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Phalguna 5, 1886 (Saka)

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[Third Series, Vol. XXXVIII—Eleventh Session, 1965]

No. 6.—*Wednesday, February 24, 1965/Phalguna 5, 1886 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

087

1088

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 24, 1965/
Phalguna 5, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cyclone in Rameshwaram

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Y. Eswara Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh

Siddhanti:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Shri Heda:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Gokulananda
Mohanty:

*117.

Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Barwa:
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Bibhutl Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Shri Surya Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cyclonic storm hit
Rameshwaram on the 23rd December,
1964;

(b) if so, the total loss of life and
property involved therein; and

(c) what aid, if any was rendered
by the Central Government for relief
of the victims?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri L. N.
Mishra): (a) The South-East coast of
Madras was hit by a cyclone and
floods on the 22nd and 23rd Decem-
ber, 1964.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the
information is laid on the Table of
the House. [Placed in Library, see
No. LT-3835/65].

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether it is a fact that the authori-
ties ignored the weather warning
given by AIR before the cyclone
actually hit the land, and no steps
were taken to avert as far as possi-
ble the devastation there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No; warning was
given. As a matter of fact, on the
21st and 22nd December, 1964, AIR
also gave a warning, and the local
authorities also gave the weather
warning, and on the day of the
cyclone, a large number of fishermen
took advantage of this warning and
did not go for fishing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The statement
says that the exact number of human
lives lost is not yet known. May I

know what steps have been taken to find out the actual number of lives lost, and the extent of territory lost there permanently?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have some figures. We think that the number of human lives lost will not exceed about 500. As regards loss to property also, I have given some information in the statement.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is any permanent arrangement for giving warning about storms to come?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is some arrangement, but they are contemplating to improve the present system.

श्री पशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी और लोग पानी के बिना प्यासे रहे ; यदि हां, तो वहां पर इस के कारण कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : चूंकि एकाएक सब चीज खत्म हो गई, इस लिए तकलीफ तो हुई होगी । कुछ देर तक पानी खत्म हो गया था और बाद में पानी भिजवाया गया । यह ठीक है कि लोगों को बहुत कष्ट हुआ ।

Shri Surendrapal Singh: Have any efforts been made by Government to find out the causes and the reasons for this cyclone and the tidal wave? Were they due to any volcanic eruption under water somewhere near the shores of India or due to some other reason?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are not aware of any volcanic eruption. As regards the causes, I cannot say. But warning was given that the cyclone was coming on the South Coast of Madras.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस विवरण में सम्पत्ति की हानि का जिक्र करते हुए लिखा गया है कि 445 फिसिंग बोट्स बिल्कुल तबाह हो गईं और 850 बोट्स को बहुत हानि पहुंची । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

क्या उन लोगों को कोई आर्थिक सहायत दी जायेगी ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : नुकसान बहुत हुआ । आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है । जहां तक मछुओं का सवाल है, जिन के नाइलन के जाल थे, उन को 450 रुपये सबसिडी के रूप में और 450 रुपये कर्ज के रूप में और दूसरों को 300 रुपये—आधी सबसिडी और आधा कर्ज—दिये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : क्या भविष्य में ऐसे तूफानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ताकि पहले से ही सावधानी बरती जा सके ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सावधानी तो बरती जा सकती है, लेकिन तूफान को रोकना मुश्किल है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: From the reply just now given on the floor of this House, we understand that the havoc at Rameshwaram was of cyclonic origin primarily, and also that there were no volcanic eruptions. Has it also been ascertained that seismic disturbances did not contribute towards this havoc? Have we got any competent oceanologist to go into such questions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of volcanic eruptions.

Shri Kapur Singh: What about seismic disturbances?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as that is concerned, I shall take into consideration the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not make any suggestion, but I wanted information.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it has been ascertained that seismic disturbances did not contribute to this cyclone?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have no information on that point.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have they got any competent oceanologist?

Mr. Speaker: He has no information with him at present.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा: जो लोग मरे हैं और जिन की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है, क्या उन की तरफ से क्लेम की दरखास्तें आई हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साइक्लोन के लिए क्लेम कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जिन लोगों की हानि हुई है, क्या सरकार उन को पूरा मुआवजा देगी ; अगर नहीं देगी, तो क्या आईन्दा के लिए ऐसे संकटों का सामना करने के लिए कोई स्थायी योजना बनाई जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मद्रास सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनाई है और वह गण्य 1,35 लाख रुपये खर्च कर रही है और सभी को सहायता देने की कोशिश कर रही है। आगे क्या होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उन को पूरा नुकसान का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary, the hon. Minister mentioned that in spite of warning, some fishermen had gone out on fishing. Was any order issued by the local authorities prohibiting anybody from going out or was the warning conveyed to the fishermen in their huts?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I did not say that some fishermen went out. I said a large number of them did not go out.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है :

"As many as 289 irrigation tanks mostly in F.P. circle suffer-

ed breaches and 95 tanks were damaged due to scour" and

"About 9,000 acres of cultivated land got silted up or sandcast due to tank breaches."

मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 1,35 लाख रुपया मदद में दिया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसानों की मदद के लिए कोई पैसा दिया जा रहा है, ताकि उन के टैंक बनाए जा सकें और उन के खेतों में जो बालू पड़ गई है, उस को निकाल कर खेतों का सुधार किया जा सके।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरा खयाल है कि मद्रास सरकार इस को देखती होगी। मेरे पास इस के फिगरज नहीं हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has life returned to normal there, particularly in regard to communications, trains etc. and the activities of the small craftsmen who were engaged in their own trades and craft; if so, to what extent?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About damage, I have said it includes communications also. There was a lot of damage to communications and railways. I cannot give the exact value of property damaged.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I asked whether life has returned to normal there and there has been restoration of communications and so on.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I think it is fast returning to normal.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Tantia.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Question No. 118.

Shri Rajaram: Dr. Srinivasan, Shri Paramasivan and others also are named the list. We have not been given any chance to ask supplementaries. You have to go through all the names one by one. All the Tamil Nad members have been neglected.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I could not identify them. I assure him I had no intention to exclude them.

Shri Sezhiyan: My name is there. I also had stood up.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, I have called the next question.

Joint Consultative Machinery for Government Employees

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*118.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration scheme for Central Government employees; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in its introduction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government are making every effort to introduce the scheme as early as possible. Various organisations of Government employees have been consulted and some of them have objected to certain aspects of the scheme. Their objections are being further considered and further meetings with the representatives of Government employees will be held shortly with the object of finding ways and means to introduce the scheme.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : यह सलाहकार समिति कब बनाई गई थी ? क्या विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियन्ज का इस को सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : सलाहकार समिति बनाने की बात नहीं है। व्हिटले कौंसिल जैसी संस्था बनाने की बात है। वह अभी बनी नहीं है। हम ने उस को बनाने के लिए एक रूप-रेखा तैयार की है, जिस के बारे में बातचीत हो रही।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : यह योजना कब बनाई गई थी और क्या कारण है कि यह योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : 1960 में हड़ताल हुई थी। उस के बाद यह योजना बनाई गई थी। 1963 में मंत्री-मंडल ने इस को पास किया था। उस के बारे में बातचीत हो रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले में होम मिनिस्ट्री और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री एक मा नहीं हो सका है और उनके बीच इस्तराफ के कारण जनता को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सत्य नहीं है।

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that the trade unions concerned gave their reactions some ten months back, and that after that there has been no move ostensibly from the Government side either to meet their point of view or to meet them again or to explain, and for ten months matters have only stood where they were?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not correct. The matter has been going on, discussions have taken place, even today discussion is being held. Therefore, it is not correct to say that no progress has been made in 'ten months' time.

Dr. Ranén Sen: The hon. Minister just now said that the Government

employees' unions have made known their reactions to Government and Government is considering that. What are the reactions of the Central Government employees' unions in regard to the suggestions of the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would not like to give the details. The matter is in the process of negotiation and it will not be advisable to give them at this time.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it not a fact that most of the Central Government employees' organisations, particularly the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, have clearly indicated that being industrial workers, as railway employees they will not accept this Whitley Council, and is it not a fact that they have requested the Government to implement the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act which has so far not been implemented on the Indian Railways? May I know how long Government will take to take a final decision and to implement the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act?

Mr. Speaker: So long.

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as the Industrial Disputes Act is concerned, that is a different question. About the point of view of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, he is an office-bearer of the organisation, and I think he knows their point of view.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question is....

Mr. Speaker: When the question is so long, I cannot compel the Minister. When he reaches the end, the beginning is forgotten.

Shri A. P. Sharma: We have indicated to the Government that being industrial workers of a Government department, we are not prepared to accept the Whitley Council, and we have insisted on the implementation of the provisions of the Industrial Dis-

putes Act. I wanted to know the reaction of the Government to that.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The hon. Member, it seems, has volunteered to disclose the information that one of the reasons for the delay in coming to some conclusion about it is the insistence of the organisation, and naturally, we cannot agree to everything in order to expedite some kind of a settlement of a matter about which there are differences. There have been discussions with the Government and the Railway Ministry, and I hope that in course of time those differences will be resolved and some settlement will be reached.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: What are the stipulations made by the Government which have to be fulfilled by the employees' unions to enable them to take part in this Council?

Shri Nanda: There is the whole scheme, no question of stipulations. There are several ingredients in that scheme. Regarding some of them, some of the organisations have reservations, have objections, and we are trying to iron out these differences.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not want to put a question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not a fact that the insistence of Government on taking away the right of strike as a right is the main and basic point around which the whole negotiation is floundering? Why is it that such a fundamental right is being sought to be taken away, though it may be used judiciously?

Shri Nanda: It is a voluntary arrangement. The new set-up is going to confer certain benefits on the workers. Arbitration is going to be given. There cannot be both arbitration and strikes, and therefore it was quite natural for the Government to ask the organisations to say that because of this they will agree that there will be no strikes.

Shri 'Daji: Does the Government agree to arbitration?

Shri Nanda: The two things go together, the system includes that. One of the ingredients is that there will be arbitration on most of the important matters which concern the workers.

Shri Daji: Not most, but all. If you give all, they are ready.

Shri Nanda: Then, regarding the others there are other ways of dealing with them, for example individual cases. In the Government there is a system which confers necessary security and enables people to have an assurance that justice will be done. Regarding these other important matters, there will be arbitration. I believe it will be possible to come to some kind of understanding and that without changing the constitution there will be some understanding about strikes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that it has taken four years for the Government to come to a final conclusion, do the Government intend to make some interim arrangement in order to keep government servants satisfied and meet their genuine demands?

Shri Nanda: Government has not taken four years Government has produced a scheme and the others are taking time about it; it is not that the time is against government that way. From time to time measures are being taken to meet the requirements of the government servants.

Shri Alvares: Is it not a fact that the Railway organisations have indicated their fundamental opposition to a joint machinery and have voted for the present arrangement?

Shri Nanda: That has already been indicated in answer to the previous question.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the Government there are different Ministries and different workers having different

service conditions. Has the Government examined that while implementing the Whitley Council formula, they are going to snatch away the rights already given to the industrial workers like the Railwaymen?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; whatever facilities are now available for the redressal of grievances will remain intact.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार विश्वास दिलायेगी कि इस मामले का बहुत जल्दी, निकट भविष्य में फैसला कर दिया जाएगा ? क्या यह भी बतलाने की कृपा की जाएगी कि कितने दिन फैसला होने में लगेंगे ?

श्री नन्दा : बहुत जल्दी इसको करने की कोशिश होगी जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है । दूसरे लोग अगर देर न करें तो जल्दी हो सकेगा । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि लोगों को बुला कर फिर कोशिश की जाए ।

श्री दाजी : आप बुला लो तो हो जाएगा ।

श्री नन्दा : अच्छी बात है, मेहरबानी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the right to strike is becoming universal and even teachers and doctors are going on strike, may I know if all these cases come within the purview of the joint consultative machinery for Government employees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It does not cover all the Government employees.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the existing staff councils set up for ventilating the grievances of the staff are not working satisfactorily on account of the irreconcilable attitude of the officers and, if so, what modifications are going to be made in the consultative machinery?

Shri Hathi: There are staff councils and some other machineries. But as experience has shown, all the disputes are not being solved, and the workers have sometimes to resort to strikes.

Therefore, Whitley Councils are being thought of.

Shri H. C. Heda: Why is the Government not accepting and enforcing Whitley Councils with regard to such organisations as had accepted it?

Shri Hathri: No organisation has accepted the proposal in toto; they have something to say on some condition or the other.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: 119.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: 131 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient to the Minister, both may be taken up together.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

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श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० रं० बहभा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
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श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री चाँडक :
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु सिमरने :
श्री रा० बहभा :
श्री कोल्हा बर्कया :
श्री मानदेन्द्र शाह :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्धु :

* 119.

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी को देश की राजभाषा बनाने के सम्बन्ध में संविधान के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय किये हैं;

(ख). क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को भी कोई हिदायतें भेजी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया ।

विवरण

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी को लाने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि संसद् ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत संघ के उन सभी सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये, जिनके लिये अंग्रेजी का पहले ही से प्रयोग किया जा रहा था, हिन्दी के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग को जारी रखने की व्यवस्था कर दी थी । कुछ साल पहले हिन्दी के क्रमिक प्रयोग के लिये सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक उपाय हाथ में लिये गये थे । 26 जनवरी, 1965 से हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में लाने के सम्बन्ध में ये विशेष उपाय किये गये—(i) भारत के राजपत्र का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशन और (ii) (क) फार्मों के शीर्षों और रजिस्ट्रों का आग्रे से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में मुद्रण तथा (ख) 27 जनवरी, 1965 को सभी मंत्रालयों द्वारा हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में अपना लेने वाली राज्य सरकारों को एक पत्र हिन्दी में भेजने के अनुदेश ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों को कोई हिदायतें नहीं दी गई हैं । दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर, 1964 के मुख्य-मंत्री सम्मेलन में यह तय किया गया था कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में अपना लेने वाली राज्य

सरकारें परस्पर हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार कर सकेंगी; (ii) ऐसी रीति अपनाई जाय जिससे अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रहे और यदि मूल पत्र हिन्दी में हो तो उसका एक प्राधिकृत हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ भेजा जाय और (iii) यदि कोई राज्य केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिन्दी में लिखे तो साधारणतः अंग्रेजी अनुवाद साथ भेजा जाय ।

Anti-Hindi Demonstrations

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Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri P. K. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
*131. Shri Daji:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri H. V. Kouljalgi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Parashar:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demonstrations in the States of Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh regarding the declaration of Hindi as the Official Language; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India in allaying the fears of the non-Hindi speaking people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Demonstrations have been held over the question of introduction of Hindi as official language from 26th January, 1965. Hindi became official language automatically under Constitutional provisions and no formal declaration was needed.

(b) The Union Home Minister had stated at Madras on January 23 that Government had taken very great care to see that no inconvenience was caused to the non-Hindi speaking States or to non-Hindi knowing functionaries in Central Ministries and offices. He reiterated the position on January 25, while returning from Trivandrum via Madras. He further said that whatever would be done, would be in line with the unanimous understanding reached at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on December 13, 1964.

2. In his broadcast to the Nation on 26th January, 1965, the Home Minister explained that under Constitutional provisions, Hindi would take its place as Union official language from 26th January 1965, but people who were not conversant with Hindi would not be put to any difficulty or inconvenience as Parliament had already made provision by law for the use of English besides Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union. He also gave public assurances (a) that the process of bringing Hindi into use for the various official purposes of the Union will be so regulated and developed that it does not cause difficulty in the transaction of official work or inconvenience to people who do not know Hindi at present; (b) in determining the pace of introducing Hindi, consideration will be given, among other things, to the spread of knowledge of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas, and the extent of Hindi knowledge of Government functionaries; (c) that people belonging to non-Hindi-speaking areas would not suffer in the matter of recruitment to Central services and it would not be necessary for any candidate to have

prior knowledge of Hindi for entry into these services. These assurances were reiterated by the Home Minister in the course of his speech at the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held at Calcutta on 28th January, 1965.

3. The position was reviewed comprehensively by the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in his Broadcast to the Nation on 11th February, 1965 in the course of which he declared that Government stood fully by the solemn assurances given by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to non-Hindi-speaking people on the question of Language, and that these assurances would be honoured in letter and spirit without qualification and reservation. The Prime Minister also said that if there are any grievances, he and his colleagues were ready to listen to them and to discuss these matters in a sincere endeavour to resolve differences and misapprehensions. The Prime Minister publicly announced on 17th February, 1965 his intention of consulting the Opposition leaders as part of his efforts to find a solution on the language issue. He also convened a Conference of Chief Ministers on 23rd and 24th February, 1965 to consider the assurances given by the late Prime Minister to non-Hindi-speaking people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और किन किन राज्यों से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपना पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

श्री हाथी : उत्तर प्रदेश ने तो अपना काम हिन्दी में शुरू किया है लेकिन जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को चिट्ठी लिखने की बात है उनकी चिट्ठियाँ अंग्रेजी में आती हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी लागू करने से इन्कार किया है और वहाँ एक विद्रोह खड़ा हो गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसे कुछ राज्यों के नाम बतलायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : किसी ने इन्कार नहीं किया है जिसे इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिये था।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In paragraph 2 of the statement regarding question 119, it is stated that it was agreed at the conference of Chief Ministers held on December 13, 1964, that if a State which has adopted Hindi as official language writes to the Centre in Hindi, an English translation would ordinarily accompany it. May I know if this instruction will still be adhered to by the Hindi-speaking States and, if so, why?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Acharya Vinoba Bhave has described the regional language as the right eye, and Hindi as the left eye and English as the spectacles. May I know what steps have been taken to revitalise the eyes so that we can do away with the spectacles?

Shri Nanda: The right eye and the left eye—both eyes—are equally useful, and sometimes spectacles also as long as necessary.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that there have been violent demonstrations against the imposition of Hindi resulting in loss of life and property, etc., and in view of the assurance given by the Prime Minister and the President of India, what arrangements or proposals do the Government propose to make to put the assurances given by the late Prime Minister in statutory form so as to allay the fears of the non-Hindi-speaking people that Hindi is being imposed on them?

Shri Nanda: Those occurrences were certainly extremely regrettable: whatever has been thrown up in the form of some kind of discontent or some kind of apprehension or fear about the future; naturally steps have to be taken to see how to deal with this matter satisfactorily, and the matter is being considered.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह देखते हुए कि कुछ राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रति एक चिढ़ सी हो गई है और करोड़ों भारतवासियों के कंठ से हिन्दी मुर्दाबाद का नारा लग चुका है क्या भारत सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि उन राज्यों से हिन्दी में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा जायेगा, न पत्र-व्यवहार में और न शिक्षा में। और खासकर ऐसे बेमतलब पर्व छापने बन्द किये जायेंगे जिन में हिन्दी विरोधियों को चिढ़ाने के लिये ऊपर तो नाम लिख दिया जाता है भारत का राजपत्र लेकिन हिन्दी पढ़ने वालों के लिये एक भी वाक्य हिन्दी में नहीं रहता है।

श्री नन्दा : मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझा नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ प्रान्तों को हिन्दी पढ़ने से चिढ़ सी हो गई है, क्या यह इन्तजाम किया जायेगा कि उन के पास कोई ऐसी चीज न भेजी जाये जो कि हिन्दी में हो।

श्री नन्दा : चिढ़ की बात तो यह है कि कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है, और फिर वह चिढ़ दूर भी हो जाती है।

Shri Ranga: Are they changing Hindi into another language?

Mr. Speaker: He probably did not follow the whole thing.

Shri Ranga: Yes, that Hindi!

Mr. Speaker: Because I know no language perfectly, it is difficult.

Shri Ranga: That is the case with everybody when we are speaking in so many languages.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement which has been placed before the House, there is a proposal that States which have adopted Hindi might use Hindi for communication, and that for communication with non-Hindi-speaking States English has got to be used. May I know in the case of communication between a Hindi-speaking State and a non-Hindi-

speaking State, what will be the procedure which the Home Ministry proposes to follow?

Shri Nanda: There has been a decision on that; it has to be in English. If at all anywhere we send any communication in Hindi, it must be accompanied by an authentic translation in English.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो मुझाव हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये दिया था उस को दक्षिण में जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं वह पूरा नहीं कर सकीं। यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है।

श्री नन्दा : कोई सवाल नहीं उठा है न करने का।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र से जो पत्र-व्यवहार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से होंगे उन में सभी के साथ अनुवाद होगा, हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद और अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी का अनुवाद। यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, और ऐसे कितने राज्य होंगे जिन के पास अनुवाद नहीं जायेगा।

श्री नन्दा : इस मामले में ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता हालत बदल सकती है। जहाँ तक केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है इस वक्त जो नोन-हिन्दी राज्य हैं उनके साथ अंग्रेजी में ही पत्र-व्यवहार होगा, और जो हिन्दी राज्य हैं उन के साथ हिन्दी में हो सकेगा, लेकिन उन के साथ अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद रहेगा।

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that this question relates directly to the larger question of policy of Government towards education, do Government contemplate any steps to ensure that there is uniformity of education in the country by making education a Central subject?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different wider-policy matter.

Shri Shinkre: It is related to the same question.

Mr. Speaker: In a supplementary, it is difficult to answer.

Shri Shinkre: If the Minister wants to give an answer, I do not think there is any objection.

Shri Sezhiyan: The Home Minister said that wherever a State writes to the Centre in Hindi, it will be accompanied by an English translation. But the last sentence in the statement says:

"if a State writes to the Central Government in Hindi, an English translation would ordinarily accompany it."

Does the word 'ordinarily' mean that it is not obligatory for them to send an English translation?

Shri Nanda: In any case, necessary arrangements will be there, so that English translations are available for those who require them in English.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री विनोबा भावे द्वारा जो अनशन किया गया था उस के समाप्त होने के पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उन के इस सुझाव को माना था कि गैरहिन्दी इलाकों पर हिन्दी नहीं बोपी जायेगी और हिन्दी राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी नहीं लादी जायेगी। अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी इलाकों में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग हैं, जैसे रेल है, डाक विभाग है आर्य कर विभाग है उन में क्या तुरन्त हिन्दी लायू करने का विचार सरकार का है।

श्री नन्दा : यह दो अलाहदा अलाहदा बातें हैं। विनोबा जी के साथ जो बात चीत हुई है उस में यह सही है कि सब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने उन की बात को मान लिया था। जहाँ तक डिपार्टमेंट्स का सवाल है वहाँ पर हिन्दी ही होगी, उन पर अंग्रेजी नहीं बोपी जायेगी। यह सवाल इस लिये नहीं उठता है कि फार्म्स व. ग. दोनों भाषाओं में होंगे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह सवाल कैसे नहीं उठता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले गृह मंत्री जी मेरा सवाल समझ लें फिर जवाब दें ताकि गलतफहमी न हो। मेरा सवाल यह था कि विनोबा जी

का यह सुझाव कि हिन्दी इलाकों तर अंग्रेजी न बोपी जाये और गैर हिन्दी इलाकों पर हिन्दी न बोपी जाये, मुख्य मंत्रियों ने मान लिया था। अगर वह मान लिया था तो फिर हिन्दी इलाकों में अपने विभागों में हिन्दी को तुरन्त चालू करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है या नहीं।

श्री नन्दा : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि चूँकि दोनों ही भाषायें मौजूद रहती हैं इसलिये दिक्कत की बात नहीं रहती। फार्म्स वगैरह जो हैं उन में अंग्रेजी भी होगी और हिन्दी भी। इस लिये जो अंग्रेजी की तरफ निगाह नहीं करना चाहते वह उसे न देखें, वे उस हिस्से को हिन्दी में देखें।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले मेरा प्रश्न गृह मंत्री जी समझ लें। मैं ने केवल फार्म का जिक्र नहीं किया था, पूरे सरकारी विभाग के काम काज के बारे में पूछा था। क्या हिन्दी इलाकों में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग हैं उन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। मैं ने केवल फार्म या पत्रव्यवहार की चर्चा नहीं की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know what action will be taken against those enthusiastic officers who have sent circulars only in Hindi to non-Hindi-speaking States without any English translation attached which they are expected to do?

Shri Nanda: There have been very few instances like that. Our officers like ourselves are apt to make mistakes sometimes. I do not know who has not committed some mistake in his lifetime.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that it is an admirable proposal that non-Hindi States should not opt for English but they should use their own regional languages, will it be permitted that communications between the Centre and

non-Hindi-speaking States or the non-Hindi-speaking States and other States may be carried on in their own regional languages with a translation either in English or in Hindi?

Shri Nanda: That makes the thing much more complicated. At the moment I think it is enough that we have made provision to see that non-Hindi-speaking States do not suffer, because anything that goes to them in Hindi will be accompanied by an English translation. The question of regional language is already there so far as they are concerned, in their own spheres, in their own dealings within the State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not that.

Mr. Speaker: He says that if those regional languages are also introduced at this stage that would create greater complications.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Suppose we do not write to them in English, we send the original communication in our own language and attach a translation in English or in Hindi as they desire, will that be permitted?

Mr. Speaker: He does not agree to that at present.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the present situation which has arisen in the country, may I know if the Government is contemplating to take certain steps to make Hindi language more simple and understandable to the majority of the people in this country?

Shri Nanda: It is very desirable.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has the Government made it sufficiently clear to all States that Hindi is not to submerge or demote older and richer languages such as Punjabi?

Shri Nanda: My mother-tongue is Punjabi.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, no reply has been given.

Mr. Speaker: He says his mother-tongue is Punjabi, he loves it and therefore he will see to it.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have never doubted his love for Punjabi.

Mr. Speaker: As a lover of Punjabi he would see to it that it is not submerged.

Shri Kapur Singh: That does not follow.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that so many assurances and statements have been made from so many quarters on the side of the Government with regard to this matter, may we know whether Government do contemplate providing a statutory assurance and guarantee that the place asked for English by the non-Hindi-speaking south-Indian States would be assured?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered that question.

Shri Ranga: They have asked for a statutory assurance for the continued use of English.

Mr. Speaker: Would there be a statutory assurance?

Shri Nanda: The other question also really was in the same direction. I said that this matter is certainly being considered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, जिस के प्रति हम सब ने निष्ठा के साथ शपथ ली है, जिन मंत्रियों को हिन्दी का एक शब्द भी नहीं आता, क्या वे संवैधानिक रूप से मंत्री होने के अधिकारी हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री क० नं० तिवारी : आज के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बयान से ऐसा मालूम होता है, कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सबाल को लेकर जो मद्दास में तथा अन्य अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों में झगड़े हुए उनमें आम जनता ने श्री कफ़ी हिस्सा लिया और उसकी बजह यह भी कि

वहां गलतफहमी वहां तक फैला दी गयी कि उन प्रान्तों के बच्चों को अम्मा के स्थान पर माता जी का इस्तेमाल करना होगा और इसी प्रकार अन्य हिन्दी शब्दों का प्रयोग करना होगा। क्या इस गलतफहमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है जिस में कि आगे इस प्रकार की गलतफहमी जनता में न फैले ?

Shri Sezhiyan: In UP and not in Tamilnad.

श्री नन्दा : जो कुछ हुआ है उसके कारण तो कई थे, उन में यह भी होना। और आगे ऐसा न हो उस के लिए सब किस्म के कदम उठाए जायेंगे।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I know how many States have substituted the regional language for English in their administration?

Shri Nanda: All are doing it progressively. Some have progressed much; some others have not yet progressed that much.

Shri Daji: In the matter of the implementation of the Official Languages Act, particularly, the provision that English may be used for all the purposes of the Union, I want to know what circular, if any, was issued by the Government, explaining the necessary steps to be taken to enforce that and to send English translation of Hindi circulars after the 26th January so that contingencies like the Food Ministry first issuing a circular only in Hindi and then subsequently withdrawing it or the summons from a Bombay Magistrate to a Magistrate in Calicut being returned and not being served because an English translation was not attached, could have been avoided.

Shri Nanda: All the circulars have been printed in the form of a booklet and whatever is issued is made known and is available to everybody concerned.

Shri Daji rose—

Mr. Speaker: It has been explained sufficiently. Now next question.

Import of Discarded Technology

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*120. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has complained against the large scale import of discarded foreign technology in India; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3836/65].

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why this sort of statement was made by such a responsible officer?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The reason is given in the statement. The statement was made to protest against our dependence on foreign know-how. We are most anxious that we should develop our own know-how and not always be dependent on foreign know-how. We have 28 laboratories where we have brilliant scientists. The reason for making that statement was that we should encourage our own men and not always be dependent on foreign technicians.

Shri K. C. Pant: In the last page of the statement it is stated:

"In due course, further steps are expected to be taken so as to accelerate the process of eschewing foreign collaboration as much as possible and encouraging indigenous know-how."

May I know what these steps are?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Two of the steps are that the CSIR has been given

representation on the Licensing Committee and the Foreign Armaments Committee. The reason for this is, before we get know-how from outside, our industrialists should try to find out whether Indian know-how is available or not.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि इसका क्या कारण है कि जब कि हमारे पास ऊंचे किस्म के इंजिनियर हैं जिनको अमरीका दो हजार रुपए रोज पर बुलाया जाता है, उसी रुइकी यूनी-वरसिटी के अनेकों इंजिनियर, ड्राफ्टमैन और ओवरसियर बेकार रहते हैं और बाहर से इंजिनियर यहां बुलाए जाते हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं यही कहता हूँ कि बाहर से बुलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अपने पास जो अच्छे इंजिनियर हैं, हम उन से ही काम लें।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ इंडियन काउंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक एंड इंस्ट्रुमण्ट रिसर्च ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि यहां अच्छे साइंटिस्ट होते हुए भी बाहर से जो साइंटिस्ट बुलाए जाते हैं उसका केवल मात्र कारण यह है कि यहां के सेक्रेटरीज या कुछ इंटरस्टेड लोग उन को सैलफिश मोटिव से बुलाते हैं जिससे यहां के साइंटिस्ट्स का मारल कम होता है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If we have brilliant scientists here who can supply the know-how to our industrialists and we turn to foreign countries for the import of know-how, it undoubtedly undermines the morale of our scientists.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या यह सच है कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तानी औद्योगिक संस्थानों में काम करते हैं, पर जिनके पास पैसा न होने के कारण मैशिनरी आदि नहीं होती उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता ? यदि हां, तो क्या उनको लाइसेंस देने के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें लाइसेंस देने का सवाल कहाँ आता है ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : इसमें मशीन का काम जानने वालों आदि के बारे में लिखा है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the CSIR or the Government have set up any machinery whereby if any industrialist or public sector undertaking wants to introduce foreign technology it will be screened to find out whether we ourselves have got that technology and know-how with our scientists before we give them permission for visa for entry into India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is exactly what we are trying to do and that is why we have now secured representation on the Licensing Committee and the Foreign Agreements Committee. The C.S.I.R. has secured the representation there.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: On this question of import of modern technology, are there not instances where the well-considered recommendations of the C.S.I.R. have been rejected by other Ministries on grounds which cannot stand? Is the Minister in a position to say that such recommendations have not been rejected by other Ministries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I never said they were not rejected. My grievance is that not only the C.S.I.R. has not been consulted but sometimes when we have pointed out that we have got the know-how, still the collaboration agreement has been entered into in order to get know-how from outside.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the Government then doing for a coordinated action with a view to see that all such technology which is mature is not imported so far as the future is concerned?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought I explained it. I will explain it again. Our attempt is to see that in future no collaboration agreement is entered

into which seeks to import the know-how without consulting the C.S.I.R. and finding out whether our own scientists cannot supply the know-how.

Shri P. B. Ramakrishnan: May I know the number of industries that have been set up either in the public or in the private sector with the C.S.I.R. know-how or the indigenous know-how?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, the C.S.I.R. did not use to have the information. That is why they have secured the representation in the Licensing Committee and the Foreign Agreements Committee. In future, before a licence is issued, the C.S.I.R. can make a representation, "Do not issue a licence; we have got the know-how".

Shri Bade: There are so many scientists whom they have discarded.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not called him. Order, order.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the Minister aware that the C.S.I.R. stand in the way of collaboration when they have not got any know-how?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. That is not true.

Shri Daji: The reply of the Education Minister is not clear to us. He says that the C.S.I.R. will represent that the licence should be given. that if the C.S.I.R. says that they Have the Government taken a decision that if the C.S.I.R. says that they can supply the know-how no foreign know-how shall be allowed? Has the categorical decision been taken by the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not for the Education Ministry. The Education Ministry can only point out to the proper Ministry that we have got the know-how. If that Ministry does not take the advice and chooses to go in for it. . .

Shri Bade: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Daji: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He may sit down. First Mr. Bade had raised it.

Shri Bade: My point of order is this. Can the Minister say that he is responsible for the other Ministry? There is the joint responsibility of the Ministers. . .

Mr. Speaker: He can say that. I have said before also that during the Question Hour, the Minister has to answer only for his subject for which he is primarily responsible. Here, the joint responsibility does not operate. He may kindly see Rule 41.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is a longstanding complaint on the scientific side, on the side of the Director General C.S.I.R. that it has been rejected by the industry on the ground that the knowledge of our scientists is only bookish and that they have no practical experience and, therefore, it cannot be accepted. May I know whether any assessment has been made by the Government as such as to what is the substance in the rejection by the industry of their know-how which is readily available at home? May I know whether any assessment has been made in this regard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a gross libel on our scientists to say that their knowledge is bookish. They are a set of first-class brains. The Prime Minister only recently inaugurated an atomic plant, the whole of which has been built by Indian scientists.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether this complaint has been examined and whether any assessment has been made.

Shri M. C. Chagla: An assessment has been made. I am sorry to say that our industrialists have no confidence in our own people but they have more confidence in people from abroad. (Interruptions.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the Ministry of Education is so out of touch with the task of for-

mulating decisions at Cabinet level by collective discussion that it has failed so far in impressing upon Government to take a decision that we shall not have foreign know-how when intelligent indigenous know-how is actually available?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure Government will take that decision.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This matter was recently brought to our notice by the Education Minister, and this was also referred to at the meeting of the CSIR which was held very recently. We have now decided that there will be better co-ordination, and it would definitely be seen that if we have got the necessary know-how, at least, as has just now been referred to by my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya, in the Government projects in the various Ministries, they will certainly accept the indigenous know-how or the know-how of our scientists first; and then if any further process is necessary which is not available here, we could take advantage of the foreign technical know-how.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: After this answer by the Prime Minister, I think we should proceed further. Now, next question.

Academy of Scientists

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Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied all the aspects of the Prime Minister's proposal to set up an Academy of Scientists to advise Government on matters affecting scientific policy and its impact on national life;

(b) whether Government propose to adopt this proposal; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Establishment of a National Academy of Scientists as proposed by the Prime Minister is under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May we know how the functions of this proposed Academy would differ from those of the CSIR, and what safeguards will there be to see that the work of the two institutions does not overlap?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The National Academy of Scientists contemplated by the Prime Minister is of an entirely different conception from that of the CSIR. It is something like the Royal Academy of Scientists in England, like the National Academy in the United States and like the National Academy of Scientists in the USSR. The function of the CSIR is to have laboratories which would apply science for industrial purposes. The National Academy of Scientists will contain some of the most brilliant scientists in India who will advise Government on scientific policy and look after science in other ways.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will those senior and eminent scientists who would be called upon to serve this Academy be working on a part-time basis or on a whole-time basis?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No details have been worked out.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this would give an opportunity to all those brilliant Indian scientists who have settled in various foreign countries to come back and join in the work of national development?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want every Indian scientist abroad to come back and serve this country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have taken into account the comments of the reviewing committee headed by Dr. Bhabha that these Academies should be made independent of Government control and be given full autonomy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is one of the suggestions which will be considered when we set up this Academy.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस को डिटेल्स में वर्क आउट एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है या कोई सब कमेटी बना दी गई है साइंटिस्ट्स नोंगों की जोकि इसे वर्क आउट करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, we have not progressed much farther than the suggestion thrown out by the Prime Minister recently. No decision has been taken about which Ministry will work it out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे जितने डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, उन में बैस्ट इंजीनियर्स पहले से मौजूद हैं और हमारी कोई योजना ज्ञान के अभाव में फेल नहीं हुई है, बल्कि पुरुषार्थ के अभाव में फेल हुई है। जो बात पसीना बहाने से हल होगी, वह बातें बनाने से हल नहीं होगी। इस अवस्था में टेक्स-मेयर्स पर नया भार डालने के लिए यह नई एकाडेमी बनाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In order that science could progress in any country, we have to give recognition to scientists. This has been done in the US, it has been done in the UK; it has been done in the USSR. Therefore the National Academy gives recognition to scientists.

2207 (Ai) LSD—2

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : चूंकि भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और विदेशी वैज्ञानिकों की तंखाहों में बहुत कुछ अन्तर है, इसी लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिक विदेशों में जाते हैं। तो क्या सरकार विदेशों और भारत में वैज्ञानिकों को मिलने वाली तंखाहों में जो अन्तर है, उस को कम करेगी या उतना ही पैसा देगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This does not directly arise from the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस नई एकाडेमी का सुझाव अमल में लाने के पहले क्या सरकार अधिकृत ढंग से हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के द्वारा आज तक किये गए काम—खासकर के खोज के बारे में काम—की जांच करेगी, जिस का असर औद्योगीकरण पर पड़ता है और बाद में ही इस एकाडेमी के प्रस्ताव पर सोच-विचार करेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I shall bear that suggestion in mind.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I take it that these academicians will solely concern themselves with the question of research and spread of science and not with the political question of any policy and its impact on national life?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Scientists are not politicians.

Shri Shinkre: Should not be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They sometimes dabble in politics.

Shri Kapur Singh: I asked a specific question whether they will be called upon to advise on scientific policy and its impact on national life.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister be pleased to give an assurance that this Academy will not be dominated by civil servants and bureaucrats, because that is one of the main reasons for frustration among scientists? If this is going to be dominated by bureaucrats and the civil service, it is not going to serve any purpose.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The National Academy will be dominated by scientists.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What is the co-ordination and connection between this body and the Inventions Promotion Board?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, no details have been worked out. They are still in the stage of accepting the conception of a new institution. The details will have to be worked out. It must take some time. We must give consideration to various aspects of the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am rather befuddled. I wish the Minister to clarify the position. There are in the country organisations like the National Institute of Sciences, the Indian Science Congress Association and others where our scientists do have an independent opportunity to get in touch with Government and offer advice, quite apart from the national laboratories. Why are we considering the setting up of another proliferating organisation, an Academy of Scientists, who does not seem to have any kind of blueprint so far?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have today four organisations, the National Institute of Sciences, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the National Academy of Sciences of India, Allahabad, and numerous other scientific associations. The idea is to have one central organisation rather than deal with scientists in so many different organisations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will that mean the abolition of these other organisations?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That again is a matter for consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from pooling the resources and the scientific knowledge within the country, may I know whether attempts will be made to lay down a perfect and best policy for our science education, science research etc., and also whether

attempts will be made to get back top Indian scientists who have made a mark in other countries of the world in order to make this Academy a perfectly successful Academy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Every attempt will be made to make this Academy as successful as possible; they will lay down the policy, they will advise Government on the policy, and if they want collaboration from scientists abroad, I am sure they will be able to get it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Many scientists and students go abroad for further study with the help of Government. I want to know whether they all come back, because half the people remain there because of the better facilities they get abroad.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not correct; since we established the Science Pool, a large majority of our scientists are coming back, and I must say to their credit that even when they are offered fat salaries in the United States and United Kingdom, they have come back to India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the working of the Academies which we have set up like the Sahitya Akademi, the Lalit Kala Akademi and others has not been very satisfactory, may I know if there is any justification in adding to the number of academies in this country in which I think the old mistakes will be repeated?

Shri M. C. Chagla: How can we say that this Academy will not be satisfactory when it has not even been started?

Shri K. C. Pant: When the Minister says that scientists are not politicians, is he throwing out a hint that this Academy will have to be eventually supported by a full-fledged Ministry of Science?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachchavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बहुत से भारतीय वैज्ञानिक विदेशों से वापस आ रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितने वैज्ञानिक आ चुके हैं ।

श्री मु० का० चागला : दो तीन दफा साइटिस्ट्स का यह सवाल आ चुका है और यह सारा किस्सा बताया गया है कि कितने वापस आए हैं और कितनों को यहां जाब्ज मिली है । अगर मेरे दोस्त को यह इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए, तो मैं दे दूंगा ।

अष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया

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- *122. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र भापुर :
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० खं० सामन्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री छ० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ।

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में मंत्रियों जैसे राजनीतिक सत्ताधारी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने संबंधी प्रक्रिया तथा नीति में आगे परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारत की जनता के दिल में यह सन्देह है और भारत की जनता

बारबार कह चुकी है कि उसी पार्टी के मंत्री लोग अष्टाचार करें और उसी पार्टी के बड़े मंत्री उस की तहकीकात करें, यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है । तो क्या सरकार ने यह कार्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट के मातहत करने का फैसला किया है ?

श्री हाथी : नहीं, सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जजिज को इस बारे में फैसला करने के विषय में तय नहीं किया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी तक कितने मामले अंडर एन्क्वायरी हैं और कितने में हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट की मदद ली गई है ?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon the nature of the enquiry. If it is a Commission, if Government decides to appoint a Commission with a High Court Judge, it is a different matter.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न न्यारा था । प्रश्न यह था कि कितने मामले सरकार के अधीन हैं और कितने सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के अधीन हैं । यह विवरण दिया जाये ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I believe the question refers to allegations against Ministers. All the cases that we have, so far as we are concerned, we have dealt with. The Commission of Inquiry in the Jammu and Kashmir case was not appointed by us here. The rest of the cases have been dealt with in the manner which we have indicated before the House earlier.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । माननीय सदस्य श्री यशपाल सिंह का प्रश्न केन्द्र के मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जांच बगैरह के बारे में है । माननीय मंत्री यह बता सकते हैं कि कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का उत्तर दे दिया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन की कार्य प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्य प्रणाली का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहर जाइये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो कदम झूठाचार की रोकथाम के सरकार ने अब तक उठाये हैं क्या वे सन्तोषजनक हैं यदि नहीं तो उनको रिवाइज करने की जरूरत क्यों नहीं समझी गई ?

श्री नन्दा : यह एक लम्बा चौड़ा सवाल है । जो कुछ कार्रवाई हुई है उससे कुछ फायदा हुआ है । मैं यह कहने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि उससे सब कुछ अच्छा हो गया है और मामला साफ हो गया है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illegal Cracker Factories

- *123. {
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bade:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of inter-State raids the special staff of the Delhi CID unearthed two illegal cracker factories and seized several thousand pounds of explosive material;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any foreigners are involved; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The C.I.D. Special Staff of the Delhi Police carried out a raid at Meerut in Uttar Pradesh on the 30th December, 1964, and seized from 2 persons 10,000 throw down type of crackers banned by Government. Another raid was carried out by the C.I.D. Special Staff of the Delhi Police at Jind in Punjab on the 13th January, 1965, and 7,000 such crackers were seized from the possession of two other persons. No illegal cracker factory was, however, unearthed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Four cases under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, two at Meerut and two at Jind, were registered and the accused persons were arrested. Investigation of these cases has been taken up by the Uttar Pradesh Police and the Punjab Police respectively.

पाकिस्तानी प्रदूषक प्रवेशकर्ताओं का निष्कासन

- *124. {
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री विनूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री राम हरल यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हेम राज :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों को आसाम, मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा से निकालने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) आसाम सीमा पर प्रस्तावित निर्जन पट्टी बनाने संबंधी प्रस्ताव किस अवस्था में है ; और

(ग) क्या अन्य पाकिस्तानियों के अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने के समाचार प्राप्त हुये हैं, और यदि हां, तो उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाजी) : (क) 1961 से 1964 तक की अवधि में भारत में अवैध रूप से घुस आने वाले 1,09,145 पाकिस्तानी आसाम से और 19,277 त्रिपुरा से निकाले गये। 13 ऐसे पाकिस्तानियों को 1964 में मनीपुर से निकाला गया।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राजस्व के मामलों में अनुभवी एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये नियुक्त किया था और उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) जो सूचनाएं मिली हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सीमा पर चौकियों को मजबूत करने और उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने तथा सीमा पर गश्त बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये विभिन्न उपायों के कारण, अब अवैध प्रवेश करने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है।

इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी

* 125 { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी सन्दन को भारत लाने के बारे में हो रही बातचीत में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस लाइब्रेरी को स्थानान्तरित करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले के शीघ्र निपटारे जाने के लिये उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) कुछ प्रगति हुई, किन्तु अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जा सका है। प्रगति के संबंध में विस्तार से बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि तीनों सरकारों के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक बातचीत को बताया नहीं जा सकता।

(ख) समस्या का हल ढूंढने से पहले अलग अलग मतों में मेल बैठाना जरूरी है ; और

(ग) मामले को जल्दी ही निपटारे के लिये जोरदार प्रयत्न किये गए हैं।

Lubricating Oil Plant at Haldia

Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Renen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri P. G. Sen:

*126.

Shri Ram Sewak:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the plan for setting up a lubricating oil plant at Haldia along with the proposed oil refinery;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the production capacity of the plant; and

(d) whether negotiations with some foreign oil companies regarding their collaboration have been finalised?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Government have decided to build a lubricating oil plant as an integral part of the Haldia refinery.

(b) This has not been accurately estimated so far, but it may be about Rs. 9 crores.

(c) About 200,000 to 250,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) Offers for the refinery have been invited by 15th April, 1965.

Ex-Chief Justice of Madras High Court

*127. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 841 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) the date on which the petition under Article 217(3) of the Constitution was submitted to the President by a Member of the Madras Bar;

(b) the date on which relevant documents in support of the aforesaid petition were received by the President:

(c) the date or dates on which a memorial by Members of Parliament was received by the President and the Prime Minister;

(d) the date on which the Chief Justice of Madras resigned; and

(e) whether his resignation is a bar to inquiry under Article 217(3)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 13th May, 1964.

(b) 31st August, 1964.

(c) 23rd September, 1964.

(d) 1st November, 1964.

(e) Yes.

Administrative Terminology in India

*128. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical, legal and administrative terminology in Hindi has been standardised by Government;

(b) if so, whether the same has been accepted for adoption by the Hindi speaking States;

(c) the steps being taken for popularising and enforcing a standardised terminology throughout the country; and

(d) whether it is proposed to set up a joint committee comprising of representatives of the States and the Centre for evolving a uniform pattern of changeover to Hindi terminology in the matter of law and other official documents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Ministry of Education is responsible only for the evolution of technical and administrative terminology. Technical terminology pertaining to 7 basic sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics,

Botany, Zoology, Geography and Geology) upto the first degree standard has been finalised and published as Science Glossary. Steps are being taken for the finalisation of terminology in other subjects. Administrative terminology has also been finalised and published. Legal terminology is being evolved under the Ministry of Law.

(b) The administrative and technical terminology has been finalised in collaboration with the representatives of the various State Governments and subject Experts drawn from the various Linguistic regions, including the Hindi-speaking States. It can, therefore, be assumed that the terminology will be acceptable to all the Hindi-speaking States.

(c) The standardised terminology is being popularised and adopted by laying emphasis on its use in the preparation of all original works as well as translations of standard works of University level in Hindi, which are being undertaken by the Universities, academic bodies and publishers with the financial aid from the Government of India. The State Government have also been requested to prescribe only such text books for schools and colleges, in which standardised terminology has been used.

(d) For evolution and coordination of technical and Administrative terminology, with which this Ministry is concerned, a number of Expert Advisory Committees, comprising representatives of State Governments, subject experts from various linguistic regions and the representatives of the Central Government etc. are already functioning.

Enquiry Commission on Exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

*129.

Shrimati Renuka, Barkatali:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the question of exodus of minorities from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Commission?

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

(b) A copy of the notification issued is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3837/65].

Rehabilitation of Refugees in NEFA

*130. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans are under way to settle recently arrived displaced persons from East Pakistan in virgin lands in the NEFA; and

(b) whether any survey of virgin lands available in NEFA has been made, if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) The survey is in progress. The total area of land that would be avail-

lable for resettlement of migrants from East Pakistan will be known after the completion of the survey. Meanwhile, the NEFA Administration has taken about 1,052 families of migrants to camps set up in NEFA and are proceeding with the arrangements for settling them on land in the Nodding Valley in the Tirap Frontier Division.

Hindi Medium for All-India Services Examinations

- *132. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow Hindi as a medium for competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. including the All-India Services Examinations; and

(b) if so, the precise decision in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language in 1959, it was decided that action may be taken in consultation with Union Public Service Commission for the introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium for the competitive examination conducted by the Commission, after some time. In consultation with the U.P.S.C. and the Chief Ministers of States a satisfactory Scheme of moderation with a view to maintaining uniform standards in the valuation of answer books, is being evolved. After this has been done the decision will be implemented.

Oil in Gangetic Plain

- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
*133. Shri Bade:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanyak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian Geologists who attended the recent International Geological Conference in Delhi disclosed that Indo-Gangetic plain offered a promising area for oil prospecting and suggested that the Government of India should undertake a programme of extensive test-drilling in this region; and

(b) if so, whether the feasibility of this proposal has been examined and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) One of the Russian Geologists who attended the recent Congress at Delhi stated that in his opinion the Indo-Gangetic Plains offered good possibilities of finding oil.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has also held this view and has been carrying out geological and geophysical surveys and exploratory drilling operations in the region over the last few years.

Rehabilitation in Andamans

- *134. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sudhansu Das:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back a team of experts was sent by the Centre to survey the Andaman Islands to ascertain their rehabilitation potential;

(b) whether the team has submitted its recommendation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) A small team of four Officers of the Rehabilitation Ministry visited the Island in December/January last (from 25th December, to 1st January 1965) for exploring the possibilities of accelerating forest-clearance and land reclamation work in Middle Andamans; for employment of migrants on these works; and for setting up of a camp for their families. This was followed by an inter-departmental team which went to the Islands on 5th February, 1965 and has returned on the 20th February, 1965.

(b) and (c). The visit of the Rehabilitation Ministry's Officers' team outlined the steps for reclamation of about 4,000 acres of land in Betapur

Catchment area and the resettlement of about 600 families thereon. It also formulated proposals for the transfer of 400 Sahkaris belonging to the Reshtriya Vikas Dal and their employment on works in Middle Andaman. The team also indicated, generally, that considerable scope for the development of the Islands existed in the field of agro-forest industries, plantations, fisheries etc. The report of the inter-departmental team has not yet been received since the team has returned from the Islands only recently.

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप

- *135. {
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :
 श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
 श्री दलजीत सिंह :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री कोला बंकैया :
 श्री म० ना० स्वामी :
 श्री प० वेंकटसुब्बाय्या :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विधायकों के एक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने राष्ट्र-पति को 400 पृष्ठों का एक स्मरण पत्र दिया जिस में उस राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध विभिन्न आरोप लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) दस व्यक्तियों ने, जिनमें एक संसद् सदस्य तथा बिहार विधान सभा के 9 सदस्य शामिल हैं एक जापान राष्ट्रपति को दिया था। इस जापान में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं। परिशिष्ट भाग को मिलाकर इस जापान में 101 पृष्ठ हैं, न कि 400।

(ख) इस जापान तथा मुख्य मंत्री से प्राप्त सामग्री की जांच कर ली गई है और प्रधान मंत्री प्राप्त निष्कर्षों का उल्लेख इस सदन को एक विवरण में दे चुके हैं।

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- *136. {
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of democratising the administration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Under article 239 of the Constitution, the Union Territory is administered by the President of India through an Administrator designated as Chief Commissioner. No proposal for effecting any change in the existing setup is under consideration.

All India Educational Service

- {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. C. Pant:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 *137. {
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken in connection with the proposal to constitute an All India Educational Service;

(b) the broad outline of the Scheme; and

(c) when the service is likely to be constituted?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and the broad outlines of the Scheme have not yet been finalised.

Leftist Faction of Communist Party

- *138. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that foreign money has passed from China to the so-called 'leftist' faction of the Communist Party of India;

(b) if so, the quantum, purpose and *modus operandi* thereof;

(c) the names of countries whose Government or missions in India are involved in that nefarious transaction; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathil): (a) to (d). It is not in the public interest to discuss this matter on the floor of the House.

Uniform Sales Tax

*139. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1084 on the 16th April, 1964, and state:

(a) whether the question of having a uniform rate of sales tax in the Northern Zone has since been considered by a Sub-Committee of the Northern Zonal Council;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the sub-committee; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). At the seventh meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Chandigarh on 14th and 15th October, 1963, a Committee was set up to examine the question of having uniformity in sales tax systems/rates

in the various States and Administrations constituting the Northern Zone. The recommendations made by the Committee were considered at the last (eighth) meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Jaipur on 12th November, 1964. The proceedings embodying, *inter alia*, the decisions of the last meeting of the Northern Zonal Council on the recommendations of the Committee will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual as soon as they are finalised and it would be for the Governments of the member States of the Zone to take further action in the matter.

Assassination of Shri Kairon

- *140. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warrior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. have given any help to the Punjab Police in the investigations of the assassination of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon on the 6th February, 1965; and

(b) whether the culprits have been arrested?

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

Fertiliser Plants

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 *141. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Ram Sewak:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Ukey:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 636 on the 23rd December, 1964 regarding the proposal for setting up five fertilizer plants in India in collaboration with U.S. Private Consortium and state:

(a) whether the said U.S. Consortium has submitted its feasibility report by now;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether negotiations with some other foreign Governments and/or firms are afoot for the establishment of new fertilizer and petro-chemical industries in the Public Sector; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report suggests the establishment of five large sized plants of standard design, three in coastal loca-

tions and two inland plants, for the production of 1 million tonnes of nitrogen (N), 500,000 tonnes of phosphorous (P_2O_5) and 250,000 tonnes of potassium (K_2O). The total cost of these plants is estimated at Rs. 202.30 crores. The proposals contained in the report are under discussion.

(c) No negotiations with foreign Governments are afoot. Negotiations are, however, going on with certain foreign firms for the establishment of petro-chemical industries. A few firms have expressed interest in the setting up of fertilizer plants also.

(d) No decision on their proposals has been taken so far.

Oil Exploration

*142. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Ram Sewak:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether the agreement between the Iranian authorities and ONGC-ENI-Phillips group on the off-shore oil exploration concession in Iran, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3838/65].

Hindi Examinations

252. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended the terms of certain Hindi examinations in the country;

(b) if so, the term of the extensions;

(c) the details of the examinations to which the extensions are applicable; and

(d) the reasons and the exigencies thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A copy each of the two Press notes issued in this behalf, containing all the information required, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3839/65].

Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme

253. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded to Indians under the Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan during 1963-64;

(b) the amount of money involved in the plan;

(c) the details of the scholarships and its beneficiaries; and

(d) the total number of scholarships so far awarded to Indians since the inception of the Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 79.

(b) Exact information is not readily available. The expenditure involved on payment of cost of passage,

maintenance allowance, tuition and laboratory fees etc. is borne by the awarding countries. The Government of India has to pay to the candidates called for interview the cost of journey for attending the interview and T.A./D.A. to non-official members of the Selection Committee for attending the meetings of the Committee.

(c) The Scholarships are for study and research in Engineering, Technology, Sciences, Humanities and Fine Arts. They cover cost of passage, maintenance allowance, tuition and laboratory fees etc. and are open to nationals of Commonwealth countries.

(d) 339.

Scholarships for Study of Hindi

254. Shri V. V. Thever: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to State:

(a) the principles under which the scholarships are being sanctioned to college students who take up Hindi as their optional subject; and

(b) the number of applications received for the award of these scholarships and the number sanctioned in Madras State in 1964-65?

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

(a) The selection of students for the scholarships is made with the help of a Selection Committee on the basis of merit within the sanctioned budget. The scholarships are given for study at all stages of University education and Hindi teacher training.

(b) Out of 564 eligible applications from Madras, 319 were awarded scholarships. Although the quota of Madras out of the available scholarships was 190, more could be given to this State by diverting a part of the unutilised scholarships in some other States.

Complaint Cells

255. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs has advised

all Ministries for setting up of complaint cells; and

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

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

(b) (i) The following Ministries having substantial contacts with the public have either set up separate complaint cells or otherwise made adequate arrangements to deal with complaints received by them:—

- Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Finance (Department of Company Affairs & Insurance)
- Ministry of Food & Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Industry & Supply
- Ministry of Irrigation & Power
- Ministry of Labour & Employment
- Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
- Ministry of Railways
- Ministry of Rehabilitation
- Ministry of Steel & Mines
- Ministry of Works & Housing
- Department of Social Security

(ii) The following Ministries not having much contact with, or receiving only few complaints from, the public, have not, however, considered it necessary to set up separate complaint cells:—

- Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Finance (Departments of Expenditure & Co-ordination)
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
- Ministry of Law

Ministry of Transport

Department of Atomic Energy

Department of Cabinet Affairs

Department of Communications

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

Department of Statistics

Planning Commission

(iii) The matter is under consideration in the remaining.

Fertilizer Plant at Durgapur

256. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it has been finally decided to set up a fertilizer plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The plant will have a capacity of 125,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 108,500 tonnes of P_2O_5 , the end products being 560,000 tonnes of ammonium phosphate and 55,000 tonnes of urea per annum. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 35.63 crores out of which Rs. 13.99 crores will be in foreign exchange.

Separation of Judiciary From Executive

257. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether separation of judiciary from executive has taken place in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if not, the States/Union territories where this has not been done; and

(c) the reason for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) and (c). A note explaining the position in the various States and Union territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3840/65].

Seniority of Mysore Government Officers

258. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have made certain recommendations regarding the seniority list of officers in the Department of Agriculture;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the Belgaum Division that their claims for seniority have not received a fair and just treatment at the hands of the Mysore Government; and

(c) whether the State Advisory Committee have finalized their recommendation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Government of Mysore have published final Inter-State Seniority List of the Gazetted cadre in accordance with the decisions of the Government of India. As regards non-Gazetted Staff revised provisional Inter-State Seniority List, in respect of the cadres of Superintendents, Managers, Head Clerks, Stenographers, Typists, Draughtsmen, Tracers, Laboratory Assistants and Surveyors have been published by the State Govern-

ment and objections received there-against have been sent to the State Advisory Committee with the remarks of that Government. The recommendations of the Committee have not yet been received. Revised provisional Inter-State Seniority List, in respect of the cadres of I & II Division Clerks have been published and the representations received against them are under scrutiny by the State Government before being forwarded to the State Advisory Committee with their comments. Revised provisional Inter-State Seniority Lists in respect of the cadres of Agriculture Demonstrators, Field Assistants, Fieldmen and Agricultural Engineering Unit are yet to be published by the State Government. Some representations have been received from officers of the 'Bombay' area against the equation of posts in the cadre of Agriculture Demonstrators. These representations are premature since the revised provisional list in respect of that cadre has not yet been published.

Recognition of Unions of Government Employees

259. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether new rules for recognising Government employees' unions have been framed;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the rules will be placed on the Table; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reason for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Draft instructions for recognition of associations/unions which have already been circulated to employees' organisations, are connected with the provisions of the joint consultation

and compulsory arbitration scheme. These instructions will be finalised as soon as the employees' organisations accept the scheme in principle.

Government Servants Conduct Rules

260. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri K. N. Tiwary;
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Servants Conduct Rules were amended in 1964;

(b) if so, the salient features of those amendments; and

(c) whether some of the amendments have adversely affected the Government employees?

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

(b) The salient features of the amendments are:

(i) fixation of responsibility on officers holding supervisory posts to ensure the integrity and devotion to duty of their subordinates;

(ii) prohibition of the exercise by all Government servants of their official position or influence to secure employment for members of their families in firms enjoying Government patronage;

(iii) prohibition of acceptance by Government Servants of free services, like transport, boarding, lodging etc. from persons other than their near relatives or personal friends not having official dealings with the Government servants, and acceptance of frequent or lavish hospitality from persons having official dealings or from industrial or commercial firms; and

(iv) the provision for submission by Government servants of periodical returns of their assets and liabilities

containing full particulars regarding both movable and immovable properties as well as debts and other liabilities.

(c) The revised Conduct Rules have only imposed certain new obligations on Government servants, particularly in respect of acceptance of gifts and submission of detailed returns of assets and liabilities.

Jobs in I.O.C.

261. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether a large number of employees from Private Oil Companies have applied for jobs in I.O.C.;

(b) if so, the number of applications received up to 31st December, 1964; and

(c) the number of those who have been offered jobs?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) to (c) Altogether 505 and 93 applications for jobs have been received at the headquarters of the Marketing and Refineries Divisions of the Indian Oil Corporation up to December, 1964 from employees of private oil companies in India. Of these 122 persons in the Marketing Division and 38 persons in the Refineries Division have been offered jobs.

Sealing off East Pakistan Border

262. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Suboon Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of West Bengal and Assam have urged the Central Government to either seal off the border with East Pakistan or take over the responsibility of rehabilitating those

refugees who crossed into those States without migration certificates after the 1st November, 1964; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). In October 1964, the Central Government decided to restrict, with effect from the 1st November 1964, relief and rehabilitation benefits to those who come from East Pakistan with migration certificates. The West Bengal Government, however, pointed out that unless the entry of persons coming from East Pakistan without migration certificates is barred, the decision to restrict relief and rehabilitation benefits only to those who possess migration certificates would create problems for that State. The West Bengal Government was accordingly advised that they might exercise discretion to send to the Central camps hard cases of persons coming without migration certificates.

The Governments of Assam and Tripura also expressed similar views and they too have been given the discretion to give relief and rehabilitation benefits in hard cases of migrants coming without migration certificates.

The policy in this regard is kept constantly under review by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Vigilance Commission

263. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only in six States, Vigilance Commissions on the pattern of the Central Vig-

ilance Commission have been set up; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the remaining States in not setting up such Commissions?

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

(b) The Governments of Mysore, Nagaland and Orissa have decided to set up Vigilance Commissions on the central pattern. The Government of Bihar have set up an Anti-Corruption Board containing the essential ingredients of the Central Vigilance Commission. The Punjab Government have also decided to set up a Vigilance Commission. Details of its organisation are being ascertained. The Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have set up organisations differing in some respects from the Central model. The Government of Kerala and West Bengal are still considering the matter.

Oceanography

264. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements exist on the eastern coast for conducting studies in oceanography; and

(b) if so, the location and broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Intensive study in Oceanography is now taking place as part of the International Indian Ocean Expedition and it includes both eastern and western coasts of India.

(b) This study comprises the entire Indian Ocean from 30° to 120° E, but the Indian Programme is mainly concentrating on the northern parts of the Arabian Sea above the equator with 60° longitude as western boundary and the Sumatra coast along with the Andaman and Nicobar islands as the eastern boundary.

• ग्रन्थों के लिये पुस्तकें

265. { श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री अंकर सास बेस्वा :

क्या निम्न संली सह कृताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पब्लिक लायब्रेरी ग्रन्थों के लिये बेल पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पुस्तकें तैयार करने पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ; और

(ग) पुस्तकालय में कितनी पुस्तकें रखी जायेंगी और उन से कितने ग्रन्थों को लाभ होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चापला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) बेल पुस्तकें तैयार करने का काम लायब्रेरी ने हाथ में नहीं लिया है ।

(ग) इस समय पुस्तकालय के बेल अग्रभाग में 2123 बेल पुस्तकें हैं और इसके 303 सदस्य हैं ।

Madras Refinery

266. { श्री P. C. Boroah :
श्री P. B. Chakravarti :
श्री D. N. Tiwary :
श्री R. G. Dubey :
श्री D. D. Puri :
श्री Ram Sewak :
श्री P. G. Sen :

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

(a) the decision taken on the various offers of collaboration for setting up the Madras Refinery;

(b) which one of the offers has been accepted; and

(c) the main terms of the collaboration found acceptable by the Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The offer from National Iranian Oil Company/American International Oil Company has been accepted. The terms to be incorporated in the Formation Agreement are under discussion.

Gas from Gauhati Refinery

267. { Shri P. C. Boroah :
Shri Yashpal Singh :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was received by Government in July last for the supply of gas from the Gauhati Refinery at Gauhati and Shillong for domestic use;

(b) if so, whether Government have since approved the same; and

(c) the salient features of the approved scheme?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The proposal from Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) was received early this month and is under examination.

Expansion of Oil Refineries

268. { Shri J. B. Singh :
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :

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

(a) whether the foreign oil companies request for expansion of oil refineries has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been considered unnecessary to expand these refineries at present.

Use of D.I.R. against Hoarders and Profiteers

269. { Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have utilised the powers available under the Defence of India Rules to put down hoarding and profiteering in foodgrains and essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far by the Centre and the States in this connection; and

(c) the total number of persons so far detained or prosecuted under D.I.R. for hoarding and profiteering?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected from State Governments and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल्ली प्रशासन विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

270. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस आशय के आदेश जारी किये हैं कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से सभी कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशों का अब तक कहां तक पालन किया गया है ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Liquor

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

(a) whether it is a fact that liquor is being smuggled by air to cities under prohibition like Bombay and Madras as parcels of machinery; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to notice recently and the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) No case of smuggling by air of liquor as parcels of machinery to the cities under prohibition e.g. Bombay and Madras, has come to notice in recent years.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff to Check Explosions in Delhi

272. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to reorganize and strengthen the special staff in the CID to prevent explosions in Delhi and to apprehend those responsible for them; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Internal Security Force

273. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have examined the suggestion of the Home Minister of Orissa that the recent communal riots in Rourkela and students unrest in different parts pointed to the need for a "strong and unified internal security force" under the control of the Union Government; and

(b) whether the Centre is taking steps to ensure uniform standards for the police force throughout the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):
(a) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

African Studies

275. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities which have sponsored African studies;

(b) the total aid or subsidy given to the universities for the programme; and

(c) whether there is any move to encourage Indian studies in African universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) University of Delhi,

(b) Rs. 1,33,250.85p. plus maintenance expenses on the department from 1961-62 which have been met from the Block Grant to the university.

(c) Certain schemes are under consideration.

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

276. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के महा निदेशक ने प्रशिक्षण संस्था के लिये उचित ढंग से करार किये बिना अलवर के निकट सरिक्षा महल में एक मकान किराये पर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा इस मकान की मरम्मत पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस से राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के भूतपूर्व महा निदेशक की अनियमितता साबित होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वरानन) : (क) जी हां । किन्तु भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक और महल के मालिक के बीच पत्रों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ था । पत्रों के आधार पर पट्टे का एक मसौदा भी तैयार किया गया था, जिसे भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक के जीवन-काल में अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका ।

(ख) आवश्यक मरम्मत तथा वाटर पम्प, जनित्र आदि जैसे उपस्कर की खरीद पर, जो राजकीय सम्पत्ति है, लगभग 1.31 लाख रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं ।

(ग) कोई गम्भीर अनियमितता नहीं हुई क्योंकि इस आशय का पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया था और जिसमें की गई बातें ही प्रायः समझौते का आधार थीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना का निदेशालय

277. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के निदेशालय के कार्य-करण में गम्भीर वित्तीय अनियमिततायें पाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्योरा क्या है और इस का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुप्रबन्ध की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वाधीन समिति नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना निदेशालय के कार्य संचालन में कोई गम्भीर वित्तीय अनियमितता नहीं दिखाई देती । किन्तु आडिट अधिकारियों ने कुछ अनियमितताएं बताई हैं, जो तकनीकी किस्म की हैं ।

(ख) इन अनियमितताओं का ब्योरा है :—

(1) जिन फर्मों से स्टोर खरीदने के आदेश दिए गए थे उनसे प्राप्त अग्रिम बिलों पर खजाने से राशि निकालना ; (2) स्टाक लेखों का अनियमित अनुरक्षण ; (3) सरिस्का में केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए स्थान के संबंध में पट्टा न लिखवाना ; (4) प्रशिक्षार्थियों तथा स्टाफ से ठहरने और सेवाओं पर होने वाले व्यय की वसूली न करना ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त अनियमितताओं को चूंकि तकनीकी किस्म का पाया गया इसलिए सरकार ने इन मामलों की स्वतंत्र रूप से जांच कराने के लिए किसी समिति की नियुक्ति उचित नहीं समझा ।

Delhi Municipal Corporation

278. { Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the multiplicity of D.M.C. authorities have resulted in inefficiency and needless delay in the implementation of development activities;

(b) whether the demand of the large majority of people to streamline the administration and bring about cohesion in the administrative machinery is being seriously considered;

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the D.M.C. Act to bring it in a practical shape; and

(d) if so, when the amending Bill is likely to be introduced in the Lok Sabha?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The Government of India are considering the question of re-organising the existing administrative set-up in Delhi including the executive machinery of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. After a decision has been taken on the future set-up, appropriate legislative measures including amendment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, if found necessary, will be undertaken.

Summer Science Programme

279. { Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the result of Summer Science programme conducted with the assistance of the U.S. Government during 1964;

(b) the details of the agreement entered into with U.S. Government covering this programme for 1965;

(c) the number of professors and teachers expected to be benefited thereby; and

(d) the total expenditure involved—separately in respect of expenditure met by the Ministry and that out of the grants and other aid received from the U.S. and other agencies?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Summer Science Institutes conducted in 1964 were attended by 640 high school teachers and 658 College teachers from all over the country. The programme substantially achieved its major objectives of upgrading the subject matter competence of the participating teachers which would contribute towards improvement of the standard of Science education in schools and colleges.

(b) For the year 1965 the agreement provides for the holding of 78 Summer Science Institutes: 49 for secondary school teachers, 29 for college professors including one for teacher educators.

(c) Each Institute will be limited to 45 participants and a total of 1400 college teachers and 2200 secondary school teachers is likely to be benefited.

(d) The total expenditure to be borne by the Government of India would be Rs. 94.40 lakhs for organizing the Science Institutes including their commodity requirements. The U.S.A.I.D. will make available as grant a total amount of Rs. 85 lakhs for providing services of U.S. consultants and training facilities in the U.S.A. for Indian participants.

Private Engineering Colleges

280. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 62 on the 18th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Special Inspection Committee to look into the conditions of work and instructional facilities provided at private Engineering colleges and their affiliations has been studied; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived thereat?

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

(b) The report has been forwarded to the Mysore Government and affiliating Universities. On receipt of their comments further consideration will be given to the report in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Gauhati Refinery

**281. { Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 802 dated the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) if the offer of Rumanian Government for the expansion of Gauhati Refinery has been examined; and

(b) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). This is still under examination.

विदेशों में धर्म प्रचारक

**282. { श्री बड़े:
श्री झोंकार लाल बोरवा :**

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

(क) भारत में कितने विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें वर्ष 1963-64 में विदेशों से कितना धन मिला ; और

(ग) इन मिशनों में कितने गैर-भारतीय काम करते हैं ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The number of registered foreign missionaries in India as on 1-1-1964 was 4,320.

(b) According to the information available, a sum of rupees 1077 lakhs was received during 1963 and a sum of rupees 844 lakhs during the period January-September, 1964.

(c) The information is not available.

Ex-Ruler of Bastar

233. { Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether former Maharaja of Bastar Shri Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo has written to Government urging for a thorough administrative inquiry into the affairs of Bastar;

(b) whether he has threatened Government that if no inquiry is made he would go on a hunger strike before Parliament; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A delegation of four persons from Bastar among whom Shri Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo was one, had sent a list of demands to the Government of India. One of the demands was for the appointment of a high level committee to make an on-the-spot study of the affairs of

Bastar. A threat was also held out that Shri Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo may join in a fast of protest if the demands were not met.

(c) All matters referred to in the demands pertain to the sphere of the State Government and the Government of India are not concerned.

माध्यमिक स्कूलों में हिन्दी

284. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र सरकार को माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी चालू करने के मार्ग में आने वाली वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के बारे में सूचित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने इसे कार्य के लिए राज्यवार कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). विवरण नीचे दिया गया है ।

विवरण

प्राथमिक, मिडिल और हाई/उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में एक-एक हिन्दी अध्यापक नियुक्त करने के लिए, अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । 1961-62 तक इस योजना के खर्च का 60 प्रतिशत दिया जाता था और इसके बाद शतप्रतिशत दिया जाता है ।

मद्रास, केरल, मैसूर, प० बंगाल, गुजरात और आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों को ये अनुदान मिल रहे हैं । महाराष्ट्र, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, पंजाब (पंजाबी क्षेत्र), इस संबंध में वित्तीय सहायता नहीं लेते हैं । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष

में, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित रकम मांगी गई है :—

राज्य का नाम पिछले वर्षों चालू वित्तीय की कमी ~~1964~~ वर्ष (1964-65) में अनुमानित खर्च

असम .	1,076	1,77,240
गुजरात .	2,53,565	2,09,050
केरल .	19,10,631	27,41,962
मद्रास .	18,64,740	42,41,280
मैसूर .	9,53,159	55,58,000
उड़ीसा .	10,555	1,35,088
पश्चिम बंगाल . .	4,72,320	(पिछले वर्षों में स्वीकृत अनुदानों में से बची हुई राशि जो 1,88,732 रुपये है, को कम करके)

ग्राम्य प्रदेश से सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

तिब्बती बच्चों के लिये स्कूल

285. { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तिब्बती बच्चों के लिए देश में स्कूल खोल दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 1963-64 में ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई थी ;

(ग) 1963-64 में कितने बच्चों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की ; और

(घ) 1964-65 में अब तक कितने बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और सरकार द्वारा इन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां। तिब्बती स्कूल-सोसायटी को अनुदान दे कर।

(ख) जी हां। एक रिहायशी और चार दिन के स्कूलों के द्वारा।

(ग) 4637 (2524 रिहायशी और अन्य 2113)

(घ) अक्टूबर, 1964 तक लगभग 5078 (3548 रिहायशी और अन्य 1530)। खर्च : 32.5 लाख रुपये (1964-65 वर्ष में खोले गये नए स्कूलों का खर्च भी इसमें शामिल है)।

Murders in Delhi

286. { श्री Daljit Singh:
श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:
श्री Yashpal Singh:
श्री M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders committed in Delhi and New Delhi during the last six months and whether there has been comparative increase in them;

(b) the causes thereof; and

(c) the action taken to stop the onward trend, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) During the period from 1-6-64 to 31-1-65, 14 true cases of

murder were registered by Police in Delhi and 5 true cases were registered in New Delhi. In the corresponding period of the previous year, 23 true cases of murder were registered by the Police in old Delhi and 6 cases were registered in New Delhi. Thus there was no increase in the true cases of murder during the last 6 months as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The causes of these murders were as under:

Domestic troubles	4
Previous enmity	4
Sudden quarrels	3
Love Affairs	3
Misc. and unknown causes	5

(c) Does not arise.

All India Forest and Engineers Services

287. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
{ Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the specific reasons for the delay in creation of an All India Forest and Engineers Services; and

(b) when these two All India Services are likely to be constituted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Since in the matter of formation of these All India Services, the State Governments and also the concerned Central Ministries have to be consulted, differing view points reconciled and a scheme acceptable to all evolved, a certain amount of delay is inevitable. However, every effort is being made to constitute these Services as early as possible.

Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Government Employees

288. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the precise revised rules for submission of periodical reports of assets and liabilities with particulars of movable and immovable proper-

ties as well as debts and other liabilities for the Central Government employees;

(b) whether more or less similar provisions exist in the earlier Conduct Rules for the Central Government employees;

(c) how many such reports were filed under the earlier rules; and

(d) how many reports have been filed by the Government employees under the newly revised Conduct Rules?

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

(a) Under rule 18(1) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, every Government servant, except those holding Class IV posts, shall on his first appointment to any service or post and thereafter at such intervals as may be specified by the Government, submit a return of his assets and liabilities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Government, giving the full particulars regarding:

(i) the immovable property inherited by him, or owned or acquired by him or held by him, on lease or mortgage, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family or in the name of any other person;

(ii) shares, debentures and cash including bank deposits inherited by him or similarly owned, acquired, or held by him;

(iii) other movable property inherited by him or similarly owned, acquired or held by him;

(iv) debts and other liabilities incurred by him directly or indirectly.

(b) Under rule 15(3) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, every member of Class I and Class II services was, on first appointment in the Government service and thereafter at intervals of every twelve months, required to submit a return in the prescribed form of all immovable property owned, acquired or inherited by him or held by him on lease or mortgage, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family or in the name

of any other person. There was no provision for inclusion, in that periodical return, of particulars relating to movable property, and debts and other liabilities.

(c) As the earlier rules required every Class I and Class II Government servant to submit at the time of his appointment, and thereafter annually, a return relating to his immovable property, as many first reports and annual reports were filed as there were Class I and Class II Government servants.

(d) As prescription of the form of return under the new Conduct Rules and its periodicity are under consideration of Government, no reports have been filed under the new Conduct Rules. Meanwhile returns are being submitted under the old Rules.

Limited Competitive Examination

289. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for limited competitive examination for recruitment to the I.A.S., I.F.S. and Central Class I Services was considered at Chief Ministers' Conference;

(b) the reactions of the States to this proposal; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The scheme for the Limited Competitive Examination for recruitment to the I.A.S./I.F.S. and other Central Class I Services was not considered in any of the conferences of the Chief Ministers but was discussed in a conference of the Chief Secretaries of States held in March, 1963. However, the Chief Ministers had been addressed in the matter by the Home Minister in 1964.

(b) The scheme did not find favour with the majority of the States.

(c) It has been decided not to pursue the scheme for the present.

Central Vigilance Commission

290. { **Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received by the Vigilance Commission at the Centre so far; and

(b) the disposal by them with results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3841/65].

Grants to Universities

291. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant or loan given by the University Grants Commission to various universities in India for recurring and non-recurring expenses during the Third Plan period (university-wise);

(b) the rate of interest the University Grants Commission has charged for loans sanctioned to each of the universities;

(c) whether there are any universities or educational societies which have requested for exemption from the payment of interest; and

(d) if so, which and the amount thus exempted?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Information regarding grants given by the University Grants Commission to Universities during the Third Plan period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

The Commission is not competent to advance loans to Universities under its Act of incorporation.

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

Ban on Creation of Posts

292. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the creation of posts;

(b) if so, when it was imposed;

(c) the number of posts of Secretaries, Special Secretaries and Additional Secretaries created since the ban was imposed; and

(d) the reasons for creating the posts when there was a ban?

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

(b) 13th June, 1963.

(c) Secretaries—7 (one post in lieu of Additional Secretary).

Special Secretary—1 (discontinued since 19-5-1964).

Additional Secretaries—11 (4 posts in lieu of Joint Secretaries; one post held in abeyance).

(d) Broadly the reasons were:

(i) Creation of new Ministries/Departments;

(ii) Re-organisation of existing Ministries/Departments;

(iii) Expansion of activities in existing Ministries/Departments and consequent increase in work.

Cricket

293. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing in the International cricket field;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darsan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scientific Research

294. { Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered and accepted the suggestion that at least one percent of national income be spent on scientific research; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken for a rapid expansion of research facilities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The question of the quantum of funds to be allocated for scientific research during the Fourth Five Year Plan is receiving consideration.

(b) The Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet made the following recommendations for accelerating the tempo of scientific research in the country:—

(i) The number of men engaged in scientific research and development should be increased and their quality improved;

(ii) Materials, instruments and tools, particularly those required for developing new materials, tools and weapons for defence, should be freely provided;

(iii) The study of the country's environmental and natural resources, with a view to their better utilisation, should be

intensified;

- (iv) The country should be made to turn away from the concept that research in development is a kind of luxury and should be made to realise that under present conditions the speeding up of research and development is a matter of the most vital importance, especially for defence; and

- (v) Within the normal budget limitations there should be no ban on the creation of new scientific posts in scientific institutions.

These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the various scientific research institutions for necessary action, and implementation.

निरक्षरता

295. { श्री किसान पटनायक :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में निरक्षरों की संख्या बढ़ कर 1964 में 33 करोड़ हो गई है ; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला):

(क) निरक्षरता के बारे में उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़े 1961 की जनगणना से ही मिलते हैं। इस के अनुसार देश में 1961 में निरक्षर व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 333,709,021 अथवा 33.4 करोड़ है।

(ख) सरकार इस बात के लिए बड़ी उत्सुक है कि निरक्षरता को काफी हद तक कम करने (यदि इसे बिल्कुल खत्म करना संभव न हो) के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए जाएं। फिर भी, इस कार्यक्रम की गति,

व्यक्तियों के भाग लेने के उत्साह तथा स्वीच्छक प्रयत्नों पर निर्भर करती है। जहाँ-जहाँ ऐसा सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है, वहाँ अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं। सरकार ऐसे प्रयत्नों के लिए प्रोत्साहन तथा सहायता दे रही है।

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S.

296. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons selected for I.A.S. from amongst the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes during 1962 to 1964;

(b) the number out of them who had been given tuition for such examination at State expenditure; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the reserved quota for all backward classes in this service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no reservation for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the I.A.S. The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to the Indian Administrative Service during the years 1962, 1963 and 1964, from the Combined Competitive Examination conducted in the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively, is as follows:—

Year of Exam.	Year of appointment.	Number of Sch. Castes appointed.	Number of Sch. Tribes appointed.
1961	1962	22	4
1962	1963	11	4
1963	1964	14	5

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The question does not arise as in all the three years all the vacancies in the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were filled by the appointment of candidates belonging to the respective categories.

Pak. Spy Ring in Kashmir

297. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Zohrabai Chaudhary

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a Pakistani spy ring has been unearthed in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the number of arrests that have been made and other steps taken to smash the spy ring?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Jammu and Kashmir Police have arrested two persons in the Mendhar area in October 1964 and three persons in Jammu area in December 1964 in connection with the explosions in the State. These persons are strongly suspected to be connected with Pakistani spy rings in Jammu and Kashmir. The cases against them are under investigation.

वैज्ञानिक पूल

298. श्री राम सेबक दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विदेशों में पढ़ने वाले ऐसे भारतीय विशेषज्ञों तथा वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या क्या है जिन से वैज्ञानिक पूल के लिए 1963-64 और 1964-65 में अब तक प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन में से कुछ व्यक्ति इन्टरव्यू के लिए भारत आये थे; और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति छांटे गये ; और

(ग) इन्टरव्यू किस स्थान पर हुआ था ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) विदेशों में अध्ययन करने वाले या, प्रशिक्षाधीन भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वैज्ञानिक पूल में स्थान पाने के लिए आवेदन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वे नेशनल रजिस्टर में पंजीकृत किए जाते हैं। यह रजिस्टर इसी कार्य के लिए बनाया गया है।

1-1-63 और 1-2-65 के बीच में 2510 व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर, जिन्होंने हाल ही में विदेश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है, वैज्ञानिकों के पूल में चुनाव के लिए विचार किया गया था।

(ख) 383 व्यक्ति जिन्होंने भारत लौटने की रिपोर्ट दी थी, इन्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाए गए थे। वास्तव में इन में से 283 उपस्थित हुए और 199 चुने गए।

(ग) केन्द्रीय लोक सेवा आयोग, नई दिल्ली।

Explosion in F.A.C.T.

299. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the explosion that took place in the Oil Gasification Plant of the F.A.C.T. on the 14th January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry and the extent of the damage caused thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There was no explosion or fire in the plant on the 14th January, 1965. There was, however, a minor rupture of a pipe due

to localised corrosion. A departmental enquiry was conducted and it was found that it was purely an accident. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500 only.

Koyali Refinery

399. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

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

(a) whether the execution of the first stage of Koyali refinery is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, when it will be commissioned; and

(c) whether according to the agreement signed with U.S.S.R. providing for equipment, material and specialists have started arriving?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) By about August, 1965.

(c) Yes, substantially according to the agreement.

Strike in Mining Engineering Institutes

302. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on the 18th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the joint Board of Engineering Education has completed its enquiry into the causes of the strike by the students of mining engineering institution; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of their recommendations will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Joint Board has looked into the question of employment of Mining Engineering students on completion of their training. The relevant recommendations

of the Board are given in the statement given below:

STATEMENT

1. Early steps should be taken to make a statutory provision for the appointment of qualified personnel as Safety Officers in the mines.

2. An "orientation" course of one year's duration should be instituted for the purpose of training mining engineering graduates to make them eligible for appointment as Colliery Engineers. While undergoing this course, the graduates should be paid the same stipend as given to practical training stipendiaries under the Government scheme.

3. The Indian Bureau of Mines and the Chief Inspectorate of Mines should take urgent steps to make appointments to their vacant posts.

4. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should offer research fellowships to about ten mining graduates every year.

5. Wherever possible, students of 1st and 2nd year of the Mining Course may be permitted to change over to other courses if they so desire.

6. A careful assessment of requirements of Mining Engineers should be made with regard to the development programmes proposed for the 4th and 5th Plan periods. The training capacity of Mining Engineering institutions should be related to these requirements.

Communist Detenus

303. { Shri Nambiar:
Shrimati Ramdulari Saha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued instructions to all States, as to how and under what conditions the Communist detenus now detained under the D.I.R. who were recently arrested as per their directive, are to be kept.

(b) whether they are being treated like prisoners in the matter of lock-up, letter writing and interviews;

(c) whether it is the directive of the Central Government not to release any detenu on parole even in cases of serious illness or death of a close relative;

(d) whether any uniform rules relating to the condition of such detention have been issued; and

(e) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The recent detentions were under orders issued by the State Governments on an examination of individual cases and the question of Central Government's directive does not arise. No instructions are also necessary regarding their conditions of detention as under rule 30(4) of D.I.R., the State Governments are competent to prescribe the conditions of detention. However according to information available, in the matter of lock-up, letter writing and interviews, the detenues are given adequate facilities. Any complaint in this regard may be taken up with the State Governments by the detenues concerned.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e). Does not arise.

Secondary Education grants Commission

304. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision to appoint a grants commission for secondary education; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). On examination of the legal aspect of the question, it has been found that the Central Government has no powers under

the Constitution to set up a Statutory Commission dealing with Secondary Education.

Study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Pali

305. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amounts spent by the Government of India during the year 1964-65 for the promotion of the studies of (i) Sanskrit (ii) Arabic, (iii) Persian and (iv) Pali?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Arrests of Spies

306. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spies arrested during 1964;

(b) the countries for which they were working; and

(c) the nationality-wise break-up of those spies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

School Teachers of Kerala

309. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala under the President's Rule have increased the salaries of the School teachers;

(b) if so, the quantum of increment; and

(c) how far the teachers are satisfied?

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 in due course.

विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियाँ

310. श्री हेम राज : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय युवकों की उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए किस प्रकार की विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं; और

(ख) इनकी मासिक राशियाँ क्या हैं, ये किन देशों द्वारा दी जाती हैं और किन विषयों के लिये दी जाती हैं तथा ये किन शर्तों पर दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) "स्कॉलरशिप्स फार स्टडी एब्रोड एन्ड एट होम चतुर्थ संशोधित संस्करण 1964" नामक प्रकाशन में पूरी जानकारी दी गई है, जिस की प्रतियाँ संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

कालीबंग में पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी खुदाई

311 { श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य के श्री गंगानगर जिले के कालीबंग गांव में प्राचीन अवशेषों की खुदाई पर कितना व्यय किया गया है, और

(ख) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Indian Tea Association Scheme in Cachar

312. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the Enquiry Committee

constituted to go into the failure of the Indian Tea Association Scheme in Cachar;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to submit the report?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Meetings of the Committee were held on 31st January, 1st and 2nd February, 1965. The report could not be completed as some more witnesses are required to be examined. The report is now expected by April, 1965.

Namrup Fertilizer Plant

313. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site of Namrup Fertilizer Plant is going to be shifted to another locality in view of obstructions created by gas emission;

(b) if so, whether a new site has been selected and some progress made regarding construction; and

(c) the additional cost estimated for the shifting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A new site, which is not very far from the old site, has been selected. The selection could be finalised only recently on completion of the necessary soil tests which showed that this site is fit for location of the factory. Construction work on this state has not yet begun.

(c) Whether any and how much additional cost will be involved in shifting to the new site has not yet been determined.

School Teachers in Kerala

314. Shri H. V. Koujalgi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers in the Government schools in Kerala State staged a one-day "chalk down strike" on 11th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of teachers who took part in it; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any disciplinary action against them?

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

Refinery Gas

315. { Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the cost structure of liquified refinery gas, marketed under brand names by private oil companies in India;

(b) the quantity and value of production of liquified refinery gas marketed in India; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for entry of public sector refineries into the field of marketing refinery gas?

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

(b) It is regretted that this information cannot be disclosed in view of the restrictions imposed by the Defence of India Rules.

(c) Yes Sir. The liquified petroleum gas available from Berauni Refinery is proposed to be bottled and distributed by the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay.

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Institutes of Foreign Languages

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up institutions for study of foreign languages other than Russian; and

(b) if so, Government's programme in this respect?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Basic Education Week

317. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Basic Education Week was observed on the 20th January, 1965 in Delhi;

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

(c) the estimated progress made in the field of basic education during the first three years of the current plan, and the programme for rest of the plan period for promotion of Basic Education?

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

(b) (i) Organisation of exhibitions in schools, (ii) debates, recitations, lectures, and studies (iii) games and matches (iv) cleanliness drives, (v) parent-teacher meetings; and (vi) radio broadcast.

(c) The number of basic schools in the country increased from 80,218 in 1960-61 to 89,462 in 1961-62. The number of children enrolled in these schools increased from 97,21,432 in 1960-61 to 1,12,61,491 in 1961-62. Similarly, the basic training institutions increased from 1,078 to 1,115 during

this period (data for the years 1962-63 and onwards are not available).

The Third Five Year Plan proposals comprise of converting about 57,760 schools into basic schools; to orient the remaining schools to the basic pattern; to remodel all training institutions along basic lines; to establish basic schools in urban areas and to link up basic education with the development activities of each local community.

Price of Gas in Gujarat

318. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of fixation of price of gas in Gujarat has been referred to arbitration;

(b) if so, the details of report on arbitration, if received; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has not yet been received as the arbitration proceedings are still in progress.

(c) It is difficult at present to forecast.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

319. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount outstanding with different industrial concerns who were provided with loans by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as on the 31st January, 1965?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3842/65]

Auditoria in Orissa Schools and Colleges

320. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for construction of auditoria in various schools and colleges in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the said purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) Rs. 20,000.

(b) (i) Gopabandhu High School, Begunia—Rs. 10,000.

(ii) Salipur High School, Salipur—Rs. 10,000.

(c) A balance of Rs. 51,399 remains to be paid in instalments for five projects (including the two mentioned above) sanctioned in Orissa. This will be paid, if and when the conditions laid down, are satisfied.

Polytechnics for Women

321. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics for women at present in the country, (State-wise); and

(b) the number of such polytechnics proposed to be opened, State-wise, during 1965-66?

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

Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	1
Delhi	1
Gujarat	1
Kerala	3

Madras	2
Madhya Pradesh	1
Mysore	2
Punjab	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Total	17

(b) One polytechnic for women is proposed to be opened in Gujarat and one in Bihar in 1965-66.

Orissa High Court

322. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petition filed in Orissa High Court, Cuttack during 1964; and

(b) the number out of them on which judgement has been delivered and the number still pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Consumption of Petroleum in Orissa

323. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is estimated that, during 1964-65, the total consumption of petroleum products, in Orissa, will be about 1.9 lakh tonnes.

(b) It is regretted that the details cannot be disclosed in view of the restriction imposed by the Defence of India Rules.

Junior Technical Schools in Orissa

324. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior technical schools at present in Orissa;

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(c) the places where they would be located?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Two.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Officers borrowed from Private Sector

325. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers borrowed by the Central Government from the Private Sector since the declaration of emergency;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed through U.P.S.C. test; and

(c) how many have been returned back to the Private Sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Departmental Schools in Kerala

327. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Government of Kerala not to sanction any more departmental or aided schools during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the steps taken to accommodate over two lakhs of new entrants; and

(c) how far the problem could be solved by opening additional divisions in the existing schools?

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.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

328. { Shri R. Barua;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Students Congress at its meeting held on the 30th January, 1965 urged that restrictions on the students who had secured less than 40 per cent marks at the Higher Secondary Examination seeking admission to B.A. classes be withdrawn; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No resolution of the Delhi Students Congress to this effect has so far been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil in Pondicherry

329. { Shri R. Barua;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Daljit Singh;
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether oil has been found in Pondicherry area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Some shows of hydro-

carbons have been found in the first well drilled near Karaikkal. The well was drilled up to a depth of about 1700 metres and traces of gas and oil have been noticed. Drilling of further wells is necessary to determine whether there are adequate reserves.

Three Language Formula

330. { Shri R. Barua;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments particularly the Hindi Speaking States, to implement the three language formula; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) All State Governments have been requested to implement the formula.

(b) No separate amount has been sanctioned for this purpose.

Detenuees in Kerala under D.I.R.

331. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under D.I.R. in Kerala State who filed their nominations and are standing as candidates for the Legislative Assembly elections in Kerala which are taking place on the 4th of March, 1965;

(b) whether any representation for their release has been received so that they may campaign for the election; and

(c) if so, how many such persons have been released?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 41.

(b) Yes.

(c) None.

Shortage of Shotgun Cartridges in Delhi

332. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is facing an acute shortage of shotgun cartridges of the indigenous make and few shops which have small stocks are selling these cartridges at twice the fixed price;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. But no complaint has been received that these cartridges are sold at price higher than that fixed.

(b) Ordnance factories under Central Government are primarily engaged in the production of more important items required for the defence of the country; and

(c) It is proposed to increase the capacity of ordnance factories.

12 hrs.

RE. GOA

श्री मधू लिमये (मुंघेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जनवरी के प्रश्न में मैंने गोघा को महाराष्ट्र के साथ और दमन और दीव को... (इंटर-प्रांज) मूझ को नियम आदि सब पढ़ने दीजिये फिर आप अपना फैसला बीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैं फैसला क्यों दे सकता हूँ, यह मैं आपको बतला देता हूँ। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि

जो काम सामने न हो, उसके मूताल्लिक उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है। हम सवाल ले रहे थे और आपने एक और चीज शुरू की। सवाल खत्म हुए और हम दूसरा बिजनेस लेने लगे तो आपने दूसरी चीज उठा दी। जो चीज सामने हो उससे बाहर कोई चीज अगर उठाना चाहते हैं तो पहले मूझ को चिट्ठी लिखें, मैं आपको वक्त दूंगा और फिर आप उठावें। किसी वक्त भी जब आपका जो चाहे नियमावली के सम्बन्ध में या किसी और चीज के सम्बन्ध में आप क्वेश्चन उठाना चाहें तो नहीं उठा सकते हैं। जिस चीज का मूझे पता नहीं है, उसको मैं इस तरह से उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैंने आपको इसलिये बन्द किया है कि यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठ सकता है। आप मूझे लिखें कि क्या उठाना चाहते हैं, मैं आपको वक्त दूंगा, वक्त मूकरर कर दूंगा और तब आप उठा लीजिये।

श्री मधू लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी पेश नहीं करने देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी जो सामने बिजनेस है, उसके सम्बन्ध में तो उठ सकता है, दूसरी किसी चीज के सम्बन्ध में नहीं उठ सकता है। यह बात अब सामने नहीं है।

12.02 hrs.

RE: REGULATIONS OF QUESTION HOUR

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): May I request that in regard to the points of order raised during the question hour, you may please call some kind of a meeting so that we can minimise them. It impinges upon the one hour that we have got. We have missed some important questions because time was taken up on points which led nowhere. . . (Interruptions.)

An hon. Member: The hon. Speaker wanted such a meeting.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I would welcome such a suggestion; I am prepared to do so.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): In respect of the point made by Prof. Mukerjee, I would like to support him. Question Hour is important and it should not be escalated into other things, and some kind of a check should be devised so that *vyaavastha* cannot be made an excuse for saying whatever you happen to have in mind.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is only about the Question Hour.

श्री बागड़ी : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो बेशक उठा सकता है न ?

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, during the last session, it was found that during the Question Hour, Lok Sabha could hardly have time for one dozen questions: that is why the number of questions had been limited to about 20; this session the number of questions is in the region of 30 and from the beginning we have not been able to answer, not even one fourth or one-fifth of that number. Will you, therefore, direct the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that from now on the number of questions is reduced . . .

Several hon. Members: No, no.

12-04 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(SHRI SHANKARRAO KHANDERAO DIGE)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shankarrao Khanderao Dige who passed away at Kolhapur on the 18th February, 1965, at the age of 52. He was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12-05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DISCHARGE OF CASUAL LABOUR ON SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The large-scale retrenchment of casual and temporary railway workers in South Eastern Railway at Kharagpur, Kolaghat and other places.”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): On the South Eastern Railway, casual labour have been rendered surplus due to reduction in construction work. It was, therefore, inevitable to discharge the surplus casual labourers. Since the employment of casual labour is resorted to against works of purely casual nature not connected with maintenance and operation of the Railways, it is not possible to retain them in service indefinitely. Efforts will, however, be made to re-engage these discharged casual labourers as and when works may come up requiring their services.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: As the hon. Minister has just assured us that efforts will be made to reabsorb them when the opportunity comes, may I know what is the exact arrangement made on behalf of the railway authority to see that the retrenched workers may again come back and to see that the information reaches these workers when the opportunity of new vacancies comes?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whenever any construction work is undertaken, local labourers are engaged, and it has not been the practice, nor can it be possible, to write to every worker because even the workers who have been retrenched . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then there is no use in giving the assurance.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: . . . belong to the neighbouring areas of Kharagpur and other places where some construction work has been stopped. So, they can themselves know where the work is going to be started.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, AMENDMENT TO KERALA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CONSULTATION) REGULATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):
(1) to re-lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. 1660, dated the 28th November, 1964, making certain amendments to Schedule II to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3610/64].

(b) G.S.R. 1716 dated the 5th December, 1964, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(c) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1718 dated the 5th December, 1964.

(d) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1719 dated the 5th December, 1964. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3707/64].

- (ii) a copy of Notification No. G.O.MS. No. 430 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st September, 1964, making certain amendment to the Kerala Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1957, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 10th September, 1964, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, together with an explanatory Memorandum thereto. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3585/64].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. SRO 392/64, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th December, 1964, containing the Kerala Municipalities (Payment of Grants-in-aid to Libraries and Reading Rooms) Rules, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 10th September, 1964, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3834/65].

- (ii) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1965, published

[Shri Hathi]

in Notification No. G.S.R. 162 dated the 30th January, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3801/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA.

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended the 31st March, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3802/65].

12.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09½ hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER RAISED ON 22-2-1965

Mr. Speaker: I had said the other day that I would be announcing or delivering that decision that is pending with me. I am sorry I have taken some time, because there were other engagements; some foreign delegations and others were here. I have not been able to study it. The day after tomorrow, after the Question Hour, I will announce that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In the meanwhile, just the occasion on which the

reference to that particular report has to be made and made with some benefit for the House as well as for the public, that relevant time, would be lost.

Mr. Speaker: No. I have just considered that as well, but immediately after, we are having the general discussion on the budget and all other discussions, and there will be ample opportunity to criticise or discuss or consider all those points which the Members have in mind. There are so many occasions.

Shri Ranga: But that delay is taking place.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : इस सदन में एक हास्यास्पद स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। जब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कुर्सी में बैठते हैं तो भाषणों में बराबर सी 0 बी 0 आई 0 की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया जाता है। लेकिन उसके ऊपर आप कोई फैसला नहीं दे रहे हैं जल्दी से। आप जल्दी फैसला दीजिये कि इस रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखा जा सकता है या नहीं रखा जा सकता है। या तो आप सरकार से कहें कि जितने सारे कागजात हैं उनको वह स्वयं टेबल पर रख दे ताकि जो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस हो रही है, उस में सुविधा हो जाये, नहीं तो बड़ी हास्यास्पद स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात परसों उठी थी और मैंने साफ कर दिया था कि जो कुछ हो चुका उसको तो मैं निकाल नहीं सकता हूँ और जो उस में बाँझ है उसके बारे में कोई रेफरेंस दे दो मैं उसको रोक नहीं सकता हूँ। बाकी बहुत तक फैसले का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने बता दिया है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification: may I know, in the first place, whether some Minister on behalf of the Government will make a statement

either today or tomorrow before you give your important decision?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I shall ask the Home Minister; but anyone, the Law Minister or the Home Minister, whoever likes to speak on behalf of the Government, will do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today or tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it pucca, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: When I have to give my decision day after tomorrow, then, I will call the Minister first and then after hearing him, I will give the decision, instead of taking it on two different days and starting a discussion on two days. I think one occasion is enough. That was what I was considering.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secondly, Sir, I want to know whether the important decision which you are going to announce on Friday—it is important in more ways than one—will cover not merely the CBI report, but also the document embodying the conclusions of the Cabinet Sub-committee. Both were brought before the House that day.

Mr. Speaker: Cabinet Sub-committee

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir; Cabinet Sub-committee's conclusions. I read out from that also.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, your decision will be very important and it will be always quoted in the Vidhan Sabhas of the different States. Before giving your decision, I hope you will be giving chances to us to express our views.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. We have discussed it enough. I cannot give further chances. He can come to me. He has already come to me and given me the benefit of his views.

Shri Bade: I have not quoted the books.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested him to send me the books. That is why I am taking time, because he promised me to send the books and he has not sent them so far.

Shri Bade: I will send them today. But when the Minister makes a statement, why should it not be discussed here?

Mr. Speaker: It has been discussed here.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि आप ने कोई फैसला नहीं दिया है। जब तक आप फैसला नहीं देते हैं तब तक हम रुके रहेंगे, यह भी तो एक फैसला है। आप ने रोक लगा दी। अगर हम जिक्र नहीं कर सकते तो एक किस्म का फैसला तो आप का हो गया कि आप ने रोक लगा दी है। जब आप का फैसला बीच में ही पड़ा हुआ है और फैसला देना है उस वक्त तक रोक रहे या न रहे इन दोनों में से कोई फैसला आप को नहीं देना चाहिये। अगर आप रोकते हैं कि जब तक आप कोई फैसला नहीं देते हैं उस वक्त तक हम जिक्र न करें तो यह रोक का फैसला भी एक पक्षपात सा नजर आता है। इस लिये इस फैसले को अभी रोका जाये और जो साविक फैसला उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का है, वह तब तक चलता रहे जब तक आप कोई निर्णय न दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बात उठाई गई थी और मैंने राय भी दी थी। मुझे अफसोस है कि अब इस पार्लियामेंट में कुछ मेम्बर साहबान यह मुनासिब समझते हैं कि वह मुझे हर वक्त क्रिटिसाइज किये जायें। अभी यह भी कह दिया कि यह पक्षपात की बात है कि इस पर रोक लगाई है...

श्री बसड़ी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि यह पक्षपात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कार्रवाई को देख लीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने यह कहा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आपने कहा और अभी मैंने सुना ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने यह कहा था कि पञ्चरात्र समझा जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं हाउस को यह भी याद कराऊंगा कि अगर मैं उस वक्त कुछ ऐसा कर गया जो मूनासिब नहीं है, अगर वह ठीक नहीं है तो हाउस के पास रेमेंटी है । It can kick me out any moment that it likes. उस दिन कहा गया कि मैं अपना लफ्ज वापस लूं जो मैंने चोरी का इस्तेमाल किया था—अभी वापस लीजिये—यह बात बिल्कुल नाजायज है । कभी किसी पार्लियामेंट में आज तक ऐसी बात नहीं हुई । जो लब्ज मैं कहूं उस को मुझे एक्स्प्लेन न करने दिया जाये और डिमान्ड आये कि मैं उसे वापस लूं, क्या आज तक किसी पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा हुआ है । अगर किसी को शिकायत है तो वह दूसरा ऐक्शन ले सकता है लेकिन

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : आप हम पर रहम करते हैं इस लिये लोग ऐसा कहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी तो उम्मीद करता हूं कि मुझ पर रहम की जाये ।

श्री मधु सिमये : आप मेहरबानी कर के लांछन न लगायें । (Interruptions.)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not discussing that just now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): He should express his regret.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That we will see.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya ((Serampore): Sir, I would like....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am not speaking about this subject. I would request you to give me a patient hearing for one minute.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not connected with this subject, he has no right to raise it now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: When can I raise it? The Education Minister is going to make a statement in the other House tomorrow on the subject.....

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me. I cannot allow it just now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: When can I raise it on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: He can write a slip and I will take a decision.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, I will take only one minute.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I am not allowing anybody on this side, how can I allow him?

12.16 hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Heda and seconded by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram on the 19th February, 1965, namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for

the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965."

Shrimati Akkamma Devi may continue her speech.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the word 'may' in the Official Languages Bill when it came before the House in 1963. After a long discussion on the floor of the House and when the late Prime Minister assured the House that the word 'may' means 'shall', the Bill was passed without any changes. As I have already requested during the course of my speech, I once again request the Prime Minister to implement the assurances given by our late Prime Minister and give statutory safeguards to the non-Hindi-speaking States and thereby put an end to the doubts, misgivings and apprehensions in the minds of the people, for ever.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, while speaking on the adjournment motion, the DMK leader, Shri Manoharan, stated that the agitation in the south is chiefly because the Chief Minister refused to see the students. This is absolutely baseless. On the day when the students demonstrated and marched to the secretariat to see the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister was not in the secretariat. He had gone to the airport to receive our Home Minister, Nandaji, and from there he had gone to Vellore on some programme. Therefore, the statement made by Shri Manoharan is absolutely baseless. Our Minister of Industries, Shri Venkataraman, hearing the shouting of the students and knowing that the Chief Minister was not in the secretariat, called in the student representatives, heard what they had to say, explained to them that the Chief Minister was not in the secre-

tariat and gave them sound advice. Therefore, once again I submit that Shri Manoharan's statement is absolutely baseless.

Again, Shri Manoharan used these words against our Chief Minister. He used the words "callous, indifferent, obstinate, blood-thirsty Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam". Should an hon. Member of this House use such nasty words? Is it the way an hon. Member representing lakhs of voters should speak in this House? Time and again our Speaker has requested us that names of ministers and other persons should not be brought in when they are not present to defend themselves. Here, the hon. Member, the leader of the DMK party, has not only used such words but he has dragged the name of our Chief Minister into the picture. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that our Chief Minister rose to the occasion....

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Speaker had decided in the first session of this third Lok Sabha that no hon. Member should approach the Chair. I find that many hon. Members are approaching the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Sir I was referring to our Chief Minister. He did meritorious work in handling the whole situation. He brought law and order into a State full of confusion and chaos. He used his moral courage and with a firm hand put down the agitation bringing peace in the State. Therefore, we are grateful to our Chief Minister.

Again, the DMK leader, called the Congress Party a party of goondas. I am really ashamed that a Member of this House is using such words. Are those members who follow peaceful methods, co-existence and non-violence goondas? Are we, members of the parent organisation of the country, given to us by the father of the nation, goondas? Are we, the branches of the

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

everlasting banyan tree, goondas? So, I say, as the proverb goes, as we are we think others to be so. Those adjectives go with the DMK party and not our party.

I will conclude my speech by referring to the quota system. I think the quota system should go. If the quota system is introduced, it will bring in inefficiency in our administration. There will be only quantity and not quality. We will be failing to absorb the best products of our country. Apart from reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, the quota system must go. Appointments should always be based on merit. Then alone will there be efficiency in administration and we will be in a position to root out corruption.

I will also say that the examinations to the Union Public Service Commission should continue to use the English language until such time when all the languages of our country are fully developed and are capable of being used for this purpose. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

डा० गोबिन्द वास (जबलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इधर राष्ट्रपति जी के प्राण पर जो विवाद चल रहा है, उसे मैंने सरकारी तौर पर देखने का प्रयत्न किया, और मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि यथार्थ में इस समय देश के सामने जो सबसे बड़ा ज्वलन्त प्रश्न हो गया है, और जिस का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में किया था, उसी पर अधिकांश सदस्य कुछ न कुछ कह रहे हैं।

यह प्रश्न भाषा का प्रश्न है और इस सदन के तथा इस सदन के बाहर के भी सभी लोग इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे मत से परिचित हैं। मेरा, जिस समय संविधान सभा में हम ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा माना उसी समय से यह मत रहा है कि यदि इस देश की हमें एकता रखनी है, तो वह एक भाषा से ही

रह सकती है, और वह भाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। जिस भाषा को कम से कम इस देश के 42 प्रतिशत लोग बोलते हों, और यदि दक्षिण के कुछ हिस्सों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो शेष भारत जिस भाषा को समझता हो, वह भाषा यदि इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा और राज भाषा नहीं हो सकती तो फिर कौन सी भाषा हो सकती है? लेकिन जब मैं हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहता हूँ तो गलत न समझा जाऊँ, इसलिये मैं एक बात और कहता रहा हूँ कि जितनी भाषाएँ भी हमने अपने संविधान में स्वीकार की हैं, वे सब हमारा राष्ट्रभाषाएँ हैं, किसी विदेश से आयी हुई भाषाएँ नहीं हैं, और हिन्दी तथा उन सब भाषाओं की उन्नति एक साथ हो सकती है। यदि हिन्दी की उन्नति होगी तो उन भाषाओं की भी होगी, और यदि अंग्रेजी इस देश में चलती रही, तो न हिन्दी की उन्नति होने वाली है, और न हमारी दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं की होने वाली है।

जिस समय संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राज भाषा माना गया, उस समय एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात हुई कि इस के लिए हमने 15 वर्ष का समय स्वीकार कर लिया। पूज्य टंडन जी उस समय थे और उनकी यह राय थी कि जितना अधिक समय इस काम के लिए दिया जाएगा उतना ही बखेड़ा खड़ा होगा, और हम ने देखा कि वह बात हो कर रही। 1963 में एक विधेयक संसद में और स्वीकार हुआ, जिस विधेयक के अनुसार सन् 1965 की 26 जनवरी के बाद याज्ञी 15 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद श्री अनिश्चित काल तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी यह बात हम ने स्वीकार की। आप जानते होंगे कि मैंने इस विधेयक का विरोध किया था और कांग्रेस दल में मैं ही शायद एक सदस्य था, शायद क्यों मैं ही एक सदस्य था, कि जिस ने उसके विरुद्ध सचेतक का नोटिस रखते हुए भी अपना मत दिया क्योंकि मैं उस विधेयक

को अराष्ट्रीय समझता था और आज भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उस विधेयक को पास करना एक बड़ी गलत बात हुई।

लेकिन अब जो स्थिति है वह स्थिति क्या है? आज जो मद्रास में हुआ, क्यों हुआ मेरी समझ के बाहर है। अगर किसी को शिकायत होनी चाहिये तो वह हम लोगों को, हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को, या जो भारतीय भाषाओं के समर्थक हैं, उनको होनी चाहिये थी। मद्रास वालों को या बंगाल वालों को, क्योंकि इन्हीं दो राज्यों में हिन्दी का थोड़ा बहुत विरोध था, क्यों शिकायत होनी चाहिये यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है, और यह जो कहा जाता है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I would like to inform him that similar objection is being raised and has been raised in Andhra, Kerala and Mysore also.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : हाँ, लेकिन रंगा साहब इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि इन प्रदेशों में जो पंचायत या जो बखेड़ा हुआ वह मद्रास वालों ने अधिकांश किया है। मद्रास से ऐसे लोग वहाँ गये, उनको रुपया दिया गया जिससे वहाँ भी बखेड़ा हो। वहाँ के लोगों ने कोई बखेड़ा नहीं किया। और जहाँ तक हमारे रंगा जी का सम्बन्ध है, मुझ याद है कि वह संविधान सभा में पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने हस्ताक्षर किये थे इस प्रस्ताव पर कि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी इस देश की राज-भाषा होगी। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने उस प्रस्ताव पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे।

तो मैं आप से कह रहा था

Shri Ranga: I did not say so many things with due consideration and respect for Seth Govind Das and Tandonji. But unfortunately they have not played their role.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is not yielding.

Shri Ranga: They have not responded to the call as we had responded at that time.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जब किसी भाषा भाषी का उल्लेख किया जाए तो उसे मद्रास वाला या बंगाल वाला नहीं कहा जाना चाहिये। कल राज्य सभा में कहा गया कि इस तरह का उल्लेख अनुचित तथा अशोभनीय है। कल नन्दा जी ने हिन्दी वाला कहा था उस पर आपत्ति उठायी गई थी इसलिये मेरी माननीय सदस्य से दूरछ्वास्त है कि वह कहें "तमिल मातृ भाषा भाषी या बंगला मातृ भाषा-भाषी आदि"। मद्रास वाला या बंगाल वाला आदि शब्द कहना अनुचित तथा अशोभनीय हैं।

डा० गोबिन्द दास : अगर मेरे मुँह से कोई ऐसी बात निकल गई हो तो मैं उसके लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ। मेरे मन में सब के लिए समान आदर है। मैंने द्वारास वाला नहीं कहा, मैंने कहा था कि वहाँ के लोग और अगर उससे किसी को घक्का पहुँचा है तो मैं उन से क्षमा मांगता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a point of order. But, I think, the hon. Member should take note of it. It is a question of propriety.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : मैं आप से कह रहा था कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को बचार्ब में शिकायत होनी चाहिये थी। तमिल भाषा भाषियों को या बंगला भाषा भाषियों को या दूसरों को नहीं। क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ सन् 1963 में उस विधेयक के पास होते समय कहा था वह यह कहा था कि 26 जनवरी 1965 से हिन्दी पहली भाषा होगी और अंग्रेजी सह-

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

भाषा होगी, एसोसिएट लैंग्वेज होगी । क्या यह बात हुई ? सन् 1965 की 26 जनवरी से क्या हिन्दी पहली भाषा हुई ? मैं आप के सामने यह लोक सभा के समस्त पत्रक उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ कोई भी सज्जन इन्हें ले कर देख लें कि इन सब पत्रकों में पहली भाषा अंग्रेजी है या पहली भाषा हिन्दी है ?

एक तो जो सन् 1963 में अंग्रेजी चलाने वाला विधेयक पास हो गया उस के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के सारे काम हिन्दी में चलने चाहिये थे । पहले हिन्दी भाषा होनी चाहिये थी और उस के बाद अंग्रेजी, एसोसिएट लैंग्वेज, एक सह भाषा के रूप में चलनी चाहिये थी । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस समय कि यह राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक आया था यह बात स्पष्ट कही थी । लेकिन मैं आप के सामने इन कागजों को केवल लोक-सभा के कुछ पत्रकों को पेश करता हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ कि आप यह देखें कि बचार्थ में यह बात हुई है कि नहीं हुई है ? बचार्थ में 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद भी केन्द्र का समस्त काम अंग्रेजी में चल रहा है । जहाँ जहाँ हिन्दी लाई भी गई वहाँ हिन्दी सह-भाषा के रूप में लाई गई है प्रधान भाषा के रूप में नहीं ।

1963 में राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक पास किया गया वह भी संविधान के अनुसार एक गलत बात है और एक अराष्ट्रीय बात है ।

शिकायत हमें होनी चाहिये, शिकायत हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को या जो लोग भारतीय भाषाओं से प्रेम करते हैं उन को होनी चाहिये । हम को शिकायत तो जरूर है लेकिन हम ने इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं की जसी कि मद्रास में हुई । हम लोग गांधी जी के अनुयायी हैं और हम किसी हालत में भी हिंसा को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे चाहे कोई भी परिस्थिति क्यों

न उत्पन्न हो जाय । हम लोग अहिंसक लोग हैं । हम अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं और हम इन प्रश्नों को अहिंसा के द्वारा हल करना चाहते हैं ।

उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी से बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है । मद्रास में जो कुछ हुआ उस का जितनी सख्ती से उन को विरोध करना चाहिये था उस प्रकार की सख्ती से उन्होंने उस का विरोध नहीं किया उन का जो पहला वक्तव्य निकला उसमें मद्रास की घटनाओं का विरोध और जितने दृढ़ शब्दों में विरोध प्रकट करना चाहिये था उस प्रकार का उन का कोई विरोध नहीं है । इतना ही नहीं हुआ । उस के बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा बुलाई गई । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की इस समय बैठक बुलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? इस विषय पर कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी की भी बैठक बुलाने की भी क्या आवश्यकता थी ? यह तो एक प्रकार से अपनी कमजोरी का प्रदर्शन है । जिन लोगों ने इस प्रकार के उपद्रव किये, उन के मन में यह बात उठती है कि हमने जो उपद्रव किये उस से सारी सरकार कांप गई, वकिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है और मुख्य मंत्रियों की भी बैठक बुलाई जा रही है और यह हो रहा है और वह हो रहा है । ऐसे अवसर पर हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के दो मंत्रियों ने इस्तीफे दिये, मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने जो कुछ मद्रास में हुआ उस का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से समर्थन किया लेकिन इस प्रकार के इस्तीफों से यदि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं तो परोक्ष रूप से अवश्य इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का समर्थन हुआ है । इन इस्तीफों को तुरन्त स्वीकार न करके हमारे प्रधान मंत्रों ने कमजोरी दिखाई उन्हें इन इस्तीफों को तुरन्त स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए था । ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हम को शिकायत होनी चाहिये थी मद्रास में एक तरह की पंचायत है और मद्रास

की पंचायत के सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी....

Shri Ranga: Many other Ministers should have resigned; the whole Cabinet should have resigned. What is it that my hon. friend is saying? Even the Law Minister should have resigned, but he is sitting tight.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को मद्रास की घटनाओं का जिस प्रकार सख्ती से उनका विरोध करना चाहिये था वह उन्होंने नहीं किया। कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई गई और मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया गया। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वकिंग कमेटी को इस सम्बन्ध में अपना कोई निर्णय नहीं करना चाहिए था। हमारे जो मुख्य मंत्री यहां आए हैं उन को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं करना चाहिये और उन को इस सारे मामले को आगे बढ़ा देना चाहिये। यदि इस समय कोई भी निर्णय किया जाता है तो यह माना जायगा कि वह निर्णय मद्रास में जो कुछ हुआ उससे दब कर सरकार कर रही है। इस तरह से कोई सरकार चल नहीं सकती। जहां तक संविधान का सम्बन्ध है पंडित जी संविधान के बदलने के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध थे नहीं तो 1963 में वह विधेयक न लाते और उन्होंने संविधान में परिवर्तन का विधेयक उपस्थित किया। होता उसी के साथ हम को उन की भावनाओं की रक्षा करनी है। उनकी भावनाएं सन् 1963 के विधेयक में सब की सब शामिल की हुई हैं। यदि उस विधेयक में अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव आया तो मैं उस का घोर विरोध करने वाला हूँ। जिस तरह से मैं ने 1963 में उस विधेयक का विरोध किया था उसी प्रकार यदि इस विधेयक के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में कोई और बात आई जिस से कि अंग्रेजी को समर्थन मिला तो मैं उस का

घोर विरोध करने वाला हूँ भले ही उसका विरोध करने वाला मैं अकेला ही क्यों न रहूँ। यह इस लिए कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी के ऊपर इस देश की एकता निर्भर करती है। भाषा के विषय को मैं ने सदा सब से अधिक महत्व का इसलिए माना है कि मनुष्य सृष्टि का सर्व श्रेष्ठ प्राणी अपनी ज्ञान शक्ति के कारण है और ज्ञान शक्ति द्वारा जो कुछ वह व्यक्त करता है उस में भाषा प्रधान होती है। इस लिये भाषा का प्रश्न आजादी के प्रश्न के बाद मैं ने सब से महत्व का माना है। यही कारण था कि सन् 1963 के विधेयक के समय चाहे मैं अकेला ही क्यों न रहा हूँ, मैं ने विरोध किया था और आज भी यदि अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में उस 63 वाले विधेयक में कोई भी संशोधन हुआ तो मैं उस का विरोध करने वाला हूँ।

Shri Ranga: Sir Winston Churchill also had opposed the freedom of India.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : उस समय उस विधेयक का विरोध करने वाला मैं अकेला ही था लेकिन इस समय जैसी परिस्थिति है उस परिस्थिति में मेरे साथ इस सदन के बहुत लोग होंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा रखता हूँ। इस प्रकार का अंग्रेजी के पक्ष का यदि उस में कोई संशोधन उपस्थित किया गया तो मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि वह संशोधन स्वीकार भी नहीं होगा।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में सब से प्रधान बात भाषा के सम्बन्ध में थी। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हम को शिकायत होनी चाहिए थी दूसरों को नहीं। यदि मद्रास प्रादि में जो कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं उन के आधार पर इस समय कोई संशोधन आता है, राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री कुछ करते हैं या कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी समिति कुछ करती है तो वह देश के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा अपितु अहितकर होगा। ऐसा कर के एक ऐसी परिपाटी को डालना होगा जो परिपाटी आगे चलकर बड़ी खौफनाक परिपाटी हो सकती है। इसलिए

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री आपकी मार्फत राष्ट्रपति जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को अत्यन्त महत्व का मानें और इसे महत्व का मान कर इस समय कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न न होने दें जिससे कि सरकार की किसी प्रकार की कमजोरी प्रदर्शित हो या हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों को कोई ऐसी बाधा उपस्थित हो जाय जिससे आगे चल कर हम देश की एकता और राष्ट्रीय हितों को सुरक्षित न रख सकें।

Shri Daji (Indore): The Address of the President rightly poses the question of reviewing the events of the last eight months or so during which the nation has lived without the late Prime Minister Nehru. We have to take stock of these eight months and see what lessons can be drawn for the months and years ahead. If the events of the last eight months could be summed up in two phrases, I can make bold to say that they have been marked by a shaky foreign policy and ineffective home policy.

Though the Address places before us the perspective of the development of a prosperous socialist society, no step worth the name has been taken during the last eight months to show us even a glimmer of hope that we are marching to words any society near prosperity or socialism.

I would not like to beat the dead horse of the language controversy over again....

Shri Nath Pai: It is not a dead horse. It is kicking very much and is alive.

Shri Daji: ...because many speakers before me had done it again and again. But I would like to put a much more pointed question to Shri Nanda. Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, cannot escape with a law and order speech. With the greatest res-

pect for him, I would say that his reply to the adjournment motion befitted more an Inspector-General of Police rather than an imaginative Home Minister of a great and diverse country. It is not a mere law and order problem. The Government, whether it be the Home Ministry or some other official, has to explain why such things happened despite the clear instructions, if any, of the Government, why a circular was sent out in Hindi without Shri C. Subramaniam knowing anything about it, why another went out without Shrimati Indira Gandhi knowing about it, and why a third one went out without the Home Minister knowing anything about it, and why a magistrate from Bombay sent a summons or a warrant to an accused in Calicut in Hindi, which warrant was returned back to the magistrate saying that the people there did not know the language that the warrant had been written in. When all these things had happened, my hon. friend the Home Minister cannot just say that it was just a law and order problem instigated by hooligans. The whole point is that the Government have muddled the whole language problem and muddled it beyond repair and muddled it to the extent that now the muddle is likely to overtake the Government themselves. And now Government only want to shoot down a number of people and say that this is only a law and order problem. This is the most unimaginative way in which the language question has been dealt with. I strongly disagree with what Dr. Govind Das has said. Language is a link; language is a means of communication; language is a vehicle which unites people. If there is any question of language which divides the nation, then it is not worth the salt. The language question has to unite and cement us. May I recall the phenomenal unity shown by India after the Chinese aggression? That unity has now been frittered away by Government's wrong policies. An imaginative corrective is certainly required.

Coming to the economic front, I am surprised to find in the Address more sorrow for the cyclonic victims than for the victims of the food disaster. There are more tears for cyclonic victims. What has happened during the last year? The last year has been a year of severe strain and great hardship. It has been a year of nightmarish experience for the common people. There was a total collapse of distribution, resulting in soaring prices, severe shortages, deprivation and hardship. All this has been going on unchecked because there is no definite policy which the Government wishes to pursue.

The Economic Survey of the Finance Ministry has pointed out that the highest profits today are reaped by the trading channels. The Finance Minister knows it, but he is unable to stop it. He is unable to stop it and also stop the resulting catastrophe for the people. I maintain that any government, whether it talks of socialism or welfare state, has as its first duty, obligation, to maintain a standard of minimum consumption for the people. We have been talking about controls, physical controls, price controls, monetary control, this and that control, limited control, family control.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): That is going too far.

Shri Daji: But nothing is done.

After all, what is the mind of the Government? Has the Government no mind? Is each Ministry a monarch in its own department? The Finance Ministry goes one way, the Home Ministry another way. I will come to the political part of it. But this is a very deplorable state of affairs.

Take the question of black money. We have laid hands on the small fish. But as regards the big fish, what have you done? Now Government has come forward with a statement that if someone wants to disgorge the black money, Government will consider how

to excuse him. Smaller fish are caught. There was a craze for the lockers of film actresses. But what about the bigger lockers? Government do not put their hand into them.

I say black money has become a parallel currency in the country. The government's currency is just half of the total actual currency. There is absolutely the rule of the jungle prevailing in economic life. You will not be able to control inflation and prices as long as a bold and strong policy is not adopted at least to find out what is the extent of the black money. Some say it is of the order of Rs. 1000 crores; some estimate it at Rs. 1500 crores. But no one knows exactly. In the meantime, more delay means more opportunity for black money to be invested in certain properties....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Real estate.

Shri Daji: ... and hushed up. What is being done to counteract it? Nothing.

Our Prime Minister went to London and put up a very good impression by his modesty and humbleness. But what actually happened? When he was faced by the foreign tycoons, he collapsed. About the patents law, he gave an assurance. When they asked a question about it, 'If you are satisfied with the present position, I can assure you that we will not amend it'. Yet the President in his Address has mentioned the patents law as one of the laws to be amended. What is the meaning of the amendment.

I may inform the House, by way of an example, that a tranquiliser librium, is imported into India under Swiss patent at Rs. 5500 a Kg. But in Italy it costs Rs. 300 a kg. Yet we cannot take advantage of this because of the patents law. This is an instance of the grip of foreign capital which is growing.

Then there was the conference of the ICI here which the Prime Minis-

[Shri Daji]

ter addressed. He said Government will have a dialogue with industrialists. What was the result of this dialogue? The result of this dialogue was that the Prime Minister assured them that there is no difference between us which cannot be resolved by a dialogue. The conference passed a resolution containing a 7-point demand asking for unrestricted opportunity for private capitalists to loot the people. On top of it, the Government is clumsy and therefore in the Planning machinery, they said 'please include our representative'. That was the sum and substance of it.

Let us take other cases. Take the foreign exchange crisis. Do we realise the significance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister the other day? Do we realise that with the bank rate raised to almost a crisis level, the Indian treasury is on the brink of bankruptcy? What is the remedy the Finance Minister proposes? He has a pet remedy—invite foreign capital, invite foreign investments, not loans. That is why I say that apart from the fact that politically it is a dangerous policy—more private foreign investment—economically also it is not paying. I may refer to the Reserve Bank bulletin of Nov. 1964. The Reserve Bank has surveyed foreign investments in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. In the chemical industry, in the seven years between 1956-57 and 1962-63, foreign investment was of the order of Rs. 11.50 crores. During these seven years, they took out of the country Rs. 13.46 crores from out of this very industry in the form of dividends, royalty and technical charges. The capital invested is still intact. That is, on Rs. 11 crores, they take out of the country Rs. 13 crores by way of dividends, royalty and technical charges. This is the role of foreign investment in the country.

In the pharmaceutical industry, in the same period, foreign investment was Rs. 4 crores and they took out of the country by way of dividends and profits as much as Rs. 4.64 crores.

Therefore, I say that it is economically a most unsound policy to invite foreign capital on these terms to our country. Here is a professor, not from a socialist country, but a professor who is a Fellow of Hull University come to India—Prof. Kidrore—under research programme. He says that foreign capital not only does not solve the foreign exchange crisis; it even retards development of local knowhow and technique because we excessively lean on foreign things. Yet this is the only thing dished out as a solution for the foreign exchange crisis.

I say the Government's policy, particularly the policy of the Finance Minister, with which the Prime Minister seems to be dragging, is bound to create in this country new Nandials waiting for a new Clive to come again and betray our revolution. It is politically a most unsound policy, a dangerous policy. We are mortgaging the very fabric of our economic independence to these foreign investments.

The events of the past year have cast grave doubts as to the commitments of Government and their desire to fulfil them. To all honest Congress member and to all honest patriots, I say the Government is slowly shifting to the right and giving up even its so-called declared objective of socialism, even the truncated objective of Bhubaneswar. After Bhubaneswar came the shameful spectacle of Durgapur.

Today what is the Congress? I want to rename the Congress of today. Henceforth the Congress of today shall be called the 'Party of 98 lakhs', because according to the Finance Minister's statement, during these four years the big tycoons of India have given Rs. 98 lakhs to the Congress.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a small sum.

Shri Daji: It is a small sum!

Henceforth, the Congress shall be called the Party of 98 lakhs. This

Party of 98 lakhs cannot bring about socialism in this country. The spectacle of Durgapur is a shameful spectacle, in violation of the agreement with all the political parties by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that government machinery shall not be used for furthering party political purposes.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Karrur): What about the Communist Party getting money from Russia and China?

Shri Daji: I am talking of India. What about the Monopolies Commission? The industrialists are not co-operating with it. What about the Bonus Commission Report? It is being shelved by Government under pressure of financial sharks.

Shri Nath Pai: The point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, is very important. He is a senior member of the ruling party. Now he has said that the Communist Party receives money from Russia and China. Why does not this pusillanimous Government have the guts to state before the country how the Communist Party receives money? It is your fault. You are afraid. You want to know before them and also allege against them. This is a case of your double standards, the double standards of your party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Why was the report of the inquiry into the Bank of China affair suppressed? Let us have the truth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not considering that now.

Shri Daji: What about the promise of food credit....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): On a point of order. I would like your ruling on one point. . . .

बी बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस बैंक में कांग्रेसियों का भी हिसाब है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Would the hon. Member like to look at the list of Congress people who are involved?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order. I would like to have your ruling. Is it in order for any Member of the House to refer to Communist Members or Members of the Communist Party as having received moneys from a foreign Power, particularly a foreign Power with which our relations do not happen at the present time to be very friendly? I say this is completely out of order, particularly because Government has not got the gumption to say a definite word about it. Even today I wanted to find out the answers to the question by Shri Kamath and it was said the Government was not in a position to divulge any information. I would like to know myself if any Communists in India have got money from China or any other source like that. They have not got the guts to tell the country about it, and yet by innuendoes and all kinds of slanderous misstatements they want to throw mud over certain political parties because they cannot argue against them in political terms. This sort of political illiteracy cannot be tolerated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out to the hon. Member that there is a list of names including Surajmal Nagarmal who has drawn an overdraft on the Bank of China? Would he like the names to be read out? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are not discussing either China or Russia here or the Communist Party. It was raised unnecessarily in the middle. Please go on. There is no point of order. This is not the occasion to raise it.

Shri Daji: This diversion is a vain attempt to wash away the sins of Durgapur.

We passed a law last year to convert our loans into equity capital in these companies which have not re-

[Shri Daji]

turned our loans. We have not done that in Tatas or Indian Irons, we are not going to do it. We are even thinking of giving price increase to them. What has happened to the promise of State trading? It has fizzled out. What has happened to the fifth steel plant? That also is being sold away to a foreign consortium.

What has happened about the law and order situation? We are very sorry for what happened to Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, but let me make it very plain that it is Kaironism which has killed Kairon, and if Kaironism still continues it may kill the very political and democratic life of the country. Let us not shed tears. When an Opposition MLA was attacked, laid upon and murdered, there was no such furore. At that stage it was stated to be only a State subject, the Centre would not look into it. Assiduously terrorism is being spread and tolerated in different parts of the country, and logic of it has come home to roost.

Let us take the case of corruption. One Congress Chief Minister had been detained, another Chief Minister has been made to resign, a third Chief Minister is under an enquiry of CBI—all for corruption. Corruption has become almost the rule of the political life of the ruling party of the country.

How has the sub-committee of the Cabinet exonerated the Ministers? The sub-committee says there is nothing, but it is not proper. But your friend Shri Atulya Ghosh greets him and says, "You have been a victim of a slander campaign and character assassination. I greet you and I congratulate you because you have kept the name of the Congress high in the eyes of the whole of India." What a congratulation!

The Prime Minister is sitting here, and I accept his superior judgment, but I would like to ask him one thing. How does the Cabinet sub-committee explain the fact that Orissa Agencies benefited to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs

illegally and the State of Orissa lost illegally Rs. 20 lakhs because of circulars issued by Shri Patnaik? Is it only a question of propriety? Is it or is not a fact that a blast furnace was purchased by the State of Orissa without proper technical evaluation? Is it or is it not a fact that before the blast furnace was purchased, it was not even ascertained whether the Rourkela plant can feed the plant? Is it or is it not a fact that the technical officer appointed to Kalinga Auto Private Limited, in which the Minister himself had shares, got the fabulous fee of Rs. 14 lakhs from the State treasury of Orissa? If all this is only impropriety, what more does an ordinary clerk do who takes a one rupee bribe? But he is arraigned before a court.

I want to state certain home truths. At the bhog ceremony of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, Shri Swaran Singh, who was present, even started weeping at the generosity of the sons of Shri Kairon. What is this political ethos? If it is a fact that there is an enquiry against, Bakshi Gulam Mohammad, if it is a fact that Rs. 20 lakhs of Orissa treasury money was passed on to the Minister's wife,....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Looted.

Shri Daji: ... if it is a fact that a Kairon's sons are in possession of some property, we are not satisfied merely by saying that the person concerned should resign. We want every pie of the State treasury illegally, irregularly, illegitimately taken away from the people's toils and tears should be returned back, should be forfeited. Otherwise, what is the point? It is a very paying proposition for a Minister to take money for five years, then to be held guilty, then to resign, then to receive congratulations from Shri Atulya Ghosh, then go to his village and retire, and then bury his past. It is certainly a very pleasant pastime. Therefore, all these are dangerous things.

What is most dangerous is this. Whether we take the question of food distribution or price rise, whether it is planning or language, the most important phenomenon today is the deepening political crisis in the country which the Centre is unable to deal with. The Durgapur Congress passes a resolution for a bigger plan. The President of the Congress is for a small plan. Shri Asoka Mehta wants a bigger plan. Shri Krishnamachari says smaller plan. Shri Shastri sometimes when he is in the company of Shri Krishnamachari says this, and when in the company of Shri Asoka Mehta says that. The most painful phenomenon is this, that this well-meaning gentleman, the Prime Minister of India, is being pushed about. I say it is time Shri Shastri starts pushing himself, lest he be pushed out by those who push him about. Let him not suffer being pushed about by various reactionaries. Let him not be drawn away this way or that way. Where is the security? There is absolute, total political anarchy and crisis prevailing. The Centre has weakened. Group rivalries are increasing. Even in the States where stable Ministries are there, there is complete paralysis of the political leadership of the country, and the local satraps are gaining in power more and more. It seems the Centre is abrogating its authority, and history is repeating itself with a vengeance. I as a humble student of history take this opportunity to warn the country and all my Congress friends that when the Centre has weakened in our country in the past, fissiparous tendencies have divided and dismembered the nation, and we are coming to this, almost coming to this. Therefore, it is high time we took note of it. The political scene today holds out the spectre of starvation and more, of India falling apart. The past decade has been described by a foreign author as a dangerous decade. I say dangerous decades have not been left behind. It is just beginning. Yet there is time, and proper steps can still save the situation. The steps

require boldness, imagination and courage. Unless boldness, imagination and courage are the watchwords of the Government, the weakening of the Centre will spell the death of all that we have dreamed of.

Therefore, this is the political situation, but the President's Address with its rosy, complacent picture, with its mild undertones of difficulties, underplays the whole picture, and if the picture is not clear before the Government as is shown by the Address, how can we expect this Government, whose diagnosis is wrong, to prescribe any proper remedy? Therefore, let us correct the perspective and work with the determination that we have got to march forward and that we can march forward, keeping before ourselves the ideals of socialism. The language riots were only the culmination. The last straw was the food crisis, the price rise, the total collapse of all values of life, the all-growing atmosphere of corruption. Unless that is overcome, you cannot solve this problem in isolation. Let us steer our course boldly and firmly to the ideal of socialism which we have placed before the nation, so that we will be able to galvanise our country into a united, throbbing nation, willing to work for defending our freedom and socialism.

13 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I have listened to my esteemed friend Shri Daji firing his inexhaustible volley of words, the same from my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee, the outright condemnation of Shri Ranga and Shri Kamath's onslaughts. Some of us also go harsh upon our own Government . . . (An hon. Member: Including yourself) . . . including myself. That is why I say, as we go harsh upon our own Government, I feel that we have possibly exhausted the patience of the people and possibly the revolution is round the corner. All this obsession has been totally rejected by the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

people of this country; all this criticism is brushed aside. My friend very rightly wanted that there should be an assessment of what happened during the last eight months. During the last eight months, people have given an unfailing verdict of their confidence in this Government from this corner of the country to that corner of the country. I have before me what has happened since June 1964, there have been five Lok Sabha elections of which four have gone to the Congress and 17 assembly elections out of which 14 have gone to the Congress . . . (Some hon. Members: No.) I have got the figures with me. It is to be remembered that during the last six months we have passed through the most anxious and most difficult times, when the prices had been rising high and when the availability of food was so scarce. During these six months we may have lost our perspective but the people of this country have not lost their perspective. It is during these days of the greatest difficulty and anxiety that the people had risen and this verdict has been given in West Bengal, in U.P., in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Mysore and Andhra . . . (Interruptions.) If these people have no faith in the people's verdict, it is most unfortunate. Our left communist friends—some call them Peking communists and I do not want to attribute any motives to them—have clearly seen it and they were the first to recognise the truth and it was the intelligence of China which was the most understandable on this point, that so far as India is concerned the communists have no chance through ballot and therefore the decision from ballot to bullet . . .

Shri Daji: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They had this intelligence; therefore, the division and all the trouble. Lately, we also hear from the Swatantra Party that they are going to come and take over Rajasthan. We do not want to ignore them. Rajasthan is a colour-

ful place . . . (An hon. Member: Please, spare it). It is also a place of princes. I have respect for the princes. I hope the charming Maharani Sahiba of Jaipur will bear me out that only during the last month Rajasthan has given them a big rebuff and particularly, the area covered by the Maharani Sahiba has gone overwhelmingly to the Congress. We had a veritable general election . . .

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have your chance to speak.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I want to ask whether the hon. Member will agree with me that all the government machinery was used in the panchayat election despite the fact that it was stated in this House that the Governmental machinery would not be used and that the Congress would not fight it on a party basis. Would he deny that bribes were given to Sarpanches, in some cases more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 1,000, that the consolidation of land laws was changed but when a certain district sarpanches would not vote for the Congress Party an order was given immediately that the district would not be affected by this law?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You will always have all sorts of excuses; from those who are vanquished we will always bear all this sort of things. Would the Maharani Sahiba herself tell whether she did not send her jeep to all the panchayat samitis and whether she did not feel compelled to call them back because people were not prepared to support them . . . (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I did not send any jeeps and I did not canvas for the panchayat elections. Had I done, the result would have been different . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

An hon. Member: When a challenge has been thrown to her, she should be allowed to explain her position.

Shri Ranga: He is pleading for the Government which used the jeep belonging to the people; the Government misused their powers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My friend Prof. Ranga and I have been in this Parliament for 12 years; I respect him and we understand each other very well. But the real facts of life cannot be changed; it is better that they have a sobering and chastening effect, on my friends who are trying to defend the indefensible. 85 per cent of the places have been won by the Congress Party. . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: No, Sir. . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When I am on my legs nobody should stand.

Shri Ranga: On a matter of personal explanation, the member has no other choice but to yield; you must ask him to yield, instead of simply saying 'order, order'.

✓ **Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Unless I call upon any Member, they cannot talk here. Prof. Ranga is an experienced Member of Parliament; personal explanations can only be given after the Member finishes his speech. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. I am afraid the position that you have taken is not correct. I invite your attention to rule 357; it says that with your permission it can be done any time, that "a member may, with the permission

of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House."

So, it can be done at any time provided you give the permission. I am sure you will give permission to the hon. lady.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will read another ruling for the information of the hon. Member. It says that "any Member wishing to make a personal explanation in the middle of a speech of another Member may do so if the latter gives way; otherwise, he should wait until the Member finishes his speech."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask whether a ruling can over-ride a rule?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ruling is that she must obtain my permission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure you will give her permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before that, she should not get up and speak. I have been asking her to sit down. But she gets up and then goes on. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had expected you would give her permission. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let her obtain my permission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think you would give her permission, and I hope you will not refuse permission.

श्री बागड़ी : कायदे के अन्दर आपको इजाजत देनी चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मेम्बर साहिबान एक समय न खड़े हों ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We expected, knowing you as we do, that you would be so good as to give her permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is left to my discretion.

Shri Ranga: It is a sense of chivalry and courtesy. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to be more than courteous to Maharani Sahib. I just sat down to listen to what she had to say. I again repeat that I have said nothing personal against her. I would have no hesitation whatsoever to withdraw any personal observation made, but I do not know what personal observation I have made. What is it that I have said which is personal about her? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: You said that the Maharani Sahib sent her jeeps to the surpanches and they were compelled to withdraw them. Is there nothing wrong in that? Surely, everything is wrong in the Government of Rajasthan sending their jeeps.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If there is nothing wrong about Maharani Sahib sending jeeps, then where is the trouble? If there is nothing wrong about sending the jeeps, if they have, where is the trouble?

Shri Nath Pai: She is not a Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never said anything to which any objection could be taken. (*Interruption*). I am sorry they have not understood the problem. The question is that the defeat was writ so large that instead of contesting, they had to withdraw the jeeps at the very outset. That is what I have said. What am I to do? I do not object to their sending the jeeps. They can send 100 jeeps if they have got them. Who objects to them? What I said was that the people were not prepared to participate or support them and were not proposed to sit in those jeeps, and it is, therefore, that the jeeps had to be withdrawn. What is wrong about it, I do not know. What is the personal explanation

asked for and what is the objection? I need not go into the particular politics of Rajasthan here, but that is a fact. Let them refute it.

Let me pass on to more important points. I have spoken about our friends' opposition, and of our people's clear and unflinching confidence in this Government during the last eight months and that is there. One thing which urges me and which I want to know is whether the hon. President has given a correct assessment, almost a realistic assessment. I agree with my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee that it has not much of colour in it. If colour had been put into it, it would have been for the Government. We want to state facts as they are and the facts which have been endorsed by the people on all fronts.

What has troubled me is this. I do not know what is the constitutional position of the President receiving complaints against the Chief Ministers and against Ministers and the State Governments, and what is the procedure and provision. I expect the Prime Minister to tell us whether he simply passes those on to him. What is the constitutional position of the Central Cabinet: whether the Chief Ministers and Ministers in the States are not responsible to the legislature in their respective States. To what extent and in what manner they are responsible to the President and to the Central Cabinet and what is the authority or provision, and what is the procedure under which complaints are enquired here?

I would also like to tell the hon. Prime Minister that it is not a very healthy thing to ask a Cabinet Subcommittee to go into these matters and probe into them. There is an inherent danger of the top-knotchers in the Cabinet getting into groups and getting into factions. There is also the danger of the people not having that confidence and that faith which they should have. There is also a

danger of developing something which is not supported by the Constitution. I do not understand why we should not devise certain ways and methods by which an absolutely independent body examines all these complaints and then action is taken. I have for the last so many years tried to support the idea of an independent body responsible to Parliament which would go into these matters. We will have to condition it according to our own circumstances and conditions. It cannot be a body of what the Ombudsman elsewhere is. The jurisdiction of such a body may be restricted to those higher-ups in politics only and for certain other people. But it is time that we devised such a body which should go into this matter, an independent, non-political body. It is a bold decision which will have to be taken. I know it is fraught with difficulties, but I think it is high time that the Prime Minister constituted at least a high-power sub-committee to go into the matter and suggested to this Parliament what could be the shape, the content and the procedure for such an independent body.

13.16 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I feel a little embarrassed to see every little thing being mentioned in the Address; the visits of foreign dignitaries has been mentioned, and the visits by our people from here have been mentioned also. But the visit of the Prime Minister to the United Kingdom has not been mentioned in the Address. I thought that this visit was very significant. It was taken while the Parliament was in session. Why are we downgrading that visit? We would rather like to be enlightened on this subject.

I feel that what the Prime Minister had done in the United Kingdom during that visit appears to be now almost an obsession of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who has all the time been talking about nuclear explosions in China and the dangers accruing out of them. We have ceased to think very much

about it, but all the time, in all the speeches and statements in the House of Commons there, it is the United Kingdom's Prime Minister who is all the time talking about it. I think it is high time for the Prime Minister to take us into confidence and tell us about this.

I would also like to mention another very significant omission in the President's Address. The President has said so many things but there are many things which have remained unsaid and unexplained and un-emphasised. The point I wanted to mention is about the co-operatives, about the community development and about the panchayati raj. All these have always found a pride of place in the President's Address during all these 12 years, and never has there been an occasion, during this period, of omission to mention these things ever since they came into being. May I know whether there has been any change of policy on this subject? I would like to know, and would like to invite the attention of the House to what the late Prime Minister said about this. Please mark the emphasis which he has placed. He said:

"I think nothing has happened in any country in the world during the last few years so big in content and so revolutionary in design as the community projects in India. They are changing the face of rural India. They have created a sensation outside India. Do not forget they are entirely an Indian growth."

On another occasion, he said:

"Every village should have a school, a panchayat, a co-operative. If we have that in every village, we shall be laying a strong foundation for our democracy, both political and economic."

I can quote him from year to year. He has always laid great emphasis on this, but the President's Address finds

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no place for these little democracies. They have come into existence. You cannot ignore them. If we have some second thoughts, it is time we make a proper assessment of what should and what should not be done. But certainly they cannot be limbs of the Agriculture Ministry, which is too small for that. Agriculture can be very a important programme of community development or panchayati raj system. Panchayati raj is there in most of the States. I do not say I am giving unstinted support to it, because I myself have all the time been saying that there is need for second thoughts for proper adjustment. But ignoring that would not be a solution of the problem. So, this House and these little democracies demand an explanation from the Prime Minister regarding his reaction about it and its omission from the Address.

Coming to administration, it is a very important subject which cannot be dealt with in a short time. I will only underline two important factors which need to be taken into consideration. Nandaji has all the time been talking about administrative reforms. It is a vast subject and I shall deal with it during the discussion on Home Ministry's demands. It must be clearly understood that the tone and temper of administration will always be set by the Cabinet, by its own integrity, homogeneity and efficiency. That is the first and foremost requisite of good administration in any country.

It is unfortunate that our standards of district administration have gone too low. Unfortunately, we have immature people with little experience posted in the highest post in the district, as District Magistrates with hardly 5 to 6 years' experience and with no experience of men and matters. They are also on frequent transfers. Only people who are unwanted in the headquarters are posted in the districts. Secondly, there is no guidance from the secretariat. You cannot have good administration in the district if there

is no proper guidance from the secretariat. But what comes from the secretariat is not guidance, but bossism and interference, because of the Secretary himself and because of political interference also. These are the maladies which have infected our district administration.

It is really heartening that our economic growth during 1963-64 has been 4½ per cent. as against 2½ per cent. in the earlier two years. But that has not satisfied us very much, because this is not rate of growth which we can take into account. We have good years and bad years. We have to take the balance. Our economic growth must be at the level of at least 7 per cent. I think there is a lot of misunderstanding about our public sector enterprises. They had a lot of initial trouble, but most of them are now coming up and we can expect very good results from them. Of course, efficiency and business attitudes have got to be injected.

I very much wish that our public sector enterprises also go in for consumer goods. Why should there be any resistance from the private sector to this? Private sector wants full competition and by the public sector enterprises going in for consumer goods, we will provide very good competition between the two sectors.

I also do not subscribe to the great theory of developing economy and inflation. I understand that inflation is inherent in a developing economy when we are building up our defence. But the most important thing is that it is lack of balanced planning and absolutely inefficient implementation which give rise to inflation. Black money is the result of inefficient administration, because we have been permitting men to hoard money and evade taxes. I can understand a rise of 2 per cent from year to year, but during the last year it has risen by about 30 per cent. Egypt, for example, is a country which has a developing economy, building up its defence and

doing everything. But there during the last 7 years, the index has stood stable at 100 or 101, in spite of the development. The cotton crop yield per acre there has gone up by 300 per cent., whereas here the increase is hardly 25 per cent. Let us not permit Government to run away with the excuse that inflation is inherent in a developing economy. There are many deficiencies in implementation and planning, which will have to be taken care of.

In conclusion, I wish to say that our economic side has got to be looked after and the climate of scare and scarcity has to be done away with. We must plan for plenty. I do not agree with Mr. Hiren Mukerjee going at Shri Satya Narayan Sinha for talking against controls. Who wants controls? Controls are wanted by corrupt officers, corrupt businessmen and corrupt politicians. He can say something about Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, but what does he say about Mr. Kidwai who did away with controls? What about Mahatma Gandhi who had a correct intuition and correct judgement? It is time that we do away with the controls as best as we can and we must plan for plenty.

The country has already given an unflinching vote of confidence and we must go ahead. There is no sense of defeatism which need be entertained by Government. We must go ahead and serve our people in the best manner.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Manabendra Shah.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): May I say....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. No question is allowed now. I have called Mr. Manabendra Shah.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, we draw plans but we do not learn from the previous plans. This is not only my opinion, but this is the opinion of

other people like Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. While addressing the members of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce, he stated that it was regrettable that the same strategy, the same technique, had been followed in each of the successive plans. The most important factor he said was not the quantum of investment but a correct appraisal of the factors that led to failure in achieving certain targets in the first three Plans. We must be ready to subject ourselves to a thorough criticism of the causes of the failures in achievement and be prepared to rectify the same rather than expend our energies and the energies of the civil servants who implement the schemes in finding justifications for the failures. This is what he has said and this is what I also hold. Therefore, if we want the Fourth Plan to be successful, we will have to see what have been the lacunae in the previous Plans. Then only can the Fourth Plan be properly prepared with a proper perspective.

One of the greatest problems we have inherited from the previous three Plans is the rise in prices and the defect in our price policy. It is recognised on all hands that a continuing and persistent process of change in the value of money unit destroys the continuity of economic life and economic process, the basis of contract of foresight, of the incentive to work, to save and to invest. In short, it threatens a depreciation of currency. Such conditions will impoverish the investors and all the earners of fixed incomes; render honesty impossible and thus ultimately undermine the very economic foundation and lead to the very collapse of the base of economy. This, I fear, is happening in our country.

We know that committee after committee has been formed and they have tried, but in vain, to find a solution.

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

After every solution we find that the workers continue to demand higher wages, government servants continue to be granted increments in their dearness allowance. A good deal of the dearness allowance already granted to them before the Second Pay Commission was absorbed in their pay. Even before the ink on the report of the Das Commission has dried, there is a reconsideration of their dearness allowance. All this indicates that the approach to the price situation has been defective.

The wholesalers blame the retailers and the retailers the wholesalers. The President's Address has hinted about a wage board. Some tribunals have also been awarding a rise in the pay of workers. On top of all this there is the Bonus Commission. In order to implement the recommendations of all these bodies the managements or the employers ask for a rise in the selling prices of their goods. Under pressure of the labour and also because of statutory requirements for implementation of such recommendations, the concerned administrative ministries grant increase in selling prices. I know of some industries like coal where continuous increase in prices has been granted one after the other in certain regions or even on an all-India basis.

Whose interests are jeopardised? It is the interest of the consumers that is being jeopardised. Yet, every time a problem arises it is not the consumers who are being consulted; it is the industry and the labour. The industry manages to ensure that its margin of profit is stable irrespective of what may be decided upon. Amongst the consumers, people who can voice their grievances like the government servants and the labour, they get certain safeguards either by way of increase in dearness allowance, increase in pay or increase in wages. The merchants also get an increase in the selling price of their goods.

But the rest of the consumers are totally being ignored.

Therefore, in my considered opinion, the solution lies in following the procedure in which there is tripartite consultation between the consumers, the labour and the industries. Then only can we come to a proper solution with regard to prices. We got a hint or an indication from the storm in the coffee cup which brought about a certain reduction in the price of coffee in a particular restaurant. This is an indication of the potentialities of consulting the consumers, a vast potential which we must exploit as much as possible. Therefore, I have to suggest to the Government that they should immediately bring about a formula or a system by which they can bring together the various types of consumers to advise them in fixing the prices.

Another problem that has been brought about is the burden of taxation and the growth of industries. In the international conference of industrialists it was stated that the burden of taxation in this country was so heavy that it surpassed even some of the socialist countries of the world. The total aggregate of corporate, income and dividend tax on companies often exceeded 70 to 80 per cent. of the profits. According to one of the top industrialists in some cases it was as high as 98 per cent. In 1962-63 alone the corporate tax increased by 40 per cent, gift tax by 400 per cent and the estate duty by 110 per cent and the estate duty by 110 per cent. Views were also expressed by some of the foreign delegates that an unrealistic tax policy in India was affecting very adversely on the capital market in India.

The taxation structure in India was radically changed after the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor. It was stated that new type of taxes were being introduced to plug evasion in

taxes as also to rationalise the tax structure. I have no objection about rationalisation of the tax structure. It should be done. But what has been ignored is the rest of his recommendations. I believe, Mr. Kaldor had also recommended that the total burden of taxation should not go beyond a particular limit. It was, I believe, 50 or 60 per cent of the total income from all sources. We have adopted the first phase of his recommendations, but we have totally ignored the second phase. We want industries to develop and prosper. We want foreign collaboration to come but we are not prepared to do anything about the tax structure.

I say that the main aim of introducing reforms on the basis of Prof. Kaldor was to plug evasion. This aim has obviously failed. Look at the extent of black money which is now being unearthed. This is a fair indication that the plugging of evasion that was hoped after introducing such taxation has failed. I do not think that the Government would like that these raids etc., should be a permanent thing as a solution or as a way to plug evasion. In fact, it would be far better for the Government to see the causes and try to rectify them.

According to an article appearing in the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* in 1958-1960, from the United States of America over 70 per cent of investment went to Canada, Western Europe, Australia and Japan, from the United Kingdom nearly two-third went to Canada, Australia, South Africa and USA, and West Germany invested 85 per cent in Western Europe and Latin America. This is also an indication to show why foreign long-term capital is not coming to our side but going to other countries. This is an aspect which I would like to draw the attention of the Government to and I would suggest that they should look into the matter as to why more and more money is going towards other coun-

tries rather than coming to India. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should immediately set up an integrated and representative high power committee to study all these problems and give their findings in a short time to enable Government to take the corrective steps in the matter.

Another rotten fruit that we have harvested from the previous three Plans is the problem of food crop versus cash crop. I would not like to go into the details about what we are doing about intensive and extensive farming. I want to draw attention to only one aspect of it, and that is the competition between cash crop and food crop. We find, for example, in Uttar Pradesh that more and more acres of land are coming under sugarcane rather than under rice, wheat or maize. Probably, the same is the case in Bengal, where jute is replacing rice. So also cotton in cotton-growing areas. This is a clear indication that people are going in more and more for cash crops instead of food crops. I presume it is done for two reasons. Firstly, it has got a good home and foreign market. But I am very doubtful whether we have bright prospects of keeping sugar, jute and cotton as permanently exportable items. I think they have only low potentialities for export in the future. So, it would be better if we restrict the conversion of areas from food crops to cash crops. Perhaps by doing that we may save more of foreign exchange required for the import of foodgrains from abroad rather than what we may earn by the export of cash crops. This is a matter which has to be studied by government in all its aspects.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude his speech.

Shri Manabendra Shah: As the time at my disposal is short, I will briefly touch the question of implementation. There is defect in implementation from the executive angle. We find at the district level there is

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no co-ordination between different departments dealing with Plan. Each department is boss in its sphere and is answerable only to its Minister. If there is no co-ordination at the district level in the implementation of plans relating to plans, things will not move in the right direction. This is an important aspect which should also be kept in mind while framing the Fourth Plan.

श्री जगदेव सिंह त्रिद्वान्ती (अजमेर) :

सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदर्श समझा जाता है। आदर्श का अभिप्राय मेरा शीशे से है। हर चीज को केन्द्रीय सरकार की उसके अन्दर देखा जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ने के बजाय पीछे हटा है।

पहली बात चीनी आक्रमण की है। चीनी आक्रमण से पहले भारतीय सेना की अच्छी धाक थी। उस आक्रमण ने हमारे राष्ट्र की साख को कम किया है। अब भी हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी तथा अन्य नेतागण यही कहते रहते हैं कि हम अणु बम नहीं बनायेंगे। वे चाहते हैं कि अणुबम बनाना भारतीय संस्कृति एवं परम्परा के विरुद्ध है यह भी वे कहते रहते हैं कि इसको बनाना नेहरू जी तथा महात्मा गांधी के विचारों के विरुद्ध होगा। परन्तु मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि उनकी यह युक्ति ही उलटी है, बिल्कुल बस्तुस्थिति से विपरीत है। यह कहा जाता है कि हमें यहां राम राज्य की स्थापना करनी है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बाल्मीकी महर्षि ने बाल कांड के 27 और 28वें सर्ग में लिखा है कि जिस समय महर्षि विश्वामित्र राम और लक्ष्मण को ले गए तो उन्होंने अनुमानतः डेढ़ सौ अस्त्र और शस्त्रों का अध्यापन कराया। अस्त्र और शस्त्र जो बिजली से चलने वाले थे, उनको उन्होंने राम और लक्ष्मण को सिखलाया और इतना ही नहीं सिखलाया

बल्कि उनको यह भी सिखलाया कि अगर शत्रु किसी प्रकार का उन के ऊपर प्रयोग करे तो उन बिजली के अस्त्रों का किस तरह से संहार किया जा सकता है। इस सब चीज की ऋषि ने उनको शिक्षा दी थी। हमारा भारतीय इतिहास इस बात को बतलाता है कि प्राचीन काल से हमारे क्षत्रिय लोगों के अन्दर बराबर यह परम्परा चली आई है कि वे शस्त्र धारण करते थे। यजुर्वेद में कहा गया है :

तं लोकं पुजेयं यशेषं यत्र देवाः
सहाग्निना।

जिस राष्ट्र के नेता अग्नि के साथ खेला करते हैं वही राष्ट्र सुरक्षित रहता है। अपनी कायरता को छिपाने के लिए हम अहिंसा के तथा दूसरे नारे लगाते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस वास्ते पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अस्त्रों शस्त्रों से लैस हमें रहना चाहिये और सुरक्षा की पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिये ताकि हमारी सेना कोई भी शत्रु क्यों न हो, उसका मुँह तोड़ कर उत्तर दे सके।

दूसरी बात मैं राष्ट्र भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। सत्रह साल पहले जिस बात को मान लिया गया था, जिस बात का निश्चय हो गया था, बहुमत से कहिये, सर्वसम्मति कहिये या जैसे भी कहिये, भारतीय संविधान में जिस को स्थान मिल गया था, आज उस संविधान को इधर उधर हिलाया झुलाया जा रहा है जो ठीक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान भी मनुष्य का बनाया हुआ है और वह संविधान कोई नित्य नहीं है। परन्तु यह तो सोचना चाहिये कि यदि दो प्रतिशत या चार प्रतिशत लोगों की मांग के ऊपर 98 और 96 प्रतिशत लोगों के हितों का हनन किया जाएगा तो राष्ट्र का काम किस तरह से चलेगा? यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है और एक भाषा का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हिन्दी का जिस समय से

प्रचार किया जा रहा है, इसको बराबर आगे जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उस समय से आज तक किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज ही नहीं 80 और 100 साल पहले से यह निश्चय किया गया था कि हमारे राष्ट्र की एक भाषा होनी चाहिये। उसी के अनुसार हम आगे चले। लेकिन खेद है कि आज थोड़ा सा भी इस प्रकार का जो वादिला मचा है उसकी वजह से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का आसन डोल गया है और वे इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देने लग गये थे कि मानो चीन की ओर से या पाकिस्तान की ओर से हमारे ऊपर कोई संकट आ गया है। ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है। यदि बहुत नाम की कोई चीज है तब तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जो बहुमत का निर्णय है, बहुमत की भाषा है, बहुमत का आचार व्यवहार है, उसके अनुसार ही काम होगा, उसके निर्णय को तो मानना ही पड़ेगा। सार्वजनिक कामों में, सब के मिले जुले कामों में हमें परतंत्र रहना चाहिये, और जहाँ प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के निर्जी काम का सम्बन्ध है, कोई ऐसी भाषा को सीखना है या नहीं सीखता है, इसके ऊपर कोई भी आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती है। कोई हिन्दी सीखे या न सीखे यह उसकी इच्छा है। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता कि राष्ट्र की जो भाषा है, उस पर आपत्ति की जाए। अच्छा हो कि इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों को अभी से ही कठोरता से दबा दिया जाए। हिन्दी को जिस रूप में राष्ट्र की भाषा स्वीकार किया गया है, वह वैसी ही रहेगी।

अन्न की समस्या भी हमारे सामने है और यह समस्या भी विकट रूप धारण कर रही है। कभी कहा जाता है कि चीनी का दाम पूरा नहीं मिलता, मिल मालिक कुछ कहते हैं, गन्ना उत्पादक कुछ कहते हैं। यह जो स्थिति है इसका भी अन्त होना चाहिये अन्न की समस्या को हल करना भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। यदि अन्न के पैदा करने वाले किसान को ठीक मूल्य दिया जाए, अच्छी

तरह से उसकी उपज का जो खर्चा है, उसको देखते हुए उसका मूल्य उसको दिया जाए, बीज बोलने से ले कर परिश्रम आदि जो कुछ उसको करना पड़ता है, उसको ध्यान में रखा जाए और गेहूँ आदि बोलने वालों को उसका ठीक मूल्य मिलता रहे तो गन्ने की अपेक्षा लोग अन्न अधिक पैदा करेंगे और अन्न का, उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा, तब अन्न और गन्ने दोनों की समस्या ठीक हो सकती है।

अन्न के साथ साथ हमारे देश में पशु धन भी अधिक होना चाहिये। जिस देश में पशुधन अधिक होगा उसको खाद भी और बीजों के साथ साथ मिलेगी। सिंदरी वगैरह जो कारखाने चलाये जा रहे हैं उन से जो खाद मिलती है वह नकली होती है, असली खाद तो गोबर की है। गाय, भैंस, बकरी भेड़ आदि जो पशु हैं, उनकी ही होती है। इनका जो गोबर होता है वह अन्न की स्वाभाविक तौर पर उत्पत्ति के अन्दर सहायता देता है और सिंदरी वगैरह की खाद अगर बोड़ी सी भी अधिक डाल दी जाए, उसको यदि पानी न मिले तो अधिक उत्पत्ति की बात तो दूर खेती ही जल जाती है, खेती ही नष्ट हो जाती है, पैदावार ही बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। और अगर इसी प्रकार से कई बार किया जायेगा तो खेती उपज देना भी बन्द कर देगी। इस कारण से हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि अन्न के लिये हमारे यहाँ पशु धन भी अधिक होना चाहिये। पशु धन के लिये सब से आवश्यक यह है कि घी अधिक मिले, दूध अधिक मिले, और इस का उपाय यह है कि हमारे देश में गाय भैंस आदि जो पशु हैं वे अधिक संख्या में हों। इस के लिये गाय की रक्षा कानून से की जानी चाहिये। गोहत्या को कानून से बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी के नाम क दुहाई तो सरकार देती है लेकिन महात्मा गांधी ने यह भी तो कहा था कि मैं गऊ की हत्या करा कर स्वराज्य लेने को तैयार नहीं। आज इस की अपेक्षा की जा रही है। यह

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

जब हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये आवश्यक चीजें हैं ।

इस के साथ ही जल की समस्या है । अब की बार भी हमारे यहां बाढ़ आई । हर साल ही बाढ़ आती रहती है । बाढ़ के कारण से लाखों मन अन्न की हानि हो जाया करती है । जब मैं बिजली मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि इस का प्रबन्ध कीजिये तो वे कहते हैं कि मैं क्या करूँ, वित्त मंत्रालय हमारी सहायता नहीं करता । वित्त मंत्रालय सहायता न करे तो बाढ़ की समस्या हल नहीं होती । बाढ़ सभी जगह आती है । दिल्ली वाले भी चिल्लाते हैं, हरयाणा वाले भी, पंजाब वाले भी, बिहार वाले भी, दक्षिण वाले भी, सभी चिल्लाते हैं क्योंकि सभी जगह बाढ़ आती है और उस का बहुत बड़ा असर हमारे अन्न की समस्या पर पड़ता है । लेकिन बाढ़ से रक्षा के लिये अब तक कोई संतोषजनक कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

इस के अतिरिक्त देहात के अन्दर जो कार्य बढ़ने चाहिये थे वे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । देहातों को पंचायत का खिलौना दे दिया गया है जिस के कारण वहां के लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं और मरते हैं, कटते हैं । लेकिन उन लोगों के लिये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की सुविधायें होनी चाहियें थीं, नहीं हैं । उन के लिये बिजली नहीं है । बिजली जाती है सिनेमा में लेकिन ट्यूबवेल देहातों में लगाने के लिये बिजली नहीं है । इस तरह से कैसे अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है और किस तरह से देहात के लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ? देहात के लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये उन की शिक्षा का भी पूरा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । इस की अभी तक बहुत कमी है ।

इसी तरह से हमारी सेना चल रही है । मैं सिर झुका कर आदर से अपने सैनिकों की वीरता के लिये उनका नमन करता हूँ, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है, परन्तु कुछ लोग

इस प्रकार के हैं जो हमारी सेना को भी ऐसी कर देना चाहते हैं जो वीरता से लड़े भी नहीं । अगर सेना को लड़ने का मौका मिले तो उस को पीछे हटने का उपदेश देते हैं । आचार्य विनोबा भावे जैसे महानुभाव कहते हैं कि हमें सेना और पुलिस की आवश्यकता ही नहीं । कितने तमाशे की बात है । मैं कहता हूँ कि शास्त्रीय आधार पर कि यदि सन्ध्यासी और ब्राह्मण हिंसा के ने लग जायेंगे तो वे नष्ट हो जायेंगे और क्षत्रिय लोग अगर अहिंसक हो जायेंगे, हिंसा नहीं करेंगे तो राष्ट्र नष्ट हो जायेगा । इसलिए क्षत्रिय को हिंसक होना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे मांस खायें, मांस खाना बुरी चीज है, लेकिन बहादुरी दूसरी चीज है । क्षत्रिय को हिंसा करने में कभी नहीं शिश्नकना चाहिये । उन को उस सिद्धांत पर चलना चाहिये जैसे कि भगवान् कृष्ण ने अर्जुन को समझाया था कि यह तुम्हारे मामा खड़े हैं, तुम्हारे चाचा खड़े हैं :

“कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितम् ।
अनायं जुष्टमस्वर्ग्यमकीर्तिकरमर्जुन ।

तुम्हारे अन्दर कौन सी कायरता आ गई । यह कायरता बहुत भयंकर है । हमारी सेना के अन्दर भी इस तरह का प्रचार होना चाहिये । उनके अन्दर जा कर यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि हम अणु बम नहीं बनायेंगे, हम यह चीज नहीं करेंगे, हम वह चीज नहीं करेंगे । बल्कि हमें उनके पास जा कर इस तरह से कहना चाहिये कि “जवानो बढ़ो” ।

इसी के साथ अष्टाचार का मामला है । अष्टाचार के बारे में भी यह बात है कि वह बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है । जहां तक संतोष करने की बात है अगर हम संतोष कर लें कि अष्टाचार नहीं है तब बात दूसरी नहीं है तो अष्टाचार अत्यंत व्यापक रूप में बढ़ा हुआ है । आप नागरिक जनता को भी जा कर देख लीजिये और ग्रामीण जनता को भी जा कर देख लीजिये

सब जगह उसी प्रकार से वह चल रहा है । किसी जगह भी चले जायें यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है । हर जगह काम कराने के लिये लोग बाग भाते ही रहते हैं । सभी जगह भ्रष्टाचार के मामले भाते रहते हैं । एक भाई ने मुझे बतलाया कि यहां पर एक भदालत के अन्दर एक केस पड़ा हुआ है । एक वर्ष हो गया लेकिन अब भी निर्णय नहीं दिया जा रहा है । केस पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है और स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों का गृहस्थ जीवन नष्ट हो रहा है लेकिन निर्णय ज्यों का त्यों टल रहा है । इस तरह से चीजों को धर उधर कर दिया जाता है और तमाम काम बन्द हो जाता है । इसलिये भ्रष्टाचार जो है उस का ऊपर से नाश होना चाहिये । ऊपर से उसका नाश होगा तो नीचे से वह अपने आप नष्ट हो जायेगा । जिस प्रकार से मैंने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से यह निवेदन किया है कि हमारे राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये हम को फौजी तैयारी में पूरी शक्ति लगानी चाहिये उसी तरह से जैसे भी हो भ्रष्टाचार को ऊपर से बन्द करना चाहिये । नीचे से वह अपने आप चला जायेगा । पशुओं की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये जिससे घी दूध आदि की समस्या हमारी हल हो जाये । बाढ़ की समस्या को हल करे और राष्ट्र भाषा जो हिन्दी है उसे पुष्ट होना चाहिये । दूसरी जो भाषायें हमारी राज्य भाषायें हैं उन्हें भी प्रोत्साहन मिले । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जो हमारी सहकारी भाषा अंग्रेजी रखी जा रही है उसको हटा कर कोई दूसरी भाषा जसे गला है, तमिल है, मराठी है, उस को सहकारी भाषा बनाया जाये । अपने घर की भाषा को इस स्तर पर रखा जाये, जो सात समुद्र पार की भाषा हमारी गुलामी की निशानी है उससे हम क्यों सम्बंध रखे हुए हैं ?

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम इस प्रकार से हृदय से विचार करके काम करेंगे तो हमारा और हमारे राष्ट्र का फायदा होगा । भगवान करे ऐसा हो ।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदया, यह जो शुक्रिया का प्रस्ताव है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस चल रही है राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर और सदन में कोरम नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बंटे के लिये यहां की कारवाई स्थगित कर दी जाये ।

“Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.”

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : जैसा मैं अर्ज कर रहा था मैं शुक्रिया के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ । राष्ट्रपति ने हमारे सामने जो अपना अभिभाषण रखा है उसमें जो कुछ कहा गया है वह बहुत ठीक है । फिर भी उस पर कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता इसलिये पड़ी है कि बहुत सी बातें पिछले दिनों में हुई हैं जिन का इलाज करने के लिये हमारी सरकार को कुछ बातें करनी चाहियें थी । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में एक ऐसी जान भर देनी चाहिये थी जिससे हमारे देश में यह ख्याल पैदा हो कि हमारे देश में जो बातें हो रही हैं उनका कुछ न कुछ इलाज होने वाला है ।

यह अलाहदा बात है कि मद्रास में भाषा सवाल पर जो वाक्यात हुए उन वाक्यात ने लोगों की तबज्जह अपनी तरफ खींच ली है और जो जरूरी सवाल था वह थोड़ा पीछे पड़ गया है, जैसा कि हमारे प्रजिडेंट के भाषण से स्पष्ट होता है । ज्यादा बात तो पिछले कुछ महीनों से यही चल रही है कि हमारे लोग भूख से मरते जा रहे हैं, मंहगाई का ज्यादा चर्चा चल रहा है हमारे देश में, और इसी बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था । पंजाब में एक कहावत है कि :

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

14 hrs.

पेट में नइयां रोटियां, तो सभी गल्लां
खोटियां

यानी पेट में रोटी न हो तो हमारा कोई काम नहीं चल सकता। इस वक्त जो इसके अलावा और प्रचार और प्रोपेगंडा हुआ है, उसको दूर करना चाहिये था। मैंने थोड़े दिन हुए एक इश्तिहार पढ़ा। उस इश्तिहार का उनवान भी उन्होंने एक कविता की शकल में दिया था। वह यह था :

राम राज में राबड़ी, कृष्ण राज में घी।
काम राज के राज में तत्ता पानी पी ॥

इसका भाव यह है कि राम के राज में तो रबड़ी खाने को मिलती थी, और कृष्ण के राज में घी मिलता था, लेकिन अब कामराज के राज में सिर्फ तत्ता पानी मिलता है। तो यह पढ़ कर मुझ थोड़ा सा गुस्सा भी आया क्योंकि यह मेरी पार्टी पर एक चोट थी, थोड़ी सी हंसी भी आयी, इसलिये कि लिखने वाले ने अपनी कविता को सजाने के लिए कामराज को दरम्यान में ला दिया ताकि उसकी कविता का तरीका ठीक ढंग से बैठे। दरअसल इस लिखने वाले ने न राम राज देखा था न कृष्ण राज। न इसने राम राज की रबड़ी खायी थी, न कृष्ण राज का इसने घी खाया था। इसने तो अंग्रेजी राज की चूरी खायी होगी जो कि एक पिंजड़े में बन्द परिन्दे को मिल जाती है। लेकिन वह परिन्दा चाहता है कि मुझे इस पिंजड़े से आजादी मिल जाए। फिर चाहे चूरी से भी कम चीज खाने को मिले। इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि अब हमारे सामने अंग्रेज की चूरी तो है नहीं। अब तो अपना बाहुबल है, अपने पांवों का जोर है, अपने बाजू का जोर है, जिससे हम कुछ कमाएंगे तो खाएंगे। इसमें सरकार हमारी मदद करे। हमारे दिल में यह ख्याल पैदा होना चाहिए कि चाहे वह पिंजड़ा सोने का भी रहा हो। फिर भी वह एक पिंजड़ा

था। उसका ख्याल हम को छोड़ देना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे प्रोपेगेंडा करने वाले लोग जिस ढंग से प्रोपेगेंडा करते हैं, उसके जबाब का इलाज हमारी सरकार ने सोचा नहीं। न इस एड्रेस में उसका जिक्र है। जब इससे मुझे तसल्ली नहीं होती, तो जो ये विरोधी दल वाले गुरु घंटाल सिर्फ इसलिए बैठे हैं कि इस पर कोई न कोई नुक्ताचीनी करें, या इसके कुछ न कुछ दोष निकालें, इनको इससे तसल्ली कैसे हो सकती है।

यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने देश के अन्न संकट को खुद माना है। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण के आठवें पैराग्राफ में लिखा है :

“जैसा कि आप को मालूम है, पिछले तीन वर्षों में खाद्य-सामग्री के उत्पादन में कोई खास बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई। कुछ राज्यों ने खाद्य-सामग्री की कमी हुई जिसके कारण गहरी चिन्ता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए बाहर से ज्यादा खाद्य-सामग्री मंगायी गयी, और ऐसे उपाय बरते गए जिनसे सुलभ सामग्री का, जहां तक हो, समुचित वितरण किया जा सके।”

मेरा इसे पढ़ने का मतलब यह है कि ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर दिया गया कि बाहर से खाद्य-सामग्री मंगायी जाए। उपाय यह होना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में ज्यादा खाद्य-सामग्री उत्पन्न हो।

मैं जिस सूबे से आता हूं, वह सूबा पंजाब का इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकता है कि अगर उसको सहूलियतें दी जाएं तो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए गल्ला पैदा कर सकता है। जिस हलके से मैं चुन कर आया हूं वह खुद बड़ा अनाज पैदा करने वाला हलका है। वह बारडर का हलका है, मगर हमारा किसान अपनी एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं

छोड़ता है वह कन्धे पर बन्दूक रख कर हल खलाता है और कपास, नरमा और अनाज वहां पैदा करता है। मगर वह सारा तबाह हो चुका है। वहां हर साल फलड आते हैं। उन पर बहुत कुछ खर्च कर दिया जाता है मगर कोई मुस्तकिल इलाज नहीं सोचा जाता, ताकि हमेशा के लिए इलाज हो जाए और वहां का किसान हर साल की इस तबाही से बच जाए। उस सारे इलाके में वाटर लाइंग है। जो अच्छा अनाज पैदा करने वाला इलाका है, वहां सेम पैदा हो गयी है और वहां कोई अच्छा अनाज पैदा नहीं हो सकता। सरकार को, जो इलाके ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने वाले हैं उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए तभी इस कमी का इलाज हो सकेगा। बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना इसका कोई मुस्तकिल इलाज नहीं है।

अब मैं भाषा के सवाल पर आता हूं। यह सवाल नुमांया तौर पर सामने आया है। मैं इसका जिक्र न करता क्योंकि काफी लोग इसका जिक्र कर चुके हैं, मगर मुझे भाषा के सवाल से खास दिलचस्पी रही है। एक साहित्यकार होने की वजह से जवान के सवाल पर मुझे कुछ न कुछ कहना जरूरी है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त भाषा के सम्बंध में जो दंगे या झगड़े हुए हैं, उनका कोई कुछ कारण बताए, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि इस का सबसे बड़ा कारण अंग्रेजी जवान का है। पहले अंग्रेज हम को एक्सप्लाइट करता था, सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट के कायदों से और दूसरे तरीकों से। वह तरह तरह से हमारे दरम्यान इस्तिलाफात को कायम रखता था। अब वह खुद तो हमारे देश से चला गया लेकिन यह अंग्रेजी भाषा उसकी गुलामी की निशानी की शकल में हमारे देश में रह गयी है और वह हमारे सवालों की हल नहीं होने देती। मैं यहां यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी जवान के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं। मैं तो

अंग्रेजियत के खिलाफ हूं। जवानों जो हैं वे कोई नफरत के काबिल नहीं होती। हर एक की अपनी अपनी जवान है और उसके लिए वह काबिले ताजीम है। मगर हर एक जवान का अपना अपना स्थान होता है। मैं उस वक्त बड़ी शर्म महसूस करता हूं जिस वक्त हमारे अपनी जवान वाले विद्वान लोग किसी सभा में बैठ कर अंग्रेजी में ही बात करते हैं। अगर कोई बाहर से लाउड स्पीकर से उनकी बातें सुने तो वह यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकेगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तानियों की सभा हो रही है। आखिर हम कब तक इस वातावरण में रहेंगे और कब हम इसको दूर कर पाएंगे ?

मद्रास में भी जो कुछ झगड़ा हुआ उसकी वजह यही अंग्रेजी जानने वाले की जानीयत है। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मैं अंग्रेजी जवान के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अंग्रेजी जवान को ऐसी शकल देना कि वह एक हिन्दुस्तानी जवान समझी जाए, यह तो हमेशा के लिए अपने माथे पर कलंक को रखना होगा। इस कलंक को हमें किसी दिन हटाना ही होगा। इसकी खास वजह है। किसी भाई ने कहा कि मद्रास के ये दंगे तभी दूर होंगे जब कि अंग्रेजी को तसलीम कर लिया जाए और यह तसलीम कर लिया जाए कि हमारा यह जो हिन्दुस्तान है यह दो भाषायी हिन्दुस्तान है, एक भाषा अंग्रेजी हो और दूसरी हिन्दी हो। अगर किसी को हिन्दी का नाम बुरा लगता हो तो मैं उसका नाम न लेकर उसे सिर्फ राजभाषा ही कहूंगा। अगर यह राजभाषा है तो यह कितनी हैरानी की बात है कि राज का जो प्रतिनिधि हो वह राजभाषा न जानता हो। इसलिए मेरी यह राय है कि हमारे मंत्री जो केन्द्र में मंत्री बनाए जाते हैं, उनको राजभाषा जरूर आनी चाहिए क्योंकि वे राज्य के प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं यहां यह साफ कर दूं कि मैं यह प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं कि साउथ के लोग मंत्री न बन सकें। नहीं, मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर सारे कैबिनेट के मेम्बर सिर्फ साउथ वाले हों, मुझे उसमें

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मिनिस्टर लोग बनें मगर उन पर थोड़ी सी पाबन्दी हो कि मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद वह राजभाषा जरूर सीखे और सरकार द्वारा थोड़ा सा रुपया खर्च करके उनके लिए कोई स्कूल भी खोल दिया जाय तो उसमें भी कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा। जो राज्य का प्रतिनिधि है उसे राजभाषा समझनी चाहिए, उसे राजभाषा आनी चाहिए तभी कुछ उसली होगी इस बात की कि हिन्दी जो है वह सिर्फ दासी नहीं है बल्कि वह संविधान के मुताबिक रानी है। सरकार हिन्दी के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी को सह भाषा के रूप में बिठाना चाहती है लेकिन दरअसल भी हो यह रहा है कि हिन्दी जिसे संविधान ने रानी बनाया है उसको अभी तक रानी की जगह न दे कर दासी की तरह ही उसके साथ बर्ताव कर रहे हैं।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): May I know how Hindi has become a Rani? Whose Rani?

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर: अगर हिन्दी को वाकई रानी हमें बनाना है तो पंजाब में जैसे कहते हैं अंग्रेजी को उसकी सीखन वहीं बनाना चाहिए।

जैसा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण में फरमाया है वहां इस भाषा के सवाल को ले कर एक गलतफहमी फैल गई है। वहां लोगों को गलततौर पर यह कह दिया गया है कि तमिल जो है वह अब हटा दी जायगी और अब कोई मद्रासी लड़का अपनी मां को अम्मा नहीं कह सकेगा बल्कि उसे माता जी कहना पड़ेगा। इस तरह का प्रचार वहां पर किया गया जिसकी वजह से वहां वह झगड़े और फसादात हुए। नौबत यहां तक पहुँची कि राष्ट्रपति के घर में जो लाइब्रेरी बन हुई थी और जिस में कि हिन्द की कोई किताब भी शायद न होगी, उस लाइब्रेरी को दंगाइयों ने जला दिया। इसी तरह से पांडिचेरी के पवित्र आश्रम पर लोगों

ने जाकर हमला किया। जो गलतफहमी वहां पर फैलाई गई थी उसकी वजह से वहाँ दक्षिण में कई नाखुशगवार वाक्यात हुए। लेकिन आज जिस के अन्दर अंग्रेजियत है वह दंगों को खत्म करने का इलाज यह बतलाते हैं कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी यह दो भाषाएं देश की बन जायं। वैसे वहां झगड़ा तो होता है तामिल की वजह से लेकिन उन को इस ढंग से यह कहने का बहाना मिल जाता है कि जब तक अंग्रेजी यहां की मुख्य भाषा अथवा रानी नहीं बनाई जायगी उस वकत तक शांति नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस वकत जो सरकार की पालिसी है कि जो देश की रीजनल जबानें हैं उनकी उन्नति करे और हिन्दी को देश की राज भाषा के पद पर आसीन हो कर उन्नति करे और अंग्रेजी उसकी एक सहायक भाषा के तौर पर रहे, अंग्रेजी एक असॉसियेटेड लैंग्वेज के तौर पर रहे सरकार की वह पालिसी ठीक और बिल्कुल मुनासिब है। अब यह तो एक अक्लमन्दी का काम है लेकिन वाज दफे अक्लमन्दी से थोड़ा परे भी जाना पड़ जाता है, थोड़ा सा ऐसे माँके पर वेअकल भी हो जाना चाहिए क्योंकि तभी मुकाबला हो सकता है कि अक्लमन्दी वेअकली से अच्छी है। इस बारे में एक पुराने शायर डा० इकबाल ने बड़ा ही खूबसूरत शेर कहा है :—

“बेहतर है दिल के पास रहे पासवाने अक्ल,
लेकिन कभी कभी इसे तनहा भी छोड़ दे।”

सभापति महोदय : मातनीय सदस्य अब तो ख़त्म कर ही दें।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : ठीक है बिल्कुल मैं अभी ख़त्म किये दे रहा हूँ। मैं अपने अक्लमन्द भाइयों से दरखास्त करूंगा कि थोड़ी देर के लिए इस मसलहत को छोड़ दें, तो अच्छा हो। अब अंग्रेजी तो सरकार ने एक सहल भाषा के तौर पर रखना है क्योंकि जो हमारे इंटरनेशनल काम हैं उन में अंग्रेजी

को हमें अभी चलाना ही है अलबत्ता देश के अन्दर के कामों को करने के लिए हमारी जो नेशनल भाषाएँ हैं उनको ही प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और उनको तरफ हमारी तबज्जह होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है मैं उसका स्वागत व सार्वजनिक करता हूँ।

Shri P. R. Patel: In this House, the language problem is discussed continuously. Is it a bigger problem than that of the defence of the country? Is it such a problem that if we do not discuss it, the country will suffer?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri P. R. Patel: My submission is that the heat created by this language problem should ease now. There is no language problem. The language problem is created by those frustrated in politics. Our great leader, great statesman of India, for whom I have every respect, Rajaji, has rather misdirected his energy, intelligence and strengthen to the harm of the country.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: On a point of order. The Speaker had requested that there should be no reference to persons who are not present here.

Shri P. R. Patel: The language problem has been aggravated by irresponsible statements and speeches by responsible persons and some persons in power too. It is a very sorry state of affairs. When I read some statements of some Ministers and some Chief Ministers, I was pained. That should not be the case.

There is another thing. The whole problem was aggravated in Madras due to the failure of the Governments previous to the present one to teach Hindi to students from the early classes. They did not care to do so. In all States, Hindi is taught from the third class, the only exception

being Madras and one more State. Why should there have been such an exception.

An hon. Member: Which is the other State?

Shri P. R. Patel: Madras has given a great leader in Shri Kamraj. But when he was Chief Minister there, Hindi was not taught, even though we accepted Hindi as the official language 15 years ago, even though we passed the Official Languages Act. These are things we should have to think over very seriously.

An hon. Member: Rajaji introduced Hindi in 1937.

Shri P. R. Patel: The important question before the country is that of defence. On our borders China has collected some 14 or 16 divisions. Pakistan is raising its head against us. We ought to be careful so far as our defence is concerned.

14.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At this time, raising of the language question does not make a good appeal. I submit that the whole nation should now think of one problem, the defence problem. The problem is that of driving out the Chinese from the territory they have occupied in our country. That is the great problem. Do we ever think that we have been much humiliated in NEFA, and that that humiliation has cost us much of the respect we commended throughout the world. Let us avenge that humiliation. How shall we do it? Shall we do it by quarrelling over this language problem? No. Let us muster our strength and trust God. Our people are brave. Our army is composed of brave persons. With courage and without caring for the consequences, let us face the situation and retrieve the honour that we have lost.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Lately, China exploded an atom bomb. The point is discussed here and there whether we should manufacture an atom bomb or not. The question is not that. The question is to the last of 44 crores let us face China. I think China has not the strength to explode an atom bomb on us. Let us go through history. There was a war between China and Japan. Japan was militarily much better, had better arms, was better equipped, and China had nothing, and China faced Japan. No doubt it had to suffer, but in the end, Japan was driven out from the Chinese territory. So, what is required is courage, and that courage should be inspired by our leaders. They must speak in one voice, and they should feel that their leadership has to inspire courage.

An important question today is of agriculture. Agriculture, no doubt, is the back bone of the country, but we are not following the right path. We have spent crores and crores for the improvement of agriculture. We have undertaken canals and all these things. We produce fertiliser and import fertiliser in order to have more production, and yet we have not succeeded. The reason is that we have never cared to seek the co-operation of the agriculturists, the farmers of the country. In the case of an industrial dispute, we want the co-operation of labour unions, industrial unions and such others, but for more production of foodgrains or agricultural produce, we care little for the co-operation of farmers' organisations. This is the root cause of our failure. If the Government thinks over it and does something, it would be better.

Very recently, the Agricultural Prices Commission was appointed. It is a good thing, but it is half-hearted. The Commission has been appointed to fix remunerative minimum prices of agricultural produce. Who will be affected by this? Agriculturists, none else. And in this Commission

no representative of the farmers is put. Our Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, gave an assurance to the nation that this Commission would include representatives of the agriculturists, but that promise has not been implemented by his Minister of Agriculture. What a fun it is! Is it a Government? In a Government, if a promise is given by the Prime Minister, it is the duty of the Agriculture Minister to implement it, but he has not done it yet. That shows that even though he is Minister of Agriculture, he has little faith in the Agriculturists. When you have no faith in the farmers, you cannot achieve anything. If the Prime Minister loses faith in the people of the country, he loses everything. If the Minister of Agriculture loses faith in the farmers, he loses agriculture and everything. I think if he loses his post, that would be better for the country.

Some friends have referred to accumulated money. I think there should be unaccounted accumulated money. But have we ever given thought to how this unaccounted money is accumulated? Is it not because of licences issued by the Central Government? Is it not because of permits given by the Government? Is it not because of the zonal system? We generate unaccounted black moneys, and then pounce upon the black money. Why should we generate it? So the only way to stop this unaccounted money is to regulate licences. If you want to import anything, let it be only on a Government to Government basis, with no other people in the way. What is the position today? Stainless steel today is imported at Rs. 2½ or so per lb. for the sheets, and when manufactured, we get them at Rs. 20 a lb.

An hon. Member: Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

Shri P. R. Patel: This is the way we help this unaccounted money to be accumulated. I do not find fault

with the Finance Minister, but the fault lies with the administration. He must improve the administration. It is the Finance Ministry that issues all these licenses etc.

I have every sympathy for my friends in the Opposition, but when they criticise the Government from every point of view, I am reminded of Miss Mayo. She came to India and found only black spots. She saw only the gutters of the country. The Opposition Members no doubt have a right to criticise, they must criticise, we also criticise, but let them say that there are also fair spots, and they must refer to them.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): There are none.

Shri P. R. Patel: If there are none, Miss Mayo also saw nothing good in this country. So, I see only Miss Mayos.

The Opposition always tries to find out only weaknesses. Whether they are weaknesses or not is a different question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I request him to withdraw his words. He cannot compare us with Miss Mayo. She was an outsider. We belong to this country. How can we be compared to a foreigner?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri P. R. Patel: I can assure my hon. friend that I do not find any Miss Mayo in the Opposition.

There are good points and bad points with any Government. Ours is a big Government of a vast country. Naturally there will be good things and bad things, and we should improve bad things, but that does not mean that everything is bad.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): But you have not referred to any good point at all.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am rather astonished to find one thing. This year we produced 39 to 40 million tons of rice. Last year we produced 36.5 million tons, and the year before we produced 31.9 million tons. When we produced 31.9 million tons, we were happy, and the country had to import only half a million tons, but last year when the production was more, we had to import more. This time the production is 39 to 40 million tons. And yet there is scarcity of rice.

An hon. Member: Because the population has increased.

Shri P. R. Patel: Our young persons have not got so much to increase the population in three years!

What I am submitting is that nothing is wrong with our production. Well, the production is less, but not so much. But this is all due to maladministration, maldistribution and the zonal system.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: That is the point of achievement!

Shri P. R. Patel: And the sooner we remove the zonal system the better it will be for the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Maharani Gayatri Devi.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। पिछले सेशन में अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा था कि शनिवार और रविवार को छोड़ कर बाकी दिनों में मंत्री मंडल का कोई मंत्री बाहर न जाये, सब यहां रहने चाहियें। जबकि यहां पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हम बर्चा कर रहे हैं, एक भी मंत्री यहां उपस्थित नहीं है (इंटरप्शन) उनको यहां उपस्थित रहना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। Shri Humayun Kabir is here.

श्री बजरज सिंह : मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। सारी पार्टियों का एक एक लीडर और उसके बाद एक एक डिप्टी लीडर या किसी दूसरे सदस्य को आप चांस देते हैं। अभी तक मेरी पार्टी के केवल श्री त्रिवेदी जी बोले हैं। इस पार्टी के दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाया जाना चाहिये था। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री पी० के० देव बोल गये और आपने अब इस पार्टी के तीसरे स्पीकर को बुला लिया है। अभी तक मेरी टर्न नहीं आई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the biggest Opposition Party. He will get his chance.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरी पार्टियों के तीन व्यक्ति बोल चुके हैं। हमारी पार्टी का एक ही बोला है। यह पक्षपात क्यों किया जाता है? आपको पहले बुलाना चाहिये। अब आप कब बुलावायेंगे?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I begin my speech on the President's Address, I should like to apologize to you for disobeying your orders when you asked me to sit down earlier on when Mr. Mathur made certain charges about my having campaigned in the panchayat elections. As he is not here at the moment I would not like to say anything except that I repudiate the charge that I campaigned during the panchayat elections.

There was one remark of Mr. Mathur later. He said that he respected the princes. That is because he knows they are the backbone of the Congress Party, not only in Rajasthan but in other States too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to thank the President for his Address. At the same time I feel that his Address was a reflection of the unsatisfactory state of the Government today. It lays emphasis on our few achievements and glosses over our dismal failures. The President says that, looking back on the last twelve months, we have made considerable

progress. I should like to point out that during the last fifteen years, during the last three five-year plans, no progress has been made whatsoever so far as uplifting the living conditions of the poor masses of our country is concerned. Still, today, the Government have not been able to provide cheap food, housing or clothing. We have not achieved anything in this line during fifteen years of planning. I think it is an absolute disgrace that the Government whose primary duty it is to feed the people, to house the people and to clothe the people have failed on this. And instead of being inspired by hope and confidence, the people are today so disappointed and so apathetic that they are very pessimistic about the future.

The country today needs a clean and efficient administration. People need to feel secure and confident in the leadership, and this can only be achieved if all the Ministries co-ordinate their efforts to tackle the problems that are facing us today. The Ministries must concentrate on the vital issue that are facing the country, primarily the defence of our country, the stability of our economy, and the provision of cheap food, housing, free education, health facilities and often essential commodities to the people. To hide their failures in these respects the ruling party has a genius for diverting public attention. Last year the people were agitated over the rising cost of living. This year the country is tearing itself over the language issue and the people are forgetting the conditions under which they are living. I would appeal to the Press not to give so much space, to all these issues or to the sanctimonious utterances made by Congress Ministers, but to devote more space to hammering at the Government for their complete failure in the economic policy of this country, for their complete failure in the foreign policy of this country, for their complete failure in the defence of this country, and for their complete failure in not being able to raise

the standard of living of our people. This is what the Press should keep on hammering at. And this is what the people should be made aware of instead of having their attention diverted to other matters. I would appeal to the Press to do this.

The country today, when it should be strong and united, is divided over an artificially created issue. It is not Rajaji's fault that this crisis should have arisen: it is the fault of the ruling party. It was their duty to have taken the consensus of opinion in this country before introducing Hindi as the official language of India on the 26th of January. I admit that if we had a common language it might bind the people together. Here we must take lessons from other countries. After all, there are other nations in the world who have more than one or two official languages, for instance, Canada and Switzerland. Could we not take some lessons from them? I admit they had their troubles too; and our problems are probably more complex, because we have a variety of languages in this sub-continent of ours.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): They are not foreign languages.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: They are not foreign languages to us either.

An hon. Member: What about English?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: English may be a foreign language. But so could the French feel that English is a foreign language. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please address the Chair.

An hon. Member: What is Swatantra Party's policy in this?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: We do not have any policy about this; we are more concerned with the vital issues.

One wonders whether the conference of Chief Ministers will be able to come to any satisfactory solution. After all, they are the representatives of the same party which forced this issue on the country and who assured the Cabinet that it will be safe to introduce Hindi on January 26. From the events that have evolved since then it is obvious that their decision has proved faulty. And it will be interesting to see whether the Chief Ministers will act as the true representatives of their States and the people or just as the mere echoes of the ruling party. It is natural that the ruling party itself should be divided on this issue, and it is a great tragedy that this domestic crisis should have been brought about at such a time and that the party in power, taking the consensus of opinion in the different parts of the country, was not able to avoid it. I myself feel that no effort should be spared to come to some understanding on this vital problem. Otherwise it might be the beginning of the disintegration of India.

My suggestion would, therefore, be that the pro-Hindi political parties in this country should send their leaders to the States where there have been violent anti-Hindi demonstrations. The people of the non-Hindi speaking parts of the country, quite naturally, feel that they will be at a disadvantage if they have to speak and conduct national business in a language in which they are not at home. I do not approve of the methods used by those who feel aggrieved.....

Shri Sonavane: As if all the masses speak English!

Shri Ranga: Are all the masses in the south going to learn your Hindi?

Shri Sonavane: Yes.

Shri Ranga: Do be sensible.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I do not approve of the methods used by those who feel aggrieved, but at the same

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time I feel that there is no point in aggravating the situation by having counter-demonstrations, demanding complete abolition of English and imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. We must be practical, and we must remember that whatever language we may speak, whatever religion we may practise, we are all first and foremost Indians, and in our unity depends the survival of our independence. We have an outside enemy to fight, and if we squabble over internal issues we shall not only be the laughing stock of the world, but we may be forced to learn yet another language—and I may assure you it will be a very difficult one.

So once more I should like to suggest that a meeting should be called of all the leaders of the different groups who are agitating over the language. This cannot be settled by our Ministers because they are not truly representatives of the people of India. Had they been, this issue would never have arisen. (An Hon. Member: What is the Resolution of the Swatantra Party?) We have none; I have said it before; it is quite natural that everybody should have difference of opinion on this issue.

Once again, I should like to emphasise that we must concentrate on solving our essential difficulties. For instance, the shortage of foodgrains in this country has caused a lot of hardship to the people. It is pathetic to watch the public, especially women and children, queue up in front of fair price shops and wait for hours and hours only to find at the end that the windows are closed on their face because the Government shops have run out of stock. Not only that; it seems a pity that while blaming the traders for profiteering the Government too has been guilty of the same. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: Aren't you ashamed of that?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Surely it is the essential duty of the Government to provide food to the people. Of what avail is the back breaking tax paid to the Government to run this country, if they cannot even do that? After three successive Plans and spending vast sums of money, it is absolutely disgraceful that we have had to face scarcity this year.

Our planners and the Cabinet had spent vast sums of public funds on heavy industry without paying sufficient attention to agricultural production: it is a reflection on the competence and knowledge, and surprisingly enough it is those who are responsible for this who are still at the helm of affairs. In no other democratic country people would have tolerated such a thing . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga: What is it they are laughing about? Are they not ashamed of this?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम श्री रंगा की बात पर हंस रहे हैं।

Shri Ranga: I am not speaking in Hindi; it is true.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: How can we believe the Government will keep a close watch on the situation and review the food distribution policy! What have they been doing these last 15 years? The time has now come to be practical and explore every possible way of relieving the food situation. The land reform measures proposed by the present ruling party in their drive towards socialism must be reviewed. If larger holdings prove to be more productive, then the ceiling must go. The scheme to give land to the landless can still be implemented if fallow land can be made productive. The food zones between States should be abolished. As regards commercial attaches abroad must be asked to explore every available source and our docks must be modernised, to

handle swiftly and efficiently the incoming goods. For instance, there was a tremendous surplus of wheat in Argentine and our representatives could have come to some agreement with the Government of that country to supply the wheat that they did not need at a lesser price, so that with the freight charges paid, it could have landed in India at the same cost as from America. Modern silos should be built at various rail heads, so as to ensure distribution in times of shortages. A lot of good grain is lost due to bad and insufficiently planned granneries. Apart from all this, it must be considered whether or not the controls imposed by the Government have not had a lot to do with the scarcity of food. The hon. Union Minister for Communications and Parliamentary Affairs said on the 11th of February that he thought there was no scarcity and that what we were witnessing in the country today was all artificial. He based his arguments on the fact that any quantity of food can be bought in the black market and therefore it obviously meant that there was no shortage of commodities. He quite rightly observed that many traders preferred controls to competition as it will enable them to profit in black-marketing. Some Government officials similarly wanted control for the same reason. I should like to say that the Government should be guilty of the same charges because the Government exists on controls. I agree with Mr. P. R. Patel who spoke before me that it is this control which is responsible for hoarding. Government cannot remove that because it is on that that Government exists; if the control went they would have no hold on either the industrialists or on traders. Their hold on the people would also go: they are using it as a method to blackmail the people. I know that the Government will not remove controls, not because they think it is necessary but because it is their only hold on the people.

The same idea could be applied to the unaccounted and undisclosed

money that is in India today. Had there been less controls and less tax on profits and more incentive, this money would have come out and been put into use to produced more and there would have been more employment. That money is not coming out because the industrialists do not trust the fiscal policies of the Government.

The President's Address says that higher production is the best answer to the threat of inflation but every control on the part of the Finance Ministry acts as a curb to higher production. The recent increase in bank rate and the import duty on certain important commodities will make the cost of production in this country higher and more difficult. Why should the Government ask for higher production in one breath and put a deterrent in another, is a question one cannot answer. The top industrialists in this country had been asked to give their advice to the Planning Commission. The advice they give for decontrol and expansion of the private sector is not liked by the Congress Party because quite naturally it would make their influence on the people less. Therefore, though their advice is sought, it is never implemented. If the country is to be saved from bankruptcy some drastic steps must be taken even if it meant a change in the policy of the ruling party. The interests of the party must take second place to the interests of the nation. It must be conceded that the Cabinet is a divided house and the ruling party is stifling the economic growth of this developing nation, starving the people of this country and leading us towards bankruptcy. There is no dearth of capable men in this country and as I have said before, their advice is often sought but never implemented. It must be humiliating for them to have to contribute large sums of money to the ruling party with whose economic policies they do not agree. I should like to appeal to the industrialists to desist from helping the

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ruling party to stay in power, but if they listen to my advice they would not get the necessary import licences and facilities to run their industries and that would mean more misery, more unemployment and less production. One does not know how to solve this problem. But to save this country I feel that our industrialists must take a really firm stand with the Government.

Can we really believe that the Government means to clean up the administrative machinery? Day by day, Government machinery is being more and more identified with the ruling party. As the ruling party is losing the confidence of the people, it is tightening its grip and misusing its power. In Rajasthan, for instance, there was a tremendous scandal over the distribution of gur which was given to the *Kraya Vikraya Sangh*. This sangh made a profit of one crore and some lakhs of rupees. The secretary of the sangh was arrested. A gur trader was arrested in this connection. But the president of the sangh was rewarded with a very important portfolio in the Rajasthan Cabinet.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: This has been pointed out in the Rajya Sabha and several members of the Assembly came up to the Home Minister and told him about this, but no notice has been taken. Is this the way in which the Government intends to clean up the administrative machinery? Their foundation is based on corruption.

Once more, I would like to emphasise that in the present crisis, the Government should come out of its coma and all the departments should co-operate and work together to solve the problems the country is facing today.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the motion of thanks moved by Shri Heda and seconded by Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda. A reference has been made to our beloved leader, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, as a friend, philosopher and guide. He was something more than that. He was our very life. He was the life of our people, and he permeated into their being. Today, in anything that we think of, we cannot do so without reference to his memories, more especially when we talk so much about language, when we are reminded of his assurances. He had the support of the people for each and every word he uttered. The people cry and cry whenever they think of his words.

Our friends, the Communists, have made their observations, and when I wanted to interrupt, you did not allow me then. I want to say a few words about them. I compliment our Central Intelligence Department as well as the Government on the efficient way in which they have tackled the problem. Is it not a fact that the communist friends were found saying that when China invaded us last time they could not help them but this time they should not let them down? Is it not a fact that some of the members put a dissenting note? Is it not a fact that there were differences? I heard that even about the money they received, the right and the left communists had some fight and they questioned the left communists where they got the money from and they were not prepared to give an account to the right communists.

Since my time is very short, I shall not go into those details. The President has referred to the steady increase in the national income. He has not said anything about the distribution of the income. We are wedded to the socialist pattern of society. It is not as though a few schemes relating to employment here or a health or education scheme there

would help us. These welfare programmes, as they are called, are followed even by capitalist countries. Being wedded to socialism, should we not lay stress on the distribution side of the national income? The regional imbalances should also be removed. Coming from a very backward State, though Andhra Pradesh is supposed to be the granary of the country, still, nobody has cared to develop Andhra Pradesh. Regional imbalances are so much in evidence in Andhra Pradesh. By the end of the fourth Plan, it will have to spend to the extent of Rs. 500 crores in that region. In spite of the fact that so much of food is produced and sent to Mysore, your own State, Sir, as well as to Madras and Kerala, still, the consumption of power is the lowest in the State, lower than even in Assam. Assam was the lowest but now even Assam has gone up. Andhra Pradesh's consumption of power is the lowest, in spite of the fact that the Minister of Irrigation and Power is from Andhra. When Shri Subramaniam was the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry, we were expecting something from him and there were prospects of getting a steel plant, but when Shri Sanjiva Reddy took up this portfolio, it has cooled down! We are not asking him to give us a steel plant, because we do not want him to do any favour to Andhra Pradesh, but as a matter of right we can get this either from the point of view of getting these imbalances reduced or otherwise. Unless you can invest a few hundred crores in that region, you cannot think of developing all that region. Apart from that, Andhra Pradesh can bridge the gulf between the north and the south either from the language point of view or from any other point of view. If this aspect of developing Andhra Pradesh is neglected, it is not in the interests of the country itself.

There is not much time for me to go into all the details. Many other Members themselves have brought out this point, and this is the burning

problem today. I would only like to make a reference to para 21 of the President's Address. It has given a great lead to the people of non-Hindi speaking regions. Shri Manoharan of the DMK was saying that it was due to the steeled determination of the Steel Minister. But I would like to tell Shri Manoharan that Shri Sanjiva Reddy was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and even seven years back he made Hindi a compulsory subject requiring a minimum number of pass marks to pass the examinations. We have not asked for a constitutional amendment as the leader of the Swatantra Party wants—I do not want to mention any names. The Swatantra Party itself is divided. They could not even pass a resolution. *(Interruptions)*. Their leader is very intelligent; for, because he did not want to divide his party, he said it is a minor operation which he will himself conduct!

Our DMK friends also wanted it, but we have not asked for it. I am not talking from the point of view of sanctity of the Constitution. We have amended it 18 times, that is true, but in this particular respect, if you amend the Constitution, you will go down in the eyes of the world. That means that you have accepted that there is no unity in this country over the official language. The so-called agitation in the South is also an agitation about the premature implementation rather than the imposition. I would put it like that.

I was pained this morning and I was vacillating about the statutory amendment and so on but now, the reply has come from the Home Minister this morning; it is a written reply to the question about Hindi. What is it there? We discussed several times the implications of the word "may": that 'may' means 'shall' or 'may' means 'may' or 'may not' and so on. What has happened? Here is the reply which says that "there should be a convention . . ." We know what is happening during the lunch hour

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here. These conventions are not followed in Parliament. How do you expect it to be followed in the administration? The convention is that English shall continue to be used and if the original communication was in Hindi, an authorised translation would accompany it. This is the convention, that it will accompany. You know most of the officers have their own sweet reasons, officers of both Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi speaking areas. As long as they are supported by politicians, they have their own sweet reasons for doing all this mischief. I was asking Shri Nanda this morning as to what steps they propose to take to punish those people. He said "we err" and "so also they err." If an error causes the lives of so many people in the country, how can it be tolerated?

The late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance. But there is a difference between an assurance and a statutory provision. An assurance is only a recognition of a right, and if that right is to be implemented, it has to come in the form of an Act, and so, I would request the Government to see to it. (*Interruption*). A mere assurance cannot be implemented by the officers. A statutory guarantee should be given for the implementation. This is our stand; our stand has been very clear.

I would like to tell my hon. Hindi friends that it was an accident that Hindi became the official language of this country. It is spoken by a few of them in some States, and this accident remained unnoticed till the psychological irritation ceased to be in the minds of people of non-Hindi areas. The promotion of Hindi is the responsibility not only of the Hindi-speaking regions, but of every Indian. It is high time that the problem of national language ceases to be exclusive concern of a few politicians. We have seen what has happened in the south. A cartoonist is good and we all appreciate him. But it is height of

folly to look upon the cartoonist as law giver also.

15 hrs.

Our nations as regards the official, national and regional languages are to my mind only remnants of an agonising past, which we have not been able to overcome even after independence. Otherwise, why should some people plead the cause of Hindi and others oppose it? After all, national language is not a title to be conferred, language is not a title to be conferred. It is a reality to be achieved. During our struggle for independence, we never questioned Hindi, charkha, satyagraha and non-violence. These were sacrosanct. We never even dreamt of questioning them. But after winning freedom, each one of them was thoroughly questioned. Everything had to be therefore re-defined, re-examined and re-defended in terms of figures, and statistics. The battle of the charkha was fought by Shriman Narayan and his colleagues. The battle of non-violence was fought by Jawaharlal Nehru on the one hand and Vinoba Bhave on the other. But the battle for Hindi suffered due to the default and complacency on the part of Government.

Hindi is not going to flourish under the aegis of a few enthusiasts who may not be able to quote even a few verses of Kabir or Tulsidas. It is these people who pose themselves as pandits and who bring an impertinent swagger and an exasperating superiority complex into the bargain. Some champions of Hindi have in the past made matters worse by their want of good sense and excess of arrogance. Some of them strut about indulging in superlative claims as to the superiority of Hindi literature without even caring to know what is in the literature and simmering opposition towards Hindi. Most of our friends who are learned do not know how many languages are spoken in the south. For them, there is only one language and that is Mad-

rasi language. Put a few pebbles and shake it vigorously—the resultant sound is like Madrasi language. The present *Khadi Bholi* form of Hindi is still in the infant stage. It cannot compare favourably with several other regional languages which have developed in the south. While introducing Hindi in the schools in other States, they should have first befriended the intelligentsia and the literateurs of the local language, so that they will also feel that Hindi is their own language.

In Hindi itself, there are several dialects like Rajasthani, Braj Bhasha, Avadhi, Maithili, etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: They are languages, not dialects.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You may be knowing better, but this is what I understand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would make the position much worse.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Hindi is like a young daughter-in-law about to enter her husband's household and it can flourish only through humility, self-restraint adjustability and sympathetic understanding. The Hindi people are not the sole Hindi-givers. Hindi has to stand the test; it will be subjected to severe test of fluency, compressibility, subtlety, diction and a host of other attributes of a modern language. If you ask my verdict, it is that we will start where they have left it. In this grand and absorbing venture, they will have the chance of becoming the *Ahle Zaban* or Hindi giver just as much as a Menon of Kottayam or a Dogra of Srinagar.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरेवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद् में राष्ट्रपती के अभिभाषण पर बहस हो रही हो एक भो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का मौजूद न रहना निहायत नामुनासिब है। अभी श्री हुमायून् कविर मौजूद थे लेकिन अब वे भी चले गये। इस समय कोई भी मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Raghu-ramaiah is there, who is Minister of State. That is enough.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Mean while I would request my Hindi friends to learn one or two languages from the south. They will really re-discover Hindi and they will know how greatmen think alike. (*Interruptions*).

I have got a solution to this problem. It is left to them to agree to it or not. I cannot go into the details of what the Government has to do. Mr. Nehru's assurances have not been spelt out, though they were given as long back as 1959. How are you going to spell it out? Mr. Nehru said that English will continue indefinitely. This does not mean permanent retention of English. What it does mean is that the duration for which English is to continue cannot be accurately foreseen or laid down today, because it has to depend on the speed, the effectiveness, with which certain vital steps are taken to enable Hindi to take the place of English. If these steps are spelt out and their timing fixed, it would certainly be possible to anticipate approximately the duration of the interregnum. The non-Hindi States should be clear on this in their minds.

We can visualise administration on three rungs: State level, Central level and matters connected with State and Centre or between different States. In the next few years, we must expect the regional languages to be the medium of administration in the States and local bodies. We must request all non-Hindi States to come forward and make their regional language as the medium of administration. At the Centre, English as well as Hindi should be the medium, in spite of the fact that the Vinoba Bhava formula has been accepted. There is no question of imposition. Nobody should feel that either Hindi or English is imposed. It is an understanding between different States for convenience.

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Meanwhile our educational, administrative and linguistic policies should be so planned with this picture in view.

The fear in the mind of the student community is that if they answer in English and the people from the north answer their questions in Hindi, because Hindi is their mother-tongue they will answer better. So, the students in the south have expressed the fear that they will be at a disadvantage. What is wanted is that until such time the advantage of writing answers in Hindi is common to all candidates, the disadvantage to other candidates should be minimised. This is what our Prime Minister has perhaps meant by moderation system.

Therefore our planning of educational, administrative and linguistic policies should have a perspective of at least 25 years. Having accepted that both English and Hindi will continue, we should not say that one should write in English or Hindi. Both should write in both languages. For the first five years if you make it 20 per cent marks for Hindi and 80 per cent marks for English and in the next five years make it 30 or 40 per cent for Hindi and 60 per cent for English, within a period of 15 years you will be able to make it 50 per cent for each when each one will know Hindi and English. Within that period these people who are in service and who will not be forced to learn Hindi will retire and the persons who will then be in service will have adequate knowledge of both Hindi and English.

Sir, with these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Brijraj Singh.

Shri Bado (Khargone): Sir, at least some Cabinet Ministers should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary. The Government is represented here. There is one Minister present.

श्री बजरज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के स्ताव पर बोलते ए मुझे केवल थोड़े से सुझाव निवेदन करने हैं और थोड़ी सी बातों को छूना है।

राष्ट्रपति जी जैसे प्रकांड पंडित से देख यह अंश करता था कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद, जब कि हिन्दी को हमारे संविधान के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त हुई, वह अपने अभिभाषण को हिन्दी में प्रारम्भ करेंगे। आपोजीशन साइड के हम लोगों ने श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह के माध्यम से यह प्रार्थना की कि वह अपने अभिभाषण को हिन्दी के कुछ वाक्यों से प्रारम्भ कर के बाकी के अभिभाषण को अंग्रेजी में चलायें, परन्तु हमारी वह प्रार्थना मन्जूर नहीं की गई। फिर न से यह निवेदन किया गया कि वह अंग्रेजी में ही केवल इतना कह दें कि चूंकि हमें हिन्दी नहीं आती, इस लिए हम मजबूर हैं, वरना आज का दिन इस योग्य था कि आज हिन्दी की शुरुआत की जाती।

मेरा निवेदन है कि महाराष्ट्र के गवर्नर मि० चेरियन को तो शायद हिन्दी का इतना भी ज्ञान नहीं है, परन्तु उन्होंने कम से कम इस बात को माना और उन्होंने अपने भाषण का प्रारम्भ हिन्दी में किया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगले वर्ष तक मैं इस बात का प्रयास करूंगा कि मैं अपना भाषण हिन्दी में दूँ। इस बात को कहने से मेरा तात्पर्य केवल इतना है कि हिन्दी के प्रति अनादर की भावना यदि राष्ट्रपति महोदय भी रख सकते हैं तो फिर हिन्दी को हमारे देश में क्या स्थान प्राप्त होने जा रहा है।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The President cannot be criticised in this way in this House.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: I am sorry for the criticism, but I have to do it.

Shri Bade: We are explaining our position as to why we remained absent on that day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can criticise his speech, not the person.

श्री बृजराज सिंह: हिन्दी के बारे में दक्षिण में जो उपद्रव हुए, उसके लिए वे लोग तो जिम्मेदार ठहराए गए, जिन्होंने उपद्रव में भाग लिया था, परन्तु मेरे मन्तव्य से तो उन लोगों को इस के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहिए, जिन्होंने इस विषय में ज़हर उगला। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री कामराज नाडार, ने जिन कठोर शब्दों में हिन्दी के विरोध को प्रकट किया, वे असहनीय थे, परन्तु उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। राजाजी ने अपने स्वराज्य में जैसा आग भड़काने वाला लेखा लिखा, परन्तु उन के विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। थोड़े से स्टूडेंट्स को ज़रूर सताया गया और उस का जो बुरा असर होना चाहिए था, वह हुआ। कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर्स ने भी इस्तीफे दे कर और तरह तरह के विचार प्रकट कर के आग भड़काई, लेकिन उन को भी कोई सजा नहीं दी गई, उन के विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

मैं आप के समक्ष एक ऐसी बात रखने वाला हूँ, जिस पर इस सदन को जरा अच्छी प्रकार से विचार करना चाहिए। ई० वी० रामस्वामी नायकर, लीडर आफ डी० के०

एक माननीय सदस्य : डी० एम० के० ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : लीडर आफ डी० के०, की तरफ से एक कागज़ बांटा गया, जिसमें से मैं अधिक नहीं, थोड़ी सी बातों को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उस के बाद आप विचार करें कि जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ, वह उचित है या नहीं।

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"Burn in the streets, in every street, *Dinamani Dinathanthi* and *Navamani* papers

मैं नहीं जानता—शायद ये हिन्दी पेपर होंगे ।

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): *Dinamani* is a Tamil paper.

Shri Rrij Raj Singh: Then it says:

"Each one of you keep a knife with you. Each one of you keep a bottle of petrol and a match box. Note down after careful consideration. Keep a note of the houses which can be set fire to with petrol. I will fix up a date and indicate it in the newspaper or in some other way. While indicating that date I will not give much interval. Everyone should carefully and anxiously look for the date. There will be only one or two days interval. That is all, Work should start immediately on receipt of request."

वहां पर नेताओं ने जिस प्रकार की इस्तमाला-अंग्रेज कार्यवाहियां की हैं, यह उस का एक नमूना है। ये वह नेता हैं, जिन के बारे में यह तय करना कठिन है कि वे डी० के० के ज्यादा नज़दीक हैं या कांग्रेस के अधिक नज़दीक हैं। मैं कांग्रेस बैचिंग से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस पर एक स्टेटमेंट निकालें और उन से इस बात का जवाब लें।

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): He is for Hindi now, for your information. He is in favour of Hindi at present. He is speaking in favour of Hindi now (*Interruption*).

श्री बृजराज सिंह : राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के अनुच्छेद 3 में कहा :

"तीसरी योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में राष्ट्र की आमदनी केवल 2.5 प्रतिवर्ष की दर से बढ़ी थी। 1963-64 में

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 9.2 प्रतिशत की बढ़ती होने से आमदनी की बढ़ोतरी के आंकड़े बढ़ कर 4.3 प्रतिशत हो गए हैं।"

यह बात सुन कर माननीय सदस्यगण बड़ी खुशी खुशी इस सदन में आए। उन के दिल बड़े हुए थे। लेकिन इस सदन में आने के बाद हमारी आशाओं पर तुषारपात हो गया। श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने बताया—और उस से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारा देश आर्थिक दिवालियेपन से ग्रसित हो चुका है—कि विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार की ऐसी क्षति पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी, जैसी इस वर्ष में हुई है, केवल 79 करोड़ शेष रह गई है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि पेट्रोल पर दस फीसदी लेवी बढ़ा दी गई और बैंक रेट बढ़ा दिये गए। उस के दूसरे दिन हमें पता चला कि रेल के भाड़े भी बढ़ गए। राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि हमारी आय में वृद्धि हुई है और हमारे मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हमारा देश दिवालिया हो गया है। इन दोनों में सामंजस्य बिठाना मेरे वक्ता की बात नहीं है।

अभिभाषण के अनुच्छेद 4 में पब्लिक सेक्टर के जिन प्रतिष्ठानों की बड़ी तारीफ की गई है, उन में से एक रांची का भारी इंजीनियरी कारखाना भी है। पिछले वर्ष वहां पर जो उपद्रव हुए, उन के बारे में मैं ने एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वैश्चन दिया था। उत्तर टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा आया। हो सकता है कि सरकार को उस वक्त काफी ज्ञान इन बातों का न रहा हो। आज तो मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार को यह पूरी तरह से मालूम है कि विध्वंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों के पीछे कुछ षडयंत्र था, कोई मामूली षडयंत्र नहीं एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षडयंत्र था। इस चीज को तो कम से कम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आना चाहिये था, इसका तजकिरा तो होना चाहिये था, इसकी ओर तो हमारा ध्यान दिलाया जाना चाहिए था।

मैं पक्के और पूरी हिम्मत के साथ निवेदन करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर्स में से कोई भी खड़ा हो कर यह कहे कि सरकार को अब भी उस बात का ज्ञान नहीं है। ज्ञान है, परन्तु यह बात जानबूझ कर छिपाई गई है। इसके लिए मुझे खेद है।

एक अजीब सा वातावरण हमारे कांग्रेसी बंधुओं ने बना रखा है। जब कभी भी कोई मुख्य समस्या आती है तो उसको टालने की कोशिश की जाती है, उससे पीछा छुड़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है। केवल एक हथियार, एक ही अस्त्र सरकार के हाथ में रहता है और वह यह रहता है कि किसी कमेटी की नियुक्त कर दी जाए, किसी कमिशन की नियुक्ति कर दी जाए, कोई आयोग बिठा दिया जाए। इसके अलावा यह अस्त्र रहता है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुला ली जाए, जरूरी बैठक बुला ली जाए। बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है और हम इसको देख चुके हैं कि हर चीज पर जब जब मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई गई है कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। जब जब भी कोई आयोग बिठाया गया है कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। अन्न की समस्या हुई तो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फेंस हुई, जौज की समस्या हुई तो उनकी कान्फेंस हुई। आज भाषा समस्या जब आई तो उस पर भी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेंस हो रही है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेंस को सभी समस्याओं के हल का मूल मंत्र मान लिया गया है। यह समझ लिया गया है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेंस हुई नहीं कि हर चीज का हल निकल आया। इस तरह की भावना इनके दिमागों में घर कर गई है। पिछले जून से ले कर आज तक पांच बार इस प्रकार की मुख्य मंत्रियों की कान्फेंस बुलाई जा चुकी हैं। परन्तु इन कान्फेंस का नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में हम आशा करते थे कि जो हमारी मूलभूत समस्याएँ हैं उन पर प्रकाश डाला जाएगा। चीन का

22, 23 और 24वें अनुच्छेदों में जिक्र किया गया है और जो खतरा है उसको माना गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तैयारी कर रहे हैं। परन्तु न तो राष्ट्रपति जी को याद दिलाया गया है और न ही स्वयं याद किया गया है कि एक बार संसद् के सामने हमने क्या प्रश्न किया था, क्या हमने पावन, पवित्र प्रतिज्ञा की थी। हमने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि चीन के हाथ में जो हमारी धरती चली गई है, उसको मुक्त कराये बगैर हम चैन नहीं लेंगे। उसका क्या हुआ ? यह एक बार भी नहीं बताया गया है। क्या बताया गया है ? बताया गया है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे। एटमिक रिएक्टर के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया जहां खर्च हो चुका है, उससे जो शक्ति प्राप्त की जानी चाहिये थी उसके बारे में एक बयान दिया है कि वह नहीं बनायेंगे। नहीं बनायेंगे तो कोई बड़ा तीर मारेंगे ? जिस वक्त चीन से लड़ाई थी उस वक्त आपके जबानों ने यह मांग की थी कि हमें अच्छे हथियार दो। उस वक्त शायद हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रियों ने भी कहा था कि पुराने फिट फिट चलने वाले हथियार नहीं चाहियें, आटोमैटिक वैपंज चाहियें। आटोमैटिक वैपंज क्यों चाहियें, फिट फिट चलने वाले क्यों नहीं चाहियें ? अगर पुराने बारूद भरने वाले मसकेट दे दो तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सिपाही लोग कम मरें और आटोमैटिक हथियार दोगे तो लोग अधिक मरेंगे, ज्यादा हिंसा होगी। हमारी सरकार ने कहा था कि हमारे हथियार अच्छे नहीं थे इसलिए हमारी हार हुई। हमारे जवान तो उसने कहा था कि अच्छे थे परन्तु अस्त्र अच्छे नहीं थे। अब चीन ने दो बार बम का विस्फोट कर दिया और हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री ने बताया है कि तेरह बिबिजन उसकी फौज हमारे बोर्डर पर आ कर लग गई है। जब हम दुबारा हारेंगे, दुबारा जब चपत लगेगी तो शायद यही कहा जाएगा कि हमारे अस्त्र जो थे वे इनफीरियर थे, कमजोर थे, उनके पास एटम था, हमारे पास एटम बम नहीं था।

इस तरह की बातें आप कितनी बार कहेंगे ? आपको चाहिये कि आप उसके अस्त्रों से टक्कर लेने वाले अस्त्र बनायें, उनके एटम बम से टक्कर लेने वाले एटम बम बनायें। यदि आप इनको बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो एक बार ऐसा कह दीजिये कि हम अपनी मिलिट्री से कोई काम लेना ही नहीं चाहते ताकि कम से कम वे बेचारे खेतों में जा कर काम कर सकें, ताकि वे अपने आपको किसी उद्योग में लगा सक और देश की पैदावार ही बढ़ा सकें। इस प्रकार से उनको मरवा देने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। उनके हाथ में घटिया किस्म के हथियार दे कर उनको मरवाने के लिए क्यों आप वहां ले जाते हैं। यह बड़े खेद का कारण है और इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

अब मैं अन्न की समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूं। सरकार ने बार बार इस समस्या को एक जाल में बांधने का प्रयास किया है। उसने एक तो यह कहा है कि काश्तकार गल्ला अपने पास दबाये हुए हैं और उसको निकाल कर बाहर नहीं लाते हैं। हमारे सुब्रह्मण्य साहब ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि मैं बड़ी हिम्मत से कहता हूं कि काश्तकार गल्ला दबा कर बैठा हुआ है। मैंने उस समय उन से निवेदन किया था कि आप इसको निकालें, निकालते क्यों नहीं हैं। काश्तकारों से तो आपको डर नहीं लगता, फिर निकालते क्यों नहीं ? इसके जवाब में उन्होंने कहा था कि एक बहुत बड़े परसनेल की आवश्यकता होगी और इतना बड़ा परसनेल सरकार बना नहीं सकती है। एक तो यह आवरण उन्होंने डाला था। दूसरा आवरण यह डाला कि जो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं वे इस समस्या को बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा बना कर कहते हैं। क्या कहते हैं ? कहते हैं कि मर जाने वाले को मर जाने वाला कहते हैं, भूख को भूखा कहते हैं। बहुत बढ़ाचढ़ा कर कहते हैं। इन दोनों कारणों से वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि अन्न का अभाव है।

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

परन्तु जो सही कारण है उसकी ओर जब से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ उस दिन से इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूँ। उस दिन से मैं कहता रहा हूँ कि सरकार की निगाहें उस कारण की ओर नहीं गई हैं और अगर गई भी हैं तो किसी तरह से बच कर निकल गई हैं, उस समस्या के ऊपर पूरे तौर पर नहीं गई हैं।

आपने एक आयोग बिठाया है निम्नतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए और जो निम्न मूल्य निर्धारित हुआ है जिसका प्रचार अभी किया गया है जिस को कंट्रोल प्राइस माना गया है, बिन्धी के लिए जो दर मानी गई है, वह दर काश्तकार को नहीं मिलेगी। काश्तकार को वह दर मिलेगी, ऐसी बात नहीं मानी गई है। मिनिमम रिम्युनेरेटिव प्राइसिस जिन्हें आप कहते हैं उन पर यदि काश्तकार बेचने का प्रयास करता है तो उसे कोई एजेंसी नहीं मिलती है जिस को वह बेच सके। उसको वही लाला लोग मिलते हैं, वही दलाल लोग मिलते हैं जिनके जरिये से उसको अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है और जहां से उसे कम मिलता है।

यहां पर यह या इससे संबंधित कोई दूसरी समस्या रखी जाती है तो हमारी सरकार ने एक दूसरा आवरण बना रखा है। मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहूँ। उसके बारे में जब कभी कोई बात कही जाती है तो कोई भी मिनिस्टर खड़ा हो कर कह देता है कि यह तो स्टेट सवर्जेक्ट है, इस में हम लोग कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसका साफ और सीधा मतलब यह हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भूखों मर जायें लोग तो वह स्टेट सवर्जेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश का हो गया, आंध्र प्रदेश में भूखों मर जायें तो वह स्टेट सवर्जेक्ट आंध्र प्रदेश का हो गया, तब केन्द्र तो कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। यहां आ कर मैं पूछता हूँ कि हम केन्द्र से न कहें तो किस से कहें? किस से कहें हम आखिर ?

अब मैं आपका ध्यान अनुच्छेद 28 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने क्या कहा है यह सुनने लायक है। इसमें परम पावन पोप का जिक्र किया है और उनके आगमन पर हमने क्या क्या आंखें बिछाई, क्या क्या फूलमालायें पहनाई उसका उल्लेख है। परन्तु महाराजा नेपाल जो कि हमारे अपने हैं, एक बात भी ऐसी नहीं जानते जिससे उन्हें अपना न कहा जा सके—बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि सीधे सीधे हम रिशतेदार भी हैं, खून का भी नाता है, वे भी हिन्दू हैं,—उन्होंने जब यहां आने की बात कही और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ ने जो कि एक सांस्कृतिक संगठन है और जो पिछले चालीस वर्ष से चरित्र निर्माण का कार्य कर रहा है, उसके निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करके यहां आने की इच्छा प्रकट की तो इस सरकार ने दबाव डाल कर उन्हें आने से रोक दिया। पोप पाल को हम पावन, पुनीत और न जाने किन किन नामों से पुकारते हैं, परन्तु अपने मित्र से हम कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। फिर यही नहीं, श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है और कहा है कि नेपाल के साथ हमारे रिश्ते अच्छे नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि हम उनके साथ बड़े गर्व के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं। यह मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन से पूछिये, उनके शब्द हैं। जब तक हमारा गर्व का व्यवहार होता रहेगा हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों से कभी भी मित्रता नहीं कर पायेंगे।

अन्त में एक लिस्ट दे कर मैं ब्रेक जाऊंगा। इस सारे अभिभाषण में जो गवर्नमेंट की कमियां हैं, जो सरकार की कमजोरियां हैं, उन का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मैं अपनी लम्बी लिस्ट में से दो चार बतला कर बैठ जाऊंगा। काश्मीर की समस्या समस्या ही बनी हुई है। नागालैंड की समस्या आज भी समस्या बनी हुई है। दो हजार व्यक्ति गये पाकिस्तान और ट्रेनिंग ले कर लौट आये हिन्दुस्तान, लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं कर

सकी। वह समस्या समस्या ही बनी हुई है। मैं एक और चीज की याद दिलाता हूँ। असम हिल स्टेट्स भी आप के ऊपर एक समस्या बन कर आने वाली है जिनको आश्वासन दिया था हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कि तुम को स्काटिश पैटर्न देंगे। अंग्रेजी की भी एक समस्या है, आज भी समस्या है और आगे भी समस्या रहेगी।

15:31 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

बेरुबाड़ी की समस्या थी, समस्या है और अभी रहेगी। नानआलाइनमेंट को समझ में नहीं आता मैं क्या कहूँ और क्या न कहूँ। यह एक भूत की शक्ल में हमारे पीछे खड़ा हुआ है, कब उस को निकाला जायेगा मुझे पता नहीं। हिन्दी को उचित स्थान दिलाने के लिये हम बिलबिलाते रहे, यह समस्या आज भी एक समस्या है, ईश्वर जाने कब तक यह समस्या रहेगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह एक बड़ी समस्या है।

श्री बजरंग सिंह : सहअस्तित्व के बहाने से हमारे प्रोपीकिंग मित्र समस्या बने, रहे, समस्या हैं और पता नहीं कब तक समस्या रहेंगे। हमारे नन्दा जी ने एक 54 पृष्ठों का वक्तव्य निकाल दिया कि प्रोपीकिंग लोग इतने दिनों से न जाने क्या क्या करते चले आ रहे थे। मैं नन्दा जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कुल 54 पृष्ठों का स्टेटमेंट आप ने एक दिन निकाल दिया तो क्या उन को एक दिन में सब कुछ दिखाई दे गया। क्या उस दिन वे सोते से जग गये थे और स्वपन में उनको दिखाई दे गया जो कुछ उन्होंने 54 पृष्ठों में लिख डाला। जब वे उन चीजों को कार्यान्वित कर रहे थे उस वक्त आप कहाँ सो रहे थे। आप इस समस्या को सुलझाइये। इस समस्या के साथ ही बाकी समस्याएँ भी सुलझ जायेंगी क्योंकि मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि यह जो उपद्रव अभी हुए हैं उनके पीछे बहुत बड़ा हाथ इन मित्रों का था।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks to the President. I am surprised that some of the Members have suggested that during the last 17 years there has been no progress and no improvement. Every paragraph of the President's Address gives an indication of some of the progress that has been made and anyone who has any knowledge of the conditions in the country will bear out that statement.

Sir, there has been all round improvement in many respects and they have been set out in the President's Address. Yet there is no doubt that much remains to be done. One has also to realise that in spite of the very great improvements in the production of various consumer articles and even in food, there is still this scarcity. We must not forget that before Independence there were a large number of persons who had not had two meals or even one square meal and perhaps not much to eat during a week. Now not one single person can be pointed out who has not got food to eat or who is suffering for want of food. At the same time, in the course of these few years, the population has also increased.

About cloth, Maharani Jaipur said that cloth is not available. I feel that one of the things that cannot be sold immediately is cloth. It is available in sufficient quantity and there is not shortage of any kind so far as cloth is concerned.

So far as foodgrains are concerned, much remains to be done. The policy for further improvement, and all round improvement, has been adopted and I feel the Government must take all possible steps to see that the policy that has been framed is carried out. For that purpose, all kinds of help that the farmer needs must be provided, namely, sufficient quantity of fertilisers, good seeds, better implements and all that. Also quick-maturing medium and other minor irrigation schemes should be taken up. There are a number of

[Shri Himatsingka]

schemes which, if taken up on a priority basis, can give immediate results. I know of my own constituency where there are a number of schemes which, if taken up, can be completed within twelve months and they will give immediate results. In fact, I have sent some of the schemes to the Minister-in-charge and I hope he will look into them and they will take them up because, I feel, if those schemes are taken up, they will enable the Government to curtail the imports which are eating into the vitals of the finance of the country. Therefore, quick-maturing irrigation schemes should be taken up and they will give immediate results.

This year, as all of us know, the kharif crop has been very good and also rabi crop prospects are very good. Still the prices have not gone down as one would have expected immediately after the harvesting of the new crop. What is the reason? The mere production of sufficient quantity of food-grains will not bring down the prices unless the marketable surplus, marketable output, is also released by the farmers. You cannot expect them to part with them unless they get the things that they need and some of the things that they need are in short supply even now. For instance, if they want to build houses, they want cement, corrugated sheets or some other kind of things and also other implements. Therefore, the Government must taken immediate steps to make available the things that the farmer needs so that he can part with the grains which is very much needed in the country. Previously there was some temptation, on account of the previous habits in the country, of gold. They used to part with their crop for gold. That is no longer available. Therefore, what they need for their daily use must be made available to them so that they can release the quantity of food that is needed for the consumers.

Another thing is about the fixation of a reasonable price. That has been

fixed. But at the same time there is a limit to that because you have to have a synthesis between the interest of the consumer as also of the producer. Therefore, the remedy lies in more and more production. I have no doubt that in our country there is so much potential that not only our country will be self-sufficient, not only we shall be able to stop all imports but we will also have sufficient quantity, perhaps, to export and, in any event, to have a buffer stock which can be of use to us in times of need. A good deal of attention must be paid to the side of the agricultural needs and all possible steps should be taken so that we can increase our production in the country.

Regarding the investment climate, as you know, the Economic Survey gives a picture of the condition in the country. At the present moment, as already admitted by the Finance Minister himself, there is no investment climate, and most of the companies that wanted to raise capital did not succeed; some of the companies have got capital, but that equity capital was supplied not by the general public but by the Government financial institutions like the ICICI, the IFC, the LIC and so on. That cannot be a substitute for public subscription. Therefore, what is needed is that steps should be taken to create an investment climate.

The concessions that were announced in December, of giving 5 per cent relief, tapering off to 2 per cent, on purchase of shares of new companies upto Rs. 35000 are good so far as they go, but they have not been sufficient.

Shri P. E. Patel: Who will invest in them?

Shri Himatsingka: And they have not proved an attraction at all. When the interest rate is 9 per cent, who will invest in shares which will give an yield of only 3½ per cent or not

even that? We have to examine why the people are loath to put in money in equity shares. Why are the floatations going flop?

This country is the most heavily taxed country. The tax laws also are very complicated. We change our tax laws almost every year, not only once, but perhaps twice or thrice in a year. Therefore, no one knows what the position will be of any investment that he is going to make, and that is the reason why neither foreign capital is coming nor any capital in the country is coming forward. The direct tax on individuals is also very high, and it goes up 88.12 per cent on unearned incomes, if they are in excess of Rs. 75,000; and similarly, on earned incomes also, above Rs. 100,000 the tax is almost as high as that viz. 82.5%. Therefore, steps must be taken to create an investment climate. The income-tax and other charges on companies also are very high. In fact, many even do not know the names of the different charges. The company tax, corporation tax, super-tax, surcharge, surtax, dividend tax and tax on bonus, all these taken together are corroding the economy and the market. Therefore, steps have got to be taken if we really want to bring about an investment climate in the country.

At the present moment, practically, on account of the heavy taxes, nothing is left in the hands of the individuals, and equally bad is the position of companies. In some cases, the companies are taxed to the extent of about 60 to 70 per cent. Over and above that, the shareholders also have got to pay income-tax on the dividends.

An interesting book has been sent, I believe, to a large number of Members by Shri Palkhiwala who is an expert on income-tax, which goes to show.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It is a complicated thing.

Shri Himatsingka:and which clearly explains the reason why this

position obtains in the country. Amongst the generalisations in the Economic Survey, there is a clear realisation of the crisis in production and the crisis of confidence in the country, and, therefore, it is necessary that something has got to be done to improve the position.

Inflationary pressure has already steadily eroded public morale, and, therefore, this is the moment for the proper appraisal of what the nation needs. Unless proper action is taken at the present moment, I am afraid that the country's position will become very bad and it will become irretrievable.

This is a golden opportunity for the Finance Minister to transform the present mood of apathy and helplessness into one of confidence. Specially because of the very good all round collection of taxes and duties. I hope he will realise that the last two or three budgets have eroded the economy of the country, sapped the will to work to save and to invest. Therefore, we must do something positive and definite in the matter of heavy taxation, both of individuals and companies. I have no doubt that then the market will revive and the production that is needed in the country will be available and a lot of our difficulties will also disappear.

We must take lessons from a number of countries which have achieved good results by reduction of taxes. The lesson of West Germany, Japan and certain other countries is before us. The USA and other countries reduced their income tax rates and collected more revenue, by making incomes grow and making the gross national income grow. After all, you cannot get taxes unless there is production, unless people make profit. Therefore, enthusiasm can be instilled in the market, all round production will increase and inflationary pressures will also disappear. At present, the monetary policy adopted by Government has made money dear and scarce. As you know, the Reserve Bank rate

[Shri Himatsingka]

of interest has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent. Commercial banks have similarly raised their interest rate and hardly anybody can get loans or advances from banks at less than 9½ or even 10 per cent, because 10 per cent is the maximum that they can charge—they cannot go higher. If they had the liberty to do so, they would perhaps have charged more. As a result, the cost of production will increase. I am not referring to the 10 per cent import duty that has been levied only three or four days ago. The railway freight has been increased also. All these will have an effect on the economy.

Therefore, it is time that this policy is reversed and we did not allow this to stand in the way. If you have a dear money policy, that will stand in the way of development itself. Unless you change your fiscal policy and liberalise it, you will perhaps, make it stand in the way of development itself. Certainly anti-inflationary measures must not be allowed to stand in the way of development itself; it must be subordinated to that end. Simply control of expenditure by the public will not be sufficient. You must reduce the expenditure of Government also. Unless you take immediate steps to reduce the expenditure of Government, you will not be able to succeed in your attempt to check inflation.

The pathetic foreign exchange position has been placed before the country. I feel that if our public sector undertakings begin to produce a number of articles that we have still to import like heavy electrical machinery, earth-moving machinery and other heavy machinery, that will enable the country to save a large amount of foreign exchange. It is up to the Government to take steps to do so. Public undertakings are showing better results than before, and it is necessary that they divert their attention to producing such of the articles, machinery etc., which the country has to import.

In the Economic Survey it has been mentioned that the ratio of taxation to national income was 9.6 per cent at the end of the Second Plan and now it has gone up to 13 or 14 per cent. I think that is not correct. This 13 to 14 per cent is the ratio if the taxation of the Centre alone is taken into account. But what about the taxes that are being levied by the different States.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: And local bodies.

Shri Himatsingka: After all, the national product takes account of the whole country. If you add to this 13 to 14 per cent the taxes levied by the States, it will amount to 23 or 24 per cent.

Shri P. R. Patel: 34 per cent.

Shri Himatsingka: I do not know, therefore I will not risk it lest it amount to a wrong statement, but I am definite it will come to 23 or 24 per cent.

Therefore, I feel that the taxation measures should be fairly stable and not changed every now and then. They should also do something so that the investment climate may improve. Recently you must have noticed the various speeches of the foreign industrialists who came here. All of them have spoken in the same vein, and I hope that, in view of the fact that the Government has gone to the extent of agreeing to issue letters of intent to foreigners if they want it without waiting for a counterpart in this country, they will also accept their advice which, I am sure, will bring about life in the economy of the country and solve a number of difficulties.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) :
सभापति महोदय, पारस्परिक अविश्वास,
कटुता एवं स्पर्धा के इस समय में राष्ट्रपति
जी के विचारशील अभिभाषण का जो मेरे

हृदय पटल पर प्रभाव पड़ा मैं उसके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट किये बिना नहीं रह सकता। आज के ऐसे वातावरण में जबकि हमारे सामने अनेक विकट समस्याएं उपस्थित हैं—कहीं खाद्य स्थिति की गम्भीर चिन्ता कहीं भाषा को लेकर आपसी झगड़ा, उधर सीमाओं पर चीन का खतरा बना हुआ है—इधर चीन के एटमी विस्फोट ने दुनिया को हिला दिया है। यह सब होते हुए भी श्री राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक भाषा की झलक दिखाई देती है। वहां गम्भीर चिन्तन है, सूक्ष्मज्ञ है, समस्याओं का सही विश्लेषण और उनके सुलझाने के उपाय भी उन्होंने बतलाये हैं।

श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के प्रारम्भ में हमारे प्यारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है। वे केवल हमारे ही नेता, प्रिय बंधु एवं शुभचिन्तक न थे बल्कि वे तो सारे संसार के, मानव मात्र के मित्र थे। उनके अकस्मात् निधन से सारी दुनिया को धक्का लगा। मेरे इष्टदेव मेहरे बाबा ने इस दुःखद सूचना को पा कर कहा था—“जवारहलाल एक कर्मयोगी थे।” उन्होंने जिस आत्मत्याग से दुनिया में कार्य की ज्योति जलाई उसके लिए आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ भी उनकी आभारी रहेंगी। हमें उनके जीवन से एक प्रेरणा लेनी है। एक सबक सीखना है। श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में मुद्रास्फीति एवं ऐसे धन को जो खाते में नहीं दिखाया जाता है, जिक्र किया है। परन्तु पहले तो ऐसा नहीं होता था। अब यह छिपाने की बात क्यों होती है। लोक राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी द्वारा बताए मार्ग पर से हम हटते जा रहे हैं। ईमानदारी को हम ने त्याग दिया है। स्वार्थ की चाह ने हमें देशप्रेम, जातिप्रेम और यहां तक कि मानवता से भी दूर कर दिया है। हमारी इच्छायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सुख समृद्धि ही नहीं विलासता की इच्छा प्रबल होती जा रही है परन्तु इसे तो छोड़ना ही पड़ेगा। मेहरे बाबा ने कहा है:—

“स्वार्थी मनुष्य का जीवन व्यर्थ है।”

श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह भी कहा है कि सरकार इस बात को बहुत महत्व देती है कि कारखानों में शांति बनी रहे। उन्होंने काम करने वालों के कल्याण के बारे में संकेत किया है। हमें यह विचार करना है कि सरकार की इस नीति को हम कैसे दृढ़ बना सकते हैं।

15:57 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

क्रायदे कानून भी अपना स्थान रखते हैं परन्तु कोरे कानूनों और पंचफैसलों पर भरोसा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जनसाधारण में देश के प्रति सच्ची निष्ठा हो, ईमानदारी पर भरोसा हो और आपसी विश्वास हो। हमारे देश में एक संत परम्परा रही है। संत कबीर, गुरु नानक, मुहम्मद, ईसा, रामकृष्ण परमहंस, महर्षि भरविन्द, प्रिय बापू और अवतार मेहरे बाबा ने ईमानदारी और भाईचारे पर जोर दिया है। हमें यही सीखना है और यही मार्ग अपनाना है। हमारे आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र उपरोक्त मार्गदर्शन के प्रसारण में बहुत सहायता दे सकते हैं और देते भी हैं।

श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि सरकार सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार तथा सुधार करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है। एक शिक्षा कमीशन भी बनाया गया है। उन के विचार सराहनीय हैं परन्तु सरकार की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में आध्यात्मिक प्रगति का भी ध्यान रखे। नैतिक स्तर को गिरने से बचायें। केवल उच्च शिक्षा और भौतिक उन्नति की ओर ध्यान देने से और रूहानी तथ्यों की अवहेलना करने से समाज का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि जो समाज सत्य एवं ईमानदारी के मार्ग से गिर जाता है वह संसार में अपना सिर ऊंचा नहीं रख सकता। देश की उन्नति, देश को सम्पन्न, देश को मजबूत बनाना है तो व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ को त्यागना होगा। सच्चाई और ईमानदारी को अपनाना होगा और

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

जितने शीघ्र हम उस मार्ग पर अग्रसर होंगे उतनी जल्दी ही भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी और दूसरे व्यसनों का नाश होगा। तभी होगा समाज का कल्याण और शांति का साम्राज्य।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में पंचायती राज्य (कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट) तथा सहकारिता के बारे में अपने विचार नहीं दिये हैं। सभापति महोदया, मैं आप की मार्फत अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि वे इस पर अपनी राय डिबेट का जवाब देते हुए देने की कृपा करें। जहां तक पंचायती राज्य और सहकारिता का सवाल है वह देश की रीढ़ है और उसे मजबूत बनाना हर एक इंसान का जोकि भारतवर्ष में रहता है उस का वह परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है। यदि यह चीज टूटी तो प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धांत पर जो नींव आज बनी हुई है वह ढह जाने वाली है और वह गिरे बगैर रुक नहीं सकती है। हमारा जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है और उस के जरिये से जो हमारा केबिनेट चल रहा है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब तक वह एक होकर काम नहीं करेगा, गाड़ी आगे नहीं चल सकती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो हम को कई खतरों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

16 hrs.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मोहतरमा, मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया।

पिछले दिनों से, जब से हम इस सेशन में आए हैं, यहां पर राष्ट्र-भाषा और राज भाषा का बहुत जिक्र हो रहा है। इस सिलसिले में कुछ दोस्त मुझे भी मिले और उनसे तबादला-खयालात हुआ। मेरा उन से यह कहना था कि पहले राष्ट्र को

सम्भालिये, भाषा बाद में बन जायेगी, बना ली जायेगी।

राष्ट्रपति ने अपने ख़ुत्वे में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ हमारे ताल्लुक ठीक नहीं हैं। पाकिस्तान से ताल्लुक ठीक करने के सिलसिले में जो एक बड़ी अहम बात है, उस को उधर से पाकिस्तान और धर से काश्मीर के फ़स्ट्रेटिड पालिटीशन उभार रहे हैं।

16.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

वे कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से अगर दोस्ती हो सकती है, अगर पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी तमाम तकलीफें रफ़ा हो सकती हैं, तो वे सिर्फ़ काश्मीर की कीमत पर हो सकती हैं। आज और कल कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा कि काश्मीर का मसला अभी तक लटक रहा है। मैंने पिछले सेशन में भी कहा था और अब भी मैं हुकूमत को अर्ज करूंगा कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि काश्मीर के मसले को मसला न कह कर उस के मुताल्लिक यह फ़ैसला कर लिया जाये कि आया काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का इन्टेग्रल पार्ट है या नहीं और अगर है, तो काश्मीर को उसी तरह समझा जाये, जिस तरह कि मध्य प्रदेश, बम्बई और हैदराबाद हैं, और इस तरह की बातों का मोका न दिया जाये कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की मुलह काश्मीर के फ़लां इलाके की कीमत पर की जा सकती है।

इस सिलसिले में चाहे डी० एम० के० के दोस्तों की तरफ़ से या किसी और की तरफ़ से कोई ऐसा जिक्र किया जाता है, जिस में मुल्क से अलग होने की कोई बात हो, तो तमाम एसेम्बलीज और इस मुअजिब ग़ैवान में एक शोर सा उठ जाता है

कि अलाहिदगी की बात की जा रही है। लेकिन मुझे निहायत अफ़सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी लीडरशिप की, जिस का मैं फ़ालोअर हूँ और जिस को मैं मानता हूँ, यह आदत हो गई है कि काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक हम अलाहिदगी की बातें सुनते रहें और फिर भी कोई फ़ैसला न करें। मेरे सामने शेख़ अब्दुल्ला और प्लेजिसाइट फ़्रंट का अख़बार है, जिस में लिखा है : 'काश्मीर कैननाट बि हैल्ड इनडेफ़िनेटली वाई फ़ोर्स।' ग़ालिबन उन की ऐजन्सी के जरिये यह अख़बार हर एक एम० पी० के घर में पहुंचाया जाता है और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में इस को फैलाया जाता है।

इस वक़्त मैं इस बात में नहीं जाता कि शेख़ साहब को रिलीज़ करने के लिए यह आपरचून टाइम था या नहीं या वह ऐसे देश-भक्त थे कि उन को जेल में रखने से देश की तमाम देशभक्ति ख़त्म हो जाती, लेकिन जब उन को रिहा किया गया, तो हम ने उनको पोलिटिकली फ़ैस करने का फ़ैसला किया। उन की यह हालत हो गई थी कि वह अपने ही लड़के, एक नौजवान मौलवी फ़ारूक, से उलझ कर रह गये और जो शेख़ अब्दुल्ला पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की मुलह कराने जा रहे थे, वह मौलवी फ़ारूक में ही उलझ कर रह गये। उन को काम करने के लिए कोई भी जगह नज़र नहीं आती थी सिवा एक मुहल्ले या वाडं के, जहां वह और मौलवी फ़ारूक एक दूसरे को जबाब देते थे। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों ने उन को पोलिटिकली फ़ैस करके उन के स्टेट्यर को नीचे ला दिया।

लेकिन उस के बाद क्या हुआ कि शेख़ अब्दुल्ला को डिफ़ेंस कौंसिल में, फ़लां गुप्तगू में और फ़लां कांफ़रेंस में इनवाइट किया जाने लगा। आप देखिये कि अब शेख़ साहब सपोर्ट कहां से ले रहे हैं—काश्मीर के लोगों से या कहीं और से। इस पेपर में

लिखा है, "किंग आफ़ ईरान यैक्स शेरे-काश्मीर", "शेरे-काश्मीर मीट्स शास्त्रीजी," "शेरे-काश्मीर सेंड्ज कान्डोलेंस मैसेज टु लेडी चर्चिल"। इन बातों से शेख़ साहब को सपोर्ट मिल रही है और ऐसा जाहिर किया जाता है कि वह इतनी बड़ी फ़िगर हैं, इतने बड़े माने हुए नेता हैं कि वह काश्मीर का फ़ैसला जिस तरह से चाहें, उस तरह से कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन को शास्त्रीजी बुलाते हैं, उन को किंग आफ़ ईरान यैक्स देते हैं, वह लेडी चर्चिल को कान्डोलेंस मैसेज भेजते हैं और वहां से जबाब आता है।

मैं बसूक से तो नहीं कह सकता कि जब शेख़ साहब हज़ के लिए गये, तो हमारी फ़ोरेन-एफ़ेयर्ज मिनिसट्री के अफ़सर एयरो-ड्रोम पर मौजूद थे या नहीं, लेकिन कुछ रेस्पॉन्सीबल सरकारी आफ़िसर वहां पर मौजूद थे और उनके अलावा साउदी अरेबिया के एम्बेसेडर और दूसरे लोग भी मौजूद थे। इन बातों को हम पब्लिसिटी देते हैं और इस तरह हम काश्मीर में एक गैरयकीनी हालत पैदा किये रखना चाहते हैं।

भाषा के सिलसिले में मद्रास में जो कुछ हुआ, उस के लिए मुझे निहायत अफ़सोस है। उसकी क्या बजह थी और क्या नहीं थी, उस में जाए बग़ैर मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी उन वाक्यात को यह कह कर नज़र-अन्दाज़ नहीं कर सकता कि कुछ फ़्रैनेटिक्स ने यह कर दिया। आख़िर हमारे भाई मरे हैं, इन्सान मरे हैं—बाहे वे ग़लती से मरे हैं या ज़ब़ात में घा कर मरे हैं। उन के मरने के लिए हम ने वज़ूहात पैदा कीं। हम ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा बना दिया, लेकिन उस के लिए हम ने इन 17 सालों में क्या किया? हम ने ग्रान्न्स दी कन्वेन्ट-टाइप के स्कूलों को और हम ने शास्त्री और हिन्दी के दूसरे तालीम-याफ़्ता लोगों को कहा कि उन को

[श्री समनाने]

चपरासी भी नहीं बना सकते हैं, हालांकि हम दसवीं पास को क्लर्क बना देते हैं, क्योंकि उसने अंग्रेजी पढ़ी है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूम में बैठ कर कोई फ्रैसला करने से न मुल्क की तकदीरें बना करती हैं और न बिगड़ा करती हैं। जो चीज लोगों की तरफ से आये, जो लोगों तक जाये, जो वह महसूस करें, वही चीज देश में चल सकती है। चार आदमी कहीं बैठ कर कोई फ्रैसला कर दे, प्रेस और रेडियो से पब्लिसिटी कर के कुछ पब्लिसिटी-माईण्डिड आदमी कोई फ्रैसला कर दें, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

जो लोग मद्रास, मैसूर या आन्ध्र में मरे हैं, हम ने इन 17 साल तक उनके जनाजे का इन्तजाम किया, उन की छातियों की गोलियों का निशाना बनाने की तैयारी की। हम ने इस अरसे में हिन्दी को जुबान बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि हम इस ताक में रहे कि कब वे अपने सीने सामने रखें और हम उन को गोली मारें। यह बहुत अफसोसनाक बात है। यह हमारी आँखें खोल देने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सबक है। हमें तमाम हालात पर गौर कर के यह सोचने की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है कि हमारी खामियां और कमजोरियां कहां हैं। मैं देश के नाम पर, देश की इन्टेग्रिटी के नाम पर, कौम की आने वाली नस्लों के नाम पर अपील करता हूँ कि हम सोचें कि क्या हम बापू के दिखाए हुए रास्ते को छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ तो नहीं चल पड़े हैं। बापू ने हम को यह बताया था कि हम अदम-तशदुद से, बगैर लड़ाई झगड़ा किये आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। क्या हम ने यह फ्रैसला तो नहीं कर लिया है कि जब तक तशदुद नहीं होगा, तब तक हम कुछ नहीं सुनेंगे? गोली खाओ, तो हम नागालैंड में जायेंगे—गोली खाओ, तो हम मद्रास में पहुंचेंगे।

क्या काश्मीर में भी यही सबक देना है ?

वहां पर मैजारिटी ने फ्रैसला किया कि वहां पर कांग्रेस आर्गनाइजेशन हो। वहां पर जनसंघ आर्गनाइजेशन है, कम्यूनिस्ट आर्गनाइजेशन है, लैफ्टिस्ट हैं और राइटिस्ट हैं, लेकिन आज तक शेख अब्दुल्ला या उन की पार्टी ने उन की मुखालिफत नहीं की। जहां तक कांग्रेस का ताल्लुक है, वह किसी वक्त समझते थे कि यहां पर मैं ही नेशनलिस्ट हूँ और सिर्फ मैं ही कांग्रेस का नुमायंदा हूँ, इसलिये आज वह वहां पर कांग्रेस की मुखालिफत करते हैं और उस में शामिल होने वाले लोगों के सोशल बायकाट के लिए कहते हैं। जब बारंबर और दूसरे लोग उन की बात नहीं मानते हैं, तो उनके वक्ता वहां पर जा कर सख्ती करते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम नेशनलिस्ट को दूध नहीं दोगे, उनकी शेव नहीं करोगे और हम सब तमाशाई बने हुए हैं। तर्क मोवाल्लात्, जिहादे फी सबी नूल अल्लाह का, सबीले अल्लाह पहला कदम है। जिसका मतलब है कि वहां बाकायदा मजहबी लड़ाई शुरू हो गई है। क्या वहां सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस नहीं है, क्या वहां स्टेट इंटेलिजेंस नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस का मतलब क्या है।

श्री समनानी : नान कोआपरेशन, सोशल बायकाट, मजहबी जंग लड़ने के लिए पहला कदम है। सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस पठानकोट से लेकर लेह तक फैली हुई है। क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास इत्तला नहीं आ रही है, क्या वहां के पेपर जो कुछ लिख रहे हैं उस की इत्तला गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास नहीं आ रही है। क्या इस की इत्तला उस को उसी वक्त होगी

जब उन का फासीज्म उस हद तक बढ़ जायेगा कि नैशनलिस्ट हलके रिटैलिएट करने लगेंगे, आपस में कुश्ती खून होगा, छुरे चलेंगे और गोलियां चलेंगी । उस के बाद वह वहां पहुंचेंगे, क्योंकि हम अदम तशद्द के पुजारी हैं, बापू के नक्शे कदम पर चलने वाले हैं । आज हम यंगर जनरेशन को यह सबक दे रहे हैं कि जब वह तशद्द करेंगे तब हम आयेगे । मैं आपकी बसातत से अपील करता हूं कि इस रवैये को बदला जाये । इस रवैये को बदल कर फौरी तौर पर जो मसला है उसे हल किया जाये । आज आप शेख अब्दुल्ला की खुशी के लिये 36 लाख लोगों के जज्बात की कद्र नहीं करना चाहते, आप में कोई कमजोरी आ चुकी है । आप शेख अब्दुल्ला को खुशी कीजिये, उन को भेजिये कि जा कर जनरल अय्यूब के पास कहें कि हम काश्मीर ले कर आ रहे हैं और जनरल अय्यूब कहें कि हां, और आप एक दम दे दीजिये । आप खुलासी कीजिये । हमारी जिन्दगी मुसीबत में है । आप बतलाइये कि यह मसला हिन्दुस्तान का है या युनाइटेड नेशन्स का है । आज हमारे बच्चों ने क्या जुर्म किया है कि आप उन को तजबजुब में मारना चाहते हैं । हम ने सत्तरह अठ्ठारह साल गुजारे, हम आज हों या न हों लेकिन हमारे बच्चों को एक दफा मालूम तो होना चाहिये कि हमारा काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का है अगर काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का है तो जो अखबार यह लिखते हैं कि :

"Kashmir cannot be held by force".

उन के बारे में सोचा जाये । क्या आप काश्मीर को बाई फोर्स रक्खे हुए हैं । यह मैं दिल्ली से पूछना चाहता हूं । मैं आप से बिल्कुल साफ अल्फाज में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप ने बाई फोर्स रक्खा हुआ है, तो आप को इसका कोई हक नहीं है । लेकिन अगर लोग आप के साथ हैं, और हैं, हम ने कुर्बानियां की हैं, हम जेलों में गये हैं, आज हम इस फासिज्म की हर गोली का मुकाबला करने के लिये

तैयार हैं, इस सोशल बाइकाट का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो आप को हमारी बात माननी होगी । हम आज क्या चाहते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अपने भाइयों की सपोर्ट, और वह सपोर्ट उन को देनी होगी, हम उसे लेकर रहेंगे । आखिर हम ने आप का साथ दिया है । हम फासिज्म की वजह से, आप की फौज की वजह से, आप के साथ नहीं रहे हैं । हम आइडियालोजी की वजह से, आप के साथ रहे हैं, हम एक रास्ते की वजह से आप के साथ रहे हैं जो बापू ने बतलाया था । वह यह नहीं था कि अगर कभी अदम-तशद्द, तशद्द में बदले तो हम रास्ता बदल दें । हम आज उन असह्य का जो कि बापू के फिलसफा को बदलने जा रहे हैं डट कर मुकाबला करेंगे हर जगह । हम आप से यह चाहेंगे कि आप एक फैसला करें और हम को तजवजुब में न डालें । इस को तजवजुब में रखने से दूसरा नागालैंड बनेगा, दूसरा मद्रास बनेगा । खुदारा, आप इस का फैसला करें । जैसा मैं ने कहा कि इन सत्तरह सालों में आप ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने का फैसला किया । कौन काफिर इस से इन्कार करता है । हर काम की लिंक लैम्बेज होनी चाहिये । मेरी जबान उर्दू है लेकिन मैं हिन्दी को भी उतना ही चाहता हूं जितना उर्दू को । मैं ने नहीं चाहा था कि आप रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के चुप बैठ जाइये । जैसा मैं ने कहा आप ने हिन्दी को तरक्की नहीं दी । इसलिये ही इतने नौजवानों की छातियां गोलियां का निशाना बनीं, इसलिये कि हिन्दी की तरक्की न होकर आपने वे असबाब पैदा किये । चाहे वह अपनी बेवकफियों से मरे, अपने जूनून से मरे, अपनी गलतफहमियों से मरे, लेकिन आप ने हिन्दी के लिये क्या किया । इसी तरह से अगर काश्मीर के इलाके ने लावा उगला, जो उगल रहा है, उगल रहा नहीं है, उगल चुका है, उस के सिलसिले में अगर आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो छोड़ दीजिये । इस भाषा के सवाल पर कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक हिल गया । क्या आप

[श्री समनानी]

समझते हैं कि काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक इन्डि-सीजन रख कर आप मुल्क के अन्दर शांति कायम कर सकेंगे। यह कभी नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि इस से आपका सेकुलरिज्म और नेशन-लिज्म का दावा जो है वह पैक आफ कार्ड्स की तरह नीचे गिर जायेगा। आप उन लोगों को तजबजुब में डाले हुए हैं जिन्होंने आपका साथ दिया इल्तदा से और आज आप कह रहे हैं कि सादिक गवर्नमेंट वहां मजबूत हो, जरूर हो, इस से किसी को इन्कार नहीं है। लेकिन कैसे। एक तरफ शेख साहब कहते हैं कि किसी कीमत पर हम किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं कि वह कहे कि काश्मीर का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ ताल्लुक है। हिन्दु-स्तान और पाकिस्तान जब तक आपस में नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक कोई फैसला नहीं हो सकता। मैं उन से कहता हूं कि आप दिल्ली में बात कीजिये, कहिये कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। वह कहते हैं कि बाहर जाऊंगा और काश्मीर का पैगाम पहुंचाऊंगा। क्या मजाक है हमारी जिन्दगियों के साथ। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किसी एक पालिसी का फैसला तो कीजिये कि आखिर आप चाहते क्या हैं। मिनिस्ट्री आफ एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स यहां है उस ने कैसे इसकी इजाजत दी। अब्बल तो जहां वह जायेंगे वहां के लोग भाषण करने और सुनने के आदी नहीं हैं, कोई आदमी उन के भाषण को सुनने के लिये इतना बेताब नहीं होगा कि दौड़ कर जाये और कहे कि हमें अपना भाषण सुनाइये, लेकिन फिर भी जब आप ने इजाजत दी प्राइम मिनि-स्टर से मिलने के बाद तो उन्होंने यहां काश्मीरी मुसलिम्स की एक गैररिग की जिस में दिल्ली के लोग ज्यादा थे और मुसलिम्स कम थे नान-मुसलिम्स ज्यादा थे कंस्टिट्यूशन क्लब में। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हक बात है, सच बात है, उस के बारे में लोग हम से पूछेंगे। मैं उन सब बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, बड़े दुख की की बातें हैं। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि जब वह बम्बई जाते हैं तो हमारे कुछ नेताओं

ने उन का रिसेप्शन अरेंज किया, बाकायदा उन की मीटिंगें अरेंज कीं, प्रेस का इन्तजाम किया, यह किया, वह किया, उस के मुकाबले में एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया। हुकूमत ने क्या कोई कदम ऐसा लिया है कि अपनी एम्बेसीज को या दूसरे को, तीसरे को, कोई बात कही हो कि हम यहां स्टैंड करते हैं और काश्मीर हमारा है, या आधा अय्यूब का है, आधा हमारा है और आधा यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का है, या जो हमारे पास है वह भी हमारा नहीं है और जो नहीं है वह भी हमारा है नहीं। मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया है इस के लिये। इस के लिये कोई चीज होनी चाहिये थी। हम ने उन को इजाजत दी। मैं इजाजत देने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं अगर वह हज के नाम पर गये हैं लेकिन अगर वह पोलिटिकल प्रोपेगैंडा वहां करें तो क्या होगा। अगर पठानकोट से परे प्रोपे-गैंडा होगा तो उसे हम सम्भाल लेंगे लेकिन पठानकोट से आगे तो मैं हुकूमत से कहूंगा कि वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। सेंटर ने इस मामले में क्या किया। यकीनी तौर पर कुछ नहीं किया गया है। जब वह प्यायजन फैला कर आयेगे तो हम कहेंगे कि बेशक गलती हुई। उन के पीछे कोई और डेलिगेशन जाना चाहिये था, शायद नजीर हसन समनानी चला जाता तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन हमारी एक आदत हो गई है कि हम हर चीज बाद में सोचते हैं।

श्री कपूर सिंह : आप चले जाइये।

श्री समनानी : इस के लिये कुछ मंजूर नजर होना चाहिये। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि ऐसी हालत में न तो वहां सादिक गवर्नमेंट मजबूत होगी न वहां नेशनलिस्ट फोर्स मजबूत होंगी, सिवा इस के कि जब तक धक्कम धक्का नहीं होगा, जब तक छुरे नहीं चलेंगे, जब तक गोलियां नहीं चलेंगी तब तक हम उस का नोटिस नहीं लेंगे। अब वक्त आ गया है कि मैं आप को साफ अल्लाज में मृतब्बे कहूं

कि काश्मीर कांग्रेस ने परसों रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है, कि हमारे फ्रंट पर जो फासिस्ट हरकतें हैं उन पर रोक लगाई जाये, गवर्नमेंट रोक लगाये। चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लगाये या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लगाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक 10, 20, 40, 50, 100, 200 औरतें, मर्द और बच्चे मर न जायें क्या गवर्नमेंट को कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहिये।

उस के बाद सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब कांस्टिट्यूट असम्बली कन्वीन करते हैं। उन्होंने सन् 1952 में कहा, हमारे पंजित जी ने भी फरमाया कि पाकिस्तान हमारी इकतसादी नाकेबन्दी कर के हम को भूखों मारना चाहता है और ऐसी हालत में क्या हम घुटने टेक दें। हम समझायें कि मजहब ही एक ऐसा रास्ता है जो हम को रोटी दे सकता है। लेकिन मैं वह देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सितम्बर ही नहीं, सन् 1963 के सितम्बर, से इस वक्त तक जितनी इकतसादी नाकेबन्दी पाकिस्तान ने हमारी नहीं की उस से ज्यादा नाकेबन्दी जम्मू और काश्मीर की हो चुकी है। टुरिस्ट सीजन न पिछले साल लगा न इस दफे लगने की उम्मीद है शेर काश्मीर लोगों को भड़काते रहे। कोई अपना घर छोड़ कर शेर काश्मीर का नारा सुनने के लिये क्यों वहां जायेगा। क्यों न वह किसी और जगह की देखने जायेगा, क्यों नहीं शिमला जायेगा या डलहोजी जायेगा। टुरिस्ट सीजन वहां के लिये खास चीज है जिस की वजह से वहां के हैंडिक्रेफ्ट्स बिकते हैं, जिस से उन को पैसा मिलता है। मैं किस मुंह से मद्रास जा कर कहूं कि वह लोग काश्मीर आयें। पिछले टुरिस्ट मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हुई और मैं ने श्री राज बहादुर और दूसरे दोस्तों से मोदबाना तौर पर दख्खिस्त की थी कि वह अपने गुड आफिसेज को एस्तेमाल करें स्टेट्स में और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से कहें कि वे लोगों तक बात यह पहुंचायें कि लोग बेकार परेशान हैं, यहां कोई ऐसी हालत नहीं है। यह चीज सब लोगों तक वह पहुंचायें कि वह वहां पहुंचें और दूसरे सभी लोगों को

वहां आने दिया जाये। उन्होंने वादा भी किया लेकिन क्या नतीजा हुआ। उस के बाद के मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं। तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद वहां कुल 2152 आदमी गये। जब इतनी सख्त एक्जसादी नाकेबन्दी कर दी जाती है और वहां जोरों से बेकारी पैदा हो रही है उस के बाद कहना कि वहां नेशनलिस्ट एलिमेंट मजबूत हों या दूसरे वैसे एलिमेंट्स मजबूत हों, इस से क्या हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं मोअद्बाना तौर पर अर्ज करता हूं, मैं देश के नाम पर अर्ज करता हूं कि अब ध्योरियों से ज्यादा अमल की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। ध्योरियां तो बहुत बन गयीं। बहुत सी कमेटियां बनी, सुपर कमेटियां बनीं, बहुत सी कमीशनें बनीं, सुपर कमीशनें बनीं। लेकिन अब आप उनकी सिफारिशों को अमल में लाएं। अगर हम मल्क के किसी हिस्से को उसकी जरूरियात नहीं दे सकते हैं तो हमें सिर ऊंचा रखने का हक हासिल नहीं है। हम कहते हैं कि काश्मीर इंडिया का इंडीग्रल पार्ट है, लेकिन वहां लोग भूख मर रहे हैं, वहां प्लेबीसाइट फ्रंट बन रहा है। हम को अमल से भी दिखाना चाहिए कि काश्मीर इंडिया का इंडीग्रल पार्ट है। क्या आप वहां के लोगों में यह खयाल पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहने का फैसला करके गलती की थी। आज हमारी इकतसादी नाकाबन्दी हो रही है, टुरिस्ट ट्रैफिक खत्म सा हो गया है, तिज्जारत खत्म हो रही है। क्या इससे आप लोगों के दिल में यह खयालात पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान ने उन पर गोलियां चलायीं और अल्लाहो अकबर का नारा लगाया, उस वक्त उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहने का फैसला करके गलती की।

प्रेसीडेंट के एड्रेस में सिर्फ काश्मीर के बारे में यह लिखा गया है कि पाकिस्तान से समझौता नहीं हो सका। मैं अर्ज करता चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर की कीमत पर यह समझौता कभी न हो सकेगा। आप इस फिकरे को आखिर कब तक लिखते रहेंगे

[श्री: समनार्थ:]

क्योंकि काश्मीर की कीमत पर यह समझौता नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप और मसलों के बारे में पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता कर लें तो मैं उस के हक में हूँ लेकिन मेरे और मेरे बच्चों की कीमत पर उससे कभी मुलह नहीं हो सकती और आपको यह फिकरा बार बार लिखना होगा। आपको हमारे मसलों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। यही कहना काफी नहीं है कि हमारे पाकिस्तान से ताल्लुकात अच्छे नहीं हैं।

شری سلسانی (جہوں اور کشمیر):

محترمہ - میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے ڈرام دیا -

پچھلے دنوں سے - جب سے ہم اس سوشل میں آئے ہیں - یہاں پر راشٹر بھاشا اور راج بھاشا کا بہت ذکر ہو رہا ہے - اس سلسلے میں کچھ دوست مجھے بھی ملے اور ان سے تبادلہ خیالات ہوا - میرا ان سے یہ کہنا تھا کہ پہلے راشٹر کو سنبھالئے - بھاشا بعد میں بن جائیگی - بلا لی جائیگی -

راشٹریتی نے اپنے ختہہ میں اس با 1 ذکر کیا ہے کہ پاکستان اور چین کے ساتھ ہمارے تعلقات ٹھیک نہیں ہیں - پاکستان سے تعلقات ٹھیک کرنے کے سلسلے میں جو ایک بڑی اہم بات ہے اس کو ادھر سے پاکستان اور ادھر سے کشمیر کے فرسٹریئر پالیٹیشین ابھار رہے ہیں -

16.03 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

وہ کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ اگر دوستی ہو سکتی ہے - اگر پاکستان کے ساتھ ہماری تمام تکلیفیں رفع ہو سکتی ہیں - تو وہ صرف کشمیر کی قیمت پر ہو سکتی ہیں - آج اور کل کچھ ممبر صاحبان نے کہا کہ کشمیر کا مسئلہ ابھی تک لٹک رہا ہے - میں نے پچھلے سیشن میں بھی کہا تھا اور اب بھی میں حکومت سے عرض کروں گا کہ اب وقت آگیا ہے کہ کشمیر کے مسئلے کو مسئلہ نہ کہہ کر اس کے متعلق یہ فیصلہ کر لیا جائے کہ آیا کشمیر ہندوستان کا انٹیگرل پارٹ ہے یا نہیں اور اگر ہے تو کس طرح اسے سنبھالا جائے - جس طرح کہ مذہبی پردیہ - بمبئی اور حیدرآباد میں اور اسی طرح کی باتوں کا موقع نہ دیا جائے کہ پاکستان اور ہندوستان کی طرح کشمیر کے فلاں علاقے کی قیمت پر کی جا سکتی ہے -

اس سلسلے میں چاہے قی - ایم - کے دوستوں کی طرف سے یا کسی اور کی طرف سے کوئی ایسا ذکر کیا جانا ہے جس میں ملک سے الگ ہونے کی کوئی بات ہو تو تمام ایسبیلز اور اس معزز ایوان میں ایک شور سا اٹھ جائے کہ عاصدگی کی بات کی جا رہی ہے - لیکن مجھے نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہماری لہڈر شپ کی - جس کا میں

فالورز میں اور جس کو میں مانتا ہوں یہ عادت ہو گئی ہے کہ کشمیر کے متعلق ہم علیحدگی کی باتیں کرتے رہیں اور پھر بھی کوئی فیصلہ نہ کریں میرے سامنے شیخ عبداللہ اور پلیمسٹائٹ فرنٹ کا اخبار ہے - جس میں لکھا ہے - وہ کشمیر کیلئے ہی ہلڈ انڈیپنڈنسی بائی فورس ہے - قالہا ان کی ایجنسی کے ذریعہ یہ اخبار ہر ایک ایم - بی - کے گھر میں پہنچایا جاتا ہے اور تمام ہندوستان میں اس کو پہنچایا جاتا ہے -

اس وقت میں اس بات میں نہیں جانتا کہ شیخ صاحب کو ریلوے کرنے کے لئے یہ آپرچون قائم تھا یا نہیں تھا یا وہ ایسے دیہی بہکت تھے کہ ان کو جیل میں رکھتے تھے دیہی کی تمام دیہی بہکتی ختم ہو جاتی - لیکن جب ان کو رہا کیا گیا تو ہم نے ان کو پولیٹیکل فیصلہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا - ان کی یہ حالت ہو گئی تھی کہ وہ اپنے ہی لوگ - ایک نوجوان مولوی فاروق - سے التجا کر رہے تھے اور جو شیخ عبداللہ پاکستان اور ہندوستان کی صلح کرانے جا رہے تھے وہ مولوی فاروق میں ہی التجا کر رہے تھے - ان کو کام کرنے کے لئے کوئی بھی جگہ نظر نہیں آتی تھی سو ایک محلے یا وارڈ کے - جہاں وہ اور مولوی فاروق ایک دوسرے کو جواب دیتے تھے - جن میں - کشمیر کے لوگوں نے ان کو پولیٹیکل

فیس کر کے ان کے ساتھ کرنا دیا -

لیکن اس کے بعد کیا ہوا کہ شیخ عبداللہ کو تینہنس کونسل میں - فلاں گفتگو میں اور فلاں کانفرنس میں انوائٹ کیا جانے لگا - آپ دیکھئے کہ شیخ صاحب اب سہررت کہاں سے لے رہے ہیں - کشمیر کے لوگوں سے یا کہیں اور سے - اس پتھر میں لکھا ہے - کلگ آف ایران تھینکس شیر کشمیر - شہر کشمیر میونس شاستری جی - شہر کشمیر سہلڈز کانڈولہنس مسہج ٹو لہڈی چرچل - ان باتوں سے شیخ صاحب کو سہررت مل رہی ہے اور ایسا ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ اتلی بڑی فکر ہیں - اتلی بڑے مانے ہوئے نہتے ہیں کہ وہ کشمیر کا فیصلہ جس طرح سے چاہے - اس طرح سے کر سکتے ہیں - کیونکہ ان کو شاستری جی بلاتے ہیں - ان کو کلگ آف ایران تھینکس دیتے ہیں - وہ لہڈی چرچل کو کانڈولہنس مسہج بھیجتے ہیں اور وہاں سے جواب آتا ہے -

میں وثوق سے تو نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ جب شیخ صاحب حج کے لئے گئے - تو ہماری قارئین افروز مسٹری کے افسر ایڈیٹورز پر موجود تھے یا نہیں - لیکن کچھ ریسمانسمبل سرکاری آفیسر وہاں پر موجود تھے اور ان کے علاوہ سعودی عربیہ کے ایسمبلیڈر اور دوسرے لوگ بھی موجود تھے - ان باتوں کو ہم

[شری سمانی]

پہلے ہی دیتے ہیں اور اس طرح ہم
کھنڈر میں اہل و عیال کی حالت پیدا
کئے رکھنا چاہتے ہیں -

بھاشا کے جلسے میں مدراس میں
جو کچھ ہوا - اس کے لئے مجھے
نہایت افسوس ہے - اس کی کیا وجہ
تھی اور کیا نہیں تھی - اس میں جالے
بغیر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
کہ کوئی بھی ہندوستانی ان واقعات کو
یہ کہہ کر نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتا کہ
کچھ فہمیتکس نے یہ کر دیا - آخر
ہمارے بھائی مرے ہیں - انسان مرے
ہیں - چاہے وہ غلطی سے مرے ہیں یا
جذبات میں آکر مرے ہیں - ان کے
مرنے کے لئے ہم نے وجوہات پیدا کیں -
ہم نے ہندی کو راشٹر بھاشا بنا دیا -
لہٰذا اس کے لئے ہم نے ۱۷ سالوں
میں کیا کیا - ہم نے گرانٹس دیں
کلرینٹ ٹائپ کے سکولوں کو اور ہم نے
شاستری اور ہندی کے دوسرے تعلیم
یافتہ لوگوں کو کہا کہ ان کو چھرا سی
بھی نہیں بنا سکتے ہیں حالانکہ ہم
ہسویں پاس کو کلرک بنا دیتے ہیں
کہونکہ اس نے انگریزی پڑھی ہے -

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر
کیلئے پبلک روم میں بٹھانے کو کوئی
نقصہ کرنے سے نہ ملک کی تقدیریں بنا
کر لی ہیں اور نہ بگڑا کرتی ہیں - جو
چھڑ لوگوں کی طرف سے آئے - جو لوگوں
تک جالے - جو وہ محسوس کریں -

وہی چیز دیں میں چل سکتی ہے
چار آدمی کہیں بٹھانے کو کوئی فیصلہ
کر دیں پریس اور ریڈیو سے پہلے ہی
کر کے کچھ پہلے ہی سائلڈز آدمی
کوئی فیصلہ کر دیں - اس سے کوئی
فائدہ نہیں ہوگا -

جو لوگ مدراس - موسسو یا آندھرا
میں مرے ہیں - ہم نے ان ۱۷ سال
تک ان کے جنازے کا انتظام کیا - ان
کی چھانچوں کو گولہوں کا نشانہ بنانے
کی تہاڑی کی - ہم نے اس عرصے میں
ہندی کو زبان بنانے کی کوشش نہیں
کی - بلکہ ہم اس تاک میں رہے کہ
کب وہ اپنے پہلے سامنے رکھیں اور ہم
ان کو گولی ماروں - یہ بہت افسوسناک
بات ہے - یہ ہماری آنکھیں کھول دینے
کے لئے ایک بہت بڑا سبق ہے - ہمیں
تمام حالات پر غور کر کے یہ سوچنے کی
بہت بڑی ضرورت ہے کہ ہماری خامیاں
اور کمزوریاں کہاں ہیں - میں دیں
کے نام پر - دیں کی انتہا کرتی کے نام
پر - قوم کی آئے والی نسلوں کے نام پر
اپیل کرنا ہوں کہ ہم سوچیں کہ کیا
ہم باپوں کے دکھائے ہوئے راستے کو چھوڑ کر
دوسری طرف تو نہیں چل پڑے ہیں -
باپوں نے ہم کو یہ بتایا تھا کہ ہم عدم
تعدد سے - بغیر لڑائی جھگڑا کئے آئے
پڑھ سکتے ہیں - کیا ہم نے یہ فیصلہ
تو نہیں کر لیا ہے کہ جب تک تعدد
نہیں ہوگا - تب تک ہم کچھ نہیں

سلیٹنگے - گولی کھاؤ - تو ہم ناگالہند
میں آگینگے - گولی کھاؤ - تو ہم مدو اس
میں پہنچینگے - کھا کشتور میں بھی
بھی سبق دینا ہے -

وہاں پر مہجاریتی نے فیصلہ کیا
کہ وہاں پر کانگریس آرگنائزیشن ہو -
وہاں پر جن سنگھ آرگنائزیشن ہے -
کمونسٹ آرگنائزیشن ہے - لیفٹسٹ
ہوں اور رائٹسٹ ہوں - لیکن آج تک
شیخ عبداللہ یالن کی پارٹی نے ان
کی مخالفت نہیں کی - جہاں تک
کانگریس کا تعلق ہے - وہ کسی وقت
سمجھتے تھے کہ یہاں پر میں ہی
نیشنلسٹ ہوں اور صرف میں ہی
کانگریس کا نمائندہ ہوں - اس لئے آپ
وہ وہاں پر کانگریس کی مخالفت کرتے
ہوں اور اس میں شامل ہونے والے
لوگوں کے سوشل ہائیکٹ کے لئے کہتے ہیں
جب باربر اور دوسرے لوگ ان کی بات
نہیں مانتے ہیں - تو ان کے ورکرز وہاں
پر جا کر سختی کرتے ہیں اور کہتے
ہیں کہ تم نیشنلسٹس کو دودھ نہ
دوگے - ان کی شور نہیں کروگے اور ہم
سب تماشائی بنے ہوئے ہیں -

توگ موالات جہاں فی سہول اللہ
پہلا قدم - وہاں باقاعدہ مذہبی لوائی
شروع ہو گئی ہے - کیا وہاں سنٹرل
انٹیلیجنس نہیں ہے - کیا وہاں
اسٹیٹ انٹیلیجنس نہیں ہے -

ایک مانلیہ سدسہہ : اس کا کیا
مطلب ہے -

شری سلتانی : نان کو آپرہن -
سوشل ہائیکٹ - مذہبی جنگ لوائی
کے لئے پہلا آدم ہے - سنٹرل
انٹیلیجنس یگان کوہ سے لے کر
لہہ تک پہنچی ہوئی ہے - کیا کورنٹ
آف انڈیا کے پاس اطلاع نہیں آ رہی
ہے - کیا وہاں کے پیپر جو کچھ لکھ
رہے ہیں اس کی اطلاع کورنٹ آف
انڈیا کے پاس نہیں آ رہی ہے - کیا
اس کی اطلاع اس کو اس وقت
ہوئی جب ان کا فاسٹم اس حد تک
بڑھ جائے گا کہ نیشنلسٹ حلقے
ریپلہٹ کرنے لگیں گے - آپس میں
کھٹ و خون ہوگا - چہرے چلوں گے -
گولیان چلے گی - اس کے بعد وہ
وہاں پہنچیں گے کہونکہ ہم ادم تھدد
کے پیجادی ہیں - باپو کے نقش قدم پر
چلنے والے ہیں - آج ہم بلگو جہلریشن
کو یہ سبق دے رہے ہیں کہ جب
وہ تھدد کریں گے تب ہم آئیں گے -
میں آپ کی واسطی سے اپیل کرتا
ہوں کہ اس رویہ کو بدلا جائے -
اس رویہ کو بدل کر فوری طور پر
جو مسئلہ ہے اسے حل کیا جائے -
آج آپ شیخ عبدالہ کی خوشی کے لئے
۳۶ لاکھ لوگوں کے جذبات کی تیر
نہیں کرنا چاہتے - آپ میں
کوئی کمزوری آچکی ہے - آپ شیخ
عبدالہ کو خوش کی جئے - ان کو
بھجئے کہ جاکر جنرل ایوب کے پاس
کہیں کہ ہم کشمیر لے کر آ رہے ہیں

[شری سملانی]

اور جنرل ایوب کہیں کہ ہاں۔ اور آپ ایک دم دے دیجئے۔ آپ خلاصی کہجئے۔ ہماری زندگی مصیبت میں ہے۔ آپ بدلائیں کہ یہ مسئلہ ہندوستان کا ہے یا یونائٹڈ نیشنلس کا ہے۔ آج ہمارے بچوں نے کہا جرم کہا ہے کہ پ اپ کو تذبذب میں مائونا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم نے سترہ اٹھا دیا سال گزارے۔ آج ہوں یا نہ ہوں لیکن ہمارے بچوں کو ایک دفعہ معلوم تو ہونا چاہئے کہ کاشمیر ہندوستان کا ہے۔ اگر کاشمیر ہندوستان کا ہے تو جو اختیار یہ لکھتے ہیں کہ۔

"Kashmir cannot be held by force"

ان کے بارے میں سوچا جائے۔ کہا آپ کاشمیر کو بائی فورس رکھ دیتے ہیں۔ یہ میں دہلی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں آپ سے بالکل صاف الفاظ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اؤم آپ نے بائی فورس رکھا ہوا ہے تو آپ کو اس کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اگر لوگ آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ اور ہیں۔ ہم نے قربانیاں کی ہیں۔ ہم جہلوں میں گئے ہیں۔ آج ہم اس فاسیزم کی ہر گولی کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ تو آپ کو ہماری بات ماننی ہوگی۔ ہم آج کہا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں ہندوستان کے اپنے بھائیوں کی سہولت اور یہ

سہولت ان کو دینی ہوگی۔ ہم اسے لہکر رہیں گے۔ آخر ہم نے آپ کا ساتھ دیا ہے۔ ہم فاسیزم کی وجہ سے۔ آپ کی فوج کی وجہ سے۔ آپ کے ساتھ نہیں رہے ہیں۔ ہم آئینہ پولوجی کی وجہ سے آپ کے ساتھ رہے ہیں۔ ہم ایک راستے کی وجہ سے آپ کے ساتھ رہے ہیں جو باپو نے بتلایا تھا۔ وہ یہ نہیں تھا کہ اگر کہیں ادم تھوڑے تشدد میں بدلے تو ہم راستہ بدل دیں۔ ہم آج ان اصحاب کا جو کہ باپو کے فلسفہ کو بدلے بنا رہے ہیں۔ وقت کر مقابلہ کریں گے ہر جگہ۔ ہم آپ سے یہ چاہیں گے کہ آپ ایک فیصلہ کریں اور ہم کو تذبذب میں نہ ڈالیں۔ اس کو تذبذب میں رکھنے سے دوسرا ناگاہیلتی بلے گا۔ دوسرا مدراس بلے گا۔ خودارہ آپ اس کا فیصلہ کریں۔ جھسا میں نے کہا کہ ان سترہ سالوں میں آپ نے ہندو کو راج بھاشا بنانے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ کون کافر اس سے انکار کرتا ہے۔ ہر ملک کی لٹک لٹک بھوج ہونی چاہئے۔ میری زبان اردو ہے لیکن میں ہندی کو بھی اتنا ہی چاہتا ہوں جتنا اردو کو۔ میں نے نہیں چاہا تھا کہ آپ ریپزولوشن پاس کر کے چپ ہتھ جاتے۔ جیسا میں نے کہا آپ نے ہندی کو ترقی نہیں دی۔ اس لئے ہی اتنے نوجوانوں کی چھانٹاں

گلہوں کی نہانہ بنیں۔ اس لئے
 تھا کہ ہلکی کی ترقی نہ ہو کر اپنے
 وہ اسباب پیدا کئے۔ چاہے وہ اپنی
 برقوقہوں سے مرے۔ اپنے جلوں سے
 مرے۔ اپنی غلطیوں سے مرے۔
 لیکن آپ نے ہلکی کے لئے کہا کیا۔
 اسی طرح سے اگر کاشمیر کے علاقے نے
 لاوا اگلا۔ جو اگل رہا ہے۔ اُنل
 چاہے۔ اس کے سلسلہ میں اگر آپ
 کچھ لکھیں گے تو چھوڑ دیجئے۔
 اس بھاشا کے سوال پر گلیا کساری
 سے لے کر کاشمیر تک حل کیا۔ کہا
 آپ سمجھتے ہیں کاشمیر کے متعلق
 انڈسٹریز میں رکھ کر آپ ملک کے
 اندر شانتی قائم کر سکیں گے۔ یہ
 کہی نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کہونکہ اس
 سے آپ کا سیکولرزم اور نیشنلزم کا
 دعویٰ جو ہے وہ پھک آف کارٹس
 کی طرح ٹھٹھ کر جائے گا۔ آپ ان
 لوگوں کو تذبذب میں ڈال دیئے
 ہیں جنہوں نے آپ کا ساتھ دیا ابتدا
 سے۔ اور آج آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ
 صادق گورنمنٹ وہاں مضبوط ہو۔
 ضرور ہو۔ اس سے کسی کو انکار نہیں
 ہے۔ لیکن کہتے ہیں کہ کسی قیمت
 پر ہم کسی کو اجازت نہیں دے
 سکتے ہیں کہ وہ کہے کہ کاشمیر کا
 ہندوستان کے ساتھ تعلق ہے۔
 ہندوستان اور پاکستان جب تک
 آپس میں نہیں ملے تب تک

کاشمیر کے متعلق کوئی فیصلہ نہیں
 ہو سکتا۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ میں
 باہر جاؤنگا اور کاشمیر کا پیغام پہنچاؤں
 گا۔ کیا مذاق ہے ہماری زندگیوں
 کے ساتھ۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں
 کہ کسی ایک پالیسی کا فیصلہ تو
 کھینچئے کہ آخر آپ چاہتے کیا ہیں۔
 منسٹری آف ایکسٹرنل آفئرس یہاں
 ہے اس نے کہے اس کی اجازت
 دی۔ اول تو وہاں وہ چاہتے تو
 وہاں کے لوگ بھاشن کرنے اور سلیے
 کے عادی ہیں۔ کوئی آدمی
 ان کے بھاشن کو سلیے کے لئے اتنا
 پرتاب نہیں ہوگا کہ دور کر جائے اور
 کہے کہ ہمیں اپنا بھاشن سنائے۔
 لیکن پھر بھی جب آپ نے اجازت
 دی پرائم منسٹر سے ملنے کے بعد تو
 انہوں نے یہاں کاشمیری مسلسل کی
 ایک گھدرنگ کی جس میں دہلی
 کے لوگ زیادہ تھے اور مسامس کم تھے نان
 مسلسل زیادہ تھے کانستبلشن کلب
 میں۔ میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جو حق
 بات ہے۔ سچ بات ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں
 لوگ ہم سے پوچھیں گے۔ میں ان
 سب باتوں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا
 ہوں۔ بڑے دکھ کی باتیں ہیں۔
 لیکن میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جب
 وہ ہمیں جانتے ہیں تو سارے کچھ
 نیٹاؤں نے ان کا ریسپشن اریج کیا۔
 باقاعدہ ان کی مہلتیں اریج کیں۔
 پریس کا نظام کیا۔ کیا۔ کیا۔ کیا۔

[شری سلانی]

اس کے مقابلے میں ایکسٹرنل انفوس
ملسٹری نے کہا کیا - حکومت نے
کہا کوئی قدم ایسا لیا ہے کہ اہلی
ایمپلیسز کو یا دوسرے کو - تیسرے
کو - کوئی بات کہی ہو کہ ہم یہاں
اسٹیبلشمنٹ کرتے ہیں اور کاشمیر ہمارا ہے -
یا آدھا ایوب کا ہے - آدھا ہمارا ہے -
یا آدھا ہمارا ہے اور آدھا یونائیٹڈ
نیشنل کا ہے - یا جو ہمارے پاس
ہے وہ بھی ہمارا نہیں ہے اور جو
نہیں ہے وہ بھی ہمارا نہیں ہے -
ملسٹری نے کہا کہا ہے اس کے لئے -
اس کے لئے کوئی چیز ہونی چاہئے تھی
ہم نے ان کو اجازت دی - میں اجازت
دہلے کے خلاف نہیں ہوں اگر وہ
حج کے نام پر گئے ہیں - لیکن اگر
وہ 'ہولڈنگز' پر ریگولرڈا وہاں کہیں
تو کیا ہوگا - اگر پتھان کوٹ سے پرے
پر ریگولرڈا ہوگا تو اسے ہم سنبھال
لیں گے لیکن پتھان کوٹ سے آگے تو
میں حکومت سے کہوں گا کہ وہ سنبھال
گورنمنٹ کا معاملہ ہے - سنبھالنے نے اس
معاملے میں کیا کیا - یقینی طور
پر کچھ نہیں کیا تھا - جب وہ
ہوائزن ہولڈ کر آئیں گے تو ہم کہیں
کے کہ بھشک غلطی ہوئی - ان کے
پہچھے کوئی اور قیلمیشن جانا
چاہئے تھا - شاید نذیر حسن سلانی
چلا جاتا تو اچھا ہوتا - لیکن ہماری
ایک عادت ہو گئی ہے کہ ہم ہر
چیز بعد میں سوچتے ہیں -

شری کپور سنگھ: آپ چلے جائے -

شری سلانی: اس کے لئے کچھ
ملفوظ نظر ہونا چاہئے - میں عرض
کر رہا تھا کہ ایسی حالت میں نہ
تو وہاں صادق گورنمنٹ مضبوط ہوئی -
نہ وہاں نیشنلسٹ فورسز مضبوط
ہوں گی - سوا اس کے کہ جب تک
دھم دھم نہیں ہوگا - جب تک
چھوڑے نہیں چلیں گے - جب تک
گولہاں نہیں چلیں گی تب تک
ہم اس کا نوٹس نہیں لیں گے -
اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ میں آپ کو
صاف الفاظ میں معروض کروں کہ کاشمیر
کانگریس نے پرسوں ریولوشن پاس
کیا ہے کہ ہمارے فرنٹ پر جو
فاسٹ حرکتیں ہیں ان پر روک لگائی
جائے - گورنمنٹ روک لگائے - چاہے
اسٹیبلشمنٹ گورنمنٹ لگائے یا سنبھال
گورنمنٹ لگائے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ جب تک ۱۰-۲۰-۳۰-۵۰-
۱۰۰-۲۰۰ عورتیں مرد اور بچے مر
نہ جائیں کیا گورنمنٹ کو کچھ کرنا
ہی نہیں چاہئے -

اس کے بعد سب سے بڑی بات
یہ کہ شہج عبداللہ صاحب کانسٹیبل
اسمبلی کلین کرتے ہیں - انہوں
نے سہ ۱۹۵۲ع میں کہا - ہمارے
پلڈت جی نے بھی فرمایا - کہ
پاکستان ہمارے اقتصادی ناکہ بندی

کرتے ہم کو بھوکوں مارنا چاہتا ہے اور ایسی حالت میں کیا ہم کھاتے ٹیک دیں۔ ہم سمجھائیں کہ مذہب ہی ایک ایسا راستہ ہے جو ہم کو تی دے سکتا ہے۔ لیکن میں کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے ستمبر ہی نہیں۔ سنہ ۱۹۹۲ء کے ستمبر سے اس وقت تک جتنی اقتصادی ناکہ بندی پاکستان نے ہماری نہیں کی اس سے زیادہ ناکہ بندی جسوں اور کشمیر کی ہو چکی ہے۔ ٹورسٹ سہزن نہ پچھلے سال لگا نہ اس دفعہ لگنے کی امید ہے شہرکاشمیر لوگوں کو بھوکاتے رہے۔ کوئی ایلا گھر چھوڑ کر شہر کشمیر کا نعرہ سلنے کے لئے کزن وہاں چالے گا۔ کہوں نہ وہ کسی اور جگہ کو دیکھنے چائے گا۔ کہوں نہ شملہ جائیگا یا دہلی چائے ٹورسٹ سہزن وہاں کے لئے خاص چھوڑ ہے جس کی وجہ سے وہاں کے ہوائی کمرنگس بکتے ہیں۔ جس سے ان کو پھست ملتا ہے۔ میں کس ملہ سے مدراس جا کر کہوں کہ وہ لوگ کشمیر آئیں۔ پچھلے سال ٹورسٹ منسٹری کی مہنگلک ہوئی اور میں نے شری راج بھادر اور دوسرے دوستوں سے مردبانہ طور پر درخواست کی تھی کہ وہ اپنے گتہ آفیسرز کو استعمال کریں اسٹیمس میں اور چھف منسٹرس سے کہیں کہ وہ لوگوں تک یہ بات پہنچائیں کہ لوگ بھکار پریشان ہیں۔ یہاں کوئی ایسی حالت نہیں ہے۔ یہ چھوڑ جب لوگوں

تک وہ پہنچائیں کہ وہاں پہنچیں اور دوسرے سبھی لوگوں کو وہاں آنے دیا جائے۔ انہوں نے وعدہ بھی کیا لیکن کیا نتیجہ نکلا۔ اس کے بعد کے مہرہ پاس فیکرس ہیں۔ تمام کوششوں کے باوجود وہاں کل ۲۱۵۲ آدمی گئے۔ جب اتلی سخت اقتصادی ناکہ بندی کو دی جاتی ہے اور وہاں زروں سے بھکاری پیدا ہو رہی ہے اس کے بعد کہنا کہ وہاں ٹھہلت ایلمنٹ مظلوم ہوں یا دوسرے دھسے ایلمنٹس مظلوم ہوں۔ اس سے کہا ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس واسطے میں مردبانہ طور پر عرض کرتا ہوں۔ میں دھس کے نام پر عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اب تھوڑیوں سے زیادہ عمل کر طرف دھیان دیجئے۔ تھوڑیوں تو بہت بن گئیں۔ بہت سی کھٹیاں بلی سپر کمیٹی بنیں۔ بہت سی کمیٹیاں بنیں۔ سپر کمیٹیاں بنیں۔ لیکن اب آپ ان کی سفارشوں کو عمل میں لائیں۔ اگر ہم ملک کے کسی حصہ کو اس کی ضروریات نہیں دے سکتے ہیں تو ہمیں سر اونچا دیکھنے کا حق حاصل نہیں ہے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر انڈیا کا انٹیگرل پارت ہے۔ لیکن وہاں لوگ بھوکے مر رہے ہیں۔ وہاں پلہی سالت فونٹ بن رہا ہے۔ ہم کو عمل سے بھی دگھانا چاہئے کہ کشمیر انڈیا کا انٹیگرل پارت ہے۔ کہا آپ وہاں کے لوگوں میں یہ خیال پیدا کرنا چاہتے

[شری سلانی]

ہم کہ انہوں نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ
 رہنے کا فیصلہ کر کے غلطی کی تھی -
 آج ہماری اقتصادی ناکہ بندی ہو رہی
 ہے - ٹورسٹ ٹریڈک ختم ہو رہا ہے -
 تجارت ختم ہو رہی ہے - کہا اس
 سے آپ لوگوں کے دل میں یہ خیال
 پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ جس وقت
 پاکستان نے اس پر گولیاں چلائیں اور
 اللہ اکبر کا نعرہ اٹایا - اس وقت انہوں
 نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ رہنے کا فیصلہ
 کر کے غلطی کی -

پریسڈنٹ کے اقرہ میں صرف
 کشمیر کے بارے میں یہ لکھا گیا ہے
 کہ پاکستان سے سمجھوتا نہیں ہو
 سکتا - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں
 کہ کشمیر کی قیمت پر یہ سمجھوتا
 دیہی نہ ہو سکے گا آپ اس فقرہ کو
 آخر کب تک لکھتے رہیں گے کیونکہ
 کشمیر کی قیمت پر یہ سمجھوتا
 نہیں ہو سکتا - اگر آپ اور مسئلوں
 کے بارے میں پاکستان کے ساتھ
 سمجھوتہ کر لیں تو میں اس کے حق
 میں ہوں لیکن میری اور میرے بچوں
 کی قیمت پر اس سے صلح نہیں
 ہو سکتی - اور آپ کو یہ فقرہ بار
 بار لکھنا ہوگا - آپ کو ہمارے مسئلوں
 کی طرف خاص طور سے دھیان دینا
 چاہئے - یہی کہنا کافی نہیں ہے کہ
 ہمارے پاکستان سے تعلقات اچھے نہیں
 ہیں -

ڈا॰ رام मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में चौ तरफ भ्रम और
 गलत काम छाए हुए हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने
 अपने भाषण में एक नमूना रखा है। 15-
 बरसों में बिजली चार हजार गांवों से बढ़ कर
 चालीस हजार गांवों में पहुंची है। इससे चाहे
 मन थोड़ा खुश हो जाए, लेकिन पहला सवाल
 उठता है कि अगर इस रफ्तार से तीन गुणा
 ज्यादा भी रफ्तार हो जाए तो पूरे देश में
 बिजली पहुंचने को कम से कम पचास साल
 लगेंगे। इसके अलावा इन चालीस हजार
 गांवों में कितने घरों में बिजली पहुंची है
 इसका पता कभी नहीं दिया जाता। मैं
 पक्के अंदाजे से कहता हूं कि इन गांवों के
 80 लाख घरों में मुश्किल से 6 लाख घरों
 में बिजली पहुंची होगी और बाकी जनता के
 घर अभी अंधेरे में पड़े हुए हैं।

इसके अलावा सवाल उठता है कि ये
 गांव किन जिलों और प्रदेशों के हैं। ज्यादातर
 उनके जो यहां शोषण की शिकायत चितलाया
 करते हैं। एक बड़े शहर की बात मैं आपको
 बताऊं कि वहां के दो लाख तीस हजार
 घरों में खाली 19 हजार घरों में जल प्रवाह
 के पखाने बने हैं। तो जब तक कि इन प्रश्नों
 और खास तौर से हरिजन, आदिवासी
 और हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की पिछड़ी
 जातियों के लोगों और गरीब लोगों की अवस्था
 पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो जैसा राष्ट्रपति जी ने
 कहा है कि उनके बारे में केवल अनुदान की
 चर्चा कर देना कि इतना पैसा इस सुधार के
 लिए दिया गया, शिक्षा या घरों के लिए दिया
 गया, यह ऐसा ही होगा जैसा कि जानवर
 के शरीर को छोड़ कर केवल उसकी पूँछ की
 तरफ ध्यान देना। जरूरत इस बात की
 है कि योजना पर कुल जितना खर्चा होता
 है उसका मूल्यमाप किया जाए कि उस खर्च
 से इन लोगों की बेहतरी पर क्या असर
 पड़ा करता है। अभी तक योजना के कुल खर्च
 के जितने भी मूल्यमाप हुये हैं उन में कभी भी

यह दृष्टि और यह कसौटी नहीं रखी गयी, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि समाज के निचले स्तरों की आमदनी और खर्च बढ़ नहीं पाते और उनके कारण देश की पूरी दौलत भी नहीं बढ़ पाती। जब तक समाज के निचले स्तर ऊंचे न उठेंगे, तब तक देश की पक्की दौलत नहीं बढ़ सकेगी।

यह मैं खाली न्याय के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह मैं पैदावार बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कह रहा हूँ।

इसी तरह से जब हम पैदावार की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने बँसा कहा, नई फसल पिछली फसल को मात कर रही है। लेकिन हर नए बरस में अकाल की परछाई और लम्बी होती जाती है। तो इस पर ध्यान देना है कि आखिर भूख की यह प्रचंडता क्यों अपने देश में है। फिर वही दृष्टि दोष। मैं यहां यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि योजनाओं के परिणाम स्वरूप, जहां सात साल पहले 30 लाख लोगों की अनाज की खपत चार छटांक यानी 233 ग्राम थी वह घट कर अब साढ़े तीन छटांक यानी 204 ग्राम रह जायगी। और यह मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस का कारण है। अनाज की पैदावार उतनी ही बढ़ पाती है जितनी देश की आबादी। इसलिए औसत तो साढ़े सात छटांक रह जाता है, लेकिन योजना के परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ गरीब तबके के लोग उठ आते हैं और उन तबकों में जा रहे हैं जहां अनाज की खपत बढ़ती है जैसे कारखानों के मजदूर हैं, रिक्शा चलाने वाले हैं या सेना के लोग हैं। नतीजा यह है कि तीस करोड़ की अनाज की खपत घटती ही चली जाती है।

और इसी तरह से आप अनाज के दामों को भी देखें तो जो विदेशी आटा 44 पैसे प्रति किलो बिकता था वह अब 55 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है। इन्हीं दो महीनों में दाम बढ़े

हैं। तो आखिर क्या बात है। एक तरफ कहते चलते हैं कि अनाज बढ़ रहा है, दाम घट रहे हैं, मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण हो रहा है, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति ठीक इससे उल्टी होती चली जाती है। आखिर क्या बात है, क्यों दाम बढ़ गए? इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि दामों के बढ़ने में कर का एक बड़ा जबरदस्त हिस्सा है और दूसरा कारण यह है कि सरकार बहुत सी चीजों की सब से बड़ी खरीदार और सब से बड़ी विक्रेता बन गयी है। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां राष्ट्रपति व्यापारियों व समाजविरोधी तत्वों की तरफ से जनता को और सरकार को आगाह करते हैं, वहीं उन्हें को यह भी कहना चाहिए कि सरकार आज हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा व्यापारी बन गयी है और इसीलिए ये दाम वगैरह बढ़ते चले जाते हैं।

तो जब हम इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं तो उपाय क्या पाते हैं: वही शब्द भ्रम। पहले पंचायती खेती का शब्द भ्रम था, अब शब्द भ्रम आया राज्य व्यापार निगम का, और रक्षित भंडार का। कभी कभी मुक्त व्यापार का भी जिक्र आ जाता है। पहले भाखरा बांध जैसे बड़े बड़े बांधों के शब्द भ्रम चलते थे, अब छोटी सिंचाई के शब्द भ्रम चलते हैं। लेकिन इन शब्द भ्रमों से अवस्था सुधर नहीं पाती।

पिछले डेढ़ वर्षों में मैंने अगर कोई एक चीज सीखी है तो सिर्फ यह कि मैं मंत्रियों की बातों को सुन कर यह समझा हूँ कि सरकार कारखानों के ऊपर तो पैसा खर्च करना चाहती है क्योंकि एक सीमित दायरे में, छोटे से चार छः एकड़ में चार करोड़, दस करोड़, चालीस करोड़ या चार सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो जाता है तो मुनाफा और दूसरी चीजों का भी ज्यादा मौका मिल जाता है, लेकिन खेती तो फँसी हुई है। वहां अगर घस लेने जाओगे तो एक एकड़

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

पीछे कितनी घूस मिलेगी, दो रुपये चार रुपए । इसलिए खेती पर खर्च तभी हो सकेगा जब यह संकल्प कर लिया जाय कि हर एक एकड़ के पानी सिंचाई के लिए उसी तरह से मुफ्त मिलेगा जिस तरह से शहरों में रहने वालों को पीने का पानी मुफ्त मिला करता है । यह योजना सात बरस की बनाओ । हर साल चार पांच करोड़ एकड़ को मुफ्त पानी दिया जाय, तो सात साल में यह काम हो सकता है ।

जिस तरह से शब्द भ्रम है उसी तरह से हमारे देश में नाम जाल है, और इस के लिए हमारा देश बहुत विख्यात रहा है । पहले यह हरे राम था, आज यह हरे समाजवाद है । इस हरे समाजवाद का मतलब

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरे कांग्रेस बाद ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी कहा जाता है कि निजी उद्योग बनाम सार्वजनिक उद्योग । उसकी तकरार चलती रहती है, लेकिन अगर गौर से देखा जाय तो रूक्रेला और जमशेदपुर में कोई खास फर्क नहीं दिखायी पड़ता, दोनों जगह एक ही तरह से काम चलता है ।

फिर इस हरे समाजवाद को अगर गौर से देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि काबीना के मंत्रियों में हर एक आदमी का जीवन स्तर सुधरा है उस की सम्पत्ति की स्थिति सुधरी है पिछले 15 वर्ष के हरे समाजवाद में । आखिर इन सब चीजों के ऊपर सोच विचार करना चाहिए । समाजवाद का पहले मतलब समझ फिर उसके अनुरूप आप काम करे । आखिर समाजवाद का मतलब बराबरी होता है न ? उसका और मतलब समझी सम्पूर्ण बराबरी, संभव बराबरी । संभव बराबरी को लाने के लिये अधिकतम और न्यूनतम

आमदनी और खर्च की बात करो । फिर जहां न्यूनतम आमदनी को बढ़ाने में अगर दिन भी लगते हों तो कम से कम अधिकतम आमदनी और खर्च को नीचा करने की तो बात सोचो । जब तक समाजवाद के इस अर्थ को पकड़ा नहीं जायेगा, एक सीमा नहीं बांधी जायेगी खर्च के ऊपर, बड़े लोगों के खर्च के ऊपर तब तक कोई समाजवाद नहीं, कोई सिंचाई का पानी मुफ्त नहीं, कोई भोजन की पवित्रता नहीं बढ़ेगी और कोई दाम ठीक नहीं हो पायेंगे । इसलिये मैं सभी लोगों से एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, मजदूर नुमायन्दों से भी और दूसरों से भी कि अपनी मजदूरी और अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाने की मांग करते हो, मेरे कहने से उस मांग को छोड़ तो नहीं दोगे लेकिन किसी तरह से साधारण जनता से मिल कर यह मांग करो कि बड़े लोगों की आमदनी और खर्च पर सीमा लगाओ तब पैसा मिल जायेगा खेती और कारखाने के सुधार के लिए ।

सरकारी पार्टी सब्जीमंडी से शुरू हुई थी और अब बढ़ते बढ़ते विजय चौक के आस-पास पहुंच गयी है और खाली सरकारी पार्टी नहीं और भी कई विरोधी पार्टियां, तालतल्ला से शुरू हुई और बालीगंज तक पहुंच गई थीं । यहां हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को ही कुछ ऐसी गड़बड़ लगी है कि एक तरफ तो समाजवाद है और दूसरी तरफ मैं श्री कृष्णमाचारी के बारे में एक बात बताना चाहता हूं । वैसे उनके कामों को मैंने अभी तक नापसन्द किया है लेकिन एक तारीफ़ कर दू । मुझे ऐसा लगा शायद मेरी इत्तिला खराब हो या गलत हो, उन्होंने इधर 15, 20 या 25 दिनों में देश की एकता के लिए और देश की दिमागी बेहतरी के लिए कुछ खरा मजबूत रख लिया था । यह तारीफ़ करके मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने अभी कुछ दिनों पहले जो बयान निकाला था खुले रुपये का, छिपे का तो

निकाला नहीं और न ही वह निकालेंगे । एक करोड़ और कितने लाख रुपये का, उस में इस समाजवादी पार्टी को तो मिला है करीब 98 लाख रुपया, यह 98 लाख रुपया कांग्रेस समाजवादी पार्टी को मिला है खुले तौर पर, छिपे की मैं बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ । फिर एक दूसरी पार्टी है उस को क्या कहूँ ? उस को मिला पन्द्रह लाख थोड़ा थोड़ा करते करते । लेकिन एक बहुत मजे की बात है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : दूसरी कौन सी पार्टी है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सब जान कर आप क्या करोगे ? मेरी पार्टी को 300 मिले थे इतना मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ । अभी उन्होंने बम्बई में एक बैठक की थी पैसे वालों की जिसमें केरल के चुनाव के लिये 20 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया था । आखिर यह पूँजीपति लोग क्यों पैसा देते हैं ? तब यह देखना पड़ता है कि कहीं कुछ मामला गड़बड़ है । मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऊपर केवल बेइमानी का आरोप लगा दिया करते हैं । यह सोचने का गलत ढंग है । मेरा एक आरोप और है और वह एक माने में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर है लेकिन चूँकि यह राजा पार्टी है, चूँकि प्रधान मंत्री देश का सब से बड़ा आदमी हुआ करता है इसलिए वह सब से बड़ा दोषी है । मेरा आरोप है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री की गरदन पर एक सिर नहीं बल्कि दो सिर हैं । मैं इतना कह कर नहीं चुप रह जाऊँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री में और श्री अलगेशन में या श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम में फर्क है । वह टकराव तो है ही लेकिन जब मैं कई बार देखता हूँ सामने तो प्रधान मंत्री की गरदन के ऊपर यकायक मुझे दो सिर दिखाई देने लग जाते हैं । कभी कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी चलाओ, कभी कहते हैं हिन्दी चलाओ, कभी कहते हैं चीन को हम अपनी एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं रखने देंगे, कभी कहते हैं कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव को मानेंगे और उसके ऊपर

सम्मानपूर्ण समझौता करेंगे, कभी कहते हैं इसे समाजवाद और फिर कहते हैं आधुनिकवाद चलना चाहिए और जिस तरीके से रूस और अमरीका के लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हो गया है वैसे ही यहां का भी जीवन स्तर ऊँचा होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो मैं आधा भी नहीं पहुँच पाया हूँ बहरहाल मैं जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात पूरी करने की कोशिश करूँगा । यह दो सिर वाली बात खास तौर से मैं अपने देश को बताना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हम सब लोगों का कम ज्यादा हो गया है । मैं शास्त्री जी को महान दोषी कहता हूँ, सब से बड़ा, लेकिन किसी हद तक हम सभी हैं दो सिर वाले । यह दुनिया में दोष नहीं है । दुनिया में दो जीभ का दोष है । लोग घोखा देते हैं एक दूसरे को कम लेकिन बाहरी देशों को घोखा देते हैं जैसे कि अंग्रेज हैं, अमरीका है, रूस है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के सोच का ढंग कुछ ऐसा हो गया है कि यहां पर एक ही आदमी के दो सिर हो जाया करते हैं, एक सगुण सिर, निर्गुण सिर, एक घोषणा और वस्तुस्थिति में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रह जाता है । विपरीत घोषणायें होने लग जाती हैं । घोषणा में और कर्तव्य में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रह जाता है । यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है । जैसा कि मान लो थोड़ी देर के लिए कि विधवा विवाह के खिलाफ बहुत ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में पहले वह जो पुराना हिन्दुस्तान था लड़ाई की और फिर लड़ाई कर के इस सिद्धान्त को उसने मान लिया लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति में विधवा विवाह नहीं हो रहे हैं । जाति प्रथा के नाश करने की घोषणा इस संसद् ने- हिन्दुस्तान ने बड़े सकल्प से, पवित्रता से की लेकिन जातिप्रथा के नाश की तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है क्योंकि देश के दो दिमाग होते

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हैं। दो घोषणाएं होती हैं। दो विपरीत पथ हुआ करते हैं तो इस की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है क्योंकि इन सब का नतीजा निकलता है कि निर्णय करने की ताकत खत्म हो जाया करती है और फिर निर्णयहीनता का दलदल बन जाया करता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी मजहब हैं राजकीय और गैर-राजकीय उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यही है कि लोगों के निर्णय करने की ताकत खत्म हो चुकी है और कुछ एक आसानी हो जाती है कि भाई कौन फैसला करने जाय ? फैसला करने में तो जिम्मेदारी उठानी पड़ेगी। क्या जाने ऊंट किस करवट बैठे और फिर मामला बिगड़ जाये ? इस लिए इधर की भी कह दो और उधर की भी कह दो दोनों चित्त पट्ट ठीक रहेंगे, मामला अच्छा चल जायगा लेकिन उसका नतीजा बड़ा खतरनाक हुआ करता है। जिम्मेदारी से जब पलायन होता है तो फिर जनतंत्र नहीं बन पाता है। जनतंत्र, जम्हूरियत का क्या मतलब है ? जिम्मेदारी, उत्तरदायित्व। साफ़ कहो। नीति को अपनाओ ताकि जनता अपनी उंगली रख सके कि सरकार ने किस नीति को अपना कर के कितनी हद तक सफलता पाई है ? अगर सफलता मिले तो उसी सरकार को फिर कायम रखो और अगर सफलता न मिले तो उस सरकार को खत्म करके दूसरी नीति के अनुरूप सरकार बनवाने की कोशिश की जाय। यह मतलब होता है जनतन्त्र और जम्हूरियत का लेकिन इस तरीके की जम्हूरियत हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। और उधर दोनों तरफ के मानने वाले जाते हैं और इसका नतीजा होता है कि हमारे यहां कुछ तजने की भावना नहीं रहती, सब जोड़ते रहने की भावना चली जाती है। एक ही दिमाग में आप 50 विभिन्न स्तरों के विचारों को पायेंगे और उसका नतीजा आज यह भाषा की लड़ाई हो रहा है। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में

एक तरफ तो कांग्रेस पार्टी या सरकारी पार्टी के दो सिर हो गये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त कर दें। उनका समय खत्म हो चुका है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे कुछ तो बोलने दीजिये। मैं बहुत जल्दी जल्दी खत्म किये दे रहा हूँ। तो मैं कह रहा था कि दो सिर कांग्रेस के हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब आप के लिए कोई समय नहीं था जब कि आप ने 20 मिनट ले लिये हैं। कृपा कर के अब खत्म कर दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बीस मिनट लेने की बात तो आप न कहें लेकिन अगर आप मुझको दस मिनट और दे दें तो मैं अपनी बात को ठीक से खत्म कर सकूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट ले लीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है। कांग्रेस के या सरकार के दो सिर हैं, एक तो यह कि अंग्रेजी रखो और दूसरा यह कि हिन्दी चलाओ।

अब उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी लोगों की बात को भी कह दूँ जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति का निर्णयहीनता का दलदल पूरी तरह से सामने आ जाय। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दो सिर नहीं तीन सिर हैं। वह कहती है कि एक सिर से कि हिन्दी चलाओ, दूसरे सिर से कहती है कि अंग्रेजी चलाओ, और तीसरे सिर से वह कहती है कि चौदहों भाषाएं चलाओ।

इस के अलावा मैं अपने दोस्त द्रमुख लोगों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर तो

उन का एक है इस हद तक हालांकि मैं उन की बात को पूरी तरह नहीं मानता कुछ मानता हूँ कि सही है जब वह कहते हैं कि चौदह भाषाएं चलाइए और बाकी मत चलाइये लेकिन उनका कर्तव्य कैसा होता है ? उस के अनुरूप नहीं ? घोषणा करते हैं कि 14 भाषाएं चलाइये लेकिन लड़ते हैं अंग्रेजी के लिए और खुद तामिलनाड के अन्दर उन 14 भाषाओं में से एक भाषा तामिल के लिए नहीं लड़ते हैं । यह है आज हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति की स्थिति । और इस हालत में अगर हम ने खाली अब तक जो बहस चली है उसी में से निर्णय किया तो बड़ा घोर सत्यानाश हो जायेगा । अब तक की क्या स्थिति है ? कहा गया है कि वर्तमान स्थिति कायम रखो यानी यह दो सिर वाली स्थिति कायम रखो । उधर एक दूसरा संकल्प आया है कि इस स्थिति को बदलो—अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में बदलो । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों को छोड़ो और निर्णय करो या तो इधर या उधर । अगर आप को अंग्रेजी रखनी है तो फिर हिन्दी को खत्म करें और अगर हिन्दी रखनी है तो अंग्रेजी को खत्म करें । अगर पूरे देश के लिए ऐसी स्थिति नहीं रख सकते, तो सोचो कि कहां और किस तरह यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है ।

इसका कारण यह है कि करोड़ों कंठों ने “हिन्दी मुर्दाबाद” का नारा लगाया है और मैं सरकार से इन चाहता हूँ कि तामिलनाड और बंगाल की साधारण जनता पर हिन्दी लाद कर या उसकी अनिच्छा से हिन्दी में कार्यवाही करने के लिए उसको मजबूर करके या उसको हिन्दी की आवश्यक पढ़ाई पढ़ा कर उसको बिढ़ाओ मत । अब यह फैसला कर लेना चाहिए कि यह बात तो असम्भव है, कम से कम फिलहाल तो असम्भव है । कोई नये कायदे से नये तरीके से हमको चलना पड़ेगा । और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ही तरीका है । वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसा ह रखो, जो अभी अंग्रेजी

चलाना चाहता है, चाहे यहां चाहे वहां, चाहे केन्द्र में और चाहे अपने इलाके में, और दूसरा हिस्सा वह, जो अंग्रेजी को मध्यम के रूप में बिल्कुल मिटा देना चाहता है । इन दोनों हिस्सों में शान्तिपूर्ण होड़ होने दो । जिस हिस्से ने अंग्रेजी सम्पूर्ण रूप से मिटा दी है, अगर वह अगले पांच दस बरसों में तरक्की कर के दिखा देगा, तो फिर लाजिमी तौर पर जिस हिस्से में अंग्रेजी रहेगी, उस को कुछ शर्म आयेगी, लालच होगी और वह अंग्रेजी को छोड़ कर अपनी दूसरी भाषा को अपनायेगा । शान्तिपूर्ण होड़ के अलावा अब दूसरा कोई तरीका नहीं रह गया है । लेकिन इस तरीके का मतलब हमको ज़रा अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना ज़रूरी हो जाता है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी को हटाने का कारण केवल सम्मानहीनता नहीं है, केवल यह नहीं है कि वह एक विदेशी भाषा है, बल्कि मैं इसको अविद्या और गरीबी का कारण समझता हूँ । मैं ।। समझता हूँ कि आज जापान में आर्थिक उन्नति नौ, दस सैकड़ा, इजराइल में बारह सैकड़ा और रूस में सात आठ सैकड़ा है और हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दो या ढाई सैकड़ा, तो उसका एक महान कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी के इस्तेमाल के सबब से न हुनर है, न विद्या है, न नई खोज है और गरीबी बढ़ती चली जा रही है । इस लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि अब हम फैसला करें शान्तिपूर्ण होड़ का और बंगाल और तामिलनाड वगैरह के सिन्डीकेट को मौका न दें कि उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा बिहार के शिखंडियों की आड़ में वे अपने बाण चलाया करें ।

इस मंत्री-मंडल ने पिछले दस पन्द्रह बरसों में, जब से राष्ट्रपति ने हर साल यह भाषण दिया है, राष्ट्रपति को हिन्दी न सिखा कर एक बड़ी भारी भूल की है, जब कि उसने संविधान की कसम खाई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उस भूल के लिए इस मंत्री-मंडल को अधिकतम दोषी ठहराना चाहिए, क्योंकि

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उन्होंने सारे देश को शपथ-भंग सिखाया है। संविधान में लिखा हुआ था कि अंग्रेजी प्रताओ, हिन्दी बढ़ाओ, लेकिन उसके अनुरूप उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और राष्ट्रपति को हिन्दी नहीं सिखाई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बारे देश ने शपथ-भंग सीख लिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें। मैंने एक और माननीय सदस्य को मौक देना है। आपको और मौका मिलेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और मौका कहां मिलता है? आप जानते हैं कि मुझे आम तौर पर बाहर ही रहना पड़ता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have other Members, Dr. Lohia, I want another Member to speak, who is going out today. Let him have the opportunity.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was no time at all for your party. You have taken 25 minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह बात ख़ास तौर से इस लिए कहता हूँ कि मैं एक बटवारा देख चुका हूँ और आज तक मुझे तड़पन है कि मैं ने उस बटवारे का मुकाबला क्यों नहीं किया। आज मुझे लोग बोधी अपीलें करते हैं और कहते हैं कि देश की एकता कायम रखो। मैं सोचता हूँ कि कहीं हम लोगों की जहालत के कारण हमको फिर से एक दूसरे बटवारे का सामना न करना पड़ जाए। आपको याद होगा कि उस समय कुछ राज्यों के समूह—समूह ए, समूह बी और समूह सी का सुझाव दिया गया था। पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में वह व्यवस्था की जा सकती थी और उससे पाकिस्तान का बटवारा रक सकता था।

उसी तरह से आज देश का बटवारा रक सकता है, अगर हम दो समूह बना लें—एक समूह जहां पर अंग्रेजी बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाये और दूसरा वह समूह, जहाँ अंग्रेजी चलती रहे। लेकिन मैं अंग्रेजी बिल्कुल खत्म करने की बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। आज जो उत्तर प्रदेश कर रहा है, वह तो अंग्रेजी चला रहा है। वहां तो हिन्दी का एक मरियल सा विभाग है, जिसमें पचास साठ आदमी काम करते हैं और बाकी सब अंग्रेजी चलती है, विश्वविद्यालयों, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और अदालतों में सब जगह अंग्रेजी चलती है। वैसे तो कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म कर दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन अब मैं भारत सुरक्षा कानून के बारे में कह कर खत्म कर देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have other Members. Please conclude your remarks. You will have many opportunities.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जनेश्वर मित्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जो सात महीने से जेल में बन्द हैं। वह कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं। यही दो सिर का नतीजा हो रहा है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak on the President's Address, the address which he has been kind enough to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament. The burning question of the day is the language issue. Several speeches have been made on the floor of this House regarding this topic of the day and the imposition of Hindi

or otherwise. There has been a holocaust in the South, especially in Madras, resulting in the death of so many people, and cases of self-immolation, burning of property and tension and wide-spread agitation and resentment among the people of Tamilnad. The contagion has also spread to some extent to Andhra Pradesh but fortunately it was confined only to the student population. Many instances are there, where this agitation has been engineered and inspired and encouraged by the people coming from Tamilnad. It is an open secret that some of the people in Tamilnad have been sending packets of bangles and turmeric powder to some of the students in Andhra Pradesh challenging their manhood and instigating them to take out demonstrations. Whatever be the reason, and whatever be the provocation, there has been a genuine apprehension and a feeling of fear that Hindi is being imposed on them and that they will not be able to compete with the people of the north, whose mother-tongue is Hindi, in the matter of jobs or in dealings in commerce, etc. So, that feeling has to be satisfied if at all we want that this country should be united and integrated. The unity of the country and the sovereignty of the country is paramount than anything else. We have fought with a mighty empire and we have sacrificed for the unity and independence of the country.

I have got the greatest regard for Rajaji and Prof. Ranga. I can recall in this connection that Rajaji has never been kind to so many popular demands. I can remind Prof. Ranga that violence and destruction and self-immolation of Potti Sriramulu was caused because of the unhelpful or the hostile attitude taken by Rajaji for the creation of Andhra State. I can go back to the instances when Lord Erskine was the Governor of Madras, Rajaji wrote a letter to the Secretary of State for India that if Andhra State was conceded blood would flow in the streets of Madras. I can also recollect an instance when Rajaji moved a resolu-

tion, the Poona resolution, for the partition of the country. I would say with all respect, that he enjoyed all the positions in the organisation and the administration and he has become old. I would only appeal to him through Prof. Ranga and through this forum that while he has been a great asset to our nation and counsellor to the Father of the Nation, he should not further incite this country and divide this country on the basis of this vexed question of language. After all, language is a cementing force, and I would appeal to my Hindi brethren to have accommodation and tolerance and to view this matter with great restraint and also try to understand our feelings, whose mother-tongue is not Hindi.

Shri Ranga: Rajaji was only trying to save the unity of the nation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am also confident that collective wisdom will prevail among the leaders headed by our revered Prime Minister who is so gentle but yet firm in his decision, and that leaders of all the political parties from all parts of the country will sit together and evolve a formula that will be suitable and acceptable to everyone. I again feel that our culture and our dharma are so formidable that we will not allow the country to be vivisectioned or divided or violence be allowed to be created on account of language.

Regarding the atom bomb, I congratulate the Prime Minister on the bold stand he has taken and on the way he has conducted the negotiations at the Cairo conference and at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, where he met the British Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson. He has very well represented the aspirations and the policies of our Government, formulated and adhered to by the late Prime Minister and being implemented by our present Prime Minister.

Another feather in the cap of Government is the solution of the vexed question of Nagaland which has been baffling everybody for several years. We have read in this morning's pap-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

ers that the underground Naga leaders have come to a reasonable decision that they are prepared to work with in the Indian Union and negotiate with this Government about some concessions to be given to them as an autonomous State. This is no mean achievement of our Government.

Regarding agricultural production and also utilisation of irrigation potential in the country, much progress has not been made. In spite of our two or three successive plans and in spite of our best efforts to see that intensive cultivation is carried out so as to raise production and reach the target of 100 million tonnes, our achievement is far below the target and there is a shortfall of 8 million tonnes. The reason is the policies which have been formulated and the decisions taken are not properly implemented. They take a decision here when they confer, but they fail to implement the decision in their respective States. That anomaly has to be rectified and there must be a new orientation of the agricultural department to see that the help given by the Centre or by the State Government is channelled in the proper way and reaches the farmer in right time. Any amount of drawing up schemes here would not help agriculturists. For example, the loans intended for the small farmer do not reach him. There are ever so many channels for giving credit that one who has got a pull with the administration or commands a dominant position in the district will be able to get it, whereas the poor farmer has to wait for his fertiliser and credit. So, all this institutional credit should be channelled through one source and there should not be any other harassment of the farmer. Even to this day the farmer is in the hands of the village officers so far as our State is concerned. He has to establish the title of his land before he gets loan or fertiliser from the department. In spite of our scientific settlements and surveys of the land which have been made, the farmer is not given a card whereby he can claim that the land

belongs to him. The entire credit structure is based on the proprietorship of the land. That fallacy must be removed, so that the farmer may get easy credit in time.

There is one other point about which I would like to say something so far as agriculture is concerned. The Minister of Agriculture sometime back said that he wants to have a separate plan for agriculture. What he means by that I am yet to know. Whether he means that he wants to formulate a separate agricultural plan outside the present Plan or whether he means that it is to be incorporated in the present Plan is something that I am yet to know. The idea is good and I would request the hon. Minister to take a bold step and see that a separate agricultural plan is formulated and implemented as effectively as possible.

About the Agricultural Price Commission and its composition several hon. Members have spoken and I join with them, especially with my hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, that unless the farmer is associated with the Agricultural Price Commission or whatever commission intends to do for the welfare of the agriculturists, it will be a farce and we will not be able to do justice to the farmer. Therefore, the solemn assurance given by the Prime Minister time and again that the progressive farmers or the representatives of farmers will be included in these commissions intended for the welfare of agriculturists should be implemented. Unless that is implemented by the Minister of Agriculture here, I do not think this Agricultural Price Commission would make any headway or it would gain the confidence of the farmers even if it takes some decisions.

The most important thing is the incentive that is to be given to the farmers. What is the incentive that is to be given? It is remunerative prices for his products. Unless that

incentive is there, whatever plan you may have, whatever you may intend to give him, it will not touch the fringe of the problem. So the Government must come to a firm decision instead of dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying with the problem and categorically state that whatever be the outlay of this Plan or that Plan our intention is to give the farmers a remunerative price for his products, a price that would enable him to meet his expenditure and also have some surplus to get his children educated and pursue other matters.

Then I want to speak about the agricultural research and plant protection methods. The Minister has already agreed that the agricultural research that has been conducted all these days in this country is not useful to the farmer. So the agricultural research must be bifurcated into fundamental research and applied research. The fundamental research part of it should be taken up in the centre and applied research should be entrusted to the States where the benefit of the research on agriculture must be available to the farmers in a better manner and at a cheaper rate.

With the progressive use of fertilisers in this country, plant protection measures have become of paramount importance. The Government should see that pesticides are supplied free. I would remind this House, in this connection, of a resolution by Chief Minister of Maharashtra at the AICC meeting that pesticides, if possible, should be supplied free to the agriculturists and spraying and other plant protection measures undertaken free of cost. Unless that attitude is taken, matters will not improve. The change in attitude must come right from the Minister down to the agricultural officer. Unless that comes about, I do not think agriculture in this country will have the necessary impetus.

I would like to impress upon the Government that there has been a lopsided development and regional imbalance in this country. Unless that

regional imbalance is corrected, we will not have the full development of the country. If one State gets developed the other State should not suffer at its cost. Take the instance of my State. In spite of the mineral resources and many other natural resources our *per capita* income, consumption of electricity and other things are very low. In the matter of even education Andhra Pradesh is lagging behind. If it is a surplus State in the matter of food production, it is not due to the attempts made by the Government, it is due to the resourcefulness of the farmers which has induced them to put everything in the land and produce more. Therefore, unless that regional imbalance is corrected, there would not be all round development. In this connection, I would request the Government to see that the proposed fifth steel plant is located in Andhra Pradesh where there is abundant mineral wealth in iron ore etc. I hope the Government will see reason and see that the regional imbalance is corrected.

17 hrs.

Lastly, I come to the rail-cum-road bridge over the river Godavari. At the present moment, Government are thinking of having only a rail bridge. The people of that area very reasonably feel that it should be a rail-cum-road bridge. The cost of that bridge will be Rs. 2.5 crores and the Andhra State Government is prepared to finance Rs. 1.5 crores provided the Central Government bears the rest. The people of that area have been demanding this bridge for a long time. Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh went on deputation to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in this connection. We feel that the excuse of finance should not come in the way of fulfilling the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the people of that area. If the Government do not accept this reasonable demand, I warn them that there will be heart-burning and the agitation which is going on

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

in that area will take a bad turn. So, they should go ahead with the sanction of this scheme.

Then, the progress of the Sivasailam Hydro Electric Work should be expedited and accelerated. When that project is completed Andhra will produce enough power for its farmers and industrialists and will have a pro-

minent place in the power map of India. With these words, I support the motion of thanks.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 25, 1965/Phalguna 6, 1886 (Saka).