

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 15

Wednesday, November 24, 1965
Agrahayana 3, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 15—Wednesday, November 24, 1965/Agrahayana 3, 1887 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 416 to 423. . .	3503-42
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 424 to 428 and 430 to 445.	3542-57
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1170 to 1183, 1185 to 1189, 1191 to 1218 and 1220 to 1249.	3557-3605
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Intrusions by China	3605-12
(ii) Non-availability of Crude Oil and High Speed Diesel in Maharashtra and some other States	3722-26
Papers Laid on the Table	3612
Leave of Absence	3613-15
Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions—	
Seventy-fourth Report	3616
All India Services (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	3616-17
Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill	3617-3722, 3726-36
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	3617-3722, 3726-36
Shri M. C. Chagla	3617-28
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	3628-31
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	3631
Shri Krishnapal Singh	3635-40
Dr. Govind Das	3640-45
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	3645-55
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad	3655-63
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey	3663-67
Shri Braj Raj Singh	3667-75
Shri Ansar Harvani	3675-78
Shri G. N. Dixit	3678-83
Shri Hem Barua	3683-90
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda	3690-95
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh	3695-99
Shri J. B. Kripalani	3699-3704
Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri	3705-11
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar	3711-20
Shri D. C. Sharma	3720-22
Shri Madhu Limaye	3726-32
Shri P.R. Chakraverti	3733-36
Half-an-hour Discussion re: Indian High Commissioner in Karachi	3736-50
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	3736-44
Shrimati Lakshmi Menon	3745-50

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 24, 1965]
Agrahayana 3, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

महात्मा गांधी के स्मारक

+

* 416. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ तीर्थ स्थानों पर महात्मा गांधी के स्मारक बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन पर महात्मा गांधी के महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश भी लिखे जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) ऐसी किसी योजना के बारे में भारत सरकार को मालूम नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार महात्मा गांधी जी के दर्शन के और कार्य के जो दो पहलू हैं, एक ध्वंसात्मक अन्धधारा और बुरी चीजों के प्रति, और दूसरा रचना का यानी अच्छी चीजों के निर्माण का, इन दो पहलुओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, क्या सरकार आग्रह में कोई स्मारक योजना बनाएगी, और उसमें एक ही पहलू पर यानी

रचना के पहलू पर जोर देकर उनके कार्य को तोड़ मरोड़ कर खत्म नहीं करेगी ?

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक सरकार की स्थिति है, इसके लिये गांधी स्मारक निधि के द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। पिछले दिनों भी जब यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था तो सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि गांधी जी की जन्म शताब्दी के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा समारोह करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई जाए। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि राष्ट्रीयपति जी ने उस समिति का अध्यक्ष होना स्वीकार कर लिया है। उस समिति के द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर इसके लिए तैयारी की जा रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि गांधी जी का जो घन्टकाल हुआ वह बिड़ला जी के भवन में हुआ था। तो क्या इस बिड़ला भवन को हाथ में लेने के लिए और उसमें गांधी जी का स्मारक बनाने के लिए कोई मुन्नाब मयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से रखा गया था और इस संसद् के एक सदस्य ने इस को लेकर क्या कोई मर्यादा वगैरह किया था जिसमें उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई थी ?

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन्, मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि ऐसा मुन्नाब प्राया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मैंने आपका इस बात का लेकर एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री नया बिड़ला और मनीराम बागरी के बीच में कोई पत्रव्यवहार हुआ है और मैंने आपसे इजाजत माँगी है कि इस पत्रव्यवहार को पटल पर रखने की इजाजत दी जाए। इससे बिड़ला साहब का स्वल्प

सामने आ जाएगा कि वह सरकार की तो आपत्ती करना चाहते हैं लेकिन गांधी जी के बारे में उनकी प्रेम...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the proliferation of memorials in stone and marble is not so very necessary for the immortalisation of the Mahatma's precept and example? He himself desired memorials not made of stone, but riveted of hearts, for that marble crimson-veined is indeed truly eternal. If so, what steps are being taken by Government to inscribe the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi on the minds and hearts of men not only in India but elsewhere in the world as well?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the President of India to celebrate the Centenary of Gandhiji's Birthday, where all these questions will be considered. We want to celebrate it in a manner worthy of Gandhiji, the greatest Son of India. As regards his writings, we are producing text-books where Gandhiji's sayings are being reproduced. We are doing everything to keep the memory of Gandhiji alive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My first question was slightly different. Are memorials made of stone and marble so very necessary?

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the fact that Gandhiji's own house at Rajkot and Porbandar have been declared as places of national importance in order to commemorate Gandhiji's memory, may I know whether Government are contemplating to take over the place where Gandhiji was shot dead also in order to commemorate his memory?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, as far as our information goes, Gandhiji's house at Rajkot has been taken over by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, and not by the Government.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether Government are going to take over . . .

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered many a time.

Shri A. P. Sharma: No, I am talking about the place . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My specific question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: That had already been answered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want to know whether Government are contemplating to take over this place or not. Let Government say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I am repeating that it has been answered here on the floor of the House many a time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If once an answer has been given by Government, is it not open to Government to reconsider the earlier decision afterwards? Can the Government not reconsider it? So, we are asking again and again why Government cannot take it over.

Mr. Speaker: Reconsideration is not being asked for.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Government must clarify this point.

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Birla had written to the late Prime Minister that this particular mansion would be handed over to the Prime Minister for his residence and not for a memorial to Gandhiji?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have not got any information just now.

श्री धनु लिमये : इसी लिए तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि इसको सभा-घटल पर रखा जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी कैसे इजाजत दे दूँ कि हर कोई कम्युनिकेशन सभा-घटल पर रखा जाए ? यह मेज इतना बोझ नहीं उठा सकती ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महात्मा जी के स्मारक को बनाने के लिए कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है। क्या इस स्मारक को बनाने के लिए कोई पैसा प्राया है? और क्या इस संकटकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए जो पैसा लगाया जाने वाला है इसमें कुछ कमी करने का सुझाव दिया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें उसका सवाल नहीं है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना पैसा खर्च होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये कि यह सवाल किस तरह का है।

Shri D. J. Naik: Gandhiji's life was dedicated to the removal of untouchability and other constructive programmes. May I know what Government intend to do to achieve these programmes of Gandhiji?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, all our development programmes are based on Gandhiji's teachings.

Shri D. J. Naik: That has not been done in all the States.

Shrimati Lakshminkanthamma: Is it a fact that a few months back our Prime Minister had laid the foundation for a Gandhiji stupa at Vijaya-wada, and if so, may I know whether the Ministry will also see that such a thing is encouraged and such kinds of stupas are established in other States also?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, as I have said already, all this work is being done under the auspices of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

श्री ड० ज० त्रिवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जहाँ जहाँ महात्मा गांधी की, छोटे छोटे गांवों में और बड़े बड़े कस्बों में भी, मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की गयी हैं वह कुछ ऐसी बदशासन और बेहदगी बतर्ता हुई है कि जिन से हमारा मजाक होता है और गांधी जी के

बुत के वास्ते लोगों में कुछ ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है जो उचित स्तर को नहीं पहुँचती? ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट निर्णय लेगी कि जहाँ ये मूर्तियाँ स्थापित हो चुकी हैं वहाँ तो बनी रहें लेकिन किसी नए स्थान पर स्थापित न की जाएँ, कम से कम जहाँ देहात के लोग जाते हैं, जिनको गांधी जी के प्रति बड़ा आदरभाव है वहाँ ऐसे बुत न बनाए जाएँ। उसके बजाय गांधी जी की विचारधाराओं को प्रवाहित करने के लिए कुछ स्थान नियत किए जाएँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सजेशन।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose in any shape or form to induct the name or person of Mahatma Gandhi into the sacred religious lore of India?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: No Sir, he was not a religious leader in that sense.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have not been able to follow the answer

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें मेरा भी नाम था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने सवाल शुरू किया तो आप अपनी सीट पर नहीं थे।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं सीट पर था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको देखने की कोशिश की थी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं वहाँ पहले से बैठा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए। मुझ से भूल हुई।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो अपना एक पत्र मुझ को लिखा बिड़ला हाउस के बारे में, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि बिड़ला माह्व प्रधान मंत्री के रहने के लिए तो यह भवन देने को तैयार है, पर मैं उसको प्रधान मंत्री के गौर

पर रहने के लिए अच्छा नहीं समझता, श्रीर गांधीजी की यादगार के लिये उसे जबरदस्ती लेना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता। बिड़ला जी ने भी जो अपना पत्र लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने स्वीकृति दी है कि हां नेहरू जी ठीक कहते हैं मैंने उनको प्रधान मन्त्री का निवास स्थान देने के लिए कहा था लेकिन उन्होंने मंजूर नहीं किया तो क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि यह बिड़ला हाउस सिर्फ इस बिना पर नहीं लिया गया है और गांधी स्मारक नहीं बन रहा है क्योंकि यह लोग बिड़ला जी को खुश करना चाहते हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सारे देश के राष्ट्रपिता हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल खत्म भी होगा कि नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : एक मिनट भी लग जाय तो कौनसी बड़ी बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी खरम तो होना चाहिए।

श्री बागड़ी : महात्मा गांधी के स्मारक बनाने की...

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी कृपया यह है कि एक मिनट से अधिक कोई एक व्यक्ति अपना सवाल नहीं कर सकता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : गुरु तेग बहादुर शहीद हुए उसी तरीके से गांधीजी शहीद हुए और गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहीदी जगह पर गुरुद्वारा विदेशी राज्य में बना...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइर, प्राइर।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो मुझे पूछ लेने दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल आपने कर लिया।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब पूरा तो पूरे घंटे में नहीं होगा। तो मैं घंटे भर की तो इजाजत माननीय सदस्य को नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जिस तरीके से गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहीदी जगह पर गुरुद्वारा बना है और वह विदेशी राज्य में बना था और जैसे राम, कृष्ण आदि महा-पुरुषों की शहीदी जगह को यादगार बनाया गया है तो क्या सरकार इसकी वजह बतायेगी कि अपने देश में और अपने राज्य में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की शहीदी जगह पर कोई यादगार क्यों नहीं बनाई गई है ? दरअसल यह सब सरकार के लोग बिड़ला के हाथ में बिके हुए हैं।

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में प्रधान मन्त्री का उल्लेख किया है इसलिए अधिक से अधिक यह हो सकता है कि उनके इस प्रश्न को मैं प्रधान मन्त्री तक पहुंचा दू।

Haldia Refinery

+

- *417. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 70 on the 18th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with foreign firms for the setting-up of Haldia refinery have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निगोशिएशंस कब तक समाप्त हो जायेंगी ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is very difficult to give a definite date, but we are hoping to complete the negotiations by perhaps 31 January 1966.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : यह हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने में अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Till the negotiations are completed and we know the specific proposals, how can I give the figures?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Which are the firms which have offered to carry out this project?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are three specific offers: one is from a combination of a German and an American firm, another is from the Rumanian organisation and the third from a French firm, CFP.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will this refinery be fed by crude oil produced in North-East Assam? If so, what will be the length of the pipeline through which the crude has to pass?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At present negotiations are proceeding on the basis that it will be working largely on imported crude.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since out of these three offers mentioned by the Minister, two are from private foreign firms and one from a Government organisation, I presume on government to government basis, may I know whether Government has decided, at least in principle on the question whether this new refinery will be in the public sector or will be

part public-owned and part private-owned?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will be a public sector enterprise; it has been decided that any concern in which the Government of India hold 51 per cent or more of the shares is a public concern.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not want that technical answer. I wanted to know whether it would be in the public sector or not. He has said that if 51 per cent of shares is held by Government it will be a public concern and all that.

Mr. Speaker: That was in the second part of the answer. In the first part, he answered that it would be in the public sector.

Shri Hem Barua: At the same time, he has said that if 51 per cent of shares is held by Government, then it becomes a public concern.

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

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what attempts would be made in order to make this kind of refinery, when fully constructed, proof against any future shelling or bombing by the Pakistani people?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a question of general defence. The measures which are taken for the defence of the country will apply equally there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Once again wrong English has been uttered on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not here for correcting English.

Shri Hem Barua: Prof. Kabir was my professor in the University. He speaks good English.

Mr. Speaker: I should ask the professors and other literary persons to sit together and decide what should be done.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अंग्रेज चले गये अंग्रेजी रह गयी है इसलिए जो अंग्रेजी गलत बोलते हैं वह भी देश की सेवा करते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think he was referring to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I identify a Member, he should not stand up, whoever he might be.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि फौरन कालबरेशन के ऊपर हम लोग कब तक डिपेंड करेंगे जबकि जनरल शारदा नन्द सिंह ने यह बयान दिया है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तानियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय तो यह काम बगैर किसी कोलबरेशन के भी हो सकता है।

Shri Humayan Kabir: The best answer to that is that Gen. Saradanand himself is depending very largely on foreign collaboration. In any case, we expect to be self-supporting in the course of about seven years.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that from the point of view of prospecting or refining or the necessity of oil consumption in this country, Haldia coming up will be absolutely a death blow to the Barauni Refinery and thereby to the expansion of the country? Has this been assessed or not?

Shri Humayan Kabir: The hon. Member is not correct. In fact, assessments have been made, and Haldia is an imperative necessity for the country.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Absolutely wrong.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The present position of the refineries is that there is 20 to 25 per cent extra petrol. Will the Government see that future refineries are so adjusted as to minimise this production so as to meet the contingency?

Shri Humayan Kabir: The point mentioned by the hon. Member is very much in Government's mind, and

therefore in all new refineries we are taking steps to see that the production pattern is such that the production of motor spirit is kept at the minimum.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: 426 may also be taken up.

हिन्दी का प्रचार

+

* 418. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी का प्रचार करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन कौन से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठन स्थापित किए हैं;

(ख) गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त की गई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा किए गए कार्य तथा शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन काम कर रही समितियों द्वारा किए गए कार्य में क्या अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या उनके कामों में कोई समन्वय है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो एक ही प्रकार के कामों के लिए विभिन्न समितियां बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-5229/65]

श्रीमन्, प्रश्न संख्या 418 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे जाने वाले विवरण में एक गलती आ गई है जिसका कि मैं आपकी आज्ञा से संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। विवरण के भाग (ख) में जहाँ 1959 छपा है वहाँ 1951 होना चाहिए।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में भाषा का जो प्रयोग किया जाता है उसके स्वरूप के निर्धारण और प्रविधिक

घोर वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली के बनाने का काम किस मन्त्रालय के सुपुर् है और उसे विभिन्न मन्त्रालय मानते हैं अथवा नहीं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, यह जो कोऑरडिनेशन या तालमेल करने का कार्य है यह शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का है। इसके लिए एक स्थायी आयोग जिस शब्दावली आयोग टर्मिनीलोजी कमीशन कहते हैं वह नियुक्त है और उसके अन्तर्गत सेंट्रल हिन्दी डाइरेक्टोरेट शब्दावली बनाता है और सभी मन्त्रालय जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उसमें सहयोग देते हैं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह विदित है कि भारत सरकार का सूचना मन्त्रालय और विशेष कर भाल इंडिया रेडियो में भाषा जो शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियत की जाती है उसका पालन नहीं किया जाता है, यदि नहीं किया जाता है तो उस सम्बन्ध में कोऑरडिनेशन के लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध शिक्षा मन्त्रालय से नहीं है क्योंकि सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय ने अपनी एक ऐसी शब्दावली बनाई है जो कि आम जनता की समझ में सरलता से आ जाय।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the work of the Hindi Siksha Samiti of the Education Ministry and the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs is similar, and if so, why are these two separate committees being kept?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I have explained in the statement laid on the Table of the House, in reply to part (b) of question No. 418, thus:

"The Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to advise the Government mainly on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union and use of Hindi for official work in Hindi-speaking States. It also advises the Government on general matters concerning the development and propagation of Hindi. The Hindi Shiksha Samiti, set up by the Ministry of Education in 1951, advises the Ministry of Education on specific problems relating to development and propagation of Hindi.....".

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय एजुकेशन बजट का जो खर्चा है, उसका कितना फीसदी खर्चा हिन्दी प्रचार पर खर्च होता है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, फीसदी तो मैं नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन भवनीय सदस्य को यह जान कर प्रसन्नता होगी कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में लगभग ढाई करोड़ रुपये हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिए रखे गए थे ?

कुछ भवनीय सदस्य : बस ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लेकिन हमारी यह प्राप्ति है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक लगभग साढ़े पाँच करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे, जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए इससे अधिक धन राशि स्वीकृत की जायेगी।

Mr. Speaker: I might make that point clear. I got a hint of it on that day. There was insistence that when a question had been linked with another the Member must put two supplementary questions.

Shri Hem Barua: That day you allowed two.

Mr. Speaker: I did; it was for special reasons. There was a special delegation from outside and I did not want scenes to be created here. Otherwise, I was humiliated and insulted at that moment. I must make it clear. If a question is linked with another at the request of some Member or on the desire of the House the sponsor of the second question has got only one supplementary to put.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक खुलासा चाहता हूँ। अगर वह सदस्य यह नहीं चाहता है कि उसके प्रश्न को दूसरे के साथ जोड़ा जाये, तो आप क्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर मैं नहीं जोड़ूंगा, लेकिन अगर हाउस की इच्छा होगी, तो वह जोड़ दिया जायेगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are the government aware that members of both these committees, Hindi Salahkar Samiti and Shiksha Samiti have been feeling strongly that their task is extremely frustrated in the matter of propagation of Hindi and progressive adoption of Hindi for various purposes and, if so, whether the government proposes to step up the programme of implementing such recommendations as they have made and complete their work so that there is greater satisfaction reassurance in the country about the government's intention in the matter of propagation of Hindi?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, may I assure the hon. Member that the re-

commendations of both these committees are given due consideration and most of them are implemented as speedily as possible.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Will the hon. Minister please tell the House if there was a suggestion made in the advisory committee of the Ministry of Education that a Central Hindi University may be established in the south for this purpose and, if so, how far has it progressed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): About the idea of the establishment of universities, our present thinking is that we should not establish any new universities in the Fourth Plan.....

Shri Ranga: Except the Jawaharlal Nehru university?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was in the Third Plan.

Shri Ranga: This also can be started that way.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend will permit me to complete the answer, to the extent that we can help the cause of Hindi there should be no difficulty at all in establishing university centres. The present thinking is instead of having all the elaborate machinery of the university, vice-chancellor, registrar and buildings, we could have sufficient complexes of colleges we could have university centres as my hon. friend wants us to pursue that idea. We will certainly see whether it could be done.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: What steps is the Ministry of education taking to propagate non Hindi languages in Hindi areas and also how much money has been spent so far or is allotted for such propagation and have any tangible results been achieved, and also has the government found any inclination on the part of the northern gentlemen to learn any one of the non Hindi languages?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir in the Ministry of education we have got a separate section for the development of modern Indian languages other than Hindi and Sanskrit.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: What is the money spent?

Mr. Speaker: He has asked about the money allotted, results achieved and all those things.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have not got the exact figures with me.

Mr. Speaker: A statement may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal at Agra is meeting the demand for teachers in the non-Hindi States to the fullest extent, and whether there is any proposal for expansion of this institution and the opening other institutions like that?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, our Central Hindi Institute at Agra is being gradually expanded; it is meant to supplement the training of Hindi teachers which is already being carried on in different States.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: There are several committees, both official and non-official, for the propagation of Hindi; whether they are doing the work properly or not is another matter; may I know whether there is any organisation to find out what improvement has been made in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States from year to year?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Yes, Sir. The results have been quite encouraging and we hope that in the years to come it will get further momentum.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the I statement, it is said that it is proposed to establish some Hindi medium schools and colleges in the non-Hindi speaking areas by the fourth Plan period. May I know whether this does not go against the standard spirit of the decision already taken at highest levels

that the medium of instruction should be the regional languages in the various regions, and how does this tally with the decision already on record as far as as the Government is concerned?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no inconsistency. Even if ultimately the medium of instruction in the different universities will be the regional languages, I hope the South will continue to study Hindi and the North will continue to study non-Hindi languages. There could be no objection in having schools and colleges where Hindi can be studied, and I hope very soon we will have schools and colleges in the North where non-Hindi languages are studied. There is no inconsistency between the two.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether there are any Hindi-medium public schools in non-Hindi States and, if not, whether Government propose to set up more Hindi-medium schools for the non-Hindi States?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, there are some such schools run by private agencies. We have been helping them to some extent. Now, for the fourth Plan, we have proposed that if the State Governments desire, then, we may give them hundred per cent aid for opening such schools and colleges.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सारे भारतवर्ष में धार्मिक समाज की तरफ से जो गुरुकुल खुले हुए हैं, संघर्ष के वक्त से आज तक उन्होंने हिन्दी के लिए जितना प्रचार किया है, सम्भवतः सरकार द्वारा खुली हुई संस्थाओं ने भी नहीं किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन गुरुकुलों ने सारे भारतवर्ष में हिन्दी-प्रचार के लिए सब से अधिक काम किया है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय उन को वर्ष भर में कितना रपया देता है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, गुरुकुलों का प्रश्न इस से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या वे हिन्दी का प्रचार नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : . . . लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संस्कृत यूनिट के भ्रन्तर्गत गुरुकुलों की सहायता दी जाती है और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में लगभग साढ़े छः लाख रुपये की सहायता हम अब तक दे चुके हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वर्ष में उन को क्या देते हैं ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Hindi is spoken differently in different Hindi-speaking States and this puzzles the mind of the people of non-Hindi speaking areas. So, may I know which Hindi is going to be propagated in non-Hindi speaking states?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir this is the very objective of the Central Hindi Institute at Agra, where we have been inviting teachers from all the non-Hindi-speaking States so that they may learn the standard type of Hindi.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि जो राज्य केन्द्र से हिन्दी में कारोबार करना चाहते हैं, वे यह समझते हैं कि उन के हिन्दी पत्रों का यहाँ पर ट्रांसलेशन नहीं हो सकेगा, इसलिए हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय यह आवश्यक नहीं समझता है कि उन की इस आशंका को निर्मूल किया जाये और यहाँ पर हिन्दी के पत्रों के ट्रांसलेशन का समुचित इन्तजाम किया जाये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मुझे खेद है कि राज भाषा का प्रश्न शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । वह गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में निराकरण करेंगे ।

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, have been taken to ensure that

such propagation of Hindi at the high level of the Government does not tend to stifle the legitimate growth and development of the non-Hindi languages of India?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I must assure the hon. Member that this mis-giving should be given up altogether. We have been encouraging all the modern Indian languages simultaneously with full vigour.

Shri Hem Barua: About the standard language, I am in a fix. Some people from Patna tell me that the Hindi spoken in Patna is the best; some say the Hindi spoken in Banaras is the best. Some say the Hindi spoken in Allahabad is the best. Some say the Hindi spoken in Delhi is the best. May I know which is the standard Hindi?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, in my opinion, the Hindi used in the translation of the Constitution is the standard one.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रजातन्त्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली

+

* 419. श्री स० च० साम

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

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

(क) ऐसे कितने संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ प्रजातन्त्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली सफलतापूर्वक चल रही है और जिनके बारे में सरकार को इस आशय की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है तथा इस आधार पर शेष संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में सरकार को किन न्यूनताओं का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या प्रजातन्त्रात्मक इकाइयों के रूप में इन संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों की प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयाँ, आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षमता और उनके संसाधनों का अध्ययन करके इनके बारे में, मंत्रालय को सलाह देने के लिये कोई स्थायी प्रचक्रा प्रस्थापी व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) प्रजातन्त्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली को सकल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति से संसद् को अवगत कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) पांच संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, पांडीचेरी और गोवा, दमन व दीव में संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन विधान सभाएं और मंत्रिपरिषदें बनाई गई हैं । इन क्षेत्रों में से किसी की भी सरकार से मौजूदा व्यवस्था की कार्य प्रणाली में किसी कमी की सूचना नहीं मिली और ये सरकारें उक्त अधिनियम में निर्धारित योजना के अनुसार चल रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रशासन सम्बन्धी ऐसी कोई कठिनाइयां सामने नहीं आईं जिनसे इसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था बनाने की जरूरत पड़े । अपने प्रशासकीय और विकास सम्बन्धी खर्चों के लिये इन क्षेत्रों को जिन अतिरिक्त साधनों की आवश्यकता थी वे उन्हें भारत की संचित निधि में से अनुदान तथा ऋणों के रूप में उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों की प्रमुख उपलब्धियों तथा गति विधियों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण गृह मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रशासन प्रतिवेदन में दिया गया है । ये प्रतिवेदन प्रति वर्ष संसद् वज्रत अधिवेशन में सदस्यों को भेजे जाते हैं ।

stead of that, they are also demanding that more facilities and powers should be given to the advisory committee there?

Shri Hathhi: They have demanded that their representatives in Parliament should be elected and not nominated. They have also said that there might be a legislative assembly, but the Constitution does not provide for that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any separate discussion on the reports on these Union Territories where there are legislative assemblies will be taken up in this House and the motion will be brought by the ministry itself?

Shri Hathhi: When the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants come up for discussion, these things can be discussed.

श्री म० ला० द्विचैरी : जो वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है उस में बताया गया है कि अचीवमेंट्स की रिपोर्ट सदन में सालाना दी जाती है । प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया था :

"the steps being taken to acquaint the Parliament about the progress made in making the administrative set-up a success".

इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रशासनिक डांचा पाठ सी० स्टेट्स में सैट अप किया गया है, वह सकल हो इसके सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय का क्या नियंत्रण है और पार्लियामेंट को इसके बारे में कब और कैसे सूचित किया जाता है ?

श्री हाथी : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट अप जो यूनियन टैरिटरीज में है, वह दो प्रकार का है । एक तो आर्टिकल 239 के नीचे है जिसके द्वारा ये सब टैरिटरीज . . .

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the public of Andaman and Nicobar islands are constantly demanding a legislative assembly in the territory? May I know whether in-

I am sorry, Sir, I shall give the answer in English. Under article 239 of the Constitution, all these territories are being administered by the President through an officer desig-

ated by him. But under article 239A, it is provided that the Parliament may by law constitute legislatures in the five States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu. Therefore, these five States have legislative assemblies. Whether the set-up works well there or not, the legislative assemblies there can look into it. So far as territories which are directly governed are concerned, this Parliament has the power and in the annual administration reports, we have given details of their development.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the government's accepted policy to have only large States, may I know what steps have been taken already or are proposed to be taken now to see that these States are eventually amalgamated with the adjoining areas?

Shri Hathl: For the present there is no proposal, except for the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu, which is being considered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the government's policy is to keep the under direct rule and not merge them with the adjoining areas? If that is not the policy, what steps have been taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is no question of any new policy being enunciated here and now. The policy has been so far operating and I think it can still be an open question. It is not for all time that this set-up is going to be there.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the administrative set-up for different centrally administered units has been declared; if so, what are the criteria on which such a set-up has been agreed to?

Shri Hathl: As I said, it is not a question of any agreement in regard to the set-up. In the Constitution it is provided that the Union Territories are to be administered through the

President. Under article 239(a) it is provided that Parliament may by law constitute a legislative assembly and council of ministers. This is the set-up, and either one of these two types is functioning in the Union Territories.

Shri Shinkre: Have the Government by now realised that the very nature of these Union Territories is a negation of democracy as a result of too much interference by the Union bureaucracy; if so, may I know what steps they are contemplating to take to establish proper democracy in these Union Territories?

Shri Nanda: I am sorry I have to answer that. It is not a question of any interference, but it is only help and assistance that is given to them.

Shri Shinkre: You may call it help.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिम्मेदाराना हकूमत के सिद्धान्त को मुकम्मल तौर पर लागू करने की दृष्टि से और अन्य राज्यों में और उन राज्यों में जो फर्क है, उसको मिटाने की दृष्टि से, सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करने वाली है ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात नहीं है । जो हिमाचल, गोष्ठा, पांडीचेरी, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न गोष्ठा और पांडीचेरी के बारे में नहीं था । पांच प्रलग है, दो प्रलग हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न प्रापका हो गया कि ये जो यूनियन टैरिटरीज हैं, इन को दूसरे राज्यों के बराबर लाने के लिए क्या कोई इस वक्त विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : गोष्ठा और पांडीचेरी के बारे में मैंने इसलिए नहीं किया क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि गोष्ठा को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया जाये और पांडीचेरी को तामिलनाडु में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दिया जाये ।

श्री हाथी : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : अभी आप ने बताया है कि पांच यूनिजन टैरिटरीज में प्रॉटिकल 239-ए के द्वारा आप काम कर रहे हैं । लेकिन दूसरी जो यूनिजन टैरिटरीज है उन में कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदल करके कब तक आप का काम करने का विचार है ? वहां पर कब तक आप कांशिश करेंगे कि 239-ए के मुताबिक कार्य हो ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसा तो अभी कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that the proposal made by the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Goa, Shri Bhandodkar, in July-August last with regard to general elections in the near future to decide the future of Goa, the proposal which virtually shattered to smithereens the Glass House at Bangalore—has been finally shelved because of the emergency, because of the conflict with Pakistan or for other reasons, and is there a similar proposal for Pondicherry also?

Shri Shinkre: Or, is it that too many glasses were broken at Bangalore?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Well, of course, these decisions are neither modified nor changed on account of the shattering of glasses or breaking of glasses—I may assure the hon. Member about that. Perhaps, the hon. Member from Goa is rather frightened of it more than we. But it is true that on account of the emergency we felt that this matter could be postponed for the time being.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about Pondicherry?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That question has not arisen at all.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Char Dow Shoonya.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Question No. 420.

An hon. Member: Four Twenty (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 420 में ही क्यों सब इंटरैस्टेड है ? हर तरफ से आवाज आने लग गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोत्र ही ऐसी है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhal: Sir, it would be best to abolish this number from the Question List altogether.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; rather the Members should detach themselves of the idea that lies under that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I appreciate that there is a bad odour about this number, but I cannot help it.

India Office Library

+

*420. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in getting the India Office Library shifted from London and the difficulties in bringing the same to India; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be brought to India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Attention of the hon'ble Members is invited to my reply to Starred Question No. 203 on 25th August, 1965. No progress has been made since then.

(b) It is impossible to hazard a guess at this juncture.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह सवाल इतना लम्बा चला जा रहा है और इतने दिनों में झगड़ा होता आ रहा है, तो इस में जो देर हो रही है वह ब्रिटेन की वजह से हो रही है या पाकिस्तान की वजह से हो रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very happy to tell this House that this is one issue, perhaps the only issue, on which Pakistan and India are agreed. The difficulty, which is mainly procedural, has been caused by the United Kingdom. I have been looking into this matter ever since I was High Commissioner in London. I have pursued it here also. There has been considerable delay. I thought there were administrative delays only in our country but I find the delays in the United Kingdom are even worse.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि यह प्रपोजन आ चुका है कि चाहे तो वह फिल्म्स रख ले या प्रॉरिजिनल बुक्स रख लें फिर भी देर हो रही है तो ग्रेट ब्रिटेन कर रहा है या किसी और वजह से है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : यह देर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की वजह से हो रही है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ब्रिटेन में भी प्रशासनिक देरियां होती हैं कामों में । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कार्य प्रशासनिक देरी के कारण रुका हुआ है या ब्रिटिश सरकार जान बूझ कर रोके हुए है शरायत की वजह से ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : इस में शरायत की बात नहीं है । ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने प्रिंसिपल कबूल कर लिया है । लेकिन कुछ प्रोसीजरल मुश्किल है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This matter has been pending since 1957. May we know the procedural difficulties which are holding up the decision in this matter and which have been

brought to our notice by the British Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I ought to be quite frank with the House and I am prepared to tell the House what the position is. At the start the United Kingdom took up the impossible position that the property of the India Office Library vested in that Government. Both ourselves and Pakistan strongly objected to it. Then, ultimately, after a great deal of negotiations, the United Kingdom Government agreed that the question of the right to this Library should be referred to a Tribunal. The Tribunal was decided upon. There were to be three members to be selected from the Privy Council. Then the difficulty was who should select them—whether the Lord Chancellor or India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. Even on that there was not much difficulty. Then the question was what should be the terms of reference to this Tribunal. Well, that also is more or less settled. Then the next question was about a section in the India Office Library containing books belonging to Nepal and another section containing books belonging to Burma. The United Kingdom Government wanted to keep out any adjudication with regard to this. We were prepared to agree, but Pakistan said that we must decide the whole question. We agreed with Pakistan. Now the only difficulty that remains is what is the law that the Tribunal should apply. We suggested that it should be left to the Tribunal. But the United Kingdom say that their law officers have suggested that this cannot be done and that we must decide what the law should be. I have evolved a formula and I have written to the Pakistan High Commissioner on the 22nd July whether they will accept the formula which we have evolved, and I have got a reply on the 26th of July that the matter was under consideration. We are now in November and we have received no reply. I have written to our High Commissioner in London to approach the Commonwealth Secretary and request him to approach

Pakistan and find out whether they agree with this formula or they have another formula to suggest. But there has been no reply. So, as far as this side is concerned, we are pursuing the matter very vigorously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the formula that the hon. Minister has proposed and what is holding up the implementation of that formula by the Pakistan and United Kingdom Governments?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Since this matter is under negotiation I do not think it will be right to tell the House what the formula is. But it is not being held up either by the United Kingdom or by Pakistan. I have received no reply from Pakistan. The United Kingdom Government also have sent no reply as to whether they accept the formula suggested by me as to the law that should be applicable to decide the ownership of the India Office Library.

Japanese Petro-chemical Experts

+

- *421. **Shri S. C. Samanta;**
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Brij Raj Singh;
Shri Gokaran Prasad;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri D. D. Puri;

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

(a) whether the report of the six-man Japanese Petro-Chemical Experts' Team has been received; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). I shall refer to the answer given to Question No. 493 dated 8th September, 1965, wherein it was stated that the survey team organised in 1964 by Japan Consulting Institute to study development of petro-chemical industries in India

had submitted its report to the Indian Investment Centre.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the survey team visited all the oil-producing areas in India where there are possibilities of petro-chemical industries being fruitful?

Shri Alagesan: They visited most of the places. They went to Koyali in Gujarat, Bombay, Cochin, Madras etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Indian experts were associated with them or were they consulted?

Shri Alagesan: They had talks with our experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and others in the country as well.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब तक जो एक्सप्लोरेशन हुआ है उस में ऐसा होता रहा है कि वह लोग आ कर के हमारा काम पर इस कानून है और कोई भी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता है। तो क्या सरकार अब उन को इस काम के लिये मजबूर करेगी कि जो लोग काम की जिम्मेदारी ले सिकें उन के साथ बातचीत की जायेगी? यहाँ बार-बार कराड़ कपड़ा खराब हो जाता है और वह कहते हैं कि "एक्सप्लोरमेंट फेल्ड", तो सरकार इस के लिये क्या उपाय कर रही है?

Shri Alagesan: Exploration is being done by the ONGC with Russian assistance and by Oil India. There is no question of taking any responsibility. Both these organisations are responsible for exploration and results are produced.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने वादा किया था कि बरानी में रासायनिक खाद का तब 1 पेट्रो-केमिकल उद्योगों का समूह बनाया जायेगा। यदि यह बात सही है तो क्या आपने विधेयकों ने इस के बारे में कोई मुझाव दिया है, या क्या उन को मुझाव देने के लिये कहा गया है?

Shri Alagesan: They visited all these places. I do not have the report before me, but, as I said, it was submitted to the Indian Investment Centre. But there are certain schemes which are being investigated in Barauni; in fact, one private party has also been licensed to start a petro-chemical scheme.

Mass Civilian Rifle Training

*422. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of scheme formulated by his Ministry for mass civilian rifle training;

(b) the number of rifles imported for the purpose since the scheme was finalised; and

(c) the number of people being trained year-wise under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) (i) Number of centres set up under the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme in the States/Union Territories is 673; and

(ii) Number of persons so far trained at these centres is about 95,170.

(b) Out of 20,000 .22 bore rifles being imported for the purpose, 5,000 rifles have already arrived in India.

(c) Year-wise break-up of people trained is not available.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that originally, following the Chinese invasion, it was planned by the Government that two million people would be trained in the art of rifle training every year; if so, what happened to that ambitious scheme?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We had not fixed any target; but it is a fact that after the Chinese aggression in 1962 we had an exhaustive and ambitious plan for training civilian people and we opened so many centres—as you will see, about 700 centres—but be-

cause of want of rifles and also some organisation on the part of non-official bodies the programme could not make much headway. But we are trying to push up the programme and we hope that the programme will keep up.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the fact that rifle training as a whole is a very expensive thing, may I know whether the Government have any proposals to supplement the rifle training on a mass scale with precision air rifles to bring down the cost?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as help is concerned, we supply rifles to clubs. As for ammunition, people have to pay only one anna; the admission fee is Rs. 3. It is negligible and it would not be very costly so far as the people are concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government would recall the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister recently that arms would be distributed free, in large quantities, in the border areas to secure our frontiers from any invasion from outside and would the Government spell out any scheme that may have been formulated in pursuance of the declaration made by the Prime Minister so that either arms may be distributed free or arms on subsidised prices may be made available to people particularly in the western border States of our country?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Unfortunately, I was not here when the Prime Minister made that declaration. I had answered a question on Wednesday last that this question was thoroughly discussed by the Chief Ministers' Conference and we decided to have home guards on a liberal basis in the border States and to train them and arm them.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not a question relating to home guards. My question related specifically to the free distribution of arms.

Mr. Speaker: That was what was discussed. This question was put. They said that they were not going to distribute these rifles to all people in the border areas but that regular home guards will be there in the border areas and the rifles will be issued to them.

Shri Nath Pai: The importance of training citizens in the use of rifles cannot be exaggerated when we see the dimension of the danger that is facing us all over the frontiers. I am afraid the Government hardly realises that the schemes are becoming paper schemes. Is he aware that, in practice, the rifle training, like the digging of trenches when the bomb attacks are expected, has become a huge farce and that the training given is extremely superficial and, if so, may I know what steps are being taken to see that, we are not deceiving ourselves and that the training is taken seriously and imparted seriously?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In the first place, there is no question of any lack of realisation on our part about the importance of this matter, that is, a very large number of people must be trained and also particularly for the border areas—the people there must be trained—a force like the home guards in a very large numbers is required. I think if there are any deficiencies—there are—they should be made up and we should try to extend this as much as possible.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it a fact that the rifle training is left to the district authorities of the State Governments and, if so, what assistance is given to the civilian rifle clubs created by the civilians?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said, we have got the civilian rifle clubs in every State and also at district headquarters and the training is also given at police stations according to our present scheme, and the assistance will be given in the form of rifles and ammunition to train the people.

श्री भगवत लाल आचार्य : यद्यपि इस बात में हम सहमत हैं, जैसा कि गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा, कि रियलाइजेशन है। लेकिन वह निम्न शब्दों में है। अभी तक सरकार ने नेशनल राइफल्स एक्सिजेशन और अन्य संस्थाओं के माध्यम पर सिर्फ पांच हजार राइफल्स के आयात की अनुमति दी है और भारत की 45 करोड़ जनता में से 95 हजार लोगों को राइफल्स की ट्रेनिंग दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके अलावा भी कोई कार्रवाई की गयी है, यदि की गयी है तो क्या ?

श्री ल० ना० विष्णु : ऐसी बात नहीं कि कार्य नहीं किया गया है। जैसा मैं ने पहले बतलाया, राइफल्स की कमी के कारण योजना पूरी नहीं की जा सकी, साथ ही गैर सरकारी संस्थाएँ भी ज्यादा प्रागे नहीं आयी। जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का मामला है केवल 95 हजार लोगों को ही ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी गयी है, उनके प्रतिस्पर्धन एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० में 25 लाख से अधिक लोगों को राइफल्स ट्रेनिंग दी गयी है। जो हाल में योजना बनी है उसमें व्यंग्य है कि इस काम को किस तरह से प्रागे बढ़ाया जाये।

Application of Articles of Constitution to J. & K.

+

*423. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 343 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) the details of the proposals under consideration regarding the application of certain Articles of the Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether such consideration and consultation with the State Government have been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). With the concurrence of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, an Order by the President under article 370 of the Constitution providing for the modified application to the State of the following articles of the Constitution of India for giving effect to the change in the designation of the "Sadar-i-Riyasat" to "Governor" is being issued shortly:

Article 222.

Article 361.

Article 367(4).

Proposals for application to the State of the following other articles of the Constitution are under consideration in consultation with the State Government:

Article 81.

Article 325.

Article 326.

Article 327.

Article 329.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether those Articles under the Constitution and those laws of the Indian Union which have so far been applied to Jammu and Kashmir have now been applied to the liberated areas of so-called Azad Kashmir and is the jurisdictional authority of the Union Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir complete over all those liberated areas? No reply?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The question is such that it does take a little time to grasp all its import. The question is whether our laws apply to the liberated areas of Azad Kashmir also. We have extended our laws to the liberated areas of Azad Kashmir. At present the administration is being carried on and all arrangements have been made.

Whatever needs to be done, it will naturally be in accordance with the laws of the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not satisfied with this kind of answer. Are you, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That is being administered by any special machinery or the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir is administering those areas also according to State laws?

Shri Nanda: Yes Sir, that is so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now that it is officially known that the Prime Minister will shortly be going to Tashkent and then to Washington, is the Prime Minister in a position to state categorically and firmly that his talks with the Soviet Prime Minister and the American President will not be permitted to deviate into a discussion on the internal affairs of the Indian Union, particularly with reference to our relationship with Kashmir, and with regard to the extension of the Constitution to that State and the repeal of Article 370 at an opportune time in the near future?

Mr. Speaker: That he has answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered that. What was answered was different.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What he said was this.

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait. I shall tell him. Mr. Alvares complimented Mr. Kamath yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not need his compliments.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Alvares should beware....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him....

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कहा था, एक प्रधान, एक विधान और एक निशान ।

18 साल के बाद भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में तो निर्णय किया लेकिन विधान और निशान के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक भारत सरकार उस निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच पायी जिसके लिए कि 17 साल पहले डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने कहा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री दोनों से कि जब पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, काश्मीर की जनता को और इस संसद को तथा देश को बार बार यह कह चुके थे कि संविधान की धारा 370 काफी घिस चुकी है और जो शेष रह गयी है वह भी जल्दी घिस जायेगी, तो ऐसी क्या दिक्कत भारत सरकार के सामने है कि एक और तो प्रधान मंत्री काश्मीर को भारत का अभिन्न भाग कहते हैं और दूसरी ओर संविधान की धारा 370 को संविधान में रख कर स्वयं दुनिया में सन्देह पैदा कर रहे हैं। इस धारा 370 को संविधान से क्यों नहीं हटा दिया जाता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय सदस्य सवाल करते हैं तो मेरा ध्यान सैंकिड की सुई पर भी रहता है। मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दे सकता। इसलिए आयन्दा मैं बन्द कर दिया करूँगा यह खयाल माननीय सदस्य रखें।

श्री नन्दा : जब से पहली बातें हुई हैं तब से पार्लियामेंट में इस नीति को काफी साफ किया गया है कि दफा 370 सहूलियत पैदा करती है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा हम वहाँ जो भी आर्टिकल लागू करना चाहें बिना कांस्टीट्यूशन को चेंज किए हुए कर सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लड़खड़ाती भाषा मत बोलिये, स्पष्ट जवाब दीजिये।

श्री नन्दा : जहाँ तक स्पष्ट हो सकता है स्पष्ट किया जा रहा है।

और इसी तरह से वक्तन फवक्तन वहाँ कई कई नई आर्टिकल्स लागू की गयी हैं। इस सवाल का जवाब कई बार दिया गया है।

इस बारे में सब से बड़ी बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने खड़ा किया है आज की हालत में उसका महत्व बहुत कम हो गया है। हमारा तरीका है जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार के साथ मिल कर काम करने का और उसके साथ मिल कर हम कदम उठाते जा रहे हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हमारी पालिसी है उससे लाभ हुआ है। हमारा स्टैंड इस मामले में सही है। इससे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको प्रोटेशन चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को बहुत मौका दिया, इस में आप का नाम भी नहीं था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे जवानों ने जो गुलाम काश्मीर को आजाद किया, पाक के अनधिकृत कब्जे में से छुड़ा कर काश्मीर के जिस भू-भाग को हमारे बहादुर जवानों ने अभी हाल में आजाद किया है क्या सरकार उन आजाद हुए इलाकों में इधर के लोगों को बसाने का विचार रखती है ? चाहे वह यह धारा हटाये या न हटाये, अगर सरकार अभी उस धारा को नहीं हटा रही है तो न हटाये लेकिन जो स्थान हम ने हाल में मुक्त किये हैं उन पर इधर के लोगों को सरकार बसाने का विचार रखती है या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है और मैं आप का व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री ने ऐसा क्यों कहा कि वह इस सवाल में नहीं उठता है ? जब आप ने मेरे प्रश्न को इजाजत दे दी है और माननीय मंत्री ने उस का उत्तर दिया तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस कारण यह सवाल नहीं उठता है।

Shri Hem Barua : It was yesterday in the Rajya Sabha that our hon. Prime Minister has said that not

Kashmir only would be discussed at Tashkent; that means that he would discuss not only Kashmir but other Indo-Pakistan problems also. On the other hand, on the floor of this House, he said that Kashmir would not be discussed at Tashkent. May I know what the actual attitude of the hon. Prime Minister is towards this problem of discussing Kashmir at Tashkent? Is he going to discuss it?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that already.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday he said like this in the Rajya Sabha. I had read it in this morning's papers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was exactly my question. And it has been reinforced now by my hon. friend's question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I had read it in this morning's newspapers that he had said like that in the other House?

Mr. Speaker: There are other remedies for it; he cannot raise it during the Question Hour in this manner.

मुझे कल पता चला । बेयरमैन बिहार कौमिल ने मुझे बतलाया कि बिहार में यह फैसला कर लिया गया है कि बंशेश्वरन प्रोक्टर के वकन कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा । मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई इन बातों को जान कर प्रोक्टर में चाहता हूँ कि यह हाउस भी इसे कंसिडर कर ले कि बंशेश्वरन प्रोक्टर में व्यवस्था के मवाल न उठाये जायें ।

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very important matter. So, I would like to make one submission about it.

Mr. Speaker: I have not decided it.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister made one statement here and he has made another statement in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the occasion for it; he can raise it by other methods or in any other manner he

likes, but not during the Question Hour.

Shri Ranga: Simply because some Members do not make use properly of the privilege of the House and try to raise a point of order during Question Hour, it is not proper to deny the other Members the right to raise a point of order even on a proper occasion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That cannot be done under the rules.

Shri Ranga: That cannot be done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Team on Development of Andamans

*424. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**

Shri P. C. Beroiah:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of officials that visited the Andamans to find out the potentials of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, has submitted its report;

(b) whether an overall survey has been made in this region by the experts;

(c) the estimate of the Central Government regarding the possibility of settling refugee families on agro-industrial economy, duly financed and developed; and

(d) the number of refugee families already rehabilitated there and the number of families proposed to be shifted by March, 1966?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) The draft report of the inter-departmental Team constituted to prepare an integrated resource development plan for the islands is ready. It is expected to be finalised very shortly.

(b) An 'over-all assessment of the development potential in various sectors has been made by the expert Members of the Team.

(c) Accelerated development for which there is scope will create additional employment opportunities which can be utilised for the benefit of migrants from East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and also others. The size of the development programme will however depend on the resources that will be available for it.

(d) Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one refugee families were rehabilitated in the Islands between 1949 and 1963. During 1964, about 200 Sahkaris and their families were sent to the Middle Andaman. About 400 more Sahkaris are proposed to be moved to the same area very shortly.

Four-year Degree Course in Delhi University

*425. Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Delhi has set up a Committee to examine a proposal to introduce a four-year degree course to improve the educational standards;

(b) whether the reorientation of the honours and pass courses has been suggested to equip the graduates better to pursue higher studies and to meet the manpower requirements of the expanding industrial and public undertakings; and

(c) whether similar studies are being made in other Universities to improve the educational standards?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee will examine the various aspects of the proposal.

(c) Government has not received any reports of similar studies carried out by other Universities. However,

a Committee of the University Grants Commission has carried out a systematic investigation into the problems relating to standards of higher education in Indian Universities.

Propagation of Hindi

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

(a) whether he has seen the press reports in the 'Times of India' dated the 10th October, 1965 that the steps taken by the Union Government to propagate Hindi during the last 10 years have proved inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to popularize Hindi in the country?

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

(b) A statement showing the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for the propagation of Hindi is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5223/65].

समाचारपत्रों में प्रचलीत चित्र

*427. श्री हुसैन खान कल्लुवाय :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजधानी में प्रकाशित होने वाले बहुत से समाचारपत्रों द्वारा प्रकाशित की जा रही प्रचलीत सामग्री प्रांग नग्न चित्रों की प्रांग दिनाया गया है प्रांग

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रकार की प्रचलीत सामग्री का प्रकाशन रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० न० मिश्र) : (क) प्रांग (ख) जब कभी सरकार के ध्यान में कोई ऐसा प्रचलीत साहित्य प्रांता है जिस पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा सके तब उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Fourth Plan Targets for Fertilizers

- *428. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to revise downwards the Fourth Plan target for the indigenous production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether this is primarily due to the lack of firm assistance offers from the U.S. parties; and

(c) the progress made in the execution of the proposed Fertilizer Projects at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Haldia, Mangalore and Kanpur?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) **Durgapur:** Civil construction work is in progress and tenders for machinery and equipment are ready and will be issued as soon as foreign exchange has been allotted.

Cochin: The project study has been made and foreign exchange is being sought from US Aid.

Kanpur: A letter of intent has been issued and the detailed project report is expected by February, 1966.

Madras: Detailed discussion are in progress with AMOCO.

Mangalore & Haldia: The schemes are still under initial stages of discussion.

Armed Police Personnel

*430. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of armed police personnel who were killed, disabled or wounded in the recent Pak. aggression on India;

(b) whether their next of kin will be granted pensions; and

(c) if so, the nature of the help which the Central Government propose to give to the State Governments for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The number of armed police personnel killed, disabled or wounded during recent hostilities is as follows:—

Killed—99

Disabled or wounded—159

(b) the personnel or their next of kin will be granted disability/extraordinary pension according to State or Central Rules by which they are governed.

(c) the Central Government will bear full liability for all armed police personnel in respect of whom they have agreed to meet the expenditure.

Spies

- *431. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state since the Pakistani aggression the State and Territory-wise number of:

(i) persons arrested on the charges of spying for Pakistan or for spreading false rumours with a view to spreading demoralisation;

(ii) Pakistani citizens in India on valid visa indulging in undesirable activities arrested or interned;

(iii) Pakistani citizens arrested without valid visa since the conflict began; and

(iv) Pakistani citizens with expired visas arrested?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (i) 12 persons were arrested on charges of spying—6 each in Punjab and West Bengal. The number of persons arrested for spreading rumours is not available.

(ii) to (iv). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5224/65.]

Capitation Fee

***432. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 18th August, 1965 regarding the entrance fees to Technical Colleges and state what are the main findings of the fact-finding committee and Government's decisions in the light thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): A statement is given below.

Statement

The main finding of the committee was that the instructional facilities provided at these colleges were inadequate.

2. The Committee has recommended as follows:—

- (i) The colleges should be given affiliation on a year-to-year basis and each year they should be inspected to determine whether the necessary

instructional facilities have been provided. If a college were to fail to provide the necessary facilities it should be disaffiliated and the students should be transferred to other colleges.

- (ii) The Central Government may consider the question of assisting these Colleges under the "Open Door Policy".

3. Action on the recommendations of the Committee has to be taken in consultation with the State Government and the Universities concerned. The report of the Committee was, therefore, forwarded to the affiliating Universities and the Government of Mysore for comments. The Universities have furnished their comments. The views of the State Government are awaited.

Civil Defence

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

(a) whether during the present Pakistani aggression, it was revealed that equipment like the one for air raid precaution for civil defence was not adequate to meet the situation; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to set right these defects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) In the initial stage of the recent hostility civil defence equipment was found wanting in some respects. Immediately *ad hoc* arrangements were made to meet the situation and by and large no work was allowed to suffer.

(b) Special efforts are being made to procure equipments on priority basis and it is expected that deficiencies would be overcome soon.

Berne Convention of Copyrights

*434. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to get out of the Berne Convention on copyrights; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) A decision can be taken only about August, 1967, when the revised version of the Berne Convention will become available.

Maps of Anthropological Department

*435. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important maps have been missing from the Anthropological Department;

(b) whether some of these have been taken to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against the persons responsible?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Some maps have been reported to be missing from the library of the Anthropological Survey of India.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Santhanam Committee's Recommendations

*436. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 191 on the 25th August, 1965 and state the up-to-date progress made in regard to the consideration and implementation of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): A statement containing the information is given below.

Statement

Out of a total of 137 recommendations (including parts of recommendations) made by the Santhanam Committee, 113 have been accepted, 7 have not been accepted and the remaining 17 are under consideration, as shown below:

I. Following 106 recommendations have been accepted with or without changes and implemented:

(1) Recommendations relating to Government Servants' Conduct Rules	6
(2) Recommendations relating to amendments to laws	15
(3) Recommendations relating to the political parties etc.	1
(4) Recommendations relating to Universities	1
(5) Others	83
Total	106

II. Following 7 recommendations have been accepted wholly or partly and their implementation is under consideration:

(1) Recommendations relating to Government Servants' Disciplinary Rules	1
(2) Recommendations relating to Amendments to laws	5
(3) Others	1
Total	7

III. Recommendations not accepted.

IV. Following 17 recommendations are under consideration:

(1) Recommendations relating to Constitutional changes	5
(2) Recommendations relating to political parties etc.	4
(3) Recommendations relating to Judiciary	1
(4) Others	7
Total	17
Grand Total:	137

Manual on Conducting Enquiries

*437. **Shri Bata Singh:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of officers who are directed to hold enquiries under the Civil Service Classification and Control and Appeal Rules, find it difficult to pursue definite procedure in the matter of conducting the enquiry and recording evidence;

(b) whether due to the lapses on the part of many officers for not being posted with up-to-date orders on the subject, many decisions in the disciplinary cases are set aside by the Courts of Law; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring out a detailed Manual with clear-cut directions in the matter of conducting such enquiries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) It is not a fact that a large number of officers find it difficult to conduct Departmental proceedings.

(b) It is not a fact that many decisions in disciplinary cases are set aside by Law Courts for procedural lapses.

(c) For facilities of enquiring officers and for easy references C.V.C. propose to bring out such a manual.

Pak. Sabotage Cell in Kashmir

*438. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Ramnathwar Tanti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jammu and Kashmir State a Pakistani cell had been functioning actively which was responsible for many anti-national activities including arson and sabotage in the Kashmir valley;

(b) whether our Security Forces have been able to smash it;

(c) if so, how many persons have been arrested; and

(d) whether any documents were seized from them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). It is a fact that recently a Pakistani Cell, which was believed to have been responsible for certain cases of arson and dissemination of subversive literature and similar other activities, has been smashed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. A number of persons have been rounded up in this connection. Active investigation into the matter is in progress. It will not be in public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

S.P.E. Officers

*439. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Special Police Establishment who have been occupying their respective posts for more than three years;

(b) the reasons for not transferring them from these posts especially when most of the officers of the Special Police Establishment are connected with the investigation of irregularities and corrupt practices in industrial and trading establishments; and

(c) whether, in view of the enlarged scope of activities of the Special Police

Establishment which necessitates the employment of many Officers of this establishment and their coming into contact with industrial and trading concerns, Government have considered the desirability of periodic transfer of these Officers in line with the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) (i) The total strength of police officers of the rank of S.P. and above is 58. Out of them, 6 officers are holding the same post in the same Branch/Unit for more than 3 years.

(ii) The total strength of Dy. S. P. is 121. Out of them, 7 officers are holding the same posts in the same Branch/Unit for more than 3 years.

(iii) The total strength of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is 389 and 174 respectively. Out of them 48 Inspectors and 14 Sub-Inspectors have been working in the same post in the same Branch/Unit for more than 3 years.

(b) Most of the officers of Central Bureau of Investigation are on deputation from States. The normal term of deputation is 5 years. The Services of these officers (excepting I.P.S. Officers) are generally obtained for a particular Branch. These officers, therefore, generally stay at a Branch for 5 years.

(c) Careful watch is kept on the officers and as and when necessary, transfers are made. Most of the officers in Central Bureau of Investigation are on deputation from the State Governments. On their completion of term of deputation, they are reverted and thus there is gradual shifting of officers in the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Adoption of Villages by Universities

***440. Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while delivering the Convocation address to the Utkal University, he recommended that Universities and Colleges in India should adopt a few villages around them and improve their living conditions and remove illiteracy, insanitation and poverty there;

(b) whether he has communicated his suggestion to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities; and

(c) if so, their reaction to this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the Vice-Chancellors were addressed on the subject in a letter, dated 1st November, 1965.

(c) Replies have been received so far from nine universities and their reactions are favourable.

Inter-University Youth Festival

***441. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to hold Inter-University Youth Festival this year;

(b) whether Government considered the suggestion made by the Prime Minister at the 9th Inter-University Youth Festival that the event should be held in a village instead of the capital of India; and

(c) whether the deteriorating standards of the performances have prompted Government to put a stop to this festival?

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

(c) No, Sir, the standard of the performances has had nothing to do with the decision not to hold the Festival this year.

Strengthening the Borders

*442. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate the ex-Servicemen and other people who have been victims of the Chinese and Pakistani aggression in the areas and vicinity of Indian Frontiers with Pakistan and China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Proposals for settling ex-servicemen in border areas in certain compact blocks where land may be available are under consideration of Central Government in consultation with the State Governments. A scheme for Tripura has been recently sanctioned.

Information under other items is under collection.

Research in Astrology

*443. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute scientific research in Astrology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). This Ministry has no proposal to institute scientific research in Astrology as such. Even though certain Institutions like the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya are having Astrology as a subject of study, in terms of modern scientific development, astrology has yet to establish itself as a full-fledged science. It would therefore be premature to institute scientific research in Astrology at Government level.

Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations who inter alia are engaged in the

study and teaching of Astrology are, however, eligible for a grant under this Ministry's scheme for financial assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations etc.

बम्बई में श्री नम्बूद्रीपाद का भाषण

*444. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रोफर लाल बेरवा :
श्री पुढबोर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :
श्री विभाय प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या वामपन्थी साम्यवादी नेता श्री ई० एम० एस० नम्बुद्रीपाद ने बम्बई में दिये गये अपने किसी भाषण में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान तथा चीन दोनों में भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र वापिस नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कहा जाता है कि 9-11-65 को बम्बई में दिये गये अपने एक भाषण में श्री ई० एम० एस० नम्बुद्रीपाद ने यह कहा कि यदि भारत सरकार का यह उद्देश्य हाँ कि पाकिस्तान में आजाद काश्मीर और चीन में अक्साई चिन वापस ले लिया जाय और तिब्बत को आजाद करने के लिये आक्रमण कर दिया जाय तो उनकी पार्टी सरकार का समर्थन नहीं करेगी ।

(ख) सरकार उपयुक्त समय पर सरकार के मुनाबिक कार्यवाही करेगी ।

Mystery Document Circulated in Kerala

*445. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 194 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the mystery document circulated in Kerala has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) It has not been possible to trace the origin of the document.

Retired Govt. Servants Employed in Private Companies

1170. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Government servants who are at present holding managerships or directorships or similar high offices in private sector companies; and

(b) whether Government propose to put a ban on such Government servants accepting posts in companies in the private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given on the floor of the House to Starred Question No. 423 on 4th March, 1964, Starred Question No. 189 on 25th August, 1965 and Starred Question No. 129 on 10th November, 1965. The matter is under consideration.

Reservation in Services for Military Personnel

1171. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Punjab

Government to the effect that while recruiting and selecting personnel for IPS, IAS and IFS between 1967-70, 33 to 20 per cent of the posts should be reserved for armed personnel who took part in fighting against Pakistan; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) No, Government have, however, decided, as one of the measures for the rehabilitation of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers, to reserve the following percentages of permanent vacancies in the All India Services and the Central Services posts class I and Class II (non-technical) for released Emergency Commissioned Officers:

IAS/IFS	20%
IPS	33 1/3%
Class I Service/Posts (non technical)	25%
Class II Service/Posts (non technical)	33 1/3%

This scheme was under consideration of Government in consultation with the State Governments and the Punjab Government had conveyed their concurrence in the proposed reservation of vacancies.

Diversification of Studies

1172. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experiment in the diversification and terminalisation of studies at Secondary School level has not proved a success;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when and in how many schools the experiment was started?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Diversification has been effected through the scheme of multipurpose schools. Their

working, however, has revealed certain deficiencies and efforts are being made to remove them. The deficiencies have been mainly in respect of good teachers and funds.

(c) In 1955; in 250 schools.

Employees of Mahi Administration

1173. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees absorbed from the old French Administration MAHF have demanded salary revision and an interim relief;

(b) the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the difference, if any, in the salary of those employees and the employees who are working under our Government in similar posts; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring them at par with others?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The permanent pre-merger ex-French employees were drawing pay at scales generally higher than the scale of pay of equivalent Indian posts. These scales were protected by the Treaty of Cession between France and India. So, the question of the upward revision of the scale of pay of ex-French permanent employees did not arise. Temporary pre-merger employees were given the option to remain either on the old French scales of pay or to come on to the scale of pay and allowances obtaining in Madras State. In the case of such temporary employees as had elected to come on to the Madras scales of pay in 1960, their pay was fixed in such a manner that none of them suffered a reduction in their total emoluments. Such employees partake of the benefits consequent on any revisions in allowances in Madras State.

Permanent ex-French employees were not, ~~as a~~ matter of right, entitled to any compensatory allowance. However they were granted compensatory allowance on an ad hoc basis in 1960 ranging from a minimum of Rs. 15/- per mensem to Rs. 35/- per mensem. This compensatory allowance was raised in March, 1965, and again in October, 1965. The minimum compensatory allowance allowed to such Government servants now is Rs. 25/- per mensem and the maximum is Rs. 55/- per mensem.

It has been decided to give another opportunity to such ex-French employees as have not elected to come on to Madras scales of pay to come on to these scales. The pay of employees who will opt to come under the Madras scales of pay will be fixed in such a manner that they do not suffer any reduction in their total emoluments. They will thereafter be able to partake of the benefits consequent on the revision of the Madras rates of pay and dearness allowance from time to time.

नागार्थों से मुठभेड़

1174. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 अक्टूबर, 1965 को या उसके घास-घास इम्फाल-मॉरेह सड़क पर मनेय के निकट एक नागरिक बस की सुरक्षा पर तैनात पुलिस वालों पर मजसूम नागा विद्रोहियों ने धाकधन करके एक पुलिसमैन को मार दिया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस घटना का द्योग क्या है; और

(ग) विद्रोहियों से नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिये की गई वर्तमान व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना

प्राप्त होने पर कि 30 अक्टूबर, 1965 के मुबह सशस्त्र अन्तर्गत विद्रोहियों ने इस्फाल-मोरेह सड़क के पल्लेव-मोरेह भाग पर एक प्राइवेट जीप को रोक कर उसमें बैठे व्यक्तियों से 40 रुपये छीन लिये थे, आंध्र प्रदेश विशेष पुलिस के सात व्यक्ति अपनी लाकड़ियों स्थित चीकी से मेल की बस के साथ उसकी रक्षा के लिये गये। लल्लेव में मोरेह के रास्ते पर लगभग 12 मील दूर ग्राम सेनाम पर उन्हें लगभग 35 अन्तर्गत विद्रोहियों के एक सशस्त्र दल ने घेर लिया। उन्होंने गोली चलाई जिसके फलस्वरूप दो कान्स्टेबल सख्त जखमी हो गये। इधर से भी जवाब में गोली चलाई गई। मुठभेड़ के बाद गिराह भाग गया। दोनों जखमी कान्स्टेबलों में से एक इस्फाल के मिडिल हस्पताल में मर गया। दूसरा कान्स्टेबल खुरे से बाहर है। कहा जाता है कि गिराह के भी दो आदमी मारे गये। एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है। उस क्षेत्र में विधि तथा व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिये पुलिस की शक्ति बढ़ाई गई है।

Bolghaty Palace, Ernakulam

1175. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bolghaty Palace at Ernakulam is proposed to be leased to private individuals.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposed to make it a Tourist Centre; and

(d) if so, why that proposal was abandoned?

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

(b) it has been done in the interest of development of tourist traffic.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The original scheme was dropped as it was not found practicable. A revised programme has, however, been tentatively proposed for the construction of a 100 Room five storied hotel at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Artificial Rain

1176. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is still being conducted on the production of artificial rain; and

(b) if so, the upto-date progress thereof?

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

(b) Of the 112 trial experiments conducted so far at Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, 60 have indicated positive trend of result.

U.S. Graphic Arts Exhibition.

1777. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether one U.S. Organisation have arranged for U.S. Graphic Arts Exhibition for circulation in some important cities of India;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the cities approved for the Exhibition; and

(c) the nature of the exhibits to be displayed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). There are two Exhibitions.

The U.S. Graphic Arts Exhibition sponsored by the Asia Society, New York, arrived in India in November, 1963. It is being circulated by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and the itinerary includes Delhi—Lucknow—Calcutta Madras—Bangalore—Hyderabad and Bombay. The Exhibition consists of 55 Etchings by leading American artists.

The other Exhibition of U.S. Graphics sponsored by the National Association of Women Artists, New York, arrived in India in September, 1965. It is being circulated by the International Cultural Centre, New Delhi and the itinerary includes Calcutta, Delhi, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay. The Exhibition consists of 50 Prints by 40 women artists of the U.S.A.

Arrests of Foreigners

1178. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign nationals in India indulged in anti-Indian activities during the recent Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) if so, the number of such persons together with their nationality; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Awards to Civilians

1179. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to offer recognition and rewards for acts of outstanding bravery and dedicated service performed by the civilians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have asked the state Governments to furnish lists of those who rendered meritorious service during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence, supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) Civilions are already eligible for the grant of Ashoka Chakra Awards (Class I, Class II and Class III) for acts of gallantry which were instituted in 1952.

(c) The cases of civilians who have rendered distinguished service during the recent Indo-Pak conflict will be considered for the grant of Padma Awards on the forthcoming Republic Day.

इण्डियन ग्रायस कम्पनी में रिक्त स्थानों का भरा जाना

1180. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री उदिया :

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

(क) जुलाई, 1963 से अगस्त, 1965 तक की अवधि में इण्डियन ग्रायस कम्पनी द्वारा विज्ञापित पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्रों से फीस के रूप में कितनी धनराशि मिली;

(ख) क्या सभी अभ्यर्थियों को 'इंटरव्यू' के लिए बुलाया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन लोगों की, जिन को "इंटरव्यू" के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता, इस बारे में कोई सूचना दी जाती है तथा फीस लौटा दी जाती है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) 49,382 रुपये 50 पैसे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जिन लोगों को, "इंटरव्यू" के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता, इस बारे में सूचना दी जाती है किन्तु फीस वापिस नहीं की जाती है।

पुरातत्वीय स्कूल

1181. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री उटिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले पुरातत्वीय स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के आवास की क्या व्यवस्था है;

(ख) सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों को याता-यात की क्या सुविधायें दी हैं;

(ग) स्कूल में अध्यापकों की क्या व्यवस्था है; और

(घ) अध्यापकों का चुनाव कौन और किस आधार पर करता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण ने स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में दर्शनीय स्थानों तथा स्मारकों के भ्रमण के हेतु विद्यार्थियों के लिए भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण की गाड़ियां उपलब्ध की जाती हैं । दिल्ली से बाहर भ्रमण के लिए उन्हें तीसरी श्रेणी का एक व्यक्ति का रेल भ्रमण बस का किराया, जैसी भी परिस्थिति हो, दिया जाता है ।

(ग) पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के अधिकारी, अपने विशिष्ट विषयों में भाषण देते हैं । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, ऐसी ही अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे भारत का नरतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण, भारत का प्राणि-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और विश्वविद्यालयों से सहायता प्राप्त की जाती है ।

(घ) सर्वे के महानिदेशक के परामर्श से पुरातत्वीय स्कूल के निदेशक, विद्वानों का चयन करते हैं । इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार विशेषज्ञों से उनके अपने-अपने विषयों में भाषण देने की प्रार्थना की जाती है ।

नई दिल्ली में संग्रहालय 'गाइड'

1182. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री उटिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली और नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय में पूरे समय के लिए कितने-कितने गाइड रखे जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन दो संग्रहालयों के गाइडों की योग्यता तथा वेतन-क्रम में अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) :

प्रवर गाइड गाइड
प्राध्यापक प्राध्यापक

राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	एक	दो
नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहा- लय तथा पुस्तकालय	कोई नहीं	छः

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गवेषणा-सत्र

1183. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में गवेषणा-सत्रों की संख्या बढ़ रही है जब कि विश्वविद्यालयों में यह कम हो रही है,

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अप्रैल, 1960 से मार्च, 1965 तक के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में राष्ट्रीय प्रयोग-शालाओं में उच्च तथा प्रायोगिक गवेषणा कार्य का व्योरा क्या है तथा इनमें से कितनों का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीमली जौनराम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी नहीं। अनुसंधान छात्रों की संख्या विश्वविद्यालयों और राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं, दोनों ही स्थानों पर बढ़ रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम की समय-समय पर प्रकाशित वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में यह सूचना प्रकाशित की जाती है। रिपोर्टों की प्रतियाँ संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

गाजीपुर में पाकिस्तानी जामूस की गिरफ्तारी

1185. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के हवाई अड्डे पर कोई पाकिस्तानी जामूस गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने अधिकारियों के सामने कोई बयान नहीं दिया; और

(ग) इस घटना का व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी जे० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक व्यक्ति, जो गाजीपुर में हवाई अड्डा उत्तरने

के रास्ते के पास घूम रहा था, 8 सितम्बर, 1965 को स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा आपराधिक दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 54 तथा विदेशी अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उससे पूछताछ की गई और उसके खिलाफ उसे अपराधी सिद्ध करने वाली कोई बात नहीं मिली। उस आदमी का विमान बराबर् मालूम पड़ता था।

Deputy Tehsildars in Kerala

1186. श्री Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular lists were drawn for Deputy Tehsildars for Cannanore, Calicut and Palghat Districts during 1960, 1961 and 1962;

(b) whether any appointments were made on the basis of the above lists;

(c) whether these lists have been kept in abeyance and revised lists prepared; and

(d) if so, the reasons for preparing the revised lists without cancelling the original lists?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Under the Madras rules which were in force in Malabar area, the promotions to the Dy. Tehsildars Cadre were made on the basis of merit and ability. In 1959 the Government ordered that the promotions to these posts should be made on the basis of seniority -cum-fitness principle. These orders had effect from 19th October, 1959 but before these orders could be enforced, lists on selection basis were prepared and acted upon upto 24th September, 1963. Government found it necessary to

review the appointments made from 19th October, 1959 to 24th September, 1962. Accordingly the Board of Revenue have prepared revised lists on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and invited claims and objections. The list will be finalised after disposing of the claims and objections received. With the publication of the final reviewed list the earlier lists will automatically cease to be in force.

Tehsildars in Kerala

1187. Shri Pottakkatt:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the zonal system prepared in the Cadre of Tehsildars for the Malabar districts of Kerala has been implemented in full;

(b) the reasons for promoting junior Deputy Tehsildars by overlooking the claims of seniors in this region; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the zonal scheme in this Cadre?

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

(b) Pending finalisation of combined seniority list of Deputy Tehsildars of North Zone comprising of Cannanore; Kozhikode and Palghat districts, vacancies that arose in each district were filled up by the district collectors on purely provisional basis by promoting Senior Deputy Tehsildars of the respective districts.

(c) Combined seniority lists of Deputy Tehsildars for the districts for the year 1957-58 were published provisionally inviting claims and objections. These objections are under examination. Such lists for the years 1959 to 1962 have to be prepared and published after reviewing the appointments made on the basis of the seniority-cum-fitness principle. The provisional revised list has already been published by Board of Revenue inviting claims and objections. The

Board is examining the claims and objections received for finalising the revised lists.

दिल्ली में भौतिक संस्कृति केन्द्र

1188. श्री रणजय सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने भौतिक संस्कृति केन्द्रों की सरकारी सहायता मिलती है ;

(ख) सहायता के रूप में कुल कितनी रकम दी जाती है; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में क्या क्या व्यायाम सिखाये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एप्लिकेट की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-घटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप पत्र

1189. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान के कुछ विधायकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कोई आरोप पत्र दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसके साथ राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोपों की एक सूची संलग्न थी। इस ज्ञापन पर कुछ लोगों के हस्ताक्षर थे और

22 अप्रैल, 1965 की तारीख पड़ी थी।
सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है।

Increase in Population

1191. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the expected yearly net increase in India's population in the next 10 years; and

(b) the expected yearly net increase in the 5 years of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) According to the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission for the preparation of population projection for plan purposes under the chairmanship of the Registrar General, India, the expected annual increase of population during the ten years, 1966-75 would be around 13.5 millions on the average.

(b) The expected annual net increase of population during the Fourth Plan period, that is, 1966-71 would be around 13 millions.

उर्वरक कारखाना, पंजाब

1192. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार पंजाब में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना बनाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कारखाना कहाँ पर स्थापित होगा तथा इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) और (ख) : पंजाब में सरकारी क्षेत्र में पहले से ही एक उर्वरक कारखाना है।

U.S.A. Loan for Technical Institutions

1193. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1772 on the 8th September, 1965 and state the outcome of the negotiations for a loan from the Government of U.S.A. to meet the requirements of technical institutes in respect of procurement of equipment manufactured in that country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The negotiations are still going on.

Petitions filed in Allahabad High Court

1194. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed before the High Court of Allahabad from the 1st June, 1965 to 31st October, 1965;

(b) the number out of them disposed of; and

(c) the number of cases which were decided against the State Government or the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Archaeological Survey near Indo-Tibetan Border

1195. **Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2591 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the archaeological survey near Indo-Tibetan border and state:

(a) whether the detailed report has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

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

(a) The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India who made the survey has submitted his report to the Director General of Archaeology who is examining the same.

(b) Does not arise.

ब्रिटेन में कला प्रदर्शनी

1196. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्र-मण्डल के देशों की कोई कला प्रदर्शनी हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रदर्शनी में भारत की कला वस्तुएं रखी गई थीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं का व्यय किस एजेंसी के द्वारा किया गया ;
 *

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इस प्रदर्शनी पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां ।

॥ (ग) चित्रकला के एक संग्रह का आयोजन और अनुमोदन ललित कला प्रकादमी द्वारा किया गया था ।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा लगभग 43,680 रुपये खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Working of National Council

1197. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**
 Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the draft instructions for the conduct of business of the National Council have since been finalised; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Some of the unions/associations of Central Government employees have not accepted the scheme in its entirety. To the extent practicable the Government wish to secure unanimity on the scheme. As soon as the unions/associations agree, the draft instructions for the conduct of business of the National Council will be finalised.

Death of a Delhi Police Official

1198. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Police Official died with burns in Chanakyapuri Police Station, New Delhi;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) One Sub-Inspector of Delhi Police who was living in the Security Police quarters near the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, committed suicide by burning.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 29-7-1965 at about 4.45 A.M. the Sub-Inspector set fire to his body after pouring kerosene oil on his clothes. He was removed from the kitchen of his house, which was locked from inside, with the help of the Fire Brigade. He was immediately taken to the Willingdon Hospital where the doctors found him dead. An request report under section 174, Cr. P.C. was prepared and the dead-body was sent for postmortem examination. The doctor opined that that death was due to injuries received from burning. The deceased left four letters in which he had recorded his intention to commit suicide, due to domestic quarrels, financial difficulties etc.

Double Shift System in Delhi Colleges

1199. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the anticipated monetary savings by the introduction of double shift system in Colleges in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No specific assessment for the purpose has been made. It is, however, anticipated that savings will be in on-recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs per College.

Recognition of Diplomas Issued by East Pakistan

**1200. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recognise the Diplomas of

Associate in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Power Engineering awarded by the Board of Examination for Technical Education, East Pakistan;

(b) whether the holders of such Diplomas will be eligible for recruitment to the subordinate posts and services under the Central Government; and

(c) whether all facilities for promotion to the higher category of services will be extended to them without further examinations or tests?

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

(c) The holders of these diplomas as well as other diplomas recognised for appointment to subordinate posts and services will be eligible for promotion to higher posts if the rules and regulations of the employing Departments/Ministries have provision for such promotion.

Merger of National Institute of Sports

**1201. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the proposed merger of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the Laxmibai College for Physical Education, Gwalior;

(b) whether any objection has been raised by N.I.S. on the ground that the two organisations were engaged in widely different activities; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that the merger would link up the activities and promote standard of sports in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes Sir. The Government hold the view that to achieve better coordination between the two Institutions, they should be administered by one Society.

(b) No Sir; as far as Government are aware, the matter has not been discussed by the Board of Governors of the N.I.S.

(c) Government are satisfied that the proposed merger of the two Institutions will make for better co-ordination between their activities and will be in the interests of sports in the country.

Typing test for Confirmation of Government Employees

1202. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently relaxed the condition of Typing test as precedent to confirmation in the case of the Central Secretariat Clerical employees;

(b) if so, the details and nature of the relaxation granted; and

(c) the reasons for granting the relaxation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes; Sir, but only in respect of temporary Lower Division Clerks who (i) have attained the age of 45 years or may attain this age and (ii) have completed 10 years continuous service in the grade of L.D.C. provided they have made at least two genuine attempts to pass the typing test and they are considered suitable for such confirmation.

(c) The relaxation was allowed in view of the fact that there is little chance of this category of employees qualifying in a typing test at 30 words per minute because of their age and but for the relaxation they will be denied confirmation and pensionary benefits.

Advance Increments to L.D.Os.

1203. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued the grant of 4 advance in-

crements to the Lower Division Clerks in Central Secretariat Offices;

(b) whether after the withdrawal of this concession, the increments were again given to a particular section of Clerks; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting the increments to all the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 28-9-1960.

(b) Some of the Lower Division Clerks had become eligible for the advance increments from a date prior to 28-9-1960, but could not be granted the benefit before that date due to administrative delays. Such persons were also made eligible for the concession subsequently provided they were considered suitable for confirmation in the grade of Lower Division Clerk from a date prior to 28-9-1960.

(c) The increments were discontinued in pursuance of a recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, as no such benefit is admissible to Lower Division Clerks in the subordinate offices and there are no special reasons for making a distinction between the two categories. The question of granting the increments to all Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat after 28-9-1960 does not, therefore, arise.

Expenditure on Sheikh Abdullah

1204. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanak
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1732 on the 8th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the expenditure on Sheikh Abdullah.

(b) whether it is a fact that his wife meets him now and then and works as a messenger between him and his supporters and his son who is a member of Pakistani delegation to U.N.O.; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such meetings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) The details of the expenditure incurred on Sheikh Abdullah were given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 341 answered on the 10th November, 1965. This expenditure is not considered to be excessive keeping in view the circumstances of the case.

(b) and (c). Begum Abdullah has been permitted by Government to meet her husband and she is currently staying with him. The Government are vigilant and should it appear that Begum Abdullah was becoming a channel of political communication between the Sheikh and others, suitable action would be taken.

Grih Kalyan Kendras

1205. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the progress so far made to ameliorate the grievances of the employees of Grih Kalyan Kendras?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Grih Kalyan Kendras Board, which has now been registered, is formulating ways and means for raising funds which would ensure regular payments and better working conditions to its staff.

Writ Petitions in Punjab High Court

1206. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed before the Punjab High Court

from the 1st January to 30th September, 1965;

(b) the number out of them disposed of during this period; and

(c) the number of cases which were decided against the State Government or the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

व्यापारियों की रिहाई

1207. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान संकट को देखते हुए देश में एकता बनाये रखने के लिए सरकार का विचार भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये निर्दोष व्यापारियों को रिहा करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं विशेष रूप से जब कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई दोष नहीं लगाया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत की गई गिरफ्तारियों से केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसके अलावा इस प्रश्न में ऐसे किसी विनिष्ट मामले का हवाला नहीं दिया गया है जिस पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के सुचना मांगी जा सके।

(ख) जवाब ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल

1208. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से दिल्ली के तिहाड़ जेल में भ्रष्टाचार है और निर्दोष महिलाओं को वैश्याओं और व्यक्तिगत व्यक्तियों के साथ रखा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने उन्हें भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Inquiry Against D.G., Tourism

1209. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1719 on the 8th September, 1965 and state as to how long the enquiry has been going on against the Director-General of Tourism and when it is going to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): A preliminary enquiry was registered on the 22nd January 1964. A final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

अन्धमान में न्यायापालिका

1210. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में न्यायापालिका को और सुदृढ़ बनाने का निर्णय किया है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के लिए जिला तथा सत्र न्यायाधीश के एक पद का निर्माण किया गया है ।

Clash with Nagas

1211. Shrimati Renuka Barkatagi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an encounter between the armed Naga hostiles and the Police in North Cachar Hills on the 8th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, the losses inflicted on the hostiles in that encounter?

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

(b) One armed Naga was shot dead on the spot and one D.B. Gun, one hand made rifle, one sten gun, some ammunition and some olive green uniform were captured.

गोघा में विस्फोट

1212. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री बसुमतारी :

श्री मोहम्मद :

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

(क) क्या जून, 1964 में गोघा में हुए बम विस्फोटों के सम्बन्ध में अब जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(य) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (जी हाथी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जांच के परिणामों के अनुसार यह बम-विस्फोट क्षेत्र की बैध सरकार का तब्ता पलटने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई एक साजिश के मताबिक हुआ था। जांच पूरी करने के बाद भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 121, 121(क), 122, 123, 301 और 436 तथा भारत सुरक्षा नियमावली के नियम 36, 41 और 144 के अधीन 17 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज किया गया। अपराधियों में से 10 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। पंजिम के सब न्यायाधीश ने 15-10-65 को मुजरिमों में से एक अर्थात् भोलाव फर्नेंडिस को, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 121, 121 (क), 122, 123 और 436 तथा भारत सुरक्षा नियमावली के नियम 144 के साथ पढ़ कर नियम 36 और 41 के अधीन, 3 वर्ष के साधारण कारावास का दंड दिया। बाकी सभी मुजरिम बरी कर दिये गये। 9 मुजरिमों के बरी किये जाने के खिलाफ और अपराधी भोलाव फर्नेंडिस की सजा बढ़ाने के लिए अपील करने के प्रश्न पर मोघा सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहरण

1213. श्री ए० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, के अंतिम सप्ताह में पीर पागारे के मुसलमान राजस्थान में मिठडों गांव के कुछ हरि-

जनों को मारपीट कर उनकी स्त्रियों व मवेशियों को पाकिस्तान ले गये ;

(ख) क्या वे इसी प्रकार जंसलमेर सीमा पर स्थित तनोट गांव से 8 ऊंट और दो पुरुषों को ले गये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी ए० ए० मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान में सीमा से इधर के हमारे क्षेत्र में पीर पागारे नाम का कोई स्थान नहीं है। किन्तु 21 सितम्बर, 1965 को 20 सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी मिठडों गांव में घुस घाये, दो मेघवाल मार दिये, गांव को लूटा और कुछ मकानों को धाग लगा दी।

(ख) 24.9.65 को पाकिस्तानी गश्ती दल गांव तनोट में घुसा, 10 ऊंट और 30 गायें उड़ाकर और 4 भारतीय नागरिकों को जो सभी मेघवाल थे अपहरण करके ले गया। चार व्यक्तियों में से दो को दो दिन बाद छोड़ दिया गया। 3 ऊंट और 30 गायें वापस प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं।

(ग) सम्बन्धित स्थानों में आवश्यक मामले दर्ज कर लिये गये हैं और मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Preparation for Olympic Games, 1968

1214. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many countries are already training their athletes on high altitudes and whether the All-India Council of Sports propose to hold a camp in a place like Ooty for the Olympic sports to be held in Mexico in 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Government have no definite information about the training being imparted by other countries to their athletes on high altitudes. There is also no proposal before the All India Council of Sports so far to hold a training camp at a place like Ooty to train the athletes. It is, however, understood that the Indian Olympic Association which is primarily responsible for preparing our athletes for the next Olympic games, is seized of the matter. Government will give due consideration to the Association's proposals, seeking financial assistance for high altitude training, as and when received.

ब्रह्मपुत्र की घाटी में तेल

1215. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूसी विज्ञेयज्ञों के सहयोग से किये गये सर्वोत्तम सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप ब्रह्मपुत्र की घाटी में तेल की एक नई तह का पता लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). श्री हां। 1964 में नववा के पास तेल का पता लगा था। मन्त्रियों के आकार के सही आंकन करने के लिये अब तक राज्य द्वारा बिना जपर्याप्त है।

शिक्षा के लिये राज्यों को नियत

1216. श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

श्री मु० राम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना में राज्यवार शिक्षा मद के अंतर्गत कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई थी ;

(ख) योजना काल में अब तक राज्यवार कितना वास्तविक व्यय किया गया और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में शिक्षा पर प्रति व्यक्ति अलग-अलग कितना व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें उपलब्ध सूचना दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5225/65]

Madras Refinery

1217. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that serious differences have arisen between Government and the National Iranian Oil Company and American International Oil Company regarding the fulfilment of the package deal of constructing a refinery fertilizers unit and a petro-chemical complex at Madras;

(b) if so, the nature of the differences; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. The Agreement for the refinery was signed on the 18th November 1965 and the other agreements are expected to be signed within two to three months.

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

Kerala Official Language

1218. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to use Malayalam as the official language of the State from 1st November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme to implement this decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The State Government have issued orders providing for the use of Malayalam for certain State official purposes with effect from 1st November, 1965. A statement showing the offices where the use of Malayalam has been permitted is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5226/65.]

One-year Teaching Course

1220. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 201 on the 18th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the decision taken by Government on the recommendation of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for starting a new one-year teaching course; and

(b) the action taken in pursuance thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). In con-

sultation with the University Grants Commission, an Expert Committee has been set up to prepare a detailed scheme, and it is proposed to implement the scheme during the Fourth Plan period. Meanwhile, it has been decided to expand the four Regional Colleges of Education to train larger numbers of science teachers.

National Register of Indian Citizens

1221. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Assam Government to expedite the completion of the National Register of Indian Citizens in the State with a view to checking Pakistani infiltration in Assam effectively;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in its completion and when it is expected to be ready; and

(c) the reasons assigned by the State Government for the delay in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam were only requested to copy out from the National Register of Citizens, 1951, names and other details by each district, sub-division, thana, village and house number as they obtained in 1951 to verify whether a person suspected to be a Pakistani infiltrant was in fact a resident of India at the time of 1951 census. This has been done except in respect of certain areas of which the relevant registers are now being made available to the State Government.

Naptha for Fertilizer Plant, Kota

1222. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the arrangement made for the supply of naptha for the second fertilizer plant sanctioned at Kota?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): The establishment of a second fertilizer plant at Kota is under discussion with the condition that the party will secure the naptha preferably from indigenous sources.

Security Measures in Assam

1223. Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister during his visit to Assam inviting attention to some pressing problems of that State relating to security and transport;

(b) if so, the demands made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). An address of welcome was presented to the Prime Minister when he addressed Congress workers at Gauhati on the 29th October 1965. The address of welcome drew attention, inter alia, to Pakistani infiltration and arrangements for border security and made certain suggestions. These points are under examination.

पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम

1224. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री राम हरब यादव :

क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र 31 उद्योग स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये उद्योग कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा उनकी समय सूची और अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) 31 उद्योग जिनके बारे में कहा गया है सम्भवतः उन 31 औद्योगिक संस्थाओं के बारे में निदर्श है जिन्हें पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम द्वारा ऋण दिया गया था और जो पहले ही कार्य कर रहे हैं या कार्यान्वित की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। संस्थाओं तथा उनको मंजूर किये गये ऋण के बारे में एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या एन टी-5227/65]

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Writ Petitions in Orissa High Court

1225. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in the Orissa High Court, Cuttack during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the number out of them in which judgement has been delivered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri (Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Kerosene in Madras State

1226. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Kerosene Oil in the villages of Madras State which has effected even the lighting of the houses; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to augment the supply of Kerosene in that State?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No report of shortages

of Kerosene Oil has been received from Madras State since July, 1965.

Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu

1227. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided under various schemes during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the amount surrendered by that Government; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) the following amounts were paid by the Central Government to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu as grant-in-aid for meeting revenue expenditure on various schemes (both Plan and Non-Plan):—

1964-65	Rs. 413.16 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 117.70 lakhs
(Upto 18-11-65)	

(b) No amount was surrendered to the Central Government by that Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Secondary Education in Orissa

1228. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for secondary education during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The total funds allotted to Orissa Government, during 1965-66, amount to Rs. 11,96,309.00.

(b) The details are given below:—

Amount allotted during 1965-66

Programmes

Rs.	
5,00,000	Teachers Training.
1,00,000	Acceleration of Girls Education.
20,000	Training of Librarians.
21,000	Strengthening of Educational Administration.
75,000	Pilot Project for Adult Literacy.
40,000	Educational Survey.
59,309	State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance.
3,66,000	Strengthening of Science Laboratories
15,000	Strengthening of Agricultural Stream in the multipurpose secondary schools.

Enquiry against Officials in Orissa

**1229. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries instituted against the State and the Central Government officials in Orissa during the last six months by the Special Police Establishment, Puri Branch (Orissa); and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishment awarded during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) During the six month period May to October, 1965 no enquiries were instituted against State Government servants of Orissa by the Special Police Establishment. During the same period 31 cases against Central Government servants in Orissa State were registered and taken up for enquiry/investigation.

(b) Inquiries in 5 cases have been completed and reports sent to the Departments concerned for initiating necessary action.

Misbehaviour of Officers

**1230. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of misbehaviour with the people and their representatives by the All-India Service Officers have come to the notice of Government during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu

**1231. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu are not provided with the concession of reservation of posts in Government service and other facilities which are given to them in other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The castes and tribes which should be treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu have not yet been specified; this matter is still under examination. The question of reservation of posts and grant of facilities will arise only after the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the territory are notified.

Teaching of Hindi in Madras State

**1232. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kinder Lal:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has agreed to meet in full the expenditure incurred by the Madras Government on teaching Hindi in the State; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such assistance and the manner in which the money will be spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Centre renders financial assistance on hundred percent basis to all the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States (including the Government of Madras) under

the following schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan:

- (i) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Primary/Middle, High/Higher Secondary Schools in non-Hindi speaking States.
- (ii) Establishment of Teachers' Training Colleges for Hindi Teachers.

In addition to the above, grants are given to Voluntary Hindi Organisations on 75% basis for propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States (including those located in the Madras State). During the Third Five Year Plan, grants amounting to Rs. 66.42 lakhs (i.e. Rs. 64.85 lakhs for appointment of Hindi Teachers and Rs. 1.77 lakhs for Teachers Training Colleges for Hindi Teachers) have been paid upto 1964-65 to the Madras Government. During 1965-66 grants amounting to Rs. 26,00,000 (Rs. 25 lakhs for appointment of Hindi Teachers and Rs. one lakh for the Hindi Teachers Training College) are likely to be paid to the Madras Government. During the Third Five Year Plan so far, a total amount of Rs. 1.77 lakhs has been paid to the Voluntary Hindi Organisations in Madras State for propagation of Hindi.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

1233. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted a proposal to treble the productive capacity of the Trombay Fertilizer plant;

(b) if so, the additional cost to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the increase in production after the scheme is implemented?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) to (c). A proposal to expand the Trombay Fertilizer Factory by about

1917 (A) LS-4.

110,000 tonnes of nitrogen involving an outlay of about Rs. 27 crores is under consideration.

स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये चिकित्सा की सुविधायें

1234. **श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बहो चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है जो सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० चागला) :
ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना

1235. **श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :**
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों को नहीं कक्षा के बाद हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि अंग्रेजी ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ाई जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० चागला) :
(क) दिल्ली में हायर मैकडरी स्कूलों के विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी हिन्दी की परीक्षा नहीं अथवा दसवीं कक्षा के अन्त में दे सकते हैं। इस वजह से उनका हिन्दी ज्ञान अपर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ख) इस पाठ्यविवरण के जरिए अर्जित हिन्दी ज्ञान पर्याप्त समझा गया है। अंग्रेजी का अध्ययन ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक

जारी रहता है, क्योंकि स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रमों में अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई बाद में शुरू होती है।

भाषा-अध्यापकों का वेतन क्रम

1236. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में इन्टर प्रभाकर तथा साहित्य रत्न की उपाधियों वाले भाषा-अध्यापकों को 160 रु० मासिक का वेतन-क्रम दिया जाता है जबकि कुछ अन्य स्कूलों में इन्हीं उपाधियों वाले अध्यापकों को 170 रु० मासिक का वेतन-क्रम दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त योग्यताओं वाले भाषा-अध्यापक कौन से वेतन-क्रम के अधिकारी होते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Biology Teachers in Delhi

1237. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers in the Directorate of Education, Delhi, possessing Post-Graduate qualifications in Biology for the teaching of Biology in Government Schools since 1956;

(b) the reasons for not promoting any of the teachers referred to in part (a) above to the higher grades in vacancies arising since 1957;

(c) the total number of vacancies of Principals filled up by the Delhi State through the U.P.S.C. during

each of the years from 1957 onwards, the percentage of candidates recruited from (i) each community and (ii) State; and

(d) the number of candidates hailing from Kumaon and Garhwal areas recruited by Delhi State in vacancies filled up during each of the years from 1957 to date?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Memorial for Tippu Sultan

1238. Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have suggested a suitable memorial for Tippu Sultan 'The Tiger of Mysore' at Devanaballi, his birth place in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Central Government have proposed to put up a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No such suggestion has been made to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Joint Meetings of Staff and Administration

1239. Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Employees Associations and Unions have also the system of holding monthly or bi-monthly meetings with the

Administration and the Minister as is the practice in other employing Ministries of the Government of India, like Railways, Defence, Posts and Telegraphs Department and Civil Aviation; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not adopting a similar system in the Secretariat also?

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

(b) Whenever there are any points of substance to be raised. The Service Associations or Unions can ask for a personal discussion and the request for such discussion always receives due consideration. Questions affecting service conditions are invariably raised and discussed in the Staff Councils of various Ministries which hold regular periodical meetings. In view of these facts, it is not considered necessary to hold regular periodical meetings with the Service Associations or Unions.

Seniority of L.D.C.'s vis a vis U.D.C.'s

**1240. Shri Daji:
Shri Warier:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in the offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, Lower Division Clerks have become senior to Upper Division Clerks; and

(b) if so, whether it conforms to the principles of equity and fairplay and whether it is in the interest of efficiency in the Secretariat?

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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5228/65].

Promotion of the Lower Division Clerks

**1241. Shri Daji:
Shri Warier:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the findings of the Second Pay Commission, the promotional avenues of the Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Offices are less than their counterparts in other Departments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the promotional avenues for them, especially in view of the fact that they are recruited on the basis of an All-India Competitive Examination, which makes selection in their case very stiff and enables Government to attract to the Secretariat Clerical Service the best available talent in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No. Sir. Taking all factors into consideration, the Pay Commission had remarked that there does not seem to be any significant difference in the total promotion prospects available to a Lower Division Clerk in the Secretariat and his counterpart in the other offices.

(b) Does not arise.

Kerala Cultivators

**1242. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warier:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sufferings of the cultivators resettled at Manja Mara in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help them resettle without difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have received representations

from the settlers pointing out their difficulties and asking for further concessions;

(b) Proposal to give more bamboos and cadjan leaves, free supply of bannana suckers, vegetable seeds etc. are under consideration of Government.

Study Leave to Government Officers

1243. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the restriction on officers whereby they cannot retain Government accommodation for a period exceeding six months goes against the intentions of the Second Pay Commission who had recommended liberal grant of study leave to Government officers who intended to pursue higher studies in India or abroad;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to rectify the position; and

(c) the facilities, other than leave which are provided to officers who undertake higher studies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Communist Activity in Kashmir

1244. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several pro-China Communists of Punjab have entered Kashmir; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) The Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of M.P. Detenus

1245. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether **Shri Dasaratha Deb, M.P.**, detained in Damka Jail is suffering from T.B.;

(b) whether he has been kept in the Rajendra Prasad Hospital, Ranchi; and

(c) whether Government propose to release him on parole for treatment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). **Shri Dasaratha Deb** is suffering from slipped inter vertebral discandis and is under treatment in the Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.

(c) As he is already under specialised treatment, the Government of Tripura do not consider it necessary to release him on parole.

Undertrials in Tripura

1246. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of under-trials in Tripura are refused bail even though they are arrested under bailable section;

(b) whether all the under-trials, including MLAs are denied class I;

(c) whether all are handcuffed and roped while taken to court; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) No under-trial prisoner arrested for a bailable offence is refused bail.

(b) The classification is made in consideration of status, education, mode of living and nature of offence alleged to have been committed. One

MLA, arrested in connection with a political murder, was denied Class I. He was released by court on bail later on.

(c) and (d). Undertrials are not generally handcuffed and roped while taken to court except when the alleged crime is serious and there is apprehension of escape of the prisoner or of his being violent.

Kerosene Quota in Kerala

1247. Shri Pottakkath:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) the quota of Kerosene allowed to a family per month in Kerala; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this quota?

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

(a) For non-electrified houses—3 litres per month.

For electrified houses—1 litre per month.

Over and above these quotas, special permits are being issued for cooking purposes in Municipal areas.

(b) No, Sir; but the matter is under constant scrutiny and the quota will be increased when the supply position justifies it.

Vacancies in NEFA Administration

1248. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Base Superintendents or Circle Officers that have fallen vacant and created in NEFA since 1962;

(b) the respective number of local and non-local personnel appointed to these posts; and

(c) the special attempt made to recruit local men for this particular cadre of posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Year-wise figures are furnished below:—

Number of posts that have fallen vacant including newly created posts in NEFA in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 are 15, 22, 16 and 28 respectively. The number of posts which have been created in NEFA in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 are 6, 3, 14 and 1 respectively.

(b) The number of local personnel appointed to these posts is given below:—

1962—5, 1963—2, 1964—Nil, 1965—7.

The other posts have been filled by non-local personnel.

(c) To attract local personnel into this service, relaxations have been made in educational qualifications. Normally the minimum educational qualification for becoming a Base Superintendent or Circle Officer is a University Degree. However NEFA boys who have passed Intermediate examination or the pre-University course are also eligible for these posts. The qualifying marks in the written examination have also been relaxed in the case of NEFA candidates, for whom the age limit has been prescribed at 32. Two special examinations were conducted in 1965 to recruit NEFA boys in this particular cadre.

NEFA Secretariat Building

1249. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the construction of NEFA Secretariat Building; and

(b) the progress made in its construction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) According

to the information supplied by NEFA Administration the estimated cost is Rs. 20,10,000 (Rupees twenty lakhs ten thousand) approximately.

(b) Re-inforced concrete structural work is reported to have been taken up and is in progress.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) INTRUSIONS BY CHINA

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं अभिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की घोर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“19 और 20 नवम्बर, 1965 को सिक्किम में चीनियों द्वारा प्रतिक्रमण का समाचार।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): On November 19, 1965 at 12.00 hours a party of fifty Chinese soldiers intruded, for a distance of about one mile, into North Sikkim across the Bomchola Pass on the Sikkim-Tibet border. An Indian patrol party moved into the area and on seeing the party, the Chinese intruders withdrew to the Tibetan side of the border. This was at about 13.00 hours the same day.

On November 20, 1965, at 10.00 hours, forty armed Chinese soldiers crossed the Sikkim border through Kongrala and intruded nearly two and a half miles deep into Sikkim territory in the vicinity of Gayum Chhona lake approximately three miles north-east of Dongkung in North Sikkim. An Indian patrol was sent out to the area of intrusion. When the Indian patrol party was about 500 yards from the Chinese, the Chinese started withdrawing into Tibet. The withdrawal was completed by 18.00 hours.

Again, on November 21, 1965 at 16.00 hours over 30 armed Chinese soldiers intruded into Sikkim to a depth of 1500 yards in area north-west of Bam Chho. On seeing our patrol, however, they withdrew into Tibetan territory.

Protests have been lodged with the Chinese Government regarding the above-mentioned intrusions.

As the House is aware, there has been of late a number of Chinese intrusions into Sikkim territory. Government cannot but view with grave concern these continued and increasingly unprovoked aggressive activities of the Chinese troops. Government are, however, keeping a close watch on the situation, and I can assure the House that we are prepared to meet any eventuality.

Mr. Speaker: Has he any information about Daulet Beg Oldi in Ladakh also, because I have received another notice on that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes; I have some information about that.

On the morning of November 19 at 09.00 hours about 60 Chinese soldiers in two heavy vehicles intruded into Indian territory near the track junction in the Daulet Beg Oldi area well to the west of the 'line of actual control'.

This is my information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि पहली घटना से आज तक कितनी ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं और इस का क्या कारण है कि जब चीनी लोग मील, दो मील घुस जाते हैं तब हमें पता लगता है लेकिन पहले पता नहीं लगता है कि वह प्रतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is true that since September onwards besides these, nearly 25 intrusions have taken place in all the areas, in the demili-

tarised zone in Ladakh, in Sikkim, in NEFA. That is why I have made a reference about the number of intrusions that the Chinese are making in these areas. When the intrusions take place, it is rather very difficult to anticipate where they are going to intrude; otherwise, they won't be intrusions. So one has to keep a watch on these matters, as to where the intrusions are taking place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it not aggression?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Intrusions. The intentions are aggressive; there is no use denying that fact. But it is not that type of aggression where they want to come in and stick to those places when they have come in. I have given my own assessment about it, because they want to provoke us into something. I think we should be rather very careful in not getting provoked by these things.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of order. He says we must be very careful in not getting provoked by these intrusions. Even when the Chinese intrude two miles into our territory, our Government do not know about that. When they have come inside of two miles, then they wake up. Now he says we must not get provoked. Why should we not be provoked? Why should we not beat them back, drive them out? I do not understand.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You do not understand. But this is our position; this is our attitude. If you do not understand it, I cannot help it.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I agree to a question being put, the hon. Minister would not answer. I was going to ask the hon. Member which article of the Constitution or rule of procedure had been violated where I was called upon to give a ruling on the point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
प्राकृतिक म्याथ का । मैं ने इस तरफ...

वैद्यक महोदय : नहीं साहब इस तरह घ्राप बैठे-बैठे कहते चले जायें। मैंने घ्राप को इजाजत नहीं दी।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In the context of the Chinese aggressive designs against India as evidenced by these increasing intrusions in that well-defined international border, may I know whether Government has made it abundantly clear to China that Government will not stop at that frontier but will go ahead and make its own aggressive designs also evident?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have certainly made it very clear to them that they are carrying on these aggressive activities and we certainly take a very serious note of them. But certainly we have not said that we would like to do the same thing as they are doing; we have not said that.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमारी उत्तरी सीमा पर माओ शाही द्वारा जो बार-बार धाक्रमण किया जा रहा है उस का मुह तोड़ जबाब देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है क्योंकि नई जो खबर आई है दौलतबेग धौल्दी के बारे में उसके मताधिक उनको वहां से नहीं भगाया गया है तो कम से कम जैसे सिक्किम से उनको भगाया गया था क्या दौलतबेग धौल्दी के क्षेत्र से भी उनको भगाने का कोई इंतजाम किया जायगा और वह नहीं जायेंगे तो तिब्बत में घुस कर भी क्या उनका पीछा करने का कोई इंतजाम किया जायगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have understood the hon. Member's opinion about it. About Daulet Beg Oldi, we are trying to get further facts.

श्री गणेश लिखते : 19 तारीख से ये लोग वहाँ पर हैं ।

श्री बलभन्तराय बन्धुवः : वह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं बता रहा हूँ कि आज की

[श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण]

की स्थिति क्या है। उन के कई ट्रक्स वापस भी गए हैं।
I must wait for further confirmation. We will have to watch the situation from time to time. That is why I have said that we are certainly taking the necessary action about that matter also.

Shri Daji (Indore): The hon. Minister said that there have been a number of intrusions, and some of the questions put here suggest that our armed forces are not equally vigilant. I want the Minister to make it clear to us whether there have been any clashes where we have actually driven them out, or whether in each case they came as they liked.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In some cases, as the hon. Member is aware, clashes did take place, and there were casualties on both sides.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या कोई चीनी भी मरा है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कई मरे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक-घाघ मरे हुए चीनी को तो यहां ले आते—बस एक ले आयें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक डा० लोहिया खत्म नहीं करते, तब तक हाउस इंतजार करे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने जो कुछ भी कहा है, जिसको आप इन्टरप्रेशन कहते हैं, वह बिल्कुल कायदे के हिसाब से कहा है। मैंने कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं कही है। मैंने खाली यही कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम एक मरे हुए चीनी को तो यहां ले आयें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा एक दफ़ा नहीं, कई दफ़ा हुआ है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री से पूछें कि उन्होंने मेरी बात का क्यों जवाब दिया।

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : (सलेमपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनीयों की धीरे से लड़ाई धीरे सिक्किम की सीमा पर जो घुसपैठ हो रही है, वह बीस कीलोमीटर भूतैनिक क्षेत्र में हो रही है या उस के बाहर हो रही है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, in Sikkim there is no demilitarised zone. The demilitarised zone is only in Ladakh and NEFA area. So, as far as Sikkim is concerned, this is well defined international frontier, and they are coming across the international frontier.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The depth to which they are penetrating is increasing day by day, and from 50 yards it has become 1,500 yards or something like that. Also, they are having these intrusions not only in Sikkim, but also in Ladakh. May I know if the Government has taken any steps to see to it that our border forces are adequate enough to deal with these intrusions which may lead some day to fresh aggression?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have mentioned this particular aspect in my statement. I can tell the hon. Member that it is true that in some cases they are coming rather more inside, but we will have to see the significance. Possibly they are trying to probe our defence preparations. We will have to interpret these intrusions from that point of view.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In season and out of season we learn with distress that China has taken to the law of the jungle in committing aggression on India and has forfeited her right to a place in civilised society. May I know why, in spite of this, we of all persons, who are the victims

of this naked aggression, should advocate the seating of China in the United Nations, which is a civilised body?

Mr. Speaker: Should that be decided in this?

Shri P. K. Deo: A categorical answer is demanded. It has exceeded all limits of endurance. Of all nations, why do we advocate the seating of China in the United Nations?

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, लिब्बत और लद्दाख की सीमा पर चीनी सैनिकों की घुसपैठ की कार्यवाहियां बढ़ रही हैं। कुछ लोगों के मन में यह सन्देह है कि जब काश्मीर में घुसपैठिये बढ़ते चले आए ये और सरकार चुप रही और उसके बाद जब कोई चारा नहीं रहा, तो फिर सरकार को दोष धाई, कही सरकार अब भी वही नीति न अपनाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार लोगों की इस शंका को दूर करने के लिये निश्चित रूप से यह बतायेगी कि वहाँ पर अब तक जो चीनी सैनिक आए हैं, वे पीछे हटा दिये गये हैं या वे हमारे इलाके को घेर कर बैठे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, Sir, I think I have made it very clear that from most of the places they have intruded, they have returned back. We were careful to see that they did not stay on there.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सिर्फ़ यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री किस दिन एक चीनी सिपाही, जिन्दा या मुरदा, हिन्दुस्तान में लायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (देवास) : हाउस में ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में।

प्रश्नक महोदय : क्या वह उस को एग्जिडिट करें ? अगर वह नहीं ला सकते तो आप वहाँ जा कर देखें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे प्रधान मंत्री की जगह पर बिठा दीजिए और फिर देख लीजिए कि एक नहीं, सौ हजार आ जायेंगे।

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1555 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1965.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1556 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1965.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1560 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965.
- (4) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1561, in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5222/65].

12.17 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sit-

tings of the House in their Fifteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to following members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Kolla Venkataiah:	19th September to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session) and 3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(2) Shri A. K. Gopalan	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session) and 3rd to 21st November, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(3) Shri Ananda Nambiar	8th to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(4) Shri V. T. Patil	7th to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(5) Shri Biren Dutta	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(6) Shri R. Umanath	8th to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session) and 3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(7) Shri V. Govindasamy Naidu	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(8) Dr. Saradish Roy	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(9) Shri P. Kunhan	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(10) Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	3rd to 25th November, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(11) Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj	3rd November to 2nd December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I have to submit with regard to two items mentioned here—Nos. 3 and 7. No. 3 is with regard to hon. friend Shri Ananda Nambiar and unlike the other colleagues he has applied for leave, not due to his illness but his mother's illness. I want to know whether the government is making an experiment with regard to the release of left communists . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has gone back again. If he sees that, he would know that he was on parole for sometime.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was not mentioned here. No. 7 is about Mr. Govindaswamy Naidu. Apparently he has applied for leave before the beginning of the session and the period applied for is from the beginning, that is 3rd November, 1965 to the end of the session. Does it mean that unfortunately he is rather badly ill. We would like to know

whether it is on account of any serious illness, and whether he is getting proper treatment.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I think a little clarification is necessary. Even when he is on parole I think he has a right to leave of absence from this House on the basis that he is under detention though due to his mother's illness he is on parole. Actually, the reason for giving him leave of absence all these days was that he was under detention. There is difficulty because even if he is on parole he cannot attend this House.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty of the Committee is that Mr. Nambiar must have applied on that ground and therefore they have recommended that. I agree with him that he must have put in that ground in the application.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can he attend the House while on parole?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give that information.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is a point which ought to be considered by you. When a Member has been kept under detention and government thought it fit to release him on parole, he ought to be allowed to come to the House during that period, if he chooses and if he finds time to go over here.

Mr. Speaker: That parole is for a particular purpose, not for all other purposes. How can he do that?

Now, may I take it that the Members agree to the report?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members concerned will be informed accordingly.

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इसके संबंध में मैं आपसे एक खुलासा चाहता हूँ। उपसमिति ने मेरा जो एक व्यापक प्रस्ताव वा सूती मिलों के सम्बन्ध में उसको स्वीकृत किया है और डा० लोहिया के प्रस्ताव को भी स्वीकृत किया है। जो सूती मिल वाला प्रस्ताव है उसके बारे में रोजगार मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा है कि वह भी बहस चाहते हैं। सत्यनारायण सिंह जी भी मौजूद हैं। प्रागे क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, यह आप मुझे बतायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या कार्य सलाहकार समिति में यह मामला आएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी के सामने यह जाएगा।

12.21 hrs.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (**Shri Nathi**): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

12.22 hrs.

**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

An hon. Member: What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: Seven hours.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय (देवास): हिन्दू
शब्द खत्म न करो, झगड़ा खड़ा हो जायेगा।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, since the Bill was introduced, it has gone through many transformations both in the Joint Committee and in the Rajya Sabha. I should straightway come to the most controversial matter which is the question of the name. We took a decision as Government, and I think it was a right decision, that we should leave the question of the name to the free vote of the House. I myself feel that there are certain matters which cut across party lines, and in a matter like this, where strong feelings are held, it is much better that Parliament by a free vote should declare what its view is. Therefore, the Government officially has taken up no attitude on that matter.

May I now shortly trace the history of this Bill? When the Bill was in-

troduced, the original name was kept. It was then referred to the Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee by a very narrow majority came to the conclusion that the same name should be continued. Then the matter came to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, by an overwhelming majority, decided to change the name, the name that now appears in the Bill, namely, "Madan Mohan Malaviya, Kashi Vishwavidyalaya". Now, in fairness to the other House, when I said, "by an overwhelming majority", I must say that only two Members of the Rajya Sabha voted against it. My impression is two. Was it three? (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Prof. Ruthnaswami spoke against it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Only two voted against it. At the voting only two voted. In any case, an overwhelming majority of the Rajya Sabha took that view. In fairness to the other House, I must point out to this House, what were the considerations that weighed with that House in not accepting the decision of the Joint Committee in changing the name. The first, and the main consideration, was that the Banaras Hindu University is a national institution, an all-India institution, and it should not have a denominational name. That was the main consideration. The second consideration was that the Banaras Hindu University owed its existence, its inspiration, to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The hon. Minister said. . .

Some hon. Members: Not at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Has confusion arisen now, even in the beginning?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: He said Government have not taken any stand on this. Is he pleading now for a change? (*Interruption*).

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think I have said anything which requires clarification. The second consideration that weighed with the Rajya Sabha was that this university was a memorial to Malaviyaji and his name should be associated with the university.

The third consideration was that the principle for which the university has stood, the emphasis it has placed upon the study of Hindu culture, Hindu philosophy, Hindu literature and Hindu background should be maintained. While removing the name 'Hindu', it made it clear that no disrespect whatever was intended to Hindus. This was made clear from the fact that the name of Malaviyaji who represented the best traditions of Hinduisim was made part of the name of the university. Also, the name "Kashi", which if I may say so calls up many ideas, many aspects of Hindu philosophy and Hindu culture was also made part of the name of the university. You will notice that it is not Varanasi, but Kashi. For any Hindu, Kashi stands for something very important. These were the considerations which weighed with the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Bade (Khargone): If there is no difference between 'Hindu' and 'Kashi' why this change?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am telling this House in fairness to the Rajya Sabha what weighed with the Rajya Sabha in coming to this decision. Ultimately it is for the Lok Sabha to decide on merits whether it should accept the view taken by the Rajya Sabha or alter it.

Let me put the arguments against changing the name. I want to be fair to this House, because the House has to decide on merits. The arguments against the change are: this is not the time to raise a controversy. We are facing Pakistani aggression. We have many more important problems to

deal with and we should rather think of those problems than raise an unnecessary controversy at this juncture. My request to this House is that whatever view it might take, the decision should be on merits and we should not be influenced in any way. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): No whip at all?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am mentioning something much more important. We should not be influenced by what is happening in the Banaras University today. We should not give the impression either to the Banaras University or to the country as a whole that we are going to be pressurised by the agitation carried on by the students. I think it will be a dangerous precedent to lay down. I have been telling the students that Parliament is supreme. Parliament must assert and re-assert its supremacy.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I can understand we should not take into consideration the students' agitation. But why should we not take into consideration what is going on in the whole country against this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I say this to the whole country, if it is necessary. Parliament represents the whole of India and Parliament is supreme. My friend Dr. Aney, for whom I have the greatest regard will permit me to say—I do wish to emphasise this—it would be a terrible precedent if it was felt by the students of the university that they can pressurise Parliament to change its view by their agitation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): If Parliament takes a decision, how can it be said that it took the decision under pressure? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Members are free to exercise their discretion. Whatever they think is desirable in the interests of the country, they will take all those things into consideration.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या ये यह सर्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं कि अगर पार्लिमेंट इसके विरोध में जाती है तो मंत्री महोदय यह मानेंगे कि हम लोग प्रेशराइज हो गए हैं क्लबेट्स से।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No discussion can be allowed now.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : इसी वक्त...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं। जब आप की बारी आयेगी उस वक्त आप इसको उठाइयेगा। आप को पहले मंत्री महोदय को सुनना होगा। यह कैसे हो सकता है कि आप बीच बीच में बोले चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें बोलना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप की बारी मिलेगी तब आप कहियेगा। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारे देश में उत्तेजना फैल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का भाषण बन्द कर दूँ। उनसे कह दूँ कि वह न बोलें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, they should not be allowed to interrupt the Minister like this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I want to clear up this misunderstanding, particularly with reference to what..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister should be allowed to continue his speech. There should be no interruptions at this moment.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to clear up this misunderstanding, particularly with regard to what my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad said. If this House takes the view that the origi-

nal name should stand, we will accept it, we will bow to it and say that this is the view of the House on merits. All that I am saying is that in the course of our debate we should make it clear to the students.....

An hon. Member: That is correct.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We should make it clear to the students that we are not encouraging indiscipline, that it is wrong to have these strikes and it is wrong to have this agitation. That is all that I am saying. No country can be great without discipline. A country can have all the qualities in the world, but if it does not possess discipline it cannot go forward. I think this has been proved by the fact that we have resisted Pakistani aggression and given a beating to Pakistan because we were disciplined and united. Therefore, we must deplore and condemn the agitation that is going on in Banaras. That is all that I am asking this House to do. I am not suggesting that we should not reverse the decision of Rajya Sabha. This is the House of the People. You have every right to reverse the decision. I have pointed out the consideration that weighed with the Rajya Sabha. I am only saying—not that you will not ultimately decide on merits—far be it from me—that in the course of the debate—I am saying this specially for my friends on the opposite side—let us make it clear to the students that this is a wrong way to approach Parliament. They should not have struck work, they should not have closed the gates of the University, they should not have done all that they have done. Therefore, we should deplore and condemn indiscipline. As I said, our decision is based on merits and not because the students have done this or done that.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Then suggest the right way for them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may continue. He should not give way to anybody.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is, Sir, as far as the name is concerned.

Let me now turn to the other alterations made by Rajya Sabha. First of all, let us see what happened in the Joint Committee. I will not weary the House by pointing out what the original proposals of the Bill as introduced were because this House is familiar. But what the Joint Committee did was this. The offices of Rector, who was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, the Pro-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice Chancellor were abolished. The designation of the Treasurer was changed to "Finance Officer". In place of the post of Pro-Vice Chancellor a new post of Rector was created which shall be whole time and salaried. The composition of the Committee constituted for selection of Vice Chancellor was changed. That was an important change made in the Draft Bill, the proposal that it should consist of two persons of the Executive Council and a nominee of the Visitor. Now it will consist of two nominees of the Court and a nominee of the Visitor who shall also be the Chairman of the Committee. The other important change is that the Vice Chancellor will not be eligible for appointment for a second term of five years. The Joint Committee also restored the Standing Committee of the Academic Council. The provisions that the Court shall not interfere with the Executive Council in the day-to-day administration of the University was deleted and the Committee left it to be regulated by convention.

Next comes a question which was also controversial, and that is the power of affiliation. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It seems my voice cannot reach the hon. Members. The hon. Minister may kindly resume his seat. Even my voice does not reach some Members. They are oblivious that the whole proceedings have stopped. They are still continuing their talks.

Shri H. B. Barua (Gauhati): It reaches us all right.

Mr. Speaker: But only they ignore it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am dealing with the question of affiliation. If you will note, in the principal Bill the idea of Banaras University was that it should be a residential university. The principal Bill says "An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential university". Now, two or three colleges were affiliated. When we introduced the Bill we said that no further college should be affiliated. The Joint Committee took the contrary view and said that any college established within a radius of 15 miles may be affiliated to the Banaras University. When it came before the Rajya Sabha they changed that position and the provision that has now come before you is I think a very satisfactory one, namely, that no new college established after the Act is passed should be affiliated. There are two or three colleges still within 15 miles radius which are not affiliated. If they want to be affiliated, they should be affiliated; but the process of affiliation should stop there. I think it is very important that we should maintain the residential character of the Banaras University. The preamble itself says so. That was Malaviyaji's conception of this University and I do not think it will be right to change that conception.

There is a new statute vesting full powers regarding discipline and disciplinary matters of students on the Vice-Chancellor. In view of what is happening now, the House will agree that the Vice-Chancellor should have full powers to maintain discipline. There is a statute which vests the power of discipline in the Vice-Chancellor.

The Joint Committee took the view that the present incumbent of the office of Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar should immediately vacate office as soon as the Act came into

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

force. The Rajya Sabha has altered this provision. This was also a very controversial provision. I would appeal to the House to maintain the position taken up by the Rajya Sabha . . .

An hon. Member: No, no.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hear "no, no" from somewhere. Let me explain the point. What Joint Committee was trying to do was by a legislative fiat remove two officials without giving them any opportunity to show cause against any charge that might be levelled against them. The Vice-Chancellor came and gave evidence before us. It was never suggested to him that he was guilty of any maladministration. The Registrar did not even come before us as witness. And yet the provision as passed by the Joint Committee was that, as I said, by a legislative fiat they should be removed from their offices. This will be a very bad precedent. We have article 311 of the Constitution guaranteeing certain rights to services. Article 311 does not apply to these officers but the spirit of that article must apply. I do not think this House will be a party to a proposition that anyone should be punished unless he has been given an opportunity to show cause in his own defence. Therefore, with respect I think the other House was right in not accepting the proposal of the Joint Committee.

Then, as far as the composition of the Court was concerned—I need not go into the details—the composition was altered to have a less number of officials and to give a greater representation to graduates and to donors. Similarly, the composition of the Executive Council was changed. There also the official element was reduced. You will find that in all these provisions the Visitor has been given the right to nominate less members than it was when the Bill was first introduced.

Then, representation was also given to the principals of affiliated colleges and instead of the existing number five persons will now be elected to the Executive Council. The number of Visitor's nominees was reduced from 4 to 3. This is as far as the Executive Council is concerned.

Then, we have given further security to teachers under statutes 30 and 31 relating to the powers of the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council with regard to the removal of teachers. That has been redrafted. The Vice-Chancellor has now to report to the Executive Council the circumstances under which the order of suspension is made and the Executive Council has power to revoke that order. The Executive Council can remove a teacher only by two-thirds majority of its members.

Then, there is one important statute which also led to a great deal of debate. There is a new statute providing that the membership of students' organisation shall not be compulsory. May I say a word about this? A students' union can play a very important role in academic life. Those of us who have been to English universities know what role they play. Take the Oxford Union for example. It is one of the greatest student societies perhaps in the world. It has produced a large number of British Prime Ministers and people of great eminence, but the admission is voluntary. It would be unthinkable in Oxford for anybody to say that a person who does not want to join the Oxford Union should compulsorily join it and pay fees. That is the provision in some of our Central universities and, if I might say so, all our trouble is due to this fact. The students' unions become powerful organisations. They are often made the playthings of politicians. The President and the Secretary acquire powers because finances are large. Therefore, what we have proposed is—I think, it is a very salutary pro-

vision—that no one should be compelled to join the union. They are perfectly free to establish associations and unions, but I do not see why there should be compulsion as far as membership is concerned.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सारा प्रश्न दुनिया में सम्पत्तियों है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : कोई दुनिया में नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छी दुनिया में है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : अच्छी दुनिया कानून है या न्याय दुनिया कानून है मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

I may add that while we have made the admission to membership of students voluntary, we have introduced a new statute which will set up a students' council on which there will be representatives of teachers and students to look after the welfare of students. This is a new provision and a very salutary provision. I think, one of the causes of trouble in our universities is that there is not sufficient contact between teachers and students and very often teachers do not know what the grievances of students are and the students do not understand the difficulties of teachers. To avoid this we have provided that a students' council should be set up on which there should be representatives of teachers and students so that they sit round the table and discuss each other's problems.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Good idea.

Shri M. C. Chagla: These are the main provisions of the Bill. I do not want to take up more of the time of the House because when we discuss it clause by clause I may have to say something on various clauses. I will now ask the House to consider the

Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha. As far as the name is concerned, as I said, it is left to the free vote of the House and the House will decide in its wisdom, in its judgement, after considering all aspects of the matter as to whether the name should be retained or not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): What is Government's view? (Interruption).

Shri M. C. Chagla: Government's view is to leave it to Parliament. My hon. friend no mally accuses us of being subjected to whips and not being free to express our opinion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Let us have it more often than when it is embarrassing to the Government.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no question of embarrassment at all.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अपनी राय दे, यह बात प्रसंग है कि लोक सभा अपनी स्वतंत्र राय बतावे, लेकिन सरकार को घोर चागला साहब को अपनी राय यहां बतानी चाहिये । अगर वह नहीं बताते हैं तो इसका साफ मतलब है कि वह डर के भाग जाते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot force him to say anything. Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Those amendments are not opportune. At this moment they cannot be moved, I suppose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: If he has to say anything, he might say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have an amendment in my name which I seek to move . . .

Mr. Speaker: Moving of it will come afterwards.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not moving it actually. This is an amendment which I seek to move:

"That the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be re-committed to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I invite your attention to Rule 77(2) read with Rules 126 and 127. I do not go strictly by the letter of the Rule but by the spirit of it also. Therefore, I would like to argue on that basis.

Mr. Speaker: That is my difficulty . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can apply your judicial mind and appreciate the spirit of the Rule also. I would make a brief submission that under these Rules it is admissible.

At the outset, may I say that my amendment is solely motivated by the consideration which has been so very well put by the Minister before the House that the House should not be pressurised, that it should not even give an impression of having been pressurised by violent agitation by any section of the community outside? Therefore, the amendment will give an opportunity to this House, to Parliament to reconsider this matter in a calmer atmosphere—it will give time for frayed tempers to cool down—and to reconsider the whole thing in a sober and a judicious atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker: The whole purpose is that the discussion of the Bill be adjourned. That is the purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the purpose—that is rather unfortunate. Only yesterday the Prime Minister announced that it would come up today. May I request you to construe Rule 77(2) somewhat liberally? What does Rule 77, sub-rule (2) say?

It reads:

"If the member in charge . . . —that is, the Minister here—

" . . . moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration . . .

—the only difference here is that it has come from Rajya Sabha; that is all; that is the only difference—

" . . . any member . . .

—I am one of those members—

" . . . may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed . . ."

Mr. Speaker: I follow that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, Rule 127 also refers to a motion that can be made in the House with reference to a Bill originating in the Council when a Bill has come back from Rajya Sabha. Rule 127 applies to Bills which have been transmitted by Rajya Sabha and Rule 77 applies to Bills which are taken up in this House after the Joint Committee stage. If you put these two Rules together and be liberal in the interpretation of the Rules, as the spirit of the Rules demands on the present occasion, in these extraordinary circumstances, I would very humbly and in all earnestness appeal to you that the House will be within its competence—it will be within the powers of the House—to recommit this Bill to the Joint Committee of both the Houses so that the Joint Committee can sit and deliberate on this matter and the Bill can come within two or three days or by

next week before this House for its passing.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have a brief submission to make on this either now or later. I had also written to you in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. You want the discussion to be adjourned?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No, Sir. What I wanted to say was that under Rule 77, it seems that only the member in charge can do any of these things....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Any member can move an amendment.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My submission is that in order that the temper on this whole thing may cool off, that a proper consideration of this whole matter may take place and that this House may be better able to gauge public opinion and to see the pros and cons of the whole situation, the hon. Minister himself should bring a motion before this House that this Bill be re-committed either to the Select Committee of this House or the Joint Committee of both the Houses. But this must be decided before the matter is raised in this House. My brief submission is that the Government has also to make up its mind in respect of such vital matters; it cannot abdicate its responsibility; it must come forward; it must review its stand. They are leaving it to the free vote of the House as if they have always been persuaded to leave things to the free vote of the House. They are doing it now only because it is embarrassing to the Government.

डा० गोविन्द वाला बड़े हुए—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब कुछ कहना चाहते थे प्रमेडमेंट पर ?

डा० गोविन्द वाला (जबलपुर)
मैं बोलना चाहता था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बाद में मीका धायेगा । अभी तो प्रमेडमेंट का सवाल दरपेश है ।

श्री को० दे० मालवीय (वस्ती) :
मैं कामत साहब का समर्थन करता हूँ । कामत साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और वह इस कारण से भी कि यह एक असाधारण स्थिति पैदा कर दी है सरकार ने, कोई अपना मतभय हमारे सामने नहीं रक्खा है कोई अपना फंसला नहीं रक्खा है कोई अपनी सिफारिश नहीं रक्खी है इसलिये समय मिल जाता है इस हाउस को उस तजबीज के जरिये जो कि आपके सामने माननीय सदस्य ने रक्खी है । यह सरकार को भी इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए समय देती है कि वह मुस्तकिल मिजाजी से एक फंसला करके कोई एक सिफारिश करें ताकि हम उस पर विचार करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत बढ़िया है जो कुछ मालवीय साहब ने कहा है वह समझते हैं कि शायद उन को सपोर्ट मिली है मगर वह सपोर्ट नहीं मिली है क्योंकि उन का मुद्दा है कि कुछ वक्त इस तरीके से और लगाया जाये ताकि उसका कमिडिरेशन कामली हो सके और आप का भी बही खयाल है तो फिर यह प्रमेडमेंट तो नहीं चला सकते हैं उसके लिए तो आपको कोई सीधे दूसरा रेगुलर मोशन लाना चाहिये ।

The recommitment can only be made when the Bill comes in a report form after the Select Committee or the Joint Committee has considered it, but not after one House has passed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Liberal construction, I think?

Mr. Speaker: How can that be liberalised? Any member is entitled to move that amendment to the

[Mr. Speaker]

motion for consideration when it is first brought before the House for consideration after the report is received from the Select Committee or the Joint Committee. If it had been done in the Rajya Sabha when the report was presented and the motion was made that the Bill, as received from the Joint Committee, be considered, then it would have been the proper time for this motion. But at this time when one House has passed it and we have to consider it as passed by Rajya Sabha, then this cannot be made. I am sorry I am unable to agree.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only submit that the spirit of the rule is more comprehensive.

Mr. Speaker: Even the spirit does not allow me to agree to it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Then the suggestion for adjournment of the motion may be taken up. I have reliable information that the Government is going to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Speaker: If a regular motion is moved, then I can put it before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I move that further discussion on this motion be adjourned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will put this motion without discussion? This is a peculiar method, a backdoor method, of doing something which affects a matter of principle. Is the House precluded from discussing matters of principle?

Mr. Speaker: This is a motion for adjournment of the discussion. If they do not want it, they can vote against it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Members are entitled to know. Whatever reasons I give may not be flattering to my hon. friend. I am entitled to know

more details so that I can vote accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry these are not the rules.

Shri M. R. Masani: The only argument given for postponement is that the Government is abdicating its responsibilities....

Mr. Speaker: Those who want to oppose it can oppose it. It was only yesterday that we took a decision to discuss this here today. Now a motion is made for adjournment of discussion. I am helpless.

The question is:

"That further discussion on this motion be adjourned."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now this motion for consideration is before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you ruled out my amendment for recommitment of the Bill to the Joint Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have ruled it out.

Now it is only the time that has to be discussed. Seven hours have already been fixed. The Business Advisory Committee and the House have taken that decision. I have now to fix the time limit for individual speeches. Will 15 minutes be all right?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 20 minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: 30 minutes.

An hon. Member: 20 minutes for each member.

Mr. Speaker: Then we shall have to curtail it at the end. I find that a very large number of members want to participate.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): You fix 15 minutes for each, but what happens usually is that more time is taken by the speakers who participate early and ultimately those who are at the end hardly get any chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the members to apply some restraint on themselves. What can I do? If the Congress member wants a larger number to be accommodated, they should be content with ten minutes each.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): 15 minutes is the reasonable limit.

Mr. Speaker: Would 4, 2 and 1 be all right?

An hon. Member: There are not many amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Then we shall have 5 hours for general discussion, 1 hour for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for the Third Reading.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I quite appreciate the desire on the part of Mr. Kamath and others that the discussion of this Bill should have taken place at a later date. But due to the unfortunate decision of the Rajya Sabha to tamper with the name of the University, a situation has arisen which requires that consideration of the Bill should be taken up earlier. Therefore, we are left with no other choice than to start with the consideration of the Bill.

I personally am vehemently opposed to any change in the existing name of the Banaras Hindu University. My Deputy Leader, Shri Masani, while speaking on the Amendment Bill to the Muslim Allgarh University Act, made it absolutely clear that our Constitution and our community are not secular. We have a multi-religious community. Our countrymen are intensely religious. If you think it over for a moment, you will come to that conclusion. I come from a place—It

is Mathura—where we get lakhs of pilgrims every year without any kind of propaganda, they come and visit the place because it is holy.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Only the other day I read in the papers that at Allahabad we are going to have a fair which will attract as many as two million people to the mela and Government are spending something like Rs. 27 to 28 lakhs on the arrangements. Calling people like this them as secular is rather unfortunate. I think that these enthusiasts of secularism who in season and out of season want to impose their will have brought about this situation with which we are faced today.

Therefore, I wish to make it clear that although I am personally opposed to any change in the name of the university, my party is liberal enough to permit freedom to every individual Member to vote as he likes.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): As the Congress Party has done.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am glad to say that in this particular matter the Congress Party is following our example.

Those who wish to introduce a change in the name of the university put forward arguments that the name 'Hindu' or 'Muslim' or any other such name in the names of certain institutions in our country would have some unfortunate and undesirable effect on the people or on the products of these institutions. I say that this is contrary to what has actually happened. Especially, the Banaras Hindu University has produced some people who are known for their patriotism and for their nationalist views.

Secularism, even if we were a secular State, does not prevent people from following any religion they like nor does it prevent them from having institutions as they like. I suppose in a secular State people are free to have the right to name their institu-

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

tions as they like; the Muslims are free to have a Muslim institution or call their own institutions as Muslim institutions, Christians can name their own institution as Christian institutions, and so on; I do not suppose that these names will do any harm even to a secular State. But in a State or a community which is multi-religious, and which believes intensely in religion, it will be very unfortunate if people have not the freedom to call their institution in the manner they want it to be called. Therefore, this fear of the enthusiasts of secularism that the retention of the name will bring in a conflict among communities is absolutely baseless. What we need is that we should see that all the communities live in harmony and that can only be done by a proper study of religion.

No religion teaches conflict. No religion wants that people should fight with one another. Therefore, I think, instead of discouraging the study of religion, we should encourage the study of religion. When I say this, I am conscious of the fact that this preaching of secularism had a very unfortunate effect on our young men. We see people complaining about various kinds of corruption, various kinds of adulteration, black-marketing, this, that and the other, which I must say, have sprung up only recently. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is that we have tried to divorce religion from our lives and that has had a very unfortunate effect on the character of the people. Therefore, it is time that instead of preaching secularism, we should preach that people should follow their respective religions.

Then, some people argue that the name Banaras Hindu University or Aligarh Muslim university or the name of any other institution founded for the purpose of any religious study will do harm to a democratic system of government. That argument has been repeated several times. I would like to draw the attention of those people who put forward this argu-

ment to the fact that some of the oldest democracies at present are non-secular; they are religious States. If no harm has been done to any of the religious communities who live in those countries, I do not see why we should be afraid that the retention of the name will do us any harm or do any harm to any of our communities.

Besides, there is something peculiar about Hinduism, and I think that it is recognised by everybody. It has been the most tolerant religion. We see that from the most devotional forms of preaching we have had people who have not had any faith in God such as the Charvakas, and they also had a position in society.

Then, let us take the question of the treatment of the different communities. Some people think that Hinduism has been rather hard, and I am prepared to concede that in some cases it has been hard, but still compared to what treatment has been meted out by the people in democratic America or in the British colonies to the aboriginal inhabitants in Hinduism they have fared better. What has happened to the Red Indians? What has happened to the Negroes in America? How have they been treated? Compared to that Hinduism gave a definite place in the society to members of every community and I am glad to say that now it has given equal opportunity to members of any community to rise to the highest level. That, I think, stands to the credit of Hinduism, and therefore, those who think that the name 'Hindu' in a university would do any harm to any other community are taking up a rather unfortunate attitude.

Finally, on this point I would like to say that the founder, the late Madan Mohan Malaviyaji was no less a patriot and no less a nationalist than any man living in India today. I had the honour of being associated with this University in the very beginning. My brother being a donor, nominated me to the Court of the University in 1920-21. I was there for three years and I was able to see how Malaviyaji

was devoted to the University and how he loved this name Banaras Hindu University.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am perfectly right in this. I think I can claim that I know Malaviyaji much better than probably you do. He was my father's great friend. He treated me as a kid. I used to go to him without any announcement or intimation. I just used to enter his house. He used to send me to different places on behalf of the University for raising little subscriptions or on some other work; he used to take me with him when he was visiting places like Bharatpur and other places where I was known. He used to introduce me to people. In fact, it was he who introduced me to Mahatma Gandhi in Mr. Srinivasashastri's House in Delhi in 1916. So I claim a little acquaintance with this University and the way in which this name was given to it. I am sure it would be a great mistake on the part of this House to tamper with that sacred name Banaras Hindu University. So much for the name of the Banaras Hindu University.

As regards the other changes which have been introduced by the Joint Committee, the hon. Education Minister has described them in detail. I need not repeat all of them. I would just mention one or two points. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council, which was proposed to be abolished in the draft Bill was restored. That was a very important change. Also, the composition and powers of the University Court were enlarged. These two changes have improved the Bill a good deal.

There is one point, however, which I would like to mention, that is, the way in which affiliated colleges will be treated by the University. That was one point which was not decided in a very happy manner. According to statute 36, every member of the board of management of an affiliated

colleges which seeks to be admitted to the privileges of the University will have to be approved by the University. I think this is not fair from the point of view of the University; it is not fair from the point of people who will be offering themselves for membership of such boards or managing committees. After all, the colleges are situated within a radius of 15 miles of the University. They are old colleges; they are very good colleges and the membership of the board is intended for those who are either related to the donors or are people who hold respectable positions in the society. I ask the House to consider whether it is fair that a man who offers himself for membership of such a board or managing committee should allow his name to be approved by the University body. I think in that case most people will fight shy of offering themselves for membership. It is absolutely unnecessary because after all, before a college is admitted to the privileges of the University, the University will send out a team of inspectors who will go into every detail including the type of managing committee that that institution possesses. There is, therefore, no need to get the name vetted. I do not think it looks very well; I think that the proviso under statute 36 should be deleted and it should be left open to the managing committee to elect any member they like to become their colleague. As I said, from time to time, the University would be sending out inspectors and if there is any change needed, they will certainly take that into consideration.

डा० गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं यह दुर्भाग्य की बात मानता हूँ कि इस समय इस प्रकार का विधेयक और उस विधेयक में विशेषकर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया है। यह संकटकारी परिस्थिति है और इस संकटकारी परिस्थिति में हम इस प्रकार के

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

विवादप्रस्त विषय को न लेती बहुत अच्छा होगा। जो श्री कामत ने प्रस्ताव रखा था वह नियमों के विरुद्ध था इसलिए आप उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर सके। लेकिन यदि उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता किसी भी प्रकार में और यह विषय आगे बढ़ जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

जहाँ तक नाम का सम्बन्ध है मैं इस बात का ध्यान विरामों हूँ कि हिन्दु-विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया जाए। मैं इस नाम में परिवर्तन की जो भावना है उस भावना की साम्प्रदायिक भावना मानता हूँ। कठिनाई यह होती है कि उस देश में रहने वाले अरसी प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए, उनके सामाजिक मामलों में, उनकी भाषा के मामले में, अगर कुछ कहा जाता है तो जो लोग अरसी प्रतिशत लोगों के पक्ष में कहते हैं उनको साम्प्रदायिक माना जाता है। बात उल्टी है। इन 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की राय के बिना जो लोग बात कहते हैं मैं उन्हें साम्प्रदायिक मानता हूँ और हमेशा उन्हें साम्प्रदायिक मानता रहा हूँ।

मैं कभी भी किसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्था से सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा। अपने जीवन के प्रारम्भ में ही सन् 1920 में मैं कांग्रेस में आया था और बराबर मैं कांग्रेस के साथ रहा। हम लोगों का यह सीमावर्त रहा कि जयपुर में जो भी नेता पधारते रहे हैं वे सभी हमारे मेहमान होते रहे। इस हिसाब से मैंने पूज्य पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी को निकट से देखा है। वे बहुत बड़े हिन्दू थे इस में सन्देह नहीं, बहुत बड़े ब्राह्मण थे इस में सन्देह नहीं, किन्तु बहुत बड़े हिन्दू और बहुत बड़े ब्राह्मण होते हुए भी वे बहुत बड़े राष्ट्रीय मत के थे इस में भी कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता। कांग्रेस की स्थापना के समय से लेकर अपने अन्तिम समय तक वे कांग्रेस में रहे, और उनका

कांग्रेस में कोई नाश्वर्य स्थान भी नहीं था। बहुत बड़े स्थान रहा।

जिस समय हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की नींव उस काल के वाइसराय लार्ड हाउडिंग साहब ने रखी थी, उस समय में बनारस में अपने अतिथी के साथ मौजूद था। मेरे पिताजी भी विश्वविद्यालय के छोटे से दानदाता थे, और इस दृष्टि से हम लोगों को चुनाया गया था। उस वक्त देश पाश्चात्य था, परन्तु उस पराधीनता के समय में भी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने किसी प्रकार की भावनाएँ सारे देश में जगृत की थीं यह वास्तव में दिखाई देता था। मज़हबों के बीच उसके केवल दो वर्ष पहले अश्विन प्रकाश से लंदे थे और शायद उस अवसर पर गांधी जी का पहला भाषण हुआ था जिस में उनका और डा० बेनेट का बड़ा भारी मतभेद हो गया था। वह एक इतिहास का विषय है। तो हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ हिन्दू शब्द जोड़ने का कभी यह प्रश्न नहीं समझा गया कि वह कोई साम्प्रदायिक विश्वविद्यालय था। और तब से लेकर आज तक के इस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के लम्बे इतिहास में कोई यह बात नहीं बतला सकता कि वहाँ किसी भी धर्मांतरण की किसी प्रकार से कोई बिराद्री किया गया हो। बल्कि हिन्दुओं की प्रेरणा भी जो दूसरे धर्मावलम्बी वहाँ जाते थे उनका अधिक प्रयत्न दिया जाता था। तो आज हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन करने की जो बात लोग कहते हैं वह एक इतिहास का बदलना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक इतिहास का सम्बन्ध है मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इतिहास को बदलने का प्रयत्न न करें।

फिर इस धर्म निरपेक्षता के नाम पर, सेकुलरिज्म के नाम पर, बहुत बड़े बड़े धनार्थ हो रहे हैं। हिन्दू शब्द का सम्प्रदायवादी शब्द माना जा रहा है। मेरी धन्यता में यह

बात नहीं आती। मैं तो हिन्दू को बड़ा भारी राष्ट्रीय शब्द मानता हूँ। मैं अपने को सबसे पहले भारतीय मानता हूँ। और भारतीय के बाद अपने को सब से पहले मैं हिन्दू मानता हूँ, और मुझे गर्व होता है कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ। फिर हिन्दुओं में कौन कौन है यह आप देखिये। हिन्दुओं में ईश्वरवादी भी हैं, हिन्दुओं में निरीश्वरवादी भी हैं, हिन्दुओं में बौद्ध भी हैं, हिन्दुओं में जैन भी हैं, सिख भी हैं। जितने भी धर्मों का हिन्दुस्तान में प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है उन सब धर्मों को मानने वाले हिन्दुओं में आ जाते हैं। हिन्दू शब्द को साम्प्रदायिक शब्द मानना या हिन्दू संस्कृति को साम्प्रदायिक संस्कृति मानना, या हिन्दुओं की जो भाषा हिन्दी है उसका समर्थन करने वालों को सम्प्रदायवादी मानना, यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। इतिहास में जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ इस बात को कि विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में कोई परिवर्तन हो।

अहाँ तक विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में मालवीय जी के नाम के होने का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय नाम रखते हुए भी मालवीय जी का नाम उसमें जोड़ा जा सकता है। इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। किन्तु सबको मालूम है कि मालवीय जी इस नाम के मामले में गौर ऐसे अन्य मामलों में कितने ऊँचे व्यक्ति थे। मनुष्य के जीवन में तीन एकाग्र सब से ऊँची होती हैं। एक वित्तेशना, दूसरे पुण्येशना और तीसरे लोकेशना, यानी धन की लालसा, पुत्र की लालसा और कीर्ति की लालसा। मालवीय जी इन तीनों दुर्भावों से ऊपर थे। एक बार जब वह जबलपुर पधारे थे तो हमने एक अभिनन्दन पत्र उन्हें भेंट किया। उस अभिनन्दन पत्र में हम ने लिखा था "महर्षि पठित भवन मोहन मालवीय"। महर्षि शब्द जो उनके नाम के धावे जोड़ा गया था वह उनके सर्वथा अनिष्ट था, परन्तु उन्होंने उस अभिनन्दन पत्र को तब स्वीकार किया जब उसमें से महर्षि शब्द हमने हटा दिया। इस हिन्दू शब्द को हटा कर यदि आप मालवीय जी का नाम

विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ जोड़ना चाहते हैं तो जहाँ भी मालवीय जी का आभास होगा उस को इससे बड़े से बड़ा दुष्ट होगा। बड़े से बड़ा श्रेष्ठ होगा। इसलिए हिन्दू शब्द को हटाने के लिये एक आशय सेना, कि हम हिन्दू शब्द उस में से हटाते हैं लेकिन मालवीय जी का नाम जोड़ना चाहते हैं, यह एक गलत बात है।

आपकी जितनी भी बातें इस विधेयक में हैं, उन में से बहुत सी ऐसी हैं जो अच्छी हैं, बहुत सी नहीं भी हैं, लेकिन उन सब बातों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं कहना है मैं तो केवल एक फासिजवादी होने हुए और सब से पुराने फासिजवादीयों में से होते हुए इस नाम के परिवर्तन के सर्वथा विरुद्ध हूँ, और आशा ही नहीं करता हूँ कि लोक सभा के जो सभा्य हैं वे सब इस नाम की रीति का रीति रखने के पक्ष में राय देंगे।

यहाँ पर एक बात कही गई कि बनारस में जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है उस से हमें प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों से हमें प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिये। किन्तु उसी के साथ हमें यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमने इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना की है। प्रजातन्त्र में इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों की, इस प्रकार से राय जाहिर करने की एक रीति होती है जो आवश्यक यह साबित है कि उसे राय देनी चाहिये तो वे इस प्रकार से राय न दें तो किस प्रकार से राय दें। ऐसे आन्दोलनों में हम प्रभावित न हों, यह ठीक है, लेकिन जब हमने देश में प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना की है तो इसमें भी सन्देह नहीं है कि प्रजातन्त्र में जो जनता की राय है सविधान में उसकी प्रवृत्ति नहीं की जा सकती। यदि हमारे रिफ़रेन्डम की, जनमत संग्रह की, कोई धारा होती और जिस समय सविधान बन रहा था मैं इस पक्ष में था कि उसमें जनमत संग्रह की धारा होनी चाहिये—और उसके अनुसार यदि रिफ़रेन्डम लिया जाता जनमत संग्रह किया

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

जाना, तो पता चलता कि इस देश का लोकमत पूरी तरह इस पक्ष में है कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय के नाम से हिन्दू शब्द न हटाया जाये। आज सारे देश के लोग इस नाम के परिवर्तन के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और मैं आशा ही नहीं बिम्बास करता हूँ कि इस लोक सभा के सदस्य अपनी जिम्मेदारी लोकमत के प्रति समझ कर नाम को जैसे का तैसा रखना चाहेंगे तथा राज्य सभा ने जो प्रतकपूर्ण निर्णय किया है उस निर्णय को बदलेंगे। राज्य सभा या लोक सभा यदि कोई अनुचित बात करती है तो उसे बदला जाये। यहां पर दो सभायें इसीलिये हैं कि किसी सभा में यदि कोई अनुचित निर्णय होता है तो उसे हटाया जाये। राज्य सभा ने एक अनुचित बात की है। हमें बतला देना है कि यदि कोई अनुचित बात वह करती है तो यह लोक सभा उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इस लिये मैं इस पक्ष का हूँ कि नाम में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot claim the kind of intimate association with the Banaras Hindu University to which reference has been made by my hon. and respected friend Dr. Govind Das, whom we are very happy to see here after a long period of absence, nor of my hon. and gallant friend Shri Krishnapal Singh, and I can recall only one item of association. That was, when I was a student I went over to Banaras for participation in a debate competition, and I happened to have been a recipient of a gold medal. I am referring to it not because of the gold which the Prime Minister may wish to draw away, I refer to it because I remember that on that medal were inscribed the words *Kashi Vishva Vidyalaya*—not Banaras Hindu University, but in Nagari the words written were *Kashi Vishva Vidyalaya*. And I am glad to notice that this fact has been in the minds of many of my friends in the Joint Committee who have pointed out that the original intention of the

founder of the University would be best served if we have today the name changed to *Kashi Vishva Vidyalyaya*.

Dr. Govind Das has told us that Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, as was very characteristic of him, had the humility to ask for deletion of the honorific 'maharishi' from his name and he told us that he was such a modest man, as all great men ought to be, that wherever his soul might be he would be pained if he discovered that we here in this wretched planet have named a university after Madan Mohan Malaviya. I am not particularly in the know of the whereabouts of people after death but this I know that if I were a believer like Dr. Govind Das presumably is, that if a soul inhabits heaven according to his computation, Malaviyaji would have gone to heaven and not to the other place. If a soul goes to heaven it no longer is bothered by the impulses and emotions which trouble us here on earth and we need not bother about the soul being disturbed by what we are doing. On the contrary we have a duty by the people who inhabit this planet; we have a duty by the people who live in our India; we have a duty from time to time to remind them of the great men of our country, particularly a man of the stature of Madan Mohan Malaviya. Therefore, though generally I am not in favour of naming universities after individuals, there may very well be exceptions just as there is in Berlin a university named after a great scholar, Humbolds. Here we might very well name a university in very exceptional cases after a particular person. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the heart and soul of the institution in such a fashion that he was the creator of the university, and he was the person who sustained it and caught hold of Dr. Govind Das's father and Shri Krishna Pal Singh's father because they were among those who answered the summons to come and assist him in the foundation of a great institution, a national institution and in these days

that was why it came later to be known as Banaras Hindu University.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about personality cult?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The difficulty today is that everything is overshadowed by this question of nomenclature and I was very sorry, and I should say, almost indignant—Mr. Chagla is not here for, I suppose, some satisfactory reason; I am not so sure—I was very disturbed when he told us as if it was a very innocent matter and that government had made a very liberal gesture by asking the House to vote just as it pleased; government had not made up its mind about it. Is this the way the government of this country functions? Government had nothing to say; he said that the House can discuss this matter on its merits. What has the government to say with regard to the merits of the case? What is the business of government, when it proposes a matter for consideration? How is it that after having taken a forthright stand on so many issues before, how is it that having appeared before the Joint Committee as well as all the other committees with almost synonymous objectives—government took part in discussions and were participants in decisions—now how is it that government comes forward before this House and says that government does not know its mind or at least if it knows is rather chary about it, apprehensive and nervous about expressing it because, God knows, whose horns they might be treading on, what communal difficulties might arise in U.P.? And therefore government chooses to keep mum about the whole thing. I protest against it taking shelter under the cover, which is quite patently an absurd cover, that it is a liberal gesture that government is making to this House, the House can decide this matter on its merits; they are taking shelter like this on this very important issue which is agitating the country. You cannot run away from it merely by postponing

discussion here and now. Government does not tell us what its mind is. Somebody might say: after all what is in a name, a rose called by any other name would smell just as sweet.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Certainly not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Communalism stinks wherever it is, whatever you call it, in whichever language, would stink and all that sort of thing. But in this case what happened? I presume that after some thought—I credit Mr. Chagla with some capacity for thought—I presume after some thought some measures were going to be adopted by the country in order to fight communalism in certain centres, particularly in certain centres of learning. It has so happened that the Education Ministry is such a particularly capable custodian of its responsibilities that the Central universities—for the honourable exception of Delhi perhaps where academicians rather than government are responsible for whatever credit the university has won—all the central universities are a hot-bed of the kind of activity which ought to be anathema to a decent society, and the supervision of the Central government has been so effective that whether you look at Visva Bharati or Banaras or Aligarh, you find an unsavoury scene, the less said about which the better. In regard to Aligarh University the other day when the Minister was here having discussion—that was also a sort of a discussion largely on account of government's ineptitude and inability to make up its mind, inability to keep its own house in order—at that point of time it was suggested, and the Joint Committee worked upon that hypotheses, that while merely by deleting the word Hindu from here, Muslim from there, Jain from a third place, or Buddhist or Sikh, whatever it may be from other designations, we could not solve the problem of communalism, though that is granted, that we cannot merely by eliminating the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

word Hindu or Muslim from a particular institution make it really and truly non-communal and secular and democratic, sometimes symbolic actions become very important; sometimes a beginning has got to be made, a beginning which might have very serious and very important repercussions later on, and it was on this hypothesis and this hypothesis alone that I take it our colleagues of the Joint Committee thought, so many of them who had given their separate notes and the Members of the Rajya Sabha who by an overwhelming majority accepted this change, they gave thought to this aspect of the matter and they decided that we should make a beginning with the Banaras Hindu University and we should go ahead almost straightaway; in regard to the Aligarh Muslim University also Mr. Chagla has promised only the other day to introduce a measure in this very session and said that the nomenclature would be changed more or less correspondingly. As a result, all of India would not become non-communal; everything would not smell lovely in the Indian garden but a beginning would have been made and the attack on symbols and other things which savour of communalism would be pursued properly and therefore we would get that image of secularity about which we are really and truly proud in India to shine in the eyes of our own people as well as the rest of the world. It is a very serious matter indeed. If Mr. Chagla or his friends—I do not know what kind of friends he has got now; I find him so often being embarrassed by the friendships he has recently acquired in political life—I do not know whether they do or do not take seriously this idea of a secular programme. In that case our faces are going to be tarred all over the world over the issue of Kashmir. If we at all take seriously the idea that India is a secular democratic State which I claim it is, while Pakistan is not, if we treasure the notion which I am sure we all do that Kashmir is a part of India—a Muslim majority State as part of the Indian Union

is a fact which is in itself a tribute to the idea of Indian secularity—if on that basis we face all the world, if it is because of that that the Muslim in Kashmir needs it in order to remain within the framework of the Indian Union, if these are important matters, nothing should be said or done by government or by Parliament which would tar the image of India which we have put up before the world. What we are saying today is being watched by men like President Ayub Khan. What would they say? I would not blame them if they said that. They would say, they tried in India to start an anti-communal campaign by changing the names of certain universities where the communal label had occasionally given rise to difficulties, as it did in the Aligarh Muslim University only recently and as it continues to do in a place like Banaras; they would say there is an agitation that is got up in Banaras—yesterday the Minister told us that the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha got up an agitation; we read in the papers that the hon. Member for Banaras City, Shri Raghunath Singh, a former Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party, was telling the Members of Parliament that he had sent a statement to the press asking for the retention of the name of Banaras Hindu University—they would tell us that Parliament was pressurised into accepting the kind of thing which these propagandists, communal propagandists in Banaras and elsewhere, are now trying to do. This is exactly what they would say. You could not say they are far wrong. It is a very serious matter.

I know Mr. Chagla personally, surely, must be very perturbed about this matter. Mr. Chagla has a secular mind; as a functioning politician he is trying to adjust himself to the kind of surroundings he has chosen to keep company with, which he does at the present moment. It would be a very difficult job for him, but perhaps as a decent, human individual he is a

very secular personality. I am sure he feels that here was a beginning of the attack on communalism. It was not the end of a story; merely making Banaras Hindu University the Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, we do not eliminate communalism. Merely by deleting the word "Muslim" from the Aligarh Muslim University, we do not eliminate communalism. But it is a beginning, a symbolic beginning, an important beginning, something which is going to be followed up, and to that extent, I am sure personally he must be perturbed—he ought to be—if my reading of him is at all correct. But Government does not seem to take it seriously. Here is a measure which suggests to the enemies of this country that India is tarring her own image of secularity, that India is beginning to take a certain course of things—

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Shri Raghunath Singh is canvassing inside the House. (Interruption).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Canvassing for you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I should say in regard to Banaras, as Rome is claimed to be the eternal city in Europe, so Kashi is our eternal city. Here in Kashi is the Vishwavidyalaya which had been started by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, something of the symbol which this country surely wants to preserve and develop.

Quite a number of interesting things were said by my good friend, Shri Krishnapal Singh, and he said some rather peculiar things also. He said, for instance, that many great States in the world are religious States and we can also be a religious State. Of course we can be. Pakistan is an Islamic State; may be some great States are religious States. We might choose to be a religious State; if that was the view of the Swatantra Party, I would not mind it, because after all, the views of the Swatantra Party

do not matter so far as the people and their future are concerned. But he said this; that some great States are religious States, and we may also be so. He talked—correctly talked about some peculiar features of Hinduism which are very grand—the tolerance of Hinduism and all that sort of thing. It is exactly because of this that the character of Hindu civilisation can come out in the words "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" named in that way and not with the addition of the word "Hindu".

This is a country where our civilisation has been predominantly of Hindu thought. But our forefathers never tried to use that word "Hindu" in an exclusive manner. After all, the result has been that "Hindu, Hindi, Hindustan"—even though that trinity of words has been arrogated by certain people to take to near-fascist connotation—these words have been used by Hindus and Muslims alike with reference to the whole country.

“मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना
हिंदी है हम बतन है हिन्दोस्ता हमारा”

श्री बृद्धीर सिंह (महबूबनगर) : पाकिस्तान के फाऊजर भी यह कहने बाल हैं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is the kind of thing which was said by Muhammad Iqbal who was one of the progenitors of Pakistan. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When we talk about Hindu civilisation, we should have a sense of proportion. In so far as Shri Krishnapal Singh has pointed out, it is very good—this tolerance of Hinduism, the expansiveness of Hindu thought, its comprehensiveness of approach. As Dr. Govind Das also said, the Hindus comprise not only the believers but also the non-believers. We have been, many of us, brought up in the Hindu faith; that does not mean that a secular State gives its support to purely communal,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

denominational institutions which, in their actual working, are found to encourage fissiparous and communal tendencies. How can we get away from the fact that over and over again, in Banaras, in Aligarh and in Visva Bharati and other places, particularly in Banaras and Aligarh, the communal poison has been found to work? We have seen that when the communal poison works, the Hindu and the Muslim extreme communalists combine, as they did in the case of Aligarh only the other day. This kind of thing has gone on far too long, and we must try to stop it. That is why I take it that the overwhelming majority in the Rajya Sabha wanted to change the name to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name as part of the nomenclature of the university and to call it "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya".

If in normal circumstances we were discussing this matter, I would have pointed out certain things which I have felt; there is the Kashi Vidyapeeth and we are now having the Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. All these things would have come up, but I am not going to stress those things because in Banaras and elsewhere a certain agitation has been started against it. Everything else has been overshadowed by the fact of this agitation, and I would ask my Hindu friends, who are practising Hindus, professing Hinduism, enthusiastic Hindus, evangelist Hindus—whatever else they might be—please do not forget the basic things in Hinduism. If you are a real, good Hindu, what would you like to feel like? Would you not rather say, quoting something like this, from Nirwanshatak:

“न मे द्वेषरागी न मे लोभमोही मदी नैव मे
नैव मातस्यंभावः

न धर्मो न वार्यो न कामो न
मोक्षविवदान्दरूपं शिवोहम् शिवोहम्”

That is what we want to be.
If you belong to Banaras, if you be-

long to Kashi, do please try to project your ideas on the sublimest things. Do not think of the petty, little, communal lollipops which you can pick out of your political confectionery. Do not let yourselves be exploited by the miserable communal element and try to pull back the wheels of history. And do not forget that if today, we do this,—if after all this discussion, if after a prolonged confabulation in the Joint Committee which met for several months and after the Rajya Sabha, by an overwhelming majority, decides something—the addition of the word “Hindu”—because of the anti-communal, and secular, democratic posture which we have taken up,—very rightly taken up—at this posture of time, when we are fighting Pakistan over Kashmir, then, our face will be smeared with dirt to go on in the fashion in which Shri Raghunath Singh, for instance, wishes the House to go.

I ask the Government not to abdicate its responsibility. Government must take courage in both hands. I know that Government always likes to take the line of least resistance, whenever communal factors come up. But Government should have that much courage to whip up its Members to find out if there are people who want us to tarnish the image of India, and to see that they would not be allowed that kind of freedom, in the name of freedom to vote, in the name of the liberal opportunity given to Parliament, to vote whichever way it likes. This kind of miserable thing should not be permitted to be practised in this country. I would not have put it in this way, like this; if it was in that context, I would try to put it in that context. I have tried to remind Government of this, though Mr. Chagla, who is busy otherwise, is not giving his attention to whatever I say. I know he is much too busy otherwise. He has got a very difficult task. He would not be able to do it if he has not that courage to do it, if the Government has not got the courage and

the imagination to act today in the way in which it should.

Therefore, I say—quite apart from the little matters, small matters about which I had a good deal to say but I would not say—that this is one matter which has overshadowed the whole thing. If you fail it here, you fail the country. You fail the future. History will not forgive you if today by lack of courage you fail. That is exactly the point. Whatever Hindudom might say, if India today does not stand on her feet and say, "we are launched on a course of secular democratic progress; we shall not be deflected from it by any kind of propaganda in Banaras or Aligarh or elsewhere and we are going forward", if we do not choose to do that, we shall be dirtying our own face. I do hope Mr. Chagla has the courage to tell the Parliament that he would not like the Parliament to be a party to that kind of miserable thing.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी काशी विश्वविद्यालय की ही प्राकट हैं। बनारस के घास-पास की घुस्सी फ्रीसदी हरिजन और बैकवर्ड जनता की घोर खास तौर पर वहाँ की इन्टेलिजेंसिया की, इस विषय में क्या भावना है, यह मैं जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मुझे भी मौका दिया जाये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधक विधेयक हमारे सामने रखा है, मैं उसकी करीब करीब सभी बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान धाकूट करना चाहूँगा।

पहली बात विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के सम्बन्ध में है। अभी मेरे पूर्व के दो वक्ताओं ने

इस सम्बन्ध में परस्पर-विरोधी बातें कही हैं और इस बात की घोर सरकार का ध्यान धाकूट किया है कि जिस वातावरण में हम इस विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं, उस वातावरण को घोर जो परिस्थितियाँ हमारे सामने हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ, सोच-समझ कर, इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना चाहिए। संयुक्त समिति के सामने यह सारा मामला गया था और काफ़ी सोच-विचार के बाद उसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। उसके बाद राज्य सभा ने भी, निश्चय ही काफ़ी सोच-विचार के बाद, इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये और उसके धनुरूप इस विधेयक में संशोधन भी प्रस्तुत किये गए। लेकिन इस परिस्थिति में मेरी दृष्टि में उचित यह होगा कि हम विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में कोई ऐसा परिवर्तन न करें, जिसकी वजह से स्थिति बिगड़े और विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम के सम्बन्ध में, या शिक्षण संस्थाओं के धादम के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने जो मान्यता रही है, जो विचार रहे हैं, सरकार की जो मूलभूत नीति रही है, उसके धनुरूप सब कार्य न किये जायें। इसलिए इस दृष्टि में मैं दो बातें सरकार के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय धनुदान धायोग ने सरकार के सामने इस ढंग का एक सुझाव रखा था कि व्यक्तियों के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम न रखे जायें और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, सरकार ने भी इस सुझाव पर अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी। इस दृष्टि से मैं यह उचित और आवश्यक मानता हूँ कि पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार का शिक्षा मन्त्रालय इस धादम का पालन करे, जिसके धनुसार यह उचित होगा कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम में व्यक्तियों के नाम न जोड़े जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य जबाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री विठ्ठेश्वर प्रसाद : दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है, उनमें साम्प्रदायिक नाम न जोड़े जायें। साम्प्रदायिक नामों का जोड़ने के विरोध में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से इस सदन में भी और इस सदन के बाहर भी बहुत जोरदार आवाज उठाई जाती रही है और अनेक बार इसी सदन में कई शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने इस बात को से सहमत प्रकट की है और इस प्रकार के आग्रहों से हमें है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में जो साम्प्रदायिक नाम हैं, हिन्दू या मुस्लिम, उनको हटाने पर सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि केवल नाम बदलने से न भावना बदलती है और न विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण बदलता है। उसके लिए और भी बहुत कुछ करना पड़ता है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि अगर हम नाम में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, तो वह भी प्रतीक-त्मक दृष्टि से एक प्रभावकर कदम, और विश्वविद्यालय के वातावरण को बदलने की दृष्टि से एक आवश्यक कदम, होता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम न तो "वनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" रखा जाये और न "मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रखा जाये। बल्कि एक छोटा सा नाम "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रखा जाये।

जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के ध्यान में भी, जिन्होंने इस महान् संस्था को जन्म दिया, जिन्होंने उस उमाने में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के प्रादुर्भाव को सामने रख कर इतने बड़े विश्वविद्यालय की नींव रखी, यही बात थी। उनके पुराने भाषणों को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि जब भी उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय का नाम लिया, उसमें उन्होंने "हिन्दू" शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया, बल्कि "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" कहा। उस विश्वविद्यालय के भवन में जो ईंटें लगी हुई हैं, उनमें केवल "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" लिखा हुआ

है। इस दृष्टि से मैं यह उचित और आवश्यक मानता हूँ और सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम केवल "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रखा जाये।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि संयुक्त समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि रजिस्ट्रार को हटा दिया जाये। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, वर्तमान रजिस्ट्रार उस विश्वविद्यालय की सारी समस्याओं की जड़ हैं। अब तक जितने भी उपकुलपति उस विश्वविद्यालय में हुए हैं, उन सभी को आज तक उन्होंने बर्न से नहीं रहने दिया है। वहाँ पर राजनीति उन से शुरू होती है, सारा धड़बड़ा उनके घर पर बनता है। विश्वविद्यालय को नष्ट करने के लिए जो भी जातावरण वहाँ उत्पन्न हुआ है, वही का जो प्रतीक-त्मक वातावरण है, अगर उसकी सबसे अधिक जिम्मेदारी किसी एक व्यक्ति पर है, तो वह वर्तमान रजिस्ट्रार हैं।

इस लिए अगर संयुक्त समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि जब से यह कानून लागू हो, तब से विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान रजिस्ट्रार को हटा दिया जाये, तो राज्य सभा को उस सुझाव को स्वीकार करना चाहिए था। लेकिन बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि संयुक्त समिति के अध्यक्ष ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना नोट धाकड़ डिसैंट दिया है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, आज तक किसी भी संयुक्त समिति के अध्यक्ष ने नोट धाकड़ डिसैंट नहीं दिया है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में उनके बहुत तीव्र और गहरे विचार थे, तो ऐसी स्थिति में उनको समिति की अध्यक्षता से त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए था, लेकिन बड़े आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि उन्होंने अपने विचार को संयुक्त समिति पर लादने की कोशिश की और जब वह इस में असफल हुए, तो उन्होंने नोट धाकड़ डिसैंट दे दिया।

अगर सरकार चाहती है, अगर शिक्षा मन्त्रालय चाहता है, अगर हमारे माननीय

शिक्षा मन्त्री चाहते हैं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण बदले, वह अपने भादश के अनुरूप एक महान् संस्था बने, तो उसके लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वहाँ के रजिस्ट्रार को हटा दिया जाये।

और भी कई बातें हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में में अत्यन्त संक्षेप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि काशी शहर के कालेजों को काशी विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध करने के लिए इस विधेयक में जो प्रस्ताव किया गया है, वह सर्वथा उचित है। यह बात बिल्कुल असंगत मालूम पड़ती है कि काशी शहर के कुछ कालेज तो काशी विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध हों और कुछ, दो एक कालेज, दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बद्ध हों। यह स्थिति बिल्कुल अनुचित, अप्राज्ञ और एक तरह से असहनीय और भेदभावमूलक थी। इस लिए यह चित है कि काशी शहर के सभी कालेज काशी विश्वविद्यालय से सबद्ध हों ?

माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने और भी कुछ बातों की ओर संकेत किया है। वह चाहते हैं कि शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों में निकटता लाने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय में स्टुडेंट्स कौंसिल की स्थापना की जाये। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह सुझाव हर तरह से स्वागत के योग्य है और न केवल काशी विश्वविद्यालय में बल्कि केन्द्र के जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन विश्वविद्यालयों में भी ऐसी स्टुडेंट्स काउंसिल की स्थापना की ओर वे सक्रिय कदम उठावें। अभी माननीय सदस्य प्रो० हीरेन मुखर्जी ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सिवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के और जो तीन विश्वविद्यालय हैं, अलीगढ़, काशी और विश्वभारती, उनकी स्थिति सराहनीय नहीं है, भादश नहीं है। सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति उत्तरोत्तर अच्छी होती

जा रही है, उसका वातावरण अच्छा होता जा रहा है, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से वहाँ हर प्रकार की सुविधायें सुलभ होती जा रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसी जमाने में अलीगढ़ और काशी विश्वविद्यालय का जो इतना ऊँचा स्तर था वह गिरता जा रहा है। उसका कारण क्या है। जिन भादशों को ध्यान में रख कर गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने विश्वभारती की स्थापना की थी उन भादशों का आज विश्वभारती में पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, उनके अनुकूल वातावरण क्यों नहीं बनता जा रहा है यह बात बड़ी गम्भीर है। इन बातों की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

लेकिन जहाँ तक काशी विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल है मैं मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा लगता है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार भी विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए एक प्रकार से होड़ कर रही है। एक के बाद एक हम विश्वविद्यालय बनाते जा रहे हैं बगैर इस बात को सोचे समझे कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों से हम किस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करेंगे। मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को विश्वविद्यालय को किसी वास्तविक उद्देश्य से बनाना चाहिये और प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में किसी विशेष विषय के अनुसन्धान और उच्च अध्ययन की व्यवस्था करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की है कि सरकार ने जो राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएँ बनाई हैं, जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाये हैं या उच्च अध्ययन के जो संस्थान बनाये हैं उन सब में कोई योजनाबद्ध व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनमें कोई सम्न्धन नहीं है, उनमें कोई आपसी सहयोग नहीं है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के ही एक विज्ञान विभाग के अध्यक्ष ने मेरे सामने यह बात रखी है कि जहाँ तक अनुसन्धान का सवाल है, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं को तो काफी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है,

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

उनके लिए काफी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जा रही है लेकिन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की इस दृष्टि से उपेक्षा हो रही है। यह स्थिति उचित नहीं है। जब सरकार ने काशी विश्व-विद्यालय के सुधार के लिए, उसके स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए और इतने वर्षों से जो मांग थी हमारे सामने, उस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए एक विधेयक लाया है, काफी वर्षों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद एक विधेयक लाया है तो मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से इस बात की भी उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि वह उस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसा वातावरण बनायेंगे जिसकी वजह से पुनः काशी विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र हो सकेगा और वहाँ ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाएगी जो केवल शिक्षार्थियों की संख्या की वृद्धि नहीं करेगी बल्कि उनके स्तर की ओर भी ध्यान देगी और उच्चतर अध्ययन की एक संस्था के रूप में वह एक स्थान ग्रहण करेगी। इसके लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र के जो चार विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन चार विश्व-विद्यालयों को विभिन्न विषयों के लिए, उच्चतर अध्ययन के लिए विशेष रूप से सुविधा देकर विकसित किया जाए।

जहाँ तक काशी विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल है मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में मैं यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वह अलीगढ़ को इस्लामी संस्कृति के अध्ययन के लिए एक उच्चतर संस्थान के रूप में, उच्चतर संस्था के रूप में विकसित करना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय को भारतीय संस्कृति की उच्चतर संस्था के एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की कोशिश करें। जहाँ तक भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रश्न है, भारतीय संस्कृति केवल हिन्दू संस्कृति नहीं है, भारतीय संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत और भी दूसरी

संस्कृतियाँ आती हैं और हमारे देश की जो विशाल परम्परा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर हम काशी विश्वविद्यालय को विकसित करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चय ही इंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी ने जिस उच्च आदर्श को ध्यान में रख कर काशी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी हम उनके उस आदर्श का पालन नहीं कर सकेंगे। जिस जमाने में मालवीय जी ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी उस जमाने में हमारे देश में और भी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय थे, बड़े विश्वविद्यालय थे। फिर भी मालवीय जी ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय की क्यों स्थापना की, इस बात को हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। भारतीय संस्कृति के कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जिन की बराबर अग्रेजी शिक्षा पद्धति में उपेक्षा होती रही थी। उन अभावों की पूर्ति के लिए, शिक्षा के सन्तुलित विकास के लिए मालवीय जी ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से काशी विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसा वातावरण बन गया जिसकी वजह से इस आदर्श की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता रहा और एक ऐसी स्थिति बहाँ उत्पन्न हो गई कि उस विश्वविद्यालय के पढ़ाव एक वर्जन बड़े बड़े विद्वानों को काशी विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ कर अन्यत्र जाना पड़ा। इसलिए शिक्षा मन्त्री से मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि वह न केवल कागज़ी परिवर्तन उस विश्वविद्यालय में लायेंगे बल्कि उस विश्वविद्यालय की आत्मा को भी ऐसा रूप देंगे, उसके भीतर भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे, ऐसा वातावरण वहाँ बनायेंगे जिसमें सचमुच वह पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का सच्चा स्मारक हो सके। वस्तुतः हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि हम उस विश्वविद्यालय को पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के नाम से सम्बद्ध करके, उसको वह नाम देकर उनका सच्चा स्मारक नहीं बना सकते हैं। सच्चा स्मारक तो यह तब होगा जबकि जो आदर्श उन्होंने सामने रखा

या उस धादश की पूर्ति में वह विश्वविद्यालय सहायक हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि मेरे दो सुझावों पर माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो मंत्री महोदय ने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मंत्री महोदय एक विशेष व्यक्ति हैं, शिक्षा विभारद हैं, न्यायाधीश रह चुके हैं और जिस तरीके से उन्होंने भारत के दृष्टिकोण को सुरक्षा परिषद में प्रस्तुत किया है उससे हमारे ही नहीं, इस सदन के ही नहीं बल्कि भारत के जनसमुदाय का प्रशंसा के पात्र वह बने हैं। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि जिन परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसको वह देखें। आज हम देश के अन्दर भावात्मक एकता लाने का कोशिश कर रहे हैं, देश के अन्दर एकता की लहर उठी हुई है और उस बातावरण में इस तरह का विवादप्रत प्रस्ताव लाना, विधेयक लाना मुनासिब नहीं था। इस विधेयक में उन्होंने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थान पर पंडित मदनमोहन मालवीय जी का नाम अंकित करने के लिए कहा है। मैं इसका और विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के शब्दों के स्थान पर महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय जी अंकित न किया जाए। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम को हटा कर अगर महामना मालवीय जी का नाम इसके साथ अंकित किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी आत्मा को चोट पड़वेगी। हिन्दू शब्द कोई साम्प्रदायिक शब्द नहीं है, बल्कि भारतीय संस्कृति का यह चेतक है। हिन्दू शब्द रहने से कोई साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं टपकती है। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में कभी भी साम्प्रदायिक भावना नहीं रही है बल्कि हमेशा ही वहाँ

राष्ट्रीय भावना व्याप्त रही है। महामना मालवीय जी राष्ट्र से ही थे और भारतीय संस्कृति के चेतक थे। उनके अन्दर कभी कोई किसी प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिक भावना नहीं थी और न तो साम्प्रदायिक भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने इस नाम का समावेश किया था। जहाँ तक उस आन्दोलन का सम्बन्ध है जो बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम को लेकर हो रहा है, उस आन्दोलन से कोई सहमत नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसके लिये एक वैज्ञानिक तरीका है और वैज्ञानिक तरीके के द्वारा ही बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम रखा जा सकता है, आन्दोलन से उसे नहीं रखा जा सकता। जहाँ तक आन्दोलनकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के प्रति तो किसी को भी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश में बहुत से ऐसे नाम हैं, क्रिश्चियन कालेज हैं, हिन्दू कालेज हैं, ब्राह्मण कालेज हैं, कायस्थ कालेज हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनके नाम भी बदले जायें।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : उन के बारे में इस सभा का क्या विचार है। मैं समझता कि इसमें धर्म निरपेक्षता की भावना है यदि उनके नाम को बदलने का जिक्र भी आता, लेकिन वह नहीं आया। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर हिन्दू भी पढ़ते हैं, मुसलमान भी पढ़ते हैं, जैन भी पढ़ते हैं, ईसाई और सिख भी पढ़ते हैं और अध्यापक भी हैं। जब यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर इतने कोई साम्प्रदायिक भावना नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ही नाम रखा जाये, मदन मोहन मालवीय यूनिवर्सिटी नाम न रखा जाये।

जैता मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मालवीय जी के प्रति उनका आदर है, यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मालवीय जी की कृति को ही उनको सन्निहित करना ठीक नहीं

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि मालवीय जी के नाम से कोई स्मारक बनता, जैसे कि गांधी जी के नाम से, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के और सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के नाम के स्मारक हैं। उन्होंने जो काम किया उसको ही उन के नाम के साथ रखना मैं समझता हूँ कि मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

श्री चागला ने बतलाया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शासित यह यूनिवर्सिटी है, केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर इसके लिये धन देती है तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि इस संसद् में पठित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के आदर्श और उनके सिद्धान्तों में कोई परिवर्तन किया जाये। इस तरह के परिवर्तन से कोई फायदा नहीं है। यदि केवल नाम के परिवर्तन से ही धर्म निरपेक्षता कायम हो सकती है तो ऐसा अवश्य होता चाहिये, लेकिन साम्प्रदायिकता तो लोगों के दिलों में है, घरों में है, व्यवहार में है। जब तक सही तरीके से उसे नहीं हटाया जायेगा तब तक वह नहीं हटेगी। इसलिये इस बात पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से हिन्दू शब्द को हटा देने से या अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी से मुसलिम शब्द के हटा देने से हमारे यहां से साम्प्रदायिकता खत्म हो जायेगी। साम्प्रदायिकता इस तरह से खत्म नहीं हो सकती। साम्प्रदायिकता तब खत्म हो सकती है जब हम लोगों को शिक्षा दें, दीक्षा दें। यदि साम्प्रदायिकता को खत्म करने के लिये यह काम किया जाता है तो इससे इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती।

चूंकि यह लोकतान्त्रिक सरकार है इस लिये उसे चाहिये कि जो जन भावना है, देश के अन्दर जो भावना जागृत हुई है नाम की तब्दीली को लेकर, के उस का वह आदर करे। यह ठीक है कि राज्य सभा ने इस विधेयक को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, लेकिन

संयुक्त समिति ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया था। जो चीज संयुक्त समिति को पसन्द नहीं थी उसे तो हमने स्वीकार कर लिया और जो चीज उसे पसन्द थी उसे हमने स्वीकार नहीं किया। उसके बाद इसको यहां पर साया गया है।

माननीय मंत्री ने यहाँ बतलाया कि प्रत्येक सदस्य स्वतन्त्र है अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करके लिये और वोट देने के लिये, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं सदन से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जितने भी लोग आये हैं वे जनता से चुन कर आये हैं यह ठीक है, लेकिन साथ ही वास्तव में जो जनता जनार्दन है उसकी राय भी हमें लेनी चाहिये। संयुक्त समिति के सम्मुख जब यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया उससे पहले यह जरूरी था कि जनता की आवाज जानी जाती। उन के सामने यह विधेयक जाता। अगर यह वहां नहीं गया है तो मैं आग्रह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त समिति ने जो बात स्वीकार की है उसे आप स्वीकार करें। इस सदन को पूरा अधिकार है, यह साबरेन बाडी है, सुप्रीम बाडी है, यह जो भी उचित समझे कर सकती है।

इस के साथ साथ उपकुलपति महोदय को जो अधिकार इसमें दिया गया है उस पर भी कुछ नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर उसको असीम अधिकार दिया जाता है तो गलत काम करने की संभावना का समावेश भी हो जाता है। जहां पर आपने बाइस चांसलर के लिये पांच वर्ष की अवधि रखी है उस को तीन वर्ष किया जाये।

छात्रों के लिये कहा गया है कि वे छात्र संघ के अपनी दृष्टि से मेम्बर बनें और उस के लिये स्वेच्छा से रूपया दें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह निर्णय न लेकर पहले जिस तरह से होता था उसी

तरह से रहे। यहाँ बतलाया गया कि छात्र संघों से बड़े बड़े विद्वान और नेता निकलते हैं और इंग्लैंड का उदाहरण भी दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो धन्य निर्णय लिये गये हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बृजरात्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पर बोलते हुए सर्व प्रथम मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि मैं इस बिल को सर्वथा निरर्थक, असामयिक और दोषपूर्ण मान कर चलता हूँ। डा० गोविन्द दास ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में बतलाया कि महामना मालवीय जी ने किन भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर अपने नाम को इसमें नहीं जोड़ा। परन्तु हमारे दूसरे और के मित्र श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी की समझ में न तो आत्मा आदि, न परमात्मा आया और न शब्द हिन्दू आया।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आ ही नहीं सकता।

श्री बृजरात्र सिंह : समझ में न आना साज्जुब की बात नहीं है। मुझे ताज्जुब नहीं हुआ। वे जिन कम्युनिज्म के मानने वाले हैं उस में कदाचित् इन चीजों का स्थान नहीं है। परन्तु उन्होंने मेरी एक बड़ी मुश्किल हल कर दी जो शायद मैं अपने पूरे भाषण से भी हल न कर पाता। उन्होंने अपना मत प्रकट करके मेरी मुश्किल हल कर दी। वह मुश्किल यह थी कि मैं अपने भाषण में डा० गोविन्द दास के शब्दों को फिर दोहराना चाहता था कि हिन्दू कोई एक सेक्ट नहीं है, कोई सम्प्रदाय नहीं है। इस में हर प्रकार के विचारवान लोगों का और हर विचार का प्रादुर्भाव है। यहाँ तक प्रादुर्भाव है कि जो नितान्त विधर्मी हैं उन को भी हम हिन्दू मान कर चलते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : प्रादुर्भाव की व्याख्या कर दीजिये।

श्री बृजरात्र सिंह : आप डिक्शनरी देख लें। यहाँ मिल सकती है। आप पढ़े लिखे धार्मिक हैं। हर शब्द के अर्थ बतलाने के बजाय अगर मैं आपको डिक्शनरी दे दूँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी आत्मा में विश्वास न करें, परमात्मा में विश्वास न करें, आत्मा को चोट पहुँचती है ऐसा न मानें, लेकिन शायद वह मास्को के देवताओं को मानते होंगे, तब भी हम उनको हिन्दू मानते हैं। इस प्रकार के लोग भी हिन्दू हैं इस का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी हैं। शायद इस बात को मैं अपने शब्दों से न समझा पाता।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो शब्द हिन्दू है, जिसको हटाने के लिये श्री चागला को यह विधेयक लाना पड़ा, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरी यह मान्यता है कि यदि सेकुलरिज्म का कोई परियायवाची शब्द रूप से है तो वह केवल हिन्दू शब्द है। हिन्दू के माने सेकुलर और सेकुलर के माने हिन्दू। इसके अलावा दूसरा शब्द इसके लिये अभी तक मेरी निगाह में नहीं आया जिसको मैं बतला सकूँ। और इस चीज के मेरे दोस्त बड़े भारी उदाहरण हैं। यह उदाहरण मेरा बतलाया हुआ नहीं है, स्वयं श्री चागला का बतलाया हुआ है। जब भुट्टो साहब ने सुरक्षा परिपद में हमें कुत्ता कह दिया तो कुत्ता सुन कर हम चले आये। हमारी गम्भीरता और हमारी गुस्सा इस तरह की रही है कि हम वशां उत्तर नहीं देते। परन्तु श्री चागला को यह बदार्श नहीं हुआ, इस लिये कि वह हिन्दू शब्द को काफी समझते हैं, मानते भी हैं और जानते भी हैं। उन्होंने जिन शब्दों में भुट्टो साहब के खून में हिन्दू खून की मौजूदगी को बतनाया उस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हम से अधिक तो वे ही हिन्दू शब्द की गुलता को जानते हैं। परन्तु यहाँ जो गलतियाँ होती हैं उन में

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

महामता माधवीय जी की बात मानने के लिये वे तैयार नहीं हैं। उन की बात न मान कर उन की भावना के प्रति आप अन्याय करेंगे, उन की दृष्टि नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। नेहरू जी ने, उन के प्रभावी नेता महात्मा जी की फोटो रुपये पर छपे, इसका घोर विरोध किया। परन्तु उनके मरते ही आपने ऐसा किया कि मियाँ की जूती मियाँ के सिर पर मार दी और कहा कि तुम्हारी फोटो छपेगी पहले। आप हमेशा से ऐसा करते चले आये हैं। पर कुछ सोच विचार करो और जो सही बात आये उसे देखने का प्रयास करो। इस में बिड़ने की क्या बात है। उस का आदर करो। मैं बूढ़ा कि जो हिन्दू शब्द हैं, वह कोई सम्प्रदाय नहीं हैं। उसका संघा सा उदाहरण है कि आज शिव को मानने वाले, विष्णु को मानने वाले, जैन सम्प्रदाय के लोग, सिख लोग और जो भी हैं वे सब हिन्दुओं में हैं और हिन्दू धर्म उनका पुरा प्रत्यय देने की हर समय तैयार है। इसलिए इसका किसी सम्प्रदाय के साथ जोड़ना या इस शब्द को साम्प्रदायिक कहना, यह बड़े अन्याय की बात है। इसका तो मैं मानने का तैयार नहीं हूँ।

एक हमारे हीरेन मुखर्जी जी ने और बड़ा विद्वत्पूर्ण तर्क रखा। वह क्या था कि ए बिगिनिंग इज टू बी मेड। वही की बिगिनिंग इज टू बी मेड? सेक्यूलरि म लाने की। सेक्यूलरिज्म—धर्म निरोधता और निरोध होता, इन दो बातों के लिए, उनके कोई बांध में रखा जा सकता नहीं, उन्होंने कहा कि ए बिगिनिंग इज टू बी मेड। तो उनकी बात तो मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। परन्तु यदि सरकार यह वही और चांगला साहब यह कहे कि बनाख हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का हिन्दू इसलिए काटा जा रहा है कि अलगाव मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मुस्लिम काटना है, तब तो मुझे बड़ी भारी परेशानी होगी और परेशानी इसलिए

होगी—इसलिए नहीं होगी कि बड़ा भारी अनर्थ होने जा रहा है, वहाँ का मुस्लिम शब्द काट जायगा, मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं है, बिल्कुल भी परेशानी होने वाली नहीं है, मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि वह एक सम्प्रदाय है और साम्प्रदायिक नाम रखना कोई उचित बात नहीं है सेक्यूलर गवर्नमेंट के लिए, परन्तु परेशानी क्या होगी? परेशानी यह होगी कि जब हिन्दू कांड बिल महां बन रहा था, जरा याद कीजिये, मैं तो था नहीं, परन्तु बड़े आश्वासन दिये गये थे कि ऐसा ही कांड बिल और भी मजहबों के बारे में आयेगा। परन्तु आया तो नहीं। बिल्कुल आया नहीं। मैं तो उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ नहीं आया इससे स्पष्ट तो हो गया। एक मुताबत तो हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्र ने हल कर दी और दूसरी मुताबत हमारे कांग्रेस बन्धुओं ने हल कर दी, हमें स्पष्ट पता लग गया कि दोनों में कितना बड़ा भेद है, कितना बड़ा अन्तर है। हिन्दू मेजारिटी में है, 80 प्रतिशत है। डेमोक्रेसी उन 80 प्रतिशत के साथ चलती नहीं। वह कही जाती है। साम्प्रदायिकता। और बाकी जो रह गये अल्पमत, उनके साथ चलती है। करीब 40 बरोड़ के मेजारिटी, जो है वह साम्प्रदायिक है और एक पांच बरोड़ की जो माइनारिटी है वह क्या है, सेक्यूलरिज्म? असाम्प्रदायिक है? हिन्दू कांड बिल नहीं आया, कोई बैकरी नहीं हुई। मैं आप को कहता हूँ कि यह दूसरा प्रमाण है, दूसरा प्रमाण है इस बात का कि अगर यह 40 बरोड़ लोग अपने मन की धाँड़ी से प्रतिक्रिया भी बाल देते इस देश में तो आज पांच बरोड़ का क्या बनता, ईश्वर ही बेहतर जानता है। परन्तु मैं कहता हूँ कि असाम्प्रदायिक है हिन्दू शब्द। उन्होंने आज तक कोई इस प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया डाली नहीं। मन में चुप रख कर बैठे, बर्दाश्त किया। सब पूछिए तो आज दूसरे के विचारों का टारुस नहीं। हमारी अंग्रेजी की लब्धावली के कारण बड़ी मूर्ख, मूर्खी

अनर्गल बातें हमारे सामने पड़ जाती हैं और हम उन पर विश्वास करके बैठ रहते हैं। केवल टालरेंस नहीं है। यदि सम्मान करना भी किसी ने सीखा तो यह हिन्दू ने सीखा और आज आप यदि इसलिए हिन्दू शब्द को हटाना चाहते हैं कि आप का कहना है कि उसमें मुसलमान शामिल नहीं हैं तो मुझे औरों के मस्तिष्क पर तो ताज्जुब नहीं होगा, औरों की तो विचारधारा पर ताज्जुब नहीं होगा, परन्तु चांगला जी के सोचने के ढंग पर, ऐसे महान विद्वान के सोचने के ढंग पर थोड़ा सा ताज्जुब अवश्य होगा और इसलिए होगा कि मैंने तो सुना है और सुनने के बाद बड़े लोगों से पूछा है, मुझे तो यही पता चला कि हज करने वाले लोग जो मक्का मदीना जाते हैं तो उनको भी वहाँ के लोग जैसे वहाँ मुसलमान बताते हैं, जैसे रूसी मुसलमान बताते हैं, ऐसे ही हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को हिन्दी मुसलमान बताते हैं। वहाँ जा कर आप को हिन्दी कहने में चिड़ नहीं लगती और यहाँ चिड़ लगता है, मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है। घरे, हिन्दू शब्द में, इतने विशाल शब्द में आप का भी अधिकार है, इस अधिकार का खोजने का प्रयास कर्जिये, इस अधिकार को साने के लिए लाइये। इस अधिकार का खाने के लिए नये नये तरीके निकालते जाते हैं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please address the Chair.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: I may face anybody, but I am addressing you, Sir. When I say, karaten hain, I plead that they do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must look at me.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: It is not necessary. Why should I look at you always? I will be looking at the House but I will be addressing you.

श्री ब्रजराज साहू चौधरी (महुआ) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरा एक प्वाइंट था

प्राइंट है। मैं धानरेबिल मेम्बर से जानना चाहता हूँ (ध्यक्ष) मैं माननीय मेम्बर से पूछना चाहता हूँ . . . (ध्यक्ष) वैदिक काल में हिन्दू शब्द था कि नहीं। मैं मुखसिफत नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वैदिक काल में हिन्दू शब्द था या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may have your own view. There is no point of order. Please sit down.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो हिन्दू हूँ और पक्का हिन्दू हूँ। मैं तो इन को भी प्रणाम करता हूँ। तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है—बड़ी संत असंजन चरणा। तो मैं तो आप को भी प्रणाम करता हूँ, बैठ जाइये, सुन लीजिये। सेव्युलरिज्म का अगर अर्थ आप ने नहीं जाना है तो अब जान लीजिये। जान गये हैं तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं एक और बात निवेदन करूँगा। छोट्टी छोट्टी बातें हैं परन्तु इन्हें देखना पड़ेगा, इन्हें साँचना पड़ेगा।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह संसदीय प्रथा के अनुकूल नहीं है तुलसीदास जी की जो चर्चाई माननीय सदस्य ने सुनाई कि बन्दी संत असंजन चरणा। (ध्यक्ष) किसी को असंत कहना यह संसदीय प्रथा के अनुकूल नहीं है। (ध्यक्ष)

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अगर प्रणाम करना बुरा है तो आप को नहीं करूँगा परन्तु मेरा मन करता है कि आप को भी करूँ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्वा) : प्रणाम करने में भी तो अन्तर होता है। (ध्यक्ष)

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे प्रणाम करना नहीं आता। माननीय सदस्य मुझे प्रणाम करके प्रणाम करना सिखा दें तो मैं बड़ा प्रसन्न हूँगा।

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

मैं निवेदन कलंगा, छोटी छोटी बातें हैं, उनको जरा देखना पड़ेगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक जगह नहीं, रामजीला प्राउन्ड में और गीहाटी में दो जगह कहा और बड़ी बहादुरी के शब्दों में आज तो भरे पड़े हैं उनके भाषण में बहादुरी के शब्द जिन से त्रेरणा पाकर आज सारा देश खड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ। दो बार कहा था, बड़े गर्व से कहा था कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ, हिन्दू हूँ। पाकिस्तान ने इसका मजाक भी बनाया, रोज डिओली करता है, कहता है कि भरे लाल बुतस्कड़ तुम हिन्दू कह कर हिन्दू जनता को धोखा मत दो। तुम जनवंशी हो, यह भी कहता है वह। तो क्या कहा पड़ेगा? लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को अपने को हिन्दू कहने के साथ साथ उन को साम्प्रदायिक कहने को आप तैयार होंगे क्या? क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ और यह नहीं जैते कि मैं बृजराज सिंह खड़ा हो कर कहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ, एक छोटा धरदमी है बृजराज, भले ही उसकी बात नगण्य हो जाए, परन्तु प्रधान मंत्री की बात जो इतने मोटे शब्दों में और इतने की चोट पर विश्व के सामने कूते हैं कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ क्या आप सब लोग मिल कर उन्हें साम्प्रदायिक कहने को तैयार हैं? नहीं है तो फिर इस पर विचार कर लीजिये। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि अगर आप ने मालवीय जी का नाम जोड़ भी दिया सारी बातों को जोड़ भी दिया, आप ने कहा कि मान्यताओं को नहीं मानने, क्योंकि हिन्दू मान्यतायें हैं इसलिए नहीं मानने, आत्मा नहीं मानते, परमात्मा नहीं मानते, मदन मोहन मालवीय की आत्मा को तो क्या, उनकी लाश को भी ठोकर मार कर हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं वह करेंगे। आप भले ही करते रहिये परन्तु मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि कल मदन मोहन मालवीय वहां कह कर और सर सैयद अहमद खां वहां कह कर क्या आप हिन्दू और मुसलमान कैंसेटर को घलब कर देंगे? क्या इसको

कहकर कि मदन मोहन मालवीय कोई दूसरे थे या राधाकृष्णन और जाकिर हुसैन कहने के बाद . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मुझे मालूम है, मैं कांग्रेस में रैंदा हुआ हूँ और पिछले चुनाव तक कांग्रेस में ही था। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोगों के कैंसे कैंसे डायरेक्शन्ड जाते हैं कि इतने हिन्दू हैं इसलिए इतने मुसलमान भी जाने चाहिए। आप ने भी राधा कृष्णन के बाद जाकिर हुसैन को इसलिए नहीं चुना कि वह उनके बाद भी ये बल्कि इसलिए चुना कि वह मुसलमान थे। इन्हीं को आप सिक्कू-सरिज्म कहते हैं। मुझे खूबो होती यदि राधाकृष्णन का नाम आप राधा अहमद खां रख दें, नुते प्रसन्नता होती यदि आप जाकिर हुसैन

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not make light of those names.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: They can change the name of such an institution, and they cannot change the name of a human being? (Interruptions).

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, these remarks should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You would not talk so lightly of such persons.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: I am talking of names; I do not know to whom it pertains.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should use more dignified language. You should conclude now.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं थोड़ा सा और निवेदन करके अपने भाषण को समाप्त विये देता हूँ।

मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनी-वर्सिटी दो आप के सामने खुली पड़ी है। आप के जरिए मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय को कहता

हूँ कि वह इसके मिनिस्टर हैं, उन से पहले भी दूसरे मिनिस्टर रहे। आज कांग्रेस सरकार 18 साल से राज्य करती आ रही है। उसने आज तक इस बात को नहीं सोचा, उसने आज तक इस को महसूस नहीं किया कि हिन्दू शब्द बुरा है, मुस्लिम शब्द बुरा है। अगले पिछले दिनों जब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में मारपीट शुरू हो गयी, दंगे-फिदा शुरू हो गये तब आप को लगा कि यहाँ बीमारी है, और जब बीमारी वहाँ थी तब वहाँ इन्फेक्शन लगाने का क्या? बनारस। इसके लिए हमारे गाँवों में एक कहावत कही जाती है कि देशों (गाइस) मइरा नाराज हो गये हैं तो कहने लगी कि देख वे अपने टेढ़े का हडक ले बरसा सोड़े का तोड़ डालूंगी। या तो आप उस टेढ़े को समझाने के लिए, उसे मनाने के लिए ऐसा विवेक लाये कि सोड़े का तोड़ने पड़ूँगे।

मैं फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि जिस रक्त की आवाज़ ने मुझे के शरीर में बहता हुआ बताया वही रक्त उनको जिनगी में भी भर रहा है, इसका उनका ध्यान रहे इसका वह न भूलें।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the real test of nationalism comes when the members of a community have to face the hostile members of their own community. I find right here my hon. friend Mr. Mohammedali Currimbhoy Chagla who in spite of the opposition of the communal Muslims all over India stood like a rock in the matter of the Aligarh Muslim University. I still remember those dark days of the Muslim League agitation when the majority of the Indian Muslims were behind Mohammed Ali Jinnah; but then there was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who faced the hostile Muslims and stood by the principles of nationalism. I still remember those days when for ten solid years I could not go to a Muslim marriage or a Muslim funeral because I was considered to be a Hindu stooge. But I

stood by my principles and faced my comrades. I hope and trust that at this hour of trial our Hindu friends will face the Hindu communalism in the same way as Maulana Azad and Mr. Chagla have faced the Muslim communalism.

I find different tendencies. I have not much of an opinion about the change of the name, but we should not succumb to the communal pressures and the communal energies. I find a friend of mine here, Shri Raghunath Singh, a former Secretary of the Congress Party had, while speaking on the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, said as follows:

“बागला साहब को मालूम है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल की सिलेक्ट कमेटी पर हम ने प्रॉपोजिशन दी कि ‘हिन्दू’ शब्द को हटा दिया जाये हालांकि वहाँ हम हार गये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन शब्द को हटा देना चाहिए। अब समय आ गया है कि हम नई दिशा का तरक जाएँ। हमारे यहाँ हिन्दू कल्चर, मुस्लिम कल्चर, बौद्धिक कल्चर और पारंपरिक कल्चर हैं। लेकिन हमारा कोई इंडियन कल्चर है, कोई भारतीय कल्चर भी तो है।”

But what do we find? When he finds the communal agitations in his own constituency, when he finds hordes of men belonging to the Hindu Mahasabha and the Jan Sangh marching the streets of Banaras and closing the doors of the University, he issues a statement that the name Banaras Hindu University should be maintained. (Interruptions). Yes, I know my friend Mr. Bade is today a great votary that the name should continue, of the Banaras Hindu University. But I still remember his speech when he was speaking on the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, and he said that the name Aligarh Muslim University should be changed to Aligarh National University. He was prepared to change the name ‘Muslim’, but he is

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

not prepared to change the name 'Hindu'. And that shows the mentality from which the Jan Sangh suffers—and he says that the Jan Sangh has nothing to do with it.

Coming to the name, secularism does not mean banning the name 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'. Secularism means that in this country Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs and every community will live in peace, will have equal right to develop and grow and to come to their own. Therefore I consider that too much insistence that the name of Banaras Hindu University should be changed is a sort of premature and infantile secularism. It is not that by changing the name of Banaras Hindu University we can change the character of the university: the character of the university will continue, whatever the name may be. There are in this country many kinds of institutions: Christian colleges are there, Sikh colleges are there, DAV colleges are there; a number of denominational institutions are there which have produced very good nationalists and very good patriots. It is not that by changing the name we will change the character of the university.

Therefore, I think that we should see this question in that light and not think that by dropping the word 'Hindu' from the name of the Banaras Hindu University we will change the character of the university and that overnight the university will become a nationalist university. I hope and trust that this House will take this into consideration. In this country there are many religions, communities and languages. All the communities, all the languages and all the religions should get equal opportunity to develop and get enough opportunity to grow.

The Banaras Hindu University is a great heritage of the Indian people. I still remember that it was an Irish woman, Mrs. Annie Besant, who had founded the Central Hindu College

which was the nucleus of the Banaras Hindu University. And I still remember that it was a great Hindu leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who developed it into a great University.

Shri Yudhvir Singh: Please hear him. He says: great Hindu leader.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Of course, he was President of the Hindu Mahasabha as well as its founder.

As Mr. Mukerjee pointed out that he had the great opportunity of going to the University and speaking in the debate, I had also that opportunity when I was a student of the Aligarh Muslim University and I have a great love for that University. That University should develop and prosper.

But unfortunately, while discussing this Bill, instead of discussing the real provisions, we are just discussing its name. The University should be a real university. For instance, I should like better provisions about the appointments of teachers; I would have liked that nepotism and favouritism which are the bane of the Central universities of the Banaras Hindu University as well as of the Aligarh Muslim University and also Visva Bharati, would have been eliminated. I wish if this House could have discussed the various academic aspects of the Bill and the academic things. But things have been clouded, and clouded to this extent that instead of talking of academic things we are talking of names.

I therefore urge before this House that while deciding upon this Bill it should take into its mind the fact that Banaras Hindu University has a great tradition and a great history which should be maintained and that by just changing the name, the character of the University cannot be changed. With these words I shall conclude.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee pointed out that the Members of the Congress Party have been enchained by the Government

or by the Chief Whip. Here I was reminded of a film which I saw the other day wherein a jailor was entrusted with the work of reforming the habitual prisoners. These prisoners were taken out of jail and their chains were taken off. But in the night they found that they could not sleep without the chains, and so they put on, by themselves, those chains. Mr. Mukerjee finds himself in a similar position, that there was a system in this House when the Congress Party acted on a whip without exerting their mind as to what to vote for and what not to vote for; and Mr. Mukerjee had also not to exert his mind, he had only to oppose whatever came from the Congress Benches!

Now, an entirely new situation has been created and, I think, the motion moved by Mr. Kamath and supported by Mr. K. D. Malaviya was a very proper motion which if it had been accepted by the House would have given an occasion and an opportunity to these unchained persons to discuss among themselves and to decide which way to go because it is a very serious matter. I do not know what is going to be the attitude of the hon. Minister and whether he could think of this that some more time is allowed. It is a very important measure. It is not so much from the point of view of the name. I do not give that importance to the change in the name, whether you call it Hindu University or you do not call it Hindu University. That is not so important. I attach importance to the amendment of Section 4A by which you are changing the structure of the Banaras Hindu University from what it was to what it would be. There is such a big change in the structure of the Banaras Hindu University. I find it a little different from what assurances or commitments the hon. Minister had made with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University, when he was making his speech, and the House had supported him on that, that the character of the University, whether it is the Banaras University or it is the Aligarh University or any other University, shall be

maintained. I find from the amendment of Section 4A that the character of the University is being changed. I would read out both the previous Section 4A and the present Section 4A. The amendment is to sub-Section (2) of Section 4A and, therefore, I would read out only that portion. It reads:

"to promote Oriental Studies and in particular Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies and to give instructions in Hindu religion and to impart moral and physical training;"

What is the position now? The amended position is like this:

"to promote the study of religion, literature, history, science and art of Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian, Zoroastrian and other civilisations and cultures;"

Now, the study of Zoroastrian and Christian religions has also come in and the 'culture' also has come in which was not there before. So, the character of the University is being changed. I say, there were certain principles or certain characters laid when this University was founded. When Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other founders of this University founded this University, then there was something in their mind and they founded the University for that cause and you will find that uptill now it is on that character that the organisation of the University has subsisted. May I invite your attention to p. 55 of this Bill? What are the Departments that are functioning under the Faculty of Oriental Learning and Theology? Under that Faculty, you find the Department of Sahitya, Department of Darshan, Department of Vyakaran, Department of Religious Instructions, Department of Jvotish, Department of Theology and Department of Dharmashastra and Mimansa. In my opinion, this is a point on which you would have to think over because, in a way, you will have to

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

adopt the same thing about the Aligarh Muslim University also. The Government is taking the stand to change the character of the Banaras Hindu University from what it was before to a new phase. We want to know whether that is the policy of the Government. The Government and hon. Minister have to apply their mind a little more carefully to this. We want to know whether that is what they mean or whether their intention is to keep the character of the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University as it was before. If it is the purpose that it should continue to be what it was before, then, I think, they will have to go into this amendment of Section 4A a little more carefully over again.

My submission so far as the change in the name is concerned is this. The point has been raised, and rightly so, that when the Government policy, not only the Government policy but the policy of the whole House and the entire nation, is not to consider anything which is a disputed point—we have given up the language question; we have given up or postponed so many other questions for the time being—there is no reason why this should not wait. I say, as soon as you bring up the Aligarh Muslim University question also, beware there is going to be as big or bigger agitation than what you are facing today. Do you want all this agitation?

If you cannot defer it and if you want it now, I want to make one suggestion here. Whatever be the policy of the Government, the hon. Minister said that what he intended was to commemorate the name of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and, I think, when he said that, there was something else also lurking in his mind and that was to do away with all these communal epithets. So, there is an idea lurking somewhere in the mind of the Minister, somewhere in the mind of Rajya Sabha, that communalism should be weeded out from these

Universities and these institutions. If that is there, then there could have been one composite Act for all the Central Universities and, I think, there cannot be any difference in case of one particular University. The basic structure could have been one and there could have been one Act governing all these Universities and that could have very well provided an opportunity to this House to lay down one policy for all such institutions.

About the change in the name of the University, my friend Mr. Brij Raj Singh said that while you are changing the name from the Banaras Hindu University to Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, there is also an idea lurking in your mind that you are going to do it about the Aligarh Muslim University also. Suppose something happens in the meantime and you do not change the name of the Aligarh Muslim University. There may be some grievance left in the minds of the Hindus that while you have changed the name of the Banaras Hindu University, you have not done it in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University. Therefore, it might have been wiser if the change in both the names could have been combined in one Act. You can amend this Act in respect of other things. There can be another Act about the change of names. Let us face the hostile opposition, whatever it is, at one time and do it at one time and not separately. Let us not face it once about the Banaras Hindu University and again about the Aligarh Muslim University. What you could do is to amend the Act in respect of other things now and so far as the name is concerned, you could change the names in respect of both the Universities by one composite Bill at one time. The things will become easier that way.

I have to say only one thing more and that is about the discipline among the students. I think this is a big responsibility of the Education Ministry. For 18 years we have not con-

sidered this basic question. It is the question of national character. These students are to be the citizens of this country tomorrow and it will be these students who will shoulder the responsibility of running the Government and running this country. Therefore, it is a question of human element and the human character. There is some flaw in the present educational system of this country which is responsible for this. For 18 years we have been carrying on the educational system as we had inherited from the British, the educational system which was laid down by Macaulay for minting clerks in this country. Let us consider what was our stand before the national freedom and what was the stand of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Let us consider these things and let us change the very system of education and have a system which creates better citizens and more disciplined citizens of moral character. That is a basic question for the Education Minister. So far as the temporary phase is concerned, I entirely agree with all my friends who have advocated this. Everybody knows this House will take no decision on account of any agitation going on anywhere. But all the same, the first thing should be first and the second thing should be second. The first thing is the security of this country and, therefore, for security reasons, we have taken a decision that we will try to avoid considering those things which raise disputes. Apart from this, whenever a decision has to be taken it has to be from the conscience of the House and that will be always so.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider all these points from these angles and then let the House know the mind of the Government as to what their stand is so that we may be guided by that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Let me begin by saying that the Banaras Hindu University occupies an exceptional position in our dreams and as-

pirations and, to put it in a nutshell, in our national life and that is because of the rich tradition of its birth and also because of the high traditions that it has been trying to build up, since its emergence, during all these years. The people even today look upon the University as the temple of all that is finest in our national culture.

When the University was established by the great Madan Mohan Malaviya, as far as I know the University was visualised as a centre of universal learning and not as a petty citadel of isolated thinking and approach; we must not forget this aspect of the University; we must not be oblivious to this aspect of the personality of the University.

I must congratulate the Education Minister for bringing forward this piece of legislation to resuscitate the Banaras Hindu University to its initial glory and high standard of universal achievement. It is a fact that there was a deterioration in the life of this University; as pointed out by the Mudaliar Committee Report, the fair name of the University deteriorated to unfathomable depths; there is no doubt about it; I am sorry to know that even some professors were involved in this sordid state of affairs. An awakening was generated in a very vital and energetic way by this report to the ideals that must inspire a University; because of this report I would say that much of the dross that had accumulated for long in the portals of the University was removed and an impression was created in the country that the University would stand up to its ideals.

I do not know what gnaws and eats into the vitals of a University. Naturally enough, I think it is group psychology, group politics, that eats into the vitals of a University and this University somehow or other was not free from this group psychology or group politics. When this group psychology contaminates even the minds of those people who are supposed to

[Shri Hem Barua]

be the custodians of all that is finest in the University, there sets in the rot. Somehow this Banaras Hindu University was not free from this bane and as a result of that, the whole atmosphere of the University is corrupt, polluted and vitiated and the ideals of research and resurgence, and knowledge and learning have evaporated. I would say that the things in the University deteriorated. The obvious manifestation of this deterioration is evident in the students' demonstrations today. There is no denying this fact.

I shall, in this connection, draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made by Shri Mukud Behari Lal. He was a victim of vandalism. If his statement can be believed—I do not know why his statement cannot be believed; he is a responsible member of the other House—he said on the floor of the House that it was the Vice-Chancellor of the university who let out the canard that Prof. Mukud Behari Lal was instrumental in changing the name of the Banaras Hindu University to Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya. I do not understand the conduct of this official of the University who is supposed to be the highest administrator, who is supposed to hold the highest portfolio in the University. What happened as a result of that? Perhaps this honourable gentleman, this Vice-Chancellor, could not foresee what mischief he was launching on the students by this irresponsible statement. That repercussion went as far as to a very ugly point—the students mobbed and surrounded Prof. Mukud Behari Lal and brandished shoes and chappals against the man who had served this University with distinction and devotion for years.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): The students have now sent an apology to him.

Shri Hem Barua: We are happy to hear that. The Government must

know that universities cannot be dormitories for old and retired persons nor can they be museums for dilapidated human fossils. The Minister must know that.

Dynamism is the keystone of a university and that can be restored only by people who are in tune with the pulses of the time or the impulse of the emerging generation.

The Rajya Sabha has changed the name of the Banaras Hindu University to Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya. True it is that it was Malaviyaji—who has been aptly described as the richest beggar in India—who laid the foundation of this University with the devotion of a votary in a temple. I want to make one thing clear. We yield to no one in this country in our reverence for that great son of India. Yet, I would strike a note of caution. In the Joint Committee's Report on Jawaharlal Nehru University, we have said one thing. No university should be named after an individual, however great and eminent he may be. Pandit Nehru was the greatest son of India and nobody can deny that. Yet, we objected to it. Why? Because this tendency to name universities after individuals, however great or eminent they may be, is fraught with dangerous proclivities. If one fine morning I find a university being named after me, I will not be surprised. I told my wife also about this. She asked me how do I think that a university would be named after me and said that only an elementary school may be named after me. (Interruptions).

To name a university after an individual, however great or eminent he may be, is to limit the dimension of the university. Similarly, to name a university after a community, however big or small that community might be, is to limit the dimension of the university. I would say one thing. A university must not aspire for anything less than universal. That is

what Cardinal Newman said. What is a university if it is not universal in character and inspiration! So to name a university after an individual or community would be to limit its dimension. I would even say that a man of the intellectual eminence of Cardinal Newman wanted to establish a university during 1851—1858 in Ireland called the Irish Catholic University and rightly did the people of Ireland object to the proposal. Besides this, I am opposed to the name of the Banaras Hindu University being changed into Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya, for another reason also.

15 hrs.

Shri Bakar A'l Mirza: Then there is the question of the name of the Act also.

Shri Hem Barua: What a jaw-breaking name it is! It is something like eating into a huge hunk of half-baked meat. That is what I feel. As a matter of fact, I am opposed to all longish names in fact, even to Shri Chagla's full name I am opposed. I think that names must be as simple as Nath Pai's or Hem Barua's; these are very simple names.

While opposing all communal tags affixed to universities, may I draw your attention to a very relevant fact of recent history? While the Hindu Code Bill was introduced in Parliament, an objection was raised to a very significant fact that no legislation could be on a sectarian basis and that all legislation must be comprehensive and all-embracing; if legislations are not comprehensive and all-embracing, they violate the Directive Principles of the Constitution. That was the objection that was raised during the discussion on the Hindu Code Bill. On that occasion, our late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru gave an assurance to the House that the Hindu Code Bill was only the beginning of a process and there would be more legislations of that sort embracing all Indians. But unfortunately nothing has been done so far by our Government in that direction.

Secularism is a much misunderstood word. As I understood the word 'secularism', secularism is not a philosophy that goes counter to any religion, nor is it something that is irreligious. I understand by the word 'secularism' that it offers similar, equal considerations for all religions. That is what I understand by that word. That being so, the attitude of those who are the custodians of the State machinery, that is, the Government, must not be lopsided. One attitude for one community and another attitude for another community should not be the attitude of Government; the attitude of Government should be all-comprehensive and all-embracing. But at present I am afraid that Government are indulging in a sort of scissors-and-paste-work, cutting out a piece here with a pair of scissors and pasting it there; scissors-and-paste-work is what the Government are doing at present.

In conclusion, I would say that the name of the Banaras Hindu University must not be changed into Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. I would say that even Malaviyaji, the founder of this university did never even for a moment dream that his name would one day be associated with this university. If he did not dream like that, why should we try to disturb his soul that lies in peace in heaven today? I am not a believer in the existence of the soul or in heaven, yet then, I would ask: Why should we disturb him there? Let him remain in peace.

But I would make another submission. If you must change the name, if you are bent on changing the name of the Banaras Hindu University, make it Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. That will sound more reasonable.

Shri Bakar A'l Mirza: Does my hon. friend want it or not?

Shri Hem Barua: I want it, and that is why I say like that; that would sound more reasonable.

[Shri Hem Barua]

I am convinced of one thing that the hon. Education Minister has said this morning. He has said a very fine thing this morning. No impression should be created in this country that this Parliament and this sovereign forum of the nation is hustled into taking a decision because of demonstrations elsewhere. We must not and we cannot allow the history of South Korea to be repeated in our country. We cannot allow that . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: South Korea.

Shri Hem Barua: We cannot allow the history of South Korea to be repeated in our country.

My submission is this that Government should come forward with a more comprehensive legislation. When it comes to the changing of the nomenclatures of universities, there should be a more comprehensive legislation, and not a slipshod and haphazard legislation like this. I am opposed to all communal Acts, because communalism in a secular community is an anachronism, and all that is anachronistic is fraught with grave mischief.

I have not liked one thing particularly in the present context. Our jawans have done very well in the battle-field. There is no doubt about it. But there is an unfortunate tendency in this country of people taking sectarian pride in their exploits; the Hindus taking pride in the exploits of the Hindu jawans, the Muslims taking pride in the exploits of the Muslim jawans, the Anglo-Indians taking pride in the exploits of the Anglo-Indian jawans. That is a tendency which I do not like because it goes counter to the secular ideals of this State.

During the last World War, the Jews and the Negroes fought side by side with other Americans. They are not known as Jews and Negroes, but they are known as Americans. During the World War, nobody tried to

enquire into the ancestry of either Eisenhower or Roosevelt. That is why I say that the secular ideals must be upheld in this country and that can be done not by piece-meal scissors-and-paste-work, but by a comprehensive attitude towards things as they stand today in this country.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): At the very outset, I would like to say that the Education Minister has done his best to see that this Bill is pushed through. This Bill has been pending for the last seven years and there has been no impetus given to it. But since Shri M. C. Chagla took over, he felt that this Bill should go through and smoothly too.

In this connection, I would like to say that when he was present at the Joint Committee meeting, he made it absolutely clear that he would not influence anybody and he would allow every Member to have a free say and to express his own opinion, for which he was acclaimed as one of the finest Ministers to conduct meetings. This is the background in which the Joint Committee came to some findings.

The word 'Hindu' is an unfortunate thing that is coming up here. If instead of dealing with that, as my hon. friend who is a Supreme Court lawyer has said, we had discussed all the difficulties and the intrigues of the Banaras Hindu University and tried to mend them, it would have been far better. But circumstances have so arisen that we must take cognisance of what has happened more so because Pakistan has called herself an Islamic country. At these very touchy moments when we have had these hostilities for people who are sensitive, if we drop the word 'Hindu', it is going to hurt their feelings. I am saying it for this reason that because an Islamic State has cropped up in

Pakistan, the Hindus would certainly resent the taking away of the word 'Hindu' from the name of the Banaras Hindu University.

Malaviyaji, as I know him—I had the honour of knowing him—never said 'No' to any community; he was all-embracing. He liked the Christians as much as he liked the Hindus. Unfortunately we have forgotten Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; he was one of the greatest sons of this country. I have often asked in this House, and I have made an appeal to the Education Minister also, that a statue of his should be around Parliament. He was a very great man; he was in the Central Legislative Assembly. He was called the silver-tongued orator. We have forgotten him. Therefore, let us make amends by having a statue of his. But at the same time, because of the feelings that have so poisoned the country's outlook on account of the most unholy invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan, we can ill afford at the moment to drop the word Hindu from the name Banaras Hindu University.' This is my information. I happened to be a member of the Executive Council for 9 years in succession. I saw what was going on; much to my regret, I saw many incidents. Our President was at that time the Vice-Chancellor. He had to leave the place. He had been specially asked by Malaviyaji to come to that University, despite the fact that he was working at Oxford as a great professor of philosophy. He was asked to give up some of his work there and come to Banaras University. He tried his best to improve matters, and towards the end he was absolutely fed up and said: 'This is a hotbed of intrigue. We are here to uplift, to do our best for education. But here we settle people's quarrels and intrigues.' That was the reason for his leaving.

Then came Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyar, a very great educationist, probably one of the finest speakers today in India, a person 86 years of age,

who can still talk for an hour and a half. He then told me, 'What is the work here? Have I come to improve the lot of the students, or to see that there is no intrigue. I am asked to get up at 2 o'clock in the night to settle professors' quarrels'. This was how it happened. If this House had been discussing that aspect more than this word 'Hindu', I would have been happy.

I would here quote to you just one paragraph of the Mudaliar Committee's Report:

"Secondly we have had very clear indication that indiscipline prevails amongst students because of indiscipline amongst teachers as well. There can be no doubt whatever that several of the acts of indiscipline amongst students have been due directly or indirectly to the manner in which certain teachers have played a role in regard to the activities of the student population. We have some names mentioned of such teachers holding very responsible positions and we note with a great deal of regret that the present state of indiscipline in the University is due as much to some of the teachers in the University as to the students thereof."

I am putting this in a nutshell to you. Then there was the Radhakrishnan Committee. Referring to the word 'Hindu', Dr. Radhakrishnan when he was Chairman of the Inquiry Committee had observed in the Report:

"The Banaras Hindu University is charged to give religious instruction to Hindu students. Even the new constitution permits it. While, therefore, the Banaras and Aligarh Universities may give religious instruction in Hinduism and Islam respectively to the Hindu and the Muslim students who desire to learn it, we hope that they will adopt our recommendations in the chapter on religious instruction and give

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

to their students instruction in the essential principles of the other religions and unity of all religions".

This is from one of the greatest education s.s. He had no real objection to the continuation of the word 'Hindu.' I conclude from that very recording of his that he was not opposed to it.

Now, I ask what is the need for us to start troubling this country? We have had enough of it. On the one side, there is China; on the other, Pakistan is still very very aggressive. Why should we have internal trouble when we can do away with it by not pressing this issue? I believe in secularism in the truest way, in the truest manner. We have proved to the world that this country is secular to a fantastic degree. Knowing what happened during this war, Pakistan was surprised. Ayub's calculation mirrored; he thought there would be Hindu-Muslim riots here, there would be uprising, this that and the other. We have disproved all that. But on a sensitive issue of this kind, I would beg of the House to bear with me and allow this word to remain. As I told you, I am not a communalist. But I do want peace after having had such a war with Pakistan, a war forced on us by Pakistan.

Then again I would like to mention that I had appended a minute of dissent. There was an amendment by another colleague of ours in the Rajya Sabha who clubbed the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor and said that both of them should give up office immediately the new Act came into force. I for one felt very strongly that when the new Act came into being, a new Vice-Chancellor should take over the responsibilities and guide the destinies of the University, because of its past record, because of the past intrigues and what I may call the mishaps that occurred.

Now, in that I also voted. I did not realise at that moment that the Registrar was a salaried officer and his position was quite different from that of the Vice-Chancellor. So I put in a minute of dissent to the effect that the Registrar who is a salaried officer like any other officer of Government, should not be asked to quit when the new Act comes into being. But as regards the Vice-Chancellor, I can only say that it will be an act of grace on his part if he leaves. The Rajya Sabha has already passed that—I agree. But it will be an act of grace for the Vice-Chancellor whose term is to last only a few months more, till April or May, to hand over to his successor the great responsibilities of running the biggest university in this country. As for the Registrar, I strongly feel that we cannot and we should not remove him because he is a salaried officer; it is for the Council of the University to say that 'we will not continue you, we will terminate your services'. That is a different matter. The Vice-Chancellor is on a footing different from that of the Registrar.

I congratulate the Education Minister on having brought this after 7 long years of waiting. But for him, it would not have been pushed through. I am only sorry that all this hullabaloo has been caused because of the word 'Hindu', but because of the circumstances as I mentioned to you, because of the sensitivity of people at the moment—if this were done a year or two later and all such denominational nomenclatures were removed from all Universities, like Annamalai and so on, it would not have been so difficult—because of the environment at the moment, let us not do any such thing. Let us consider this that we have a huge Hindu majority who would not like this, although the Hindu majority has proved to be very good brothers of the Muslims, such good friends that no upheaval took

place during the hostilities that were forced on us by Pakistan. So, I think that in the interests of the country at large, this word should be retained, and I also beg of the Education Minister to perpetuate the name of that great man, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, who was known as the beggar. He used to say that he was the biggest beggar in India, and with the begging bowl he went from place to place and built up a university that is probably the envy of many a country. That was his greatness. To the end he never disclaimed other communities; he did not say that because he was a Hindu, he would not shake hands with a man of another community, though there were other religious leaders who were somewhat like that.

So, I conclude by saying that in the interests of the country we should retain what was in existence at the time of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, namely the Banaras Hindu University. The word Banaras may also be kept. Politicians may change the word from Banaras to Varanasi. Tomorrow some other politician may change Varanasi into something else. That is beside the point. But I would like the word Banaras to remain along with the words Hindu University.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. C. B. Singh:

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I submit that I may be told whether I will be called or not as I cannot sit for long. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House wants to hear him. Dr. Singh is prepared to yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him next.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I have heard with great interest the debate on this very important issue. It seems that the minds of persons have been distracted by extraneous events in the country. I personally feel that this move to bring about this change in name is important and very necessary.

As the Bill has emerged from the Upper House, there are three very important points to be considered. One is the change in name. There has been a lot of objection to the change in name. Some have objected to the omission of the word Hindu, others to the addition of the words Mahatmanah Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and still others to the word Kashi in place of Banaras. I personally feel that the change brought about has got a very important bearing. Let us not go by words. After all, "what is in a name?,"—as Shakespeare said.

15-24 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

The first addition is the name of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. My mind goes back to the years 1917-18 when Pandit Malviya used to go to the Hindu Boarding House in Allahabad. At that time there was no Hindu university, and the venerable figure used to come with great charm, great humility and great learning. He used to be attracted; at that time the idea of the Hindu university was starting in his mind in the Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.

It is a very well known fact that he has created this university by his own effort. As mentioned by the Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram he was known as the world's biggest beggar, and with a beggar's bowl he collected crones and crones and created an institution which is one of the best of its kind in the whole world. In the whole world you will never find an institution of this magnitude created by one person individually by begging alone. This is a very important point which my hon. friends have completely forgotten.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Nobody has forgotten.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: If there is a good name, a good institution, nothing can be better than bringing the name of Pandit Malviya to this university. People have said that during his lifetime he did not bother. No great man will ever bother that

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

his name should be associated with any institution. They will never do it. As such it is our duty, the duty of posterity to keep the memory of these past great men.

I believe it is a great thing that has been done by the Upper House to bring the name of Pandit Malviya and attach it to this university. I commend it to this House, and request it to think calmly about it, not to go by fissiparous tendencies, to keep in mind that is the biggest tribute we can pay to Pandit Malviya.

Then they have said about removing the word Hindu. What does this mean? We all know, we have agreed that the word Hindu does not connote any nationalism at all. A Hindu means one who practises Hinduism, and what better word is there in the whole world than the word Kashi? Kashi is the city of Lord Shiva who presides over the whole destiny of Hinduism. So, what could have been better than to bring the word Kashi into this? So, the bringing in of the word Kashi is a wonderful thing that has been done. All those who had objected to the removal of the word Hindu must think deeply about it, and keep in mind that the bringing in of this word Kashi is a tribute to the highest tradition of Hinduism.

What is Hinduism? Hinduism is a great religion with a great tradition and a great culture. It does not mean X, Y and Z. It means everybody who believes in great traditions, in the higher values of life. That is what Hinduism is. So, I believe that changing the name from whatever it was to Madan Mohan Malviya-Kashi-Vishva-Vidyalyaya is a very good thing, and I commend to this great House to agree to this change which has been brought about by the Upper House.

What people have lost sight of is this. The Upper House has got definitely very senior and good people, and we would not like to change a

name that has been put in by the Upper House. The Upper House must be given great consideration, and so the Bill that has been passed by them. I do not think we should brush this aside so cheaply. So, to my mind, the name which has been brought in should be retained, and I would appeal to this House to have higher values in mind. Do not go by parochialism, keep in mind the fact that this is a good name.

I feel that most of us have been distracted by the agitation started by the students of the Banaras University. This is not a new thing. In the Banaras University a similar thing happened long before, eight years back, when the university was closed for seven or eight months. As pointed out by the Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram, who were responsible for the agitation started in the university? They were outsiders, communalists, and a good number of teachers were responsible for it. Those teachers got good ground "with immature minds" and created this trouble with these students. The university was in a terrible mess for a long time. I know this for a fact because I had to go there during the time of the vice-chancellorship of Mr. Jha. The most important point at that time was great indiscipline. The same indiscipline is being brought about again now, and our mind is bothered by that indiscipline which has been brought about all over the country today. I appeal to you and through you to the House and to the country. Let us have a broader aspect, let us not be guided by indiscipline created in this institution. Once indiscipline comes, everything comes in. Indiscipline creates chaos, disorder and confusion, almost anarchy. In Banaras University there was once a time when anarchy was reigning supreme. Are we here to listen to these students, to change our views because of the agitation going on in Banaras? Some one mentioned that the elections were

coming, that things would become very difficult. Are they going to be guided by what you call minor considerations? I believe that under no circumstances this House should give up its responsibility to this country and the institution. I appeal also to those students who have done all this. They must think very deeply. I personally feel that in the changed circumstances it is right to give greater powers to the Vice-Chancellor. I entirely agree with that. If you want democracy to work properly, it has to be worked in a decent manner. I do not want to mention names but we have seen in many institutions that because of the poor powers of the vice-chancellors, they are made a scapegoat in many cases. Giving greater powers to the vice chancellors is a great thing. I entirely endorse the Education Minister's view and I support this Bill which has been brought here from the Upper House and I appeal to hon. friends to have a proper view and agree to this Bill.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Chairman, if I wanted to speak on this occasion it was because, more than anybody else in this House, I have been associated with this university from its very inception. I was present as the secretary to Madan Mohan Malaviya when the buildings of the university were being constructed and immediately thereafter I was one of the professors in the university. Therefore it is that I thought I might say a few words about it. It is well known that in Hindi this university was not called Kashi Hindu Vishwa-vidyalaya; it was only called Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. I do not know how and by whom this word Hindu was added. The Hindi name remained the same while the English name is different. Of course it is true and let us face facts—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted this university to be the place where in addition to everything else, Hindu religion, whatever it may mean and Hindu culture may be taught because in the then universities existing it was only European culture, if I may say

so, even to a certain extent something from the Christian religion, that was taught, of course not directly but indirectly. So, Madan Mohan Malaviya conceived of this idea of an educational institution which, while catering for modern knowledge, would also facilitate the study of Hindu religion and Hindu culture. But this is a historical fact. What is true, what may be useful in history may not be useful always. We are living in different circumstances today. We saw what happened in the Aligarh University. The Vice-Chancellor was almost done to death and he escaped by the skin of his teeth. This was done when he was sitting in the midst of the executive council or syndicate. Nobody was good enough to rescue him from the students. Afterwards we have seen that the miscreants are being supported by almost the whole of the Muslim community. The biggest people—I do not want to mention names here—have approached the authorities by telling them that this or that or the other man should be released because he is ill or something of that sort. This is a very vicious atmosphere. The present agitation in this Hindu university shows that that university is not free from communalism.

In public affairs it matters, not only what you do but what other people think you are doing and if other people think that you are doing something wrong, then your right doing also will have no effect. It is necessary for the Government in such an atmosphere to abolish all denominational names and the Government can do it very easily by asking the Hindu community to support their own institutions where they want to have their religion and culture prescribed as some subjects and telling the Muslims that they have to support their own university and the Government will not give any grant to any communal organisation. It is said: what is there in a name? I say there is very much in a name in spite of what Shakespeare said. It creates a

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

psychology, and in these days to create communal psychology is very vicious when we are trying to bring about unity in this nation, when the fighting forces have secured a wonderful unity in face of dangers from outside. At this time, it is necessary for us to think about this. Our government when it does a good thing—I am sorry to say, Mr. Chagla, this has been done before you, you were not responsible for it—they do a good thing in a bad way. I think Mr. Chagla was ill-advised to bring about this change in the name or to suggest this change in the name. What he should have done is to bring a Bill before Parliament that all communal names must be abolished and that simultaneously. Mr. Chagla does not know—this government does not enjoy the confidence of the people in certain matters, and in this one matter, in this communal matter, it has acted in the past in a way which makes its words unreliable. The illustration of this was given by the Hindu Code Bill. While the Hindu Code Bill was to reform the Hindu society, the Government refused to reform the Muslim society and they did a great injustice to the Muslim community, especially to our Muslim sisters, by keeping polygamy yet alive, which has been abolished in Turkey and in Pakistan even. Whenever the question of the Muslim minority comes, government becomes nervous. Whom does the community follow? If it followed wise men, it could be understood. It follows reactionary maulanas and maulvis because they think that the Muslim community consists of ignorant people who are under the thumb of maulanas and maulvis. I have my own experience; when I was fighting the election in Amroha, the maulanas and maulvis from every quarter of India were brought in that constituency to tell the Muslims that they were not to vote for me. And you will not believe it, but it is a fact that these maulanas and maulvis would not take ordinary meals, but must have a murgi at every meal, so that the price of the murgi shot up

from Rs. 4 to Rs. 13—15 per chicken. This was the condition. Mr. Chagla, being new to the Congress and new to politics, should have been more careful in touching this thorny problem. He has done the right thing but in a wrong way. He did not know the traditions of his party; they think that ignorant people can be only approached by maulvis and maulanas and pundits and shastris. (Interruption). Lal Bahadur is not a shastri. Remember it. He is only a Kayasth. Shastri only meant that he has graduated from the Kashi Vidyapeeth.

An hon. Member: He is also from Kashi Vidyapeeth.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was thinking of these pundits and.....

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Acharyas.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: "Acharya", I may tell you, is not a religious appellation. I was called Acharya because I have been the principal of the national university in Ahmedabad, and the word "principal" was translated into "Acharya". I am sorry I am not much of an Acharya! I say this Bill, as it is, may for the time being should be abrogated and it need not appear as if we have yielded to any threat from the students. This also Mr. Chagla ought to know—that his Government has always in the past yielded to *badmashi*. Wherever there has been *badmashi*. As in the case of linguistic States and in many other cases, this Government yields to unreasonable pressure from outside. So, here also it may be that the people will understand that the agitation in the Banaras Hindu University has obliged the Government to do what they wanted them to do. But this impression also can be obliterated if a statement is made here, that in future no denominational names would be put on any school or university and if such names are used, no grant from the Government will be given to such institutions.

Further, I think Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name will not gain anything by being associated with that university. The whole world knows that he was the founder of that university. I know how he used to collect funds. Even in the train, he would take out the map of the university and explain to those who were travelling first class—in those days only the rich people travelled first class, or only great leaders did so—and he would spread out his map and say that this and that is being done, and so on, and he would make them promise a few thousands of rupees. He collected the money like that. I used to tell him plainly, because I am rather a very irreverent person where human beings are concerned, "You, Sir, are a great pickpocket; in the train you pick the pockets of people which is not very reasonable." He used to laugh over it. Madan Mohan Malaviya's name will not gain anything by being associated with this university. The whole world knows who was the founder of this university and I agree with those who say that no individual names must be attached or associated with any university.

One word more. It is useless to talk of cultures today. Nobody,—be he a Hindu, a Christian, a Muslim, unless he has made a comparative study of all the religions—can be considered cultured. If a Hindu knows nothing of the Quaran, he has not made a comparative study of religions and he cannot be called fully cultured. If a Hindu does not know what is written in the Bible, I think he is so much the less cultured. If a Muslim does not know what is written in the Gita, it is a shame for him; he cannot be considered educated. Nobody can be considered really cultured or educated today unless he has made a comparative study of all the scriptures of the world, because these scriptures are not confined to one body or to one religion; they are the treasure of the world. For the Hindu to say that Gita is his own is to limit the teachings of Gita. For the Muslims to say

that Quaran is their own and nobody should recite it would be a foolish thing. It would even be an insult to their religion and to their Prophet. For the Christian to say that only the Christians should read the Bible and nobody else, would be to take away greatness of the Bible. So, we must understand that these are the scriptures of the world; they are the treasures that are common to all humanity. Let us not confine them to particular religions. And the man of culture today is he who makes a comparative study. He can understand his own religion also better.

I remember the time when it was said that one book like the Gita is sufficient. Even Gandhiji once said that if we studied the Gita, that would do. But then one must have studied half the literature of the world before one can understand the Gita. So also is the question of the Bible and the Quoran and the scripture of the Buddhists. All these great scriptures are today the treasure of the world. They are common property; to make them the property of any particular denomination is to degrade them, and I hope nobody would degrade them, for, every university would make a comparative study of all the religions and all the philosophies of the world.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): On a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: There cannot be a point of order in a vacuum.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Even before I raise my point of order, you are saying there is no point of order.

Mr. Chairman: I have called another hon. Member.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I want to raise a point of order. You say that there is no point of order before I state it.

Mr. Chairman: I said there is no point of order in a vacuum.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There is no vacuum. As soon as you called Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri, I wanted to raise a point of order, and I rose. My point of order is this. Under rule 350 of the Rules of Procedure, "When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker." The word is "shall" and so it is imperative on the part of the Chair to call him. Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri did not get up in her seat, whereas I got up from my seat. If only one Member gets up, the rule says that that Member is entitled to be called and to speak and nobody else. If more than one person stand up, then the Chair has the choice to call any of them who stand up to speak. But here only one member stood up. How can the Chair call a member who has not stood up? If only one member stands up, under the rules it is imperative on the Chair to call that member. I want your ruling on this point of order.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will understand that so far no lady Member has spoken.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Kindly read that rule. The rule does not make an exception. There could be no discrimination on that point.

Mr. Chairman: All the Members who want to speak should try to catch the eye of the Chair.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: When only one Member has stood up, he should be called. If there are more than one Member who stand up, the Chair can call any one of them.

Mr. Chairman: I agree with the hon. Member. That is the procedure which is being followed. I would request all the Members who want to speak to catch my eye.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, सदन में प्रस्तुत विषय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। माननीय

सदस्य श्रीमती बहुत नाराज हो गए जब मेरा नाम पुकारा गया। मैं उनमें माफी चाहती हूँ। बारह बजे से मैं बाराबर खड़ी हो रही हूँ जब से यह बिल विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस समय जरा नींद सी आने लगी थी।

भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रस्तुत विषय के साथ सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जा रहा है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में से हिन्दू शब्द हटाने के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हम अपने इतिहास को देखें और अपने पुराने साहित्य को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि एक जमाना ऐसा था जब कि वर्ण व्यवस्था लागू थी इस देश में। उसी का मैं समझती हूँ कि यह प्रभाव था कि लोग जो संस्थाएँ बनाते थे उसके साथ अपने नाम जोड़ा करते थे। पहले धनाढ्य लोग यह काम करते थे। बाद में और लोगों ने भी ऐसे काम शुरू किये। लेकिन जमाना बड़ी तेजी से बदल रहा है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमें इतिहास नहीं बदलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उनसे इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि जमाना वह था गया है कि जल्दी जल्दी हमारा इतिहास बदल रहा है और इसे कोई शक्ति रोक नहीं सकेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि साम्प्रदायिकता हमारे अन्दर घुसी हुई है। लोगों के हृदय में हमारे दिमाग में और हमारी जनता के दिमागों में घुसी हुई है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि इस सदन में अधिकांश वे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने गांधी जी के नेतृत्व का इस बात का बीड़ा उठाया था कि हम अपने देश से साम्प्रदायिकता को दूर करेंगे। हमने अपने धान्दोलन में, अपने संघर्ष में जो हमने अपनी प्राजादो के लिए किया है, उस में हमारे नेता ने, गांधी जी ने हमारी इस कमजोरी को सारे देश को अच्छी तरह से बताया। इस देश की जो कमजोरी रही है वह यही रही है कि हम साम्प्रदायिक रहे हैं, हमारे यहां वर्ण-व्यवस्था रही है, हमारे यहां मजहबी लड़ा—

ईयां होती रही हैं। हमने उन सब चीजों को दूर करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जब एक छोटा सा प्रश्न आये उसको लेकर हम एक भावना में बह जाएं, यह किसी तरह से माननीय सदस्यों के लिए गौण बात नहीं है। आज हमें सम्भोरता से सोचना होगा। हमने देखा कि जब भाषा का प्रश्न आया तो हमारे एक प्रान्त में हिंसात्मक झगड़े हो गए। अब यह एक और प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया है। इसी सदन में जब अनांगद विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक आया था तो सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात से अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी कि वहां से मुस्लिम शब्द हटाना चाहिये। आज यह कहना कि मुस्लिम एक साम्प्रदायिक शब्द है और हिन्दू शब्द जो है वह व्यापक धर्म में प्रयुक्त होता है, ठीक नहीं है। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुओं में भी एक नहीं, न मालूम कितने सम्प्रदाय हैं और धर्म हैं और धर्मों की भी विभिन्न प्रकार की नीतियां हैं। आज जहां तक मजहब का सम्बन्ध है, जहां तक धर्म का सम्बन्ध है, वह हमारे हृदय से सम्बन्ध रखता है, हमारी आध्यात्मिकता से सम्बन्ध रखता है। हम हिन्दू शब्द का लेवल माथे पर लगा लें तभी हिन्दू कहला सकते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। हिन्दू हम दिल से हैं। अगर मुझे भी गर्व है कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ। अगर कोई मुस्लिम भाई है और वह भी अगर इस्लाम में सचमुच बश्वास करता है तो उसको भी मुसलमान होने में गर्व होना चाहिये।

हमने जिस तरह का प्रजातंत्र अपने यहां कायम करना चाहा है उसमें हमने इस बात की भावना जनता में भरने की कोशिश की है कि हम यहां एक धर्म निरपेक्ष जनतंत्र बनाना चाहते हैं। यह हमारे नेताओं की नीती रही है। उसी नीती का हम खंडन करने लगे तो इसका जनता पर प्रचंड असर नहीं पड़ेगा। जहां तक संस्कृति की बात है, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने बड़ा दुख प्रकट किया है राज्य सभा ने जो परिवर्तन इस विधेयक में नाम को बदल कर किया है, हिन्दू

शब्द निकाले जाने के बारे में निर्णय लिया है उसको लेकर इतना हो हल्ला हो रहा है। यह सही भी है। लेकिन देखना होगा कि फिदर में दुष्पा है। उस में शायद वहां का विद्यार्थी वर्ग सम्मिलित है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह अनुशासन हीनता क्या है? हिन्दू संस्कृति का द्योतक है? क्या यह हिन्दू संस्कृति है? मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि कोई भी संस्कृति हो उसके अनुयायियों का यह काम नहीं हो सकता कि वे अनुशासन को तोड़ें। हिन्दू संस्कृति में एक शब्द धाता है 'संयम'। हमारे धर्म की भी एक 'नीति' है 'संयम'। अनुशासन देखा जाए तो दूसरी चीज नहीं है। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक मेरा विचार है, इन विद्यार्थियों के धान्दो-लन के पीछे जो प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग देश में हैं, उनका कुछ हाथ है। वे लोग प्रचार कर रहे हैं। बहुत से लोग दिल्ली में आए हुए हैं। वे पैम्फलेट निकाल रहे हैं, नोटिस भेज रहे हैं। इस सब काम के लिए क्या पैस की जरूरत नहीं है? जब तक किसी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्ति या किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का हाथ इस सब के पीछे हो तब तक पैसा कहां से आ सकता है? मैं नाम नहीं जानती हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है? यह धान्दोलन कहां से हो रहा है...

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : जनमंत्र का नाम क्यों नहीं लेनी है। उसका नाम जोजिये।

श्रीमती कमला जीवरी : हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम ऐसे धान्दोलनों से बचकर कर कोई गलत कदम न उठा दें। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देती हूँ कि दृढ़ता के साथ उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है। सचमुच में आज राजतंत्र कालेज, जाट कालेज, कान्यकुब्ज कालेज सम्प्रदाय हमारी संस्कृति के ऊपर कलंक हैं। अभी जो युद्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ हुआ तो उसमें देश में एक बहुत ही प्रचंडा वातावरण बना था। हमारे नेताओं ने, हम

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

लोगों ने जगह जगह जा कर यह कहा था और हमारी फीज ने दिखा दिया था कि हम पहले भारतीय हैं और पीछे हिन्दू या मुसलमान हैं या सिख हैं या इसाई हैं। आज इस एक छोटी सी बात को लेकर हम लोग भावना में बह जाएं या देश की जनता का सही नेतृत्व न करें, गलत होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं सभी पार्टीयों से, सभी माननीय सदस्यों से कि एक बड़ा अच्छा वातावरण इस वक्त देश में बन गया है, युद्धकाल में देश में बन गया है, उसको हम सभी को बनाये रखना है, उस वातावरण की बहुत दिनों तक देश को जरूरत है। दुश्मन हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर खड़ा है। न मालूम किस वक्त आक्रमण वह कर दे और किस वक्त हम सबको मिल कर फिर उसका मुकाबला करना पड़े। हिन्दू संस्कृति, मुस्लिम संस्कृति, यह संस्कृति, वह संस्कृति की बात में हमें नहीं पड़ना चाहिये, भारतीय संस्कृति हम सब की है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जाट-कालीन, राजपूतकालीन संस्कृतियां कलंक नहीं हैं। उन्होंने खून दे कर देश की रक्षा की है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इनके ये जो शब्द हैं इनको प्रेस्लीडिज में से एक्सपंज किया जाय।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि माननीय सदस्य राजपूत हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इनके ये शब्द एक्सपंज किये जायें।

Mr. Chairman: What the hon. lady Member has said is parliamentary.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : मैं निवेदन कर रही थी कि एक शुद्ध वातावरण... भारतीय संस्कृति का हम बनाये। हमने ऐसा वातावरण इस युद्धकाल में बनाया है और उसको कायम रखने की जरूरत है। माननीय सदस्य नाराज न हों। मैं कहना चाहती हूं

कि यहां जो कायस्थ विद्यालय हैं, वे भी कलंक हैं, अगर जाट विद्यालय हैं तो वे भी कलंक हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप अपने लिये कलंक कह सकती हैं। हमारे लिये कलंक नहीं कह सकती हैं।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : यह आज जनता की भावना है। आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से कितना ही नाराज हों या कितना ही जोरदार भाषण दें, जमाना वह भा रहा है, मैं जानती हूं, कि आगे आने वाली जो पीढ़ियां हैं वह इन बातों को बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगी। हमारे देश के जो नेता हैं, जिन का हम सभी आदर करते हैं, शायद हमारे भाई श्री यशपाल सिंह जी भी उनका आदर करते होंगे क्योंकि गांधीजी और विनोबा भावे के वे बहुत से उदाहरण दिया करते हैं, उन्होंने भी यह बात कह दी है कि लोग "जय हिन्द" का नारा न लगायें, "जय जगत" का नारा-लगाय। इसके अर्थ आप समझ जायेंगे कि दुनिया का जो मानव समुदाय है, चाहे वह कहीं भी हो, हम उसमें एकाकार हो कर रहने के लिये...

16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गांधीजी का नाम इस बीच में न खींचा जाय। पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हमने लड़ी है। एक भी कांग्रेसी पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में नहीं मरा है। हम ने वहां सिर बटवाये हैं।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रही थी कि हमारे देश की और भारत की संस्कृति की सबसे विशेष बात जो रही है वह यह है कि हममें धार्मिकता करने की प्रवृत्ति रही है, धार्मिक

धायें, दूसरे लोग धायें, कितनी ही जानियां धाई हमारे यहां, जो हिंदू नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन सब को धातमात् करके हमने भारतीय संस्कृति का निर्माण किया है। जो करोड़ों मुसलमान हैं, जो ईसाई हैं, जो करोड़ों सिख हैं, इन सब धर्मों को, उन की संस्कृति को धातम—सात करके एक भारतीय संस्कृति के निर्माण की तरफ हमको बढ़ना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि राज्य सभा ने इस विधेयक में जो परिवर्तन किया है उस से सब सहमत हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय का नाम इस यूनीवर्सिटी के नाम के साथ न जोड़ा जाये। हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय हटाकर काशी विश्वविद्यालय रखा जाये जैसा कि उन्होंने नाम दिया था।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had the privilege to be in the Joint Committee and participate in the discussions there. This Bill, when it was introduced and it was referred to a Joint Committee, created certain new precedents and certain new sensations. To Shri M. C. Chagla, who is not now present in the House, I would like to pay my compliments for the manner in which we held our deliberations in the Joint Committee.

In the beginning, when the draft of the Bill was put up, it denied the autonomous character to the university. But, all the amendments that were moved to the Bill were carried. It was possible on account of the helping hand which Shri Chagla extended to the Committee.

Now I come to this controversial issue, about the change of name and other salient features. I charge the ruling party for the fault they commit in secularism. I moved an amendment that it should be called "Kashi Vishva Vidyalaya" and I still stand for it. I should say that the Ruling Party or the Congress Party stand for

secularism, but my charge is that they never followed it. When the very basis of giving tickets at the time of general elections is that men belonging to the majority of the people residing in a particular area should be given tickets, is it not correct to say that they do not believe in secularism?

Sir, I would like Shri Chagla to come forward with a motion for setting up an Education Commission appointed for the whole country, for all the educational institutions which are governed by the State Governments and are not directly concerned with the Central Government. There should be a rule by this time that all those names that are existing at present, names like "Kayastha Pathashala", "Khatrri Pathashala" and others should be done away with. That should be the right step. That is the correct manner in which this question is to be approached. It should be a policy matter of the Government.

My second point is this. With regard to this particular Bill the Ruling Party say that they have a non-committal attitude. Did they have a non-committal attitude when the Gold Control Ordinance was passed, when the Land Acquisition Act was passed? There were Members in the Congress Party, I believe, who were not willing to vote for those enactments if there was no whip issued. May I take it that this is a new precedent that is being created for all future legislations, or is that the Ruling Party is non-committal only in respect of this Bill on account of this one reason that if they say that the name "Hindu" be continued they will be exposed of their belief towards secularism and if they say that let the word "Hindu" be deleted as was done in Rajya Sabha then they have the fear of all sorts of agitation coming as a result of that? That is the fear and that is why we find this timid, weak and vacillating policy of the Government which I do not want to encourage.

I would say, Sir, that of all the persons, our hon. Minister of Education,

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

from the very inception, from the very day he took up this office, ventilated nationalist views. Why should he has fallen a prey in the hands of such a party? He should not have yielded. He should have the boldness to say, from the very beginning, it is time that this word "Hindu" be eliminated from this. There is no reason for the Congress Party to say that they have got a non-committal attitude. May I take it, as I said earlier, that they are running such a democratic set up where in respect of any legislation that is coming before this House they would follow this non-committal attitude? I would most welcome it if it is followed, and if that is not the idea why should they follow it in respect of this particular Bill that is before the House.

Then, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was most reluctant to accept—Shri Govind Das himself said it—a welcome address which was being presented to him because the word "Maharishi" was added in that. Can anybody imagine Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was reluctant to accept an address because the word "Maharishi" was there, if his soul was in heaven, would be jubilant by his name which is being added to the university? It would be a bad precedent to add any individual's name to a university. I would call it communal if any name is associated with any university, be it Jawaharlal Nehru University or be it Mahamana University. That would be a very dangerous thing. You are going to create central universities. If you are associating those universities with particular individuals that would be shortsightedness, that would be communal in spirit.

It is time to say safely that the performance of the Banaras University has been throughout nationalist. But what is the policy of our Government. But the Government has taken the view that we believe in a secular sort of Government. Then we have to

follow that in all sincerity and not in a half-hearted manner.

Coming to the other provisions that are very material, as I have said earlier, this Bill, fortunately, has created much sensation and new precedents and conventions. One such precedent is, the Chairman of the Joint Committee has appended a Note of Dissent. May I venture to say that it is a new precedent, and it is a very unfortunate precedent that the Chairman of the Joint Committee had to append a Note of Dissent. If he was finding it difficult to find favour with the members he should have withdrawn from the chairmanship instead of sending this Note of Dissent.

Secondly, there were certain policy matters, certain salient features which were accepted by the Joint Committee. One of them is the transitional provision saying that as soon as this Bill becomes an Act the posts of Vice Chancellor and the Registrar will be deemed to have been vacated. There is a history behind the suggestion that they should vacate their posts. Today the Education Minister said that the House cannot afford to frame charges against them in the absence of the Registrar. May I remind the hon. Education Minister the circumstances in which the present registrar was appointed? He was appointed under fishy circumstances and he was on probation for one year. You will be surprised to know that within 20 days of his appointment not to speak of one month, six months or one year—he was confirmed in that post.

Is it not a fact that on account of the performance of this Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor there had been litigation leading to loss of several lakhs of rupees and the cases had gone up to the Supreme Court? A brother of a member of the Executive Council happened to be the counsel for the Banaras University and ultimately when the cases reached the Supreme Court he had the audacity and boldness to withdraw

those cases, making the university suffer a loss of lakhs of rupees. The Report also gives an indication of the performance of these two figures on account of which action had to be taken and the Ordinance promulgated. They were ill due to these two figures, specially the Registrar. I am very sorry that the provisions which were adopted by the Joint Committee, where Shri Chagla was also present, that after the enactment during transitional period these two persons will be deemed to vacate their posts and the President will nominate persons in their place, that provision has been undone in the Rajya Sabha. I am very sorry for this. I may also say that this is a new precedent which Rajya Sabha has created. In the Joint Committee Congress had a majority of members. In the Rajya Sabha also they had a majority of members. Still, those salient features which were considered and adopted by the Joint Committee have been undone by the Rajya Sabha. I do not find any logic in this.

I have got one objection against another provision of the Bill. It is mentioned here that any officer connected with the University, if he is found guilty of moral turpitude and is convicted for a period of six months he will be disqualified from holding any post in the University. Suppose he has been sentenced for 5 months and 29 days? He can continue in office. I fail to understand the logic behind this provision. I have moved an amendment to the effect that any person who is convicted of moral turpitude, even if it is one day's imprisonment, should be disqualified to be an office-bearer of the university, because there is no logic behind the provision that the disqualification should apply only if the sentence is for a period of six months or more. This provision needs to be amended.

Finally, Shri Chagla said that the House should not be pressurised on account of the agitation which the

students have undertaken. I myself condemn the agitation. It is uncalculated for and most undesirable. But is it not a fact that the Government themselves, not to speak of this House, were pressurised not once, twice or thrice but so many times on account of agitation with the result that the country has taken to this spirit that this particular Government can be pressurised only if an agitation is undertaken? The example of greater Bombay is there, apart from the formation of many other States. It is not a new thing. It has been encouraged by the ruling party. They could themselves be pressurised by this sort of agitation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In democracy public opinion should be heard

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Of course, public opinion should be respected.

In the end, I congratulate Shri Chagla for what he has done during the deliberations of the Joint Committee. But I will give a warning to Shri Chagla. As I have said, he has been doing very good work and his performance has been very creditable and national to the core. But he should not be timid and weak to take a non-committal view on such a Bill. He should have the courage to say that he is running a secular government and, therefore, he is for eliminating the name of "Hindu" from the name of the University. Why should he fight shy? It is on account of the influence of the party to which he has been recruited as a new member. Otherwise, his antecedents are there and they are praiseworthy.

So, in the end I would submit that the name Kashi Viswa Vidyalaya and not Madan Mohan Malaviya should be there. Then, the other transitional provision which has been undone by the Rajya Sabha should be revived. Because, Shri Chagla who has been present throughout the deliberations

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

of the Joint Committee knows that the charges against the Registrar are manifest; they need not be proved because they are there. The way of his appointment, his confirmation after 20 days and the way in which he handled the affairs resulting in huge losses on account of litigation they are sufficient proof, if any proof is needed. Such an officer should not be continued in office. So, I do not know how Shri Chagla agreed in the Rajya Sabha to change the suggestion made by the Joint Committee.

In the end, I will submit that this House is not going to be pressurised by the student agitation which I condemn. But it is the logical conclusion of the policy which our Government themselves adopted of succumbing to pressurisation by agitation. Finally, I will say that it is high time to introduce such a measure. I would again appeal to the hon. Members to agree to the name Kashi Viswa Vidyalaya.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to this debate with a great deal of attention and I have found that people have not understood—I should be excused for saying so—the real import of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. I feel that there are many reasons why we should support the new name of the University. In order to perpetuate the name of Madan Mohan Malaviya it is desirable to re-name this university as Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Viswa Vidyalaya. There are many reasons for this. The first reason is this. Under the Constitution the other House, which is as sovereign as this House, has decided by an overwhelming majority that this name should be given to this University. I think we do not want to be at loggerheads with the other House. We have to respect the other House, the opinion of the other House and I believe that this House, which is also sovereign, will not treat the near unanimous opinion of the other

House with scant attention or with lack of courtesy or with any deficiency of understanding. That is my first reason.

Secondly, in all the countries of the world the universities are named in two or three ways. Sometimes the universities are associated with the name of the place or the State where they are located. We think of the University of Berkeley; we think of the University of Washington; we think of the University of Harvard; we think of the University of Cambridge and we think of the University of Oxford.

In the same way there are certain universities named after great leaders of those countries and even a conservative country like Britain has named a university after Winston Churchill who was a great leader of the United Kingdom during the Second World War. If we have the example of the UK before us, which is a very, very orthodox country in these matters, I do not understand why we are jibbing at naming this university after Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's portrait adorns the Central Hall which means that he is one of the makers of modern India. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name is writ large over every brick of Banaras Hindu University as it is known today. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name is written in letters of gold in the history of the freedom movement of this country. I do not understand why my hon. friends want that the name of that great leader, that distinguished patriot, that formidable freedom fighter should not be associated with the university.

My third reason is that communalism is a hydra-headed monster and if you cut off one of its heads, so many more heads come into being; but, we want people like Hercules who can fight that monster. I believe, nothing is wrong with our country.

I believe, our country has a great present and a greater future, if we can do only one thing and that is, if we can put our foot down on the forces of communalism, whether they are on the surface or they work insidiously and in an underground way. That is the thing.

Educational institutions, more than anything else, should be free from the taint of communalism. No one should say that here is an institution where the Hindus enjoy the proprietary rights; here is an institution where the Muslims enjoy the monopolistic rights. No; every institution belongs to India, whether it is a university or a college. I believe, when you say that this Banaras Hindu University is going to be named as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, you are making a beginning in that direction when you will come to the conclusion that these great educational institutions are going to be Indian in name, Indian in spirit, Indian in character, Indian in aspirations and Indian in their achievements. I do not think that anybody can take objection to that.

There is another reason also. Unfortunately, the Banaras Hindu University has been a cockpit of intrigues, fights, controversies and other things and it has been under a quarantine for some time. I should say, it redounds to the credit of our present Education Minister that he has pulled it out of that quarantine and has tried to give it a new, vigorous life. I believe, if it wants to have a new kind of life and a new lease of life, everyone there—student, teacher of whatever grade he be—every visitor should know that the august presence, the hallowed presence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is hovering over the University and that no one should speak a word on the premises of the University, no one should do anything on the campus of that University, no one should make any kind of attempt in the surroundings of that University which will do discredit to Pandit

Madan Mohan Malaviya. I think, by naming this University as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, the hon. Education Minister has seen to it that the presence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should not only be in spirit but should also be in other ways there and that it should put the University on a healthy and wholesome path of development.

Now, something has been said about the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor. I do not think that it is worthy of this Parliament to waste its breath upon vice-chancellors and registrars. What are they? They come and go and when they come, they come like giants but when they go, they go like dwarfs. Therefore, I believe that no time should be wasted upon this.

One or two important points more and I will sit down. I believe that this Bill will be a model for other universities to follow. In the first place, I am glad that the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been abolished. These pro-vice-chancellors are those who are always intriguing to be vice-chancellors.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Very good; well said.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is why we do not have a Deputy Prime Minister here.

They are always scheming to be vice-chancellors and I tell you, Sir, they have no rest for themselves and they do not give any peace to the vice-chancellors. I am glad that our Education Minister has seen to it that these pro-vice-chancellors should be drowned in the holy river of the Hindus and that they should not be there.

I am also glad that the Vice-Chancellor will be there for five years.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will you comment on the Rector which he has introduced?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Rector is a very, very inoffensive person. It is a very inoffensive office. I think, the Rector is not going to do any mischief. I can also assure you that if the Rector is there, the Rector is only going to be a kind of good boy, a good camp-follower for the Vice-Chancellor. He is not going to be a competitor and a rival for the Vice-Chancellor.

I do not understand why the Visitor should have been given only three years and why the Vice-Chancellor has been given five years. I would request the Minister to see to it if he can and if he cannot, I think, I am also helpless.

Now, I also think that a very wholesome decision has been taken in order that the quality of teaching in affiliated colleges should improve. We have the mushroom growth of these colleges everywhere, in every State, and anybody who wants to win an election starts a college. Anybody who wants to fight an election starts a college. I do not say it applies to all States. It is in some States.

An hon. Member: What about you?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have started nothing and still I have won the elections.

I say, the Education Minister has done well in seeing to it that the quality of teaching in these colleges is improved.

I am also happy that a tribunal has been provided there to solve the difficulties of the teachers. If they have got some grievance, there is the tribunal.

My last point is this that these unions in some of these Universities

and colleges have become like the unions in some factories. Even there, there is no compulsion. For instance, if I go to any factory, I find half the number of workers belonging to one union and one-third of workers belonging to another union and so on. But here in the Banaras Hindu University, every person should belong to the same union and it is like a conscription. I am glad that the hon. Minister has put an end to this conscription. He has made the membership of the unions voluntary. I think it will produce very good results.

With these words, I support the Bill.

16.33 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) NON-AVAILABILITY OF CRUDE OIL AND HIGH SPEED DIESEL OIL IN MAHARASHTRA AND SOME OTHER STATES

Shri Jedhe (Baramati): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Non-availability of Crude Oil and High Speed Diesel Oil in Maharashtra and some other States."

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): During the last few weeks, I have received several requests from Members from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan as well as from the three State Governments for increasing the availability of Light Diesel Oil in these areas. Normally, Light Diesel Oil which is wholly produced in the country, is in very easy supply and no difficulty has been felt before in meeting all needs. But, owing to

the failure of the monsoon this year, greatly increased programmes of lift irrigation have been undertaken by a number of States and the demand for Light Diesel Oil has suddenly gone up. As soon as this was brought to the notice of my Ministry, steps were taken to organise supplies to the concerned areas and to increase the production of Light Diesel Oil from the refineries.

In Maharashtra, the average monthly supplies during 1964 were at the rate of 12,700 tons. Supplies during the winter months last year were about 12,372 tons per month and during October and November 1964, they were 9,217 and 12,287 tons respectively. As against this, the actual supply during October 1965 has been 17,133 tons i.e. about 8,000 tons more and arrangements have been made for the supply of 15,404 tons during November i.e. about 3,000 tons more. In other words, supplies during October and November this year will be about 11,000 tons more than the corresponding two months of 1964. On the special request of the Government of Maharashtra, the oil companies have also been asked to increase supplies in the districts of Sangli, Nashik, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded.

The consumption of Light Diesel Oil in Gujarat during 1964 was at an average monthly rate of about 13,000 tons. During the winter period from October 1964 to March 1965, the consumption was at a higher rate of about 18,500 tons. Actual sales during October and November 1964 were 16,000 and 20,400 tons respectively. As against this, supplies during October 1965 are about 20,000 tons i.e. about 4,000 tons more and arrangements have been made for the supply of 20,000 tons during the current month. Thus, the total supply during October and November this year will be about 40,000 tons as against about 36,000 tons during the corresponding two months of 1964.

1917 (A) IS-3

In Rajasthan, the average sales during the winter months of 1964 were about 2,800 tons. As against this, we have arranged for the supply of 4,000 tons during the current month alone.

We are aware of the need for paying special attention to the supply of Light Diesel Oil to all these States during December and the succeeding months. At the moment, the plan of supplies for December is being formulated and every effort will be made to increase production and improve supplies. We shall continue to do so for the rest of the season.

In spite of the fact that the greater demand for Light Diesel Oil arose suddenly, my Ministry has tried to do its best to increase supplies by stepping up production and by movement from other parts of India. I want to assure the House that a careful watch will be kept from day to day on the situation so that the agricultural operations in the affected areas do not suffer.

The supplies of High Speed Diesel Oil which is mainly used in automotive engines are satisfactory in all parts of the country.

There is no shortage of crude oil. Crude oil cannot be used in any engines, although the term is often mistakenly used in place of Light Diesel Oil.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about Andhra and Madras?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There have been no reports of shortage from there.

Shri Jedhe: When there is scarcity conditions prevailing in Maharashtra State, I want to know whether Government is going to take immediate steps to divert more quota of diesel oil to Maharashtra State.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated that we have increased it by 11,000 tons in the last two months. That is by diverting supplies.

Shri Jedhe: May I know from the Minister as to why the scarcity of oil is there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already explained in the statement that the scarcity arose because suddenly the demand went up. We were not given any advance notice. For the first time, only on the 12th November, the Maharashtra Government informed us that they were short of Light Diesel Oil and we immediately rushed supplies.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): May I know whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of Light Diesel Oil, the kisans have to purchase it in the black market?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not aware of that. I can guarantee the supply of the allocations for every State. But within the State, the State Government will have to make the arrangements for distribution.

श्री भा० बा० बेलवल (घोरंगाबाद) : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि महाराष्ट्र में लाइट डीजल प्रायल न मिलने के कारण हजारों प्रायल इंजन काम में नहीं आ रहे हैं, जिससे रैदावार का प्रोग्राम असफल हो रहा है और प्राइदा सफल होने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already informed that as soon as an intimation was given to us, we rushed the supplies there. But the hon. Members must also realise one thing. Light Diesel Oil has to be produced and there has to be a programme and, therefore, unless an advance intimation is given, it takes time to make the supplies. Here, suddenly the demand increased almost two-fold. As I gave the figures, the consumption in Maharashtra was of the order of 9,217 tons in October, 1964 and this time

we have given 17,133 tons, that is, almost double the quantity.

श्री तु० प्र० पाटिल (उस्मानाबाद) : महाराष्ट्र में वर्षा न होने के कारण खाद्यान्नों की जो कमी हुई है, उसको दूर करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने पांच हजार प्रायल इंजन किसानों को दिये हैं और तकरीबन उतने ही प्रायल इंजन लोगों ने खरीदे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार बढ़ती हुई डिमांड को पूरा करने के लिए डीजल प्रायल सप्लाई करने वाली तेल कंपनियों को यह हिदायत देगी कि वे क्रौरन जल्दी बवोटो पहुंचा दें और किसानों को उसका वितरण भी क्रौरन हो जाये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In a sense, I have already answered this question because we have increased the quota. I may also add here that we have also told the Maharashtra Government to take steps to see that this light diesel oil does not go into the black market for use in motors, as is sometimes the case.

An hon. Member: That will go more into the black market.

Shri Dighe (Kolaba): What are the actual demands for the month of November, 1965, of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Certain demands had been made and they were examined. Ultimately it was settled that Maharashtra would get in the month of November, 1965, 15,500 tonnes. For December, it is under examination.

16:42 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री मधु सिमये (मोघिर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मुझे बह शिकायत करनी है कि यहां पर शिक्षा मंत्री या उनका कोई नायब मंत्री बंगरूह मौजूद नहीं हैं। विधेयक उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है...

Shri Daji: The Minister probably thought that the matter was over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has come now.

श्री मधू लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ तक ग्रहमयत का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस बात को लेकर इतनी गरम बहस हो रही है, वही मामूली तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे की है। दूसरे बहुत से सवाल हैं इस वक्त देश के सामने, जैसे गरीबी मिटाना या सुरक्षा का सवाल। लेकिन चूँकि इस पर बहस चल पड़ी है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे भाग जाना अच्छा नहीं है, जैसा कि सरकार कर रही है।

यह विधेयक सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया और राज्य सभा में यह जो तरमीम पेश की गई वह स्वयं बागला साहब ने पेश की है, और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में राज्य सभा में यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो संविधान है उसके मुताबिक यह तरमीम है, इसलिये इसको स्वीकृत करना चाहिये।

जब यहाँ पर हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच में पूषकता और भ्रमण को खत्म करने की बात चल रही है और एक साहसपूर्ण काम उठाया गया है, एक हिम्मत का काम किया गया है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अब सरकार इसके बारे में अपनी ठोस नीति क्यों नहीं बताती है। उन्होंने कहा कि लोक-सभा के सदस्यों के लिये छूट है और वे चाहें जिस सुझाव के हक में वोट दे सकते हैं। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से उनकी अपनी जो नीति है वह सदन के सामने साफ-साफ प्रानी चाहिये। लोक-सभा के कांसी सब यों को जो उन्होंने आज्ञा दी है, उसका केवल इतना ही मतलब होगा कि जो यहाँ पर सुझाव पास होगा उसके

आर्क पर सरकार का गिरना न गिरना निर्भर नहीं करेगा। इसके अलावा और कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकल सकता है।

इस सरकार की नीति ऐसी हो गयी है कि मुद्दई सुस्त गवाह चुस्त। दो तरफ़ी बात यह सरकार हमेशा करती है। प्राप्ति-यता को उभारने का काम इस सरकार के किया। एक घंटे तक सरदार पटेल ने और पंडित नेहरू ने कहा कि भाषिक राज्यों का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय एकाता के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। फिर भाषिक राज्यों का निर्माण करने के लिये कमीशन बैठ गया। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भाषिक राज्यों के सिद्धान्त पर प्रमल नहीं किया जिस के फलस्वरूप हमारे देश में प्रान्तीयता और फूट की प्रवृत्तियाँ फैलने लगीं।

उसके बाद भाषायी विद्वेह को बढ़ा-काया गया, हिन्दी बनाम दूसरी भाषाओं का झगड़ा यहाँ पर लगाया गया और देश की एकता की एक-एक ईंट को उखाड़ कर फेंकने का काम इस सरकार ने चलाया और वह मंत्र जपती रही राष्ट्रीय एकता का। इसी तरह से नागा प्रदेश के संबंध में किया गया और काश्मीर के मामले में किया गया, वहाँ भ्रमणवादी प्रवृत्तियों को इस सरकार ने प्रोत्साहन दिया और भाज भी दे रही है और साथ साथ यह सरकार राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात भी करती है।

अब धर्मनिरपेक्षता के नाम पर इस तरमीम को स्वीकृत किया गया है। बागला साहब ने इसको रखा, अच्छा काम किया, भ्रमणवाह दूर करने का काम किया। लेकिन भाज धार्मिकता को उभारने का काम भी सरकार कर रही है।

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा समझती थी कि इस विश्व-विद्यालय के नाम से 'हिन्दू' शब्द रख जाता तो धर्मनिरपेक्षता का सिद्धान्त टूटता ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कोई जइरी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जब सरकार ने इस बात को कबूल किया कि इनो ११ विरोध का सिद्धान्त दृढ़ता है, और हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच में भ्रमगाव खतम करने के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के नाम से भी 'मुस्लिम' शब्द हटे और काशी विश्व-विद्यालय में से भी 'हिन्दू' शब्द हटे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अब मुस्लिमों के साथ सरकार को इस पर चलना चाहिये।

और जो धार्मिकता को उभारने का काम किया जा रहा है, भ्रान्दोलन किया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहूँगा कि लाठी और गोली से काम लना अच्छा नहीं है। यह हम सबों का राय है। अगर यह सदन फैसला करता है कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय ही नाम रहना चाहिये। न कि कोई व्यक्ति का नाम जारी रहना चाहिये, न हिन्दू शब्द रहना चाहिये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सदस्यों का और सरकार का यह फर्क होगा कि वे काशी जायें, बनारस जाएँ और छात्रों को समझाएँ कि ऐसा काम अच्छा है। लेकिन बूँक कुछ लागू भ्रान्दोलन कर रहे हैं, इस बिना पर इस फैसले से भागना मैं समझता हूँ कि कठोरता होगी और इसके बड़े खतरनाक नतीजे निकलेंगे और कट्टर पन्थ हमारे देश में फैलेगा।

अलीगढ़ का मामला भी घाने वाला है, और इसका लाजिमी नतीजा होगा कि उसमें भी 'मुस्लिम' शब्द रह जायेगा। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो श्री चांगला ने जो अच्छा और बड़ा काम शुरू किया उस काम का क्या होगा? अगर इस मुद्दे को खड़ा नहीं जाता तो कोई बात नहीं थी। अब इस को छोड़ा गया है, और राज्य सभा में इसको स्वीकृत किया गया है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा यह फर्क हो

जाता है कि हम काशी विश्वविद्यालय के नाम पर भी अपनी स्वीकृति की मुहर लगा दें।

मोग कहते हैं कि यह पुराना नाम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या "काशी विश्व-विद्यालय" यह नाम पुराना नहीं है? क्या काशी शब्द की परम्परा बहुत पुरानी परम्परा नहीं है? क्या लोगों की भावनाएँ इस शब्द के साथ जुड़ी हुई नहीं हैं। खुद मालवीय जो चाहते थे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम काशी विश्वविद्यालय ही रहे, और कहा जाता है कि डा० एनी बिसेंट के कहने पर यह शब्द "बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" भी "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" के साथ-साथ रहे गए। आज भी उनकी जो मूर्ति है उसमें काशी विश्वविद्यालय शब्द मौजूद है। वहाँ की जो ईंटें हैं, वहाँ के जो पत्थर हैं, कई ईंटों और पत्थरों पर का० वि० वि० यह शब्द—जो शुरू के प्रसार हैं—लिखे हुए हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि हम परम्परा से दूर भाग रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा नहीं है और इसलिए मैंने जो यहाँ पर संशोधन रखा है मुझे उम्मीद है कि चांगला साहब और सरकार और दूसरे लोग भी उसका समर्थन करेंगे।

एक और बात है कि अगर इस मामले में सरकार दब गयी तो कट्टर पन्थ हमारे देश में फैलगा और मैं केवल हिन्दू समाज की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, दूसरे समाजों में भी कट्टर पन्थ फैलगा, और राष्ट्रीय एकता का जो हमारा ज्वाब है वह चूर-चूर हो जाएगा। इसलिए इस पर अब डट कर हमें चलना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक के बारे में दो, तीन ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिनके कि विषय में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो संशोधित 5 (ए) है उसमें जो वहाँ से जो विद्यार्थी छात्र पास होते हैं उनकी डिग्री को, डिप्लोमा को वापिस लेने का सानाहाही अधिकार दिया गया है। मैं समझता

हैं कि हर हालत में ऐसा तानाशाही अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए। कुछ सीमा के अन्दर, कुछ मर्यादा के अन्दर यह अधिकार होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक चांसलर साहब की बात है उनका चुनाव तो वहां का कोर्ट करेगा लेकिन जो वाइस चांसलर हैं उनके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि उनको नियुक्त किया जायेगा और उसको प्रक्रिया इसमें मैं बताई गई है। मैं हर हालत में नामजदगी का जो सिद्धान्त है उसके विनाश हूँ और इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो उपकुलपति हैं उनका चुनाव पूर्ण रूप से चुनाव की पद्धति से होना चाहिए। उसमें नामजदगी की बात बिल्कुल नहीं भानी चाहिए।

उसी तरह जो वहां का कोर्ट बनेगा उसके सम्बन्ध में स्टैब्यूट की 10(1) H और I यह जो उपधारा है उसमें डिजिटर को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह कोर्ट के सदस्यों को नामजद करेगा। नामजदगी का यह जो मुद्दा है उसको बिल्कुल ठुकरा देना चाहिए क्योंकि जहां नामजदगी आयेंगी वहां भार-भतीजावाद आयेगा, प्रजातन्त्र खत्म होगा और विश्वविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं रहेगा बल्कि यह एक सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय बन जायेगा और उसमें से विद्या शब्द बिल्कुल हट जायेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कानो विश्वविद्यालय है उसका ड्रांचा पूर्ण रूप से प्रजातांत्रिक ड्रांचा होना चाहिए और नामजदगी के सिद्धान्त को उसमें से बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए।

उसी तरीके से जब झगड़ा होता है वहां के प्राध्यापकों में और विश्वविद्यालय में तो उसका फैसला कराने के लिए सवाद (ट्रिब्यूनल) की जो योजना की गई है, वह एक अच्छी योजना है। लेकिन उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि उसके फैसले के विनाश अगर अदालत में जाकर कोई उस पर अपील करना चाहे तो उसके लिए उसमें छूट नहीं है।

मेरी यह राय है कि इस तरह की रोक लगाना हर हालत में अच्छा नहीं है।

एक बात और रह जाती है। जो स्टैब्यूट 60 नम्बर का है उसकी धोर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है कि जो विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र हैं उनका जो संघ होगा उस की सदस्यता नाजिमी नहीं होगी। मैं यह कहूँगा कि धारा उसमें यह तरमीम कीजिये कि जो छात्र लिख कर देगा उपकुलपति को कि वह सदस्य नहीं बनना चाहता है तो वह हट जाय, जिसको कि 'घोस्ट घाउंट' कहते हैं। मैं चांगला साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह घोस्ट घाउंट करने का अधिकार तो रखना चाहिए, लेकिन जिस रूप में यह स्टैब्यूट धारण रक्खा है उसको नहीं रखना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। यह राज्य सभा से विधेयक पास होकर हमारे सामने आया है। उसमें पीडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का नाम है। उनका मैं आदर करता हूँ। वह एक पूजनीय व्यक्ति हैं लेकिन मेरी यह मान्यता है कि किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के साथ किसी भी व्यक्ति विशेष का नाम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए चाहे वह मालवीय जी हों या महारमा गांधी जी हों। इसलिए जिस तरह मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम से मालवीय जी यह शब्द हटाये जायें उसी तरीके से अगर प्रयोग विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में यह सोचा जा रहा है कि सैयद अहमद खां का नाम उसके साथ आयेगा तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि उसमें भी उनका नाम नहीं डालना चाहिए और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से जो विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है उसमें से भी यह शब्द हटाने चाहिए। अगर उसमें रहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि फिर कानो विश्वविद्यालय ने क्या बिगाड़ा है उसमें भी रहना चाहिए, लेकिन मेरी अपनी राय है कि विश्वविद्यालय के साथ किसी भी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को कब बोलने का चांस मिलेगा ?

Shri P. B. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it was in 1932 when the whole country was in the midst of the national struggle, when the Congress was declared illegal there came on the scene one of the greatest nationalists who came to challenge the British Government of India at its citadel, who sent us a message, 'I am going to preside over this illegal Congress session in Delhi before the very nose of the British Government and anybody who is ready to face bullets may come there'. When this name is now being discussed we cannot afford to forget the contribution of that eminent man with a golden voice. An erudite scholar, a savant, a philosopher, he represented the culture of India. So, today when we are discussing his name, we must not forget his contribution to the progress and to the nationalistic urge of the country.

The addition of words to Kashi Vishwa Vidyalyaya was a later innovation when the word 'Hindu' was added. If we delete the word 'Hindu' and propose that Pandit Malaviya's name should be associated, we cannot enhance the prestige and eminence of Pandit Malaviya. The deletion of the word 'Hindu', the concept of which smacks of something which has been found objectionable, is understandable.

In the same year when the Aligarh Muslim University was started, another university was started in East Bengal, the Dacca University, by the British Government to satisfy the Muslim League people who wanted it when the division of Bengal was annulled. I am the first graduate of that university started in 1921. We the students did not allow the Syndicate and the Court of that university to change the name of the university

namely Dacca University. It was nicknamed Mecca University because it was a Muslim League sponsored university. We created national atmosphere, an emotional urge, as a result of which that university maintained its high traditions, so much so that after partition, seven Muslim students of that university were shot dead on the language question, and Bengali has been accepted as the State language in East Pakistan over the dead bodies of Muslim students of the Dacca University, in which I was the President of the Union at one time.

The word Hindu smacks of many things, it has a historical context. The Aligarh University has got the word 'Muslim' attached to it. When this word 'Hindu' is deleted to be replaced by the words Malaviya Kashi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, people are apt to feel rather unhappy, but still it has a significant association to its own past. Today, if you replace the existing name, immediately the pertinent question comes about Aligarh. Again if we remove the word 'Muslim' and put in the name of Sir Syed Ahmed, it leads to fresh complications. We must understand the difficulty which has been created. We must have a realistic picture.

The students have been made to understand that while it is an attempt to take away the word 'Hindu' from the Banaras Hindu University, the Government will somehow avoid removing the word 'Muslim' from the Aligarh University. So, the Hindu students today have been provoked. It is a question of their proper understanding. People have been made to understand that this is not an innocent proposal.

The name of Pandit Malaviya, that eminent man, that great man, that incomparable savant, philosopher who represented the culture of India, should not now be associated with this University for the sake of omitting the word 'Hindu' which obviously smacks of something against secularism. So, I would oppose very strongly the Bill as it has been passed

by the Rajya Sabha. I would say you retain the words Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya. That is an apt word which gives an idea of the pattern of culture which was sought to be promoted by Pandit Malaviya. That is my concrete proposal, but because this question of Aligarh comes in,—it was discussed earlier also in this House,—it is better for the Government to bring in a Bill simultaneously to deal with all denominational universities or colleges which smack of certain communal, caste or other considerations. There are so many colleges with all sorts of names. The Government must go into the matter, take up this challenge, and place before the House a comprehensive Bill. It can then very well change their names, but the moment it seeks to change the name of the Banaras Hindu University and replace the word 'Hindu' by the name of Pandit Malaviya. The outcome is that people have their own misgivings on the score, that the next question regarding Aligarh and other denominational institutions will be left out. So, it is in the fitness of things that the Government must now come forward with a Bill simultaneously to cover all these things, so that it will be based on a clear concept of what an educational institution should be. So, my definite proposal is this, My hon. friend Mr. Kamath sometimes gets away from us. Yet, now I am prompted to support his proposal. Let us have a committee of both Houses and discuss this, not from any partisan angle but as an educationist and as a student. Let us understand the problem. Nobody should be pressed to do anything. But one should not overlook that the people who are outside may as well be provoked. The young talents have been provoked. It is not unnatural. We have come from the colleges; we know; we left our colleges to challenge the authorities. Personally speaking, I had occasion to challenge the Prime Minister of Bengal; I had to do it.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will take more time. Then you may continue tomorrow.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Before you adjourn the House, I want to raise a point of order on what Mr. Chakraverty said now. Can this House again send this Bill to a Select Committee? Is there a provision in the rules that once the Select Committee has made a report, can it be sent back to a Select Committee, after having been passed in the Rajya Sabha? That is the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been decided in the morning. We take up half an hour discussion.

17-01 hrs.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN KARACHI*

श्री प्रकाशवीर साहू (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् में ऐसे प्रवचन प्रायः कम पाते हैं, जब साठ सत्तर सदस्य मिल कर कोई एक प्रश्न उपस्थित करे। परन्तु पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर श्री उन के सहयोगियों के साथ पाकिस्तान की ओर से जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, उस से न केवल संसद् में रोष है, जिसको प्रकट करने के लिये सदस्यों ने बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इस प्रश्न को उठाया, अपितु इसके विरोध में सारे देश में भी प्रचण्ड ओष व्याप्त है। राजद्रुत और राष्ट्र-ध्वज, ये दोनों, किसी देश के गौरव के प्रतीक होते हैं। प्रण उनके साथ कही दुर्व्यवहार होता है प्रथवा उनका अपमान किया जाता है, तो उससे देश की संसद् और जनता का श्रुत्य होना स्वाभाविक है।

पाकिस्तान में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर के साथ पाकिस्तानी सरकार के इशारों पर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शानी]

को गुआर्डी कां गद्दी, उस से एक बार इन्सानियत का माया भी शर्म से नीचे हो जायेगा। यद्यपि वहाँ पर पहले भी हमारे राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इसी प्रकार के दुर्व्यवहार चल रहा है। लेकिन इस बार पाकिस्तान में भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर और उनके सहयोगियों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है, उस से लगता है कि पाकिस्तान ने सब अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय कानूनों को उठ कर ताक पर रख दिया है और वहाँ पर ज़ाल का बीजून लागू हो गया है।

पाकिस्तान में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर और डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर और उनके सहयोगियों के घरों की जो तलाशी ली गई और उस तलाशी के दौरान में उन के साथ बा बेटहमा दिखाई गई, उससे भी बहुत अधिक अफ़सोसदायक बात यह है कि हमारे राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों के प्रति मानवीय सहानुभूति नाम की बाँब का भी समाप्त कर दिया गया। यहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिश्नर के कार्यालय की एक महिला को जब बच्चा उत्पन्न हुआ था, तो हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से उनका यह सुविधा दी गई कि अगर वह चाहे, तो वह उस महिला को पाकिस्तान भेज सकते हैं। अन्यथा वह यहाँ पर ही किर्ता हास्पिटल में उन के प्रसव का व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। उस महिला ने यहाँ रहना पसन्द किया और उन को हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी गई। इसके मुकाबले में पाकिस्तान में हमारे हाई कमिशन के एक कनसुल की पत्नी को जब बच्चा उत्पन्न हुआ था, तो पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उसका लिए डाक्टर और नर्स की सेवाएँ बापस करने का अनुनात नहीं दी। बच्चा होत समय जब वह बेचारी तड़प रही थी, तो हाई कमिशन के अन्य कर्मचारियों की औरों ने मिल कर किसी प्रकार से उस के बीचन का रक्षा की।

घाय दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाय स्कीम के रिफ़ाई को उठा कर देखें कि प्रति-दिन

कितने कितने मन और कितने कितने ली बोलत दूध पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशन में पहुँचती रही। उसके मुकाबले में पाकिस्तान में हमारे हाई कमिशन के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे महीनों तक दूध के लिए तरस गए।

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन के कर्मचारियों के लिए राशन और पानी की परमार रही, लेकिन कराची में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर के कार्यालय में राशन बरडे वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ यह व्यवहार किया गया कि उनके रसोइयों को जेल में भेज दिया गया। उनके शाक-सब्जी देने वाले बन्द कर दिये गये, दूध देने वाले बन्द कर दिये गये और घोड़ी और नाई को भी वहाँ जाने से रोक दिया गया।

यहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिशन के अधिकारियों को इतनी स्वतन्त्रता थी कि वे जहाँ चाहे घुमें, जायें, चाहे जैसी जानकारी प्राप्त करें, यद्यपि उन्हें और जहाँ चाहे नमाज पढ़ें। लेकिन कराची में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर पर यहाँ तक प्रतिबन्ध था कि वे दिन में और रात में किसी भी समय अपने घर से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते थे। बीच में कुछ दिन के लिए उनको यह सुविधा दी गई कि वह अपने कार्यालय जा सकते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ भी पाकिस्तानी पुलिस को साथ लेकर। वहाँ पर हमारे हाई कमिशन के कर्मचारी जो तीन मकानों में रहते थे। हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को वहाँ पर जाकर उनकी खबर सुध लेने तक की अनुमति भी नहीं थी।

यहाँ दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर की तार, टेलीफोन और वायरलेस की सारी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को तार देने तक की सुविधा तक उपलब्ध नहीं थी और उनका टेलीफोन कनेक्शन भी काट दिया गया। और तो और, दूसरे देशों के जा राजदूत वहाँ पर रहते थे, जिनके माध्यम से

बहु भ्रमना सन्देश भारत में पहुंचा सकते थे, उनसे मिलने और सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सुविधा भी उन से छीन ली गई। न उनको किसी अन्य देश के राजदूत से मिलने दिया गया और न किसी दूसरे देश के किसी राजनयिक प्रतिनिधि को उन से ही मिलने दिया गया।

ऐसी स्थिति में आज भारत सरकार के सामने यह प्रश्न है कि वह पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने राजनयिक सम्बन्धों को ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रखे तक जारी रखे या नहीं।

पहले 11 सितम्बर को हमारे हाई कमिशनर के यहां तलाशी हुई। हाई कमिशन के कर्मचारी छलग-छलग स्थाणों पर रहे गये थे। एक स्थान पर हमारे हाई कमिशनर जब पहुंचे और वहां पर उन्होंने देखा कि क्या बदतमाजी चल रही है? उनकी धीरतों के कपड़े और जेवर आदि निकाल-निकाल कर चारों तरफ फेंके हुए हैं उनके निजी कागजात देखे जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की पुलिस को कहा कि क्या इस देश में कोई कानून है या नहीं? इसका जवाब पुलिस की ओर से यह दिया गया कि "शट अप, बैठ घाउट, नानसेन्स"। इन शब्दों का प्रयोग हमारे हाई कमिशनर के प्रति किया गया। जब उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और कहा कि तुम कम से कम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का तो पालन करो, तो विदेश मंत्रालय जवाब देता है कि हम पुलिस के कार्य में किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते।

हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने केवल पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्रालय से, बल्कि न्यूयार्क टाइम्स जैसे विदेशी समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों से रायटर जैसी विदेशों की समाचार एजेंसियों से और अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, श्रीलंका और ईराक आदि विदेशों के राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों से भी किसी तरह सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और उन को कहा कि यह हालत जो यह हमारे साथ है, कल यह बहुसंख्यानपन तुम्हारे साथ भी घट सकता है इसलिए तुम को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून का

पालन कराने में हमारी मदद करनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह दुःख की बात है कि वह कुछ बोलेंगे। बी० बी० सी० ने, जो कि पाकिस्तान की सबरों को उछल उछाल कर देता है इन ठगान घटनाओं को छिपाया। रायटर ने एक साइन भी इन घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में नहीं दी। और भी विदेशी समाचार पत्रों के जितने भी प्रतिनिधि वहां थे, वे भी इस बारे में चुप हो गए।

11 सितम्बर को हमारे हाई कमिशनर और उन के सहयोगियों के घरों में यह तलाशी साथ छः बजे से लेकर ग्यारह बजे रात तक लगातार पांच घंटे चलती रही। उस के बाद 13 सितम्बर को जो तलाशी चांसरी की हुई — उसमें पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र पुलिस वहां पर थी। पाकिस्तान का जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी, जो हमारे हाई कमिशनर के कार्यालय के साथ सम्पर्क करने के लिए नियत किया गया था—अगर मैं चलती नहीं करता हूं, तो उस का नाम चौकरी है वह भी वहां पर उपस्थित था। उस की उपस्थिति में रात के डार्ल बजे तलाशी आरम्भ हुई और प्रातः साढ़े छः बजे तक चलती रही। हमारे कटनीतिक सन्दूकों की एक-एक चीज को खोल कर देखा गया। लेकिन हमारे हाई कमिशनर की सावधानी से पाकिस्तान को हमारा एक भी गुप्त कागज नहीं मिल सका। इस अवसर पर अपने हाई कमिशनर, श्री केवल सिंह, और उन के सहयोगियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस विपत्ति में उन्होंने जिस बुद्धिमत्ता और दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया उस के लिए वे इस देश की ओर से बधाई के पात्र हैं।

लेकिन जब इनके पर भी पाकिस्तान की सरकार को संतोष नहीं हुआ, तो 21 सितम्बर को दो तीन हजार गुंठे वहां पर लाए गए। उनके साथ ट्रकों में पत्थर लाव कर लाए गए। उन की गुंठागर्दी का परिणाम यह हुआ कि पांच अजिलों की हमारी इमारत की दो सी छिड़कियाँ

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में दस खिड़कियाँ भी साबुत नहीं बचीं। हमारे हाई कमिश्नर पर यहां तक प्रतिबन्ध था कि वह यह देखने के लिये भी नहीं जा सकते थे कि किस तरह से हमारी चांसरी को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। उन गुंडों द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल से भोगे हुए कपड़े भाग लगा कर खिड़कियों में से उस इमारत के भन्दर फेंके गए, ताकि किसी तरह से उस में भाग लग जाए, लेकिन सौभाग्यवश वहां किसी प्रकार की भाग नहीं लग पाई। वहां पर भारतीय समाचारपत्रों के जो प्रतिनिधि थे—टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का प्रतिनिधि वहां पर था, पी० टी० आई० के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर थे, और कई समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर थे—, उनको पाकिस्तान की सरकार की ओर से जेलों में भेज दिया गया। जहां एक-एक रोटी के लिए उनको कतार में खड़ा किया गया। उनकी महिलाओं के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, उस घटना को मैं अपने मुंह से नहीं कह सकता हूं।

ऐसी स्थिति में, जब कि पाकिस्तान दुनिया के किसी कायदे कानून का पालन नहीं कर रहा है। जब कि वहां पर जंगली और बहणियाना कानून लागू है, और जब पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में भल्पसंध्यकों का खून तक जबर्दस्ती लिया जा रहा है। वह भी इतनी मात्रा में लिया जा रहा है कि कई घादमी खून देते देते मर चुके हैं, भारत सरकार कब तक अपने कानों में तेल डाल कर बैठी रहेगी? जिस भ्रमानवीय ढंग से यह तलाशी ली गयी उसकी हम यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। शत्रु देश में जो हमारे चार सौ या पांच सौ घादमी थे उनकी क्या दशा हुई होगी? उनकी स्त्रियाँ और बच्चे इस तलाशी के दौरान किस प्रकार कांपते रहे होंगे। हम उस भयंकर कृत्य का यहां दिल्ली में विश्वास भी नहीं

कर सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार के ऊपर आज कुछ आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं।

पहली बात तो मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया कि 6 सितम्बर से घटनाएं घटनी आरम्भ हुईं। अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है तो भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों ने आपको सूचना दी थी कि ऐसा कुछ होने वाला है इनका सब ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है, लेकिन क्या उसके बाद आपने किसी भी तरह की जो आपके चार सौ या पांच सौ कूटनीतिक प्रतिनिधि वहां थे उनकी जीवन रक्षा की व्यवस्था की? हमारे प्रतिनिधियों की तलाशी 11 और 13 सितम्बर को ली गयी और हमारी चांसरी पर 21 तारीख को साढ़े तीन बंदे पहराव किया गया और आप कहते हैं कि 4 अक्टूबर को हमने पाकिस्तान को एक विरोध पत्र भेजा और कहा कि पाकिस्तान सरकार इस के लिए क्षमा मांगे। मेरा पहला आरोप तो यह है कि जब 6 सितम्बर से ही युद्ध चल रहा था तो 4 अक्टूबर तक भारत सरकार ने क्यों इन लोगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और क्यों नहीं दुनिया को बताया कि पाकिस्तान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून को तोड़ कर हमारे राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार कर रहा है।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि एक महीने तक हमारे लोगों की टेलीफोन की सुविधा नहीं दी गयी। 6 सितम्बर से यह घटनाएं शुरू हुई और 21 सितम्बर जब कि हमारी चांसरी को नष्ट किया गया और उसके बाद भी हमारे लोगों को तार देने की या टेलीफोन आदि की सुविधा नहीं दी गयी। टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन काट दिए गए। दुर्भाग्य से हमारी दोषपूर्ण विदेश नीति के कारण किसी विदेशी राजदूत ने भी हमें उनका खन्डे नहीं भेजा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ दिल्ली से विदेश पंशानर ने उन लोगों का संज्ञा जानने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की? अगर वह संज्ञा नहीं भेज सकते थे तो भ्रान्ति क्या व्यवस्था की जो प्राप्त की उनकी जान-कारों मिल सके। एक महीने तक भ्रान्ति कुछ नहीं किया। मेरा यह सरकार पर आरोप है।

आप उनसे आशा करते हैं कि वे भोग भ्रान्ति जान हथेली पर रख कर देश की रक्षा करें। लेकिन हमारे जो भारती आशा राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि वहाँ फंसे हुए थे उन के बारे में आपने एक महीने तक कोई समाचार लेने की व्यवस्था नहीं की। क्या इस पर आप चाहते हैं कि वे भ्रान्ति जान खतरे में डालकर देश की रक्षा करें?

वियाना में जो राजनीतिक कन्वेंशन हुआ था उस में 28 देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया और एक सन्धि पत्र पर उन्होंने हस्ताक्षर किए। उसमें यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार व्यवहार किया जाएगा। उस कन्वेंशन पर पाकिस्तान ने भी दस्त दत्त किए थे। वह सन्धिपत्र सयक्त-राष्ट्र संघ के सचिवालय में मौजूद है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे विदेश मंत्री सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सुरक्षा परिषद् में गए तो क्या उन्होंने सयक्त राष्ट्र संघ में कहा कि किस प्रकार पाकिस्तान में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून की अवहेलना करते हुए हमारे राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया? यदि नहीं कहा तो क्या यह घटना इतनी साधारण थी कि दुनिया को इसको बताना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया?

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार अपने विरोध पत्र में पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहें कि पाकिस्तान में जो हमारे प्रतिनिधियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है उसके लिए क्षमा मांगे और भ्रान्ति

के लिए गारंटी दें कि फिर दुबारा पाकिस्तान में भारत के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ या किसी अन्य देश के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार नहीं होगा और जो हमारी सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है उसके लिए उचित मुआवजा दें। अगर पाकिस्तान इन तीनों बातों को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करती है तब तो भारत सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने राजनयिक सम्बन्ध रखे या न रखें अगर इन बातों का पाकिस्तान सरकार पालन नहीं करती तो फिर पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध बनाए रखने का कोई अधिभार ही नहीं है। क्योंकि ऐसा करने से हमारे देश के स्वाभिमान को ठेस लगती है। जैसा कि पाकिस्तान में हुआ जैसे ही चीकिंग में हमारे राजदूत श्री जगत मेहता के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, जिसकी सूचना उन्होंने दी। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे देशों से हमें राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं रखने चाहिए जहाँ हमारे राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। इससे उनका व्यक्तिगत भ्रमान नहीं होता बल्कि सारे देश का भ्रमान होता है क्योंकि ये प्रतिनिधि हमारे देश के प्रतीक बन कर वहाँ जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इन से देशों में राजनयिक सम्बन्ध रखने हैं तो इनसे कहा जाए कि जो उन्होंने हमारे राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है उसके लिये क्षमा मांगें और भ्रान्ति के लिए सुरक्षा की गारंटी दें। यदि वे ऐसा गारंटी नहीं देते और अपने दुर्व्यवहार के लिए क्षमा याचना नहीं करते तो फिर मैं दाख-राता हूँ इन देशों के साथ हमको बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के राजनयिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेने चाहिए।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):
In the context of the report which has now been published from the Special Correspondent of P.T.I., Mr. P. R. Rye, who had been imprisoned, may I

[Shri P. R. Chakravarti]

know whether Government has taken serious note of the inhuman treatment meted out to those Indians who had been kept in prison for months together, and also of the fact that the Pakistan Government have occupied our Indian Airlines Corporation office and the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills which was the premier cotton mill in Eastern India now in Pakistan?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो विरोध पत्र भेजा था उसका क्या को? जवाब आया है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में जो दुष्सा है वैसे ही घटनाएं ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में घट सकती हैं और वहाँ जो हमारा तिरंगा ध्वज है उसको उतारने के लिए एक दफा दो दफा नहीं तीन बार दफा प्रयत्न किया गया। क्या यह बात सच है या नहीं?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा भी नाम इसमें है, मूझे भी सवाल पूछने का अधिकार है, मैं ने भी नोटिस पर दस्तखत किए थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम इधर नहीं है, ग्रांडर ग्रांडर।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is quite true, all that the hon. Member has said about the treatment of our High Commissioner and his family and also the personnel of the High Commission in Karachi. The question that I would like to answer is whether the Government was informed about the treatment before the 11th September. I would like to mention that we did not know, we did not have any information whatever about the threatening treatment of the Indian High Commission by the Pakistanis. In fact, the High Commissioner himself was taken by surprise and all that he could do on the 11th was to contact the so-called friendly nations. He telephoned to the U.K. High Commis-

sion, the U.S. Embassy, the Yugoslav Embassy, the Ceylon High Commission and newspaper representatives of the PTI, BBC, New York Times etc. As he was talking, the wires were cut and he could not get any information or keep in contact with anybody. Then followed, what the hon. Member said with such eloquence, what happened on the 11th September, 13th September and 21st September. I must confess that the Ministry had no news whatever about anything that happened in Karachi at all (Interruptions). No communication whatever was possible between Karachi and us. The only means of communication that they had was the All India Radio, and when the All India Radio did not say anything, when they never heard a word of sympathy, because the All India Radio or the Government of India had no knowledge at all, the High Commissioner was really unhappy. One friendly country tried to get some news and put it to us through the foreign office. All kinds of obstacles were placed and there was no possibility of getting any news at all. The only news was of the attack on the chancery which was published in local papers after the 21st September. Even then we could not get any news. We tried our best but we could not get any news. I myself called the representative of the International Red Cross to find out, at a personal level, what was happening to our staff. He could not do it if it was from a Minister. I asked him to take it as a request from a private member who was interested in her relations in Karachi. That message had to go to Switzerland and then to the representative in Karachi. By that time we were able to get news on the 28th. Now the question that is asked is whether we are going to leave our people to live there or they are going to be repatriated. The House would be happy to know that most of them were repatriated. The families of employees of IAC, banks etc. are being repatriated on a mutual basis.

A question was asked as to why we did not put reciprocal curbs on the Pakistan High Commissioner here. As long as we had communication with Pakistan we tried to put the same curbs as they were putting on our persons there. Beyond that, we had no news. If we had known that our people were treated that way, certainly we would have taken drastic steps. But, as there was no news, there was very little that we could do.

The same applies to Dacca also. There was no communication. Even when we started communication it was through London. Now everything is settling to fairly normal conditions. I would like to say that we have given three protest notes, not only on the 4th of October but on the 28th September, 4th October and then on a succeeding occasion.

Shri Bade: What is the reply?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I will give you their reply.

It is true that Pakistan is a signatory to the Vienna Convention. As such, it has violated not only the terms of the Vienna Convention but also the accepted procedure with regard to foreign representation in the country which has been in existence from time immemorial in our country, namely, that the representative of the king or ruler, even if he is an enemy, should always be given safe conduct. It was the responsibility of the Pakistan Government to see that our Mission and our personnel were given protection especially because there was no declared war between the two countries. Therefore, there was no excuse whatsoever for Pakistan to behave as she did.

We have made representations on this matter. As usual, Pakistan has rejected these things as false and unfounded allegations. She has not given any reply. We have also asked for compensation for the destruction of property and things in the Chancery of over Rs. 25,000. We have not received any reply. On the other hand, Pakistan has rejected

these things as false or groundless allegations.

Now, I am sure all of us share the anxiety and concern of the members when they say why do we have diplomatic relations with such a country. But the question is this. As the Prime Minister has stated the other day, we have to make a differentiation between the Government and the people. After all, we cannot get away from Pakistan. We could certainly in a moment of anger recall our representative. Then we will lose all points of contact with the people of Pakistan. Do the Members want us to do that? After all, we have to remember that there is dictatorship in Pakistan at the present moment. It is quite likely that times will change and perhaps a new Government will come into being in Pakistan and tempers will cool down. Then there should not be any regret whatever that we have lost the only point of contact with the people of Pakistan. It is very easy to break diplomatic relationship. For instance, Pakistan has done it in the case of Malaysia. We do not think it is the proper answer.

It is true that our people have been humiliated and we should take measures against that. That is why we have withdrawn most of our employees from our Mission. Unless Pakistan expresses regret, unless Pakistan gives the guarantee that our people will be treated in the manner the representatives of diplomatic missions should be treated, we will not have our full complement of staff sent there. We have recalled our High Commissioner.

श्री प्रकाशचर साहनी : जब वह इस तरह से हमारे प्रतिनिधियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं तो यहां जो उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं उनके साथ भी तब उसी के अनुरूप व्यवहार होना चाहिए ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have recalled our High Commissioner for an indefinite period and the High Commissioner will not go there till such guarantees are received.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान के हाँ कमिशनर को यहाँ है - नको वापस भेजने के लिए प्राप क्या कर रहे हैं।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Indian Airlines Corporation officers were also treated shabbily.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Certainly I do not think Members would want us to behave towards the members of any Mission in the way in which Pakistan has behaved towards the members of our mission. That is not the way to show your culture and your civilisation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वैसे व्यवहार पहले ही मत करिए लेकिन उन्हें वापस पहुँचा दीजिये।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As long as there is diplomatic...

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): That is the only language that Pakistan will understand and not protest notes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We will keep the Missions with better language, if possible.

This is the situation. Now things are improving, but even so we will take all steps to remedy the situation. Unless we get a guarantee from the Pakistan Government that they will mend their ways and that they will give the necessary protection and guarantee to our personnel, our High Commissioner will not go back—more than that, at the moment Government do not wish to do anything; we are just watching the situation....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्राप ने जो पत्र भेजा था उस का उत्तर प्राया कि नहीं प्राया ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have said that we have not received a reply except that they have said that these allegations are groundless and are false. They have started making counter-allegations, which is their normal procedure, saying that their

Mission here was put to lots of difficulties and that we did not give medical aid etc. They are all false allegations.

Then, the question was asked whether we have brought this to the notice of the Security Council. Yes, we have; we have given a memorandum stating the behaviour of Pakistan Government towards our Mission. That was also done. Everything that is legally, constitutionally and diplomatically possible has been done except withdrawal of the Mission and breaking-off of diplomatic relationship. As I said, we will watch and see how Pakistan is going to behave. There is always the freedom for us to break off diplomatic relations if we want to do that. At the moment we do not think that it is necessary to do so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The hon. Minister has said that there was absolutely no news from our High Commissioner during this period which was mentioned in this question. I would like to know what happened to the wireless that we were operating with our High Commissioner's Office. Why was there no communication through that wireless?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In fact, the reason why the Pakistani armed police entered our Chancery and our High Commissioner's house was that they had heard that we had a transmitter. In fact, we did not have a transmitter. The High Commissioner told them that we did not have a transmitter but they would not believe him and they searched the whole house, the Chancery and the rooms of the personnel in search of the transmitter. There was no means of communication. If there were any means of communication, certainly we would have got the information.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 25, 1965/Agrahayana 4, 1887 (Saka).