs. 26.50 crores upto the end of the Fourth Plan period.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इन बड़े हुए वेतन क्रमों की जो सिकारिश की है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों से भी परामर्श किया गया था। यदि किया गया था तो उन का क्या विचार है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Vice-Chancellors have not been consulted in a formal sense, but I assume that representations have been made by the Vice-Chancellors about the raising of the scales, and the UGC, taking everything into consideration, has recommended the scales which are set out in the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इन के सम्बन्ध में प्रदेश सरकारों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों से भी विचार विमर्श किया गया था ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The matter is still under consideration.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The pay scales that have been recommended will certainly require additional funds. May I know whether the UGC is likely to get those funds from the Education Ministry or not in the Fourth Plan to meet this additional liability?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The present thinking is that all amounts to be spent on raising the salaries of teachers should be non-Plan expenditure. The Education Ministers' Conference which met recently unanimously accepted that view. Our view is that it is impossible to provide for this in the Plan. Each State must raise its

own resources and it may be supplemented by the Centre. So, it is not a question of financing the UGC in order to raise the scales. The UGC has recommended it, but the resources are to be found partly by the State or partly by the Centre but outside the Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are Government aware that the State Governments mete out the least-favoured-nation treatment to teachers of all grades, whether they are primary, elementary, college or university teachers, and this buck has been passed on to them for this and if so, may I know whether there is any chance of the pay scales being improved within the next fifteen or twenty or even one hundred years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I find that the UP Government only in July raised the salaries, perhaps not adequately, of the primary and secondary teachers. So, I have every expectation that the States will realise the importance of paying the teachers well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just stated that UP is trying to raise the salaries of the teachers. Is he aware that the UP Government have expressed their inability to raise the teachers' scales of pay, unless some amount is sanctioned by the Centre outside the allocation for the Plan, for the benefit of the teachers and if so, is the Centre going to fulfil its promise made in this House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, I do not think that the hon. Member's information is correct. The UP Government have spent something like Rs. 7 to 8 crores in raising the salaries of teachers, and that was outside the Plan without any assistance from the Centre.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether all the States have

agreed to implement the pay scales and if so, the progress that has been made in Bihar in this regard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, it is for each State to decide. We have a scheme whereby if the increase is within the Plan we give 50 per cent, but most States say that they cannot provide for it within the Plan and, therefore, it is outside the Plan and in that case it is entirely up to them to find the resources and do justice to the teachers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The last portion of my question was whether the Central Government were going to fulfil their promise in this House, when the question of teachers' pay scales was raised with regard to West Bengal and UP, there was a solemn promise made here that the Central Government would consider this matter and try to allocate more funds. I would like to know whether the Centre have kept up that promise . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether Government would keep up the promise which they had given, namely that they would consider this matter . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Promises are not meant to be kept!

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Government will certainly keep up their promise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We do not want any promise of consideration only, but we want the promise of implementation.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Minister to say whether Government made such a promise or not.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know what Government propose to do in the case of those State Governments which promised to give the matching grant for implementation of the scheme, but which have now gone back and are forcing the affiliated colleges' governing bodies to pay the amounts which the latter are not in a position to pay? May I know how

Government propose to deal with such States and with such situations?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am conscious of the painful situation. The UGC gave a matching grant with a clear understanding that the grant would last for five years, and after five years, either the State or the private management would take over that expenditure. Representations have been made to me, and deputations have come to me that the State Government are not taking over this liability and a serious situation has arisen. All that I could do was to write to the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers drawing their attention to this understanding and to the desirability of carrying it out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: According to the statement, the teachers in the affiliated colleges get a much lower salary than university teachers. May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that even in this category of affiliated colleges, there are private colleges where the teachers' conditions are much worse? May I know whether Government are thinking of some scheme by which they will be able to raise the salaries of the private college teachers who are the most miserable of the whole lot?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The policy laid down by the UGC is that the disparity between university teachers and college teachers as far as possible should go. If a man has the same qualifications and he does the same work, whether it be in the university or in a college, he should be paid the same remuneration obviously. Therefore, they have now raised the pay scales for the colleges. That has not yet been implemented, and it is under consideration. But ultimately, and to a large extent, the implementation must depend upon the States. How often have I told the House that education is a State subject and not a Central subject!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Make it a Concurrent subject.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Has it come to the notice of Government that some of the affiliated colleges of some of the universities have linked up the question of enhancement of pay of teachers with the income which they get by way of school fees, college fees and donations and are charging different fees in the same State in different Universities and are also asking for grants to meet their administrative expenditure, and if so, may I know the reaction of Government thereto?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The reaction is very unfavourable.

Shrimati Savitri Nilgam: In spite of the various recommendations of the hon. Minister and in spite of the strong recommendation of the UGC, the condition of the teachers of the affiliated colleges remains pathetic. May I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with this wishful thinking which has never been taken care of or whether he is intending to find out some other formula to improve the lot and condition of the teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Only four days back, I had a deputation of college and university teachers from UP. I met them and I tried to understand their problems, and I have already written to the Education Minister of UP to look into their grievances. That is all that I can do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no Government in UP.

Mr. Speaker: UP is over-represented here!

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government are aware that non-payment of proper emoluments to teachers forces them to take to private tuitions and this leads to deterioration in standards of education in the schools and colleges?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am conscious of the various unfortunate results

which ensue from the fact that we do not pay our teachers adequately.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government is in a position to lay on the Table of the House information as regards the decision taken and promise made to give matching grant and where the State Governments have not given their matching grants with the result that the universities have not been in a position to pay the salary and other emoluments to the teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If that is the case, I will certainly investigate.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There has been a discussion on that.

Mr. Speaker: A statement might be laid on the Table.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will do that.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 333.
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Basappa: Before you call this question, I rise to a point of order. My question is also clubbed with this though the spirit of my question is different.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot club them together here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: For God's sake, do not club me with this gentleman. He always stands in my way.

Shri Basappa: No, Sir. I never come in his way. I do not know why he thinks like that.

श्री मधु लिखते : मध्यम महोदय, जब तक दोनों में जगड़ा चलता है मुझे एक सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I will have to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move one of them to some other seat.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He should be removed.

Future of Goa

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- *333. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Tan Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the future of Goa;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter needs very careful consideration in all its aspects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why has it become the policy of the Government of India to keep a question hanging till it reaches the combustible point and then decide about it? How long will it take to take a decision on this question?

Mr. Speaker: The second part may be answered.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This is being considered now. I think it should not take a very long time now to decide it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While considering the relative claims of Mysore and Maharashtra, will Government have recourse to a referendum to decide this question or to a general election or to a committee to decide the question?

Shri Nanda: One thing is certain, that the wishes of the people will be consulted. What is going to be the form, I cannot say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is already there.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं मंत्री जी से मालूम कर सकता हूँ कि कब तक जनता की राय मालूम कर ली जाएगी। इन्वेक्शन में तो जनता की राय घ्रा चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जनता की विशेष कब तक मालूम कर ली जाएगी ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने कहा कि जल्दी ही इसका फैसला करने की कोशिश होगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गोध्रा के जो पिछले सामान्य चुनाव हुए थे उसमें गोध्रा की एक पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव का केवल यही आधार बनाया था कि गोध्रा को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाना चाहिए, और उस पार्टी ने चुनाव में विजय प्राप्त की और वह पार्टी इस समय वहां पर अपना मंत्रिमंडल बना कर कार्य कर रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर क्या आवश्यकता हुई सरकार को कि वो उन्होंने दोबारा वहां पर जनमतसंग्रह या और किसी प्रकार का नारा लगाया ? क्या इससे गोध्रा की आन्तरिक स्थिति ज्यादा विषम नहीं हो जाएगी ?

श्री नन्दा : उसके बाद बहुत सा घर्षा गुजर गया और कई वाक्यात हो गए, और उस गवर्नमेंट ने खुद अपनी एक तजवीज पेश की है जो पहले से मुस्तलिफ है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to determine the future of Goa, has the Chief Minister of Goa made certain suggestions? If so, what are they?

Shri Nanda: This is very well known, that he wants that there should be a fresh reference to the people.

बी बड़े : जो पिछले चुनाव हुए थे और जिनके फलस्वरूप जो पार्टी इस समय गोवा में शासन चला रही है उसने कहा था कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया चाहिए। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अब मैसूर का प्रेशर पढ़ने से सरकार इस विचार में बढ़ गयी है कि इसको मैसूर में मिलाया जाए या महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया जाए ?

बी नन्दा : इसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता, सारे सवाल पर विचार हो रहा है।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the suggestion for mid-term elections is not beset with dangers, and also whether it is not a very hasty and *ex parte* decision, whether it is not a surrender to power tactics of some people? Is it not true that it is not in the interest of Goa or in the interest of India or in the interest of all national elements in the country?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want an answer or he has said what he wanted?

Shri Basappa: I want to know whether there is any objection from the Goan people and the people of Mysore to this, and whether there was any demonstration against this move or decision?

Shri Nanda: There is no decision so far.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has Government taken any decision to refer this question to a plebiscite of the people of Goa?

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Shri Nanda: I have already said that the form in which the wishes of the people there should be consulted has not been decided.

बी मधु सिन्घे : बंगलोर की प्रमुख भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक के पहले इस बात का एलान हो चुका था कि गोवा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ फैसला हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री श्री गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच मुलाकात और बातचीत हुई और उसके बाद एक फैसला हुआ और महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक पार्टी ने उस पर अपनी मुहर भी लगायी थी। उस समय मुख्य मंत्री बान्दोडकर जी ने कहा था कि मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलोर में कांच के घर में जो बैठक हुई और उस पर जो पत्थर फेंके गए क्या उसमें डर कर गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि फैसला नहीं हुआ? सबमूच में इसके बारे में फैसला हुआ था या नहीं?

बी नन्दा : सारी बातों पर चर्चा हुई और इन बातों को साँचा गया, कुछ इरादे बताए गए, लेकिन उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला नहीं किया।

बी बागड़ी : गोवा का मामला या इस तरह के और प्रान्तों के मामलों को क्या सरकार कोई एक नीति बना कर हमेशा के लिए न करने का विचार करती है जिससे कि बार बार गड़बड़ी पैदा न हो? क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ कार्य कर रही है?

बी नन्दा : जैसे जैसे सवाल पैदा होते हैं, वैसे वैसे उनका हल करना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उनका ऐतराज है कि जब कोई इश्यू पैदा होता है तो प्रायः उस को हल करते हैं, सारी बातों को सामने रख कर कोई हल क्यों नहीं करते?

बी मधु सिन्घे : पत्थर जब गिरने लगते हैं तब हल करने लगते हैं, यह बुरी बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह भावत भी अच्छी नहीं है कि जब दूसरे का सवाल हो रहा हो तो आप खड़े हो जाएं ।

श्री नन्दा : उसके बारे में तो फैसला किया गया । मगर जब नए हालात पैदा होते हैं तो उनके बारे में सोचना पड़ता है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोष्ठा कांग्रेस कमेटी और गोष्ठा असेम्बली का विचार क्या है ?

श्री नन्दा : उनके विचार अलाहिदा अलाहिदा हैं ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What will be the alternative terms of reference and may I know whether a clear verdict can be obtained on the issue without a plebiscite or referendum,—in a general election?

श्री नन्दा : यह भी एक तरीका है और भी हो सकते हैं । उन सब पर सोचा जाएगा । सब बातों का ध्यान रखा जाएगा ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav: How far is it economically and administratively desirable to keep a small territory like Goa as a separate Union Territory?

Mr. Speaker: That is what they are considering.

श्री तन सिंह : पहले सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि गोष्ठा के भविष्य पर दस वर्ष तक किसी प्रकार का विचार नहीं किया जाएगा । सरकार को मालूम है कि वहाँ एक पार्टी ने इस प्रश्न के आधार पर चुनाव जीता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी क्या परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी कि सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर दस वर्ष से पहले ही विचार करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई ?

श्री नन्दा : उस वक्त यही कहा गया था कि कुछ धरसे के बाद वहाँ के लोगों की राय ली जाएगी, उन से पूछा जाएगा । अब सवाल यह है कि उतना धरसा लगाया जाए

या जल्दी इस फैसले को किया जाए । इस में कोई सिद्धांत का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री स० जो० बनर्जी : गृह मंत्री जी के जबाब से मालूम हुआ कि क्योंकि समय गुजर गया है इसलिए वह फैसला जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक उमूलों पर दिया गया था काफी पुराना हो गया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस चीज की धारा में है कि जब तक गोष्ठा को महाराष्ट्र में मिला देने के लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन न हो तब तक उस पर निर्णय नहीं लेंगे । और क्या यह सही है कि कांग्रेस के आपसी झगड़े के कारण गोष्ठा का भविष्य संघर्ष में है ?

श्री नन्दा : फैसला अभी होगा, जल्दी होगा ।

Shri R. Ramanatham Chettiar: In view of the emergency resulting from Chinese aggression and the present Kashmir situation, why not Government keep issues like Goa in cold storage for ten years as suggested by the late Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion.

Shri Alvares: The Home Minister has repeatedly said that certain conditions have changed since the clear verdict of the last election in favour of merger with Maharashtra. May I ask the Home Minister what the new conditions are?

Shri Nanda: It is a conclusion which the hon. Member draws. We have already said that we are considering the whole situation.

Shri Alvares: He has not answered my question. He said new conditions had developed. What are the new conditions?

Shri Nanda: To infer from that and to draw a certain conclusion from the elections—I do not think that has been an accepted position.

Shri Alvares: He is going to have another election for a verdict. One election has already given a verdict.

What are the conditions which have intervened for having another verdict?

Shri Nanda: I have said that the elections brought about a certain situation. Later on, that Assembly passed a certain resolution. After that, the Chief Minister himself made a certain offer which is on the basis of consultations with others concerned. The matter has been taken up and a decision will be reached soon.

Archaeological Survey of India

*334. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Review Committee appointed to suggest lines on which the Archaeological Survey of India should work in the next five years have been considered;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon;

(c) whether the financial implications of the proposals made have been considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how long Government will take now to come to a decision in the matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, the report was presented only on the 2nd of April. As a matter of fact, some recommendations have already been implemented. We are awaiting the report of the Director-General. When it comes, it will be considered by the Ministry, and the recommendations which we accept will be implemented without delay.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it will be possible for the Government to get some of the

suggestions made by this committee included in the Fourth Plan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, we are going to accept most of the recommendations. I do not know how many of them will be included in the Fourth Plan. That is not in my hands.

Shri Ranga: The Minister said just now that it was submitted only in April. Now we are in September. Are not four months enough? The Director-General has not sent his reactions in regard to this report. Is this the speed or rate at which my hon. friend proposes to reorganise his Ministry and bring some sense into this Government? Does it go on like this because it relates to archaeology?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think my hon. friend is fair to me or to the Ministry. I wish he only knows the history of reports, how long they take. There are certain recommendations. He may look at the report, it has been laid on the Table. It takes time for the Director-General to examine it. As I said, some of them have already been implemented.

Shri Ranga: Some of them have been implemented. In regard to the rest of them, he has not even received a reply, and my hon. friend proposes to go on examining it again for another five years, and then his successor will have to do it I suppose.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I did not say five years.

Repatriation of Indians from Burma

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- *335. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Karni Singhji:

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

to Starred Question No. 331 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of Indian Nationals repatriated from Burma from the 1st January to 31st July, 1965;

(b) the progress made so far in the matter of repatriation from Burma of their assets including cash and jewellery; and

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 84,441.

(b) This matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to show special consideration to the repatriates in the matter of allotment of land, plots for building, and in recruitment to Government service, etc. A scheme for sanctioning loans for business purposes up to Rs. 2,000 per family has also been sanctioned, and applications are being processed under the scheme. The Central Government gives advances up to 80 per cent required for the loans and the remaining 20 per cent is provided by the State Governments.

Other measures of rehabilitation suggested to the State Governments are employment of the repatriates in Plan Projects and settlement under land reclamation schemes for which assistance from Government of India is already available.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : बर्मा में जो भारतीय यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में प्राये हैं उनकी कितनी सम्पत्ति नकद और जेवर के रूप में बर्मा के बैंक में जमा है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Actually, we have no information at our disposal.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या सरकार उन लोगों को मुद्रिजा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहती है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are taking other measures. The repatriation and re-settlement of these repatriates have been taken up by the Governments of the States from which they come. So, we are receiving suggestions from the State Governments.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know under what conditions Indian businessmen are allowed to continue their business or to stay in Burma?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): In Burma they have nationalised all import and export trade; internal distribution of commodities has also been nationalised, and private shops, both wholesale and retail, have been closed. So, there is no business for them there.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that after the External Affairs Minister's visit to Rangoon, the Indian Ambassador there has been asked to softpedal the question of repatriation of Indians from Burma to India? May I know what steps Government propose to take in regard to those Indian families having some members with Burmese citizenship and others with Indian citizenship who come to India and find it difficult to go back?

Shri Tyagi: It has already been mentioned that rehabilitation loans are being sanctioned to those families who are coming to India by the various State Governments. I may inform the House that 6,262 families have already been rehabilitated in business or employment in Government and private service.

Shri Karni Singhji: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be answered? It is for the External Affairs Ministry. I have also written a letter to them.

Shri Koya: Those persons are not doing any business because of nationalisation, and their money is in the bank. They are spending the money for their daily necessities. By the time the Government of India and the

Government of Burma settle the matter, there will be nothing to be brought here. Is the Government aware of this fact?

Dr. M. M. Das: For the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that loans are being given to those people who have come to this country, and accommodation for 45 days has been made available here. So, they do not have to spend their money immediately.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Question No. 336. Or, shall I ask a supplementary to this question?

Mr. Speaker: I thought he was asking a supplementary on this question. The question hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Grievances

*336. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the pattern of institutional framework and the procedure for the redress of public grievances arising in the course of and as a result of Governmental action; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and an evaluation of its working so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A unit headed by a whole-time officer of the level of Additional Secretary has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to supervise and inspect the arrangements for handling of grievances in the various Ministries, to ensure that they work efficiently, and also to bring unsatisfactory elements of procedure, practice and rules to notice

for review. Attention is also invited to the reply given to starred question No. 76 on the 18th August 1965 regarding administrative tribunals and an Ombudsman type institution.

Family Allowances to Communist Detenus

*337. { **Shri Daji:**
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Communist detenus are being given family allowance;

(b) if so, the number of detenus receiving family allowance at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount of family allowance varies from State to State; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down a uniform standard in giving family allowance to the detenus?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 437.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Release of Left Communists

*338. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of release of Left Communist detenus has been considered; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Government have recently reviewed the cases of persons detained in Kerala and Maharashtra under orders made by them under rule 36 of Defence of India Rules 1962, and

decided to continue the detention in all these cases.

Force-landing of an American Plane

*339. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Nath
Dwivedi:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American plane had forced landed at Bhubaneswar on the 15th June, 1965 under suspicious circumstances;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, a detailed investigation was conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Investigation has shown that the landing at Bhubaneswar was due to bad weather en route to Calcutta and the failure of the aircraft's com-

munications equipment. There were not suspicious circumstances attached to this landing.

दिल्ली में कालेजों में दाखिला

{ श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बागड़ी :
*340. { श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री तन सिंह :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री हारका दास मंत्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह कानून की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन वर्ष दिल्ली में लगभग 4,000 छात्र कालेजों में दाखिला प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार का विचार नए कालेज खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला):

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस साल एक महिलाओं का कालेज, जिसमें 700 दाखिलों की गुंजाइश है, खोला था । और ज्यादा नए कालेज खोलना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया है ।

Northern Zonal Council Meeting

- *341. { Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held at Srinagar in the beginning of July, 1985;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed thereat; and

(c) the decisions taken by it, particularly for peace and security in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 18th August, 1985 in reply to unstarred question No. 266.

(c) The proceedings embodying the decisions taken at the meeting will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual as soon as they are finalised. No question relating to peace and security in Jammu and Kashmir was discussed at the meeting.

Administrative Reforms in Judicial System

*342. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about any radical reforms in the administration of the judicial system in the country;

(b) whether he has discussed this matter with the Chief Justice of India in the context of his recent world tour; and

(c) what is Government's assessment of the delays and other deficiencies in the administration of law and Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Administration of Justice is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India continue to take interest in the improvement of the judicial system in consultation with State Governments. A Law Commission was set up in 1955 and in its report submitted in 1958, it made a number of important recommendations for the improvement of the judicial system. These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments. The Second Law Commission has undertaken a detailed scrutiny of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes which when completed is likely to give significant guide lines for further action.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For the subordinate courts, this is a matter for the State Governments to attend to. As regards High Courts, the position of arrears is periodically looked into and whenever necessary steps are taken to create posts of Additional Judges.

Application of Articles of Constitution to Kashmir

- *343. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government to see that more Articles of the Constitution are gradually applied to Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) the present position in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Proposals for application of certain Articles of the Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir State are under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

विज्ञान में निपुण व्यक्ति

- * 344. { श्री श. ना. चतुर्वेदी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
श. किशोर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह यताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में विज्ञान में निपुण व्यक्तियों की खोज करने के लिये एक योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु. क. बागला) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालयों में वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के लिए कुशाग्र नवयुवक विद्यार्थियों की सहायता के लिए वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभा अनुसंधान योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं । छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए, उच्चतर माध्यमिक प्रथमा इसके समकक्ष परीक्षाएं पास करने वाले उम्मीदवारों की प्रथम भारतीय आधार पर विशेष परीक्षा ले कर चुनाया जाता है । बी० एस० सी० डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के पहले वर्ष के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की राशि 50 रुपए प्रतिमास तथा प्रथम दो वर्षों के लिए 75 रुपए प्रतिमास होती है । इसके साथ, सभी छात्रवृत्ति पाने वालों को प्रति वर्ष 100 रुपए का पुस्तक भत्ता दिया जाता है । चालू वर्ष में 325 उम्मीदवारों को छात्रवृत्ति के लिए चुना गया है ।

Bennett Coleman and Co.

- * 345. { श्री Warlor:
श्री Mohammad Elias:
श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्री Indrajit Gupta:
श्री Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment which was asked to investigate into the affairs of M/s. Bennett Coleman and Co. Limited has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when the report was submitted to Government; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14th June, 1965.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Talukdar Committee on Price Structure of Petroleum Products

- * 346. { श्री Yashpal Singh:
श्री R. S. Pandey:
श्री D. C. Sharma:
श्री Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Talukdar Committee on the fixation of prices of Petroleum products has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Oil Prices constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri J. N. Talukdar, submitted its report to Government on 18th August, 1965. It is now under examination. As soon as a decision on the recommendations has been

taken, copies of the Report will be placed in the Parliament Library.

Education on Concurrent List

*347. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States and Union Territories have supported the proposal for placing 'Education' on the Concurrent List in the Constitution; and

(b) which of them have opposed this move?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal have opposed the proposal for bringing University and higher education in the Concurrent List. The Government of Punjab has supported it. Replies from other State Governments are awaited.

Special Audit Report on Orissa Government Transactions

*348. { Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamath:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on the 19th August, 1965 regarding the Special Audit Reports on Orissa Government transactions and state:

(a) whether the special audit reports have been studied by him; and

(b) if so, whether he is in a position to disclose the contents or gist thereof to the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crimes in Delhi

{ Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
*349. { Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Himatsingka:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been an increase in crimes in Delhi during the months of May and June, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 18th May, a gang of four persons committed a highway shooting affray and killed some persons;

(c) if so, whether these persons were arrested;

(d) whether in some of the localities in Delhi and New Delhi in the month of May, 1965, broad-day robbery and kidnapping took place; and

(e) if so, the measures which Government have taken or propose to take in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir, there has been some increase in crime in Delhi during May and June 1965 as compared to the corresponding period of 1964.

(b) Delhi Police has no information about this.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Three cases of day robbery and five of kidnapping were reported during the month of May, 1965. Out of these cases, one case of robbery and one of kidnapping proved to be false.

(e) Steps taken/proposed to be taken to keep the incidence of crime under control are as follows:

- (i) Activities of goondas and other anti-social elements are kept under check by stringent surveillance.
- (ii) Beat patrolling has been strengthened. It is also proposed to increase the number of beats in the existing police stations so that beat constables can cover their areas effectively.
- (iii) Surprise checks by senior officers, including the I.G.P. and D.I.G. have been done with a view to keep the Police Station Staff on the alert.
- (iv) A short course of training in modern methods of investigation has been recently organised in the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. Upper Subordinates who have to deal with investigation work are put through this course.
- (v) A second post of D.I.G. Police has been created to ensure closer supervision and direction from the higher level.
- (vi) In order to increase the mobility of Police, more vehicles are proposed to be purchased.
- (vii) A proposal is under consideration to extend certain provisions of Bombay Police Act to Delhi thus enabling the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police to extern goondas and gangs of criminals from specified jurisdiction.

Communist Detenus

- *350. { Shri P. C. Boroach:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the detenus are suffering from ailments;

(b) if so, their number, State-wise and the number of women among them;

(c) whether Government have received representations from some of their relatives urging immediate release on grounds of serious illness; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Yes, Sir, some representations of this kind are received.

(d) If the detenus are detained under orders of State Governments, the representations are forwarded to the respective State Governments for disposal. In case of persons detained under orders of Central Government, decision is taken on the merits of each case after making due enquiries.

Regional Language as a Medium

- *351. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that University Education will henceforward be imparted through the medium of regional language of each State;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the likely impact of this decision on the emotional integration of the country; and

(c) whether preparations have been made or are proposed to be made to impart University education in at least one of the regional languages of India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such decision has been taken. It is a matter for universities to decide.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each University has to make the necessary preparations before the change-over is effected in the medium of instruction from English to any regional language.

Institute of Indian Studies

- *352. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oxford University proposes to wind up the 80-year old Institute of Indian Studies; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Oxford University proposes to demolish the building that housed the Institute of Indian Studies and to make provision for these studies in a new Institute of Oriental Studies.

(b) The Government of India have strongly protested against the proposal.

मुजाहिद-ए-इस्लाम की गतिविधियां

*353. श्री हुकम जम्ह कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजाहिद-ए-इस्लाम के नाम से एक संगठन पश्चिमी बंगाल में राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संगठन को कलकत्ता स्थित पाकिस्तान के

उप-उच्चायुक्त द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संगठन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सरकार को मुजाहिद-ए- इस्लाम नामक संगठन के अस्तित्व और उसकी गतिविधियों के बारे में जानकारी है ।

(ख) यह बताने वाले कोई सबूत नहीं हैं कि यह संगठन कलकत्ता स्थित पाकिस्तान के उप-उच्चायुक्त से कोई सहायता प्राप्त कर रहा है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार इस संगठन के सदस्यों की गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है ।

Administrative Reforms in States

*354. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the administrative reforms and improvements being introduced in the various States;

(b) whether any advice or guideline has been given to the State Governments; and

(c) the improvements effected during the last two years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4704/65].

University Centres

*355. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for the establishment of 'University Centres' in place of full-fledged Universities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A scheme for setting up University Centres as such has not been drawn up, but it has been suggested to State Governments in the context of formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan that in order to consolidate the present position of existing universities and to secure the most effective utilisation of scarce resources, new universities should not be established during the Fourth Plan and that instead University Centres should be set up, each within a complex of colleges with about 10,000 enrolment, where facilities for academic work of university standard are made available in regard to library, laboratory and professional staff.

Such Centres should be opened in areas where there is no university and preference should be given to places where the colleges do not have good libraries, laboratories and other facilities.

The Centres should be administered by a Board of College Principals, the chairmanship of which may be held by rotation.

Disfiguring of Statues

- *306. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th August morning, a group of persons climbed up to the pedestal of the statue of King George V at India Gate and disfigured it; and

(b) if so, the persons who were responsible for this and whether any of them have been arrested on this account?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Miscreants numbering 12-14 were responsible for the mischief. Four persons have been arrested and further investigation is proceeding.

Blowing up of Minuthong Bridge on Imphal River by Nagas

- { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. P. Sharma:
*357. { Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga hostiles dynamited the Minuthong bridge on the Imphal river on the 21st-22nd June, 1965 and also attempted to blow up other bridges on the same river;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage caused; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A portion of the Minuthong bridge measuring about 12 feet in length was blown off.

(c) A case has been registered and 15 arrests made. Precautions have been taken to protect such vital points.

Rains in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the first major downpour of the season on

the 22nd July, 1965 exposed the complete inadequacy of the measures taken by the Delhi Civic Authorities to ensure normal conditions during the rainy season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that apart from the power breakdowns in many localities, three deaths were caused by electrocution through leaking wires, two deaths by drowning into deep storm water pools and flooded roads caused total dislocation of traffic and transport; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to high intensity of the rainfall, temporary water logging of roads and other low lying areas was caused. No death took place by electrocution on 22nd July, 1965. Only one death occurred due to drowning in Bagh Karekhan area due to a pit dug by some private party in a private place.

(c) A Flying-squad and Control Rooms have been set up in each zone to meet any emergency.

Diploma Awarded by School of Architecture, Ahmedabad

1188. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised the Diploma awarded by the School of Architecture, Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, since when?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 7th of June, 1965, when orders for provisional recognition were issued.

Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani

1189. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute at Pilani has developed a cheap type of industrial counting machine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its approximate cost?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost: Rs. 1000/- approximately.

Salient features are:

(i) It consists of cold cathode trigger tubes operating on the principle of gas discharge.

(ii) Maximum speed is about 300 counts per second which is faster than that of electro-mechanical type counters.

(iii) Count pulse may be generated with a photocell and lamp arrangement.

(iv) A predetermined number can also be counted by incorporating rotary switches.

(v) At the end of each count a signal is generated.

Historical Site at Village Kayatha near Ujjain

1190. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological experts have unearthed the remains of a 3,000 B.C. old site in village Kayatha near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature of the finds and excavations; and

(c) the historical value of the discovery?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri B. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Archaeological

excavation carried out by Vikaram University has exposed the ancient remains at Kayatha, near Ujjain, but its antiquity is not definitely determined, though it is likely to be older than Circa 2,000 B.C.

(b) The excavation has shown habitation on the site ranging from some time before about 200 B.C. right down to the Maratha period. The earliest period I is a Stone Age phase, usually described as the Middle Palaeolithic, its exact date being presently indeterminate.

(c) The discovery shows the existence of a stratum of protohistoric chalcolithic culture in the lower levels (Period II) earlier than what has been found anywhere else hitherto. The discoveries in respect of the latter periods do not bring forth any striking fact. The older cultural complexes (Chalcolithic) may represent a local development around 2,000—1,500 B.C. approximately.

Satyagraha by Teachers in Kerala

1191. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Satyagraha was organised before the residence of Adviser to the Government of Kerala by the untrained teachers;

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

(c) the measures Government propose to take to meet their demands?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Inadequacy of Tamil Schools in Kerala

1192. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regard-

ing the inadequacy of Tamil Schools in Devikulam area in Kerala;

(b) the number of Tamil Schools in Devikulam Taluka;

(c) what is the Tamil population in the Taluka;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present number of schools is insufficient to meet the demand; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accommodation for Secondary School, Karivelloore

1193. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the students and teachers of the Secondary School, Karivelloore, Cannanoor, Kerala, are put to very much inconvenience for want of accommodation;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the building constructed by the public and handed over to the Department is still kept incomplete; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Craft Teachers in Kerala Schools

1194. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of craft teachers employed in aided schools in Kerala;

(b) whether these teachers are whole-time or part-time teachers;

(c) whether these teachers were whole-time or part-time at the time of their appointment;

(d) whether Government have received representations about their grievances;

(e) if so, what are their grievances; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Indian Teachers in American High Schools

1195. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have selected 17 teachers from all over the country to teach in American High Schools on regular pay; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, the names of teachers so selected and the tenure of service in each case?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The United States Educational Foundation in India have selected 17 teachers to teach in American High Schools.

(b) *Details of the Scheme*—Selection has been made by the Foundation under the Fulbright Programme in India, which is bi-national. Under the programme, the Foundation selects teachers who receive salary directly from the schools and travel grants from the Foundation. The purpose of this programme is to give the selected teachers the experience of teaching in American schools.

Names of selected teachers (1965-66)

1. Shri B. P. Agrawal.
2. Shri Hari Shanker Bhargava.

3. Shri Sohinder Singh Sachdev.
4. Shri D. Sitaramaswamy Babu.
5. Shri D. Dolararay Pandya.
6. Miss Joyce Muriel D'Souza.
7. Shri A. Ramakrishna Rao.
8. Shri H. Gulabbhai Desai.
9. Shri Madhukar Bapurao Naik.
10. Shri Mangal Deo Pande.
11. Mrs. Anima Sen.
12. Shri M. Vahalabhai Patel.
13. Mrs. Amina Afsari Khan.
14. Shri P. Kodandarama Srinivasan.
15. Shri K. Verramani Iyer.
16. Mrs. Primla Loomba.
17. Mrs. Sosamma Viswanathan.

Tenure of service

One academic year.

National Herbarium

1196. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building for locating the National Herbarium is being constructed in Calcutta;

(b) if so, when the present collections are likely to be housed in the new building; and

(c) its approximate cost ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of the building is likely to take about 3 years and the collections will be shifted after the building is ready.

(c) About Rs. 36.55 lakhs excluding the air conditioning which is estimated to cost an additional sum of about Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

Archaeological Survey of India Employees

1197. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two hundred employees of the Archaeological Survey of India held a demonstration recently at the residence of the Minister of Cultural Affairs to represent their grievances; and

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

The Minister of Cultural Affairs to the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajar-mavis): (a) Yes, Sir, on a date when the Minister of Cultural Affairs was out of Delhi.

(b) Grievances of employees are receiving attention.

वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार

1198. श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में किये गये वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) इन आविष्कारों का उद्योग तथा व्यापार के विकास के लिये किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस अवधि में कोई महत्वपूर्ण आविष्कार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसे आविष्कार करने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या बिशेष उपाय अपनाये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (घ). पिछले पांच वर्षों में, निजी संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ, विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और संगठनों ने बहुत बड़ी संख्या में छोटे

और बड़े आविष्कार किये हैं। इस अवधि के दौरान आविष्कार उन्नति बोर्ड ने 841 आविष्कारों पर विचार किया जिनमें से 285 आविष्कार वित्तीय सहायता तथा पुरस्कार देने के उपयुक्त समझे गये थे। उद्योगों के सहयोग से या आविष्कार कर्ताओं द्वारा स्वयं ही आविष्कारों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न शोध संस्थानों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शोध विकास निगम को तकनीकी शक्यता और वाणिज्य कार्य क्षेत्र के मूल्यांकन के लिए 149 आविष्कार देखने के लिए भेजे गये। इनमें से 52 आविष्कारों को उद्योग के लिए निगम द्वारा लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है; इनमें से 15 अब तक उत्पादन में हाथ बटा रहे हैं। आविष्कार कर्ताओं को, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा उन शोध संस्थानों के माध्यम से जिनसे वे सम्बद्ध हैं, वित्तीय सहायता अथवा पुरस्कार के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। आविष्कार उन्नति बोर्ड एक पत्रिका भी प्रकाशित करता है जिसमें नवीनतम आविष्कारों तथा उनके कारण उत्पादित वस्तुओं की सूचना होती है। वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक परिषद् आविष्कार कर्ताओं को उनकी प्रक्रियाओं से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ का 40 प्रतिशत उन्हें रायल्टी और प्रीमियम के रूप में देती है।

Hindi Examination

1199. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions, if any, for sanctioning the grant of an advance increment to all non-Hindi knowing non-gazetted Central Government employees who pass the final Hindi examination; and

(b) the number of employees who have benefited under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A copy of Home Ministry's Office Memorandum of 18th April,

1964, on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4705/85].

(b) 14,233 Central Government employees passed the Pragya examination during 1964. It is not possible to give at this stage the precise number who would be eligible for grant of advance increment in terms of the orders issued on the subject.

Preservation of Ajanta and Ellora Paintings

1200. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is deterioration in the paintings of Ajanta and Ellora caves;

(b) whether a UNESCO Mission, which recently toured India, has recommended the use of modern techniques for the preservation of murals and sculptures of Ajanta and Ellora caves; and

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

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) There has been no deterioration in the paintings since the Government of India took charge of the paintings in 1953.

(b) Yes, but the recommendations are for the preservation of paintings only.

(c) Appropriate action is being taken in respect of the paintings.

गवेषणा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ

1201. श्री रघु. प्र. ज्योतिषी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के भिन्न-भिन्न विभागों में, जिनको गत वर्ष छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गई थीं, किन्-किन विषयों की गवेषणा की गई,

1073 (A) LSD—3.

(ख) प्रत्येक विभाग के लिए कितनी-कितनी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं और उन पर पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी राशि व्यय हुई,

(ग) क्या यांत्रिक शोधों के लिए भी कोई छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं थीं, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो जिन संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार का भ्राविष्कार तथा शोध कार्य किया जा रहा है उनके नाम क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में वहाँ क्या-क्या उपयोगी शोध कार्य किये गये हैं ?

शि. 1 मंत्री (श्री मु. क. चागला) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में पेट्रो-कैमिकल उद्योग

1202. { श्री बे. शि. पाटिल :
श्री काकले :

क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र में पेट्रो-कैमिकल उद्योगों में सहयोग देने के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) कितने निर्माताओं ने लाइसेंसों के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाइसेंस देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुबाबुन् कबिर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 14 ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) 6 मामलों में मंजूरी दी गई, 5 को रद्द किया गया और 3 अवलिम्बन है ।

सरकारी नौकरियों में भर्ती

1203. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए भर्ती के मामले में गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की अपेक्षा शहरी लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, चाहे उनकी ग्रहंतायें समान हों; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भेदभाव दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (2) के अनुसार ऐसा भेदभाव नहीं किया जा सकता । इस अनुच्छेद के अनुसार किसी भी नागरिक को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जन्म स्थान प्रथवा रिहाइश के आधार पर किसी भी सरकारी पद अथवा नियुक्ति के लिये न तो अपात्र ही माना जायेगा और न ही उसके साथ भेद-भाव का बर्ताव होगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन

1204. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

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

(क) लोकतंत्रीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के कारण संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वार्षिक व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई और इस अतिरिक्त

व्यय की पूर्ति किस प्रकार की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी वर्तमान कानून में कठिनाइयों को दूर करने और उसमें सुधार करने के लिये कोई संशोधन विचार-धीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या तथा संशोधन विधेयक कब तक संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा गोम्रा, दमन और दीव तथा पांडीचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लोकतंत्रीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था लागू होने के कारण इन क्षेत्रों के इस वर्ष के व्यय में विधान सभाओं के मंत्रियों तथा अध्यक्षों, उपाध्यक्षों तथा सदस्यों के वेतन के लिये की गई व्यवस्था के रूप में होने वाला व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

हिमाचल प्रदेश	6.39
मनीपुर	4.91
त्रिपुरा	5.20
गोम्रा, दमन और दीव	5.26
पांडीचेरी	4.52

इस के मुकाबले में हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा में विधान सभाओं की स्थापना से पूर्व जो क्षेत्रीय परिषदें थी उनकी समाप्ति से कुछ बचत हुई है । 1963-64 में इन परिषदों के अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों

के वेतन और भत्ते के लिये निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई थी :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.26
मनीपुर	0.75
त्रिपुरा	1.23

(ख) और (ग). इस कानून की क्रियान्विति में कोई ऐसी कमी ध्यान में नहीं आई जिससे इसमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता पड़े और इस कानून का कोई संशोधन सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Production of T. V. Sets

1205. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of production of T. V. sets at the Pilani Electronics Research Institute has been affected for want of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the arrangements being made to go ahead with the project?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, the requisite foreign exchange has been sanctioned.

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

Phyto-Chemical Plant

1206. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for setting up a phyto-chemical plant in the public sector has been finally given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have incurred any expenditure in connection with this project; and

(d) if so, the total amount so far spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. In view of the high prices of raw materials and consequent high cost of production of caffeine, which was the principal item of manufacture in the production programme, it was decided to abandon the phyto-chemical plant proposed to be set up at Neriamangalam (Kerala)

(c) and (d). The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. who were entrusted with the implementation of project have incurred expenditure on preliminaries etc. to the extent of about Rs. 12.65 lakhs.

श्रमिकों के बालकों की शिक्षा

1207. { श्री विजयलक्ष्मी मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के बालकों को प्राथमिक स्तर से कानिज

स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं। उनको छोड़कर, जो मौजूदा संस्थाओं में दाखिले के लिए भी पाव है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Pay Scales of Survey of India Employees

1208. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of some of the employees of the Survey of India are being revised; and

(b) if so, when the revision will be finalised?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Second Pay Commission did not make any specific recommendations regarding the revision of pay scales in the Survey of India. However, the scales of pay of officers and staff in the Department were revised in 1960 on the lines suggested by the Commission for other similar services. Government is considering the need for further revision of the scales of pay, but since hardly 4 years have elapsed when their scales of pay were revised after careful examination and as about 230 different categories covering about 12,500 employees are involved the Government have to consider the proposal carefully from all aspects and it is likely to take quite some time.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

1209. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुखोष हंसदा :

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

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में बनाई गई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति ने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है;

(ख) हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा विकास के लिये इस समिति ने क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये हैं और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) अब तक समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं;

(घ) हिन्दी के काम की देख-रेख के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और विशेषज्ञ कब तक अपना कार्य-भार संभाल लेंगे; और

(ङ) उक्त अधिकारी का काम और अधिकार क्षेत्र क्या होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या LT-4706/65]

(ग) समिति और उसके कार्यकारी दल की दो-दो बैठकें हुई हैं। उपसमितियों की अब तक 13 बैठकें हुई हैं।

(घ) हिन्दी सलाहकार महोदय ने 14 जून, 1965 को कार्यभार सम्भाला।

(ङ) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के पूर्णकालिक तृतीय उपाध्यक्ष हैं, जो हिन्दी के प्रचार और विस्तार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यों में इसके उत्तोलन अधिक प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह

देने के लिये स्थापित की गई है। हिन्दी के कार्य के संशोधित प्रोग्राम की तैयारी से आपका सम्बन्ध होगा, तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में कार्यान्वित हिन्दी के विकास और प्रसार सम्बन्धी प्रोग्राम भी आपके कार्यों में आयेंगे।

पंजाब के छात्रों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी यात्रा

1210. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 और 1965-66 में पंजाब और पंजाब से बाहर विद्यार्थियों की यात्रा के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने सहायता से पूरा फायदा उठाया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1964-65 वर्ष के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई थी और 1965-66 वर्ष के लिए भी अब तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पंजाब के अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियाँ

1211. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार के लिए कितनी सहायता मंजूर की है;

(ख) 1965-66 में पंजाब के अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी राशि दिये जाने की धाशा है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये पंजाब सरकार को दी गई राशि का 1964-65 में पूर्ण उपयोग किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) 17,42,200 रुपये।

(ख) 17,42,200 रुपये।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

इस में भारतीय तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण

1212. श्री बागड़ी : क्या पेट्रोसिखम और रसायन मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 772 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस में 27 भारतीय तेन तकनी-जनों के प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी योजना की मोटी बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस पर कितनी राशि के व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोसिखम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुजाबू कबिर) : (क) प्रशिक्षण एवं चिकित्सा सुविधाएं निःशुल्क हैं; किन्तु तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग प्रत्येक इंजीनियर तथा प्रत्येक तकनीशन के मुसज्जित (furnished) निवास-स्थान, खुराक और परिवहन के खर्चों के लिए प्रति मास कमरा: 169 एवं 146 रुबल धदा करेगा। ये खर्च रुसी ऋण से पूरे किये जाते हैं।

(ख) 4.1 लाख रुपये जिसमें 43,867.00 रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा का धन होगा।

अध्यापकों के लिए अविव्य निधि

1213. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सरकारी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को सामान्य

मविध्य निधि तथा उपदान (ग्रेजुटी) से सुविधा देगे तथा उनको सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार करने की निम्नी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चावला) :

(क) जी, नहीं। राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को पेंशन, उपदान (ग्रेजुटी) और सामान्य निर्वाह निधि की सुविधाएं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू नियमों के अनुसार मिलती हैं। उनको सेवा शर्तें भी निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

All-India Forest and Engineers Services

1214. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 287 on the 24th February, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the creation of the Indian Forest Service and Indian Service of Engineers;

(b) when these two All-India Services are likely to be constituted; and

(c) the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon annually?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). State Governments have been requested to furnish particulars of their officers who are to be considered for appointment at the initial constitution stage to the Indian Forest Service. On receipt of these particulars, officers will be recruited to the

Indian Forest Service by a Special Selection Board.

In the Indian Service of Engineers some problems still remain to be sorted out. Every effort is being made to expedite the constitution of this Service.

(c) It is not possible to forecast the extra expenditure estimated to be incurred annually at the present stage because the full details of posts to be encadred, individuals to be appointed against these posts etc. are not yet known.

Loan Due From J & K

1215. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 563 on the 24th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the amount due from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on account of principal due for repayment on the loans sanctioned to them at the end of financial years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1964-65; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the loan due at the end of the financial year 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(Figures in lakhs)

(a) 1961-62—Rs. 12,76.07
1962-63—Rs. 14,66.87
1964-65—Rs. 2,71.05

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The financial problems of Jammu and Kashmir Government are under discussion between the Government of India and the State Government.

Production of Streptomycin and Penicillin

1216. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a huge shortfall in the production of streptomycin and Penicillin in the Hindustan

Antibiotics Factory at Pimpri in the year 1964-65 and thereafter;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any loss due to this shortfall?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The original targets, actual production and the causes for not achieving the production target in 1964-65 are shown in the following table:

Penicillin		Streptomycin Salts		Reasons for shortfall in production.
Target production	Actual production	Target production	Actual production	
(MMU)	(MMU)	(Kg.)	(Kg.)	
60·90	53·29	38,000	37,562	Due to shortage of raw material, clarity problem and labour unrest.

Teachers' Training Institutes

1217. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for setting up a number of Teachers' Training Institutes; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and their locations?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Four Regional Colleges of Education have already been set up at Mysore, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Ajmer. The proposal under consideration for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to expand these Regional Colleges for larger admissions and also to diversify their courses of training. Further, it is proposed to upgrade and develop selected State Colleges of Education and University centres for the training of teachers.

Impact of Anti-Price rise Movement

1218. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the impact of the anti-price rise movement launched by the people in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last three months in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It is difficult to assess the impact of the anti-price rise movement, as the price-trends and availability of supplies depend on complicated economic factors. Government have been adopting suitable measures to ensure supplies, orderly distribution and regulation of prices, as also to proceed against profiteers and black-marketeers under the Essential Commodities Act and the Defence of India Rules.

Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

1219. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the main recommendation made by the Commissioner for Linguistic minorities which have been accepted and implemented by the Central and State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The main recommendations of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities are contained in Chapter V of his Sixth Report, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 5th May, 1965. A statement showing the extent of implementation of these recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4707/65].

Secondary Educational Institutions in Union Territories

1220. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Secondary Education has given recognition to the new institutions opened in the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the number of Institutions in Port Blair (Andamans) which have been given such recognition so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education has given recognition to institutions affiliated to the Board.

(b) Two Higher Secondary Schools.

भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने की प्रक्रिया

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
1221. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :

{ श्री हिष्मत सिंह जी :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

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

(क) क्या अल्पसंख्यकों पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने की प्रक्रिया में कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) विशेष रूप से सरकार को सौंपे गये राज्यों और केन्द्र के मंत्रियों तथा मुख्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच किस अवस्था पर है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) इस समस्या के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण गृह मंत्रालय की भागी पर बहस के दौरान 27 अप्रैल, 1965 को अपने उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने स्पष्ट कर दिया था।

(ख) राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के इलावा अन्य किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री के अथवा केन्द्र या राज्य के मंत्री के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के कोई आरोप बाकी नहीं है। जहाँ तक राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री का सवाल है, उनका मामला अभी तक सरकार के विचारार्थी है। इस बारे में लोक सभा में 5-5-1965 को दिये गये अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 3141 के उत्तर की ओर भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है।

Oil Pipe Line over Narmada Bridge

1222. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have agreed to permit the laying of the oil pipe line over the Narmada Bridge; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamsayn Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been laid.

Spy Ring in Delhi

1223. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of Pakistani spy ring was found to disturb the law and order situation in the Capital; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Nicobar Islands

1224. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme to settle ex-servicemen in Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether any land survey of the islands has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the number of families likely to be settled under the proposed scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (c). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been taken up for accelerated resource development. This will require additional manpower which can be met from various sources depending upon the skill requirement of the particular programme. Amongst the possible sources are—Rashtriya Vikas Dal formed from amongst migrants from East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, some specific groups of persons from the mainland e.g., fishermen from Kerala and Andhra and, depending on availability, some experienced ex-servicemen may also be included, to meet shortages of skilled personnel.

(c) Some areas on the West coast of Great Nicobar Island were surveyed in 1960.

Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali (Punjab)

1225. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on the 10th March, 1965 and state the progress so far made in regard to the reorganisation of the Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Manali (Punjab)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dharshan): The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Hoover Type Commission in India

1226. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Basappa:
Shrimati. Ramduluri Sinha:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 551 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision to set up an Administrative Reforms Commission on the lines of the Hoover Commission in the U.S.A. has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The latest thinking on the subject is reflected in the Prime Minister's statement during the course of his speech in the House on August 26, 1965.

Progress of Projects in Kerala

1227. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of experts sent to the State of Kerala to study the progress of implementation of projects already undertaken in that State has completed its study and submitted any report;

(b) if so, the result of such study; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A team of officers visited the State in June 1965 and held detailed discussions with the State Government. In the light of these discussions, an additional outlay of Rs. 5.63 crores in priority sectors as shown below has been approved:

	(Rs. Crores)
Power	.. 2.35
Irrigation	.. 1.10
Industries	.. 1.50
Agriculture	.. 0.68
	<hr/>
Rs.	5.63

Recall of Officer from Punjab

1228. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officer who was on deputation to the Government of Punjab for processing cases of officers against whom charge-sheets were served as a result of the Das Commission's report has been recalled;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the number of cases disposed of by him and the number which are still pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). He was not recalled. He was returned by the State Gov-

ernment on completion of the enquiries entrusted to him.

(c) Three cases were referred to him and he gave his findings in all. No case is pending with him.

Calcutta-Kathmandu Petrol Pipe Line

1229. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a petrol pipe line from Calcutta to Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, when the work will start?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Regional Languages

1230. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial outlay for development of the regional languages provided in the Second and Third Plans;

(b) the amount which has so far been spent; and

(c) the anticipated outlay for this purpose in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakht Darshan): (a) Second Plan—Rs. 20 lakhs; Third Plan—Rs. 55 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 40.96 lakhs (upto 1964-65).

(c) About Rs. 6 crores.

Army-man Spying for Pakistan

1231. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an army-man who was indulging in

espionage activities for Pakistan for a long time has been arrested by the Central Intelligence Bureau in village Nagsar, District Ghazipur (U.P.) in May, 1965;

(b) if so, the material seized from him; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No Sir.

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

U.P. Students Studying Abroad

1232. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying abroad who hail from U.P. on Government expenses and on their own expenses separately; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste students among them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On the basis of the available data, no student from the State of U.P. seems to be studying abroad on Government expense; so far as the number of those students from U.P. who are studying at their own expense is concerned, the information is not available;

(b) Does not arise.

Staff Quarters for Women Teachers in U.P.

1233. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants or loans given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of elementary school buildings and staff quarters for women teachers in rural areas during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Nil.

(b) Under the Advance Action Programme a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 for acceleration of girls' education. This allotment can be used *inter alia*, towards construction of staff quarters for women teachers.

Educational Activities

1234. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3109 on the 5th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring all educational activities in the field of higher education, including agriculture and medical education under one umbrella;

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

(c) when it will be finalised?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Detenus

1235. { **Shri P. B. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Samraani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenus kept in the various jails in the country as

on the 1st August, 1965, State-wise; and

(b) the causes of such detentions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 2697 under both the Defence of India Rules and Preventive Detention Act as per statement, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4708/65].

(b) Recourse to detention had to be taken to prevent hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering, espionage, sabotage and other activities prejudicial to the defence of India, civil defence, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of services and supplies essential to the life of the community.

Naming of Universities after Individuals

1236. { Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has disfavoured naming of Universities after individuals;

(b) whether the State Education Ministers discussed this question at the recent Conference held at Sri-nagar;

(c) if so, what was the consensus of opinion; and

(d) whether the University Grants Commission had earlier expressed doubts about the propriety of naming buildings after any individual and passed a resolution in 1960 that names of persons actively engaged in public life should not be used in naming buildings towards the cost of which the Commission gave assistance?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The consensus of opinion was that generally the policy of not

naming universities after individuals (with the exception of national figures, after their death) was sound.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Monuments in Punjab

1237. { Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the old monuments in Punjab are neglected; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve their condition?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Correspondence Course for Teachers Training

1238. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to organise correspondence course for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers has been given effect to in any of the States;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the number of teachers trained so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

वाशिंगटन में हुए खेलों में गूगे तथा बहरों के खेल

1239. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 19 जून से 4 जुलाई, 1965 तक वाशिंगटन में हुए खेलों में गूगे तथा बहरों की टीम को

भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) जी, नहीं। 'ग्रामिण भारतीय यूगे तथा बहरे खेल-संस्था' द्वारा संचालित एक दल ने, जिसमें 9 पहलवान, 3 सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा एक प्रतिनिधि थे, 19 जून से 4 जुलाई, 1965 तक वाशिंगटन में हुए बहुरी के दसवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लिया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Education of Scheduled Tribes

1240. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special unit has been set up at the National Fundamental Education Centre to study the problems of education of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether it has started its work; and

(c) whether it has been able to find out the reasons of illiteracy among the Scheduled Tribes and the solution suggested in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The studies are in progress.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत का पढ़ाया जाना

1241. श्री प्रकाशचारी शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के कालेजों तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में संस्कृत और हिन्दी अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री नू. क. चागला) :

(क) हिन्दी, हिन्दी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाती है। संस्कृत बी० ए० (पास) पाठ्यक्रम में हिन्दी के माध्यम से तथा बी० ए० (सम्मान) और एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रमों में अंग्रेजी और संस्कृत के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाती है।

(ख) हिन्दी में मानक पुस्तकों की प्रावश्यकता के कारण और अहिन्दी भाषी विद्यार्थियों की भाषाई असुविधा का दृष्टि में रखते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय में संस्कृत के शिक्षण के लिए अंग्रेजी को माध्यम के रूप में अपनाया गया था। तो भी, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा बी० ए० (सम्मान) स्तर पर, और कुछ वर्षों बाद, एम० ए० स्तर पर हिन्दी को अपनाने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Kerala Consultative Committee

1242. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Kerala Consultative Committee held since its constitution; and

(b) the main subjects, other than Legislative matters, discussed at those meetings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):

(a) Two during the period of the first Proclamation dated 10-9-1964 and three so far, after the issue of the Proclamation dated 24-3-1965.

(b) In the first meeting held on 8th and 9th June, 1965 at New Delhi the Kerala Consultative Committee discussed the food situation in Kerala. At the second meeting held on 26th and 27th July, 1965 at Trivandrum the Committee discussed some of the items pertaining to the problems and needs of Kerala of which members had given notice.

The Third meeting was held at New Delhi on 12th and 13th August, 1965.

In this meeting the Committee discussed at length the Fourth Five Year Plan for Kerala and the items of which members had given notice for the second meeting but which could not be fully covered at that meeting.

Sikandar Lodi's Tomb in Delhi

1243. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the derelict condition of Sikandar Lodi's tomb in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken to preserve this monument?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The monument is already in a fairly good state of preservation and is receiving usual attention along with other monuments in Lodi Garden.

Migration of Tribals

1244. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tribals of Tripura are being compelled to migrate elsewhere from Tripura gradually;

(b) if so, the total number of tribal families who had migrated from Tripura to elsewhere so far;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the operation of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution to the Union Territory of Tripura and Manipur; and

(d) if not, what other remedies Government propose to provide for the protection of these scheduled tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No, Sir. It is not a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In Manipur there is no such problem. In Tripura the apprehension that tribals are being compelled to migrate elsewhere has no basis. The Government have taken following steps to protect scheduled tribes:—

(i) Areas having a preponderance of tribal population are gradually being brought under Tribal Development Block with intensive development programme as recommended by Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.

(ii) The rights of the tribal people in land are protected in the areas known as Tribal Reserve Areas under an Order of the Maharaja which is still in force.

(iii) Special provisions regarding members of the Scheduled Tribes in regard to restriction on transfer of land have been made in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act.

Imprest Account of New Delhi Courts

1245. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imprest account of New Delhi Courts was closed several years ago on account of certain embezzlements;

(b) if so, the circumstances which led to this closure; and

(c) when this account is going to be revived?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The imprest account of New Delhi Courts was never closed. There was no case of embezzlement of imprest money either.

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

Trial of Sheikh Abdullah

1246. { Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to try Sheikh Abdullah in a court of law; and

(b) whether Government propose to transfer Sheikh Abdullah to custody in Kashmir?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Sports in Punjab

1247. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Punjab Government for the encouragement of Sports in the State during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The following grants were given to the Punjab State Sports Council during 1964-65 and 1965-66 on the recommendation of the Government of Punjab:—

Grant Sanctioned	Purpose
Rs. 20,000/-	For holding a Coaching camp in hockey, Cricket, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Swimming, Basket Ball, Football, Volleyball, Athletics, Tennis and Badminton.
Rs. 10,000/-	For purchase of sports equipment.

Assistance to Political Sufferers in Punjab

1248. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance granted to political sufferers in the

Punjab State during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the number of such political sufferers in Punjab and the monthly amount of assistance granted to them at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)—

1964-65 Rs. 1,800

1965-66

(so far) Rs. 700

(b) Five in 1964-65 and two in 1965-66. The financial assistance is given in the form of lump-sum grants and not of monthly payments.

Freedom Fighters

1249. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up a Committee to certify the credentials of freedom fighters and to recommend measures to ameliorate their hardships—economic or otherwise; and

(b) whether any criteria or principles would be laid down for the guidance of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

Abolition of Urdu by Kerala University

1250. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate of the Kerala University has abolished Urdu in colleges; and

(b) whether Government have given any instructions to the Univer-

sity in the matter explaining the policy of the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

School in Karippodi Village (Kerala)

1251. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a school imparting education to the linguistic minorities had been closed down by the Kerala Government in Karippodi Village in Cannanore District;

(b) whether Government have advised the Government of Kerala to re-open the school; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kannada medium Government L.P. School in Karippodi Village, was closed with effect from 1-6-65, as it had very low strength.

(b) The State Government was requested to consider the representations received in this regard.

(c) The State Government has ensured that there are alternate educational facilities for the education of the children of the locality and that the interests of the linguistic minorities are fully safeguarded. The State Government feels that there is no need to review the orders.

Biological Laboratory at Palampur

1252. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3112 on the 5th May, 1965 and state the progress made in the setting up of the

Biological Laboratory at Palampur (Punjab)?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The State Government has recently issued sanction of Rs. 21 lakhs for acquiring the said land and directed its Director, Research and Medical Education, Punjab to take immediate necessary action for acquiring the land and transferring it to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Writ Petitions by the Left Communists

1253. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ or habeas corpus petitions filed by the Left Communist detenus in different High Courts against detention and against treatment and facilities provided under the Defence of India Rules;

(b) whether any legal consultation had been allowed to the various detenus who filed the petitions before the High Courts prior to their filing;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of writs admitted by the various High Courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi):

(a) 605.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the conditions of detention, legal consultations were allowed upon request from the detenus.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 589 were admitted for hearing.

Commission on Exodus from East Pakistan

1254. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shrimati Menka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission on the Exodus of Minorities from East

Pakistan has submitted its report; and

(b) If so, the main conclusions and recommendations made therein?

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

(b) Does not arise.

तेजपुर में पाकिस्तानियों का अवैध प्रवेश

{ श्री बागड़ी :
1255. { श्री किन्दर लाल :
 { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाडिया सीमान्त जिले के तेजपुर गांव में, 20 जून, 1965 को 150 पाकिस्तानी लोग अवैध तरीके से घुस आये और वे 90 पशु भगा ले गये; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी. नहीं। हां, एक घटना में जो 18-6-1965 को हुई थी, 100 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक जिला नाडिया के खाना ताजपुर (न कि तेजपुर) में भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आये थे और 27 पशु भगा ले गये।

(ख) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में कुश्तियां के उप-प्रायुक्त के पास एक जबर्दस्त शिकायत की गई है। उसे कहा गया है कि पशु उनके भारतीय मालिकों का वापस दिये जायें जो उनके कानूनी मालिक हैं। अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है।

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वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के हिन्दी एकक द्वारा प्रकाशित साहित्य

1256. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के हिन्दी एकक द्वारा प्रकाशित साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में मुद्रणालयों तथा कलाकारों के बहुत से बिलों का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

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

(ग) 1964 में किये गये काम से सम्बन्धित कितने बिलों का भुगतान 31 मार्च, 1965 तक नहीं किया गया था और वे कितने समय से लम्बित पड़े हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुरतकालय में रखा गया—रेसिप्ट संख्या एल० टी०-4709/65]

दिल्ली में विश्व हिन्दू धर्म सम्मेलन

1257. { श्री किन्दर लाल :
 { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली में विश्व हिन्दू धर्म सम्मेलन होना निश्चित हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या महायत्ना देगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Abolition of Capital Punishment

1258. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the abolition of capital punishment; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is at present under the consideration of the Law Commission.

Allotment of Land in Delhi

1259. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the allotment of land to the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Delhi has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a colony covering an area of 218.3 acres near Kalkaji. This area is being developed and demarcated into 1600 house plots of various sizes at a cost of about Rs. 35.48 lakhs, for allotment to displaced persons from East Pakistan who are already settled in Delhi and gainfully employed. The terms and conditions of allotment of plots are being finalised.

Burmah Oil Company

1260. { **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Oil Company has offered to co-operate/collaborate in the various oil refinery and petro-chemical industries under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, in which projects and to what extent; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

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

पुछ में बम विस्फोट

1261. { **श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :**
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक :
श्री क० गो० सेन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 जून, 1965 को काश्मीर में पुछ के स्थान पर एक बम विस्फोट होने के कारण एक बस पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, क्या उसमें पाकिस्तानी तत्वों का हाथ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हाँ। यह घटना 23 जून को हुई थी।

(ख) ऐसा ही सन्देह किया जाता है।

Haldia-Barauni Pipe Line

1262. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land acquired for the purpose of laying oil pipe line from Haldia to Barauni and Barauni to Kanpur;

(b) the total acreage of agricultural land; and

(c) the rate of compensation paid to the farmers?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) The Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline passes through the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the land acquired for the "Right of Way" for laying the pipeline is as follows:—

	West Bengal	Bihar	U.P.
	acres	acres	acres
(i) Haldia-Barauni Section.	1285.10	865.00	
(ii) Barauni-Kanpur Section.		950.00	1841.00
TOTAL	1285.10	1815.00	1841.00

(b) The areas of agricultural land are given below :—

West Bengal	1285.10 acres
Bihar	1713.00 acres
U. P.	1501.00 acres

(c) The compensation being paid to the owners whose land has been affected is 10 per cent of the market value on the day of notification in the Central Gazette under Section 3(1) of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act (50 of 1962).

Circular issued by Left Wing Communist Party in West Bengal

1263. { Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular had been issued recently by the Left Wing Communist Party to its branches in the hill areas of West Bengal asking them to prepare for an armed rising; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathal):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable action under the Defence of India Rules has been taken by the State Government against some of the persons responsible for the dissemination of this circular. Government are keeping a close watch on such activities.

Soda Ash Plant in Andhra Pradesh

1264. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted to the Andhra Industrial Development Corporation to start a public limited firm to manufacture Soda Ash;

- (b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved;
- (c) the capacity of the plant; and
- (d) when the work will commence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No licence has yet been issued. A letter of intent has, however, been issued to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation advising them that Government are prepared to issue an industrial licence for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of soda ash subject to their finalising arrangements for import of plant and machinery, technical collaboration and financing the project to the satisfaction of Government.

- (b) Rs. 4.5 crores approximately.
- (c) 60,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) An idea can be formed only after the arrangements referred to in the reply to part (a) have been finalised.

National Biological Institute

1265. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to locate the proposed National Biological Institute in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have made enquiries about the possibilities of establishing this Institute in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a), (b) and (c). An Experts Committee was appointed to go into the question of location of the National Biological Laboratory. The Committee considered various places in the States of Punjab, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Committee came to the conclusion that

Palampur in Kangra Valley (Punjab) was the most suitable place for the location of the National Biological Laboratory.

Development of Malnad Area

1266. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared or received from the State Government any schemes for the development of Malnad area in Mysore State under the Special Areas Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Not yet.

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

Free Education and Medical Aid to Students

1267. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to impart free education upto XI Class and to give free medical aid to students in the Municipal schools;

(b) if so, the difficulties in implementing this scheme;

(c) the total amount realised by the Committee from the students as medical fee from each school during the year 1964-65; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on medical aid for the students in each school during the above period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Regarding free education upto class XI, no such decision has been taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. As regards free medical aid, the Committee has decided to exempt the students of Municipal schools from payment of

medical fee and issued orders to school authorities not to charge this fee from their students with effect from 1st August, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 50,947.03 (details given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4710/65].

(d) Information is available at present only regarding the expenditure incurred for the medical scheme during 1964-65 on establishment and contingencies which totalled Rs. 99,328.06 paise.

Indian Crude for Burma Shell and Esso Refineries

1268. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmah Shell and Esso refineries in Bombay will be supplied with more Indian crude from hithertofore;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) on what terms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The supply has already been increased with effect from 25th May, 1965 raising it from about 2250 tonnes per day to about 3000 tonnes per day.

(c) The terms of the increased supplies are the same as before, namely, price on the basis of import parity with equivalent crude and transportation at the cost of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the refineries.

Research Laboratory, Jorhat

1269. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for undertaking the design and installation by the Regional Research Labo-

ratory at Jorhat for (i) a 30 ton per day capacity cement plant and (ii) a 5-ton per day capacity paper plant has been approved by Government for execution; and

(b) whether the economics of such plants in the light of availability of indigenous resources have been examined?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir; both the proposals are being examined.

'Hill Palace' at Trejunnithura (Cochin)

1270. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Princes' Association has suggested that the 100-acre 'Hill Palace' at Trejunnithura be utilised for housing a medical college; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली में जाली फर्म

1271. { श्री हिम्मत सिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

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

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि दिल्ली की खफिया पुलिस जाली फर्म स्थापित करके छोटे बाजी से घन कमाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने मामलों का पता चला है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपनगरी (बी ल०
ना० निम्न) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Gratuity for Delhi University Employees

1272. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned a scheme of gratuity for the Delhi University employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government of India, have, in principle, approved a Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity scheme and a General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity scheme for the employees of the Central Universities including the University of Delhi.

(b) Statutes on the subject are being framed by the University.

Oil in Tripura

1273. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any prospects of oil in Tripura State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is too early to indicate the prospects as geological surveys in the eastern part of Tripura are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities for Detenus

1274. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Laxmi Dase:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Political detenus under the D.I.R. from different prisons demanding better treatment and facilities; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Representations are received from time to time from persons detained under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, bringing to Government's notice their grievances and complaints in regard to treatment and facilities in jails. In case of persons detained under orders of State Governments, the representations are forwarded to them for disposal. In case of persons detained under Central Government's orders decision is taken on the merits of each case after due enquiries.

Hindi for Central Government Employees

1281 { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
 Dr. Ramen Sen:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued circulars to the officers working in the different departments of the Government of India to appear in Hindi examination within a specified time; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A copy of Home Ministry's Office Memorandum of 20th May, 1965, on the subject is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/4711/65].

(b) Most of the Ministries have nominated officers for undergoing training in Hindi under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Acquisition of Triloki Colony in Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

1276. Shrimati Ganga Devi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unbuilt open area around Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi acquired by Government under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 vide Delhi Administration's Gazette Notification No. F. 4(63)62-L & H. dated 2nd December, 1963 covers an approved Colony, 'Triloki' by name;

(b) whether Government have now decided to denotify from acquisition a certain chunk of this Colony to accommodate the plot-holders; and

(c) if so, its brief particulars and how Government propose to rehabilitate those plot-holders whose plots do not fall within this released chunk of this Colony?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A final decision will be taken when the re-development plan of Kotla Mubarakpur area is prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Car Nicobar Trading Company

1277. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2036 on the 7th April, 1965 regarding Car Nicobar Trading Company and state:

(a) whether any further developments have since been reported to Government in this matter; and

(b) when Government expect the change over to take place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The newly formed company of the tribals of Car Nicobar have since appointed a General Manager of their own and they expect to take over the trade as soon as full details are worked out.

भसुर-संस्कृति के भवशेषों की खुदाई

1278. श्री तन सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने हास ही में भसुर-संस्कृति के भवशेषों की खोज के लिये खुदाई का काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर खुदाई हो चुकी है और किन-किन पर अभी होनी शेष है; और

(ग) अब तक किये गये काम के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां; दो स्थानों पर धरात :—

(1) सरदकल एक बस्ती और (2) खुटीटोली, एक कब्रिस्तान, दोनों बिहार में जिला राँची के खुटी उपखण्ड में स्थित हैं।

(ग) (1) सरदकल की खुदाई से पहली और दूसरी ईसवी की तिथि के एक लौह युग की एक बस्ती का पता चलता है, जिसमें लोहे के स्थानीय निर्माण के चिह्न हैं।

(2) खुटीटोली में की गई खुदाई में जो भवशेष मिले हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि उस समय अस्थि-कलश को एक गड्ढे में रखने और उसे एक मृत्पट्ट द्वारा भर कर और ढक कर रखने का रिवाज था जो छोटे शिलाखण्डों

पर संतुलित एक सिर की
घोर की शिला (केप-स्टोन)
को यामे होता था। इन्हें
बिहार में घसुरों की कब्रें
कहते हैं।

- (3) खुटीटोली का कश्मिस्तान
घोर सरदकल की बस्ती ये
दोनों कहाँ तक सम्बन्धित हैं,
इस विषय में अभी तक
प्रमाणित रूप से कुछ नहीं
कहा जा सकता

Post-Matric Scholarships

1279. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are giving post-matric scholarships to the candidates from non-Hindi speaking areas for the study of Hindi; and

(b) the total number of scholarships to be granted during the current academic year?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,000.

Exemption from Educational Qualifications

1280. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the employees who joined the Government of India service before 1946 and have completed 10 years service till 1957 were granted exemption from educational qualifications; and

(b) whether there are any cases where discriminatory treatment has been meted out and they have not been exempted from educational qualifications?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). During the

Second World War, a large number of posts were created, but, for want of qualified persons, many such posts had to be filled in by persons not possessing the prescribed educational qualifications. Although these persons were not educationally qualified to hold the posts on permanent basis, yet in view of their long service, and the fact that many had good records of service, it was felt that their cases deserved sympathetic consideration. Accordingly, in August 1955, it was decided that such unqualified persons could be declared quasi-permanent or made permanent, in relaxation of the requirement of educational qualification, if they satisfied certain conditions e.g., they were recruited before April, 1947, and had rendered 10 years continuous service, with a record well above the average, etc. A copy of the orders issued on the subject is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4712/65].

In view of the position explained above, the question of any discrimination referred to in part (b) of the Question does not arise, as the relaxation is given in the limited cases covered by the orders.

Caustic Soda

1281. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given a licence for the manufacture of Caustic Soda at Sambhar recently; and

(b) if so, what is the capacity of the plant and to whom the licence has been granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Three-Language Formula

1282. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have introduced modern Indian Language, as a third language, in its school curriculum in terms of the recently reiterated three-language formula;

(b) whether the Union Government has made it clear to the State Governments that introduction of Sanskrit as the third language does not fulfil the requirement and the spirit of the three-language formula and that the third language should be some modern Indian language only;

(c) the names of the States which have attempted to bypass the formula by introducing only Sanskrit as the third language; and

(d) whether it was also decided by the Union Government to recommend that composite course of Sanskrit should be associated with the study of all modern languages and if so, the names of States which have implemented this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) From information available, Hindi speaking States, to whom this clause applies have not introduced another modern Indian language in all their schools, although in their school curricula provision has been made for the study of another Indian language.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No State has introduced only Sanskrit as the third language but curricula in the four Hindi speaking States—U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh permit Sanskrit to be taken as an Indian language or as a classical language.

(d) State Governments have been requested to encourage the study of a classical language in a composite course with the regional language or with mother tongue. The response

from the States to this request is not yet known.

Smuggling Charges against Official of Department of Tourism

1283. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2223 on the 14th April, 1965, regarding the enquiry into charges of smuggling against a top official of the Department of Tourism and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against the officer has since been completed;

(b) if so, the broad details of the enquiry; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Selections made by U.P.S.C.

1284. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted posts in respect of which applications were called for by the Union Public Service Commission during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, separately;

(b) the number out of them selected from amongst the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes; and

(c) the number of I.A.S. Officers selected from the above mentioned Classes during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a)	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	3057	4070	3483

These figures do not indicate posts filled through the Defence Service Examination for which there is no reservation of vacancies for S.C./S.T.

(b) Government have no information in regard to candidates belonging to backward classes as there is no reservation for such classes for posts under the Central Government. Information regarding selected candidates from S.C./S.T. is as below:—

	1962-93	1963-64	1964-65
Scheduled Castes	175	238	130
Scheduled Tribes	27	46	35

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Scheduled Castes	15	17	18
Scheduled Tribes	4	7	7

The above figures relate to the cases in which recruitment action was completed by the Commission in the year concerned.

बरेली विश्वविद्यालय

1285. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर तथा मेरठ के अलावा बरेली में भी एक विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केरल में पुस्तकों के परिचालन पर प्रतिबन्ध

1286. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री बारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री प्र० क० गोपालन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में हाल में

सैकड़ों पुस्तकों का परिचालन बन्द कर दिया गया है;

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

(ग) ऐसी पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). जून, 1965 में अनुमोदित पुस्तकों की सूची से कुछ मलयालम पुस्तकें निकाल देने के लिए आदेश दिये गये थे क्योंकि वे स्कूल के पुस्तकालयों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाई गई थीं । इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आपत्तियां उठाये जाने के कारण मूल विलोपन आदेश का जांच होने तक रोक दिया गया है । पुस्तकों के नाम के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Enrolment of Students by Political Parties

1287. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently different political organisations and parties in the country in their membership drive have enrolled students of the Higher Secondary Schools as their members; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Ministry of Education has no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् की बैठक

1288. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1965 में पटियाला में अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में किन किन विषयों पर बातचीत हुई तथा उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Office Supervision Course

1289. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has started a certificate course in Office Supervision for Women;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether similar courses are being started for men also by the Delhi University and also by other Universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Certificate Course in Office Supervision for Women are:

(i) The Course is of seven months' duration of which the last two months will be spent in practical training.

(ii) It is open to graduates only.

(c) The Delhi University has no proposal to start a similar course or courses for men. As regards other Universities, the information is not readily available.

Failures in Hindi Examinations

1290. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Ministry of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees receiving training in Hindi failed in Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations held in 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. The pass percentage was over 70 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

Repairs of National Monuments

1291. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the Third Five Year Plan period for the repairs of various National Monuments; and

(b) the amount spent on the various National Monuments year-wise during the above period?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Year	Amount allotted (provided in the Budget.)	Amount spent
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	52,32,000	52,46,000
1962-63	48,89,900	47,17,360
1963-64	44,42,000	46,20,389
1964-65	55,46,000	50,95,600
1965-66	52,81,300	Figures not available yet

Foreign Exchange spent on Import of Oil

1292. Shri Jashwant Mehta: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on importing foreign oil during 1964-65; and

(b) the countries from which it was imported?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) About Rs. 94 crores were spent on imports of crude oil and petroleum products during 1964-65.

(b) Bulk of the imports were made from Bahrain, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Saudi Arabia, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., & Yugoslavia,

(4) Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4699/65].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर्स टु बि लेड आन दि टेबल ।

REPORT OF REVIEW COMMITTEE ON EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कृपया एक जानकारी दीजिए ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of Review Committee on Export Promotion Councils. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4700/65].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कई दफा कहा है कि माननीय सदस्यों को इस तरह नहीं पूछना चाहिए ।

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज काश्मीर के बारे में कोई बयान होगा ।

Shri Hathi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1148 dated the 14th August, 1965, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4701/65].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर होगा, तो मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे । माननीय सदस्य इस तरह न पूछें ।

LIST OF COMPANIES ENTITLED TO BENEFIT OF SECTION 99(1) (iv) OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table a list of companies, who on a reference to Government, have been informed during the year 1964-65 that the benefit of section 99(1)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (corresponding to section 56A of the Income-tax Act, 1922) would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4702/65].

(1) Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4696/65].

(2) Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4697/65].

(3) Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4698/65].

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

12:1½ hrs.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING REPLY
TO DISCUSSION ON THE DE-
MANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EM-
PLOYMENT FOR THE YEAR 1965-
66

The Minister of Labour and Em-
ployment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I rise
to make the following statement:

During the course of my reply to the Budget Debate in this House on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour & Employment on the 14th April, 1965, I referred to a question raised by Shrimati Renuka Barkataki regarding reservation of posts in industries in public sector in that State, for the people in Assam. I had stated in my reply that the Government of India had taken a decision that posts which carried a salary up to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 would be reserved for the local people.

At the time I made that statement, I had the recommendation made by the Projects Co-ordination Committee at its second meeting held on the 9th December, 1958, in mind. According to that recommendation, recruitment to posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 500 per month was to be made, as far as possible, locally or regionally.

I now understand that the instructions issued by the Government of India on the subject have been considerably modified, as preferences of the type envisaged by the Projects Co-ordination Committee were deemed to be *ultra vires* of the provisions of the Constitution of India.

I would like to clarify that the instructions on the subject, now in force, do not provide for any such preferences in the matter of employment in public sector undertakings to the residents of the locality or the State where such undertakings may be situated.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SECOND REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga) I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table on the 30th August, 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table on the 30th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12:3½ hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES—(Query)

श्री मधु लिसये : (मुंगेर) : सदर साहब, आप प्रागे बड़ने से पहले मेरी एक बात सुन लें। मैं कुछ धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। प्राय काश्मीर के मोर्चे पर जो फौजी कार्यवाही हो रही है, उस के बारे में मैं कोई जानकारी नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कई नीति की बातें उठी हैं। तो क्या इस सदन का सरकार पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा, इस पर बहस नहीं होगी और इस बारे में मवाल नहीं पूछे जायेंगे? हमारे नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि नियम 197 के अन्तर्गत हम लोक-महत्व के अविलम्बनीय प्रश्नों पर मंत्रियों से जानकारी हासिल कर सकते हैं। मैंने इस संबंध में कई ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिये हैं। क्या आप उन को नहीं मान रहे हैं? काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री सादिक, ने कुछ बयान दिये हैं, सुरक्षा परिषद् की बैठक बुलाने का इरादा जाहिर हो रहा है—ये सारे मामले बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सदन को काश्मीर के बारे में नीति पर बहस करने का मौका दीजिए। वहाँ पर जो फौजी कार्यवाही चल रही है, उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नहीं कहना है। मैं ने जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, उन को आप मान लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में ये सब मामले नहीं मान लिये जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में रेजोल्यूशन या शार्ट इमूव्मेंट की डिक्लरेशन का नोटिस दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न भी दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वे आयेंगे, तो उन को देखेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We cannot have calling-attention notice?

Mr. Speaker: In all these matters, I have said that they could not be combined together in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने अलग अलग दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस आये थे। मैंने उन में से कोई ऐसा नहीं समझा, जिस को मन्जूर किया जा सके। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन में से किसी नोटिस को जरूर एडमिट करना चाहिए, तो वह उस का हवाला दे कर एक साइन मुझे लिख दें। मैं फिर उस को देख लूंगा। अगर वह तकलीफ कर सकें, तो वह मेरे पास आ जायें। मैं उन सब नोटिसों को भी निकलवा कर देखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना सिर्फ इतना है कि काश्मीर के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि अभी उस के मुताबिक कोई सवाल न उठाये जायें। लेकिन ये कालिग एटेंशन नोटिसों के लिए दिए गए हैं कि अखबारों में समाचार आ जाते हैं और वे हम को मालूम नहीं होते

हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय खुद ही इन बातों के बारे में बयान दे दिया करें—काश्मीर का मामला युनाइटेड नेशन्स में जाने की बात हो रही है, वेस्टर्न पावर काफ़ी दबाव डाल रही है, कश्मीर के इलाके में पाकिस्तान की फ़ोर्स जमा हो रही हैं, वगैरह—तो हमें ये नोटिस देने की जरूरत ही न पड़े, हमें हाउस को परेशान न करना पड़े। आखिर मंत्री महोदय को भगवान ने प्रकट दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगवान ने हर एक को प्रकट दी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री आए हैं। आप उन से पूछिए कि क्या वह कोई वक्तव्य देना चाहते हैं।

12.05 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Before you proceed further, Mr. Speaker, may I make a request? You will not be in the Chair later on. On this Aligarh University Bill we have already used two out of the four hours; there was the Mover of the Resolution and the Education Minister who spoke. It is a very important matter and many of us feel that we should have at least 2—3 hours extension of time.

Mr. Speaker: I will try; if that is the consensus of the House we will extend it by two hours.

12.06 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1965—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Finance (No. 2) Bill. We were on clause 25. Mr. Bade has to continue his speech. There are about 1½ hours left.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, I support the amendment of Mr. Masani. Shri T. T. K. has said that by imposing these taxes there will be no rise in prices. I think that in the college when I was a student of economics I learnt that when there was the imposition of taxation there was bound to be a rise in prices. Mr. TTK should write a new book of economics that by his taxes there would be no rise in prices. That is a very queer sort of principle. I think it was Mr. Ruskin who was famous for his economics on wealth. Now, TTK is enunciating new principles of economics that by taxation there will be no rise in prices. He should also write his new book on economics. The Finance Bill was secret in the womb and it was abruptly delivered in the House because he was conscious of the fact that by his new Finance Bill there will be increase in prices and there will be speculation; therefore, he kept the whole thing secret. In this Bill there are more taxes and due to these taxes, prices will rise. It appears the Finance Minister wants to solve some riddle. We hear of solving commonsense and crossword puzzle; but this seems to be an economic puzzle or riddle. The report of the Reserve Bank of India says that the Indian economy was afflicted during the year ended March 1965 by rising prices, difficulties in raising adequate resources for investment and a sharp decline in foreign exchange resources; this is stated in the Reserve Bank's report on currency and finance for 1964-65.

"The virtual stagnation in agricultural production in 1963-64—for the third consecutive year—and the expansion in industrial production at a slower rate in 1964 as compared to the preceding years in the face of increasing outlays by the Government, as also the expanding private investment, aggravated the pressure of demand in the economy, the report says."

This is the riddle. He wants to solve it by permutation and combination, and in regard to such permutation and combination, I can recall my experience. There was a student who was being educated and he wrote to his parents that "this was the last stake; give me all the money which you want to give me for my education and I will solve this common sense cross-word and get a bumper prize." But he unfortunately failed and he could not get any prize either, and there was a heavy loss to his family. So also, if the hon. Finance Minister wants to solve the riddle in this way by imposing more taxes, I think there will be chaos, he will fail in his attempt.

In the markets, I have also seen that the copper prices have gone up, and the small scale industry in respect of utensils such as in Ujjain will be shattered. All the people will now have to eat their food from the earthen bowls. We will again return to our old conditions and there will be no utensils of brass and copper. There will be only earthen bowls which we find in this northern parts of India. In Maharashtra these earthen vessels are not found out here, in the northern part of India, we find people keeping tea in earthen bowls, which is a popular feature. If you had seen the papers, you would have found that as soon as this Bill was introduced, the very next day, there was rise in the price of copper, diesel oil, petrol and other things. Because it is a correlated thing, it will have its effect on the prices. I think the hon. Finance Minister should reconsider these proposals. I support the amendment of Shri Masani.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment. By the reasoning that is put forward, they wanted to convey certain glaring facts, before the House. In this connection, I want to quote Prof. B. R. Shenoy, the eminent economist, who is a protagonist of the private sector. He has written in the

[Shri Khadilkar]

Hindustan Times of August 30, 1965, as follows:

"The supplementary budget presented to the Lok Sabha on August 19, is a further effort to tap the abundant revenue meat which exists in the vast gaps between landed costs and market prices of import goods. These gaps currently vary between 30 per cent of the landed costs, in the case of machine cloth and 650 per cent in the case of art silk yarn. The landed costs, i.e. foreign currency payments for the imports, transport and incidental charges and customs duties—represent the costs of these goods to importers. Their sales at market prices, therefore, bring enormous windfall gains, as measured by the price gaps. In 1963-64, basing our estimates on the then prevailing market prices of import licences, these windfalls were of the order of Rs. 460 crores. The whole of these gains are not however, retained by importers. They share them with the corrupt functionaries of the State, go-between and tout."

When the import tariff was raised, the one objective or the factor before the Finance Minister was to mop up those gains which are not legitimate. At the same time, more concessions are offered by way of depreciation or development rebates and encouragement of substitution or local fabrication of the machinery and so on. In that context, I shall try to show how it works. Sometimes, for essential industries, a 35 per cent rebate is given. So far as the 35 per cent rebate is concerned, one economist has considered that 35 per cent rebate works out to 14 per cent in respect of the imported material. I cannot vouchsafe whether it is correct or not. But looking to the nature of the tax holiday the depreciation rebate given up to 35 per cent is again for the new industries which are building them-

selves up. I want to make a suggestion that though rebates must be offered, they should not be given effect to unless proper steps are taken to utilise the full capacity; that is the first thing; secondly, efforts should be made to fabricate the local machinery. I am told that at Koyali refinery, our technicians have fabricated many things and saved foreign exchange to a large extent. If we keep this example before us, I do not think that the import duty will affect the industries adversely.

One more word and I have done, so far as this clause is concerned. What I have to say on the other clause, I will say later on. The question of prices has been raised. Unfortunately, no doubt some impact on the price level is there. The main factor giving rise to prices is food. But in our economy, though we are professing socialism, it is more or less a type of *laissez faire* socialism. So, unless the central machinery of direction and control of our economy is introduced, I am afraid no Finance Minister will be able to control the price-line. With these words, I oppose the amendment.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment which has been put forward. I think when I read something about the financial state of the United Kingdom, I find that they took certain steps in order to keep their economy in good condition, in spite of the fact that the GATT involved certain obligations, in spite of the fact that they belong to the European free Trade Organisation, in spite of the fact that they belong to other international organisations; still they have increased the import duty on articles. They have done all that in order to keep their finances in good condition. I think our Finance Minister has also done the same thing, and I believe that he has taken the right course of action in this matter. I think our Finance Minister has done a little better than the Finance Ministers of other

countries in the sense that while they have raised the import duty, he has given so many concessions to which my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar referred. I think the depreciation rebate will go a long way in reducing the rigours, if there are any rigours, of this import duty. At the same time, we should all feel happy that by imposing these import duties, our Finance Minister is giving a fillip to our indigenous industries. He wants to have import substitution. If we have import substitution, I am sure our own industries will take a leap forward, a leap forward which it has not taken during the last 18 years or so. I think that is going to be something which is very remarkable, and which, I hope our industries of all kinds—small scale, medium and heavy—will make use of.

Again, the Finance Minister has given a tax holiday. I do not like any holidays but this is a phrase, and I do not know wherefrom he has borrowed it. But it is a good phrase. By giving this tax holiday, he has tried to improve the capital market, and he has tried also to improve savings and he has also tried to get the money invested in those undertakings which are really going to do some good to the country.

I feel that the question of prices which has been referred to by my hon. friends over there is a very important question. But I want to ask how these things are going to affect the prices of commodities which the common man consumes. How are these things going to affect the price of foodgrains? The point is, as my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar has said, we should go back to the economics of Graham Wallace who conceived a great society, and I think President Lyndon Johnson himself is considering the great society. I hope my Swatantra friend will remember it. The conception of a great society, as put forward by Graham Wallace, envisages centralised planning. My friends who talk of *laissez-faire* in private enterprise do not know what

President Lyndon Johnson has in view when he talks of bringing into being a great society. If we are to control prices, it is going to be an enterprise which is beyond the competence of any Finance Minister. It will have 3 co-partners—the Finance Minister, the producer and the distributor. How can we rope in all these three categories of persons who contribute to the rise or fall in prices? That is a problem not only for the Finance Minister, but for the Planning Commission also. Unless that is done, the Finance Minister cannot be held responsible for the rise in prices.

We have now at the helm of affairs of the Planning Commission a gentleman, who talks very beautifully, who talks sometimes something which I do not understand and who uses very fine phrases. I think the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission should address themselves to this task and see to it that the prices are reduced. Of course state-trading in foodgrains and other things may help, but not very much. This is a big problem and I hope after the Bill is passed the Finance Minister will address himself to it in the spirit of Graham Wallace, who in visualising a great society for the whole world, said that we must have centralised planning even so far as prices are concerned.

My hon. friend, the late lamented Mr. Feroze Gandhi introduced a Bill saying that every article for sale in any shop should have a price tag attached to it. It may be said that if we do that, we will bring into the field another army of inspectors, another battalion of government officials, another platoon of supervisors who will create trouble for the common man. But the fact of the matter is, if even this simple method of having price-tags attached to articles of consumption is not taken in hand, this cannot be done.

I feel the Finance Minister has not done anything which is conducive to the rise of prices. My hon. friend

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

said that he should eat out of earthen bowls. I do not know what it means. I come from a district in Pakistan fortunately or unfortunately, where the small-scale industry in pottery was in a flourishing condition and where every article used in the household was prepared with common clay, baked in a common way and sold in a common way. At Lahore, I used to have not this highly expensive crockery for drinking my tea from, but those earthen cups and they gave much better satisfaction. When I go to south India and I am asked to a meal shared by so many people, they put their meal on plantain leaves. I tell you most sincerely and genuinely that that kind of meal is more tasty, more hygienic and more interesting than the kind of meal to which my friend referred. I do not know whether Mr. Bade is a Brahmin or not. I do not want to raise the question of caste, because I do not believe in it. But I believe I have a kind of predilection for the hang-over from our previous generation—all those dainty bowls and all that.

I can assure him that in spite of his forebodings, the copper industry will flourish. Copper utensils will not go out of the market and will be available to the common man. The common man will still eat from them, though sometimes I think for the sake of change I may eat my meal in the crockery which was produced in Gujarat or the way in which people of Madras take their meals.

Therefore, these things should be supported because they refer to an economic malady which is not peculiar to our country. It is happening in every country of the world. I do not know much about other countries, but I can say this is happening in the U.K. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is doing much less than what the socialist Finance Minister, Mr. Callaghan is doing there to keep the enemy of the U.K. steady. I think this Bill is a plea for keeping the economy on an

even, steady and stable footing and I support it.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There are three amendments to this clause. The first one is a completely negative one. Naturally it negatives the entire proposal before the House. So, naturally I am unable to accept it.

The other two—Nos. 12 and 13—seek to water it down. No. 12 seeks to water it down by relating the application of this to a particular section of the Income-tax Act, namely section 84, which enumerates a number of industries which are given certain concessions. The idea is that the increased import duty should not apply to any of these industries, which again is a negative amendment and so, I am not able to accept it.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Dandekar adopted the not unfair tactics of ridiculing the government, which is part of the duty of the opposition. But I did not expect him to use some inefficient and indifferent weapon for that purpose. He took the financial statement and said that already the administrative system is overlaid and Rs. 33 lakhs is going to be the extra cost by way of expense for this particular amendment of the customs and excise tariffs. I refer to it only because I have put in that financial statement advisedly. In fact we could have said, there will be no additional expense because of these duties. But we have in mind, or rather we are in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Chanda Committee and implementing the recommendations of the Chanda Committee at a time when we are also raising the duties naturally lead to a supposition that the two things are related. So, I thought that we better state what we are doing and if my hon. friend had read the Financial Memorandum, in the second paragraph it says:

"The Chanda Committee had recommended certain reorganisation of the structure of the Excise Department broadly on the following lines:—

• • • • •

As the present Bill proposes to increase the duty of customs and duty of excise on a number of items, it is felt that some increase of staff is necessary especially if the aforesaid recommendations of the Chanda Committee are to be implemented."

And may I read out to the House the abstract? The increase on reorganisation of the Collectorate in a full year is Rs. 10.65 lakhs. This reorganisation is based on the Chanda Committee report.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): If the hon. Minister will excuse me for interrupting him for a second, why should the Chanda Committee Report—perhaps it may be a good one—be smuggled by the back door in to the memorandum to a Bill which has nothing to do with the Chanda Committee Report? This is a Finance Bill. It is very wrong that something should be smuggled in like this, which adds to the cost.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can understand the anger of my hon. friend, because my hon. friend is quick to take offence at something when it is really not necessary. Apparently, the hon. Member did not hear what I said earlier. I said that we want to implement the Chanda Committee recommendations. If the budget had not been introduced, still we would be implementing the Chanda Committee recommendations for which we would naturally have come up with the necessary legislation. Now that we have a supplementary budget, I have merely said that since we are doing it, we can as well mention the fact that we are doing it. So that it may not be interpreted later on by somebody that the

two things have a relationship and we have hidden it. I am reading the details of the abstract. The reorganisation of the Collectorate will come to Rs. 10.65 lakhs in a year. The directorate of audit, which has nothing to do with the budget and which is a general thing which has to be done according to the recommendations of the Committee, will come to Rs. 35.5 lakhs. Then there are regional laboratories. Surely, for increasing my duties I do not need regional laboratories. Regional laboratories account for Rs. 16.5 lakhs Central Training Institute, zonal schools, training research posts Rs. 33.5 lakhs; Directorate of Tax and Planning Rs. 2.1 lakhs. The total for a year is Rs. 98.25 lakhs. For four months it will come to Rs. 33 lakhs. I thought that I should mention that to the House on this occasion.

Some hon. Members mentioned something about the rate for stainless steel being increased. Fortunately or unfortunately since we have abolished the surcharge I find the duty on stainless steel has come down a bit, instead of going up.

In regard to the third amendment, it has nothing to do with this. It stands or falls on its own. It is avowedly temporary measure and temporary measures are taken in an ad hoc sort of way. As soon as conditions permit, the 10 per cent will go on everything; not only on goods covered by the Finance Bill but also on other items. So, I do not want to relate the two or combine the two. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 11 seeks to delete only a part of the clause; not the whole clause. So, it is not negative.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It has a negative effect.

Mr. Speaker: Only a part.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not objecting to it on that ground.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 11 to the vote of the House.
The question is:

Page 18,—

omit lines 26 and 27.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: May I put amendment Nos. 12 and 13 together?

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I want them to be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I am now putting amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 18,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided that in respect of all articles imported for the purpose of an undertaking which fulfils the requirements prescribed by section 84 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the rates of duty shall be the rates in force immediately before the amendment to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, by the Finance (No. 2) Act 1965." (12).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 18,—

after line 27 insert—

"Provided that the regulatory customs duty of ten per cent. effective from 17th February, 1963 shall be cancelled with effect from such date as the alterations in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act increasing the standard rate of duty on imported articles come into operation." (13).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26.—(Amendment of Act I of 1944.)

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move*:

Page 19, line 2,—

for "Eighty", substitute "Ninety" (3).

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move*:

(i) Page 18,—
omit lines 30 to 39. (14).

(ii) Page 19,—
omit lines 3 to 9. (15).

(iii) Pages 19 and 20,—
omit lines 26 to 35, and 1 to 26 respectively. (16).

Mr. Speaker: Sir, the last clause dealt with import duties. This one deals with excise duties levied on a wide range of products. Just to show how false and misleading is the claim made that prices will not rise if the duties are enacted, let me give three examples, the examples of three specific commodities to show the impact of the duties.

Let us take furnace oil which is largely used in manufacturing processes. The steel industry uses furnace oil. It is increasingly used to replace primitive forms of fuel as, for instance, replacing coking coal for blast furnace in steel-smelting shops. The old 19th century method of firing the blast furnace by coking coal is now an out-dated and reactionary practice which is increasingly being dropped in favour of furnace oil, which gives better results and, therefore lessens the price of steel. Now, thanks to this excise duty that clause 26 seeks to levy, the steel industry will be driven back to the use of coking coal in blast furnace and for steel smelting in place of the more modern

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

fuel, thus going back to an out-dated method or technique, leading to a rise in the price of steel. One of the biggest things that we have to do in India is to produce steel at an economic price which can compete with world prices not only for our own benefit but if we want to develop exports in course of time. And yet something is being done in cold blood by a reactionary government which drives the steel industry to use inferior and costly fuel, raising the price of the end product, steel, which is one of the main indices of our industrial growth. These are the men who talk of increasing productivity and taking the country forward. I say they are the enemies of progress, the enemies of the people, the enemies of increased productivity, who cold-bloodedly come to this House and ask us to go back to out-dated and reactionary methods which have been discarded both in other parts of the world and in our own country.

Let us take another product, unwrought zinc, used on the manufacture of spelter. Spelter is one of the main ingredients in the manufacture of galvanised sheets. Even the poorest peasant needs galvanised sheets. He needs them for roofing his hut, for his cattle shed, for many other uses. This scarce commodity, spelter, has mostly to be imported. The excise and import duty on this product will hurt all engineering works that use zinc. It will lead to a drastic reduction in the production of galvanised sheets and by leading to a reduction in the production of galvanised sheets, it will send up the prices of galvanised sheets to the people in our countryside. It will hurt every agriculturist who needs galvanised sheets occasionally for his use. Here is a second example of how our rural economy, which we need to help is going to be damaged. They talk about priority for agriculture and yet they are going out of their way to hurt the agriculturist by increasing the prices of the very products which already are too costly for the agriculturists.

In regard to this duty on unwrought zinc I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to an allegation that has been made in a telegram that I have received that this particular duty is a contravention of GATT, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, this country has signed, to which it has put its signature. I want the hon. Minister to answer this point. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this charge, but it does appear to be plausible on a reading of the telegram. The argument in the telegram is this. The Act permits the imposition of a duty on scheduled products. I would like the hon. Minister to listen to this because, otherwise he cannot obviously answer this point.

Mr. Speaker: He must have got a copy of the telegram.

Shri M. R. Masani: He should listen to this so that he may tell me where I go wrong.

The argument is this that GATT permits the imposition of a duty on scheduled products of one member nation by another member nation only when the latter does it to protect indigenous production against unfair competition from other producing member countries who subsidise their export and dump them in that country. In other words, if this product were being dumped in our country and was destroying our own Indian industry, then GATT will permit us to impose a countervailing import duty. Now, the claim is made that we do not produce unwrought zinc in this country at all and that, therefore, this enabling provision in GATT does not entitle us to levy an import duty on a product where our production is either negligible or non-existent. That is the claim. What we have done in this Bill is to circumvent GATT—that is

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the allegation—and that in order to circumvent GATT and our international obligations, we have first levied a bogus excise duty on non-existent product and then pretended to impose a countervailing import duty to balance against the excise duty. But if there is no excise duty collectable, because nobody produces it, then, of course, the countervailing import duty is a fraud. This is the charge made against the Government. I want the Finance Minister either to accept it and to drop this duty or to tell me how this charge is wrong because a claim is made that India has hardly any production of unwrought zinc and, therefore, this could not be done. Large quantities are imported from Australia, Canada and other countries. There is no evidence at all that any of these countries are subsidising the export of unwrought zinc to India and, therefore, the GATT provision cannot be availed of. If this is so—I say so subject to what the Minister has to say—then it would mean India's fair name abroad will be tarnished. Maybe, the Minister has a reply and I am sure he will give it. I think, if we should know whether or not this claim that this is in contravention of our obligations is correct.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the duty on petrol and diesel. I received a telegram from my own constituency, from Morvi, yesterday. It says:

"INCREASED DUTY ON DIESEL PETROL LUBRICATING OIL AND MOTOR SPARE PARTS RESENTED BY LOCAL TRANSPORT OPERATORS AND REQUEST ITS ABOLITION STOP INCIDENCE OF TAXATION HIGHEST IN WORLD STOP NEW ADDITION WOULD MAR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY WHICH

WOULD IMPAIR PACE OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT"

This is from Shri Balubha Jadeja, Secretary, Morvi Maliya Bus and Goods Transport Association, sent from Morvi on the 20th instant. I think this constituent of mine is perfectly correct.

The duty on motor fuel today, taking diesel as an example, is 400 per cent of the *ad valorem* value of diesel. Today already diesel is taxed at 400 per cent, that is, four times of the *ad valorem* cost of the product itself. It is a most monstrous incidence of taxation on a useful thing like diesel oil which our transport and agriculture require. We are treating it like an enemy instead of welcoming it as a friend. This is the highest taxation on diesel anywhere in the world today before this Bill was brought in and yet we select this particular commodity to levy a further excise duty and import duty. The effect of this duty will be to raise the taxation from 400 per cent of the *ad valorem* value to 440 per cent. These are the so-called negligible burdens that the Finance Minister asks us to bear. What will this do? The additional duty on diesel and petrol not only raises the cost of the transportation which is obvious but it will raise the cost of all commodities that are transported for instance, foodgrains brought to market or other things that are being transported. It will also lead to unemployment to the extent that it hits the motor transport industry which is one of our rising industries in India. It will put people out of employment. Further, there are some exports which are carried to ports like Bombay, Cochin or Goa by road transport. In that way it will hit our exports also by raising the price of exports at the dock. It is going to injure our exports instead of encouraging them.

The National Council of Applied Economic research has, in one of its

reports, stated that diesel oil gives 40 per cent higher mileage than petrol or any other fuel and yet I am sorry to say that the Energy Survey Committee appointed by our wretched Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that diesel should be discouraged and petrol should be encouraged and that petrol should be discouraged and coal should be encouraged. It is a most disgraceful report for any Government committee at this stage of our economic development to make that we should reverse the wheels of progress when the whole world has dropped coal for petrol and petrol for diesel that we should fight diesel on behalf of petrol and we should fight petrol on behalf of coal. These gentlemen, whether they are of the Energy Survey Committee or of the Planning Commission, are trying to take this country backwards to the Dark Ages in a technological sense and they come before us with these proposals which are designed to injure our economy because they have gone bankrupt. Because our economic policies are bad and they have brought this country to bankruptcy at home and abroad, they want to cover their bankruptcy by saying, "You should use less of things which involve foreign exchange."

Sir, the hon. Member over there quoted Prof. Shenoy. It was like the devil quoting scriptures. Prof. Shenoy is one of our finest economists, though like all people he is not admired at home. He is the Indian economist whose stock is the highest in economic circles all over the West because he is a sound economist compared to the charlatans utilised by the Planning Commission. Since Prof. Shenoy has been quoted, let me quote a few wise points made by him. He says:

"Continued inflation in the context of a rigid exchange rate has considerably over-valued the Indian rupee. Simultaneously, there has ensued an almost indiscriminate im-

port substitution, regardless of the quality and cost of the domestic output. This development has been induced by policy measures—one of the four major objectives of planning in India is accelerated industrialisation—and by the pressures of exchange controls and import restrictions. Import substitution has extensive moral support from the public and professional support from the economists. It is believed to help the balance of payments problem through "saving" foreign exchange. Such import substitution, which has progressed for about a decade and a half, has produced a highly vulnerable structural imbalance in the Indian economy. Production, especially in the industrial sector, has been increasingly oriented to meet the needs of the home market, now forcibly denuded of imports. As a converse of this development, production for the overseas markets suffered a complementary neglect. This neglect is evidenced by the failure of the traditional export industries to grow fast enough to capture India's rightful share of the vastly expanded world trade in them. Though the manufacturing industries have grown rapidly, the exports of manufacturers, impeded by cost and quality, have not compensated for this export lag....."

Then, later on, in the same article he goes on to say:

"Power and patronage grow with the magnitude of plan investments. This may have had something to do with the rapid acceleration in the size of each succeeding plan, the fourth plan being about six times as large as the first plan. Devaluation of the rupee to the equilibrium level may reduce to zero the market value of the import licences, which constitute the biggest portfolio of political patronage....."

My hon. friend Mr. Khadilkar will understand why the Finance Minister cannot go in the direction in which

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the hon. Member pointed because this will not help the New Class to line its pockets, the New Class sitting there and its business accomplices outside, the black-marketeers, with whom they fraternise. Let me quote further:

"So long as the ill-effects of currency over-valuation on the balance of payments continue to be covered by foreign aid, the reluctance to devalue to the equilibrium is apt to continue."

I may tell my hon. friend that if he wants to sit at the feet of Prof. Shenoy, he could not do better. But it is no good his picking out one or two sentences out of context. Let him imbibe his whole philosophy. I mention this only for the benefit of my hon. friend there.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I would like to say one word in reply to what my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani has said. I had quoted the well-known economist. Of course, he is propagating a philosophy of economics which is all the time supporting the private sector. So, I do not want to stand by his philosophy. The quotation that I had given related to the fact about how illegitimate gains were being made and an attempt was being made here to mop them up.

I do not want to support the theory of devaluation which he is propagating, nor would I like to subscribe to the conclusions in the article that ultimately this will hit at savings. So far as that question is concerned, I do not want to say anything further.

But, so far as the other factors are concerned, I would like the Finance Minister to give a second thought to some of them. For instance, I want him to give a second thought to the question of raising tariffs on petrol and petroleum products. I am connected with a very big organisation of small operators in the Western part of India, with a membership of

10,000. They are all individual operators and they are carrying on their trade. Their organisation has written to me that have worked out how the whole thing will work in practice; they have written to me that every operator of a transport truck will annually have to pay about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 more because of this new increase in tariff and the scarcity of spare parts and the higher prices of the spare parts. As my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani has said it will affect the transport of foodgrains, the transport of vegetables to big cities and also transport from the docks. So, it will ultimately add to the price-level, particularly, the price level at the common man's level; his life would be further corroded because of these imposts.

The other day, one of the Ministers in West Bengal had calculated and said openly that these imposts would cost Rs. 12 lakhs more annually, so far as the city traffic in Calcutta was concerned. So, I would like to appeal to my hon. friend the Finance Minister to give a second thought to this. I have also given some thought to this matter, and as Shri M. R. Masani has said, petrol and petroleum products have been continuously taxed during the last so many years, and whatever be the concessions given by the foreign oil companies or the discounts in the foreign markets, not even a paisa of it is passed on to the consumer. So, this aspect must be very carefully considered.

There is another aspect regarding kerosene. I do not know whether the hon. Minister while making his proposals has taken into consideration the thinking in the Ministry in charge of petroleum products. Inferior kerosene is now being used as a substitute for high speed diesel oil. The former Finance Minister had said that inferior kerosene was a poor man's fuel. That is no longer correct. Inferior kerosene is not available now in a grocer's shop; you can get it only at the pump. That is being used by

the transport industry on a large scale. Thus, the concession is being abused now. But there is one thing that must be borne in mind. Today, we are exporting petrol at a very low price. I want to know from the Finance Minister what the economics of dieselisation is. Dieselisation is good in the long run. But we are paying through our nose for importing diesel oil; at the same time, we are exporting petrol at a very low cost, because the international market price is at a low level and we are producing more petrol today. So, I would like to know why the hon. Minister has not given some thought to it. Inferior kerosene on which duty is very much low and is almost negligible is now being substituted for high speed diesel oil, with the result that the concession is being abused, because of this.

The most important thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and on which I would like to appeal to him is this. As he has said in his speech, the price level has almost reached the optimum level and the index is 165 or so. So far as kerosene is concerned, in India, 90 per cent of the poor people use it for illumination or lighting, and only 10 per cent use it as fuel. Kerosene has reached the common man today. In fact, in the villages, if a person happens to have a kerosene stove, he considers himself to be a little more advanced in culture. But with the present imposts I think that his family budget will be absolutely upset. As I have already pointed out, the transport costs will naturally have to be borne by him ultimately; he will have to bear the increase when he goes from one place to another, and also the increase in the prices of the commodities which he buys, because some element will enter there also. Apart from this, I feel that this will touch directly every consumer, and particularly the poorer sections of our society who depend on this kerosene or illumination and also to some extent for fuel purposes. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Min-

ister to reconsider this part of the additional tariff so far as kerosene and petrol are concerned. I would also request him to take into consideration the economics of dieselisation.

I would also like to point out that at the present juncture the transport industry is not well organised in this country. Individual transport operators are plying their trucks in many places. But the number of people who own some fleet is very small. These individual operators will have to stand competition from these fleet-owners and others. Therefore, the transport industry will be hit by these imposts very much. Already the taxation is very high, and there is a committee appointed to go into the prevailing taxation on the transport industry in this country. At this juncture, to put a further burden on the transport industry would not be proper because thereby we would be putting a burden also on the common consumer as a result of which his general standard of living and his well-being would be further corroded and it would be a great blow to him. Therefore, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider this position.

Mr. Speaker: Shri N. Dandekar.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): There is the other wing of the transport industry, namely shipping. My hon. friend opposite has spoken only about one part of it.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri N. Dandekar now.

Shri N. Dandekar: There is a curiously inverted progress that we are making in the matter of growth of Indian industry. The whole exercise over the past ten or fifteen years has been towards the end that a great deal of industrialisation in this country might take place, that a great deal of diversification of industry might also take place and that increasingly, of the gross national product, more and more might be industrial goods of

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various kinds. That was the main objective. But the curious thing is that the opposite objective in terms of fiscal policies appears to be that the faster these industries grow, if they grow at all, the more should be the burden of excise duty and taxation imposed on them. It seems odd to me. I can understand to a certain extent that revenue should also benefit at low rates of excise duty, because the imposition of revenue duties is a normal concomitant of growth of the industrial part of the gross national product in this country. But to look at the process as if it was something undesirable and, therefore, to impose upon it savage excise duties of a character where revenue becomes the more important thing than industrial development seems to me to be an extraordinary inversion, an extraordinary contradiction in terms which apparently everybody appears to accept. I just do not understand this as a general proposition how on the one hand one can say 'I want a wide and diversified industrial growth', and at the same time, the more wide and the more rapid that growth, one could also say 'I am going to slap on heavy excise duties on these people'. Consequently, the benefit of growing industrial production in terms of a large variety of products at low prices to the consumer is never going to be in sight so far as I can see. That is the first general comment I would like to make.

13 hrs.

The second general comment is about a further intensification of the same kind of thinking. On the one hand, we go on talking about the need for technological progress. Everybody keeps on talking to everybody down to the poor little peasant and saying, 'Why don't you adopt the more developed technical processes? Why don't you do this, why don't you do the other?', a whole lot of things where everybody would imagine that the one thing, Government is anxious to secure at any price, is rapid technological changes. Now, one of the most

rapid technological changes occurring in the world today is in the use of power, not merely in the use of power, but in the generation of it. Coal is giving place to furnace oil; furnace oil in certain places giving way to diesel oils, and they in turn are substituted by petroleum and so on. A tremendously rapid growth of not merely the total power content of the industrial effort is taking place, but also the character of the power generation is changing the world over.

What are we trying to do here? We are trying to say, 'No, no; this is terrible; we must not go so fast with all this. We must revive coal at the expense of furnace oil; we must revive furnace oil at the expense of some more superior fuel and so on'. We are at the same time talking of going backwards and forwards in technological terms that do not make any sense whatsoever.

The third general comment I would like to make is that it is astonishing to suggest that to draw something like Rs. 52 crores annually out of the economy by way of these additional excise duties is not going to affect the price level at all, or that it should not affect it more than 3 or 5 per cent or some such figure. It is an incredible proposition. In the first place everyone of these excise duties, in so far as the various types of fuel are concerned, will descend upon the consumer within three months, some of them within a week, and there is no getting away from it that it will descend upon him in terms of the fuel he uses, in terms of the transport he uses, in terms of the various other purposes for which he, in the first place, directly uses power or fuel in one way or another. A whole lot of electricity concerns are going to be affected and they are going to put up their power rates and so on. Secondly, to suggest that these other imposts, on steel, pig iron, iron and steel products, copper, zinc and many products, are not going to descend upon the consumer sooner or later—very

likely sooner than later because of the economy of shortages that exists—is certainly to talk something to a lot of gullible people, most of whom I know sit on the other side. They seem always ready to accept this contention. I would suggest to the Finance Minister, so far as carrying his proposals in this House is concerned, that every six months he can go ahead with more duties, talking all kinds of things about the needs of the economy and they will say, 'Ha, ha; shabash it is a wonderful thing; let us have more excise duties; let us have more import duties let us have duties of all kinds; any if anyone says the prices will go up; we doubt whether they will go up; if they still go up, let them; we do not mind. But we must go ahead with these duties. Let us not mind the contradictions, let us ignore the burdens, let us have tremendous duties slapped on'. I could single out particular items and go into details, but the general structure that is gradually developing is so utterly uneconomic and harmful to the country that, obviously, all of it is wrong.

One word Sir, about sub-clause (d) of clause 26 which the Finance Minister wants to amend, because he feels that in a moment of,—I do not know what,—and the printer made one slip. The draft was right, and the proof copy was right. But finally they came up with this Finance Bill printed with a further reduction of Rs. 10, in this particular duty. I suggest that that one little might of mercy that was the printer's error perhaps in sub-clause (d) of cl. 26 ought to remain. I oppose that amendment of the Finance Minister.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मालूम है कि आबकल युद्ध का समझ है। शिपिंग को सेकिड लाइन प्राफ डिफेंस कहते हैं। अगर खदान खास्ता पानी पर भी लड़ाई आ गयी तो हम लोग ही काम आएंगे।

आपने मेहरबानी करके हमारे ऊपर भी बहुत ज्यादा इन्ट्री लगा दी है, फरनेस

प्राइल पर। आप जानते हैं कि इस वस्तु 90 सैकड़ा जहाज फरनेस प्राइल पर चलते हैं, कोयले का रखान अब नहीं रहा है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि कोस्टल शिपिंग करीब करीब समाप्त हो रहा है। कोस्टल शिपिंग रोज जीता है और रोज मरता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे जहाज आपके पोर्ट तक पहुंचें तो कम से कम फरनेस प्राइल पर से इन्ट्री माफ करनी चाहिए। आपने शिप प्रोन्स को दस पर्सेंट ज्यादा भाड़ा लेने की छूट दे दी लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उसका दूना आप ले रहे हैं। आपको समझना चाहिए कि हमारा कम्पिटेशन अमरीका, इंग्लैंड आदि देशों से फारिन मार्केट में है। आज इंग्लैंड में, अमरीका में फ्रान्स में तेल सस्ता है और हमारे यहां महंगा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हम कैसे इन देशों से कम्पिट कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आप से बड़े भदब से प्रार्थना है कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि हमारे सामने इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में कम्पिट करने का सवाल है, आपको चाहिए कि हमको इस लायक बनावें कि हम इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ कम्पिट कर सकें। ऐसा न हो कि इस इन्ट्री के कारण हमारा फोर्ट इतना ज्यादा हो कि हमारे जहाजों से कोई सामान लाना पसन्द न करे। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो जो रुपया आपने जहाजों पर इनवेस्ट किया है वह बेकार हो जाएगा।

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर फिर से विचार करें और फरनेस प्राइल पर से इन्ट्री कम करें।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not a great financial expert and I am not given to reading the works of those persons who are specialist in a particular kind of economics and who are more propagandists than economists, for instance, the gentleman referred to by my hon. friend. The Forum of Free Enterprise has been very kind to me and they send me literature which I

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

road dutifully and, if I can say so, religiously, because I want to know what light is there on the other side of the hill. But I find that most of these things are, I should say, propaganda rather than sound economics.

Of course, I do not stand to justify whatever the Planning Commission does. I think nobody has said more harsh things about the Planning Commission than I have done. And if there is need for it, I will say harsh things in future also because I know that the Planning Commission has become a kind of out-of-date thing. Anyhow, that is not the point at issue here.

When I look at this clause, I find one thing. There is what you might call piecemeal development, there is what you might call integrated development; there is what you might call piecemeal taxation and there is what you might call integrated taxation. Now, if I understand it aright,—I am a very common man with less than common intelligence—I must say that the whole of this clause is a piece of integrated financial taxation. In other words, it is a house built of so many bricks. If you remove one brick, I think the whole house falls.

My hon. friend over there produced a telegram he received from one of his constituents. I am very happy that he is so much in touch with his constituents. I do not know whether he will change that constituency next time or will stick to it. But the fact of the matter is that Punjab is known for its transport industry. I think the Punjab leads the whole country in the matter of the transport industry. In Punjab in my constituency, there are so many private transport units operating. The Punjab Government also run buses of that kind.

Victor Hugo said—he was in love—“to raise one object to the position of God and to reduce the whole universe to one man, this is love.” I think this is what my hon. friend Shri Masani has done. He has reduced the whole

thing, the whole transport problem, to his constituency. I can understand how much he loves his constituency and how much he loves this private transporter who has sent this telegram to him. My feeling is this. There is no doubt about it that these duties have been raised, there is no doubt about it that the navy will be hit hard as my hon. friend says. Whatever we do, the navy is going to be hit hard according to Shri Raghunath Singh. We do not know what we should do. But I feel that this whole thing has been done in a particular context, the context of our balance of payments position, the context of our defence expenditure, the context of our difficulties in other fields. Now, if you want to remove the duty on one thing, I do not know why you should not remove the duty on other things also. Therefore, I feel that in the interests of financial neatness and tidiness, financial equality and financial integrity, the whole thing should stand as it is.

The Finance Minister has been very susceptible to the appeal made by my hon. friend Shri Khadiolkar who represents a union of transport workers consisting of 10,000 members. My God, I thought he would say ten lakhs or one lakh. On such a small basis to come to such a big conclusion I think is a kind of fallacious thinking. Therefore, I think that if the Finance Minister thinks that without dislocating the financial structure of this country which he has in view by bringing up this second Finance Bill, he can give them any concessions, he may do so, but my feeling is this that nothing should be done piecemeal, because the moment we start doing things piecemeal in the interests of this industry or that industry, in the interests of this propaganda or that agitation, I think our whole house collapses. Therefore, I would submit that the whole house collapses if this Clause 26 is taken away. Since financial urgency demands it, it should stand intact and not be meddled with or trifled with.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): I wish to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government to the situation of petroleum products which faces us now, and which we cannot ignore. It is with regard to the absence of a fuel policy. The Government should fix the prices of various items of fuel by putting them all into one basket.

I quite agree with my hon. friend **Shri D. C. Sharma** that we have so far been following a piecemeal policy of taxation for certain items which fall within one group, such as petroleum products. This piecemeal policy has been followed for some time to the disadvantage both of industry and of the production and consumption of petroleum products in the country.

We have an almost inexhaustible source of coal, lower grade and second grade. The programme of production of coal has received a setback because our emphasis on consumption of petroleum products had been of a piecemeal character. The prices were governed more by the desire of collecting revenues than of creating an integrated fuel policy. Such a policy alone will guide the prices of the entire petroleum products and coal in a proper manner.

I am of the view that in our developing economy we should, so far as it is possible, encourage production of coal, whether it is in the public sector or private sector. It can be done only when there is a margin of profit for those who produce it. It is known that the coal industry is not making much profit for the producer. Therefore, I suggest that the entire taxation policy, which is today based on individualistic considerations, should be put into one basket and a fuel policy should be devised by which coal consumption is also encouraged. Wherever consumption of certain petroleum products have been stabilised for instance, diesel and furnace oil in coastal shipping, light diesel oil somewhere else, kerosene in the

countryside etc.—they should be encouraged, and the prices should be pooled so that the loss on one could be made up by the profit on the other. If coal is also bracketted with other fuel, I am quite sure that the revenues will not be adversely affected. The pressure of prices will also not be felt by the consumer.

Today, unfortunately, the price increase in kerosene is having its bad effect in the countryside. I am not particularly opposed to the idea of a little increase in excise duties because I know that it is infinitesimal fraction of the entire price structure. The black market price of kerosene however is creating havoc. There is imbalance in distribution. Government is not doing anything to regulate distribution and they cannot escape the blame by saying that they have handed over the distribution to the State Governments and individual retailers and therefore they are not responsible for this price market.

I suggest that the Government appoints a high power committee to work out a fuel policy in regard to prices and production, which will ultimately go to encourage industrial production as well as assure healthy consumption of oil.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This being the last clause, it is natural that hon. Members opposite increased the emphasis of their opposition. My hon. friend probably had an unpleasant evening or a difficult morning, he is a little more vituperative than usual, but I do not propose to take up anybody's cause, of this economist or that economist. You can praise one, but you need not condemn the others. I have no doubt that the economist that he has in mind is a good man, that he is an efficient man internationally known or not I do not know, but there are also other good men. I do not know why others should be charlatans merely because you have got to praise one. I can say that the hon. Member there is an excellent man, but that

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

does not mean that the other people have all to be blackguards. They are not. Anyway, that is by the way.

A lot of eloquence naturally came in regard to this ugly Government, with its policy of grinding the poor who are waiting for deliverance. I do not know if some people are going to pray as they did for the Gitacharya to appear, because he is supposed to come every *yuga*. Maybe something like that might happen. But let me deal with the comparatively insignificant points which I have been trying to press. There is one fact which has to be recognised in regard to oils and that fact is that our local production is comparatively small. We have to import a considerable quantity of oil. My hon. friend Shri Malaviya mentioned this. The fuel policy, the pricing policy and the distribution policy has got to be evolved. As he also pointed out, while the additional cost per bottle of superior kerosene might be negligible, the price at which it sells is something much more. I do not mind telling the House a story if I can. When I was comparatively free, I was walking along the road one evening. An old man attracted my attention because he had a long step and swinging arms. Then he passed me and came back again and said to me: you are TTK. I said, I am the fellow. He showed the bottle of kerosene, it was tied with a string, and he said: see this. "What do you want me to see". "What is there in the bottle?" "In the bottom, two inches of water" I told him and asked him, "why did you buy it?" I cannot help it; I have got to light my lamp at home; I have not got electric light like you people and the man there says, take it or leave it." It is true; it has happened. From the distributive angle we are not serving the people as we ought to. The manner of distribution of these products, giving it to big companies who in turn give it to their own contractors who again adulterate it besides charging high price something that has got to

be remedied and remedied soon. While I agree that all duties are wrong and if I can remove them I would like to, the actual effect of these increases statistically makes it look absurd. Of course my hon. friend will say that the statistics is all wrong. There may be some statistician who is a paragon; everybody else happens to be a blackguard. I have been told that in regard to transport of goods the normal freight charge per ton kilometre is about ten paise; the increase in duty would be 26 paise; therefore the increase is 0.26 per cent. The normal charge for passenger kilometre is three paise; sometimes it is more; the increase will be 0.29 paise. Therefore, it is one per cent. Of course it is quite likely that somebody would say: how could I add one per cent; I would add one paise. I do not say that it is not possible.

The other point that was made was in regard to the GATT bound item. I am told by experts that this does not foul our agreement because we have a small production . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: How much?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Masani might understand that the consideration is not what the production is; the consideration is whether it fouls the agreement. Production might be infinitesimal; it may be small. But there is production on which you can have a duty. In any event I am told that GATT specifically permits levying countervailing duties equal to excise duties.

In regard to furnace oil, I have been told that we are going back to the old days. I do not know, perhaps five or six births before when I was living in a cave. Mr. Masani is found of quoting. I have here a letter written by a person called Higginson; Colombo Plan Fuel Efficiency Expert, National Productivity Council, to the *Times of India* on 27-8-1965. It is a long one and I do not want to take the time of the House by reading the whole of it:

"From my own position, that of a specialist in fuel efficiency brought to India to advise Indian industry on fuel economy, I cannot but say that in some ways the heavy duty may be of final benefit to the management of industrial premises. Indian industry is too complacent concerning the amount of waste of fuel and of heat which occurs in almost every factory in the country."

He concludes:

"If the new tax makes industry think about fuel oil, then the tax will be most beneficial both to the finances of the country and to the running expenses of virtually every mill or factory which uses fuel oil. The point of the tax is that it hurts most those who waste most and is thus in my opinion quite the right thing."

I mean that you can quote opinions as you can say things also. It is possible. I heard a story, when I was a student, a professor of mathematics went to Ireland and stayed in a house. Somehow the landlady did not like him and she started being vituperative. The poor man did not know what to say. Finally, after ten minutes, he used all the geometrical and algebraical terms like isosceles triangle and rhombus, rhombi, and finally she shut up. I do not think I can produce so much of that language for my hon. friend Mr. Masani. May be, I can speak in a language which he does not know; the Telugu language is a beautiful language; even an abuse in that language is sometimes beautiful and Mr. Ranga knows it. You can probably use it but that is not the purpose here.

My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh who has got responsibility for the development of shipping mentioned this point; I could say that this matter was discussed, I could see the disadvantage that coastal shipping is placed in while the foreign shipping gets the benefit of rebate in ex-

ise duty. I have promised to have that matter examined and I do hope we will be able to do something about it.

I am very grateful for the support that I had from friends on this side, the very valuable support from Prof. Sharma. He said about the idea of an integrated picture. Of course it is. If anything goes wrong and we find that something has to be done, we will do it if it is necessary and desirable. But the major point you have to think of is this. There is the question of transport. I am somewhat old fashioned for two reasons probably because I am so wedded to this Government and its policies. I hope my hon. colleague the Railway Minister will not be offended. I feel that one of the greatest assets that we have in this country is the Railways and it is to be supported and it has to do better. In fact one of my friends pointed out to me: the Railways are using diesel oil in a greater measure. It is to be watched. What we are doing is that in certain regions where the freight that is taken up by coal is very high, we use diesel oil. Maybe, we have to think about it again. Of course diesel transport so far as the railways are concerned takes a much bigger load than the normal steam locomotive. It may perhaps be cheaper to have electric locomotives if we can have electricity. These are matters which are being considered all the time. I cannot escape the feeling that while the Railways in this country are not fully used we have to put some check on the mode of transport which involves only one thing, heavy expenditure of foreign exchange. These considerations are before us and if changes are necessary they will be made. But for the time being, statistically I can say that it does not affect. In reality, however, as my hon. friend Mr. Malaviva mentioned, the consumer is not only cheated and made to pay a higher price but also gets things of bad quality such as water being mixed with oil. I feel, therefore, that the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

negative attitude of my hon. friend opposite cannot be accommodated by us.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 19, line 2, for "Eighty", substitute "Ninety". (3).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18, omit lines 30 to 39. (14)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar):

The indication on the panel shows it wrongly.

Mr. Speaker: Does he say that he pressed "Ayes" and something else is shown?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It may be noted down.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Sham Dhar Misra): I could not vote; I was on another seat.

Mr. Speaker: That may also be noted.

Division No. 11]

AYES

13.36 hrs.

Alvarez, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Dali, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh

Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri
Lakshmi Bhawani, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Masani, Shri M.R.
Misra, Dr. U.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Omkar Singh, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Solanki, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri A.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagwati, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Borooh, Shri P.G.
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri C.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gahmeri, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri

Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhdra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kankasabai, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kelshing, Shri Rishang
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahtab, Shri
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Loder J.
Manen, Shri
Masuri, Shri D.D.
Marendi, Shri

Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Chetan
Mehtrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jaswant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Mohammad Yauaf, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukane, Shri
Muthiah, Shri
Neekar, Shri P.S.
Neyar, Dr. Sushila
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parabhar, Shri
Patil, Shri V.L.
Pattabji Raman, Shri C.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Ragbunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri

Raju, D. B.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri D. C.

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shree Naryan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sinha, Shri Singh, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiway, Shri K. N.

Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vecrappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadr Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhehal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri N. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 35; Noes 106.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put Amendment Nos. 15 and 16 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 15 & 16 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were then added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri N. Dandekar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion that the Bill as amended be passed and I do so mainly in relation to those objectives of the Bill which are set out in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the

Finance Minister's speech of August 19, mainly that is to say, the objectives concerned with problems of foreign exchange and the balance of payment position. This Bill ostensibly had three objectives as set out in the speech of the Finance Minister on the 19th August.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the first place, it was to produce a certain amount of revenue both for the current year as well as for the years to come. Secondly it was hoped that this Bill, would be having a controlling effect on the rising level of internal prices. And thirdly, the objective was to favourably affect our balance of payment position. The first two aspects have been dealt with at some considerable length in the earlier speeches. I was waiting to see whether the Finance Minister would deal at all with the foreign exchange effect of this Bill, but I regret to say that except for some mumbling about the import substitution and the necessity for promoting exports and so on, there was no cogent argument as to the precise way in which this Bill would be concerned with the major problem of the persistent and growing imbalance in the balance of payments that is facing the country today.

This is not the occasion on which one should go into the merits and demerits of devaluation, and I would like to say at once, right at the outset that I am not satisfied that this

[Shri N. Dandekar]

is an opportune moment for devaluation. Devaluation would be a major surgical operation not to be accepted unless it is inevitable. Having said, however, that I do not consider this to be the proper occasion to go into any great detail about the specific merits or the demerits of that operation, I would like to say also that there is nothing in the policies of Government during the whole of this year so far, nor in the projected policies of Government that give any indication or any satisfaction or any reason to hope that those policies will be such as are calculated to improve our balance of payment position at all. Indeed, Sir, the only thing that the Government seems trying to do, the only thing it is striving for, is to postpone the evil day until after the general elections. In the meanwhile, all the mistaken policies of Government,—fiscal, monetary and general economic policies,—would continue to be maintained and pursued with an obstinacy that is really incredible. Therefore, I would like to say further that if these are the policies that are to be followed, and if all that is happening is merely designed to postpone devaluation, then that remedy later would be far worse than to accept the operation now. I would suggest that the House must seriously consider even at this stage whether this Bill is at all adequate for one of the main purposes for which it was supposed to have been brought before this House.

I accept that criticism of that kind does involve two responsibilities. It involves the responsibility firstly to indicate or at any rate to accept that there must be some other practical alternatives that could be formulated and adopted; and secondly the responsibility to undertake to show what such an alternative policy could be. I accept these responsibilities and I would like to spend the next few minutes in trying to outline in my own hum-

ble way what I conceive to be a policy that could be adopted with some reasonable prospects of getting our balance of payment position under control and thereby, not merely postponing devaluation, but making it quite unnecessary.

The policy that I have to recommend can be divided into two parts.—(i) it seeks to isolate and immediately to apply those beneficial elements of the cure which devaluation itself would force upon us, while rejecting those other features of this drastic operation which would impose intolerable burdens; (ii) on the other hand it endeavours to initiate at the same time some basic treatment so as not to aggravate, but to alleviate and if possible to liquidate the present situation, which can only be described as a situation fraught with the almost compelling necessity of resorting to devaluation.

Approaching the problem in this fashion, the immediate fiscal and monetary measures required would be a not altogether unpleasant mixture. Three of them are concerned with the importing end and go together. They require the first place; a selective, but drastic inhibition of imports, such as that contained in clause 25 of this Bill but to which I was opposed merely because as an isolated measure it was the wrong end of the stick to begin the process from. My approach does involve a selective and drastic inhibition of imports; but at the same time it also requires the immobilising of currency to some extent. I suggest, therefore, that the first part of the clause namely, the inhibition of imports should be brought about, in the same way as by devaluation, but by a structure of import duties selectively arranged, more or less on the lines proposed in this Bill, so that it serves the general function of devaluation without affecting grievously those essential imports that we would still like to have at not unduly high prices.

The second part of this remedy, which is entirely and totally absent from the Bill before the House and concerning which there are no proposals before us consists in blocking in, or, if I may so call it, an "anti-deflation account", the entire additional revenue resulting from these duties, if these duties are really and honestly intended as an alternative to devaluation. One of the important consequences of devaluation, properly so called, is not merely that it puts up the cost of the imported goods across the board, to the extent and in proportion to the devaluation that you may have accepted, but that at the same time, what happens is, that such imports as do come in despite such increase in their value, extinguish additional currency proportionately to the extent of the devaluation. In other words imports after devaluation result in the complete elimination from circulation of larger quantum of equivalent currency at the new rate of exchange.

Hence if clause 25 of the Bill, which this House has been pleased to pass is to have any effect whatsoever as an anti-devaluation device and not merely as a device for postponing devaluation, if it is to be something like a practical substitute for devaluation,—I suggest that the entire increased revenue resulting from these additional duties must be frozen completely into an anti-deflation account. This account is to be drawn upon only for one specific purpose which I shall presently mention; but meanwhile, it should not be drawn upon or used for any other purpose, neither for current revenue purposes—as indeed the present intention is—nor for investment in government securities and PL 480 counterpart funds about which I had something to say during the course of the last budget discussion, nor even for ways and means advances to Government.

The third element on the import policy side which is essential if devaluation is not to be resorted to, lies in the field of Rupee Payment trade. I had occasion some days ago, in the

course of the debate on the no confidence motion to say something about the evils of rupee payment trade. I would like on this occasion to put forward my views in a more positive way. I suggest first that export earnings in the Rupee Payment trade must precede import commitments in the Rupee Payment trade. At present it is entirely the other way round. Secondly, imports in the Rupee Payment trade must be very substantially less than exports, the difference to be utilised for payments against invisible imports from Rupee Payment countries and for payment of our foreign Rupee Debt and interest thereon to the Rupee Payment countries. Thirdly, the expenditure in India by the Rupee Payment countries out of their mounting rupee balances out of this trade should be rigorously controlled, in the same way as the expenditure in India of the US Government out of their PL 480 counterpart funds is today rigorously controlled in consultation and agreement with that government.

So much for the three essential elements in so far as the import end of the problem is concerned. I would now like to say a word or two about the export end. Two more ingredients of the mixture have to be applied at the exporting end, strongly to stimulate the traditional exports, without incurring the risk of diminishing the free foreign exchange earnings. One of the apprehensions concerning devaluation, among many others is that while it may have the necessary effect—import-wise as well as currency-wise in relation to import.—there is no guarantee, there is indeed some apprehension, I believe, that so far as exports are concerned, the exports may not be stimulated proportionately or more than proportionately to the degree of devaluation, with the result, that you may end up by earning less foreign exchange than you otherwise would.

I therefore suggest two things at the export end as an alternative to devaluation. In the first place Government may use the blocked anti-devaluation account, to which I referred earlier for

[Shri N. Dandekar]

directly subsidising (to the extent of say 10 to 12½ per cent) our traditional exports, where the elasticity of demand in the world market is very great, but where India has actually been obtaining a diminishing share of the growing world trade, everybody knows what our traditional exports are. But I do not think many people know that our government seem to be embedded in the erroneous view that the world demand for these goods is inelastic, as if we cannot get a share of the market that somebody else is getting, as if prices have no effect either on our share or on the totality of world demand, and as if the total world trade in these traditional goods is not in fact expanding. I question all these assumptions. I am of the belief that if we used this blocked anti-devaluation account, arising out of the additional customs duties to which I referred earlier, for the purpose of subsidising our traditional exports, the scope for expansion of our share in that market is very considerable, in any event not less considerable than the extent to which the total volume of international trade in these commodities has been expanding.

Secondly, if our obligations under the GATT arrangements stand in the way of our applying subsidised stimulus to our traditional export industries in that way, I suggest that it is a matter for argument with the GATT people, it being urged that a devaluation by 12½ to 20 per cent would have achieved exactly the same result without however offending any of the provisions of GATT; and GATT could not have then objected. If GATT cannot object to what would virtually be a subsidy across the board for all exports by way of devaluation by a certain percentage, I think it is possible to argue before GATT that, as an alternative to devaluation, if the measures of the total kind I have just described were applied to avoid devaluation and if the additional customs duties were frozen into an account

used only for this particular purpose, then I suggest it should be possible to persuade GATT to agree. Anyhow, we are not there for GATT, it is GATT that is there for us. GATT is an arrangement for the benefit of everybody concerned.

Finally, in so far as the immediate treatment is concerned, I suggest that we scrap clause 26 of this Bill even though it is now too late for me to say so. Because, while clause 25 could have some bearing on the balance of payments position if the other arrangements were made in the way I have indicated, this clause 26 has no bearing on the balance of payments position at all. If anything, it would put up the internal price level and, therefore, operate prejudicially to our export capability.

I would now like to indicate the basic treatment. So far I have been talking about the central features of the immediate treatment as an alternative to devaluation. Now I would like to indicate the essentials of a basic treatment which might liquidate the present devaluation situation and would certainly bring about conditions in which further deterioration in that situation would be arrested. These, however, are measures which, I am afraid, Government are unlikely to accept, whatever may be their reactions to the earlier measures I have suggested.

The first step is one that has been repeatedly promised over and over again, in the Finance Minister's statement on the 24th December last, in the Finance Minister's statement of the 17th February of this year, in the President's Address of the 17th February of this year, in the Finance Minister's statement on the budget, in his 17th July broadcast and in his speeches at various other places, the promise of drastically curtailing current expenditure and all non-plan expenditure, both of the Central and State Governments. I suggest that the time has come when disaster is so im-

minent, at any rate now, these promises ought to be implemented in a drastic way.

Secondly, there should be a drastic cutting down of the Fourth Plan in the direction of cutting out outlays which are mere election winning frills, not creating assets on ground, and outlays creating wasteful unproductive assets which merely impose a recurring liability for operation, maintenance, depreciation and interest and also outlays on projects with longer than a year to 18 months of gestation period.

As an alternative to this, because this might be politically unacceptable.—I think we should look at this truth in the face as I believe the country is more important than any political point that we might make here—I suggest that we may either extend the present Plan by two years, or extend the Fourth Plan over seven years. When that is done, there would be time for the resources to match up to outlays, time for consolidating the gains and making up the essential deficiencies and shortfalls of the Second and the Third Plans and, thirdly for arresting the present growth of *negative national income*.

In my speech on the no-confidence motion I have referred to the whole-scale deterioration in public utility services and in physical public utilities. This, in economic terms, means *negative national income*. All these figures of national income that are being trotted out, to a large extent they should be discounted for the *negative national income* that we have been earning for the last few years.

Failing such a comprehensive and integrated approach to the present devaluation situation,—an attempt that presents, I suggest, a constructive alternative, both to the immediate solution and also to the problem of liquidating the devaluation situation,—unless this sort of approach is made, this Bill must be opposed for the simple and sufficient reason that it will only

aggravate the disaster of inflation and render devaluation inevitable.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now that the Bill enters the third stage, I will confine myself to two important aspects of our economy. In this Bill there is a provision made for the benefit of people who have amassed unaccounted black money. This Bill seeks to give them sufficient sops and appeasement so that they could run away with the money. The measures so far taken by Government have completely failed to unearth unaccounted money, black money. The policy which the Government is now pursuing is nothing but appeasing these very persons and so it is not going to succeed; nor is it going to yield any results.

During the course of the discussion the hon. Finance Minister said that hard currency is scarce in India. Yet, when we open our newspapers in the morning the first news item that we see is about Ministers or high officials visiting abroad, squandering hard currencies. I will give one more example. The LIC has recently introduced a highly mechanised electronic computer called IBM 1410. When the industries in our country are suffering for want of foreign exchange for importing essential raw materials, our Government is permitting the squandering of foreign exchange for the import of electronic devices for increasing the efficiency of the LIC. The hon. Minister assured us last year that the installation of this machine will not result in unemployment or retrenchment. But the way in which things are progressing it seems that surplus staff in LIC will become inevitable. Now, following the footsteps of LIC, private companies like Oil Companies Dunlop and Union Carbide are also installing this electronic computer. Thousands of workers employed in these companies will become redundant. This raises two questions—hard currency and unemployment. These questions are coming up again

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

and again. As time passes, unemployment is becoming more and more serious. Every year the figure of unemployment is rising. When our country needs hard currency for development, where is the need to import such costly machines which throw out thousands of employed people?

Then I come to the question of small savings by middle class people. I will cite only one example to show that all these talk about savings by middle class people is sheer idle talk. During the discussion on the Unit Trust Bill in December 1963 the Finance Minister stated that it is meant to encourage savings by middle class people. I would quote him:

"The ordinary investor is thus protected automatically against the erosion of value of his investment because of the rise in the value of base of these securities. These are significant advantages from the point of view of individuals who have some money to save and to invest"

14 hrs.

Sir, the people believed in the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister. But what has been the result? I have been approached by some people who have, listening to the speeches of the hon. Minister, purchased the units. What is the position today? The purchasing price is always higher than the sale price. That means that a unit of Rs. 10 is always sold between Rs. 10.45 to Rs. 10.50 and when that particular person wants to re-sell it, he finds that the price is Rs. 10.15 p. or Rs. 10.20 p. As a result of this, if the middle-class people who are mostly the buyers of these units, excepting a handful of very rich people or business magnates who have purchased quite a large number, are in distress, they are not in a position to re-sell those units because they have

to incur a loss of a certain amount of money. That is the position. They could invest that amount of money—that would have also been a saving—in the savings banks and they could have earned much more out of their savings. As a result of all this, the Unit Trust is being described by middle-class people as a fraudulent manoeuvre of the Government. Such things are going on in our country.

Sir, I want a definite assurance from the Finance Minister whether the electronic computers which have been introduced in the L.I.C., which is a waste of hard currency and at the same time these machines result in unemployment among the middle-class people, are being done away with. Following the footsteps of the Government of India, even the private sector, the oil industry and other industries, are introducing these machines. I want to know whether this thing is going to be stopped by the Government or not. Simply saying that there is a hard currency crisis involved and that you want to avoid unemployment will not satisfy anybody. Such statements are worth nothing.

Lastly, in regard to certain questions of foreign exchange crisis, I want to make a suggestion here—probably nobody has made that suggestion. In Calcutta, a certain company, Bird & Co. is being fined to the tune of Rs. 1.60 crores and all that. Today, we find that there are innumerable instances of such companies which resort to over-invoicing and under-invoicing. This has been the scourge in our country and we all know that a handful of big business houses resort to these things. Is it not necessary, in the interest of earning foreign currency, to take over this import and export trade so that we can corner the foreign currency, add to the national economy and add to the development of our country so much so that these scandals do not recur again?

श्री ७०. श्री जिवेदी (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की थर्ड रीडिंग की स्टेज आ गई है और बिल के तीसरे वाचन में बहुत सी बातें तो नहीं उठाई जा सकती हैं, लेकिन इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि इस सदन में इस पर आपत्ति क्यों नहीं की गई कि वहां पर फ़िनांस बिल, वित्त विधेयक, दूसरी दफ़ा क्यों पेश किया गया है, सैंकंड बजट क्यों पेश किया गया है ।

हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार, जिसका हेडिंग है "प्रोसीड्यर इन फ़िनांशल मैटर्स", बजट का प्रेजिडेंटेशन प्रेजिडेंट के एंड्रेंस के बाद ही होना चाहिए ।

पहला फ़िनांस बिल 8 मई को पास हुआ था । आखिर ऐसी क्या आफत आ गई कि उसके तीन महीने के बाद ही दूसरा फ़िनांस बिल यहां पर पेश करने की जरूरत पड़ गई ? अगर वाकई कोई आफत आ गई थी, तो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 86 के अनुसार प्रेजिडेंट ने दोनों हाउसिज को बुलाकर यह बात क्यों नहीं कही ? मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि सदन में किसी माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया । न ही यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि यह सैंकंड बजट, यह सैंकंड फ़िनांस बिल, किस आधार पर यहां पेश किया गया ।

अगर हम संविधान का अनुच्छेद 112 पढ़ेंगे, तो हमको मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहां फ़िनांस बिल साल में एक ही दफ़ा उपस्थित किया जा सकता है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह सैंकंड बजट इस तरह पीछे से घुसेड़ दिया गया । शासन ने अनुच्छेद 117 के अनुसार रिकमेंडेशन तो हासिल कर ली, लेकिन इस बारे में प्रेजिडेंट की तरफ़ से हमारे पास कोई मैसैज तक नहीं आया कि कि क्यों इस बिल की आवश्यकता पैदा हुई और क्यों इसको पास करना चाहिए ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस पार्लियामेंट में डिमोक्रैटिक सिद्धान्तों को पूर्ण रूप से अपनाना चाहते हैं और उनके अनुसार ही सब काम करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने एक डिक्टेटोरियल पालिसी अक्युयार कर ली है और यह सोच लिया है कि हम जो चाहें, कर सकते हैं, हम जब चाहें संविधान की अवहेलना कर सकते हैं, उसको ठोकर मार सकते हैं । मैं गवर्नमेंट को जताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस तरह खुद ही प्रजातन्त्र का हास करना चाहती है, इस तरह संविधान की अवहेलना करके प्रजातन्त्र को ठेस पहुंचाना चाहती है, तो घाने वाले नये चुनावों में जनता इस बात को साबित कर देगी कि अगर यह सरकार प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करती है, तो फिर उसको इस सदन में घाने का कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है ।

सरकार ने इस बिल की क्लॉज 9 में "चैरिटेबल परपज" की एक दूसरी तरह से व्याख्या की है, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि अगर कोई रिलिजस परपज के लिये रुपया दे, तो उसको इनकम टैक्स की छूट नहीं मिलेगी । यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात है । मैं पिछले सव्वह सालों से यह देखता आ रहा हूँ कि इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने हिन्दू धर्म और हिन्दुओं का नाश करने और दूसरों को उत्तेजन देने का बीड़ा उठाया हुआ है । यह मुझे हमेशा से चुभती आ रही है ।

जब पहले-पहल 1937 से पहले यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था, तो उस वक़्त के एग्ज़िक्यूटिव फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर ने लिखा था कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में जायंट हिन्दू फैमिली है, जब तक यहां पर यह कन्फ़िडेंस है कि उस फैमिली में कोई एक आदमी प्रापर्टी का मालिक नहीं हो सकता है, तब तक एस्टेट टैपूटी नहीं लग सकती है, डैय टैपूटी नहीं लग सकती है । कांग्रेस सरकार ने एक नई फ़िक्शन पैदा करके यह कानून बनाया कि जब कोई आदमी मर जाये, तो उसी दिन से उस की जायदाद का

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

बंटवारा मान लिया जायेगा और उस पर टैक्स लगेगा। यह सरकार हिन्दुओं पर टैक्स लगाने के लिए तरह तरह के उपाय करती रही है।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जामा मस्जिद के सामने बाग लगाने के लिए लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, ताज महल की मरम्मत और सुधार के लिए लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। इस अवस्था में क्या उसको शर्म नहीं आती है कि जब किसी हिन्दू मन्दिर के उद्धार की बात आती है, तो वह नाक भी सुकेड़ती है? यहां तक कि अगर जनता उस पर अपना पैसा लगाना चाहती है, तो वह उस पैसे पर इनकम टैक्स का फायदा रोकने के लिये तैयार हो जाती है। यह कहां तक सही नतीजा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। उन्होंने धर्म की निरपेक्षता का एक घाड़म्बर पैदा कर रखा है, दम्भ पैदा किया है और उस दम्भ के आधार पर वह चलना चाहते हैं। उस दम्भ के पिछवाड़े जा कर और उसका आधार ले कर यह सरकार किसी न किसी प्रकार से हिन्दू धर्म को नुक्सान पहुंचाने की गरज से सारे काम कर रही है। मैं बड़ी प्राथनापूर्वक कहूंगा कि इस गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम अब तो सोच लेना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार से राज्य करने के वास्ते वह नहीं आई है। यहां पर हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले जो मैजारिटी में हैं उनके वास्ते भी तो कुछ करना चाहिये। उनकी अवहेलना क्यों की जाती है, उनकी धर्म की भावना को क्यों ठेस पहुंचाई जाती है।

हमारे यहां जितने भी रिलिजस परपजेंट हैं वह सब चरिटेबल परपजेंट होते हैं कौन सा चरिटेबल परपजेंट है जो कि रिलिजस परपजेंट नहीं है। कौन सा काम रिलिजस काम है और कौन सा नहीं है इसकी व्याख्या करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगा। अगर

इस तरह से किया गया तो मुकदमे बढ़ जायेंगे। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मुकदमे बढ़ जायेंगे और मुकदमेबाजी का दरावाजा खुल जायेगा।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : रिलिजस के माने सिर्फ हिन्दू नहीं हैं, तमाम रिलिजन हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह तो मैं समझता हूं कि तमाम रिलिजन हैं लेकिन दूसरे रिलिजन वाले क्या करते हैं यह भी मैं समझता हूं। जहां तक हिन्दु रिलिजन का सवाल है वह चैरिटी से बंधा हुआ है। दूसरे रिलिजन चैरिटी से बंधे हुए नहीं हैं। उनके और हमारे रिलिजन में फर्क है। हमारे यहां हर एक रिलिजस काम चैरिटी की व्याख्या में आ सकता है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप दूसरे रिलिजनों को प्रोत्साहन न दीजिये। आप जितना दे सकें उतना दीजिये और देते चले आ रहे हैं। हम इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन सोचिये तो सही कि आपने भारत वर्ष में कितना-कितना रुपया दूसरे मजहबों के लिये लगाया। बौद्ध धर्म के वास्ते, उस का शो बनाने के वास्ते, उसका सेंटिनर बनने के वास्ते आपने लाखों रुपये लगा दिये। लेकिन क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि आपने कभी किसी जगह पर हिन्दू धर्म के लिये कोई फूटी कोड़ी खर्च की है। सोमनाथ मन्दिर का उद्धार करने की कोशिश बल्बम भाई पटे ने की लेकिन उससे आप की नाक भी सिकड़ गई। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बड़े नाराज हुए। आज वह मन्दिर लना हुआ है लेकिन आप उसे देने की भी राजी नहीं हैं, उसको बढ़ाने के लिये राजी नहीं हैं। क्यों आपके दिल में ऐसी बात पैदा हो रही है। यही कारण है कि आपने आज रिलिजस बंड इसमें घुसेड़ कर हिन्दुओं के ऊपर बैकडोर से छुरी भोंकने की कोशिश की है। मैं आप से

पूछता हूँ कि जब आप यह कहते हैं कि आप गरीब प्रजा के वास्ते सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार हैं तो आपने डीजल आयल और किरोसिन आयल पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर किसको फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। किसको नुकसान पहुंचा है यह आप देख सकते हैं। पहले एक रुपये का टिकट लेकर एक आदमी तीस या चालीस मील जा सकता था। वह बस डीजल से चलती थी। लेकिन अब वही टिकट 1 रु. 80 पै. या 1 रु. 90 पै. हो गया। यह टैक्स आपने किस पर डाला है। आपने इसको पिछले दरवाजे से गरीबों पर ही तो डाला है। अब परिणाम यह होगा कि एक आदमी को तीस चालीस मील जाने के लिए 1 रु. के बजाय 1 रु. 80 या 90 पै. खर्च करना पड़ेगा। आपको आज टैक्स की हाथ लगी हुई है। आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन की वजह से इतना बढ़ा गइया हो गया है कि चाहे उसमें एक लाख टन सोना डालो या दो लाख टन सोना डालो, आपको पता नहीं लगेगा कि वह सोना कहाँ गुम हो गया। वह पिघल जाता है और बालकनों का फूड बन कर भरा हुआ है। आप उस गड्ढे में कितना ही सोना डालें उसका असर होने वाला नहीं है। आप किसी न किसी तरह से अपनी भूल लगा कर या दूसरे की भूल से काम लेकर इस प्लैनिंग कमिशन को पांच साल के लिये बन्द कर दीजिए। उसके ऊपर इतना खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I stand here to oppose this Bill, not because I do not want rapid economic development in this country but because of other reasons. I am all for planning, and I also support planning, if that planning is really meant for the economic betterment of the people of this country and also to reduce disparities.

The hon. Minister, while bringing forward this Bill has put forward the plea that this Bill is necessary in

order that Government may have resources so that planning could be a success. Nobody would have any objection to the principle of having more resources to make our planning a success. But the question is how to raise those resources. I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister who always professes that he is for socialism and actually acting according to the policy accepted by his own party, and who even went so far as to say that he would not sit there even for a moment if he deviated from or went against the party policy has by means of these new taxes put a burden very largely on that section of the people who are the weakest in the society today. My hon. friend the Finance Minister says that in regard to this indirect taxation, he should devise some means to ensure that while he would get the resources the burden would not fall on the common man. But what is the sum total of the indirect taxes that he is going to levy?

Any indirect levy must ultimately hit and does hit the common man. This is a known thing. Government have been reluctant to get resources from those sectors which are in a position to pay. There is no integrated taxation policy so far.

I have a suspicion in regard to the reason why he has brought forward this Bill at this time of the year. He could as well have waited for the budget and he need not have come forward with this surprise Finance Bill now. But I have a suspicion that he has come forward with this Bill because the elections are approaching, and if during the budget before the elections he would bring forward such measures then there would be great opposition because they would be very close to the elections, but if he brings it forward now, then the people would forget all about it after one and a half years and get accustomed to these new taxes. Perhaps that is the reason why he has gone out of his way. This is a political device, in my opinion.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

I would also like to ask whether Government have established any record about economy in administration, which would enable us to put more funds in their hands? About two years ago, if I remember aright, the Finance Minister said that he was taking measures to reduce expenditure in his own Ministry, to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs. He has again promised in the course of his reply to the debate on this Bill that Government are thinking about it, and they would persuade the States also to do something in this matter. From all calculations it seems possible that in the State as well as the Central sector of administration, an economy to the tune of Rs. 200 to 300 crores could easily be effected. But that has never been attempted anywhere.

The last reason for which I am opposing this Bill is this. I have gone through the speeches of different Members, of even those who have supported this Bill. There is not even a single speaker who has not raised the question of rise in prices. Everybody who has lent his support to this Bill has expressed concern about the rise in prices. And what has the hon. Minister to say in regard to this? He says that ours is a federal structure, and the States are masters, so far as agriculture is concerned; and if there is increase in food prices, the Food Minister is in a great difficulty. The hon. Minister also says that he wants more and more resources, because the States are making increasing demands. If the States are making increasing demands, may I know whether the States are in favour of Central planning or not? Have they accepted this principle or not? If they have accepted it, then he cannot come forward with the plea that the States are not co-operating, and, therefore, there cannot be any reduction in the agricultural sector. If it is not possible for him to take recourse to any measures in regard to that sector because the States are non-co-operating,

then what about the non-agricultural sector? Everywhere, the prices are rising. Therefore, I think it is a vicious circle which is going on. The prices are rising, and the cost of living is going up very high, and there is increasing demand from all sections, and Government go on increasing the dearness allowance, which is, of course, necessary; then, there is demand for increase in wages; that also becomes necessary and the whole vicious circle goes on in this manner. Many hon. Members have said in this House that the prices have reached an optimum level and there must be a halt to these things. But my hon. friend the Finance Minister does not come forward with any statement in this regard; although the prices are very high now, he is not in a position even to say that this is the optimum level that we have reached, and the prices will be stabilised at this level. We have discussed so many times in this House about the price stabilisation board, this and that. The principle is enunciated but in actual implementation we find some sort of haphazard committee going into this aspect and that aspect and nothing effective being done. Is it not time that the country should know where do we stand in the matter of these things? Because if prices go up, necessarily the entire plan allotment and allocation will also go up.

Therefore, I do not think the Finance Minister has made out any case for this country to support him in his new taxation measures. I am opposing it on these grounds, as I have made it very clear. My complaint against this Government is that although it professes socialistic planning, it is reluctant to take measures which will actually usher in an equalitarian society, clearing the vested interests who are the real obstacle in the development of our economy.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We had representatives of four groups oppos-

site speaking, and I must say that even at this age, my willingness to be educated remains undiminished. I was listening very carefully to the suggestions that were thrown up at this stage of the Bill in order to better the measure or use the measure to purposes more fruitful than Government has in mind.

Of course, Shri Dandekar, who is an eminent person with a very distinguished record in government service, came out with some suggestions, carefully thought out. I think it will be wrong on my part to offer either criticism or comments on what he has said. I must see them in cold print, digest them and see what....

Shri Tyagi: They are purgative.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Doesn't matter; sometimes it does good.

I would like to see what it means. I have no doubt that his intentions are perfectly honourable. He has taken great pains in this matter.

He mentioned about the fact that I have not indicated how this supplementary budget is going to ease the foreign exchange situation. May I in all humility suggest that that is the main basis of the supplementary budget, apart from the revenue aspect of it? The fundamental thing is that we should check imports, we should stimulate import substitution, internal production. That is the cardinal aspect of the measure; otherwise, there is no meaning in putting any tax on machinery imports and then seeking to utilise it by a certain amount of increase in development rebate. I could even make a promise that a certain amount of finance will be available if the calculation of the finance needed is exceeded. The idea is that we have reached a state of industrial development in this country where there is a lot of capacity with talent. All that is needed is a certain amount of will, a certain amount of compelling necessity for those people to fabricate in the country

most of what they want. Of course, some things could be done. I have worked out when I was thinking of this development rebate how it would affect industries where a whole 100 per cent is imported, where 50 per cent is imported, where 25 per cent is imported and so on. I do find that if other people do the same thing—of course they should, because in my case it is academic; in other people's case, it is necessary—if they do the same thing, they will find that with the concessions given to a person who buys his machinery locally or fabricates, he is in a much better position to write down the value than in the case of a person who imports. That is precisely the reason why we have put this heavy import duty on machinery, leave alone anything else. I think that ought to satisfy him in regard to the objectives of the measure. Exactly what it is going to do, how are individuals going to react to this kind of thing is a matter which is one of value judgment. It is not quite easy to say at this moment what its precise effect would be. The measure we have taken in the recent past has given me a certain amount of breathing time in regard to foreign exchange, and I think the cumulative effect of these measures will certainly help Government to get on to a plateau in regard to the foreign exchange position from out of which they could think of other measures.

The hon. Member mentioned about the rupee trade. I do not want to say that there is no truth in what he said or that all that he said is wrong. I quite agree with him that rupee trade is something in which we have to find out the real value of what we get. I may tell the hon. Member that during the time I was a Minister without portfolio and was examining a number of facets of our economy, one of the things that we did was to go into the value of things imported in the rupee trade. I do find that the position needs watching. At the same time, I would like to tell him that the rupee trade is a two-way traffic. If you tell the country with whom you

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have the arrangement, 'You have to buy from me first before I buy from you', many of them may not like it. Some of them would ask for a credit, a technical credit as they call it. It might take sometime before the money is reimbursed.

So it has to be a two-way traffic. It has to equalise somewhere. Barter trade—which really rupee trade is—cannot have an advantage to one as against the other. But it is something which needs watching, and careful watching; you cannot leave it to instruments which are not very careful about what they pay, because today machinery is something which people need and are prepared to pay a high price, but I think ultimately the economy suffers.

Of course, that takes me on to what Dr. Sen said. He wanted socialisation of import/export trade. In one sense, rupee trade is of that nature. It is being conducted by two organisations of this Government, the STC and the MMTC. I am quite prepared to admit that not all the transactions covered by them are good. Sometimes some of the things are wrong. This experiment in the direction of the State getting into the export-import trade is there. But at the moment it is largely confined to countries where there is state trading. In fact, I may even plead guilty, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to the fact that if state trading is a sin, I was the perpetrator of the original sin, because I had started it when I was Commerce and Industry Minister. The essential purpose of it then was to canalise the trading with countries which have only state trading.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Now it is not so.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Maybe, they have now gone beyond it. I might say that the guiding hand changes, and with it probably changes the policy. But that is the precise reason why it was brought in, and I

think that to the extent that we have to trade with those countries the state trading operation is a good one. I can tell hon. Members, where there are faults or losses we have to find out the reasons and remedy them. In fact, I think in regard to most countries with which we trade on a rupee basis, there is something we look into, excepting perhaps the USSR. So far as our trading with the USSR is concerned, it is hard bargaining. There is no denying that. But our goods go to them, their goods come to us, and generally their prices are on the basis of world prices. But with regard to other countries, the trade with other countries certainly needs watching. I will give this assurance to the hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, that I shall carefully consider what he has said, though I cannot admit that clause 26 has no bearing on the balance-of-payments position. It has a very intimate bearing; because the products covered by clause 26, many of them, are imported. It may be they might be processed in this country. But they are imported.

An hon. Member mentioned before that: why do you export petrol and still put a duty on it? We are probably reaching the stage very soon when we shall not export it, because we shall convert it into naphtha for our fertilizer plants. So it is only a phenomenon. But the products, the bulk of the products covered by clause 26 have a large foreign exchange content in them, and I do not think you can separate the goods covered by clause 25 from the goods covered by clause 26. If the hon. Member is willing to accept my statement for that, I would suggest that he should ponder over it.

I have mentioned yesterday about curtailing of expenditure. I said it is one thing we have to do, and I think we could make a certain amount of saving by cutting down a lot of non-plan expenditure.

My hon. friend came back again to the burden of the song, namely, that the nigger in the woodpile in all matters concerned with our difficulties today happens to be planning—planning, rigid planning, planning with a time-limit. I would even appreciate what hon. Members say “your resources that you have envisaged are not adequate . . .”

Shri Ranga: That is right.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: “. . . some of them will not be forthcoming, so you cannot have a plan of that size”. But I don’t appreciate the alternative suggestion of making everything an India-rubber and stretching it. No, Sir. Then, what is the meaning of my fooling myself? If actually the position is that the resources are not in sight and they could not be raised, obviously the plan cannot be fulfilled. What is the object of my saying “I am going to have a plan of this size, but I will elongate it to seven years”?

The other point is this. Hon. Members opposite seem to think that planning is something which is conceived of for the benefit of the Prime Minister, or for the party. Planning is something which is conceived of for the benefit of the people of this country.

Shri Ranga: For the elections.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: And unfortunately, Sir, wherever I go—and I have been travelling fairly widely—the man in the village, about whom everybody else speaks, is conscious of the plan, because he thinks of what the plan is going to do for him.

An hon. Member: He is cursing it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Town-bred people who imagine things think that somebody is suffering . . .

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend was not born in a village at all. Where

were you born? Were you born in a hut or a hovel or a village? What is all this nonsense?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend should do a little logical thinking. Of course, it is rather difficult, I agree. But the point about it is this. We are not out of touch with them; we are in touch with them. And I can tell you that the people in the villages want more irrigation facilities, they want more wells. I went to U.P. two months back, and I would say this. The Government during last year has done some work in regard to providing water supply for irrigation which I think is exemplary. 92,000 wells in a year is not something which one need be ashamed of. Well, many of the wells have got Persian wheels. When you go and see them they say, “It is all right, it is true that we are making money out of this; but then ten miles away in Lucknow you have electric power; can’t we have electric power, in which case we don’t need the Persian wheel and two bulls?” So, that is how it grows. The villager is conscious of the fact that he wants to develop; and he wants things.

Of course, hon. Members certainly have to say that it is all wrong, whatever I do is wrong, whatever I say is false, and everything is done for the elections. Of course, elections are fundamental for me and for them. There is no denying that. Elections are not held only for me; it is also for them. Everybody thinks of elections when the elections come near. It is true, we do so many things for elections perhaps, and the hon. Members say so many things for elections. That is the only difference. Therefore, I do not want to score any polemical point over my hon. friend. But I am saying that it is not a mere article of faith of us—which it is—but it is also a matter of compelling necessity: a fulfilment of the promise that we have given to the people, the plan should be developed. I can tell you, it may be that what we have done in the past is negligible, but in the ag-

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gregate it is something which is impressive.

I have got the national income statistics here on the basis of the 1948-49 prices—and I can tell you there is no fraud about it . . .

Shri Ranga: You are conscious of some frauds, anyhow.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The national income was Rs. 8860 crores in 1950-51 before we started planning, and this year's quick estimate gives us about Rs. 14930 crores. So there has been an increase of somewhere about 61 points over a period of time. I do not claim that I have done it, I do not claim that the party has done it; but I only claim that the Plan has done it. It is only because of there being a plan . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: The people have done it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Maybe; after all, the dichotomy between the people and the plan is something which I cannot visualize. The plan is for the people, and therefore if the people have done it, yes, they have accepted the plan.

Shri M. R. Masani: In spite of the Plan.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Anyway, Sir, there is no point in labouring a situation in which there could be no point of agreement.

Shri Ranga: That is it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Then, Sir, the Trivedis and the Dwivedis spoke. My knowledge of the Vedas is somewhat imperfect. I wish I was a Chaturvedi.

An hon. Member: There is one Chaturvedi in your party.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Anyway, I would like to tell my hon. friend Shri Trivedi that I am Hindu. He is not the only Hindu. Maybe, one of these days I may change my clothing and come in my dhotie and my war-paint in order to show that I am a Hindu! (Interruption). I do not know; when I say my *apivadhaye* to my elder I say that I belong to *Yajushyaka*; that is the only Veda that I know, *Yajurveda*. But that is neither here nor there.

They have spoken, and spoken well, and spoken moderately, as they do. But the only point I would like to draw the attention of the House to is this. Here are four leading lights of four different Groups speaking. I ask the hon. Members in this House to do a bit of intellectual exercise and find out the common point from them. I tell you they cannot do it.

Shri Ranga: The common point is to drive you out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[14.46 hrs.]

Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Basappa, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri J.L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brahmshwar Prasad, Shiv
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrika, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Firodia, Shri

Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anser
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kappen, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kouljagi, Shri H.V.
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.

Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mantri, Shri D.D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Brai Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J.R.
 Mehta, Shri Jaahvant
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohany, Shri Gokulananda
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S.S.
 Mukne, Shri
 Pandey, Shri R.S.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patel, Shri P.R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddy, Shri Linga
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadhwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N.P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
 Bade, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Bheel, Shri P.H.
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Daji, Shri
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Himmatsinhji, Shri

Kapur Singh, Shri
 Koya, Shri
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri
 Mahananda, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Ram Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri
 Sen, Dr. Nanen
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Solanki, Shri
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Trivedi, Shri U.M.
 Uttiya, Shri
 Warior, Shri
 Yashpal Sin

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is Ayes 101; Noes 30.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I have committed a mistake. It should be No.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He cannot vote against the Bill. He is a classmate of mine!

Shri Ranga: It shows that the Congress Party itself has disowned it. Only 100 people have vote] for it.

Shri Daji: It does not get the majority of the House.

Shri Ranga: Nor of the ruling party itself. The majority among themselves are not in favour of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 101.

Shri Ranga: But they are 370. Shame on them.

14-40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
 ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
 (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND
 ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
 (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Including the time extended, we have got 4 hours and 15 minutes, of which we can have 3 hours for the first reading and the balance for the second and third readings.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): When would I be expected to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Tomorrow at 3 O'Clock there is a special discussion on teachers. If I reply at half past two, is that all right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May be earlier.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The events which took place at Aligarh, and out of which arose the ordinance, have been distressing enough. I think there is nobody in the whole of India who was not shocked by the events. But I must say that they were events which could have been foreseen, because this very House had debated what had been going on in the Aligarh University not once, but twice, during the tenure of Dr. Shrimali.

Unfortunately, during that debate there was much acrimony and wild charges of anti-national activities were made as also Pakistani conspiracy which could not be substantiated and were not substantiated. When Dr. Shrimali replied to it, to me it seemed that he had neither the liberal vision nor the academic standing and stature to deal with the situation or to diagnose the extent and depth of the ills. I remember that at that time I spoke very sharply against the sensation mongering and the allegations which had been brought forward by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Vajpayee, which were not substantiated by subsequent enquiry committees.

At the same time, during that debate, I remember we heard about certain events that were taking place and certain communal elements, Muslim communal elements, and their activities were highlighted by us, and especially the activities of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Fortunately, after so many years he is being asked to go, the entire post is now being eliminated. We had asked for it, and we had argued at that time that most of the universities did not have Pro-Vice-Chancellors, and we brought to his notice communal articles, which

had been written by this gentleman and by Prof. Rashid Siddiqui, Mr. Khaliq Ahmed Nizami etc. We had also pointed out that these were symptomatic of dangerous trends but they were not in the majority in the university. The majority, by and large, remained healthy and the university was producing very excellent graduates who could go out into Indian life and be a matter of pride for us. But there was a small group in the university with strong ideological links, we had mentioned it, with the Jamaat-e-Islami.

I say that for several long years nothing was done either on what was stated in that discussion or to implement many of the very good recommendations which had been made by the G. C. Chatterjee Enquiry Committee, and the inevitable thing has happened, the consequences which we today reap and which we all deplore. The recommendations of that Committee were implemented only in one small sector, that is in reducing the percentage of local admissions to the engineering college. It was brought down from 75 to 50 per cent as had been recommended by that Committee. I think many of the hon. Members who are associated with that University will say that both Hindus and Muslim students combined to attack; it is not only a Muslim attack. In the engineering college out of a total of 1337 students, Muslims are 773 and Hindus are 664; that is almost at par; it is a little less, 46.2 per cent Hindus in the engineering college. Taking advantage of the reduction in the reservation for local students in the engineering college, an agitation was started and an action committee was formed and the leaders of the action committee were Bashir Khan who is said to be under the influence of Jamiat-e-Islami and Bhim Singh who is alleged to have Jan Sangh affiliations. He is supposed to have been arrested in the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu and has close association with Jan Sangh students in the local Dharamraj col-

lege.—The two extreme communal elements merged and the common target of attack was the Vice-Chancellor.

Shri Bade (Khargone): No communalist?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for you to make that point which you have always done and will continue to do.

The main point is that we are now dealing with the charges that had been brought forward, that this has been done by communal elements. I agree that the Vice-Chancellor is a nationalist Muslim and we all deplore....

Shri Mohammad Koya (Kozhikode): What about the previous Vice-Chancellors?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for you to speak....(Interruptions). I do not know why my hon. friend becomes so excited. The common target was the Vice-Chancellor whom I recognise—maybe my friend may not recognise—as a leading nationalist Muslim, a person who is going a great deal of good for the university. I acknowledge that. But there is no doubt that the events were motivated by reactionary, communal and anti-secular elements, both Hindus and Muslims. The overwhelming majority of students, I hold, remain healthy. The University had appointed a committee to go into the affairs of the University and that committee report says that the disciplinary tone in the student community is fairly high and in this respect the University compares very favourably with many others. I have tried to find out and I know that by and large the great majority of the students did not participate in this vicious attack although there was a good deal of agitation with regard to the lowering of the percentage in the university with regard to the local students' entrance into the engineering college.

1833 (A) LSD—7.

The point I would like to make is that the Aligarh University is a University which was looked upon by Muslims with great emotion. After these regrettable incidents had taken place, we should not act in panic. That is my appeal to the hon. Minister. We should not exaggerate out of all proportion the things that have happened and the sources of the evil. The fabric of Aligarh remains essentially fine material in spite of the blot that had been made on it due to the Muslim League politicians. But we are not to forget and as Indians we are proud of it, that out of this University came fine nationalist stalwarts like Maulana Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali... (Interruptions).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They created Pakistan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not consider that Shaukat Ali created Pakistan was so; I do not agree with my learned and elderly colleague. A grand company of Muslim leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan had joined hands with Gandhiji and they were the products of Aligarh. Most of us were children at that time and we looked upon these people as nationalist Muslims and had they remained with us, maybe, the turn of events may not have taken the turn that it did later on. Every Indian, be he a Muslim or Hindu, is proud of Aligarh which was the cradle of two generations of patriots. I do not know whether my friend will call Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan a patriot or not I remember M. A. Ansari; as a child; I have seen him and he used to come to our house. We respect him as we respect any of our national leaders. There was Raja Mahendra Pratap our old colleague in the old House, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Zakir Hussein and so many others. I appeal to the Minister to sift the chaff from the grain. We have to eliminate the divisive, narrow, communal ideas and revivalist theories held by a small coterie which, whether they call it by the name of theology or tradition is stultifying and rigidifying

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

the outlook and creates divisions in our country which gave birth to the two nation theory and which brought about such tragic results in our country. At the same time I feel that we must preserve the traditions of this university in the larger context of a secular democratic State where the students while studying the great contributions made by the thought of Islam towards the development of India's variegated and rich culture, to the world culture, must also inculcate a responsibility to the community at large and loyalty to the country. I feel that this is the outlook which we have to keep. We are one with all on the other side and the Minister regarding permitting all castes and communities to enter Aligarh University. It was brought about by an amendment of the Act of 1920 in 1951.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated)—Anglo-Indians): It is always there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was an amendment of 1951. Having said that, I would like to make it clear that my party respects the feelings of the Muslim community who look upon this university with emotion as a centre of Muslim learning. It is not enough to say that we shall teach oriental and Islamic studies and promote instruction in Muslim theology. Not just dropping the award 'Muslim' can solve the ills of this University . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up; she has taken fifteen minutes. I have got 27 names to be called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You must give us some time; we have to deal with a very sensitive and important subject. I would plead with you to extend the time; there are other people also who could not complete their speeches in this time; it is not possible. It is an explosive matter and it has to be discussed.

I would like to point out the history of this university from this report. At first it was a school; then it became a college and then it became a university. It was to be a progressive Islamic University for young Muslims to be brought up in a liberal atmosphere where they would be able to receive education in western literature and science along with instruction in their own religion and traditions. When it was established, it was clearly stated:

" . . . this College may expand into a University whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality."

We have made it into a Muslim University. The community feels that it is not only a University where we teach Muslim culture and Muslim history or theology but it is also a minority institution. It is a minority institution, and as such, the Aligarh Muslim University should be looked upon as one in which we allow them to feel that they may not be mulcted down by a big majority. We the Hindus are a big majority in this country. We have seen what has been happening in Osmania University. If we feel that the Muslims are worried about it, then we must be very careful as to how we are going to deal with the constitution of the court, of the executive council, etc. Keeping all this in view, keeping in view the larger feelings we have in this House, that it should be a centre where Muslim language, literature and theology are taught in the broad context of Indian nationalism. I feel that this feeling should be respected. I would say that the Government has done nothing in this ordinance to ensure this. As a matter of fact, when I was listening to the speech of Shri Chagla, I felt that he was inspired with good intentions, but what do I find when I look at the ordinance as a person

who has been a university teacher? I could not accept any one of the clauses which he has sought to put in this ordinance. What is the crux of the question?

15.00 hrs.

In this Bill, as it has been brought forward, it is stated that we are trying to bring order out of chaos. Now, if that is our opinion, surely I must say that it is absolutely wrong for us to take away all the supreme powers of the court and vest all authority,—if I may say so, autocratic authority—with the Visitor. I say this has not correctly diagnosed the ills.

As a matter of fact, just a little while ago, in answer to the question on the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon as to why membership was refused in the case of Bha-ga'pur and Ranchi universities in Bihar, it was said that it was due to inadequate representation of university teachers on the syndicate which is the chief executive body of the university and so on. But here, what has happened? Here, the executive council has been given all the powers; and it is a fully nominated council. And on it, there is not a single educationist represented. It is not only a nominated body, but it is a body consisting of all people, except the people who should be there, that is, the academic people, the people who are most concerned with the university.

What has happened with regard to the court? I was shocked to find that all the powers of the supreme body of the university have been taken away and all the powers have been given to the Visitor. Regarding nominated members, the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon says that it could not give Magadh University and Ranchi University recognition because of the wide powers exercised over the university by the State University Grants Commission which consists of a large number of nomi-

nated members. That means they are against the principle of nomination. And yet, when we come to this ordinance, I find that 30 persons are going to be nominated in the court.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry it is a serious misapprehension. While paying regard to the hon. Member's advocacy, I would like to point out that the Inter-University Board was dealing with a permanent constitution of the universities; this is a temporary emergency legislation, and I would be the last person, when we bring a permanent, substantive legislation, to have a nominated court or a nominated executive council.

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishan-ganj) When are we having it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am quite prepared to accept that Shri Chagla does not want a nominated court, but we who have been associated with the educational institutions and with universities cannot, even, for a short period, accept a Bill which takes away the fundamental rights of the supreme academic bodies, bodies like the court and the executive council. In the place of these rights which are to be given, you have reduced even the representation for teachers and professors, and on top of that, 30 people are to be nominated and put in. I grant that as long as Shri Chagla stays there, we shall have people who are worthy to be represented on the court and the executive council of the university—worthy people will be represented there—but why should we legislate with the understanding that Shri Chagla will always be there or Mr. Ali Yavar Jung will always be there? I should say that we must legislate and give statutory powers on the principles to which we adhere. On the other hand, if we once adhere to the principle of nomination even for a short period, I am afraid we shall have to give such wide powers in future also to meet other circumstances.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

That is why I say this is a bad precedent. I have thought over it very deep y and I am afraid I cannot accept these wide powers even for a short time, and the principle of nomination, the principle of giving powers, supreme powers, to the Visitor and to autocratic authorities is something that I cannot accept. If it be that we have not diagnosed the case properly, I would rather that the Minister should try to apply some of the principles which were applied by the G. C. Chatterji Committee. They were very circumspect and they tried to say that changes of a far-reaching character must not only be good but that they must appear to be good to the people for whom you are doing good. The principles which are good for other universities must also prevail in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University. There should be no steamrolling. Shri Chagla wants that the Aligarh Muslim University should develop as a centre of learning, making a special study of the contribution that the Muslim community has made to the composite pattern of our national culture. We want it to be so; we want it to be an agency for welding all our people together a place which will unify and not divide.

If that is so, we can never do it by giving autocratic powers to the visitor and stifling representation and authority to academic persons who will develop the university on healthy, academic lines.

Therefore, as far as the constitution of the executive council, as envisaged by Shri Chagla, is concerned, at least representation to academic persons—teachers and professors—should be given. It cannot be in the form in which it has been envisaged now. We can never do any good by proceeding in a manner whereby the minorities will feel that the university will not remain theirs, while remaining as a university, a Muslim university. We have to make them feel that what we are doing is to

really wipe out those evils that are there, and bring to bear a larger, humane, liberal outlook on the basis of the study of Muslim culture. Therefore, I would again urge upon the Minister to look upon this aspect in the way in which it should be looked upon, and not as a measure in which we try to steamroll all the criticisms that are coming from the other side; nor should we be panicky, because I feel that the evils are not so widespread as one is made to believe, although I do agree that the incidents that have taken place have been very serious. But I would also plead, in view of the reasons that the Government have given so far—that a small coterie of people should have acted in the manner they did—that these things should have been dealt with much earlier, and all this harm would not have been there if we had acted wisely and quickly a long time ago.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been associated with the Aligarh Muslim University for the last 35 years, eleven years of my life as a child, and then when I was a young man, I spent my life there. I am proud of that heritage. I hang my head in shame for the incidents that took place there. But I would like to say that the Aligarh Muslim University from the beginning till today has been sound; there have been attacks on Aligarh Muslim University from various quarters, but its heritage has been a great heritage. In entering the portals of the Aligarh Muslim University, you enter the heart of Muslim India. In the whole length and breadth of India, there is no institution which is dearer to the Muslims than the Aligarh Muslim University.

An impression has been created that Aligarh Muslim University has been a citadel of communalism; an impression has been created that Aligarh Muslim University produces communalists. I know it very well that President Ayub, under whose heels Pakistan is groaning today, was a pro-

duct of Aligarh. At the same time, I cannot forget that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is still suffering under the heels of Pakistan, also is a proud product of Aligarh. As some hon. friends may remember, Aligarh Muslim University gave the first Prime Minister of Pakistan,—Liaquat Ali Khan—and hon. friends evidently forget that Aligarh Muslim University also gave the most brilliant Food Minister of this country, the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Many hon. Members may remember that Shri Ram Pal Singh, who was the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, was the product of Aligarh Muslim University. But they conveniently forget that it was the proud son of Aligarh, Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, who went up the hills and down the dales for the freedom of the country and formed the first national government of this country. The Aligarh University was conceived by the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. When the Britishers came, the Hindus and Muslims in this country were hiding themselves in their sheds to save their cultural heritage and their traditions. Revivalist tendencies were taking place and they were going backward. Then there appeared Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a great Hindu, a great Indian, who threw up the Bramha Samaj, to save the Hindu culture of the country. There appeared Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who threw up the Aligarh movement to save the Muslim culture and Muslim civilisation of this country. These two Ganges and Jumna—the Hindu culture and Muslim culture—enriched this country in the days of British imperialism. I am sure these two movements will continue to enrich this country in the future.

We should not be led away by what happened on that dark day, the 25th of April, 1965. A mad crowd of students attacked the Vice-Chancellor. It was a shameful thing. But to say that the Aligarh University has only harboured communalists is wrong. Is there any university in the length and breadth of the country where there

are no elements of the R.S.S.? Is there any university in the length and breadth of the country where the Sakas of this communal organisation do not take place? If those universities cannot be hanged for these faults, I do not know how the Aligarh University can be hanged, because a small minority of that university belong to that hideous organisation Jamiat Islami and a small minority belong to the RSS also? When we consider this Bill and talk about Aligarh, we should remember these factors.

I am personally not very happy about this Bill. In fact, as an exponent of academic freedom, I would not like to have a court which is nominated by the Visitor, however eminent he may be. I would not like to have a court which is absolutely subservient to the Vice-Chancellor, however nationalist, secular and progressive he may be. But I know it very well that this is a temporary measure. The Education Minister, Shri Chagla, has already assured us that as soon as possible, he will bring a comprehensive Bill, which will keep the character of this university. In view of this assurance, we should have no objection in supporting this Bill. So, without taking any further time of the House, I support it.

श्री रघनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ कि आज स्वतंत्र पार्टी प्राविस्कार विश्वास किस में करती है ? स्वतंत्र पार्टी के महानुभाव श्री मसानी ने कहा :—

"There is nothing secular about the Constitution of India".

हम लोग सेक्युलर नहीं हैं यह स्वतंत्र पार्टी की नयी ध्योरी है । धागे चल कर वह कहते हैं :—

"Ours is not a secular State. I reject that proposition."

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मालूम पड़ता है कि श्री राजगोपालाचार्य और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के दिमाग में एक नई बात आई है कि हिन्दुस्तान सैक्यूलर स्टेट नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान कोई रिलीजस स्टेट भी नहीं है या इल्लह की तरह से या बर्मा की तरह से। हिन्दुस्तान ने न अपने आपको बौद्ध स्टेट डिक्लेयर किया न तो हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने आप को हिन्दु स्टेट डिक्लेयर किया और न ही हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने को इस्लामी स्टेट डिक्लेयर किया। आखिरकार हिन्दुस्तान का कांस्टीट्यूशन क्या है? सिवाय सैक्यूलर स्टेट के हिन्दुस्तान का और कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं हो सकता है।

मसानी साहब ने एक छोटी डिक्शनरी जो कि शायद जेबी डिक्शनरी थी उसको लेकर पढ़ना शुरू किया कि सैक्यूलर की कोई डेफिनीशन नहीं है। चागला साहब ने उस पर बहुत अच्छा रिमार्क किया कि अगर वे इस पोर्केट डिक्शनरी के बजाय बड़ी डिक्शनरी कंस्टट करें तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं ने कल जब वह बोल रहे थे तब उनकी स्पीच को सुना। मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि मसानी साहब और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के दिमाग में आजकल यही बात आई है कि सैक्यूलरिज्म को अपोज किया जाय। कल फाइनन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए उन्होंने सैक्यूलरिज्म को बहुत ज्यादा अपोज किया। मैंने कल भी उन से कहा था कि सैक्यूलरिज्म एक मूवमेंट है। एक आन्दोलन है। एक अभिनव प्रयोग है। जिस प्रयोग को कि हिन्दुस्तान कर रहा है। हमारे देश के लिए सिवाय सैक्यूलरिज्म के दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है। दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। चाहे हिन्दु हों, चाहे मुसलमान हों, चाहे ब्राह्मण हों, चाहे सभी हों या वैश्य हों। यह सैक्यूलरिज्म केवल मुसलमान या ईसाई के लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि यह हिन्दु के लिए भी उतनी ही आवश्यक है? अगर हिन्दुस्तान को हमें एक रखना है। आज हिन्दु-मुस्लिम का सवाल है। कल खबी

ब्राह्मण का सवाल पैदा होगा, फिर हरिजन आदि का सवाल पैदा होगा और इनका कहीं भ्रंत नहीं होगा। ऐसा दुष्टा तो परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारी मोती की माला के दाने भगल भगल बिखर जायेंगे। अगर इन मोती के छोटे छोटे दानों को एक में पिरो कर रखना है तो पिरोने वाला जो एक छोटा सूत्र होता है उसको हमें उन दानों में डाले रखना है। एक माला में 108 दाने होते हैं लेकिन उनको गूँथता कौन है? उनको एक कच्चा धागा इकट्ठा रखता है। अगर आप उस कच्चे धागे को निकाल देते हैं तो सारे दाने बिखर जायेंगे। फिर वह माना नहीं रह जायगी। वही दाने भगल भगल बिखर जायेंगे। जो काम वह कच्चा धागा माला के मोतियों को एक बनाये रखने में करता है उसी तरीके से सैक्यूलरिज्म उस एकता रूपी माला को उस तन्त्रीय का एक छोटा सा सूत्र है।

मैं सैक्यूलरिज्म के बारे में कुछ और कहना चाहता हूँ। कल वह सैक्यूलरिज्म की डेफिनीशन डिक्शनरी में न होने के बारे में कह रहे थे तो मैंने कल ही कहा था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1946 में पहले पहल सैक्यूलरिज्म का मूवमेंट इंग्लैंड में स्वर्गीय श्री होर्नी आंक ने प्रारंभ किया। उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट को सैक्यूलर होना चाहिए। चाहे जो भी किसी का धर्म हो, धर्म अपने स्थान पर है। उसका सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति के जीवन से है। लेकिन जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध है पालिटिक्स का सम्बन्ध है उसका सम्बन्ध राजनीति से नहीं है। जो कुछ उन्होंने डेफिनीशन दी है मैं उस डेफिनीशन को इन्स्टाईक्लोपीडिया ब्रिटानिका से देना चाहता हूँ :—

"Secularism was a movement which was started in Britain by Holy Oak. He defines secularism as a term applied in general to the separation of State politics or administration from religion or

church matters. This term is applied specially to the system of social ethics associated with the name of Holy Oak. As the word implies, secularism is based solely on consideration of practical morality akin to physical, social and moral improvement of society."

इस प्रकार अगर हमारी स्टेट सैकुलर नहीं है तो हमारी स्टेट है क्या ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहूंगा ।

"हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में सैकुलरिज्म शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है लेकिन अगर कोई धार्मिक सत्य बोले, उसका सत्य धारण हो तो उस को क्या कहा जायेगा ? उस को सत्यवादी कहा जायेगा या झूठा कहा जायेगा ? हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन का जितना प्रेम वर्क है, जितना डांचा है जितना बांगमय है और जितना शरीर है उसका धारण और उसकी आत्मा सैकुलर है । इसलिए चाहे हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में सैकुलर शब्द न भी हो लेकिन हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन सैकुलर है ।"

पंडित जी ने कहा था:-

"मैं फिर यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उसे या मजहब को बिल्कुल छोड़ दो वल्कि धर्म को हम अपने रोजमर्रा के राजनीतिक और समाजिक जीवन से अलग स्तर पर रखें । अगर अपने देश में हम किसी और तरह से काम चलाना चाहेंगे तो हम टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगे ।"

यह शब्द पंडित जी ने कहे थे जो कि प्राईम मिनिस्टर थे और हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के और गवर्नमेंट के चीफ़ म्योक्समैन थे । मैं उन्हीं के कवन को दुहराते हुये कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सैक्यूलरिज्म को छोड़ेंगे तो पंडित जी के शब्दों में हम टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगे सैक्यूलरिज्म पर मजबूती के साथ चलते रहने के अलावा हमारे सामने और कोई रास्ता

नहीं है । लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सोचने का ढंग दूसरा है । अपने दर्शन को स्वयं वही समझ सकते हैं । उनके दर्शन को हम समझने में अपने को असमर्थ पा रहे हैं ।

इस के बाद मैं दो शब्द श्री यशपाल सिंह के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । श्री यशपाल सिंह ने बड़े जोरों के साथ कहा कि जो धाडिनेन्स लाया गया है यह धाडिनेन्स कानूनन लागू नहीं होता है । श्री अंसार हरवानी ने जो कहा है उसका मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ । श्री यशपाल सिंह ने धाटिकल 30 कोट किया है । लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि धाटिकल 30 का इसमें ऐप्लीकेशन नहीं होता है । बल्कि धाटिकल 28 का इसमें ऐप्लीकेशन होता है । धाटिकल 28 अगर आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि वह एजुकेशन से डील करता है जबकि धाटिकल 30 डील करता है माईनारिटी से । यहां माईनारिटी का मवाल नहीं है । यहां तो एजुकेशन का मवाल है । अब धाटिकल 28 में एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन के तीन डिबीजन्स किये गये हैं । क्लॉज 1 जो कि धाटिकल 28 का है वह ऐसे इन्स्टीट्यूशन से डील करता है जिनमें कि पूरा रुपया गवर्नमेंट का लगा हो । उसका दूसरा हिस्सा जो कि धाटिकल 28 का क्लॉज (2) है वह ऐसे एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से सम्बन्धित है जो कि किसी इनडाउमेंट या ट्रस्ट द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं । क्लॉज (3) धाटिकल 28 का उन इन्स्टीट्यूशन से सम्बन्ध रखता है जो कि स्टेट फंड से एड पा रहे हैं । यह कांस्टीट्यूशन में तीन प्रकार के एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन की व्यवस्था धाटिकल 28 में रखी गयी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में धाटिकल 30 अर्न्वाही नहीं होता है, बल्कि धाटिकल 28 अर्न्वाही होता है । हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में सातवें शिड्यूल में जो यूनिवर्सिटी डिफाई है, उस के प्राई-टम 63 में चार इन्स्टीट्यूशन—अलीगढ़

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और ज्ञान्ति निकेतन—को नेशनल इम्पाटेंन्स की इस्टीमेशन कहा गया है । उनको मुस्लिम इस्टीमेशन या हिन्दू इस्टीमेशन नहीं कहा गया है ।

चागला साहब को मालूम है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल की सिलेक्ट कमेटी में हमने यह प्रोपोजिशन दी थी कि “हिन्दू” शब्द को हटा दिया जाये, हालांकि हम उसमें हार गए । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शब्द को हटा देना चाहिये । अब समय आ गया है कि हम एक नई दिशा की तरफ जाएं । हमारे यहां हिन्दू कल्चर, मुस्लिम कल्चर, वैदिक कल्चर और पौराणिक कल्चर हैं, लेकिन आखिर हमारा कोई इंडियन कल्चर है । हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर या भारतीय कल्चर भी तो है ।

श्री भुजकृष्ण हुसैन : (मुरादाबाद) हमारा इस्लामिक कल्चर है । एक हिन्दुस्तानी होने के नाते हमारा यूनिवर्सिटी कल्चर हो सकता है, इंडियन कल्चर हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां तक इस यूनिवर्सिटी का ताल्लुक है, हमारा इस्लामिक कल्चर है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on speaking without being identified.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं ने अपनी बात पूरी नहीं की है । अगर माननीय सदस्य का मुस्लिम कल्चर है—या किसी दूसरे साहब का हिन्दु कल्चर है—, तो वे एनडाउमेंट बनायें, रुपया लें और उससे अपनी कल्चर की तालीम दें, चाहे वह हिन्दु कल्चर हो, स्लामिक कल्चर हो, वैदिक कल्चर हो या पौराणिक कल्चर हो । लेकिन जहां प्राटिकल 28 (1) का अप्लीकेशन होता है,

जहां पब्लिक मनी खर्च किया जाता है यहां सिर्फ एक ही कल्चर हो सकता है और वह है इंडियन कल्चर ।

प्रलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी और इन दोनों पर करीब 95 परसेंट रुपया यह पालियामेंट ग्रान्ट करती है । यह रुपया न हिन्दुओं का है, न मुगल-मानों का है, और न ईसाइयों का है, और न पारसियों का है—यह रुपया सब हिन्दुस्तानियों का है, यह पब्लिक का रुपया है । चूंकि उन संस्थाओं पर पब्लिक का रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, इसलिए इन पर कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 28 (1) अप्लाई करेगा ।

आर्टिकल 28 (1) में कहा गया है

“No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.”

इसमें “होलली” कहा गया है, “फली” नहीं । “होलली” और “फली” में फर्क है । “फली” के माने हैं पूरा पूरा और “होलली” के माने हैं करीब करीब पूरा ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के पास कहां से किस तरह रुपया आता है । सेंट्रल ग्रान्ट : 79,34,500 रुपये, यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ग्रान्ट 68,400 रुपये, रामपुर स्टेट ग्रान्ट : 6,000 रुपये फीस फ्रॉम स्टूडेंट्स : 5,43,600 रुपये इन्स्ट्रुक्शनल ग्रान्ट ईन्वैस्टमेंट्स : 1,77,900 रुपये, इन्कम फ्रॉम बस्फ : 2,800 रुपये । अगर इन फिजर्ज को एनालाइज किया जाए तो क्या मालूम होता है ? इस से मालूम होता कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी पर खर्च किया जाने वाला 95 परसेंट रुपया पब्लिक फंड से आता है । जब 95 परसेंट रुपया पब्लिक फंड से आता है, तो इस पर आर्टिकल 28(1).

का एप्लीकेशन होगा। और जब इस पर आर्टिकल 28(1) का एप्लीकेशन है, तब मैट्रन नवर्नमेंट को मारली— और कांस्टी—ट्यूशनली भी—इस बात का पूरा पूरा अधिकार है कि वह आर्डिनेन्स जारी करे और उस को इस हाउस में पास कराये।

माननीय सदस्य श्री मृजफ़्फ़र हुसैन, को मैंने जवाब दे दिया है कि वह आर्टिकल 28(2) के अनुसार बड़ी खुशी के साथ रुपया लगायें। और इस्लामिक कल्चर की टीचिंग करें, इस्लाम धर्म की टीचिंग करें। इसी तरह हिन्दू साहब खूब रुपया लगा कर हिन्दू धर्म और कल्चर की टीचिंग करें। लेकिन जब 95 परसेंट रुपया किसी संस्था को यह पालियामेंट ग्रान्ट करती है, वह रुपया पब्लिक फंड से जाता है, तो आर्टिकल 28(2) का एप्लीकेशन नहीं होगा, बल्कि आर्टिकल 28(1) का एप्लीकेशन होगा। इस लिए इस पालियामेंट को पूरा अधिकार है कि वह इस आर्डिनेन्स को पास करे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में पीछे की तरफ देखने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो बात पीछे हो गई, वह हो गई। पहले हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुओं का गढ़ रही हो या अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मुसलमानों का गढ़ रही हो, आज हमें इस बात को भूल जाना चाहिये। आज हमको एक नई तरफ देखना है, आगे बढ़ना है। हमें यह फैसला करना है कि आगे एजुकेशन के बारे में हमारा विचार क्या होगा? हम अपने बच्चों को किस बुनियाद पर तैयार करना चाहते हैं—सैक्यूलरिज्म की बुनियाद पर या धर्म के आधार पर? अगर हम अपने बच्चों को धर्म के आधार पर तैयार करना चाहते हैं तो उस का जो फल होता है, वह सारी दुनिया के सामने है। उस फल को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पालियामेंट को यह आर्डिनेन्स पास करने का पूरा अधिकार

है। जो आर्डिनेन्स आया है, वह बिलकुल जानूनी और जायज़ है। इसको लाने के लिए मैं चागला साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं उनकी इस घोषणा का भी अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी एक बिल लायेंगे। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल पास हो चुका है। वह बिल उनके सामने है। वह उस बिल को देखें जल्दी से जल्दी इस आर्डिनेन्स को हटा कर एक बिल इस सदन के सामने लायें, क्योंकि आर्डिनेन्स अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-puzha): Is it a fact that meat and fish are not allowed in the Banaras Hindu University?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, I have been a student of the Banaras Hindu University from the eighth class up to the M.A. degree course and law course. Gomas is not allowed there. There are foreign students, there are Christian students, and some students from Thailand are also, and they do take meat, but in the vegetarian hostel these things are not allowed.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have made it a practice, when I appear in a matter in my professional capacity, not to participate in this House if that matter should come up for discussion. As it happens, I appeared on behalf of the petitioners who sought to strike down this ordinance passed on the 20th May. After I had argued for a few hours, the Chief Justice of India made an appeal to me, not as a lawyer but in my capacity as a person of some standing in public life, to withdraw the petition, as he felt that it had serious overtones for the country, and to await the Bill which might well be different. Although my clients were very reluctant to withdraw,—I

[Shri Frank Anthony]

might mention here incidentally that I had to abandon by fee—I withdrew, for, I was more concerned with the repercussions for the country.

I feel that the repercussions of this Bill will be widespread for the country, and that is one of the reasons why I have sought to participate. Another powerful reason why I am participating is this. I do not want Shri M. C. Chagla to misunderstand what I am going to say. But I shall read very briefly from the affidavit of the Education Ministry. The whole answer of the Education Ministry there was to seek to deny repeatedly that the Muslim community had any fundamental right at all, and that article 30 was in no way attracted, but in their seeking to defeat the claim of the Muslim community, the tragedy was this; they were seeking to get from the Supreme Court a restrictive interpretation of article 30; if that interpretation, God forbid, if they were to go back again—I do not want the Muslims to go to court, because the Muslim case is a hard case, and hard cases make bad law—if the Muslims go and lose, they may lose the Muslim university, but the educational institutions of the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Anglo-Indians, the Christians etc. because of this restrictive interpretation that Shri M. C. Chagla is now seeking, will be placed in great danger. Let me try to explain the position.

I am not going to try and teach my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh law. But I think that he has completely misunderstood the Constitution.

Our principal ground for attack in the Supreme Court was that this ordinance was clearly violative of article 30 (1) of the Constitution. Article 30 says this broadly that all minorities, whether based on language or religion, shall have the right to esta-

lish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Now so far as this case was concerned, it turned on the interpretation of the expression 'establish and administer'. In the Kerala Education Bill reference, a case in which I had argued, I had got not a dictum but an expression of opinion from the Supreme Court—it was not directly in issue. They said that 'establish and administer' meant two rights, right to establish, and the right *aliunde* to administer.

Now Shri Chagla says, in trying to resist the Muslim claim, 'no, a minority must first establish, then only it can administer'. Because, he could not repeat the Muslim claim that beyond peradventure, upto 1951, it was administered exclusively by the Muslims—I hope you will give me a little time; I am not even going to read the law, but I feel I must explain this before the House because there is a great deal that is involved.

Shri Chagla seemed a little vehemently to affirm his desire not to change the character of this institution. Yet in this Supreme Court he took the position—or his Ministry took the position—of denying at every steps, of using every legal device in order to deny the right of the Muslim community. Let me read only three brief extracts.

Page 5:

"Act No. 40 of 1920 which clearly said that the said Muslim University was not one for the Muslim community alone....."

that is not necessary; I need not go into it—

"nor was it based on religion"—even that is not necessary—

"...it was a University established by the Government, open to all, as aforesaid, irrespective of considerations of religion and

language, did not have any characteristic of religious denomination of any nature so as to attract the provisions of articles 26, 29 and 30'.

Then he went on, at page 8:

"I say that the Aligarh Muslim University is an institution established not by the minority community so as to attract the provisions of articles 26 or 30"—

We were not worrying about 26 or religion, but—by the Central Government.

Then he affirms finally at page 13:

"I deny that the said University was established by the minority community or that the said community has the right to administer".

Throughout, his case was posited on repeated denials that the Muslims Community had established this that they had any fundamental right, that art. 30 was attracted.

Now, I say this. To compare the Muslim University, as my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has done, with the Banaras Hindu University, is with great respect, utterly irrelevant. In law it is complete non-sequitur. As I said to the Supreme Court, it was an utter non-sequitur. The Constitution—my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has forgotten the Constitution—in art. 30 gives the fundamental right not to the State, but as Justice Vivian Bose said, to the minorities. When I was arguing a case, he said that. Not to the State. Fundamental right to whom? To the minority. No fundamental right was given to the Hindus. It is not only irrelevant; it is a non-sequitur to compare the Banaras Hindu University with a Muslim University. The Muslims, the Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Parsis and any other linguistic or religious minorities have been given this fundamental right. Why do you compare it with the Banaras

Hindu University? Advisedly, the Hindus have not been given a fundamental right, for the simple reason that by sheer weight of numbers, the Hindus must, and do, control, in fact every institution in this country. They do. Do we say they are communal? The Government is Hindu; the House is Hindu, but as soon as... (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am talking about a majority. I am not saying it. The term 'communal' has been twisted.

As soon as a minority, in terms of its fundamental right, not given to the Hindus, administers its own institution, it becomes communal! When the Hindus, by sheer weight of numbers—I am not complaining—control every university, every school except the minority schools, they are not communal. But as soon as we, in the exercise of our fundamental right, do this, we are communal institutions! I take offence at this suggestion that a minority cannot run a national institution. I am associated with almost 300 educational institutions run by my community. What is Shri Raghunath Singh talking about? An institution can get complete aid and still be a minority institution. I argued that. Why should I put up with this? In the Kerala case, the Anglo-Indian schools won completely because as I said they were getting aid under art. 337. It was not aid *ex gratia*; Government could not even regulate. So far as the Roman Catholic schools were concerned, they got cent per cent aid, not 95 per cent as Shri Raghunath Singh said. What did the Supreme Court strike down? They struck down Clauses 14 and 15. They said that even if Government gave cent per cent aid to a minority institution, two things you could not do: under Clause 15 they could not expropriate—you were expropriating this University and under Clause 14 Government could not even takeover the management. All that you can do

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is to withdraw your cent per cent aid. If you do not like the management, de-recognise it, but you cannot expropriate, you cannot take over the management even if you are giving them cent per cent aid.

So far as religion is concerned, it is quite true that if you take aid, you will not be able to teach Muslim religion there—in the Anglo-Indian schools we cannot and we do not wish to teach religion—but all the other attributes of the minority administration are there, and they have to be there.

So far as numbers are concerned—my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was a little mistaken—section 8 was always there, namely that this university shall be open to persons irrespective of caste, creed or community, a very good thing. When the Constitution was being framed, when I got from the framers of the Constitution a special provision on behalf of Anglo-Indian schools put in article 337, I insisted on a pre-condition that at least 40 per cent of the children in my schools shall be non-Anglo-Indian. So, you can admit others, you can do it. If you give aid to a Muslim university, you can say that at least 49 per cent of the students shall be non-Muslims. If you give aid, they cannot teach religion, but all the other attributes of the minority administration will be there.

I do not know why, apart from this, the book has been thrown in this petition at the Muslim community. Shri Chagla was very vehement. He said he denied the fact that he had ever suggested that they were Pakistani or pro-Pakistani elements in the University. When I read the minister's reply to petition I thought, and the Supreme Court must have come to the same conclusion, that the communal, reactionary, Fascist elements must have been only Mus-

lims, but I hear here for the first time that not only Muslims were involved. I am a little surprised that the Education Ministry should put in a tendentious suggestion that there were only Muslims who were communal, Fascist, reactionary. Shri Chagla should realise that in the context of today to say that a Muslim is communal or reactionary or Fascist is synonymous with saying that he is not only pro-Pakistani, but a Pakistani agent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is entirely wrong.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is the unfortunate atmosphere.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is liable to be repeated, it has been repeated long enough. I have made it perfectly clear that there is all the difference in the world between a person being communal and a person being pro-Pakistani. You may be loyal to this country and yet you may be communal. "Communal" means you are not a nationalist, you are not a secularist; you can be reactionary, you can be obscurantist, and yet you may not be pro-Pakistani. Surely Shri Anthony should understand this distinction.

Shri Frank Anthony: I understand the distinction very well. Let us be quite frank. Does Shri Chagla want me to be brutally frank with him? Let me be quite frank. Today, in the atmosphere of suspicion and hostility to his community, when a person says that a Muslim is a reactionary, he is immediately thought of as a potential quisling. I say that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly not.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Frank Anthony: What is the good of shouting "No". This is unfortunate but true.

I say to Shri Chagla, as my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

said, you find this violence not only in the Aligarh Muslim case. Is it peculiar to the Aligarh Muslim University case? Nobody has condemned it more than I do. Ali Yavar Jung is one of my oldest friends. You find it generally in the country, except perhaps in the institutions that I run. Indiscipline, loot, arson—which university has not got it? Not only Muslims. In Bihar, what happened?—students of one Hindu caste assaulting students and girls of another Hindu caste, desecrating assemblies, doing all sorts of things. Does he think that because of this we should throw out the baby with the bath water, because this is happening in a Hindi institution, the Anglo-Indians should take it over? It may be a good thing. Here you want to drive the Muslims out. I shall finish. What I am saying is this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: How are Muslims being driven out?.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Frank Anthony: I will show how the Muslims are driven out. There is the factual and the legal background. Give me a few minutes. Sir, I cannot deal all these issues with that here. People have said this. This was the dream, the vision of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Largely because of his initiative, money was collected and three Muslim societies were formed. There was the nucleus of a University in 1920. There was a college, a high school. How can you deny its Muslim character? Government undertook not only an act of faith to the Muslims; it undertook a contract of faith to the Muslim community. Here is the preamble to the 1920 Act; let me read it.

"Where as it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental

College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and vest in the said University all properties and rights of the said Societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee...."

Section 4 says:

"The Societies known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and the Muslim University Association shall be dissolved, and all property, moveable and immovable, and all rights powers and privileges of the said Societies and all property moveable, and immovable, and all rights powers and privileges of the Muslim University Foundation Committee shall be transferred to and vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

All these rights and privileges were sanctified by legislation; it was a statutory contract. Section 23 deals with the supreme governing body which could consist only of Muslims. That continued right down to 1951. As soon as the Constitution came into being, this legislative sanctification was elevated to a fundamental right. After 1950, this institution founded with all the moneys of the Muslims and which had taken over all their rights and privileges was elevated to the Fundamental Right and exclusively administered by the Muslims. After that the powers of this legislature or of any other legislature had to yield before what was elevated to a Fundamental Right. (*Interruptions*.) He asks me: how is the Bill effacing it? First of all, I do not understand this position which Mr. Chagla has taken. We are bringing in substantive legislation; this is substantive legislation.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not.

Shri Frank Anthony: This is not substantive legislation? As soon as

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we put it on the statute book, it will be substantive in every sense of the word. What does this Bill do? I say it completely annihilates the Fundamental Right of the Muslims. Mr. Chagla had been at pains to deny that there was any Fundamental Right. Here is the supreme governing body. Even after the 1951 amendment—and you took out the provision that only Muslims could be there—the original founding statute was there which ensured that at least 80-90 per cent would be Muslims on the supreme body. Today you are making it an exclusively nominated body; it has been completely emasculated as it is purely advisory, and only on matters on which the Visitor may seek their advice. Not a single Member need be a Muslim. Mr. Chagla may out of goodness of his heart, *ex-gratia* offer crumbs or the Visitor may offer crumbs and he may put in Muslims. But if we go to the courts—I am trying to beg of the Muslims not to go to the court in this matter—but if we go to the court, the court will say: we do not care about Mr. Chagla's assurance; you know Mr. Anthony, we only look at the phraseology; can you suggest here that there is any glimmering of an obligation that a single nominee should be a Muslim? What is there to prevent the Visitor from nominating only Hindus? Finished. You have destroyed, annihilated and extinguished the right of the Muslims in law. There need not be a single Muslim on the University Court under this provision. And that is why I am begging of Shri Chagla, make some concessions to the right of the Muslims. I have asked for reference to the Select Committee, but Shri Chagla impugns everyone's motives, except his own. I deliberately put it in: 10th of September. I do not want a vacuum. But he said he cannot do it. All right: you cannot do it, but make some concession. Do not tell the Muslims: "I am as ardent as you are; I am as ardent as you are to keep this, your cultural, your linguistic and other things intact; but let

me wipe it out in this Bill; let it become an Act." And then later on, we do not know how long it will take—one year, two years, or three years; but in the meantime, every semblance of right stifle. I say this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish. I say, today, it is tragic. Today, as the leader of a minority Community, I know the position of the minorities. Thank God, my community is not in the difficult position of Shri Chagla's community; thank God. His position is peculiarly difficult, and I do not envy him. But today, let us assume; there are people who say that—I am sorry to say it, and it was said to the Prime Minister and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty was there—that none of the Muslims can be trusted, and I immediately objected to it. Today, India cannot survive, secularism cannot survive. Let us accept that there is a dichotomy with some of our Muslims. But aren't there some good Muslims? Aren't there reliable Muslims? (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Frank Anthony: Why these protestations? And then, Shri Chagla asked this question, and that is what I am asking. He asked this question: Why are the Muslims joining on a single platform? Why have Congressmen come to me? Why are some of them, these petitioners—is it because they have suddenly become communal—Congress MLAs? (*Interruption*). Because this touches them in their hearts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should finish now.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish. This issue transcends all their political differences. That is why I say this: talk to any Muslim privately—Congressmen have come to me with

tears in their eyes; it touches them in their hearts. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No.

An hon. Member: You are the saviour—

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes; Yes; I can understand it. I know what is hypocrisy. And I say this: the University is a cherished symbol for them. What I say finally is this: you have all the regulatory powers; keep the regulatory powers; keep the emergency powers; clean the University up. But make one concession to their rights; say that the majority shall be Muslim; do not efface their right by law.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are in a strange world. Let me point out what has been laid down in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill—

“Enquiries revealed that the disturbances were too well organised to be sporadic and seemed to flow from certain unhealthy influences which for some time had been adversely influencing the efficiency and the academic purposes of the University.”

Here, I find that Shri Anthony and other hon. friends who have practically associated themselves with academic institutions all over India, for years and decades together, have not mentioned one vital thing: no-body has come out condemning this outrageous, reprehensible and murderous assault on the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. This is a rare occasion in the history of communalism. The very day this university, namely, the Aligarh Muslim University was started, there was started another university in the eastern region namely, Dacca University with which I was connected for 25 years, successively as a member of the syndicate, as a member of the court of the university; earlier, I was

a graduate there and then I was connected as a lecturer. I can understand that when Dacca university was set up there with its own character, Aligarh Muslim University had its own image and its own character. It was set up as a university in the year 1920. Fanned by communalism, this very question was mooted before us in Dacca: what will be the chances of the Muslims to grow up? It was said that they should enjoy special privileges indeed, they had all the privileges which the new university had given them when it was introduced in Dacca, to see that 70 per cent of the population, which had been illiterate, get a chance to have access to all the possibilities of growth. An engineering college, an agricultural college, a medical college, law and science colleges were all started with the money and goodwill of the majority community and also of the minority Community. That minority community today has faded out from East Pakistan. For the edification of Mr. Anthony, I would say that when the question whether Bengali should be the State language of East Pakistan was mooted there after partition was accepted, the boys of the Dacca University, who have been nurtured in an academic atmosphere, not surcharged with this sort of communalism, marched in procession only to demand that Bengali should be the State language of East Pakistan. Over the seven dead bodies of Muslim students of Dacca, Bengali was accepted as the State language of East Pakistan. How? It was because this sort of communalism was condemned outright there.

You must condemn all these outrageous activities and that is what Mr. Chagla has attempted to do by the introduction of this ordinance. I do not understand the philosophy of our turbaned friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, who condemns this ordinance. This measure is to deal sternly with perverse and demeaning elements, trying to obliterate all sense of decency, justice and decorum in an

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

academic atmosphere, Mr. Ali Yawar Jung speaking the other day said that even the teachers and students were party to some of these nefarious activities. Should we not condemn it? It is not a question of minority's rights, but a question of humanity, of civilisation, of a cultured way of living and that is what Mr. Chagla stands for. That is why this Bill has been introduced here. It has nothing to do with the dismantling minority interests.

I say, Aligarh has a mission to fulfil. It has its own image, just as Dacca had its own image. Brilliant scholars have come out of Dacca University. I am a product of that university and I am proud of it, where we, Hindus and Muslims, lived together. Even in the midst of fanatical communalism, running amuck, when the whole of Dacca city was surcharged with communalism, not a single boy or girl was molested within the precincts of the university. As the President of the University Students' Union, elected by Hindus and Muslims unanimously, I stood guarantee for the rights and liberties of every human being within the campus of the Dacca University. Why? It was because we stood for courage, for character, for culture; and anything that militated against it was unnecessarily condemned. That is why I expected from Mr. Anthony, to condemn outright the murderous assault on the Vice-Chancellor. It is a strange chapter in the history of India and we must hang our head in shame. This Bill does not question the retention of the character of the university. The question relates to the monstrosity in all its hideousness that we witnessed in April. When Mr. Chagla has come forward with a challenge, the fanatical, Communal-minded people are trying to denounce him with all fervour and gusto. Why? Mr. Chagla stand for an ordered way of society, for a way of life that denounces communalism and perverse way of thinking.

In the name of culture, in the name of what we have stood for, with my past experience of 25 years as a teacher, academician and also a member of the highest body of more than one university, I would appeal to the friends on the other side to understand the implications of this Bill, which is being put forward only to usher in a new form of treatment to the students and teachers alike, so that they might take caution. Here it has been pointed out that it is the result of organised plan. These disturbances are symptoms of a deep-rooted malady and we want to uproot that malady. It is an attempt in a practical way to weed it out and every one should give hearty co-operation to the same. That is why I congratulate Shri Chagla in spite of all these vehement protests for his critics. People who do not know what is culture, who do not know what education should be, how to create the atmosphere congenial for education at every stage, these are the people who are denouncing Shri Chagla as if they alone are the champions of Islamic culture. That is not so. Then the charge, that people who by chance belong to the majority community in India today, are trying to thwart the advancement of the minority is baseless. I do not understand it. The mere fact that Hindus are in a majority, does that give the Hindus the right to denounce what the other communities or people belonging to other religions stand for? As a student of culture, I can say this much that instead of being swayed by passions of communalism or bigotry, we stand for culture and that is what has been introduced by Shri Chagla through this Bill. So far as we are concerned, I mean the Congress Party, we have taken the vow and pledge to stand for certain fundamental principles for which Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru worked till the end of their lives, and that is what Shri Chagla, as spokesman of the Congress Party is trying to do. He must ex-

pect whole-hearted support from all peoples in the House and outside who stand for culture.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have gone through the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill with due care and caution for nothing in our recent educational history has raised so much of controversy as this Ordinance. As a man connected with education, temperamentally I am opposed to all encroachment on the autonomy of universities. May I take you a little back and say that since the emergence of universities, in the modern sense, in Europe, in the post-medieval period, autonomy, that is, freedom from the State and the church has constituted the lifespriug of universities? But, in the case of the Aligarh Muslim university it will be utterly foolish to apply this theory without taking in to account the objective conditions obtaining in that university, the objective conditions that culminated in the nefarious activities of April 25th. I would say that April 25th is the blackest day in the annals of the university. In fact, it has sullied the fair name of the Aligarh university beyond redemption. But, then, I would also say that this is the culmination of certain forces that have accumulated in the portals of the university for long.

15:58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Aligarh Muslim university was established for our certain high principles and traditions. But, unfortunately, with years the university lost much of its idealism and became a vicious cockpit of power politics, administrative inefficiency and corruption. There are serious allegations against the Aligarh Muslim University. The report of the Accountant-General of Uttar Pradesh (1961) on the university finances is a shocking revelation, I would say. May I quote

from page 49 of the Report? This is what the report says:

"The alleged irregularities are of a serious character and related almost to every aspect of financial management in the university. More serious audit objections related to embezzlement and misappropriation of funds, defalcation and tampering with the records, unauthorised revision of estimates in respect of sanctions by Government, complete mismanagement of large construction projects, non-observance of financial procedure and inefficient and tardy collection of dues from students."

I would say that this is sufficient, this is enough to make even a dead man's bones quiver. Even a dead man's bones would quiver. When I read this, my blood started boiling. I do not understand why the Government allowed the things to deteriorate to such an extent. I would say, these things happen in a citadel of our culture, in a citadel of our education, in a citadel that manufactures, produces and inspires our coming generations. The Universities are the salt of our national life. If the salt loses its savour, wherewith will it be salted?

16 hrs.

It is also true that students' indiscipline has become today a massive factor confronting our Education. Without trying to probe into the causes of students' indiscipline, may I say that, according to official statistics, there were as many as 1237 students' strikes during the last 7 years and 1964 has the highest number of students' strikes, that is, 261 as against an annual average of 177. But I would say that the agitation that was instituted by the Aligarh Muslim University students on the 25th April was the worst of all the agitations, the worst of all the movements, ever launched by the students community.

[Shri Hem Barua]

Now, it has almost become a fashion to accuse politicians whenever there is any incident of students' indiscipline anywhere. I just want to know whether the Aligarh incident was the handiwork of any politician. If it is not a handiwork of the politician, I would say that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark and it is high time for our Government to find out what is rotten there, if needs be, through an enquiry committee.

Sir, in the meanwhile, I have discussed the problem of the Aligarh Muslim University with so many friends with a view to finding out the truth. But, unfortunately, their opinions are so much in conflict with one another that in spite of the series of discussions, I have not in the least wised up. Last night, as a matter of fact, I thought, I mused, over the problem very deeply and then came to a very awkward conclusion. The affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University are like a glass of foaming beer for you do not know where the foam ends and where the beer begins. Likewise, the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University are so confusing and conflicting that you do not know when nonsense ends and sense begins.

Since the declaration by the Government of the decision to suspend the Aligarh Muslim constitution, there has been a storm of protest from certain quarters. I want to ask them: Is it for the first time that the constitution of the Aligarh Muslim University has been suspended? Why do you forget that during the late twenties, when Sir Ross Masood, the Director or Public Instruction of Hyderabad, was appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, the University constitution was suspended entirely and it was a triumvirate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer who administered the affairs of the Uni-

versity? Was Islamic culture destroyed then? Can any of our friends tell us whether Islamic culture was destroyed when Sir Ross Masood was the Vice-Chancellor who ruled in co-operation with the Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer? It was not destroyed. If Islamic culture was not destroyed then, how can you say that Islamic culture is going to be destroyed today when the measures proposed by the Government are much less stringent? I was very happy to hear the other day the assurance given by Shri M. C. Chagla that these measures were only temporary and they were going to be withdrawn as soon as the university was restored to health again. I hope and trust that he will do it as soon as possible, because this must be an emergency measure only and there should be no encroachment on the autonomy of universities but at the same time, the university people should also try to behave well or else they do not have the right to criticise the Congress Government for their failures. If I am rotten I do not have the right to point out what is rotten in you, and that is how I feel.

I do believe that culture cannot be compartmentalised, and if India has any culture, then it is Indian culture. I would say at the same time that no culture, if it is truly virile and dynamic, can ever be destroyed. I know that Islamic culture is truly virile and dynamic. And may I say, since a tirade of late has been directed most vociferously and vigorously and vehemently against Shri M. C. Chagla that not to speak of one Chagla, even a whole race of Chaglas, even thousands of them can ever destroy Islamic culture? That is not possible. Islamic culture, in order to be meaningful and significant, must contribute to the broad stream of Indian culture and world culture, and that is the great role that the Aligarh Muslim University is destined to play.

I do not agree with these people who want to describe the Aligarh Muslim University as an arsenal of Pakistan. If Shri M. C. Chagla has done that, I am afraid I would not agree with him in that. What is happening in the university is this. There is a conflict. The conflict is a conflict between traditional hide-bound conservative morals on the one hand and progressive ideals on the other. Whatever disorder has resulted is due to this strife. I know that the university is at present experiencing the agonies of a rebirth in the direction of liberalisation of thought and ideals. True it is that after graduation, some students of the Aligarh Muslim University migrate to Pakistan. In this connection, why do you forget that some students of other Indian universities also migrate to foreign countries, and even students who have gone there on Government stipends? And wherefrom do Government get the money? The money is collected from the poor Indian tax-payers' revenues. There are some students belonging to other Indian universities who have migrated to foreign countries, and they do not want to come back, because life in the foreign countries is more exhilarating, more inspiring and more comfortable and more alluring also...

Shri Mahatab (Angul): And more foaming too.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, more foaming too. My hon. friend is right in saying that.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): But how does a Congressman know about it?

Shri Hem Barua: But how does a congressman know about foaming?

Mr. Speaker: Only those persons know who have been associated some time or the other with the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: I would say that extreme individualism is middle-class morality. I learnt something about it from the picture 'My Fair

Lady'. Extreme individualism is middle-class morality. If it is so, how can you apply two sets of principles to judge two sets of students, the students of the Aligarh Muslim University and the students of the other Indian universities who have migrated? That would be an anachronism, in fact.

But then, a pamphlet has been issued by the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys' Association...

Shri Ansar Harvani: By a section of the old boys.

Shri Hem Barua: There it has been said that the Aligarh Muslim University is a university of the Muslims, for the Muslims, to be administered by Muslims. I do not understand this psychology. This is a very dangerous proposition. I know Indian universities are modelled on the British pattern, except two of them, one the Banaras Hindu University and the other, the Aligarh Muslim University. These universities were originally established with a view to teach people, train up people, in certain philosophies. If these philosophies create a separatist psychology, it is a very dangerous thing.

But then I would say—and I hope Shri Chagla would take note of it—that it is Shri Chagla's Government, it is the Congress Government, that is also responsible for creating a sort of non-secular psychology in the minds of the people. What happens? When President Nasser of the UAR comes, he is rushed down to Aligarh Muslim University for a doctorate *honoris causa*, and when the King of Nepal comes, he is rushed down to Banaras Hindu University for a doctorate *honoris causa*. Why should it happen like that? It is you people who are maintaining this barrier. All barriers must go. All barriers preventing a secular communion as between one section of the Indian people and another must go. All barriers between Hindus and Muslims must go. All barriers between the sexes

[Shri Hem Barua]

must also go; all barriers between men and women must go.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Start from your house.

Mr. Speaker: If that be the hon. Member's desire, why should others object?

Shri Hem Barua: What happens in this University? The boys are not allowed to mix with the girls, the girls are not allowed to mix with the boys. The girls were segregated from the boys whenever there was any musical conference, musical presentation, drama and all that. It is the new Vice-Chancellor who tried to destroy that barrier. I must wholeheartedly congratulate him on trying to destroy that barrier. All barriers between the sexes must go. All barriers between communities must drop off, must be removed. I think you agree with me in that.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot but agree. I was waiting only for him to sit down.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the measures proposed by Government in this Bill are only temporary and since these proposals are calculated to bring about administrative efficiency in the University, I on behalf of our party support this Bill.

श्रीमती मंमता सुल्तान (भोपाल) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहिब मैं धाप की बहुत मश्कूर हूँ कि धाप ने मुझे इस प्राइनेन्स पर जो कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी से मुताबिक है, बोलने का मौका दिया। लेकिन इस के पहले कि मैं इस प्राइनेन्स के ऊपर कुछ प्रार्थ कर्क, मैं धाप की इजाजत से कहना चाहूंगी कि अब तक मैंने सुना था कि चाहे किसी शक्त्त का मुकदमा कितना ही क्यों न हो इस तरह से उसके जीतने के इमकानात भी काफी हों, गवाहियां अच्छी हों, वाक्यात भी सही हों, लेकिन अगर वह मुकदमा किसी ऐसे शक्त्त के हाथ में पड़ जाय

जो या तो अपने काम में होशियार न हो या उस में कामन सेंस न हो तो उस मुकदमे के हारने के इमकानात कबी हो जाते हैं और वह मुकदमा कमजोर हो जाता है और उलझन में पड़ जाता है। लेकिन इस लोक सभा में मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि एक ऐसा शक्त्त भी जिस में इल्मी काबिलियत हो, जो जज रह चुका हो, जिस शक्त्त का कई लिहाज से कंट्री-ब्यूशन है, वह शक्त्त जैसे कि श्री चागला है, इधर उधर की बहस में पड़ कर मुकदमे को उलझा सकता है और कमजोर कर सकता है।

जहाँ तक अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के मकासिद का ताल्लुक है, जहाँ तक उस के आब्जेक्टिव का सवाल है, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में, चाहे वह सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो या न हो, किसी किस्म का फर्क मैं नहीं समझती, कोई इमतिyaz उनमें नहीं करती हूँ। अगर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी जो अपने मकासिद को अपने आब्जेक्टिव को, पूरा नहीं करती है, तो गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का पूरा मजाज है, उसे इस बात का हक है कि वह उस में दखल दे जैसा कि श्री चागला ने अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में किया और मुझे इस के बारे में उन से कोई खास शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात की शिकायत जरूर है कि एक एक ऐसे मामले में, जो कि बेसिक तौर से स्टूडेंट्स की भलाई का मसला है, जो बेसिक तौर से उन की बहती का मसला है, उन से जिस जुडिशस एप्रॉच की और जिस में ज्यूरिस्ट्री की तबक्को भी उस में मुझ मायूसी हुई है।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं धाप से प्रार्थ कर्कगी कि मैं इस प्राइनेन्स की हिमायत करती हूँ और श्री चागला की पूरी ताईद में हूँ। जहाँ तक इस प्राइनेन्स का सवाल है, हमको यह मालूम है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी प्राइनेन्स बहुत ही एक्स्ट्राप्राइनेरी सर्कमस्टान्सेज में सायद

गया जब कि वहां का इन्डिपेंडेंट एक एक्स्ट्रीम हब तक पहुंच गया कि यहाँ तक कि वाइस चांसलर पर भी हमला हुआ और हो सकता था कि उससे उनकी मौत हो जाती। जब वहाँ पर डिपिन्डेंट इस हब तक खराब हो गया तो सरकार के लिये कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह गया था सिवा इसके कि वह उस यूनिवर्सिटी में इंटरक्रिपर करे और उसमें सुधार करे।

इसके अलावा दूसरी बात यह भी बताई गई है कि यह जो प्राइनेंस लाया गया है वह क्यामत तक के लिये नहीं लाया गया है कि धन शुरू हो गया तो उम्मीद, हमेशा के लिये कायम रहेगा। यह बिल्कुल बक्ती तौर पर लाया गया है और जल्द से जल्द दूसरा बिल आया जायेगा। मेरा खयाल है कि वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भी जायेगा और लोगों को इस बात का मोका मिलेगा कि इस पर अपनी राय पेश करें और इसमें तरमीम कर सकें, और उसको बहुत बना सकें। इन तमाम हालात को देखते हुए और यह जानते हुए कि मुल्क में ऐसे हालात हैं जब इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपनी अनर्बीज को फिटर प्रबे न करें बल्कि एक बड़े मकसद के लिये डाइवर्ट करें मैं इस प्राइनेंस पर सोचते हुए हाउस से दफ्तास्त करूँगा कि वह इन बातों का लिहाज रखे।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं इस प्राइनेंस के मुताल्लिक दांतीन बातों की तरफ हाउस की तवज्जह दिवाना चाहूँगी। पहली चीज जो है वह प्रलीगढ़ के वाकयात की एन्क्वायरी के मुताल्लिक है। इस एन्क्वायरी के बारे में श्री बागला जवाब दे चुके हैं। मैं इस सवाल को दुसरा हाउस के सामने पेश करूँगी और चाहूँगी कि वह इस पर पूरी तौर से गौर करे। जहाँ तक एन्क्वायरी का सवाल है प्रलीगढ़ के मामले में एक हब तक मैं श्री बागला के साथ हूँ और काफी हब तक उनसे इस्तिलाफ रखती हूँ। जहाँ तक इस बाज का सवाल है कि प्रलीगढ़ जंग साहब

पर हमला हुआ या नहीं, जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है कि उनको सोडा वाटर की बोतल से मारा गया और जख्मी किया गया या नहीं, मैं इसको बिल्कुल सही मानती हूँ उन्होंने सही कहा कि किस चीज की एन्क्वायरी कराये। तमाम वाकयात मौजूद हैं, पूरी गवाहत मौजूद है, प्राई विटनेस मौजूद है तब मौजूद एन्क्वायरी की जरूरत बाकी नहीं रहती है। जहाँ तक कि इस वाकये की तहकीकात कराये जाने का सवाल है, कि प्रलीगढ़ जंग साहब पर हमला हुआ या नहीं, उस की कोई जरूरत बाकी नहीं रहती है क्योंकि यह एक मानी हुई चीज है। और अगर जरूरत भी है तो यू० पी० की पुलिस इन्क्वायरी कराये और प्रदावत फैसला दे कि यह कल की साबिग भी या नहीं, यह डेलिबरेट कोशिश भी या नहीं। जहाँ तक साबिग का सवाल है मैं कम्प्रीट है कि मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि यह कल की साबिग भी या नहीं, लेकिन श्री बागला नहीं कह सकते कि यह डेलिबरेट प्रटेन्ट भी या जो कुछ हुआ वह मात्र साईक्लाजी के नतीजे के तौर पर हुआ। इसका फैसला प्रदावत करेगी, न हम कर सकते हैं और न आप कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही जो दूसरा सवाल है उस के लिये मैं इन्क्वायरी की जरूरत समझती हूँ। पहले भी समझती थी और अब भी समझती हूँ और आगे भी समझूँगी, और वह आप के स्टेटमेंट के दूसरे हिस्से के सिनसिले में है। आपने कटेगोरिकल तरीके से, प्रेसाइज तरीके से इस बात को हाउस के सामने रखना कि प्रलीगढ़ जंग साहब पर हमला हुआ क्योंकि यह एक तरह का नैचुरल स्टैंडर्ड कायम करना चाहते थे, एक नेचुरल स्टैंडर्ड बनाना चाहते थे और वहाँ पर एक सेवजन ऐसा है जो एन्क्वायरी है। कम्प्लन है। फासिस्ट है, और न जाने

[श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान]

क्या दुनिया भर की चीजें आपने कहीं । आपने कहा है कि इसकी वजह से हमला नहीं हुआ कि उन्होंने एडमिशन पालिसी को बदला । बल्कि श्री चागला ने कहा कि एडमिशन पालिसी को तो उन्होंने एक पदार्थ बनाया । बात दरअसल यह थी कि भलीयावर जंग साहब एक सैकुलर ख्यालात के धादमी हैं, नेशनलिस्ट हैं, और इस लिये उन पर हमला हुआ । जहाँ तक इस चीज का सवाल है मैं चाहूँगी कि इसकी इन्क्वायरी की जाये कि अगर हमला हुआ तो इस वजह से हुआ कि भलीयावर जंग साहब एक नेशनल फ्राउटलूक के धादमी हैं और वहाँ के लोगों को यह वर्दाश्वि नहीं हुआ । जब तक इस बात को पूरी इन्क्वायरी नहीं हो जाती तब तक यह कहने में श्री चागला जस्टिफाईड नहीं हैं । इसकी वजह मैं प्रश्न करूँ । कम्यूनलिज्म के बारे में आप ने कहा कि भलीयावड़ का कम्यूनलिज्म इस तरह का नहीं है कि हिन्दु मुसलमान के खिलाफ हो या मुसलमान हिन्दु के खिलाफ हो, लेकिन एंटीनेशनल होने का जो आपने चार्ज लगाया है, वह इससे भी ज्यादा सीरियस है । एक शब्द कम्यूनल होते हुए भी नेशनल हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाय कि वह एंटी नेशनल है और नेशनल फ्राउटलूक को वर्दाश्वि नहीं करता, तो यह बहुत संगीन चार्ज होता है ।

आपने यनारस युनिवर्सिटी में, जबकि इससे बहुत हल्के बाकयात हुए तो भी इन्क्वायरी कराई थी लेकिन जब यह बाकिया इतना संगीन है तो इसकी आप इन्क्वायरी नहीं करते । इस लिहाज से मैं समझती हूँ कि चागला साहब इसकी इन्क्वायरी करायें और इस बात का मौका दें कि जो बात है वह सामने आ सके ।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह कहना है कि आपने कहा कि एक सेक्शन वहाँ ऐसा है जो कि रिएक्शनरी है, बाकी लोगों के बारे में आपने

कहा कि आप ऐसा नहीं समझते । लेकिन ऐसे लड़के जिन्होंने हमला किया 1500 या 1600 थे । पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी में तुलवा की तादाद चार पांच हजार है । तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक बड़ी तादाद इन के कहने में भी और उनको यह धुप बहका सकता था । इतनी बड़ी तादाद खुद एक भलार्मिंग चीज है । इसलिए भी इसकी इन्क्वायरी करानी चाहिए । आप यह कहते हैं कि वह इन्क्वायरी की जरूरत नहीं समझते इसलिये कि उनके पास एंशोर्ड्स मौजूद हैं, उनके पास धाई विटनेसेज हैं और उनके पास बाईस चांसलर का खत है । जहाँ तक धाई विटनेस का सवाल है, मैं प्रश्न करूँ कि इस बात की कोई ऐनी गवाहदत नहीं हो सकती कि कोई शब्द कम्यूनल है या रिएक्शनरी है । इसका पता तो पूरे रिकार्ड से हो सकता है । आपको यह बात पुराने बाईस चांसलर से मालूम हो सकती है, रिकार्ड से आपको मालूम हो सकती है, लेकिन ऐनी गवाहदत से इसका कोई वास्ता नहीं है । चागला साहब सिम्पुलर धादमी हैं या वह डिमाक्रेसी में यकीन करते हैं, यह बात मैं उनको देख कर नहीं कह सकती । मैं उनको देख कर तो सिर्फ यह कह सकती हूँ कि वह ऐनक लगाते हैं या नहीं लगाते, वह सिगरेट पीते हैं या सिगार पीते हैं । लेकिन वह सिम्पुलर हैं इसके लिए दूसरी एंशोर्ड्स की जरूरत होगी । वह एंशोर्ड्स उनके जजमेंट से ही मिलता है, जो आपने दिये हैं उनकी स्पीचेंज और उनकी स्टेटमेंट से मिलता है । इसी तरह से जब तक हमारे पास दूसरी एंशोर्ड्स नहीं आ जा ती जो कि रिकार्ड्स से मुताल्लिक है, उनका यह स्टेटमेंट इन्कम्पलीट है । मैं प्रश्न करूँगी कि उनका यह बयान कैंटेगोरिकल है कि वहाँ यह वाक्या एक खास वजह से हुआ, उनका एंशोर्ड्स भी बिल्कुल खुला हुआ होना चाहिए, डेफिनेट होना चाहिए, प्रिसाईज होना चाहिए । इसके लिए मैं

जकरत ममझनी हूं कि इसकी एन्वयारी कराएं ।

एक दूसरे मसले के बारे में मैं भ्रष्ट कलंगी । मुझे इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि चागला साहब प्रलागढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का कलेक्टर नहीं बदलना चाहते हैं । आपने कहा है कि इस बात की मेरी जिम्मेवारी है कि वहां भरबी और फारसी पढ़ाई जायगी और मैं इसको प्रलभजर बना दूंगा । मैं उनसे सिर्फ यह भ्रष्ट करना चाहती हूं कि महज भरबी पढ़ाने से या महज फारसी पढ़ाने से मुस्लिम कल्चर नहीं हो जाता । यह कल्चर की डेफिनीशन में नहीं आता । जहां तक कल्चर का सवाल है, यह तो मूलक की जमीन से पैदा होता है । मूलक से हट कर वह कोई प्रलग चीज नहीं है । मुस्लिम कल्चर हिन्दुस्तान से हट कर कोई मानी नहीं रखता । मुसलमानों का जो कल्चर इरान में है या जो मुसलमानों का कल्चर अरब में है वह हमारे कल्चर से मुकतलिफ है, योंकि हम मजहबी प्रकाईड के लिहाज से एक हैं । कल्चर का वास्ता उस सरजमीन से है जहां वह पैदा हुआ है । एक चीज और है, हो सकता है कि और मूलकों में कल्चर में मजहबी तालीम शामिल न की जाती हो, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो इसके वगैर कल्चर इनकम्पलीट है । और मैं इसकी मानती हूं कि जिस तरह से एक हिन्दु कल्चर का कनसेप्ट उस वक्त तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि वह इदालत न पड़े या हिन्दु फिनामकी न पड़े, इसी तरह से मुस्लिम कल्चर भी कुरान और दूसरी मजहबी किताबों की स्टडी के वगैर इनकम्पलीट है । ऐसा मेरा खयाल है । दूसरे लोगों की दूसरी राय हो सकती है । इसलिए जहां हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में माईनारिटीज का सवाल आया है, कांस्टीट्यूशन में उसको मेरे या आप के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ा है । उसके बारे में चागला साहब की इलिंग भी है । मैं यहां इस पर बहस नहीं कर रही कि प्रलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रार्टिकल 30 का एड्रिक्ट करती है कि नहीं । अगर वह यह मान लें

कि यह एक माईनारिटी इन्सटीट्यूशन है और यह मान लें कि इसे प्रपना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने का हक है, तो दूसरी चीज को फालो करनी है, वह यह चागला साहब की इलिंग है :—

"It is not open to the State to dictate to a minority what the nature of the educational institutions should be."

इसका मतलब यह है कि न सिर्फ माईनारिटी के हक को सेफनगैड किया गया है, लेकिन यह भी माना गया है कि माईनारिटी ही यह डिसाईड करेगी कि वह किस तरह का प्रपना कल्चर लाना चाहती है । मैं चाहूंगी कि चागला साहब जब जवाब दें तो इन चीजों का क्या रखें ।

मुझे मौका मिलता और और भी कुछ कहना था । ये बेसिक चीजें हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh, and I rise to support the Bill moved by the Minister of Education. I was in the House on the day the Education Minister apprised this House about the happenings in Aligarh and also intimated what steps he proposed to take in the matter. I fully remember the whole House giving him the fullest ovation.

I have not heard from any hon. Member anything being said against Shri Ali Yavar Jung. Every Member has conceded that Shri Ali Yavar Jung is a patriot, and that he is a competent person. Nobody has denied that he was assaulted. Shri Ali Yavar Jung comes, after such a big assault on him, to Delhi, makes a report, and so it was the duty of Shri Chagla to lend him the fullest support. He was the man on the spot and it was for him to say what was the remedy. "Either you remove him from the post on which the Gov-

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ernment has put him or you support him. No allegation has been made that Shri Ali Yavar Jung made a report on the basis of any malice or on account of any animosity against any person. In such circumstances, are you going to judge from what one man comes and tells you here or from what the other man goes and tells others? It was the duty of the Education Minister to have done what he has done. Had he not done this, then, a charge of dereliction of duty would have been made against him. It was only his duty to have done what he has done.

Sir, so many things had been said in this House. Out of all that has been said, I fully endorse every word which was said by my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh; for once he has made a learned speech. (Interruption). Of course, it was not he alone who did that. There was another good speaker, Shri Hem Barua. From the arguments that Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Barua adduced, you might have found how much pains they had taken in studying this matter. After such a deep study, they have put the case in brief and have supported the Education Minister. I think we here owe a duty to support the measure. This is a very important matter, and as far as such important matters are concerned, which touch the very vitals of the nation, we should consider the problems a little coolly, and with a view to see that the ideals and aims which were propagated by Gandhiji and supported by Jawaharlalji for the building up of this country are adumbrated and consolidated in this country. If you feel that that is the thing which is wanted, then we have to consider everything in that context.

I have not agreed with one point which the Education Minister made. I do not agree that the Aligarh University needs to be the place where Muslim culture is to be propagated. I have every respect for the Muslim re-

ligion, but is there a different culture in this country to be propagated? Is there a Hindu culture, a Muslim culture, a Sikh culture and a Christian culture? There is only one culture in this country of India and that is Indian culture. And all other cultures have to be brought together under it. I remember this was possible only under the leadership of Gandhiji.

I shall give you an anecdote. I know, my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh said that so many things were bad amongst the Hindus. They are bad amongst the Hindus. They are. But by a gradual reformation, all these evils have been going away, and things have been improving. I remember that in 1930, when I was released from prison, the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was our leader in Uttar Pradesh. I had to go to Masauli to meet him. I went in an *Ikke* and reached his place. Mr. Kidwai offered me tea and sweets and asked me to take them, because I had come such a long way. I, a Brahmin, had never touched water from the hand of a Muslim, not to talk of eating sweetmeats. I was thinking within myself, how can I eat it? If I eat it, I will vomit. But then I thought of what Mr. Kidwai would think if I refused to take it. He would think, here is a Congressman who has gone to jail, but he is so much prejudiced that he cannot eat in a Muslim's house. So, I took the sweets and tea and when I was coming back, I actually vomited.

But these 30 years have revolutionised this country. Now the biggest of Brahmins washes the thali and Katori in which a Muslim or a Chamar has eaten. This is the Indian culture produced under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. We do not want to go back. What is all this Hindu culture, Muslim culture and Christian culture? Is it that if a man puts a churut in his mouth, it is Christian culture? If somebody

puts on a fez cap, is that Muslim culture? You cannot say what is Muslim culture or Hindu culture. There should be one Indian culture. That is what has come out of Gandhiji's leadership.

I could not follow what Mr. Masani said. He said that some special status should be given to Aligarh Muslim University, because it is a minority institution. This will be also against all our tenets. Very good support should be given to the Aligarh University, but if you give a better status to minorities, you will be again bringing in the same questions which were witnessed before 1947. Therefore, I beseech you, all these discussions here are not conducive to good results.

My friend, Mr. Harvani, has given some very fine names. He said, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is a product of the Aligarh University. I respect Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan more than anybody in this country. If we invite him and make him the chancellor and the dictator of Aligarh University, I know he will give the best results that any Indian wants.

Shri Hem Barua: There is no place for a dictator in a university.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Some of my friends want that somebody who is the product of Aligarh should be put in charge of it. You cannot bring back Mr. Kidwai. So, I made this suggestion.

Aligarh University is a good institution. It should be brought to the level of other Indian universities. Whether it is Banaras University or Aligarh University, all universities should be at par. They should be given the same consideration, so that they will produce the best Indian patriotic citizens. The atmosphere that prevailed before 1947, which was responsible for the division of the country, shall not be allowed to be repeated in this country.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the

Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, and oppose the Bill introduced by the Education Minister. I am extremely grateful to Shri Yashpal for his genuine sympathies for the cause of the Muslim minority in India. I have nothing but grateful appreciation also for the support extended to us by various leaders of the opposition. At the outset, I would appeal to all sections of this House, particularly to the Treasury Benches, to take a calm and objective view of the problem of this university, around which have gathered the hopes and aspirations of millions of Muslims for half a century.

We all deplore the incidents that occurred on the 25th of April 1965 in the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University. I also add my feeble voice to the chorus of condemnation of the brutal attack on the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University. Our sympathies go to him. We have nothing but condemnation of the dastardly attack on the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The law must be no respecter of persons. The criminally-minded students, who precipitated events, and took the law into their own hands, must be dealt with severely. Irrespective of whether the students are Hindus or Muslims, the law must be allowed to take its own course.

The Education Minister, instead of allowing the law to take its own course, instead of instituting a judicial inquiry for probing into the matter for studying the pre-disposing causes and conditions which led to this unfortunate development in the university of Aligarh, tried to pre-judge the whole issue. It is really very unfortunate. Both on the floor of the House and outside, he has made certain observations which are not very happy, which are unwarranted, unjustified, uncalled for and not worthy of the position he holds. Certain other statements and assertions made by the Ministry of Education completely distorts the picture and

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poison, springs of life and vitiates and corrupts the whole atmosphere and prejudices the minds of the majority against Muslims.

Among those rowdies in the University there are both Muslims and Hindus. There is nothing communal about it and yet the Education Minister comes forward with the charge of obscurantism, fanaticism, reactionarism, all sorts of isms liable to interpretations or misinterpretations in responsible or irresponsible quarters. The Aligarh University has a history of its own. The Education Minister, with his judicial mind and with his judicial background, should have a judicial approach to the problem in all its bearings, implications and repercussions on the course of events. Instead of that, he wanted to rush in which ultimately had more serious repercussions. On the top of it, he comes forward with an Ordinance, gets it promulgated immediately after the session is over, on the 20th of May 1965. Even after the incident, the Parliament was in session from the 25th April to the middle of May. If any changes were called for he could have introduced a Bill in the House and taken it into confidence. He however, considered discretion to be the better part of valour and on the 25th of May he brought forward an Ordinance which was the most reactionary, the most undemocratic, the most unconstitutional Ordinance ever promulgated. More serious things have happened in Orissa and Madras. But he had not the courage to risk an experiment with those universities. In Orissa the students forced the hands of the Chief Minister and asked him to submit his resignation in their hands. In Madras also there was a horrible holocaust, loot, plunder and massacre of innocents and various other things of terrible significance. But nothing of this nature was done there.

It is because the Muslim minorities throughout India have no sanction be-

hind them; they cannot forge any sanction to enforce their demand. Their rights can be easily brushed aside. By sheer force of numbers, the majority can impose their will on the minority. Any legislation can be passed that is not in the interests of the minority . . . (Interruptions) No, I am not yielding. We are in a helpless position.

Shri Paliwal (Hindaun): You forget the Banaras Hindu University.

Shri Badrudduja: I do not forget it. . . . (Interruption).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The hon. Member has every right to be heard without interruptions.

Shri Badrudduja: I am not casting any reflection. . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Badrudduja: I am in your hands, Sir. I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I would make one request to the hon. Member that he should address me and that he should not look to that side.

Shri Badrudduja: I bow to your direction, Sir.

My hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, has dealt with the legal aspect of the question. There is no denying the fact that the Education Ministry swore on oath before the Judges of the Supreme Court that the Aligarh Muslim University is not a minority institution and my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has just now tried to wriggle out of this desperate situation by referring to article 28 that this is an institution on the model of the Banaras Hindu University, the Delhi University and Shantiniketan.

Sir, there is a history behind this University. After the Sepoy Mutiny, Muslims were completely crushed,

paralysed and sucked dry and bled white. In the midst of that gloom and frustration, all along the line, Muslims were being pursued to the bitter and at that critical juncture. Even Sir William Hunter observed in the memorable lines of that famous book entitled, "The Indian Mussalman" "We people who got our footing in this land as the servants of the Mohammedan empire are today kicking our previous masters into the mire with the insolence of upstarts.

In the midst of that gloom, of disappointment and despair that great leader of the Muslim community, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, conceived of a scheme by which Muslims might avail of the modern education. With that object in view, he established the M. A. O. College at Aligarh and ultimately it was from that the M.A.O. College from that the Aligarh Muslim University sprang.

It had been specifically laid down in the Act of 1920 that Muslims would have the administrative control and management of the University. I am not against any Hindus being in the Executive Council or on the Court. There are non-Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians who stood by us in the hour of our greatest need in 1964. Members of the Hindu community both in this House and outside, sympathised with us in our deep distress. We do not for a single moment suggest that Hindus should not be in the Executive council or on the Court and that Hindus should not be allowed to cooperate with us and share in the life currents of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Aligarh Muslim University has already been thrown open to Hindu students. This University contains Hindu students who constitute 35 per cent of that total number. No other University contains this percentage of students belonging to other communities. There are Hindus like Jaya Prakash Narayans, Nab Kishore Choudhury; Hindus like Hiren

Mukerjee, Miss Subhadra Joshi and persons like Masanis, who enjoy great confidence of the Muslim community. Men like Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and the hon. Prime Minister today enjoy greater confidence of the Muslim minority than half a dozen of Chaglas put together. He has insulted the feelings of the Muslim community and has estranged their sympathies and that is why there is a wave of agitation all over the country. He calls it vicious. But this agitation is not vicious. The agitation has behind it men like Dr. Syed Mahmood, and Maulana Mohammed Ismail.

I would now refer to the history and background of the university. A memorandum was submitted to the Government of India in 1911 for the establishment of a Muslim University. The Government of India wanted that in pursuance of that objective, enough fund should be raised by the community, and the Muslims secured the funds under the guidance of the Aga Khan and the Ali Brothers. They raised funds to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs and they had formerly set up a trust in favour of the establishment of, of the Anglo-Mohammedan Oriental College. Later on that developed, and all the assets of the trust were transferred to the Aligarh University. The Aligarh University came into being in 1920. In the 1920 Act, it was clearly and specifically laid down that the management of the university, the control of the university, the administration of the university would be left in the hands of the Muslims, and the governing body like the court would be supreme and that the doors of the university would be open to students of all communities. It was further provided that with the imparting of secular education, scientific training, there must be arrangements for, Islamic education, study of Islamic history, culture, and theology. We today hear of a new definition of culture. To my mind culture is a peculiar term which can be interpreted in any way. The definition of culture, given by Imam Jeffer-

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Us-Sadiq is the finest Enenlightenment of the heart; is its essence, truth its principal object; inspiration its guide: God its unspirer; reason its acceptor and the words of man are its utterer. In other words, your heart must be chastened and purified, purged of all dross and accretions that have gathered round it so that the stream of love, of justice, of fellow-feeling, of brotherhood, of amity and fraternity may flow in its pristine purity.

The hon. Education Minister while speaking on Friday last observed that it must be remembered that culture, cultural heritage, traditions and the eternal values which we all represent must also be fitted into the scheme of secularism. My hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh raised the point whether religion also should be fitted into the scheme of secularism. I can assure him, I want to make it abundantly clear that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the hon. Prime Minister of India, can demand my allegiance today, and the allegiance of 50 to 60 millions of Muslims to the State, and call for any sacrifices; we are capable of, in defence of the country, for the integrity, for the solidarity, for the cohesion of the motherland, and for the maintenance of the sovereignty of India, regardless of consequences. But short of that, I am not prepared to sacrifice anything, my culture and cultural heritage. We are one of those people who have a culture of our own. Our forbears contributed so magnificently to art, architecture, music, painting, philosophy and polity of Hindustan. We held aloft the torch of civilisation and culture for centuries from the shores of the Atlantic eastward to the Indian Ocean, far beyond the Pacific. We want to maintain our traditions, the integrity of our culture, as individuality of our religion, our sacred and precious possession. We are not to be stampeded into any inconvenient position. So long as we are Muslims, we must have a religion

and a culture of our own. The Sikhs, the Christians and the Parsis also have their religion, culture and cultural traditions. I cannot for a single moment persuade myself to believe that there is anything wrong in this, anything wrong in this which you can call reactionary?

We are today having a new concept of secularism and neo-nationalism. My great leader Mr. Fazlul Huq used to observe that we could all become heroes without going to the battle-field. Nationalism postulates that you must face the storm, you must brave the dangers, you must pass through crises, through sufferings and miseries. You cannot talk of nationalism from a cosy and comfortable chair.

As regards secularism, the less said the better. I shall give you an example of the secular mind of my beloved friend Shri Chagla. In the year 1964, when the Muslims were passing through the darkest period of their lives, my hon. friend was on his way to New York. His secular mind suddenly discovered that Muslims were oppressing the Hindus in East Pakistan. We also discovered it, we had the courage to condemn in no uncertain terms the madness, frenzies and inhuman atrocities perpetrated on Hindus in East Pakistan. But what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander as well. But his secular mind never discovered that atrocities were being perpetrated on the Muslims in India. When Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling. When Muslim India was burning, our beloved friend, Shri Chagla, was fiddling and dancing to the tune played by others because he has no tune of his own to play. I say this Ordinance is an encroachment on the fundamental rights of the Muslim minorities. I quote art. 28. My friend Shri Raghunath Singh has referred to that article. But he has, very conveniently omitted clause (2)

of that article. The article says, in clause (1):

"No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds".

Then there is (2):

"Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution".

This was laid down by the framers of the Constitution. They in their wisdom anticipated this development in this multi-national, multi-communal, multi-lingual, multi-religious State. They discussed it and considered it necessary to have some sort of provision like that; otherwise, in a democratic set-up, by sheer force of numbers—I do not mean the Hindus only; it may be the Christians, the Buddhists, any majority political linguistic, cultural or religious—by sheer weight of numbers, will swamp over board the majority.

I am not believer in the theory of quantitative determination of human destiny. I can never persuade myself to believe that that arithmetical calculation or mathematical computation will determine human culture, human civilisation, human tradition, human ideals, thoughts and aspirations. I submit that our culture, our tradition and our spiritual and moral progress shall not be determined by numbers.

Therefore, the framers of the Constitution must be congratulated for having made a salutary provision in article 30 of the Constitution:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice".

And further:

"The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language".

Shri Frank Anthony just now observed that his community is managing 300 institutions. We are managing our own institutions. Our Sikh brethren have their own institutions. In Calcutta, even the members of the majority Community are managing Hindu schools and Colleges. There is the Sanskrit College there is the Vidyasagar College with no Muslim member on the governing body. Providence has placed you at the helm of affairs. I do not for a single moment grudge it. I have no hunger or appetite for power and position I have reached the evening of life. The shadows of the evening are fast closing in upon me. I wish you godspeed. Providence has placed you at the helm of affairs. I appeal to you for your advice and guidance

On a memorable occasion in 1964, on the eve of the sad demise of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when Muslim India was passing through a crisis, I appealed to him to take courage in both hands, rise to the occasion and put his foot down upon the reactionary forces that were fast raising their head and go down to history like a faithful mariner who steered his ship, across the raging waves of discontent and despair to a safe and hospitable shores. In all humility, I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, noted to his sanity of outlook sobriety of judgement, serenity of temperament to his sweet reasonableness, also to take courage in both hands and counteract this dangerous move to finish the Muslim institutions by means of a legislation.

[Shri Badrudduja]

"Kustegan-e

Khanjar-e

Taslimara

Har Zaman

Az Ghaeb Jam-e

Digar Ast".

Those who submit to God and suffer and bleed unto death for the cause of righteousness, truth and justice, for the unfortunate millions that knock about the streets, for the maintenance and preservation of their rights and privileges, never die, never perish; they live a newer life, a fresher life, a surer life, a nobler life, a higher life, a sublimer life in the life of the community and the nation, I would, therefore, appeal to him to emulate the example of that great son of Bengal, Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das of revered memory. When he discussed the Hindu-Muslim question, he cared not if Hindus got more and Muslims less or Muslims more and Hindus less, when he discussed this question, he grew higher and higher till he rose to the full stature of manhood, and we in the meantime looked smaller and smaller till one sank behind that great personality.

With these few words I support the resolution and oppose the Bill moved by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Members agree to sit up to 6 o'clock?

Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to give another hour for this discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Tomorrow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Tomorrow we will sit.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow I do not promise.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Some of us would also like to say something. I would request for another hour tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow I will see, I cannot promise.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय बनारस का हो या अलीगढ़ का, कहीं अगर साम्प्रदायिकता और राष्ट्रीयता पनप रही हो तो उसे बिना किसी सोच विचार के साफ करना चाहिये। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ चूँकि मुस्लिम शब्द लगा हुआ है इसलिये उस की बुराई बुराई है और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के साथ चूँकि हिन्दू शब्द लगा हुआ है इस लिये उस की बुराई भलाई है इस बात में मैं धारम्भ से विश्वास नहीं करता। बुराई कहीं हो, वह बुराई है। शिक्षण संस्थायें विद्या का मन्दिर हैं और उन में जितनी पावित्र्यता होनी चाहिये वह बनारस में भी अपेक्षित है और अलीगढ़ में भी अपेक्षित है।

संविधान में धर्मसंस्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिये और उन की शिक्षण संस्थाओं में उन की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन जहाँ हमारे देश में धर्मसंस्थानों के लिये शिक्षा संबंधी या शिक्षा संस्थाओं सम्बन्धी संरक्षण अपेक्षित है वहाँ इस प्रकार के विद्यालय भी चलते हैं जैसे कि देवबन्द में धरबी मदर्स है और हैदराबाद में कुछ इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उन में भारत सरकार किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती, लेकिन जो चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं अर्थात् अलीगढ़, बनारस, दिल्ली और आन्तर्निकेतन, उन की स्थिति देवबन्द और हैदराबाद की तरह नहीं रखी जा सकती। चूँकि इन चारों संस्थाओं में देश के सभी टैक्स देने वालों का पैसा लगता है इस लिए उनके द्वार सब के लिये समान रूप से खुले रहने चाहिये। इस स्थिति में उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चागला ने इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अपने भाषण को प्रारम्भ करते हुए कहा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मुसलिम कैरेक्टर को इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद भी सुरक्षित रखा जायेगा अगर उन का अभिप्राय यह था कि इस्लामी संस्कृति की विश्व को क्या देन है,, उस के ऊपर जो अनुसन्धान हो वह चलता रहना चाहिये, इस्लामी इतिहास की खोज के सम्बन्ध में वहां अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देनी चाहियें, इस्लाम का भारत की जो सम्प्रदाय निरपेक्ष नीति है उस के साथ कैसे समन्वय हो सकता है, इस का नाम मुसलिम कैरेक्टर हैं और वह अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी में रहे तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन अगर मुसलिम कैरेक्टर का यह अभिप्राय है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय धर्मान्धता का

गढ़ बन जाये अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय मजहब की छाड़ में भारत विरोधी योजनाओं को प्रश्रय देता रहे, अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्व-विद्यालय में छात्रों का अधिकांश प्रतिशत मुसलमान छात्रों के लिये निर्धारित कर दिया जाये, अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय कोर्ट और एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल में धर्म के आधार पर सदस्यों की संख्या निर्धारित कर दी जाये, तो भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत इसे कोई स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 2, 1965 Bhadra 11, 1887 (Saka).