

Tuesday, November 15, 1966
Kartika 24, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LX, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[*November 1 to 15, 1966/Kartika 10 to 24, 1888 (Saka)*]



Sixteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(Vol. LX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 10—Tuesday, November 15, 1966/Kartika 24, 1888 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 271, 272, 274 to 277 2885—2918

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 273, 278 to 284, 286 to 300 2918—36

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1300 to 1321, 1323 to 1369 and 1371 to 1402 2936—3015

Re. Calling Attention Notices (*Query*) 3015—18

Papers laid on the Table 3018—21

Public Accounts Committee—

Sixtieth Report 3021

Motion under Rule 109 *Re.* Debate on Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill.

Bill 3021—38

Shri Madhu Limaye 3023-24

Shri H. N. Mukerjee 3024-25

Shri U. M. Trivedi 3025-26

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath 3026-30

Shri S. M. Banerjee 3030-32

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta 3032

Shri Kishen Pattnayak 3033

Shri Bagri 3033

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha 3033-34

Shri G. S. Pathak 3034

Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill 3038—55

Motion to consider 3038—55

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida 3038-40

Dr. Melkote 3041-43

Shri Mohan Swarup 3043-48

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan 3049-52

Clauses 2 to 43 and 1 3053

Motion to pass, as amended 3054

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan 3054

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya 3054-55

Shri Jagjivan Ram 3055

*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. }

	COLUMNS
Motion <i>Re.</i> Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill	. 3056-58
Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill . . .	3059—3178
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	3059—3178
Shri Sinhasan Singh	. 3059-65
Shri Raghunath Singh	. 3066-70, 3097-3104
Shri Yashpal Singh .	. 3070-74
Shri Bal Krishna Singh	3074-77, 3105-07
Shri Sumat Prasad .	3078-80
Shri N. C. Chatterjee .	3081-83
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza] .	. 3083-85
Shri Muthiah 3085-87
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida .	. 3087-89
Shri M. C. Chagla 3089-94
Clauses 2 to 25 .	. 3145—78

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 15, 1966/Kartika
24, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत-पाकिस्तान-ब्रिटेन महाद्वीप सम्मेलन
द्वारा वस्तु-भाड़ा दरों में वृद्धि

+

- *271. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत शा घाघाव :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरघा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या परिवहन, उद्योग, नौवहन तथा
पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान-ब्रिटेन
महाद्वीप सम्मेलन ने भारत से निर्यात किये
जाने वाले माल के लिये पिछले सितम्बर,
से वस्तु-भाड़ा की दरें बढ़ा दी हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या इससे हमारे निर्यात व्यापार
पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir; the rates have been enhanced by 7½ per cent with effect from the 15th September, 1966.

(b) All round increase in the cost of operation of ships.

(c) The freight element is only one of the several factors which have a bearing on the country's export efforts. It is therefore rather difficult to assess the impact of periodical increase in ocean freight rates on the country's exports.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि जहाज चलाने के खर्च में बढ़ती होने के कारण फ्रेट में बढ़ती की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर के पहले जहाजों के चलाने में जो खर्च होता था क्या उस में वृद्धि नहीं हुई थी और उसके बाद ही वृद्धि हुई है कि यह रेट बढ़ाया गया है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Under the arrangement, the freight rates can be revised only after 2 or 3 years. The last revision was in 1963. The Conference came with a proposal for a revision of freight rates in 1965 and certain discussions took place. Finally after assessing every factor that would lead to the enhancement of freight rates, the proposal was broadly agreed to.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जो फ्रेट पंद्रह सितम्बर के बाद से जहाजों के खर्च में वृद्धि के कारण बढ़ा है उसका असर हमारे जहाजों पर कितना पड़ा है और विदेशों से जो जहाज हम हायर करते हैं अपना गहूँ इत्यादि लाने के लिए, उस पर क्या पड़ा है और भ्रवमूल्यन को वजह से विदेशों जहाजों को हम कितना अधिक चुकाते हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This refers to the Indo-Pak-UK Continental Conference—that is, the vessels that are engaged in ocean trade between UK Continent, India and Pakistan.

Therefore, to the extent grain imports are concerned from these countries probably there might have been some impact, but that is not much. Generally speaking, in this Conference we have as many as 25 foreign ocean-going companies and about 3 Indian companies and 2 Pakistani companies. So to that extent the operational pattern in respect of a freight increase would have been reflected.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I had asked, on account of devaluation what is the increase in the freight which we pay to foreign companies. This was my specific question to which he did not reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिवल्यूएशन यहाँ किस तरह से आया ?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This freight is in addition to that. What is the effect of devaluation on the Indian economy?

Shri Sheo Narain: That would require calculation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Indian goods are already facing tough competition and are being priced out of the world market. This increase in freight is going to worsen the situation. May I know whether Government have examined the position if we switch over to other shipping companies outside this Indo-Pak-UK Continental Conference; if so, what is the result?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This Conference is an association of shipping companies operating in this particular line who operate fixed schedule sailings at fixed freight rates, and that in a way is very helpful to trade in general because there would not be any rise in freight as and when some individual companies would like to raise freight rates. There is an arrangement between the companies for a settled rate of freight for a period on a known term whoever the shipper may be, big or small. Therefore, it is in a way advantageous. Secondly, freight rates all over the world are going up and in proportion to the

general trend of rise in the operational costs of shipping this increase has been effected.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Indo-Pak-UK Continental Conference, which has been referred to in the question, has any relationship with the International Shipping Conference and whether the decisions of these two bodies conflict each other at times?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir. In this Conference all the companies operating in this sector are members. There are about 25 shipping companies of the Continent, Italy, Germany, U.K., India and Pakistan, and it is between these members that these Conference lines are operated. The other companies, if they operate at all, will be tramps, they will be only for the specific voyage using chartered vessels, as a matter of fact they are not regular services.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any substance in the suggestion that this enhancement in rates of freight charges is politically motivated and is not fiscal in character?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir; it is purely dependent on cost assessment.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The Conference liners who are members of the Conference once in five years revise their freight rates between UK and India. If that is so, may I know whether this is one of the instances where they have revised the rates?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The understanding is that within a period of two years there should not be any revision; in other words any revision should at least last for a minimum period of two years. Beyond that, it can be three years or five years.

बिधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग
+

* 272. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बल्ला :
श्री भागवत झा साहब :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति ने अपनी अंतिम समिति बँटक में उन के मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होने वाले सामान्य कार्य को साथ-पाथ हिन्दी में करने के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया था उनके मंत्रालय ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) अब तक जो अधिनियम सरकार ने प्रकाशित किए हैं अथवा जो भविष्य में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे उन के अधिकृत पाठ किस प्रकार लागू किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) संसद के दोनों सदनों में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विधेयकों के कानून बनने के पश्चात् उन के हिन्दी पाठ को भी इतना ही अधिकृत समझने के बारे में, जितना अंग्रेजी पाठ को समझा जाता है, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Hindi Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs in their meeting held on the 29th and 30th July, 1966 did not take any decision regarding simultaneous use of Hindi in the routine work of the Ministry of Law specifically. The reference is perhaps to the decision taken by the Committee that permission may be granted for work in Hindi in such Sections of a Ministry as have a sufficient number of Hindi-knowing employees. The main functions of the Ministry of Law are tendering of legal advice and the drafting of legislation. Legal advice is usually done on the files of the respective Ministries/Department of the Government of India which refer them to this Ministry, and there is hardly

any scope for the officers and staff to do work in Hindi on such cases. So far as the drafting of Bills, Ordinances etc. is concerned, until Parliament otherwise provides by law under art. 348 of the Constitution, such drafting is to be done in the English language under that article. So far as the work of translation of Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules, Orders, etc. into Hindi is concerned, all work (including notings etc.) in connection therewith is done in Hindi. All resolutions, notifications and administrative reports are being issued by the Ministry of Law in English and Hindi simultaneously. Replies to the letters received in Hindi from the Hindi speaking States or members of the public are invariably given in Hindi or are accompanied by Hindi translations thereof. There is also no restriction on the Hindi-knowing employees to do their routine work in Hindi in sections like Administration Sections, wherever possible.

(b) After the Hindi text of a Central Act etc. is published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Hindi text is automatically brought into force. The question of resort to any further measures for enforcement does not arise.

(c) The Hindi versions of Bills being supplied or proposed to be supplied to the Members of Parliament cannot be regarded as authorised Hindi versions unless the Rules, which will lay down the procedure envisaged in section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, are framed under section 8 of the said Act. The Rules so framed will simply enable the Government to supply the authorised Hindi versions of the Bills. But before the Bills could be introduced in Hindi and passed in Hindi for being as authentic as English versions, the Parliament has to enact a Law in that behalf under article 348(1) of the Constitution.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री पट्टाभिरामन् की कठिनाई को मैं अनुभव करता हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि विधि मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं और यह प्रश्न हिन्दी में है और आप यह आज्ञा दे चुके हैं कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाये, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री पाठक ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं दिया। क्या आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि अगर हिन्दी जानने वाला मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित हों, तो हिन्दी प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले भी कहा है और मैं दोहरा देता हूँ कि गो हाउस में दोनों जुवानों के तर्जुमे का इन्तजाम है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कोई सवाल हिन्दी में किया जाये और उस मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी जानने वाला मिनिस्टर भी हो, तो उस सवाल का जवाब हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये।

अब माननीय सदस्य सवाल करे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा खयाल है कि सलाहकार समिति में यह तय हुआ था, यह बात कही गई थी, जो विधिमंत्री महोदय ने मानी थी, कि संसद् में जो विधेयक अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, उन के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में विधेयक भी पेश किये जाया करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की व्यवस्था कब तक हो सकेगी।

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण्य पाठक) : जहां तक अंग्रेजी के बिलों के हिन्दी अनुवाद का तालुक है, अभी तक जब-जब बिल पेश किये जाते हैं, उन के साथ हिन्दी का अनुवाद भी पेश किया जाता है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामल : हिन्दी में "विधेयक" कहना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को "बिल" ही कहने दीजिए।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण्य पाठक : अब मैं ने यह फैसला भी कर लिया है कि जो एमेंडमेंट बिल हों, उन का भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद पेश किया जाये, हालांकि अंग्रेजी में बिल हो और एमेंडमेंट हिन्दी में हो, वह तो मुमकिन है नहीं, मगर जैसे बिलों का तर्जुमा हिन्दी में दिया जाता है, वैसे ही एमेंडमेंट बिलों का भी दिया जायेगा।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : "एमेंडमेंट बिल" का हिन्दी अनुवाद क्या है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण्य पाठक : "मंगोचन विधेयक"।

श्री शिकरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप कब तक हिन्दी वालों की तानाशाही को चलने देंगे ? जब दोनों भाषाओं का अनुवाद इस मदन में उपलब्ध है, तो फिर माननीय सदस्य को क्या आपत्ति है ? आप देखिये कि देश की हालत क्या हो रही है। मैं तो हिन्दी बोल और समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, उन की कठिनाई का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी समझते, तो वह मेरी बात को भी समझ लेंगे। श्री द्विवेदी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत या पाम किये जाने वाले बिलों को प्राथमिकीट करने के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के अन्तर्गत एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना पड़ेगा और साथ साथ प्राफिशल लेक्सेजिज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत नियम बनाने पड़ेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रश्न मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ; यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक अग्रगण्य होने की सम्भावना है।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण्य पाठक : यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इस में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां

मान्य हो रही है। यह मोचा जायेगा कि इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिये। प्रश्नों में यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस में कितना बचन लगेगा।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the work of producing Hindi versions of all the State Acts and laws is going to be assigned to a central agency and what steps have been taken to see that this will be a standard thing and will conform in all the States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Official Language Commission, as the hon. Member is aware, is trying to give as far as possible official versions and official translations of certain words. On the last occasion I indicated that it is a time-consuming process for the simple reason that there is no agreement with regard to the translation of all words. I gave those examples last time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It should conform to a certain standard.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is precisely what I am saying. If the hon. Member would be interested to know, we found that generally 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' were translated as 'vadi' and 'prativadi' but in some places the word used was 'anyaya-vadi'; for example, in Kerala the person who goes to court is called an 'anyayavadi' because he tried to remove the 'anyaya'. So, there is a lot of trouble.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that during the British regime important Acts were being translated by the Centre into regional languages also? Is that policy going to be followed by the Government?

Shri G. S. Pathak: At present the Commission is busily engaged in translating the existing statutes, ordinances etc. into Hindi and it will take many years—a few years, at least—before the translations are complete. After this work is done, which is more important than any other work,

other work might be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal to give priority to translation of labour laws from English to Hindi so that the working class may be acquainted with their rights and obligations?

Mr. Speaker. It is a suggestion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the similarity between Hindi and a very large number of Indian languages and in view of the requirements of all our national languages in India, may I know why it is that Government does not provide for the simultaneous translation into these other Indian languages as the translation is being done into Hindi which would be a very much more time-saving process than what is envisaged by the Minister?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It takes considerable time to provide for officials who can give an authorised version. Ordinary translations can be made but it is better and necessary that we should have an authorised version. There is lack of such experts who can provide authorised versions in all languages.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: माननीय मंत्री ने विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी प्रयोग के संदर्भ में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय और प्रेरक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय के प्रतिरिक्त न्यायालयों में, प्रदालतों में, श्री हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या।

श्री गोपाल स्वच्छ पाठक: जहाँ तक प्रदालतों का ताल्लुक है मुप्र्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में तो अभी हिन्दी नहीं चल सकती और आर्टिकल 348 क्लॉज (1)

कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो है उसमें जो प्राविजन है कि पार्लियामेंट कानून बनायेगी उसका अभी मेरी राय में मोका नहीं है क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और नान-हिन्दी एरिया के हाईकोर्ट के जज ऐसे हैं जो कि उस बक्त हिन्दी में न बहस सुन सकेंगे और न हिन्दी में तर्जुमा लिख सकेंगे। इसलिए अदालतों का जो मामला है वह जरा मुश्किल है। उसको अभी हम नहीं चला सकते। जहां तक कि नीचे की अदालतों का ताल्लुक है वहां पर जो अनुवाद ऐक्ट्स के किये जाते हैं वह इस्तेमाल में जरूर होंगे क्योंकि यह बेचे जाते हैं और मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि इन ऐक्ट्स की बिक्री काफी है और नीचे की अदालतों में यह काम शुरू होगा तब ऊपर तक आयेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: Apropos demand for equal authenticity for Hindi and English versions, may I know whether, in view of the fact that the roots and background of our jurisprudence and judicial system is wholly Romano-Latin, it is at all feasible to accord Hindi the type of status which is being demanded?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes. I think it is feasible, but it will take some time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या विधि मंत्री बतला सकते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने कार्य-काल में राज्य सभा में या लोक सभा में कोई बिल हिन्दी में पेश किया है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ूपे पाठक : हिन्दी में कोई बिल पेश नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि पार्लियामेंट यह कानून न बनाये आर्टिकल 348 के नीचे कि अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी में बिल पेश किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Mr. Sheo Narain should not rise now.

मैंने आपको बुलाया तो आप बातों में मशरूफ रहे। अब आप बार बार उठते हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी में टेकनिकल शब्द जानने

वाले बहुत कम हैं इसीलिए हिन्दी के ट्रांसलेशन में इतनी देरी होती है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ूपे पाठक : जितने इस वक्त मौजूद है, वह जो उनके सामने काम है उसके लिए काफी है। मगर अगर इसको बढ़ाया जाय तो मुमकिन है ज्यादा काम हो सकता है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Before taking steps to implement the simultaneous translation of Hindi for all practical purposes of the Government, I would like to know whether Government would take steps to evolve a common terminology acceptable to all the State Governments before going on implementing this simultaneous translation business in all departments.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This is being done; this is being considered by the Commission.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a point of clarification. My information is that, so far as technical terms are concerned, the glossaries with regard to so many Acts are not acceptable to Madras and some other States. The hitch is mainly over this, apart from the difference the DMK has about the official languages. I would like to know in the interest of commonalty and universality of the terminology what the Government propose to do?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered. No second question can be allowed.

Mr. Priya Gupta.

Mr. Siddhanti has come again to this side.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : नहीं, मैं तो वहां बैठा ही था। इन्होंने, भाई साहब ने बुला लिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुहब्बत है तो इधर बैठ जायें या दोनों उधर चले जायें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : नहीं, मैं उधर चला जाता हूँ।

Shri Priya Gupta: The Law Minister, Mr. Pathak, was just now saying in his reply to one of the questions that attempts are being made to make available more Hindi-knowing officials. Is there any attempt on the part of the Government to give certain incentives, so that the existing employees can pick up Hindi for the purpose of getting these translations, etc., or does he feel that in all the Ministries the entire machinery of officials will be changed by a set of Hindi-knowing people....

Mr. Speaker: The question is to general. We are concerned here only with laws and the Law Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am talking of the Law Ministry only.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about all Ministries.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am talking of the Law Ministry only. The same thing will apply to other Ministries. The point is this. Until the terminology is there, until the time-limit is set for translation of the Acts and the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Court, will it ever be possible or feasible to have this? What is the time-limit? Is it 50 years or 100 years?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said 'many years'.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It will take a considerable number of years before this can be done. It is a question of the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas. Let us have judges first in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts in the non-Hindi areas, who can function properly in Hindi, because they will have to hear arguments in Hindi and they will have to write their judgments in Hindi. Now, the solution is....

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : हिन्दी एरिया के लिए ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Concurrently this cannot go on that the hon. Minister will be answering and the

hon. Member will be going on with his question; both things cannot go on together.

Shri Priya Gupta: You are not applying this restriction to others, but you are applying it only to me.

Mr. Speaker: Simultaneously how can two hon. Members go on speaking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. You have held many times in this House that the answers of the hon. Minister should be precise. The hon. Minister has said twice now that it will take many years. He should tell us whether it will take ten years, twenty years or thirty years or fifty years or hundred years. How many years will it take?

Mr. Speaker: When he cannot give a definite number, he cannot be more precise than this. Now, Shri Siddhanti.

Shri Priya Gupta: He was replying to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister completed his answer?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have completed the answer, but if I am told that there is anything remaining uncompleted, then I shall complete it.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: विधि मंत्री को यह बात मली प्रकार से ज्ञात है कि महाराष्ट्र, दक्षिण प्रौर बंगाल में हिन्दी जो कि संस्कृत-बहुल है अच्छी प्रकार से समझी जाती है जनता में भी, तो क्या श्री विधि मंत्री जी ऐसा निर्देश करेंगे कि जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद किये जा रहे हैं वह इस समय प्राय जो भाषा चला रहे हैं उसमें न हों करके संस्कृत-बहुल भाषा में हो ?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : मैं ब्राजीरी हिस्सा नहीं समझा ।

अप्यक्ष महोदय : वह हिन्दी में नहीं बल्कि संस्कृत में हों ।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : नहीं, यह नहीं हो सफता ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जो हिन्दी में ऐक्ट बनाये जाते हैं और उन्हें बंधनिक तरीके से सही ऐक्ट प्रमाणित माना जाता है तो उन शब्दों को जो एक ही प्रकार के शब्द हैं और एक ही प्रकार जिनकी व्युत्पत्ति हुई है दूसरे संस्कृत शब्दों से, उनका एक ही प्रकार का हिन्दी में भी हो न कि मराठी में अलग, गुजराती में अलग और हिन्दी में अलग उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्रश्न से पहले यह सवाल हो चुका है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अगर हुआ है तो I am sorry. I shall withdraw it. But let me complete my question first.

जैसे उन्होंने कहा है कि कमीशन यह काम कर रहा है कि सब लेग्जिज में एक ही टर्म जो हों उनको ईवाल्ब किया जाय। लेकिन ऐसी गलती हुई है कि बड़े बड़े जजेज गलती कर जाते हैं। अभियोग और आरोप शब्द का मतलब एक ही है। लेकिन आरोपी का मतलब तो हो जाता है ऐक्ज्यूज और अभियोगी का मतलब कम्प्लेनेन्ट हो जाता है। यह कौन सी भाषा से व्युत्पत्ति हुई है ?

Polygamy among Muslims

+

- *274. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the views of the different State Governments about the proposal to impose a ban on polygamy among the Muslims;

(b) if so, the names of the States in favour of and against the proposal;

(c) whether Government have collected information about the Muslim countries where polygamy has been banned; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). So far the State Governments of Assam, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland and the Union Territory Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu have communicated their views. Replies from other State Governments are awaited. While the State Governments of Assam and Mysore and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu are in favour of the proposal, the State Governments of Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir are opposed to it.

This is about polygamy, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is reminding me particularly of it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I had answered this question in another form some time back, and you, Sir, are aware of it.

Shri Priya Gupta: He should quote it again.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (c) No, Sir. But the Government is trying to collect the necessary information about the various Muslim countries.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट मंत्रियों के लिये कुछ समय पहले भारत सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया था कि जो व्यक्ति एक से अधिक पत्नी रखेगा, उसे या तो सेवा में नहीं लिया जायेगा, या उसकी सेवा में मुक्त कर दिया जायगा। क्या यह नियम विगोरसली चलाया जा रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो किस हद तक ?

Mr. Speaker: Only among Muslims?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It was for all.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : सभी पर लागू था ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Does the rule apply to Muslims also?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: While I completely approve of it to my knowledge there does not seem to be any such rule. But I will check it up with regard to polygamy.

Mr. Speaker: That part is very relevant, as to whether it applied to non-Muslims, or Muslims also.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुसलिम लीडर्स लैजिस्लेटर्स और सामाजिक लीडर्स से क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सलाह ली है या लेने जा रही है? यदि ली है, तो क्या है, यदि नहीं ली है, तो कब तक लेंगे?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक) : इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैंने पहले एक दिन यहां पर एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि जितनी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, उनको इस सम्बन्ध में खत भेज दिये गये हैं उनकी राय जानने के लिये, क्योंकि यह लिस्ट 3 (कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट) का मामला है और इस बारे में उनको भी कानून बनाने का हक है, इसी तरह से चुने हुए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों और लीडर्स को भी खत भेज दिये गये हैं। करीब करीब 50 खत भेजे गये हैं, बल्कि इससे भी कुछ ऊपर ही होंगे। कुछ के जवाब प्राप्त हुए हैं और बाकियों के जवाब का इन्तजार कर रहा हूँ। जब इन सब के जवाब प्राप्त होंगे तब कुछ कार्यवाही कर सकूंगा।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that according to the present law, polygamy among Muslims is not banned? If that be so why are Government seeking the advice of different States? Is there any intention to ban it by legislation?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : स्टेट्स की राय की वजह से अखिर पी की यह कन्वेन्शन हो गई है कि कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में जो सम्बन्ध होते हैं, उनके लिये स्टेट्स की राय भी ली जाती है, क्योंकि उनको भी कानून बनाने का हक है। इस वजह से तमाम स्टेट्स को लिख दिया गया है, कुछ स्टेट्स के जवाब प्राप्त हुए हैं, कुछ के जवाबों का इन्तजार है।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: When do Government expect to receive replies from all the States? Will Government bring forward this legislation at the earliest so that the privilege which Hindu women are already enjoying may be extended to Muslim women also?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will be polyandry.

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : मैं यह अभी नहीं बता सकता कि कब तक वहां से सब जवाब प्राप्त जायेंगे। रिमाइन्डर्स या तो भेज दिये गये हैं, यदि नहीं भेजे गये हैं, तो उनको भेज दूंगा ताकि जल्दी से जवाब प्राप्त जायें। जब तक जवाब नहीं प्राप्त होंगे, तब तक मैं इस मामले पर गौर नहीं कर सकूंगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have any Muslim political parties or Muslim religious or cultural organisations in India represented to Government against the enactment of a uniform civil code in accordance with the directive principles of the constitution? If so, which parties or organisations are they?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have not received any communication from any Muslim organisation as such, but several years ago there were some communications, and before the Government could consider this question, there was a committee which was proposed to be appointed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you came in?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes. But that committee was not ultimately appointed because there was some

opposition, and it was not considered expedient to proceed with the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which political parties were they at that time? Let us know which parties, which organisations.

Shri Shinkre: Not relevant.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Some of the important Muslim organisations which opposed the appointment of such a committee were—the opposition was to the appointment of the committee itself....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Committee for what?

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether they had opposed this new enactment, uniform civil code. There is nothing about that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The question was... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have it, please do not stop him.

Mr. Speaker: The names are of those associations or parties which were opposed to the appointment of the committee and not to the uniform civil code.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Since the announcement in Parliament, representations from individuals as well as Muslim organisations were received, and they have by and large opposed any amendment to the existing Muslim law on the ground that it would amount to an interference in their religious affairs. Some protests also appeared in the press about it. Some of the important Muslim organisations which opposed the appointment of such a committee were the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Delhi, Majlis-e-Shoora of Jamiat-e-Islamia-e-Hindi, Delhi, and there are ten others. If he wants their names, I can give them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them be laid on the Table of the House. In secular India, they should behave better.

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

Next question. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: This is a very important question and I want to know... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It might be an important question but I have called Mr. Borooah. They can have a discussion on polygamy if they want but I cannot allow further questions.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is very little time in this session.

Shri Joachim Alva: If Members persist they do get a chance. It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: No. When I have passed on to the next question I do not go back.

Shri Joachim Alva: You have relaxed many times.

Mr. Speaker: I have not done it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Never.

Shri Tyagi: It is a very interesting subject.

Shri Hem Barua: For questions like this you should give more time.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure Mr. Hem Barua is interested. He can have a discussion in any other form.

Drive against Black Marketeers

+

- *275. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government have obtained any reports from different States and Union Territories about the drive against hoarders and black-marketeters of foodgrains and other essential commodities during the year 1966;

(b) if so, the extent of foodgrain hoarded stock unearthed in each State/Union Territory this year; and

(c) the steps taken in each State/Territory to intensify foodgrain procurement by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Periodical reports are obtained from the State Governments and Union Territories regarding number of prosecutions, convictions, etc., in case of violation of orders under Essential Commodities Act and Defence of India Rules in regard to foodgrains.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In order to intensify foodgrain procurement a broad-based policy of procurement through a levy on producers, millers and dealers was followed in different States and Union Territories. The system of levy on producers was introduced for the first time in recent years. In many States prosecutions were launched in case of default in complying with levy orders. Other measures included tightening of cordons round procurement areas, etc.

Shri P. C. Borooah: While moving for consideration of the Essential Commodities Bill in 1964 the hon. Minister referred to the existence of an axis between the big hoarders, big traders and big cultivators which was difficult of detection as the hoards were spread over the whole country. To what extent does that axis exist today and has the Government been able to liquidate the axis?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am not prepared to say that it has been completely liquidated, but with various measures taken it has been reduced considerably.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far has the foodgrains procurement drive been successful this year, in 1966, and how does it compare with the production of 1966?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I gave these figures on a previous occasion; I am sorry I do not have the exact figures now. But I can tell the hon. Member that in spite of lesser production during 1965-66, we reached a figure which was more than that for 1964-65.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister says that in States where there are levy orders the surplus is taken away by Government and in some places cases have been instituted against those persons as hoarders. May I know whether Government is following the definition of hoarding as it is and whether it is clear to all State Governments?

Shri Govinda Menon: In the case of a levy order after the grain asked to be surrendered to the Government in the levy order is delivered, what is left over is not considered to be hoarding.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और हरियाना राज्य बनने के पूर्व ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स और इस प्रकार के अन्य अपराध करने वालों की खोज खबर लेने के लिये जो तरीका अपनाया गया था वही तरीका दिल्ली तथा दूसरे केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में क्यों नहीं अपनाया जाता ताकि इस प्रकार के अपराध बन्द हों और लोगों को अच्छी तरह से भोजन आदि सामग्रों की रकामों पर मिल सके।

Shri Govinda Menon: There was no occasion to take similar measures because in the Union Territories it was not suspected that there would be hoarding to the extent....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: There are no hoarders there?

Shri Govinda Menon:...to which it exists in other places.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में जो जबरन लेवी वसूल करने का तरीका अपनाया गया था, और जिन के पास लेवी में देने के लिये अनाज नहीं था उस से रुखा वसूल किया गया था, तथा सरकार आने वाले वर्ष में भी उनी प्रकार ने काम करने वाली है या कुछ डोल देने वाली है।

Shri Govinda Menon: There may be stray cases like that, but generally only those who have grains or lands under cultivation are served with levy orders.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने डील की बात उछाई थी। ऐसी बहुत सी घटनायें मध्य प्रदेश में हुई हैं और जबरन लोगों से लेवी ली गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस में डील देने वाली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं। वह डील देने वाली नहीं है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in areas which are badly hit by famine the hoarders and black-marketeers are playing havoc by hoarding thousands of maunds of grains and selling them at exorbitant prices, and if the answer is in the affirmative, is the Centre going to give any directive to the States to arrange food raids at such places where they suspect hoarding and blackmarketing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Those suggestions are already there not only in regard to famine conditions but even before for the purpose of proper distribution of the available foodgrains that hoarding should not be permitted. Naturally, this will be a more heinous social offence particularly in the context of famine if traders resort to hoarding and profiteering. Certainly, the State Governments will take severe action against these people.

श्री ए० ए० बाबूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बोखाजारी का कारण भावों का अन्तर नहीं है। जैसे कि पंजाब में चने का भाव प्रति क्विन्टल 86 रु० कुछ घाने है और राजस्थान में उनी चने का भाव 60 या 62 रु० प्रति क्विन्टल है।

Shri Govinda Menon: While there is no complete procurement and there is a free market, it is always found that the prices in the free market are slightly higher or sometimes much higher than the controlled price; that is a phenomenon which is met with everywhere, but that cannot be the reason for blackmarketing. Blackmarketing should be prohibited.

श्री ए० ए० बाबूपाल : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक ही किस्म के चने का भाव देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में अलग अलग नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया।

Shri Hem Barua: He says blackmarketing should be prohibited. That is right; but to whom does he address those words? I do not understand that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When this question of blackmarketing comes, this question of blackmarketing in foodgrains, the problem is touching the whole nation as such, and I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister, if there is any possibility of checking up, without disclosing the names of those Members of Parliament who have the guts to write to him, such and such places where hoarding has taken place. Will he take immediate action in such matters so that the blackmarketeers can be caught immediately, or, will they follow the measure which was adopted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, of disclosing the names of those Members of Parliament to the party concerned and creating trouble for them?

Shri Govinda Menon: Government would be happy to get information of that type from Members,.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will it be kept secret?

Shri C. Subramaniam:... and we shall not disclose their names.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: So far as the procurement in deficit States is concerned, may I know what is the attitude of the various Governments in procuring as much grain as possible so that they cannot place an undue demand on the surplus States, thus creating artificial scarcity?

Shri Govinda Menon: In all the States, the State Governments are particular to see that all available surpluses are procured.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: The question refers to drive against the black-marketeers. Has the Government organised any countrywide drive or campaign against blackmarketing which is becoming a very big problem for the government and also for the people?

Shri Govinda Menon: In those States where there is the levy system of procurement, there is no scope for black-marketing, once those orders are complied with. The State Governments are seeing to it that those orders are being complied with.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: I was asking about the Government. Has it organised any drive or campaign against blackmarketing?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kandappan.

Shri S. Kandappan: May I know whether it is not a fact that from the various State Banks and other banks in the country loans totalling more than Rs. 80 crores have been advanced to various foodgrain traders which eventually has led to hoarding and blackmarketing and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take, and may I know whether they are prepared to discourage this kind of advancing loans to foodgrain traders?

Shri Govinda Menon: Loans on the security of foodgrains are being res-

tricted from time to time in the interests of preventing hoarding.

Shri S. Kandappan: I wanted to know whether it is not a fact that more than Rs. 80 crores have been advanced; is the Government in a position to give the figures? What was the position in 1960 and what is it now?

Shri Govinda Menon: I am not in a position to give the figures just now.

Shri Hem Barua: In certain parts of our country, because of the food hoarded by the hoarders, the people themselves have taken the law into their hands and looted godowns where foodstuff is kept, as in the incident which occurred recently in Gaya. In order to prevent this sort of chaos from spreading in the country, may I know whether Government are going to take any dynamic steps or steps of a dynamic nature, so as to spot out the hoarders and take strong action against them or to crush them if necessary?

Shri Govinda Menon: The State Governments are taking all steps to prevent such things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is just passing on the buck. What are the steps that are being taken from here?

Mr. Speaker: The State Governments would be taking steps because it is for the State Governments to take action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Two years ago, the senior Minister discovered that the scarcity that was being brought about in India was due to the big producer-big trader axis. If he is still of that view, it is up to him to take measures from here and advise the State Governments properly. Has he done that? Is he Minister of Famine or Minister of Food?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Subsidy on Foodgrains

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When people are dying in thousands, he cannot leave it to the State Governments for taking action.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we not entitled to know what steps are being taken by the State Governments in view of the threatening situation in the country?

Mr. Speaker: We can have another discussion on it. But in a supplementary to expect that the Minister should give all the steps taken by each State Government....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can lay it on the Table. After all, there is emergency in the country.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Leave alone blackmarketers and hoarders; even the ration shops in the economically backward areas are not able to supply the rations to the people. Has the Government at least taken care to find out what happens about this matter? At least this is in the hands of Government. In economically backward areas food is insufficient even in the ration shops.

Shri Govinda Menon: Where there is statutory rationing, ration shops have been supplying the quantities which have been laid down for supply. In areas where there is informal rationing, such quantities as are available are being supplied from time to time. It is conceded that there is scarcity in the country and, therefore, there is a shortage in supply in some areas.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What are the people to do then?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

***276. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual subsidy in foodgrains distributed by Government has been much larger than the figure given out and if so, the actual figure to which it is worked out; and

(b) whether Government propose to raise the price of foodgrains in the fair price shops to meet the deficit thus sustained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The reference apparently is to the figures given in reply to unstarred Question No. 3034 on the 23rd August, 1966. The figures of subsidy given there related to foodgrains imported only from the U. S. A. A statement showing the economic prices, issue prices and the estimated rate for the element of subsidy on foodgrains imported from all sources during the year 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The difference in the figures relating to subsidy in the case of milo is accounted for by variations in the cost and/or rates of ocean freight.

(b) In order to reduce the quantum of subsidy, which went up consequent on devaluation, and to narrow down the gap between the Government issue prices and open market prices, the issue prices of imported wheat and milo are being increased with effect from the 15th November, 1966. The issue prices of rice will also be revised shortly to bring the issue prices of coarse rice to the level of the ex-mill cost of rice in each State. The superior varieties of rice will continue to be issued on economic cost.

Statement

(Rates in Rs. per Quintal.)

Commodity	Economic cost	Issue Price	Element of Subsidy
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Wheat (All sources)	66.46	50.00 (upto 14-11-1966) 55.00 (From 15-11-1966)	16.46 (upto 14-11-1966) 11.46 (From 15-11-1966)
Rice (All sources)	102.50	58.00 to 70.00 (For different States for coarse rice).	32.50 to 44.50 (For different States for coarse rice).
Milo. (Only from U.S.A.)	52.10	33.00 (upto 14-11-1966) 40.00 (From 15-11-1966)	19.10 (upto 14-11-1966) 12.10 (From 15-11-1966)

Shri Maheswar Nalk: The subsidy given by the Government is a sort of indirect taxation. May I know why this sort of subsidy is being given to the middlemen which is neither beneficial to the consumer nor is an incentive to the producer?

Shri Govinda Menon: The subsidy given is being passed on to the consumer.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: In fair price shops which are also being given subsidy prices are sought to be raised. May I know why these shops which are supposed to be working on a no-profit no-loss basis should also be given the extra benefit of subsidy?

Shri Govinda Menon: They are working on a no-profit no-loss basis, but the supplies to them are at a subsidised rate.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether the Minister proposes to bring any solution to the acute scarcity conditions all over the country and does the Government feel that, whatever the produce that is

available in the country along with the supplies from foreign countries, all people, all the 49 crores citizens of India, should get equal priority and equal distribution? May I know whether Government is going to think over that and take steps to see that there is all-India statutory rationing, so that the hunger may be shared together, and to hold the price line at least of the minimum necessities and to see that no hoarding is allowed, as is done in other foreign countries?

Shri Govinda Menon: If the intention behind the question is to get a confirmation that all surpluses from all individuals throughout India should be taken and pooled together and distributed, then that is not now being attempted.

Shri Priya Gupta: The whole of India constitutes one country under one Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only information can be sought for and not any argument entered into during Question Hour.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Preamble covers the whole country. Why is it that while some remain hungry others get plenty? Is that equity?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about hoarding? Why is hoarding allowed?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He sits down and then he thinks of hoarding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the cost of imported foodgrains, especially wheat under PL 480 which is being distributed through fair price shops in Uttar Pradesh, in those areas where there is statutory rationing like Kanpur, has been increased and the increase in price is being borne by the consumer; if so, I would like to know whether this question has been taken up to see that any increase in the price of imported wheat should not fall on the consumer.

Shri Govinda Menon: There has been no increase in the price of wheat.

The subsidy is being reduced gradually.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the subsidy is reduced the burden falls more on the consumer.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Minister just now said that this subsidy is being ultimately passed on to the consumer. I would like to know whether Government is considering any proposal to see that a similar amount of subsidy is also provided to the farmers as a price incentive so that the farmers, with this incentive, would put more efforts to increase agricultural production?

Shri Govinda Menon: The Agricultural Prices Commission is looking into the question of cost.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am not asking about the Commission. I want to know whether Government has got any proposal at this time or not.

Shri Govinda Menon: We are acting on the advice of the Agricultural

Prices Commission regarding the economic cost of production and the price to be given to the producer from time to time.

Incentives for Agricultural Production

+

*277. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give economic incentives to farmers to increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether subsidies and loans will also be included in such incentives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde: (a) to (c). Economic incentives by way of remunerative prices and loans and subsidies are already being given to farmers for accelerating agricultural development. Price support policies are being pursued for important agricultural commodities including foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton and jute. Subsidies are being given at present for selected minor irrigation and soil conservation schemes as also on inputs like improved seeds, agricultural implements, pesticides, certain types of fertilisers and plant protection equipment. Short, medium and long term loans are provided for agricultural development. The Cooperative structure is being supported and strengthened to render increasing help to farmers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि इस मामले में जबकि चारों तरफ घक्रान है, उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने जो पच्छीम परसेंट लगान बढ़ाया है और 25 परसेंट ब्रावपाशी की दर को बढ़ाया है, क्या

सेक्टर ने उसकी कोई ऐसा सुझाव नहीं किया है कि इस तरह से पंचायत पंचायत परमिट वरों को बढ़ा कर उन को रंगवार भागा जायों और उत्तर प्रदेश और ज्यादा नखा हो जायों।

Shri Shinde: The Government has no information about the subject matter the hon. Member is referring to. If he addresses a specific question to me I would try to get the information from the State Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि आज किसान का जो लोन दिया जाता है वह उसका हैसियत को देखकर दिया जाता है, उसकी जरूरतों को देख कर नहीं दिया जाता है और ऐसा नहीं सोना चाहिये? हैसियत को देख कर तो मातृकार भी दे देना है, बैंक भी दे देता है। क्या सरकार का यह फर्क नहीं है कि सरकार उसकी फसल को देव कर, उसकी जगहों को देव कर उसकी लोन दे?

Shri Shinde: May I submit for the information of the hon. Member that a credit scheme has been adopted now and that is based on the requirements of the farmers on the basis of their individual production plans. May I also submit that during the last one year more than Rs. 375 crores have been advanced by way of medium and short term loans to farmers and about Rs. 50 crores by way of long term loans.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What the farmers want is a remunerative and integrated price for their produce. Whatever impact these indirect subsidies are making is taken away by the administrative cost. May I know whether the Government is thinking of abolishing land revenue so that the farmers may get enough money to invest on their land instead of these indirect subsidies which are not helping the farmer in any way?

Shri Shinde: I am not prepared to concede that the subsidies are not helping the farmers. The hon. lady Member has gone much beyond the

purview of the question—remission of land revenue and other things.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I could not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that the hon. Lady Member has over-stepped the limits prescribed in the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I do not think you agree with the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: She has enquired what the Minister has stated; not my view. My opinion was not solicited. I have only repeated the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you have over-ruled the question because of that.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rice Ration in Kerala

*273. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the question of increasing the quantum of rice ration in Kerala has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to raise the rice quantum of ration in Kerala.

Agricultural Prices Commission

*278. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has made any recommendations regarding the price policy to be followed by Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has been making recommendations on price policy for different crops from season to season. For the Fourth Plan period as a whole, it has not made any recommendations.

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

चुनाव चिह्न

*279. **श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री:** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव में, राजनीतिक दलों और स्वतन्त्र रूप में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों को चुनाव चिह्न देने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह क्या है?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक):

(क) जहाँ तक कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों को निर्वाचन प्रतीकों के आवंटन का संबंध है, निर्वाचन आयोग को ऐसी किसी बात की जानकारी नहीं है जिस में "अन्तिम विनिश्चय" की अपेक्षा हो।

निर्दलीय अभ्यर्थियों को प्रतीकों के आवंटन के बारे में, आयोग ने यह प्रस्थापना की गई है कि आमतौर पर उम मुक्त

प्रतीक का हकदार होना चाहिए जो कि उसे पूर्व अवसर पर आवंटित था। आयोग इस प्रस्थापना पर विचार कर रहा है। सरकार निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले किसी निर्दलीय अभ्यर्थी को "मुक्त" प्रतीक आवंटित किए जाने के विरुद्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Rice

*280. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government have made arrangements with Latin American countries regarding the procurement of rice to meet the shortage in deficit areas;

(b) the possibilities of supply of rice forthcoming from Burma and Thailand; and

(c) the other rice-producing countries which have been approached in this behalf and with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Some quantities of rice have been purchased from Brazil, Ecuador and Guyana during the current year to meet our rice shortage.

(b) and (c). The Government are at present exploring the possibilities of importing rice from U.S.A., Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and U.A.R. during 1967. For this purpose the quantities likely to be available in each of these countries are being ascertained.

Electoral Rolls

*281. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electoral Rolls for the next General Elections have been finalised;

(b) the provision made for the regular inclusion of the names of displaced persons from East Pakistan, now residents in colonies and camps in different States in the country, in the Electoral Rolls; and

(c) the facilities made available to these migrants to enable them to fulfil the requirements and formal conditions of citizenship, with the right following from the due recognition thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) The electoral rolls for the next general elections are expected to be finalised in all the States and Union Territories (except Andaman and Nicobar) by the 1st December, 1966. The electoral roll for Andaman & Nicobar is expected to be finalised by 15th December, 1966.

(b) and (c). Necessary instructions have been issued to the States concerned to expedite disposal of claims for the grant of citizenship certificates to the eligible displaced persons. After these certificates have been granted the Election Commission would order special revision of concerned electoral roll under section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, to enrol all eligible displaced persons as electors.

State Farms

- *282. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to establish State farms with workshops attached to the same;

(b) whether the sites have been selected;

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to give machinery for these farms; and

(d) whether this large-scale farming will be combined with soil conservation measures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a number of Central State Farms in the country during the Fourth Plan. Each of these Farms will have its own workshop. The State Governments have been asked to make available to the Centre suitable tracts of cultivable land for the Farms. So far, sites have been selected at Hirakund (Orissa), Hissar (Haryana) and Raichur in the Tungabhadra Command area (Mysore). The main function of the Farms will be the production of improved seeds.

(c) The Government of U.S.S.R. have offered to assist us with machinery—partly as a gift and partly on payment. Negotiations are in progress.

(d) All necessary soil conservation measures will be adopted in these large scale farms.

New Air Services

- *283. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAC have finalised the scheme for introducing air services to and from places which were on the air map of India earlier; and

(b) whether any new air links are proposed to be introduced in the near future?

The Minister of Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Saajiva

Reddy): (a) and (b). Air services between Delhi-Chandigarh and Bombay-Poona have been resumed from 1st October and 20th October, 1966, respectively. The Corporation intend operating air services on the following routes in the near future:—

- (1) Patna-Muzaffarpur.
- (2) Trichy-Colombo.
- (3) Trivandrum-Colombo.
- (4) Bombay-Bhuj.

Standardisation of Foodstuffs

*284. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for doing little in the field of standardisation of foodstuffs so far;

(b) whether it is proposed to make the marketing and standardisation schemes compulsory, in view of the large scale adulteration of foodstuffs;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for ensuring supply of pure foodstuffs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri **Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

I.A.C. Time Table

*286. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for bringing the frequent changes in the Indian Airlines Corporation Time Table; and

(b) the reasons for the delays which occur very frequently in the IAC Flights?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri **Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) The schedules are normally changed twice a year to cater for seasonal changes. Changes in schedules have, however, been necessitated as and when there is a change in the fleet position.

(b) One of the important reasons for delays to the I.A.C. flights is the limited number of aircraft available and large number of flights which I.A.C. is obliged to operate with the limited fleet at its disposal. The recent loss of two Caravelle aircraft has made the position more acute.

Agricultural Teaching

*287. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress in agricultural teaching has not been satisfactory, although the expenditure on education has become 400 per cent high during the last three Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri **Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In so far as higher education in Agriculture is concerned, the following is broadly the progress and development so far:—

- (i) New Colleges have been opened where necessary and existing colleges expanded raising the annual intake in the Agricultural Colleges from 1,254 in 1953 to about 10,660 in 1965 and in Vety. Colleges from 615 in 1953 to about 1580 in

1965. There are at present 70 Agricultural Colleges and 20 Veterinary Colleges and this is expected to meet the country's requirement on the whole.

- (ii) 36 Agricultural and 12 Veterinary Institutions are at present imparting education at postgraduate level which will meet country's requirements.
- (iii) In order to improve the present standards of undergraduate education, minimum standards drawn up by an Expert Committee have been circulated to all the States and institutions concerned.
- (iv) Model syllabii for Agricultural and Veterinary courses have been drawn up by *ad hoc* Committees and circulated to all concerned.
- (v) In order to encourage meritorious students to prosecute their studies, a large number of scholarships and fellowships are being given annually both at under-graduate and post-graduate level.
- (vi) Refresher courses are being conducted within the country for the benefit of teachers.
- (vii) Under an agreement with U.S.A., teachers from selected Institutes are being sent abroad for higher training.
- (viii) In order to equip the Laboratories for selected colleges, equipment is being imported from abroad under an aid agreement with the U.S.A. Government.
- (ix) With a view to placing Agricultural Education on a sound footing, 8 April. Universities have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., and West Bengal in which Teaching Re-

search and Extension has been integrated to a large extent.

- (x) Suitable grants are being given to institutions for making improvements.

कृषि के आंकड़े

* 288. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री भल्लवारस :

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :

श्री हेम बरध्वा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के महानिदेशक डा० बी० आर० सेन ने बताया है कि सरकार द्वारा नैशर किए गए कृषि उत्पादन तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन के आंकड़ों में भारी अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मंत्रालय के किमा आदेश में आंकड़ों में इतना अधिक अन्तर नहीं होता है जसा भारत में आंकड़े एकत्र करने का प्रक्रिया तंत्र का कारण है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इयामचर मिश्र) : (क) इन विषय में खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्रालय के महानिदेशक डा० बी० आर० सेन ने कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Rice Procurement in West Bengal

* 289. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the failure of the West Bengal Government's rice procurement policy during 1965-66, it was proposed to hand over procurement operations in that State to the Food Corporation of India during the 1966-67 season;

(b) whether the State Government's reaction was unfavourable; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation will only act as the agent of the State Government for taking delivery of the procured quantities, paying for them, storing and moving them according to the instructions of the State Government.

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

**उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद के लिये
द्विवार्षिक चुनाव**

*290. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा :

क्या विधि मंत्री 2 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 182 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद के लिये द्विवर्षीय चुनावों के संबंध में सरकार की तन्त्र के प्रयोग के बारे में इस बीच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका संक्षिप्त स्वरूप क्या है ?

वध संघी (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) :

(क) और (ख) : जी, हाँ ; एक मामले को छोड़, निर्वाचन आयोग में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ।

विभिन्न शिकायतों को बावत संक्षिप्त विवृति अन्तर्गत रखने वाला विवरण मदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-7318/66] उस मामले में (विवरण में मद् II) जिसमें रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं प्राप्त हुई है, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयोग ने जिला आयोग, बरेली से मामले में शीघ्रता करने के लिए कहा है ।

Mirrya Bay

*291. **Shri Nath Paj;**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Central Government in developing the Mirrya Bay (Ratnagiri) as an all-weather major port;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) when the new harbour is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was discussed with the representatives of the State Government recently.

(c) The first stage consisting of (i) construction of break-water 1500 ft. long, (ii) construction of a jetty, (iii) reclamation of 8 acres of land, and (iv) construction of a road at an estimated cost of Rs. 167 lakhs is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Sale of Gulabi Chana in Madhya Pradesh

*292. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 9th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the net profit realised by the Apex Marketing Society of Madhya Pradesh as a result of the sale of *Gulabi Chana* has been ascertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount that has been passed on to the actual cultivators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) As the whole stock has not been sold, the profit and loss account has yet to be prepared.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

National Forest Policy

***293. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been contemplating to re-orientate and formulate a new national forest policy for sometime past; and

(b) if so, when and the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib P. Shinde): (a) Government have not been contemplating to reorientate and formulate a new National Forest Policy in the recent past.

(b) Question does not arise.

Price of Raw Jute

***294. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:

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

(a) whether Government have taken

any steps to assure profitable price for raw jute to jute-growers and what is the prevailing price in Orissa;

(b) the target for the year 1965-66 for Orissa vis-a-vis actual production figures;

(c) whether it is a fact that in vast jute-growing areas, no jute was cultivated because of lack of rains in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to assure them water supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Keeping in view the rising cost of Jute cultivation and other factors, the Government of India have raised the minimum support prices of raw jute (basis Assam Bottom f.o.b. Calcutta) from Rs. 80.37 to Rs. 93.77 per quintal. The derivative prices for other grades and varieties are being worked out. The market price of Jute at Danpur in Orissa was Rs. 121 per quintal for bottom grade in the last week of October, 1966.

lakh bales

(b) Production Target:	6.61
Actual Production:	1.88

(c) Yes.

(d) A number of irrigation projects have been undertaken by the Orissa Government. It is proposed to bring about 2.98 lakh acres of jute area under irrigation during the Fourth Plan, as against the present 60,000 acres of jute area under irrigation in the State.

दिल्ली में सूना बन्दरगाह

***295. श्री शिंदरे:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बंदाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के यूनाइटेड चेम्बर एसोसियेशन ने सरकार से

अनुरोध किया है कि दिल्ली को सखा बन्दरगाह घोषित किया जाये; और

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

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) :

(क) श्री (ख) दिल्ली को सखा पत्तन घोषित करने के लिये परिवहन तथा विमानन मंत्रालय को दिल्ली के यूनाइटेड चैम्बर ऑफ़ इण्डियन मे कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु नार्थ ईंडिया रीजनल एक्सपॉर्ट प्रॉमोशन एंड डेवेलपमेंट कमीटी द्वारा इस विषय में दिया गया सुझाव वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के ब्यवस्थाधीन है।

Floating of a Shipping Company in U.K. by Dr. Dharma Teja

*296. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any proposal of Dr. Dharma Teja of the Jayanti Shipping Company to float a shipping company in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the names of the partners in the proposed Company;

(c) whether it is a fact that he was holding an Indian Passport while making this deal on the proposed new Shipping Company; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Apart from a newspaper report, Government are not aware of such a proposal. The matter is however being enquired into.

Land Development Banks

*297. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government propose

to revise the credit policy of Land Development Banks to make it an effective instrument of serving agricultural production programmes;

(b) the possibilities of extending credit to farmers not only for land development but also to enable them to acquire ownership of land;

(c) the further steps being taken to facilitate the easy flow of rural credit; and

(d) how far the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been able to tackle the purpose for which it had been set up three years earlier?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) and (b). State Government have already been advised to make the loaning policies of land development banks production-oriented and many of the banks have progressively done so and reduced their lendings for non-productive purposes. In view of shortage of resources and the over-riding priority of production programmes, the possibilities of providing substantial credit for acquisition of ownership of land are limited.

(c) Support is being provided by Government to Land Development Banks for raising resources for their lending programme. Government are also helping these banks to open more branches/primary units with subsidy for managerial and supervisory staff etc., so that they can render better service to the agriculturists by expeditious scrutiny and sanction of loans.

(d) By and large, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been able to fulfil the object for which it was established. It has only started tackling the problems. The impact to be felt will require more time.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में सुपरबाजार

* 298. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
श्री बासुदेवन नायर :
श्री वारियर :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री धोंकारलाल बेरवा :
डा० श्रीनिवासन :
श्री मणियंगडन :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

बदा खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में तथा देश में अन्य किन किन स्थानों पर अब तक कुल कितने सुपर बाजार अथवा इसी तरह के बाजार खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक उन पर राज्यवार कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की है;

(ग) देश में कितने सुपर बाजार खोलने का विचार है ; और

(घ) अबतक तथा अन्य कामों के लिए ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर खोले गये इन बाजारों पर कुल कितनी राशि लगाई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली तथा भारत के दूसरे स्थानों में अब तक खोले गए बहु-विभागीय भण्डारों की संख्या और उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण (अनुबन्ध 1) में दिए

गए हैं [सूक्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या LT.-7319/66] ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहु-विभागीय भण्डारों को महायश देने के लिए राज्यवार व्यय की गई कुल राशि विवरण के अनुबन्ध 2 में दी गई है ।

(ग) 1966-67 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 60 बहु-विभागीय भण्डार खोलने का विचार है ।

(घ) बहु-विभागीय भण्डारों को उभारतों का निर्माण करने के लिए अब तक कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है । अन्य निवेशों तथा ऋणों का व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

लाख रु०

1. अंशदाजी में अंशदान

(1) दिल्ली	18.00
(2) दूसरे क्षेत्र	67.00

2. फर्निचर, फिक्चर्स

तथा फिटिंग के लिए ऋण : ●

(1) दिल्ली	8.25
(2) अन्य क्षेत्र	27.27

Per acre yield of crops

*299. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri P. K. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether there has been any improvement in per acre yield of different crops in the country during the last three years;

(b) the special steps taken for such improvement; and

(c) what is the programme for such improvement either generally or with reference to particular areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Figures of all-India yields per hectare of important crops during three years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given below:

(Kg. per hectare)

Crop	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Foodgrains	690	757	647
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	4695	4696	4304
Cotton (lint)	121	123	108
Jute	1283	1292	1079
Oilseeds	478	560	416

It will be seen that the yields per hectare in 1965-66 were generally lower than those in 1964-65 and 1963-64. This is mainly because of severe drought conditions in most parts of the country in that year.

(b) and (c). Increased production of foodgrains as well as of commercial crops is sought to be attained generally through adoption of intensive cultivation measures aimed at increasing productivity. The emphasis is on adoption of package of practices involving the use of irrigation, fertilisers, improved seeds and plant protection measure in selected areas which have a high potential for increased production. These programmes are known as Intensive Agricultural District Programme and the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme. A new High Yielding Varieties Programme has also been taken up which is designed to step up the yields per hectare of foodgrains substantially. Similar programmes are also being taken up for commercial crops. Necessary outlays have been provided in the IVth Five Year Plan.

I.A.C. Caravelles

*300. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have made arrangements to replace the Caravelles that it has lost during the year; and

(b) if so, by when the two Caravelles would be commissioned into service?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No replacement aircraft has yet been ordered for the Caravelle lost on 4th September, 1966 in view of the studies being made about a Viscount replacement and the fact that a replacement would not be immediately available but only after a year or so. Orders for two Caravelles were placed by the Indian Airlines Corporation in April, 1966, one in replacement of Caravelle lost on 15th February, 1966 and the other in lieu of withdrawal of Boeing charter by Air India.

(b) One of the two Caravelles ordered was delivered on the 29th October, 1966 and is being used at present for refresher training and additional non-scheduled flights. The second aircraft is due to be delivered early in December, 1966. Both the aircraft will be put into regular service as soon as possible in December, 1966.

Fish Trade in Kerala

1300. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the margin pocketed by the middlemen in fish trade in Kerala;

(b) the average price for various varieties of fish, namely, sardines, mackerels, seer fish (Scombronus) sharks and rays, ribbon fish obtained by the actual fishermen and the average prices paid by the consumers in various towns in Kerala like Calicut, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to ensure the maximum prices to the fishermen and the economic prices to consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No detailed study of the distribution of profits in the fish trade in Kerala has been conducted. The Government of India

is, however, aware of the disparity between the beach and market prices of fish which indicates that substantial earnings are made by middlemen in the fish trade.

(b) The average beach price per metric ton of Oil Sardines is Rs. 149.92, of other Sardines Rs. 281.84, Mackerel Rs. 429.33 Seer Fish Rs. 378.35, Sharks and Rays Rs. 375.90 and Ribbon Fish Rs. 302.77. Estimated prices paid by the consumers in Towns per metric ton are as follows:—

	Calicut	Trichur	Ernakulam	Kottayam	Quilon	Trivandrum
Oil Sardine	375	425	450	700	400	450
Other Sardines	425	500	500	750	400	375
Mackerels	570	650	800	1000	700	750
Seer Fish	1000	1900	1700	2225	1400	1200
Sharks & Rays	700	800	750	1000	750	700
Ribbon Fish	550	600	600	750	500	475

(c) and (d): In order to ensure fair prices to the fishermen and reasonable prices to the consumer, Government have adopted the policy of encouraging Fishermen's Cooperatives. So far as Kerala is concerned, mechanised fishing vessels are being issued only to Primary Fishermen's Cooperative Societies and a scheme for channelising sale through marketing federations is being implemented.

Fishermen in Kerala

1301. Shri Imblichava: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala or the Central Government have any plan for protecting the life and property of the fishermen from being endangered and destroyed by the vicissitudes of the Sea by adequate insurance;

(b) whether there is any scheme to help fishermen to tide over difficulties of lean months in any planned and comprehensive manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The mechanised boats issued to the fishermen by the State Fisheries Department under subsidy and hire purchase system are insured for total and partial loss. The lives of the fishermen are not insured. For loss of life or for complete disablement of fishermen while at sea, financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per family is sanctioned by the State Fisheries Department as relief from the Fishermen's Relief Fund. The State Fisheries Department also grants financial assistance for the purchase and supply of fishing implements at subsidised rates

to those fishermen who have lost their fishing implements while fishing at sea or whose fishing implements are damaged beyond repair while fishing at sea. The subsidy allowed is 25 per cent on the cost of fishing implements subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

(b) and (c). There is no scheme to help fishermen to tide over difficulties of lean months in any planned and comprehensive manner. But relief by way of free supply of weekly rations and rethatching grant is being given to poor and deserving fishermen in the coastal areas during the lean months of June and July.

Price of ice supplied to Fishermen

1302. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the average consumer price of ice supplied in bulk to the fishermen in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that ice required by fishermen is in short supply in several stretches in Kerala Coast, especially in seasons of good catches;

(c) if so, the steps, if any, taken or contemplated to ensure adequate supplies of ice in bulk to the fishermen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The price of ice sold to consumer fishermen is Rs. 50 per ton.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the seasons of heavy catches, the ice produced by the existing ice plants is inadequate to meet the entire demands of the fishermen.

(c) Nine ice plants with an approximate capacity of 175 tons a day are under various stages of construction and are likely to go into production within a period of about 10 months. Besides, there is a pro-

gramme for construction of five ice plants with an approximate capacity of 250 tons during the Fourth Plan. These plants together with those that may be set up in the private sector will ensure sufficient supply of ice to the fishermen.

Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges in Kerala

1303. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of seats in the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges in Kerala State;

(b) if so, how many seats are proposed to be reduced; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) No.

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

Contributions to Political Parties by Companies

1304. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the contributions made to various political parties by Companies during the period from the 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman): In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, every company is required to disclose in its profit and loss account particulars of the total amount of political contributions made by it and the name of the party, individual or body to which or to whom such amount has been contributed during the financial year to which the account relates. The profit and loss account, along with the related

documents, is filed by each company with the Registrar of Companies normally not later than ten months from the date up to which the account is made. Moreover, the financial years of all companies are not uniform and the dates on which the contributions were made are also not required to be mentioned in the profit and loss account. It is, therefore, not possible from an examination of the account to indicate the total amount of political contributions made by companies during the period specified by the Hon'ble Member. However, a statement of 'political contributions' made by companies from the middle of 1961 onwards (prepared on the basis of information as disclosed in the profit and loss accounts of companies filed with the Registrars of Companies during the period from 1-8-1962 to 31-3-1966) is laid on the Table in the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-7320[66].

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

1305. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of reviewing the minimum and maximum prices for agricultural commodities on the basis of cost of production, land value and effect of devaluation on prices of Agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Minimum support prices for foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are fixed by Government after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In determining the level of support prices, the Commission takes into account, *inter alia*, the prevailing

market prices, inter-crop parity, and the cost of cultivation which comprises expenses on various input items, land revenue, cess and other expenditure. The Minimum and maximum prices of the commodities for which such prices are fixed by Government are reviewed from time to time taking into consideration the available data and other information on the relevant factors. The review is done every year.

National Highway No. 11, in Rajasthan

1306. Dr. Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of constructing National Highway No. 11 in Rajasthan has been to the schedule; and

(b) if so, the progress made upto March, 1966?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Barring the stretch of about 51 miles between Dungargarh and Biramsar the construction of the highway has been nearly completed. Most of the works on Dungargarh and Biramsar are being sanctioned in the Fourth Plan and are expected to be completed by 1968.

Paradeep Port

1307. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any consolidated rules about the governance of the Paradeep Port; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri

Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Paradeep Port is being administered departmentally by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation pending the setting up of a Port Trust under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. It is, therefore, governed by the normal Government rules.

भारत के खाद्य निगम का मुख्यालय

1308. श्री बी० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकार तथा निगम के बीच उचित समन्वय करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम का मुख्यालय मद्रास से दिल्ली लाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मद्रास और दिल्ली में निगम के दो प्रमुख नियन्त्रण कार्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। यह भी मुझसे दिया गया है कि निगम के उच्च अधिकारी दिल्ली में रहने चाहियें। प्रस्ताव सविचार-धीन है।

Reclamation Work in Alleppey District (Kerala)

1309. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether the reclamation work of Kayamkulam Kayal in Alleppey District, Kerala State has been completed; and

(b) if not, when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

(Shri Shyam Dhar Misha): (a) Not yet; the work consists of several items as enumerated below:—

- (i) Preliminary works such as survey, etc.
- (ii) Rehabilitation of retting industry.
- (iii) Construction of outer bund and colonisation blocks, including protective works.
- (iv) Constructing an irrigation sluice and three drainage outlets.
- (v) Constructing cross bunds.
- (vi) Extending Danapady canal and constructing a lock.
- (vii) Installing pumpsets—50 H. P.
 - (a) Extension of electric lines.
 - (b) Construction of pump houses.

The work on the scheme was started by the end of 1958 and is still in progress. Work on item No. (iii) above has been completed. Estimates on item No. (iv) are under consideration of the Government of Kerala. Detailed estimates for the other items have not yet been prepared by the State Government of Kerala.

(b) It is reported that the work could be completed within two years from the date from which all the items are sanctioned.

Kerala Water Transport Corporation

1310. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liquidation proceedings of the Kerala Water Transport Corporation are over;

(b) if not, when the liquidation proceedings are likely to be completed;

(c) how many employees of the Corporation are at present employed in the State Inland Water Services; and

(d) the outstanding claims of the employees of the Corporation yet to be settled?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In about a year's time.

(c) 746 employees.

(d) The Official Liquidator, has stated that claims of employees for bonus, gratuity, some arrears of wages, dearness allowances, refund of certain amounts etc. are pending settlement.

Madras-Kanyakumari Coastal Road

1311. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Coast Road between Madras and Kanyakumari is being taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the provision made in the Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposed coastal road connecting Madras with Kanyakumari is a State road. The Government of Madras are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. The State Government have, however, been pressing that the Central Government should assist in its development. They submitted some time back an estimate amounting to Rs. 14 crores for this work. In order to enable the Government of India to consider the matter, the State Government have been requested to carry out a detailed cost-benefit study of the project and the proposal will be considered further on receipt of the result of that study which is awaited.

2030 (Ai) LSD—3

मैसंस मॅकजीज लिमिटेड बम्बई

1312. श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसंस मॅकजीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, जो सरकारी परियोजनाओं के ठेके लेती है, लगभग 22 लाख रुपये की अपनी प्रदत्त पूंजी तथा अन्य आस्तियों के आधार पर सितम्बर, 1966 में बैंक आफ इन्डिया से अपने व्यापार के लिये लगभग 33 लाख रुपये का ऋण लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात समाज्य अधिनियम के सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों के अनुसार थी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरमन्): (क) जी हां, महोदय यह सच है कि मैसंस मॅकजीज लिमिटेड ने अपने व्यापार के लिए लगभग 33 लाख रुपये का ऋण बैंक आफ इन्डिया से लिया ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya

1313. Shri Umanath: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that land grant college system in vogue in U.S.A. has been introduced by Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether a large number of students went on protest strike against this system; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that 'and grant college system in vogue in U.S.A. has been adopted by the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. The system adopted by them, however, has many ingredients that have been borrowed from the land grant college system in vogue in U.S.A. but only after suitable adjustments and adaptations so as to suit the Indian conditions.

(c) Yes.

(d) Setting up of Agricultural Universities is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The Board of Management of the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur recently considered the situation arising out of the students strike and resolved that the system of examinations and instructions should remain as it is but the University may take up measures to bring about the solution to the problems of the students arising out of this system. In pursuance of this, a Committee of Experts has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the said Vishwa Vidyalaya which will submit its report in three months.

उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार

1314. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : कृ. खाद्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों को उपभोक्ता अत्यावश्यक पण्य आदेश के अन्तर्गत वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं ; उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) जिन शाखा सहकारी भण्डारों को वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्याम-धर मिश्र) : (क) सरकार सीधे उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति नहीं करती है। सरकार के बहने पर अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के विनिर्माताओं ने उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की आश्वासन-पत्रों की पूर्ति प्राथमिक आधार पर तथा उन मूल्यों पर करना मंजूर किया है, जिन्हें वे वितरण की प्रथम अवस्था पर लेते हैं। इन प्रबन्धों की सूचना सभी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को दे दी गई है। उन्हें विनिर्माताओं से सम्पर्क करना होता है और अपनी सप्लाई उनसे सीधे प्राप्त करनी होती है।

(ख) व (ग). जूनि: सरकार ने उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को किसी भी वस्तु की सीधे पूर्ति नहीं की है, अतः ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

Study Team on Panchayat System in Madras

1315. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the team of officers of his Ministry who visited Madras to study the working of the Panchayati Raj and its role in stepping up agricultural production has submitted their recommendations;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by them; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shinde): (a) to (c). A team of Officers of the Ministry, visited Madras to study the working of Panchayati Raj institutions including, in particularly their role in stepping up agricultural production. Their main suggestions include devolution of all schemes of Agricultural development capable of execution at local levels over these bodies together with commensurate funds; constitution of statutory Standing Committees at the Panchayat and Panchayat Union level; giving greater freedom to these bodies in spending their own resources for approved schemes of agricultural development and earmarking of certain fixed percentage for this purpose; and distribution of seeds and fertilizers etc. on their advice. The tour notes have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

Smuggling of wheat

1316. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people arrested for bringing in and taking out of Delhi wheat or rice during July, August and September, 1966; and

(b) how many of them have been convicted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) 31.

(b) 26.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

1317. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar, New Delhi is going into vegetable cultivation in or near Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has allotted about 137 acres of land lying vacant at present near Hauz Khas to the Super Bazar for vegetable cultivation. The lease deed is under preparation and will be finalised soon. The Super Bazar will itself arrange to run the farm and a detailed scheme is being worked out.

आयात किये गये अनाज की दुलाई में हानि

1318. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरवा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

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

(क) इस वर्ष सितम्बर, 1966 के अन्त तक आयात किये गये कितने अनाज पर तथा उसकी दुलाई आदि पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) जहाजों के डूब जाने अथवा अनाज सड़ जाने अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से आयात किया गया कुल कितना अनाज तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ नष्ट हुआ ; और

(ग) इससे कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) (क) इस पंचांग वर्ष में सितम्बर 1966 के अन्त तक आयात किये गये खाद्यान्नों तथा उसके भाड़े पर अनुमानतः 363.4 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Uncultivated land in West Bengal

1319. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of land remained uncultivated in West Bengal for shortage of rainfall during the present khariff season.

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard;

(c) whether this also includes irrigation command areas; and

(d) the loss in production of crop due to this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Central Fisheries Corporation

1320. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of monthly supply of fish to the Calcutta market by the Central Fisheries Corporation, Limited during last three months;

(b) the average sale price of fish per Kilogram in Calcutta during the last three months; and

(c) the different sources, outside West Bengal, from which fish is collected by the Corporation for supply to the Calcutta market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The quantity of fish supplied during the last three months is as follows:—

August 1966	77,445 kgs.
September 1966	65,169 kgs.
October 1966	40,572 kgs.
Total	183,186 kgs.

(b) The retail sale price of fish supplied by the Corporation ranged from an average of Rs. 5.20 per kg. for Bhetki and Rs. 4.30 per kg. for large carp to an average of Rs 2.00 per kg. for miscellaneous varieties, during these three months.

(c) The sources are Madras, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Company Secretaryship Examination

1321. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the reasons for the very poor results of the Company Secretaryship Examination held in April and October, 1965 and in April 1966;

(b) the name of the authority that prepares the syllabus and that holds the examination; and

(c) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken by Government for improving the examination results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Law** (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The poor results may be due to lack of sincerity of purpose and serious efforts on the part of the candidates and the absence of adequate coaching facilities.

(b) The Company Law Board conducts these examinations with the

assistance of an Advisory Board constituted for the purpose on a non-statutory basis, which also advises the Government *inter-alia* in drawing up the scheme and prescription of syllabi for these examinations.

(c) It is proposed to set up an Institute under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 in the form of a company, which would take over the entire business relating to these examinations and arrange to provide coaching facilities to prospective candidates.

Pilot Project for Planning

1323. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4763 on the 3rd May, 1966 regarding Pilot Project for Planning and state:

(a) whether the survey has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). Field surveys have been completed in 13 of the 28 districts selected in the States for the purpose; the work is in progress in the rest. Initial difficulty in setting up the requisite organisation to review the available data and determine the additional information to be collected through the surveys was mainly responsible for the time taken. Based on the leads thrown up by the surveys, district plans would be prepared within the framework of the State's Fourth Plans currently in the process of finalisation.

D.M.S. Tokens

1324. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether the D.M.S. are issuing metal tokens in place of cards;

(b) the progress so far made to issue the metal tokens to all the card holders; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 94,068 metal token at 507 Milk Depots have been issued to the card-holders.

(c) The work regarding issue of metal tokens in place of the existing milk cards in respect of the remaining 300 milk depots is already in hand and bulk of the milk cards are likely to be replaced by metal tokens by the end of December, 1966.

Entertainment in Air India Flights

1325. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India has provided in-flight entertainment on some of their services;

(b) if so, the financial implication of this innovation; and

(c) how far this new feature has been responsible for bringing additional business to the Air India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). It was proposed to instal inflight entertainment equipment on one of Air-India's aircraft on an experimental basis for a period of 3 months. The demonstration flight of

the aircraft which took place in Bombay showed that certain changes in the equipment were necessary. Those changes are being processed and when the installation is completed, Air India intend showing inflight movies and providing audio entertainment on board one of their aircraft on a trial basis. The question of providing such entertainment on a long term basis on all their aircraft will be examined in the light of the results of the experiment. The installation of the equipment for trial operation would be free of charge.

Mechanised State Farm at Jetsar

1326. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanised State farm at Jetsar has begun to produce crops on a commercial scale;

(b) whether output per acre of different crops is marked by higher than the average for the rest of the country; and

(c) whether any firm commitment has been entered into with foreign countries for supply of agricultural machinery in order to set up more mechanised farms in the State sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The main objective of the Farm is the production of improved quality of seeds.

(b) No fair comparison can be made between crops produced on a commercial scale and those grown for the purpose of producing improved quality of seeds.

(c) The matter is still under negotiation with U.S.S.R. Government.

Cashew Cultivation in Northern India

1327. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether any programme for the development of cashew cultivation in the Northern States of the country has been taken up;

(b) if so, the districts which have been selected for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The programme of cashew cultivation was take up during the Third Plan period in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh, Balsar District of Gujarat; Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia and Burdwan in West Bengal; Goalpara, Darrang, Nofgong, Cadhar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mikir Hills and Kamrup in Assam; and in the Union Territory of Tripura.

(c) The following additional area has been covered during the last three years, i.e., 1963-64 to 1965-66, in the Northern States:—

Madhya Pradesh	..	171
Gujarat	..	600
West Bengal	..	1030
Tripura	..	1019

Prices of Milo

1328. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of American milo has been marked up by Government by about 20 times within about one year;

(b) the price of American milo imported into India and at what price it is being sold; and

(c) whether it is a fact that American milo had been imported into India in 1965 for consumption as animal fodder in famine affected areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The economic cost of American milo imported into India is Rs. 52.89 per quintal while its issue price for supply from Central Reserves is at present Rs. 33 per quintal. The issue price is, however, being raised to Rs. 40 with effect from 15th November, 1966.

(c) No, Sir. Some stocks of milo were however issued for use as cattle feed.

Damage to Foodgrains in Central Godowns in Bihar

1329. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 16,000 tons of foodgrains worth Rs. 2 crores have been damaged in various central godowns in Bihar this year due to faulty storage and lack of adequate precautions;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has happened; and

(c) whether any, if so, what steps have been taken against those who were responsible for this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Foodgrains to Bihar

1330. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the Bihar State for the months from August to November, 1966 so far;

(b) the extent to which demands made by the State Government have been met; and

(c) the present position of stock there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Supplies of foodgrains to States depend upon the availability with the Centre and relative needs of various States. Following quantities of imported foodgrains (wheat, milo and maize) were supplied to Bihar State from August to November, 1966:

	(In '000 tonnes)
August, 1966	80
September, 1966	65
October, 1966	81
November, 1966	24
	(upto 5th)

It is expected that a total of over 1 lakh tonnes of imported foodgrains will be supplied to Bihar during November, 1966.

(c) As on November 1st, the State Government had a stock of a little over 66 thousand tonnes of foodgrains.

Bridges over River Ganga

1331. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Planning Commission for the construction of bridges over the river

Ganga during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the places where such bridges will be built; and

(c) whether the sites for the bridges have been selected?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 9 crores has been proposed tentatively in the Central Sector of the draft Fourth 5-Year Plan for giving aid to meet a part of the cost of construction of certain selected bridges over the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The exact amount of aid will depend on the final allocations of the Plan. The places where such bridges will be built and the selection of sites will depend upon the results of the cost-benefit studies which are being carried out by the State Governments concerned.

Paddy affected by Pests

1332. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of high-yielding variety of paddy, which has been affected by pests in the current year so far; and

(b) the total loss of production resulting therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Taichung Native-1 which is one of the high yielding varieties of paddy was affected by pest attack (Fulgurids and Jassids) in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra during the last kharif season. The total area affected in these States is estimated at approximately 20,000 acres out of the total area of 5.85 lakh acres sown under this variety in all the States. However, as a

result of timely and effective control measures adopted by the concerned State Governments with Central assistance, the crop recovered rapidly.

Gammon (India) Limited

1333. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the violation of foreign exchange regulations or other violations by M/s. Gammon (India) Limited have since been completed;

(b) whether any legal proceedings have been started; and

(c) if so, the main conclusions of this investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The Reserve Bank of India has since intimated that in April 1962 the Bankers of the company forwarded a declaration dated the 11th November, 1961 from the company to the Bank in respect of their holdings of foreign shares and securities indicating that the shares and securities had been held from 1942 onwards and had been acquired out of the funds held in London and/or by substitutions of bonus and rights issues. The company also informed the Reserve Bank that bonus and rights shares on certain foreign security holdings had accrued to it from time to time and their Agents in London had collected and sold the shares realising £ 1,04,552. The company had submitted to the Reserve Bank certificates evidencing transfer of £ 53,000 to India. As for the balance, the company has been asked to submit documentary evidence in support of the transfer of that amount. In view of the position indicated above, no prosecution has been launched

under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

2. The company has appointed a firm of Chartered Accountants in London to check up its accounts in London. The report of the said firm as well as the outcome of enquiry by the statutory auditors of the company are awaited.

Caravelles for I.A.C.

1334. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the French Government and Messrs Sud Aviation of France for purchasing six Caravelle planes by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

(b) the conditions of the loans; and

(c) the number of Caravelles at present under operation with the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) F.F. 116.889 million.

(b) the main terms of the loans are:

	Period of repayment	Rate of interest
(a) for first 3 Caravelles (French Credit)	10 years	5% per annum
(b) for 4th Caravelle (Sud Aviation Credit)	7 years	5% per annum
(c) for 5th & 6th Caravelles (Sud Aviation Credit)	7 years	5.25% per annum

(c) Five, including the one Caravelle received in October, 1968.

Modifications in Ilyushin

1335. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. have accepted certain modifications suggested in the Ilyushin for the night airmail service and chartered trips; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have since re-assessed the feasibility of operating Ilyushin IL-18 aircraft on their services, but have come to the conclusion that even if the modifications agreed to by the manufacturers are carried out, it will not be possible for them to operate it.

Capacity of Ports to handle Foodgrains

1336. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of ports to handle foodgrains imported from foreign countries;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to increase their capacity in view of the increased imports owing to the drought preventing conditions prevailing in the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of **State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). With the deterioration in the food situation consequent on the severe drought affecting many areas of the country last year, the question of increase in

grain handling capacity at our ports was examined in considerable detail in December, 1965 and January, 1966. As a result thereof, arrangements were made to handle upto 1.2 million tonnes per month during non-monsoon months which target was by and large achieved during the period April-June, 1966. The measures adopted to increase grain handling capacity included improvements in transit sheds at ports, procurement and installation of additional grain handling machinery and equipment, increased wagon supply and considerable increase in labour strength, road transport arrangements and various other facilities. Owing to very heavy imports of fertilizers at present however, it would not be possible to handle more than 8 to 9 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month in the coming months. Possibilities of stepping up this capacity should the need arise to handle a larger volume of imports of foodgrains, are under the consideration of the Government.

Subterranean Water in Rajasthan

1337. Dr. Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the extent to which the recent surveys of north-eastern Rajasthan, which have proved the existence of a vast store-house of subterranean water in the region, have been utilised either for arresting the march of the desert or for helping irrigation and how?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The exploitation and utilisation of underground water resources for irrigation and other purposes is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The possibility of the existence of ground-water in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan has been brought to the notice of the Rajasthan Government.

Purchase of Soviet Multipurposes Planes

1338. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to purchase Soviet multi-purpose AN-2M planes for use by the Agriculture Department;

(b) if so, the cost of each plane, and

(c) how many planes are proposed to be purchased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

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

चीनी की मिलों द्वारा गन्ने का बेय मूल्य

1339. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में काश्तकारों द्वारा दिये गये गन्ने के मूल्य की बड़ी राशि चीनी के मिलों द्वारा ग्रामी तक किसानों को नहीं दी गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन चीनी मिलों के क्या नाम हैं तथा प्रत्येक ने कितनी-कितनी राशि देनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बात के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि गन्ने का मूल्य काश्तकारों को शीघ्र मिल जाये ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) और (ख). 1965-66 और 1964-65 के मौसमों में गन्ने के मूल्य की भ्रदायगी

की अखिल भारतीय स्थिति 30 सितम्बर, 1966 को इस प्रकार थी :—

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

	1965-66	1964-65
खरीदे गये गन्ने		
का कुल मूल्य	19272.40	17914.41
30 सितम्बर, 1966 तक गन्ने के मूल्य की अदायगी	18755.52	17902.29
गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया	516.88	12.12

30 सितम्बर, 1966 को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि के बारे में कारखाना वार सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेकिंग संख्या एल० टी०-7313/66]।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे कारखानों से गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि के तुरन्त भुगतान के लिये सामूहिक उपाय करें। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जहाँ आवश्यक था, उन मामलों में कानूनी कार्य-वाही भी शुरू कर दी है।

Catering Control Order, Delhi

1340. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a sequel to the enforcement of the Catering Control Order in Delhi, the hotels and eating houses have stopped serving not only rice and wheat cereal food once a week but as many as thrice a week to the great discomfiture of those who are regular eaters in those houses;

(b) what surplus cereals are saved from the scheme and in what way

the surplus actually reaches the ultimate consumer; and

(c) whether because of the numerous lacunae in the enforcement of the Catering Control Order as also Guest Control Order, Government is thinking of their total abolition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Delhi (Catering Control) Order prohibits the catering establishments in Delhi from serving cereal foods on Monday evenings and only rice and its products on Thursdays and Saturdays.

(b) About one thousand quintals of rice per month are saved as a result of this prohibition. This increases the availability in the Central Pool from which supplies are made to deficit States for Government distribution.

(c) No, Sir.

Cochin Ship-building Yard

1341. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister sent a letter to the President of the K.P.C.C. about the ship-building yard at Cochin;

(b) whether she sent another letter to Shri V. R. Krishan Iyer, Convenor of the Agitation Committee;

(c) whether there is any difference between the assurances in both the letters; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay these letters on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter was sent by the Prime Minister's secretariat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government do not consider this to be necessary.

Indigenous Wheat at Ration Shops

1342. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no indigenous wheat at the ration shops in Delhi for the last two months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The issue of indigenous wheat has been stopped only with effect from 19-10-1966 as the stock of Punjab wheat went down very much in Delhi towards the beginning of 2nd week of October, 1966.

विधि मंत्रालय में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

1343. श्री विभागाध्यक्ष प्रसाद: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों के सेवा अभिलेख (सर्विस रिकार्ड) हिन्दी में रखे जाते हैं ;

(ग) 1965 में इन कर्मचारियों के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों, परिपत्रों और नोटिसों की संख्या क्या थी ; तथा इनमें से हिन्दी में जारी किये गये आदेशों तथा नोटिसों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) 1965 में इन कर्मचारियों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों तथा याचिकाओं की संख्या क्या है, आवेदन पत्रों पर लिये गये कितने निर्णय हिन्दी में सूचित किए गए तथा शेष निर्णय हिन्दी में सूचित न करने के क्या कारण थे ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) 552 ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग और विधि कार्य विभाग में 254 आदेश परिपत्र और सूचनाएं निकाली गई थीं । इनमें से 67 हिन्दी में निकाली गई थीं, जहां तक कि कम्पनी कार्य विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) विधायी विभाग और विधि कार्य विभाग में 114 आवेदन/प्रार्थनाएं हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुई थीं । इनमें से 51 आवेदनों/प्रार्थनाओं पर विनिश्चय हिन्दी में संगृहित किए गए थे । शेष आवेदनों/प्रार्थनाओं पर विनिश्चय हिन्दी में या तो इसलिए संगृहित नहीं किए गए थे कि उत्तर भेजे जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, या इसलिए कि उनका प्रविलम्ब संगृहित किया जाना आवश्यक था और उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किए जाने से विलम्ब हो जाता । कम्पनी कार्य विभाग की बाबत इस प्रकार की जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द संग्रह

1344. श्री विभागाध्यक्ष प्रसाद: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय का हिन्दी विभाग हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने में

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई (पारि-
भाषिक) शब्द संग्रह का प्रयोग नहीं करता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा प्रयोग
की जा रही शब्दावली का नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उस शब्दावली को सरकार
की मान्यता प्राप्त है और क्या वह सरकार
द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके
मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी अनुवाद में प्रयुक्त की
गई भाषा इनकी कठिन होती है कि साधारण
व्यक्ति उसे समझ ही नहीं सकता ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार अनुवादों में सरल शब्दों का प्रयोग
करने का है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन): (क) और (ख).
विधि मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य कर रहे राजभाषा
(विधायी) आयोग को, अन्य कृत्यों के साथ-
साथ, ये कृत्य सौंपे गए हैं:—

(i) सभी राजभाषाओं में, जहां तक
संभव हो, प्रयोग के लिए मानक
विधि शब्दावली तैयार करना
और प्रकाशित करना ; और

(ii) सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों, अध्या-
देशों, विनियमों और नियमों
तथा प्रादेशों के जो कि केन्द्रीय
अधिनियम, प्रादिके अधीन केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए हैं,
हिन्दी में प्राधिकृत पाठ तैयार
करना ।

तदनुसार, आयोग अंग्रेजी विधि शब्दों के
सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, जहां तक संभव
हो, प्रयोग के लिए मानक भारतीय भाषा
पर्यायों का अवधारण करता है ; और वह

यही शब्दावली है जिसे आयोग, कानूनों के
हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करने में काम में लाता है ।
ऐसे हिन्दी पाठों में आने वाले वे तकनीकी
और वैज्ञानिक शब्द जो विधिक प्रकार के नहीं
होते हैं, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए गए
पारिभाषिक शब्द संग्रह से लिए जाते हैं ।

(ग) आयोग ने विधि के अंग्रेजी शब्दों के
जो कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, भारतीय साक्ष्य
अधिनियम और संपत्ति अन्तर्ण अधिनियम
में आते हैं, मानक भारतीय भाषा पर्यायों की
एक शब्दावली प्रकाशित की है । 25 महत्व-
पूर्ण केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों में आने वाले शब्दों की
एक अधिक व्यापक शब्दावली प्रकाशनाधीन
है । चूंकि आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित शब्दावली
में आने वाले शब्द वे ही हैं जो कि अधिनियमों
के राष्ट्रगति द्वारा अधिप्रमाणिकृत हिन्दी पाठों
में प्रयुक्त हुए हैं, अतः उन की वही सत्ता होती
है जो कि अधिनियमित विधान में प्रयुक्त
शब्दों की होती है ।

(घ) से (च) . विधि के अत्यन्त तकनीकी
विषय होने के कारण, कानूनों में प्रयुक्त शब्द
उन व्यक्तियों को आसानी से समझ में नहीं
आते जिन्हें विधि का पर्याप्त ज्ञान और उस में
प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त नहीं होता । तथापि, भाषा
को जितना सरल और मुबोघ बनाया जा
सकता है, बनाने के लिए पूरा-पूरा प्रयास
किया जाता है, किन्तु जहां अन्तर्ग्रहित विचारों
और विधिक विवक्षाओं को प्रमित रूप से
अभिव्यक्त करना होता है और हिन्दी पाठ को
अंग्रेजी पाठ के सूक्ष्मतम व्यूरे और विवक्षाओं के
अनुरूप होना पड़ता है, वहां परिशुद्धता में कमी
आए बिना, हिन्दी रूान्तर को सर्वथा सरल
बनाना सदैव सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है । इसे
उद्विकसित शब्दावली का ऐसा होना जरूरी
है जिसका प्रयोग देश की सभी राजभाषाओं
में हो सके । चूंकि संस्कृत अधिकांश भाषाओं
की सामान्य आधार पर है, अतः जहां कि
अधिकांश भारतीय भाषाओं की रबीकार्य सरल

शब्द नहीं मिलते, वहां प्रायोग को, सामान्य शब्दावली का उद्विकास करने के लिए संस्कृत से ग्रहण करने पड़ते हैं।

बिधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी

1345. श्री विभ्राम प्रसाद : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में तथा इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हिन्दी जानने वाले असिस्टेंटों और क्लर्कों को प्र ना सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करने के लिए निरस्त/अहित किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो मंत्रालय में तथा इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में ऐसे असिस्टेंटों और क्लर्कों की संख्या क्या है जो टिप्पण लिखने का काम और आलेखन-कार्य (नोटिंग और ट्रायिंग) हिन्दी में करते हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी नहीं। इसके विपरत, जहां कहीं सम्भव होता है, हिन्दी में कार्य-संचालन को प्रा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

(ख) 55।

गोमती नदी पर पुल

1346. श्री विभ्राम प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाराणसी तथा गाजीपुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर गोमती नदी पर बनये जाने वाले पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस पुल तक जाने वाली सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य भी पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ग) इस पुल के यातायात के लिये कब खुल जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) गोरखपुर-गाजीपुर-बनारस सड़क, राष्ट्रीय मध्य मार्ग संख्या 29, में मोहाघाट पर गोमती नदी पर पुल पाट की ऊपर तह की व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त पुल पूरा हो गया है।

(ख) रोड़ी डालने और सत रोगन करने के अतिरिक्त पुल के पट्टव मार्गों का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है।

(ग) पट्टव मार्गों और पुल का शेष कार्य पूरा होते ही पुल यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जायेगा। इस कार्य के जनवरी, 1967 तक के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Sugar Factories in Fourth Plan

1347. Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 99 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the capacity of new sugar factories proposed to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) how many will be set up in the Co-operative Sector in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) About 5.7 lakh tonnes of additional capacity is proposed to be created by the setting up of new sugar factories during the 4th Plan. 20 new factories (18 cooperative and 2 joint stock) for a capacity of 3.55 lakh tonnes have already been licensed for this purpose.

(b) Out of 20 new sugar factories so far approved 4 are for Mysore State (all in the Cooperative Sector).

Prices of Vanaspati

1348. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ramchandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether the prices of Vanaspati have recently been fixed down and if so, the extent of reduction and how the revised prices compare with those at the beginning of this year and 1965;

(b) the percentage increase in prices since January, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the prices further; and

(d) the main reasons for the increase in prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Prices of vanaspati were reduced on 1st October, 1966 and again on 1st November, 1966. A statement showing the extent of reduction and comparing the prices as on 1st November, 1966 with those at the beginning of 1966 and 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7314/66].

(c) and (d). Prices of vanaspati rise or fall with the prices of groundnut oil from which it is manufactured. This accounts for the increase in vanaspati prices since January 1965 and the reductions in October and November, 1966.

Import of cheaper oils from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. for use in vanaspati manufacture has been arranged. Efforts are also being made for maximizing production of edible oils indigenously.

Development of Kumara Kom as Tourist Centre in Kerala

1349. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the development of Kumara Kom in Kottayam District, Kerala as a tourist centre; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the potential of the place as a tourist centre?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(b) No, Sir.

Cochin Port

1350. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steamers scheduled to call at Cochin Port have been directed to other ports;

(b) whether ships have cancelled their schedule of calling at the Cochin Port;

(c) if so, how many cancellations have occurred during the years 1965 and 1966;

(d) whether passenger ships have recently suspended their scheduled calls to and from Cochin;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) steps taken to improve the conditions?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There have been a few cases this year of vessels originally scheduled to call at Cochin not doing so.

(b) and (c). The Cochin Port Trust has reported that they have no information of cancellation of schedules of calling at Cochin Port.

(d) No. Actually there has been no regular passenger traffic at Cochin Port since 1963.

(e) As Bombay is well connected with other places in India by air and surface routes, it has been more convenient for passenger liners to touch at Bombay instead of Cochin. Also they get more passengers from Bombay. The facilities for embarking and disembarking of passengers at Cochin have also been held to be somewhat inadequate.

(f) The question of providing facilities at Cochin for the embarking and disembarking of passengers with a view to attract some of the passenger vessels to call at the Port is under consideration by the Port Trust.

Kerala Veterinary Practitioners Bill

1351. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Live-stock Inspectors of Kerala have represented to him to allow them to treat minor ailments and to amend the Kerala Veterinary Practitioners Bill accordingly;

(b) whether the request has been considered by the Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. A representation from the Livestock Assistants Association, Kerala was received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The request has been examined by the State Government of Kerala and has not been found acceptable as the Livestock Inspectors and Assistants do not possess the requisite qualifications for registration and cannot be accorded a status equivalent to Veterinary Surgeons. However, the possibility of according a 'B' class registration to the Livestock Assistants

as done in the case of certain medical practitioners under the Kerala Medical Practitioners Act is under consideration of the State Government.

Cooperative Loan Policy

1352. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States, Cooperative loan policy is regulated by the Circulars issued by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, while in other States, this policy is formulated by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies in consultation with the State Cooperative Banks and in some States, the State Cooperative Banks issue circulars after consulting the Registrar, Cooperative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details of such practices prevailing in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The main features of the Crop Loan System and the policy regarding the issue of credit for production through the cooperatives as given in the Crop Loan Manual circulated to the States, are discussed in State Level Conferences convened by the State Governments in which representatives of the concerned Departments and Cooperative Institutions participate. In the light of the conclusions at these conferences detailed instructions are issued by the Cooperative Departments for implementation at the field level. Cooperative Banks also issue instructions to their member societies in regard to the various operational matters. All these instructions represent the consensus arrived at the conferences. The Central Government does not have information about the actual practices followed in different States.

Blackmarketing in Fertilizers

1353. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the number of prosecution cases launched and the number of cases in which some other action has been resorted to in different States for black-marketing of chemical fertilizers under the Fertilizers Control Order, 1957 from November, 1965 to September, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): A statement furnishing the requisite information received so far from 10 State Governments and 5 Union Territory Administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7315/66]. The information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as its received.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन की विमान दुर्घटनायें

1354. **श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या परिवहन उद्घटन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री, 2 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 204 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन को दुर्घटनाओं के कारण हुई क्षति का विवरण सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्योरा क्या है ?

परिवहन, उद्घटन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). पहली जनवरी से 2 अगस्त, 1966 तक की अवधि के दौरान हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप आई० ए० सी० को हुई वित्तीय हानि का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

दुर्घटना की तारीख व उस का स्थान वाययान की शन संख्या आई० ए० सी० किस्म/रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० का विवृत विवृत वित्तीय हानि

1	2	3
7-2-66 बनि- हालादरों के निकट	एफ 27; पी एच-एस एबी जो आई० ए० सी० को बार्टर पर दिया हुआ था	चूँकि वायु- यान का पूरी तरह बीमा हुआ था इसलिए कोई हानि नहीं हुई।
15-2-66; पालम हवाई अड्डा	कैरेबेल डीटी डीपीपी	चूँकि वायु- यान का पूरा तरह बीमा हुआ था इसलिए कोई हानि नहीं हुई।
19-2-66; इम्फाल	डकोटा डीटी- सीसीसी	40,000.00 रुपये
1-4-66; गोहाटी	वाईकाउण्ट वीटी-डी- घोडी	5,752.00 रुपये

1	2	3
25-4-66; नागपुर	डकोटा बीटी डोडीघरार	वायुयान की ग्रभी तक मरम्मत नहीं हुई है और कार्पोरेशन ने इस वायुयान को 'जिस दशा में वह है, उसी दशा में बेचने का निर्णय किया है।

Abolition of Land Revenue

1355. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have decided to abolish land revenue in the country in lieu of a basic land tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the attitude of the Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information about any firm decision relating to the abolition of the land revenue and its substitution by a basic land tax by any State Government. Land Revenue is exclusively a State subject and State Governments are competent to take decision for its imposition,

abolition or modification. So far the Government of Madras has decided that for the current Fasli 1376 (which has already commenced on 1st July, 1966) and in respect of which collection will start generally from December-January, the surcharge on land revenue and water rate at 25 per cent levied in November, 1965 in terms of the Madras Land Revenue and Water Cess (Surcharge) Act, 1965, (Madras Act 34 of 1965) shall be abolished forthwith. This would mean a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores which the State Govt. expect to make good by suitable economies and re-phasing of some of the low priority schemes.

(c) For securing additional resources for developmental plans, it may be necessary to revise and rationalise the rates of land revenue and to introduce an element of progression in its incidence on holdings of different sizes.

Southern Transport Zone

1356. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Southern States for the southern transport zone and for plying the inter-State carriers and vehicles;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) when the zone will come into operation?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A special Reciprocal Agreement has been concluded between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore, for the operation of 200 goods vehicles belonging to each State on specified National and State Highways which are considered fit to carry this traffic. Some of the more important features of the Agreement are—

(i) The Agreement shall be notwithstanding and without

prejudice to any other reciprocal agreements which might have been entered into previously or which may be entered into in future by and between any of the signatory States to this Agreement;

- (ii) The Agreement shall apply, in the first instance, to 200 goods vehicles of each State and shall be binding for a period of 5 years. However, the number of vehicles available to each signatory State under this Agreement may be reviewed and modified from time to time and at least once every year;
- (iii) The vehicles shall operate under the authority of a "Composite Permit" and shall not be required to be countersigned by other States. (The need for countersignatures has been dispensed with by rules framed by the State Governments under the Motor Vehicles Act.)
- (iv) A public carrier operating under this Agreement shall be free to operate without restriction of routes in the "Home" State, whereas while operating in any area outside the "Home" State, such a public carrier shall not pick up or set down goods between any two points on an into-State route in other States where such two points are at a distance of less than 300 kms. (this clause has been introduced to safeguard the interests of local operators).
- (v) A vehicle operating under the Agreement may be stopped and inspected for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions of this Agreement by an officer of the rank not below an Inspector of

Motor Vehicles or Sub-Inspector of Police or any other officer whose rank is mutually agreed upon by the signatory States. (This provision has been made to reduce any possible harassment of long distance goods traffic).

- (vi) A vehicle plying under the Agreement shall be liable to pay, apart from the Motor Vehicle and Goods Tax, if any, levied by the "Home" State, an annual tax payable, in advance of Rs. 500/- or part thereof irrespective of the Registered Laden Weight or the Permissible Laden Weight, as the case may be, to each of the four signatory States other than the "Home" State. The tax shall be collected by the "Home" State and remitted to the other signatory States (The goods tax and motor vehicle tax will be collected at one point only and this is intended as a measure of convenience both to the operator and the Administration).

The scheme will come into force after the necessary formalities have been completed by the participating States.

Food Directorate in Eastern Region

1357. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Directorate's work in the Eastern Region has recently increased due to heavier import of foodgrains and fertilizers through Calcutta Port;

(b) whether there is a proposal to departmentalise dock clearance and stevedoring work;

(c) if so, the reasons for the Directorate declaring over 4,000 of

its Class III and Class IV employees in the Eastern Region as "surplus"; and

(d) whether any re-assessment of staff requirements will be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There has been some increase recently in the work of the Regional Directorate of Food, Eastern Region due to heavier imports of foodgrains and fertilizers through the Calcutta Port.

(b) There is no proposal now to departmentalise, in the immediate future, the clearance and stevedoring work at Calcutta.

(c) and (d). It is not correct to say that over 4000 Class III and Class IV employees of the Regional Directorate have been declared as surplus. However, as a result of a work study carried out some months ago, about 250 persons in certain categories were found surplus. Since then some further changes in the work load have taken place and a fresh assessment of staff requirements is being made.

Canoly Canal in Malabar

1358. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to widen and deepen the Canoly Canal in Malabar, Kerala State as part of the Canal Navigation Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The State Government have advised that there is a proposal to deepen and widen the Canoly Canal in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Further particulars are awaited.

Enquiry into Air Crash of L.A.C. Fokker Friendship Aircraft near Banihal

1359. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 149 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the causes of accident to Fokker Friendship aircraft which crashed near Banihal Pass on the 7th February, 1966 has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Court of Inquiry investigating into the causes of the accident concluded its public sittings on the 18th October, 1966. But its report has not yet been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Jodhpur as Tourist Centre

2360. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 948 on the 2nd August, 1966 regarding development of Jodhpur as a Tourist Centre and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the proposal to construct a tourist centre at Jodhpur (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposal to construct a Tourist Bungalow will be included in the schemes the expenditure of which is shared with the State Government and its implementation will depend on the allocation of funds.

**Conference of State Ministers of
Community Development**

1361. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conference of State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj was held at Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein and the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference made recommendations on the future policy of Community Development and on the various aspects of the programmes of Training, Rural Manpower, Applied Nutrition, Women's Welfare and Child Care and the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in agricultural production. Copies of the main recommendations have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Price of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

1362. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disparity between the purchase and issue price of rice by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 7 to 13;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any complaints were received by Government on this matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). From

15th March, 1966, the State Government were allowing the following margins towards incidentals, transport, railway freight, handling, storage, etc., by the Food Corporation of India inclusive of Rs. 3.60 as administrative charge payable to the State Government. No element of profit has been allowed to be included in the structure of the issue price:

- (i) For stocks moved to Hyderabad and Secunderabad from districts Rs. 10.50
- (ii) For stocks moved from one district to another except (i) above Rs. 10.75
- (iii) For stocks moved within the same district Rs. 8.24

Some complaints were received by Government but on enquiry it was found that the allegation that the Food Corporation had made a profit in the transactions was not correct.

Marine Technological Institutes

1363. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate setting up more Marine Technological Institutes under Central auspices in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of such institutes functioning at present and the location thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). There is one Central Institute of Fisheries Technology at Ernakulam with sub-centres at Calicut and Cochin (Kerala), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) Burla (Orissa), Veraval (Gujarat) and Bombay. There is no proposal under consideration for the establish-

ment of an additional Marine Technological Institute under the Central Government in the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Denudation of Kerala Forests

1364. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years, denudation of the Kerala forests has been permitted on a massive scale;

(b) whether the Central or State Governments have studied the effects of such denudation on climatic conditions; and

(c) the estimated area of the forest tract encroached upon by the members of public or denuded by Government agencies in the last twenty years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Forest Wealth of Kerala

1365. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated share of forest wealth in the annual income of Kerala State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the exploitation of the forest wealth in Kerala State has not been done in a planned manner; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Forest Commission to make a detailed study of the problems of exploitation of the forest wealth in Kerala State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Shinde): (a) Percentage of Forest Revenue to State Revenues of Kerala during 1965-66 is reported to be 7 per cent.

(b) Forests are being exploited according to approved plans only.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Farm for Quilon

1366. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the district agricultural farm of 100 acres for Quilon District is proposed to be located at Kottiyam-Chathannoor area;

(b) whether it is a fact that the water resources of the area are insufficient or costly to be exploited and land prices are high;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received for the location of the farm in Sastham-cotta where land is cheaper and water is plentiful and easily obtained; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Implementation of Land Reforms

1367. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of land reforms is

proceeding at a very tardy pace in the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to accelerate the pace and to set a deadline for such implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Land reform is a State subject under the Constitution. The primary responsibility for enacting and enforcing land reform laws, therefore, rests with the State Governments. The Government of India assists the State Governments in formulating their programmes and carrying them out in the light of land policy recommendations laid down in the successive Five Year Plans. The land reform programmes have had to be worked out in each State in terms of its local conditions and in response to felt needs. The policy recommendations as contained in the Five Year Plans provide a broad common approach which is flexible enough to lend itself to adaptation and adjustments in each State to suit local conditions and needs.

There has been considerable activity in the sphere of land reforms during the past 15 years and substantial progress has been made in several directions. About 20 million tenants of former intermediaries have come into direct relation with the States. Legislation has been enacted to deal with problems of tenants-at-will in the ryotwari areas and of sub-tenants in the zamindari areas. Provisions for security of tenure, regulation of rents and bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State and converting them into owners have been made in most States. As a result, about 2 million tenants and sharecroppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres. Fair rents have been fixed at 1/4th of the gross produce or less in most States. Legislation has been adopted for ceiling in all the States except the former Punjab area where provision already exists for the settlement of surplus land. According to available Reports

over 2 million acres of surplus area in excess of ceiling limits has been declared or taken possession of by the various State Governments. More land is likely to become available as implementation proceeds. All these measures, have helped to establish owner cultivation which has been the main objective of the National land policy. Under the overall programmes of land reforms, two schemes are being implemented as plan schemes, namely, (i) Improvement of land records for the implementation of land reforms, which is a Centrally sponsored scheme and (ii) consolidation of fragmented holdings, which is a Centrally aided state plan scheme. While the Centrally sponsored scheme is a new scheme, the scheme of consolidation of holdings has been in operation in a number of States for several years now. An area of about 29.5 million acres had been consolidated till the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In their Third Five Year Plan, 13 States and 2 Union Territories made an allocation of Rs. 19.74 crores for schemes of consolidation of holdings which was expected to benefit an area of 31 million acres.

Thus, a fair measure of success has been achieved in a number of action fields of land reform. Admittedly, in a programme like this which affects the lives of millions of cultivators, various social, economic and other considerations have had to be constantly kept in view in drawing up the programmes and putting them on the ground. Moreover, these programmes were carried out through democratic means. Therefore, if the results have not been rapid or spectacular in some specific fields, it is, undoubtedly, because of the element of gradualness which is implicit in any democratic process. However, whatever leeway remains to be made up is engaging the attention of the State Governments. The Government of India is keeping the agrarian situation in each State under constant review and the State Governments have been requested from time to time to strengthen and improve the all-round implementation of land reforms.

The Land Reforms Implementation Committee of the National Development Council has reviewed the deficiencies in the implementation of land reform measures of the various States. The suggestions of the Implementation Committee have been forwarded to most of the States for their consideration and necessary action. These suggestions are contained in the Planning Commission's document—Implementation of Land Reforms—a Review, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Surplus staff in Food Directorate, Eastern Region

1368. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Directorate has declared about 400 employees surplus in the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether voluntary retirement benefits have been proposed;

(c) whether all employees qualify for these benefits and if not, their number; and

(d) whether they will be retrenched from Government service if they do not opt for voluntary retirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). As a result of the work study carried out some months ago to assess staff requirements of the office of the R.D.F., Eastern Region, Calcutta, staff in certain categories was found to be in excess of requirements. On account, however, of certain changes in the work load, a fresh assessment of the staff requirements is now being made. The staff ultimately found surplus as a result of the fresh assessment will be absorbed in equivalent posts under the Food Department in other Regions to the extent of available vacancies. The remaining surplus staff, if any, will be transferred to the surplus pool which has been recently established in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Per-

sons transferred to the surplus pool will be trained in new skills and Government will make very effort to see that they are absorbed in other Departments including Public Sector Undertakings as quickly as possible. Persons transferred to the Central pool will also be permitted to opt for voluntary retirement in terms of the existing orders. Only those who do not opt to retire and cannot be absorbed in other Departments within a period of six months will have to be retrenched from service.

Rice Mills

1369. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to eliminate majority of the rice mills working in the country estimated at 45,000 as recommended by the Seven-Member Committee of the Food Corporation in view of their obsolescence; and

(b) if so, the other alternate arrangements being contemplated to do milling work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Mill in Tripura

1371. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government have approached the Central Government for setting up a sugar mill in Tripura; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

(Shri Shinde): (a) No formal proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

1372. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether all minor irrigation schemes adopted in the Third Five Year Plan in Tripura could be implemented;

(b) if not, the schemes which could not be implemented;

(c) the total amount spent for implementing the minor irrigation schemes in the Third Plan; and

(d) the total area irrigated through implementation of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Bridges in Tripura

1373. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of bridges over Gumpti, Deo, Muhuri and Khowai rivers included in the Third Five Year Plan in Tripura have been completed;

(b) if not, the bridges which could not be constructed; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). In all, six major bridges as mentioned below were proposed to be constructed in

Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period:—

- (1) Bridge over the river Khowai at Chebrihat on Khowai-Teliamura Road;
- (2) Bridge over the river Gumti at mile 32 of Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road;
- (3) Bridge over river Deo at Kumarghat on Kumarghat-Kailashahar Road;
- (4) Bridge over river Muhuri on Udaipur-Sabroom Road;
- (5) Bridge over Muhuri on Belonia-Bogafa Road; and
- (6) Bridge over Gumti on Udaipur-Malaghar Road.

Four of these bridges mentioned at serial Nos. (1), (2), (3) and (4) above are under construction at present. The position of the remaining two bridges at serial Nos. (5) and (6) and reply to para (c) will be given on receipt of information from the State Government.

Take-over of Foodgrains Trade by Food Corporation in States

1374. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has decided to take over foodgrains trade in Madhya Pradesh and some other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that from 15-11-1966, the Central Government godowns situated in Madhya Pradesh along with the stocks of foodgrains and the staff employed therein will be taken over by the Food Corpora-

tion of India. The Central Procurement Unit stationed in that State will also be taken over by the Corporation from that date. In the current kharif season the Corporation will undertake purchase and distribution of maize, jowar and bajra on behalf of the State Government. Procurement of rice on Central Government account which was hitherto being done by the Central Procurement Unit will now be undertaken by the Corporation. The Central Govt. godowns in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh along with the stocks of foodgrains therein have also been taken over by the Corporation from 1-11-1966.

Increase in I.A.C. Fares

1375. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the proposed increase in I.A.C. air fares; and

(b) whether any portion of the accruing higher traffic receipts would be earmarked for increasing passenger amenities?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposal made by I.A.C. for an increase in fares is meant to cover the additional expenditure which the Corporation is required to incur arising directly out of the devaluation of the rupee. The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Telex Connection for I.A.C. Trunk Routes

1376. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation plans to connect all trunk routes with national telex and to have "hot line" connections between city and airport booking offices;

(b) if so, the estimated cost involved in the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (c). The National Telex Facility exists at I.A.C.'s stations in Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Bangalore. This facility has also been provided at Delhi from 4-11-66.

'Hot-lines' exist between the Corporation's booking offices and airports at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore and Cochin. The question of providing this facility at Delhi, Gauhati, Agartala, Madurai, Goa, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Trichy is also under examination.

(b) The cost of renting the national telex facility is Rs. 2210 per annum per station. In addition, charges are payable for actual periods of usage. The cost of operation for usage is estimated between Rs. 4 and 6 lakhs per annum.

The expenditure on the existing 5 'hot-lines' is Rs. 7500 recurring and Rs. 600 non-recurring. The corresponding figures for the proposed 9 'hot-lines' will be Rs. 13,500 and Rs. 1100 respectively.

Soil Erosion in Hill and Border Districts of Kumaon

1377. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the problem of soil erosion in the hill and border districts of Kumaon; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a study team for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

(Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Imported Wheat at Kandla Port

1378. Shri P. C. Borroah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported wheat at Kandla Port after being hauled from the ships continues to lie in heaps in the open on the Port before it is filled in bags for storage in godowns:

(b) if so, whether it is spoilt during this time by sea water, straying dogs, cats and donkeys and at times dead dogs and cats are found buried in the heaps of wheat when it is being bagged; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the steps being taken to ensure that heaps of wheat are not allowed to so lie in the open?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Givinda Menon): (a) Bulk food-grain discharge at Kandla is done, generally into transit sheds where grain is bagged and thereafter loaded on to trucks/railway wagons stored in the port godowns. During periods of heavy congestion, when there is no space in the transit sheds, such as occurred during April-May 1966, some quantity of grain had also to be discharged in the open at this port for short periods of time. At present, no grain discharge is taking place in the open.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Such quantity of grain as is discharged in the open is bagged simultaneously or as soon as possible and also kept under cover of tarpaulins/polythene sheets.

गंगा पर पुल

1379. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 206 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन अनुसन्धान निदेशालय ने गंगा पर पुल बनाने के बारे में अपने प्रतिवेदन को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य मिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जो नहीं। रिपोर्ट को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

सहकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना

1380. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री किन्वर लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 205 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के सहयोग में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या अमरीका से जिस दल को गत सितम्बर में भारत आना था वह यहाँ आया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है; और

(घ) उस दल ने किन किन स्थानों का दौरा किया ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) भारत में सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए अमरीकी उर्वरक सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन टोली आ चुकी है और इस देश में अपना सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन कर रही है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) इस टोली ने निम्न स्थानों का दौरा किया है :—

गुजरात—अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा, आनन्द, कांडला।

उत्तर प्रदेश—बुलन्दशहर, बाघपत (मेरठ), लखनऊ, महारनपुर, तथा देहरादून तथा मधुरी, मिर्जापुर तथा वाराणसी।

महाराष्ट्र—बम्बई, पूना, कोल्हापुर, श्रीरंगाबाद, सांगली, अहमदनगर, प्रवर नगर (अहमदनगर)।

बिहार—धनबाद, बरौनी।

केरल—कोचीन, कोण्डम।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश—हैदराबाद, विशाखा-पतनम।

मद्रास—मद्रान।

पश्चिमी बंगाल—कलकत्ता

Minor Irrigation Programme in Mysore

1381. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the minor irrigation programme carried out in the Third Plan in Mysore State under the Heads 'Irriga-

tion', 'Wells' and 'Tanks' with amounts spent on them; and

(b) the minor irrigation programme proposed to be carried out during the Fourth Plan period in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A total outlay of Rs. 35.64 crores including Rs 7.07 crores on extension of powerlines was incurred on Minor Irrigation Schemes in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan. Of this, an amount of Rs. 7.12 crores was incurred on construction of new wells and Rs. 16.08 crores on all types of surface minor irrigation schemes including construction and renovation of tanks. Major portion of the latter expenditure was on tanks. 28,393 new irrigation open wells were constructed and 4,684 tanks were newly constructed and restored during the Third Five Year Plan according to latest information.

(b) The Working Group on Agriculture of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has proposed the minor irrigation programme of the following order to be carried out during the Fourth Plan period in the Mysore State:—

	Fourth Plan Financial Outlay
(Rs. in crores)	
G. M. F. SECTOR:	
1. Surface water flow irrigation schemes	18.60
2. Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes	1.40
3. Dugwells, pumpsets and boring of wells	20.00
4. Groundwater survey and investigations	0.25
5. Applied Nutritional Programme	0.25
TOTAL	40.50
COOPERATIVE SECTOR :	
Land Mortgage banks	20.00

It is estimated that the proposed programme would result in the following physical benefits : —

	Fourth Plan (000 acres)
(i) New Irrigation	504.00
(ii) Stabilisation irrigation	55.00
(iii) Drainage and embankment	23.75
(iv) Groundwater recharge	5.00
	587.75

Round Table Conference on Tourism

1382. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently Government called a round table conference on tourism to consider various measures to promote tourism in the country in a big way, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The discussions at the Conference were of an informal nature and as such no formal decisions were taken. However, the items which came up for discussion related to air terminals and air services, road transport, hotel accommodation, entertainment for tourists, problems of foreign exchange leakages, facilities for tourists in general development of areas of tourist interest and publicity for the promotion of tourism. The suggestions made at the Conference are being examined.

आगरा डिपो में अनाज का रख-रखाव

1383. श्री बागड़ी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री डिपो में अनाज के रख रखाव के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या

2300 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या विशेष पुलिस कोटा हाऊस ने इस मामले की जांच आरम्भ कर दी है ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन समय जांच की स्थिति क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मदन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जांच प्रगति पर है और इस समय बयान लिखे जा रहे हैं ।

New Method for raising Crop Yield

1384. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a new method for raising crop yield has been developed due to the invention of neutron moisture meter and Gama Ray Density Probe as stated by the Geological Adviser, Atomic Energy Department in the closing session of the training course on the use of neutrons in moisture measurements at Delhi on the 29th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to utilise these instruments for raising the crop yield?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A note on the subject is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7316/66].

Tipu Sultan Road

1385. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to give priority in the Fourth Plan for the construction of Tipu Sultan Road in Trichur and Palghat districts;

(b) if so, when the construction will begin; and

(c) when the construction of this road is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The proposed Tipu Sultan Road is a local road in the Kerala State. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. They have intimated that the work is included in their Fourth Five-Year Plan proposals and that the construction could start when the plan proposals have been finalised and the commencement of work authorised. They expect to complete the road before the end of the Fourth Plan period if the work is started during 1967-68.

Minor and Medium Ports in Kerala

1386. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state the total amount allotted to minor and medium ports in Kerala with their names during the Fourth Plan for the purpose of dredging?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The Fourth Plan proposals relating to Kerala are

scheduled to be discussed shortly with the Planning Commission.

Package Programme in Palghat in Kerala

1387. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the package programme in Palghat district in Kerala is facing serious difficulties due to the reported refusal of the Reserve Bank of India to advance money to the Central Co-operative Bank, Palghat for disbursement as loan to the agriculturists; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any refusal by the Reserve Bank of India to advance money to the Central Cooperative Bank, Palghat. The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

Complaint regarding drawal of Ration from More Than One A.R.D. in Delhi

1388. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from a Member of Parliament by the Delhi Rationing Authorities recently regarding misuse of foodgrains by some persons by drawing rations from more than one Authorised Ration Distributor simultaneously and also on bogus residential addresses in the Northern Zone;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted in regard to the complaints; and

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The person concerned has been issued a show cause notice and further action will be taken on receipt of his reply to the notice.

गाय को राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित करना

1389. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्ती : क्या लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाय को राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में 'उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Import of Seed Potatoes from Burma

1390. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Government and people of Mysore for import of seed potatoes from Burma which give higher yield than the indigenous varieties this year;

(b) whether such representations had been received last year also; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. A representation has been received from the President, Taluk Primary Agricultural Produce Marketing Society Ltd. Chikballapur, Mysore State for the import of 2000 tonnes of seed potatoes from Burma. This demand has been supported by the Mysore State Government.

(b) Yes. A similar representation was received last year also from the same organisation.

(c) Import of seed potatoes from Burma was not permitted last year because:

(i) adequate supplies of quality seed potatoes were available internally;

(ii) trials carried out by the Central Potatoes Research Institute, Simla have brought out the superiority of the indigenous upto-date variety over the Burmese seed potatoes; and

(iii) the foreign exchange position was tight.

This year also it has been decided, for similar reason, not to import any seed potatoes from Burma.

Earning of Foreign Exchange by I.A.C.

1391. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by the Indian Airlines Corporation on tourist charter and through the International Air Transport Association during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount of loss suffered by accidents during the above period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The total foreign exchange earned by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 400.42 lakhs and Rs. 358.72 lakhs respectively, the earnings through the International Air Transport Association and Tourist charters being as follows:

	1964-65	1965-66
International Air Transport Association	Rs. 368.59 lakhs	Rs. 332.00 lakhs
Tourist charters.	Rs. 16.71 lakhs	Rs. 3.27 lakhs

(b) Caravelles and Fokkers in the fleet of the I.A.C. are covered by insurance. No loss has, therefore, been incurred by the Corporation on account of accidents to such aircraft. Other aircraft in the fleet of the Corporation are not covered by outside insurance but are covered by a Self Insurance Fund. The Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 4.65 lakhs during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 due to accidents to such aircraft which has been debited to the Self Insurance Fund.

Thekkady Aerodrome (Kerala)

1392. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish an aerodrome near Thekkady in Kerala has been finalised;

(b) if not, the stage at which it stands at present; and

(c) whether it is proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No Sir.

(b) A site near Thekkady inspected for the purpose has not been found suitable. Other available sites are being inspected.

(c) Yes, Sir.

कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रचार सामग्री

1393. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या साहब, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में कृषि से सम्बन्धित क्या क्या प्रचार सामग्री प्रकाशित की गई है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त सामग्री में क्रमशः कितने प्रतिशत प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं और कितने प्रतिशत भारतीय भाषाओं में ; और

(ग) देश में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले कृषकों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इयामधर मिश्र) : (क) नवम्बर, 1965 से अबतक, 1966 तक की अवधि में जो पुस्तकें हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हुई हैं उनके नाम प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलियेनं० एल० टी०-7317/66]

(ख) लगभग 52 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी में, 36 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में और लगभग 12 प्रतिशत अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में। कुछ और हिन्दी प्रकाशन प्रकाशित होने वाले हैं।

(ग) कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उच्च न्यायालयों के निर्णय का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

1394. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या विधि मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1756 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर वाली एक पत्रिका प्रकाशित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में, जो सरकार के बिचाराधीन था, इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरमन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Milk Supply to Irwin Hospital

1395. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities cut off their supply of milk to Irwin Hospital on the 1st November, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the supply of milk to the hospital now has been restored?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tuticorin Airport

1396. **Shri P. Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Controller of aerodromes, Madras has submitted his report about the suitable site for an aerodrome near Tuticorin;

(b) the main recommendations thereof alongwith the name of the proposed site; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A site near Vagaikkulam, eleven miles from Tuticorin and 1½ miles to the south of Tuticorin-Tinnevely road has been considered suitable for development of an airfield.

2030 (A) LSD—5.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Silchar-Jiribum Manipur Road

1397. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silchar-Jiribum-Manipur Road has been completed;

(b) if not, how long it will take to complete it; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on this road?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No Sir. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the portion of the road in Manipur State.

(b) Under normal law and order conditions, the work is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) The total estimated cost of construction is Rs. 564 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 57 lakhs was incurred in the Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 202 lakhs (Approx.) in the Third Five Year Plan. The balance of Rs. 305 lakhs is expected to be spent in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur Road

1398. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare the Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur Road as a National Highway;

(b) whether the Assam Government have sent any estimates for works on various phases on this road; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

Reddy): (a) to (c). The Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur road forms part of the Shillong-Agartala road which is a State road lying partly in Assam and partly in Tripura. Proposals have been made from time to time for the declaration of this road as a National Highway. It has, however, not been possible to accept those proposals so far due to financial limitations. In order, however, to meet the needs of the traffic in the area, the Government of India have been financing the development of the missing link in the road from Jowai (Passi) to Badarpur in Assam. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.22 crores and is already in an advanced stage of progress. The State Government have sent some estimates for additional improvement of the entire road in Assam which are pending a decision on the question whether any other improvement works are considered essential and inescapable in the present context of the need for economy. This matter is being examined.

Allowance for Port and Dock Workers

1399. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 22 on the 1st November, 1966, and state the progress, if any, made by Government in implementing the agreement and assurances of 20th July, 1966 regarding *ex-gratia* payment, children's education allowance, and retirement benefits for Port and Dock workers?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The progress of action on the conclusions reached during the discussions held with the representatives of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation on the 20th July, 1966 is as under:

(i) *Ex-gratia* payment

It has been decided that all class III and class IV employees of major port trusts at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, Mormugao

and Visakhapatnam may be paid an *ex-gratia* amount at 4 per cent of the wages or salaries drawn by them during the respective accounting years. The first payment on this account will be made in 1966-67 on the basis of the wages or salaries earned during the accounting year 1965-66.

(ii) *Children's education allowance*

The Port Trusts of Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Mormugao have adopted schemes for *Children's Education Allowance* and *Re-imbusement of Tuition Fees*. Proposals from the Calcutta Port Commissioners are awaited.

(iii) *Retirement benefits*

The matter is under consideration.

Shortage in Imported Wheat Consignments Loaded at Calcutta Port

1400. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to defective working of the weigh-bridge and weighing-machines at Calcutta Port, imported wheat is being delivered to the allottee flour mills in West Bengal and Assam on approximate weightment basis;

(b) whether this approximate weightment basis has resulted in causing huge shortage to the allottees while they had to pay for more quantities and their losses run into several lakhs of rupees;

(c) whether Government have received claims for shortages in consignments booked from Calcutta port from June to September, 1966 from some of the flour mills in these States; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take either by way of re-funding the excess amounts paid by the allottee mills or supplying them wheat actually short delivered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). On account of an unprecedented rush of foodgrain vessels at Calcutta Port and the very substantial increase in rail movement that became necessary, the Port Commissioners had to temporarily suspend weighment of food wagons on their railway weigh-bridge from June to September, 1966. During this period, as no weigh-bridge weighment was being done by the Port Commissioners, it was decided to charge the roller flour mills for the wheat supplied to them on the basis of the average weight per bag, from the same vessel, carried on trucks and weighed on the road weigh-bridge. In order, however, to avoid delay and for the purposes of indication of weight in the Railway Receipts, a provisional rate of 24 tonnes, which was subsequently revised to 23 tonnes, per wagon was adopted. The difference between this provisional weight and final weight determined on the basis of the average weight on the road weigh-bridge is refundable to the flour mills. There is, therefore, no question of any loss to the flour mills on account of non-weighment of food-grain wagons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the excess amount charged, if any, on the basis of the provisional weight will be refunded to the flour mills concerned.

सहकारी क्षेत्र में वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

1401. श्री शिखरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वनस्पति घी बनाने के लिये सहकारी क्षेत्र

के कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे तार्यों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उनको किन शर्तों पर लाइसेंस जारी किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) अत्र तक देश में ऐसे कितने तार्यों को लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिखरे) :

(क) इस समय नये वनस्पति कारखानों के लिये कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार मंगफली उत्पादकों की सहकारी समितियों के उपयुक्त मामलों के बारे में लाइसेंस देने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) बेकार पड़ी वर्तमान क्षमता का उपयोग करने के आधार पर ऐसे एक कारखाने को अगस्त, 1965 में लाइसेंस दिया गया था लेकिन उसने अभी तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है ।

(ग) ये शर्तें तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Wheat in Punjab Godowns

1402. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of wheat, which were procured by Government during the year 1965, are still lying in godowns in Punjab mandis;

(b) if so, whether these stocks are being destroyed by rats and insects; and

(c) the reasons for wasting such large stocks of wheat when the country is facing in acute shortage of foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. All the stocks procured have been taken over by Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I may inform hon. Members, as I have been doing every day, that this is not the manner in which to raise issues if any notice has been disallowed. I have to repeat it every day.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने इस बारे में नोटिस दिया है। मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 9 तारीख को गृह मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस में उन्होंने गलतबयानी की है और उस से उन्होंने इस सदन को और देश की जनता को गुमराह किया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए दूसरा तरीका है। माननीय सदस्य रूलज के मुताबिक नोटिस दें, तो उस को ले लिया जायेगा, लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप मुझे विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि आप मुझे अनुमति देंगे ?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैंने 18 नवम्बर को दिल्ली में छात्रों के मार्च पर पाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में आप को लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस को देख रहा हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य को उस के बारे में इतिला दे दूंगा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : 18 नवम्बर, को केवल दो दिन बाकी हैं। आप उस के लिए समय तय कर दीजिये। होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त इस तरह से वक्त नहीं दे सकता हूँ। शायद वह आज पा कल हो जाये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर वह आज प्राये, तो उस के बारे में इतिला होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतिला दे दी जायेगी।

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अगर 18 नवम्बर को होने वाले छात्रों के मार्च पर पाबन्दी के सवाल को आज लेना हो, तो उस की इतिला देना इसलिए जरूरी है कि माननीय सदस्य यहां पर उपस्थित हो सकें, क्योंकि दूसरे दिन के लिए नोटिस जारी होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को कल जरूर ले लिया जायेगा। अभी तक मेरे पास जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने इस बारे में इन्फार्मेशन मांगी है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am not saying anything about the Calling Attention Notice. After the incidents of the 7th, all the gates to the precincts of Lok Sabha are closed during the holidays. During the last three holidays it was impossible for me, Shri Maurya, or for anybody else for that matter, to enter Parliament House and put our calling attention notice in the box. The police who were posted there, one of them, asked me: "आप क्या हैं?" I said, "मैं मेम्बर हूँ" Then he asked me, आप क्या करते हैं? and I replied "मैं भाषण करता हूँ" Then he told me, "भाषण करने वालों को अन्दर नहीं जाने देंगे"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If that is true, then it is a serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: He might write to me in the matter. I will make enquiries and take necessary action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know whether you have given any instructions....

Mr. Speaker: He wants action to be taken. I said that I will take action. He will kindly write to me on that matter. I will take the necessary action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want you to issue your instructions to the effect that there should be some security man who knows us.

Mr. Speaker: That also I will attend to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order arising out of the statement made by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I will take action. Where is the question of a point of order then?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because your authority or jurisdiction is sovereign in the precincts of the House and the precincts of the House are defined, you must take action.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि दिल्ली में जो दफा 144 है और छात्रों के राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे पर पाबन्दी लगाने.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही नोटिस श्री किशन पटनायक का है। मैं कल देखूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छात्र दूर दूर से आने वाले हैं और वे

इन्दौर, ग्वालियर और उज्जैन आदि से निकल रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री आज वक्तव्य क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि मैं इस को कल लूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप, कल की बात कर रहे हैं और मैं आज की बात कर रहा हूँ। आज वक्तव्य होना चाहिए।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कल से पहले कहीं एरेस्ट तो नहीं कर सेंगे ?

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (CEMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Cement) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1402 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7305/66].

AIRCRAFT (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, AND AMENDMENT TO ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1608 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1966, under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7306/66].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 132/66/F. No. 68-291/64—66 Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

dated the 17th October, 1965, making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7307/66].

MULTI-UNIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) RULES, AMENDMENTS TO KERALA STATE AGRICULTURAL LOAN RULES, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shyam Dhar Misra I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7308/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala State Agricultural Loan Rules, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Kerala Agriculturist's Loans Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 371/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th October, 1965.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 387/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th October, 1965.
- (iii) Notification No. G.O. (P) 577/65/Agri. published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th October, 1965.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 1/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th January, 1966.

(v) S.R.O. No. 104/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th March, 1966.

(vi) S.R.O. No. 105/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th March, 1966.

(vii) S.R.O. No. 238/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st June, 1966.

(viii) S.R.O. No. 251/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th July, 1966.

(ix) S.R.O. No. 314/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th August, 1966.

(x) S.R.O. No. 344/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 13th September, 1966.

(xi) S.R.O. No. 347/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th September, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7309/66].

(3) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (ix) of item (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7309/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 380/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th October, 1966.
 - (ii) S.R.O. No. 381/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th October, 1966.
 - (iii) S.R.O. No. 383/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th October, 1966.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7310/66].

(5) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 354/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th September, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Land Development Schemes Rules, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Kerala Land Development Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7311/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification of this item. I am glad, this convention has been established that a statement showing reasons for delay is also laid on the Table, but in conformity with the salutary directive you have given in connection with other statements, a copy of the statement may be made available in the Notice Office so that we can go through it and see whether it is satisfactory or not and raise questions on it; otherwise, it will become stale by the time we get it tomorrow.

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(SIXTIETH REPORT)

Shri Morarka: Sir, I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Para 57 of Audit Report (Civil), 1966—Excess payment and avoidable expenditure relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.10-1/4 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 109 RE.
DEBATE ON REPRESENTATION OF
PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL AND
CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIRST
AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966, and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, be adjourned."

Mr. Speaker: It is being opposed. Does he want to give any reasons for it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): कहा चुनाव स्थगित करने का इरादा तो नहीं है ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The only reason which I have told you and which, I am told, my colleague, Shri Rao, has discussed with some of the Opposition Members also.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mentioned, not discussed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I stand corrected. Most of our Members from UP and Bihar, because there were three days' holidays, have gone to their constituencies. You know the situation there.... (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कृष्णाय (देवास): क्या सरकार इस आड़ में चुनाव को तो प्रागे बढ़ाने वाली नहीं है ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They are drought affected areas. Everybody says that the situation in eastern UP and Bihar is terrible.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): सरकार उस के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): वहाँ पर तो सरकार खाना-जंगी के हालात पैदा कर रही है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बाँसी): अब तो पानी बरस गया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: पानी बरसना चाहिए, ताकि शांति हो।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, asked me what we are doing. Both

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

of us are doing nothing. Because they have already gone, Shri Madhu Limaye should also have been there... (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : जब हम जायेंगे, तो इन को तंग करने के लिए जायेंगे, इन की मदद करने के लिए नहीं जायेंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य हमारी मदद न करें, लेकिन वह बेचारे गरीब लोगों की मदद तो करे ।

I am just asking for a few days' time. We have to put through this amendment, because without it we cannot hold the elections, in both the Houses. I hope, by four or five days time a large number of friends, who have gone to UP and Bihar, will be back here. It is not very material either if we take it up five days later. If it causes inconvenience to some hon. Members opposit because of their certain programmes, I am very sorry for it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . चुनाव तो होंगे न ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव मंसदीय काय मंत्री ने रखा है उस का मैं डट कर विरोध करना चाहता हूँ । इसलिए कि इधर दो सत्रों से इस बात का हम लोगों को सबूत मिला है कि यह सरकार और यह सरकारी दल इतना अयोग्य और नालायक हो चुका है कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने वाले विधेयक तो ये लाते हैं लेकिन इस के लिए जो आवश्यक बहुमत सदन में रखना चाहिए यह रखने का काम यह दल कर नहीं सकता है । पिछली बार भी आप को याद होगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय कि पंजाब की पुनर्रचना के संबंध में और उस से जो संविधान का परिवर्तन निकला था उस पर भी जब यहाँ मतदान हुआ तो पता चला कि सदन में जो बहुमत आवश्यक है वह नहीं है और आज भी हम यही स्थिति देखते हैं, यही हालत देखते हैं

कि यह संविधान में परिवर्तन करने वाला विधेयक पास करने के लिए आवश्यक बहु-संख्यक सदन में नहीं है । इसलिए सरकार की अयोग्यता बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है और इसलिए हम इस का विरोध हम करना चाहते हैं । इस की बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए । या तो इस बिल को सरकार तुरन्त ले लें, नहीं तो इसमें परिवर्तन न करते हुए जो पुराना संविधान है, पुराना कानून है उसी के आधार पर आगे बढ़ें ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I think, it is rather a serious matter which my friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested. He had even initially intended to move it without a speech because he considers that this matter would just be put over the House as it were. I do not understand why this Government takes such a frivolous attitude in regard to parliamentary business. I know and the country realises that as far as its character as the executive Government is concerned, it has covered itself with ignominy, in a manner which the country will not easily forget or forgive. Even in arranging the business of the House, this Government shows such infinite ineptitude that something really ought to be done about it. But Parliament as such has a certain entity of its own and when this kind of thing is sought to be done, then something ought to be done. Why is it that we are told too often by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that they cannot sit beyond a particular date, that they have a very tight programme, that all of us, on this side, ask for the discussion of one thing or the other or we want to eat into the time which the country is paying for at a certain rate? We are too often told about these things. But in regard to a very simple thing they come and say, we have to postpone it and the only reason they suggest is that many of their colleagues in this House have gone to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—God bless them; they have

done a right thing—to see with their own eyes as to what exactly is happening in that part of the country. I do not understand why the business of the House is sought to be held up because some people have gone to their constituencies. Too many cooks spoil the dinner—there is no dinner cooking in that part of the country—and yet these people have gone to that area only in order to give an excuse to this Government—heaven knows for what reason.

I want to put it that it is a very serious proposition. When particularly a matter relative to a Constitutional amendment is put on the agenda, when a matter relative to the Representation of the People is being discussed, Government should approach the subject a great deal more seriously and, therefore, there is no reason why we cannot proceed with this business. It is Government's fault that they cannot mobilise sufficient support from the point of view of the requirement of a Constitutional amendment and I feel—I am sure the country will agree with me—that in regard to execution and so also in regard to legislation, this Government is a monument of ineptitude and from that point of view, this motion should not be accepted by the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs appears to be ridiculous because he himself had moved a motion that this business will not be taken up on Monday but will be taken up on Tuesday. Just because his friends and his colleagues are out somewhere in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar—we had also to go to our constituencies and go to our houses and had to run to come back here; we were also observing some necessary festivals—this is being postponed.

The point to be considered is this. Does the Constitution provide that there would be voting on a bill only when the majority is there? Is that the provision? The provision is that

the bill will be considered and according to that provision, when the bill comes up for consideration, there cannot be any adjournment for the sake of taking votes. If that constitutional position is there, I say that it is highly disgraceful for the Government to ask that let the majority collect here, let there be a gallery first and then we will put it to the vote. I do not know whether any House will agree to a proposition of this type. I say that this motion is neither a legal motion nor a morally correct one, nor a constitutional one. I would, therefore, suggest that this motion, if we are all in our proper senses, must be thrown out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the motion before the House is not an innocuous one as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House has sought to make it out to be but a very serious matter in all conscience. I am constrained to say that the Congress Parliamentary Party is fast becoming a helpless victim of vacillation and indecision . . .

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may say, "No, no" but I say, "yes, yes,".

If the reports are correct, one of the Cabinet Ministers in Calcutta said yesterday that they have made a mess of the country's affairs and that they are responsible for the country's mess. But now it appears that they are making a mess of Parliament also. They evoke indignation, no doubt, but sometimes they evoke more pity than anger. I would invite your attention to the fact that in this process, they show scant regard for you also. It is highly objectionable, if not heinous, if not pernicious.

Sir, I would like to read out, by your leave, what happened in the House on Thursday last when this matter was discussed. My hon. friend, **Shri H. C. Mathur**, raised this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He should be grief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to read this because the way they have gone about the business is wholly unparliamentary and it should be objected to seriously. The record says:

"Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May we know when voting is to take place so that we can be present?"

Mr. Speaker: If this is accepted, voting can take place on Monday morning."

Then, Shri Jaganatha Rao—he is hiding behind the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs . . . (*Interruption*)—said:

"Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are three holidays intervening with Diwali . . .

—he perhaps meant between now and Diwali; that is a minor point . . . (*Interruption*) I just mentioned it in passing . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He should be brief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is taking keen interest in that. How can I help? He went on to say:

"Many Members may not be back here on Monday. So I would request you to postpone the voting to Tuesday."

You said 'Monday' and he requested you to postpone it to Tuesday and you—you were accommodating them; not merely they but the House also—said:

"If that is the desire of the House, I have no objection. Then, we can take up some other business on Monday and have it on Tuesday."

Then, I said, in all humility, . . . (*Interruption*)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is always done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: but in all earnestness:

"This is a bad precedent."

I objected to that.

I said that the Government must have its business properly arranged. Then you were good enough to say that the Members may be going on three days' holidays for Diwali. You also recognised their desire.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, you said, we will have it on Tuesday and some other business on Monday. Again you repeated it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I remember I have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a serious matter. I do not know why you seem to take it so lightly.

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking it lightly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am reading from the script. Then it was my friend, Mr. Bibhuti Misra, who raised the point that it would be difficult for them to come back within such a short time. But the final decision of Mr. Speaker—that is how it ends—is:

"Now it would be on Tuesday."

For the third time you said that it would be on Tuesday and there the matter ended. Nobody objected, nobody said anything after that. Neither the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Leader, nor his Deputy, nor the Prime Minister—I do not know whether she was here at that time—suggested any change in the programme. Now what have they come before this House for?

We do not dispute the members' right to be out in their constituencies to meet the people, but, Sir, is the business of the House, is the business of Parliament, to be tailored to suit

the needs of some members of the Congress Parliamentary Party? I want to know this. The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill has been before this House. There is an important aspect of the matter. I referred to it when I spoke on the Bill the other day. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill deals with two Acts, the 1950 Act and the 1951 Act and the rule-making section of the 1950 Act, section 28, and the rule-making section of the 1951 Act, section 169, are not being amended. According to those sections, the rules made by the Government in consultation with the Election Commission have got to be laid before each House of Parliament for such modification as Parliament may deem necessary. What will happen after this postponement? I do not know when they are taking it up again, whether it is on the next Tuesday or Wednesday. Barely a week is left after that, before this House adjourns *sine die*. Then what will happen to the rules? They will frame the rules behind the back of Parliament and go into elections.

Mr. Speaker: He may try to conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You must give me more time.

Mr. Speaker: He should try to finish....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know the value of time. This is a very serious matter. I will take two more minutes.

I will ask the Government now whether they can give a categorical assurance that in spite of this delay brought about by their own bungling, by their own ineptitude, by their own inefficiency, by their own short-sightedness, by their own lack of vision, which has condemned them—they stand self-condemned—they will bring the rules, which are so vital for free and fair elections, in this House before the House adjourns and get

them passed by the House and modified by the House. If they can, then we may take that into consideration, but we would not pardon them for this lapse; they cannot be pardoned.

One word more and I am done. The Leader of the House referred to the fact that many members have gone out to Bihar and U.P. Just because the business of the Parliament is now adjusted to suit the needs of his own Party men, will he give this assurance? Suppose, on some future occasion, some trouble arises in some States with which we are concerned or some of my friends on the Opposition are concerned and we all go out. Will he give the assurance that the business of the House will then be adjusted and accommodated to suit our convenience also? It is not a one-party affair; it is not a one-party affair, but a democratic Parliament. All Parties are represented in a democratic Parliament. This is not a totalitarian Parliament. Let him give that assurance also. Will he adjust the business to suit our needs also? If he would, then we shall consider this matter. Otherwise, we shall ask for a division on this motion and throw out this motion if we can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have only two points. One is what Shri Kamath has very ably argued about....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Eloquently.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Certainly, he has argued very eloquently about it. Tuesday was the last day fixed after consultation with you and after your observations were made. Certain observations were made by us also. The hon. Minister knew that day that this was being postponed because there was not the requisite majority required to amend the Constitution. We agreed to have it on Tuesday.

Now, what has happened is this. You may kindly see the foot-note in the Order Paper, which reads thus:

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"Not to be taken up in case the motion at item No. 6 is adopted."

What is not to be taken up? The items not to be taken up are the Constitution (Twenty-First) Amendment Bill and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill. You know that there are numerous amendments which have been tabled to these Bills by Members belonging to various political parties, and naturally these are very important.

As regards the question of loss of time, I would submit that whenever we demand a discussion either on students' unrest or on anything else, we are immediately told that he is having a tight-rope-walking and there is no time; but even yesterday, the House had been adjourned for lack of quorum for half an hour. Is that not loss of time? Twice during the last one week, within seven days, the House has had to be adjourned for lack of quorum.

I fully agree that the Members have every right to go to their constituencies and attend particularly to the needs of drought-affected areas. But I am seeing here the faces of all those Members from UP who hail from the districts which are the worst affected; the Members from Ghazipur, Deoria, Gorakpur are all here.

I submit, therefore, that the debate on these Bills is being adjourned only to suit the convenience of the ruling party, because some of their Members have gone to Bihar and UP just for getting tickets for the future elections. If that be so, then the debate should not be postponed at all.

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question about it; it is a fact. They are waiting for it and they are try-

ing for it. I can assure my hon. friend of that.

Therefore, I only plead that the debate should not be postponed. If it is going to be postponed, let the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs give a definite undertaking here that the rules will definitely follow and will be laid on the Table of the House before the dates of the elections.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, सेदन के नेता ने जो मुझाब रखा है, मैं उसका विरोध इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि उनकी बातों में वास्तविकता नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कांग्रेस के झगड़ों और टिकटों के चक्कर में वे लोग वहाँ गये हुए हैं, सूखे के कारण नहीं गये हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस को सोमवार तक के लिए इस लिए पोस्टपोन किया था कि उस वक्त तक वे लोग आ जायेंगे, इस के प्रलावा संख्या की जो बात कही जाती है कि इस के लिए आधी संख्या होनी चाहिए, मैं इस वक्त हाउस में देख रहा हूँ कि पर्याप्त संख्या यहाँ पर मौजूद है, कुछ लोग जो उधर उधर होंगे वे यहाँ पर आजायेंगे। सामने आज जितने मंत्री लोग यहाँ पर दिखाई दे रहे हैं, इतने कभी दिखते नहीं थे। सब जगह के नेता—यू० पी० के, बिहार के, विरोधी पक्ष के सब मौजूद हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की दलील देना ठीक नहीं है। इस में एक व्यावहारिक कठिनाई भी यह आयेगी—इस वक्त 5-6 दिन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस वक्त फिर कुछ और इम्पॉर्टेंट बातें आ जायेंगी। जैसा मेरे एक भाषी ने कहा, मुझे यह लगता है कि इनकी नीयत चुनाव को आगे सरकाने की है। इसलिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का तीव्र विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हाउस में लिया जाता है, और उस समय यदि हमारे पास प्रचास आदमी नहीं होते हैं, तो हमें उस वक्त टाइम मांगने की गुंजाइश नहीं दी जाती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि इसको हाजरी की वजह से आगे सरकाया जा रहा है, तो यदि ऐसे मौके पर हम लोग भी समय मांगेंगे तो उस समय आप उस पर विचार करेंगे... (व्यवधान)।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not surprised at the turn....

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सदन के नेता से कहूंगा कि वे दल के स्वार्थ के अन्दर आ कर सविधान का जो विधेयक है, उसको न टालें और मैं उन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को जो यहां पर रखा हुआ है, उसको पास करें ताकि सदन की मर्यादा कायम रह सके।

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Certain constitutional points have been raised by the Opposition. The House is very anxious to hear the Law Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: सविधान का यहां पर कोई खास सवाल तो आता नहीं है।

I am not surprised at the turn the debate on this motion has taken. I had anticipated it. Therefore, in the beginning I made this appeal, that it is because of very exceptional circumstances that this has to be done. Most of our Members who are from the agricultural areas will agree with me....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जिन को टिकट नहीं मिला है, वह कभी नहीं आयेंगे।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: A few days hence, say a week or so, the sowing of the rabi crop will be over.

Therefore, most of these Members have gone there in connection with that. May be there may be other work also, I do not know, but the main thing is this (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The only question that has been asked is whether Government would be able to frame rules and lay them in time on the Table.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: When even an innocuous thing like this has been so much pressed, I am only reminded of this that any stick is good enough for them to beat us with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will go on beating you. Don't worry.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as laying the Rules on the Table is concerned, I shall certainly lay them on the Table of the House in time and they will have ample opportunity to make any comment on them.

One thing more. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, asked if we have ever accommodated the Opposition in such things. I can cite examples, precedents. It is not on one occasion....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lay a statement on the Table. I do not know of any.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Many occasions like motions in connection with the External Affairs Ministry. Some of the Opposition Members have come to me and requested that the date should be changed in order to suit their convenience, and invariably I have done it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have it. What about the rules?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it will be done.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I cannot place the rules on the Table until assent is given by the President. But I will keep the rules ready, such rules as are required by the new provisions of this legislation. As soon as assent is given, I shall lay them on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: The question is...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: No more discussion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot understand this. The Minister has said over and over again that we shall not sit beyond the 2nd of December. Now, is the time-table clear, because the Law Minister has said that without the President's assent, he cannot begin the task of formulating rules?

Shri G. S. Pathak: No, no. The rules will be ready.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is pre-eminently a matter of the rules. So if the time schedule is clear, it is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will they be approved by the Rajya Sabha also?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the debate on the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966, and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, be adjourned".

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 6

12.38 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bisr, Shri J.B.S.
Borooh, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri C.
Das, Shri Morarji
Dashmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.

Heda, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulaidas
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Khadiilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshminthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malasichami, Shri M.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Manacn, Shri
Mathur, Shri Horish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Pattabhi Roman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramaspathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaralya, Shri
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sbatri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari

Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo

Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyaiankar, Shri A. N.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichibava, Shri
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kripalani, Shri J.B.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lobia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Maurya, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nath Pal, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kiaben
Pottekka*, Shri
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Warior, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 153; Noes: 30.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House has not voted! (अवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रियायत आप ने दी है अभी उसी तरह से मुझे भी बोड़ी रियायत दे दीजिये। श्री मोरारका को जो रपट यहां प्रस्तुत हुई है उसके बारे में खाली यह पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में है कि हमारे सिपाहियों को हवाई जहाज से जो रसद और सामान भेजा जाने वाला था वह उन को नहीं मिला, और वह बाजार में बिक रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो टेबल पर आई है। क्या मैं अभी से उसका डिस्कशन शुरू कर दूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रसद मिली नहीं है। इस से इतना खतरनाक मामला होता जा रहा है और इसी से रूस, चीन और अमरीका हमारे यहां घेर कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर रूस और चीन भी घा गया।

12.39-1/2 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Narendra Singh Mahida to continue his speech.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Yesterday I was referring to the new sub-section 51D proposed in clause 23 regarding accidents happening while meeting an emergency. If an employee renders emergency service to rescue or protect persons who are injured or imperilled or avert damage to property, he shall be protected.

In clause 24 there is provision for dependents. Occupational disease will be considered as employment injury. In clause 26, there is provision for referring to medical boards and appeals to medical appeal tribunals and employees' insurance courts. While the scheme provides for medical relief, sickness and benefit during

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

the period of sickness, maternity benefit for female workers and employment injury benefits, it leaves out an important contingency, namely, protection for old age. A beginning in the direction of making some provision for old age was made in 1948 itself, when the Government of India enacted the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act. There is also no unemployment insurance scheme in existence. Provision exists in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954 to provide for unemployment relief in case of retrenchment and lay-off.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to PAC 54th report of 1965-66, page 138 where it says:

The Committee are constrained to note the delay in placing the Audit Reports on Employees' State Insurance Corporation on the Table of the House in time. This delay in presenting the report tantamounts to deprivation of the right of the Parliament to receive the accounts in time. The Committee take a serious view of this delay and hope that in future the Audit Reports will be presented to Parliament soon after they are submitted by Audit, so that, they are available to the members of Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee for examination without delay.

The Committee make another criticism on page 142 of the same report:

"It is all the more surprising that the Corporation has not been able to recover its dues even from a Government Body (Rajasthan State Electricity Board) which are pending for the last 14 years. The Committee would like to know the final decision in this respect."

Again, on page 149 of the same report:

"From the note submitted at the instance of the Committee it is clear that there was undue delay at every stage in this case which resulted in locking up of the amount of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned for the construction of a hospital. What is more surprising is that all correspondence in adjusting this amount against the dues to be paid to Delhi Administration remain unattended to. The Committee would like that this matter be taken up at a higher level and finalised without further delay."

May I also know from the hon. Minister whether this Act is extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir? In a nationwide scheme of this magnitude and size, complaints and criticism from various sources have to be expected. It must be said to the credit of the organisation that it has been taking notice of all complaints, criticisms and suggestions and problems that are brought to its notice from time to time and they have tried to solve and smoothen out as many of these as possible by means of administrative instructions and amendments to the regulations. The proposals mentioned in this Bill are likely to simplify the working of the scheme considerably and are likely to result in substantial savings in administrative costs. With these remarks I support the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know only one thing from you now, as you may not be in the Chair after some time. The next item on the agenda is the Banaras Hindu University Bill. I remember there was a request from us that the Aligarh Bill and the Banaras Bill be taken up together. As you know, the next item on the agenda is the further consideration—first stage—of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill.

Even in the last session, it was promised by the Education Minister that he would see that both this Bill and the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill are taken together.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give any ruling or assurance on these things which are within the knowledge of the Minister only. How shall I be able to answer such things?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At least on procedure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You may kindly, before you leave the Chair, informally discuss it with whoever may be in the Chair and try to come to some agreed settlement and tell us.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to come again if I am wanted. Dr Melkote.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very great pleasure in welcoming this Bill though it is a belated one. We were expecting the introduction of this Bill long back but anyway it has come and I welcome it heartily.

There are a number of points that have been detailed by the Minister while introducing the Bill. The Bill covers most of the points that we had expected to be covered up, and many of the hon. Members have already spoken on the Bill. I would like to say that the raising of the amount from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 is particularly welcome, because it covers more workers than what we had expected so far. The definition of "dependent" has also changed. It now includes the parents of widows who are also among the working classes. That is also a very welcome feature, so far as the working classes are concerned. There are very many other points like the exemption limit which is being raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. A benefit of Rs. 100 was accepted by all groups. In fact, so far nothing was being paid, and to say that much more

than that has to be paid is quite understandable; it was quite understandable that the amount should be raised. But this is an agreed formula which was accepted, that we should put it at least up to Rs. 100. I therefore welcome this feature also.

The conditions for eligibility of sickness and maternity benefits are being simplified. That is also good. The rate of disablement and dependence benefit is being modified. These and very many other features of the Bill are really most welcome. I would like to point out only one or two factors in this Bill which should be taken into account, because I was one of those Members who toured different parts of the country to know how the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act are being utilised by the people.

One of the factors is this; complaints are made by the doctors that a certain amount of pressure is used by the factory workers to certify that they are ill. The doctors have to comply with it; otherwise, they are attacked by a mob, and the workers go round and molest them. I have heard this in several places. It is not at all good to the workers. I would like to bring this especially to the notice of Parliament here, and request that they should all utilise their good offices to see that in the interests of the country, the workers do not take undue advantage and take this benefit. This is supposed to be one of the reasons why the management is complaining that the production in this country is going down, because this Bill is giving a great latitude to workers to absent themselves. In a country like ours, which is very poor, the workers should not take undue advantage of these provisions. I am speaking as a representative of the working class, and I hereby appeal to all the workers that they should not utilise the provisions in such a way that they compel the doctors to certify in the way the workers want them to. On the other hand, I have heard numerous complaints from the workers themselves that the benefit that they

[Dr. Melkote]

ought to get under this Bill is being denied to them because it is under the control of the State Governments to a large extent. That point is also quite correct. The workers pay for the benefit. So far, the Government was expected to look after the salary of the workers when they were ill, and today, the worker is paying for it; the employer is already paying. But then, as against the general benefit that the common man gets in the hospitals the worker is expected to get much more benefit because he is paying for it. The public also demand that if there is better treatment accorded to an ordinary worker, they should also not be denied the same. It only shows that the treatment which the Government is according to the public is not quite good. The point made by the worker that he should get special treatment because he is paying for it is also correct. I feel, therefore, some understanding should be arrived at between the State Governments and the Insurance Corporation to see that this discrepancy is removed in the minds of the people and the workers. Where the worker is paying money to get the necessary benefits and comforts, he should be accorded better benefits and comforts, even more than what a common man is getting. In this, the worker finds a lot of difficulty. There is a panel of doctors who prescribe the necessary medicines that ought to be kept in the hospital. But in spite of his paying for it, the worker is oftentimes denied the benefit of this due to one cause or the other. This has got to be gone into in detail. I have mentioned it to the Corporation also. It is absolutely correct to say that the benefits which the workers expect are not flowing to the extent they ought to. I personally feel that the Minister should look into it and if necessary set up a committee to deal with this particular aspect of the question.

I have nothing more to say. All the other speakers have spoken welcoming this Bill. I also welcome this Bill.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीपीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस के द्वारा प्रिमियल एक्ट में बिल्कुल परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है। इस बिल की 42 क्लॉजिज - में पुराने एक्ट के 99 सेक्शन्ज में से करीब करीब सब को उलट-पलट पर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा सेक्शन 66, 68 और 73 एच वर्ग-रू को अग्रेट भी कर दिया गया है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि कम से कम इस समय सदन में कोरम ठाना जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं कह रहा था कि इस नये बिल के द्वारा पुराने एक्ट में बिल्कुल हेर-फेर कर दिया गया है। अच्छा होता कि इस एमेंडमेंट बिल के बजाये एक नया बिल लाया जाता, जिस में ये सब प्राविजन्ज होते। फिर भी मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि इस में वर्कर्स के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है। मिसाल के तौर पर इस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस कानून से कवर होने के सम्बन्ध में जो 400 रुपये की वेज लिमिट रखी गई थी, उस को बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस लिए इन्शोरेंस की सुविधायें और ज्यादा व्यापक हो जायेंगी।

इस के अतिरिक्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और सेल में लगे लोगों को भी इस में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। पहलू-बाउ फ्यूचरल के लिए 100 रुपये देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रिमियल एक्ट में जल्दा-बच्चा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। लेकिन इस बिल में उस

के लिए कुछ प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी प्रकार डिसेम्बरमेंट बेनिफिट की दर भी बढ़ा दी गई है। मांटे नीर से मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इस बिल की कुछ बातों की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पोर्ट-टाइम इंडस्ट्री के बारे में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो इंडस्ट्री बरस में मान्य भूतने से अधिक काम न करता हो, उस को पोर्ट-टाइम इंडस्ट्री में शामिल किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अवधि को बढ़ा दिया जाये और जो इंडस्ट्रीज रीकिंग वर्ग के थोड़े से कामों के लिए 11 भूतने में शामिल हैं, उन को भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाये।

मैं यह बात रखती है कि इस महंगाई के जमाने में एम्पलाई का कामट्यूशन पुराने एक्ट की तुलना में काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है। एम्प्लायर तो एम्पलाईज के श्रम में लाभ उठाता है और लाखों कराड़ों खर्च करता है। उस के श्रम में एम्पलाई को जो कामट्यूशन रखा गया है, वह बहुत अधिक है। मैं दिवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और एम्पलाईज के कामट्यूशन को कुछ कम कर दें।

मैं कुछ क्लिज का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। पुराने एक्ट में कुछ क्लासिज ग्राफ पोस्ट्स की व्याख्या नहीं दी गई थी। क्लाज 11 में उन के बारे में पहिलवा सविस कमिशन से परामश की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह एक अच्छी बात है और मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

कापोरेशन में पालियामेंट के मेम्बरज की संख्या को दो से बढ़ा कर तीन कर दिया गया है। यह भी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो व्यक्ति पालियामेंट का मेम्बर न रहे, उस को वहाँ पर काम करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब किसी पालियामेंट

के मेम्बर का टेन्चर खत्म नहीं हुआ है, तो उस को इस काम में क्यों बर्चिद रखा जा रहा है। जब हाई कोर्ट के जज रिटायर होने के बाद भी काम कर सकते हैं, तो पालियामेंट के मेम्बर क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? इस लिए बताया पोरियड में भी उन को काम करने देना चाहिए, जिस में उन को काम करने का अधिकार था।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : जब कोई शरस पालियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं रह जाता है, तो वह कारपोरेशन का मेम्बर भी नहीं रह सकता है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उस व्यक्ति को यह सोच कर मेम्बर बनाया गया था कि वह कारपोरेशन में जा कर काम करे। अगर वह किसी बजह से पालियामेंट का मेम्बर न रहे, तो उस को उस काम में क्यों बर्चिद रखा जाये ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : वह बतौर पालियामेंट का मेम्बर चुना गया था। अगर वह पालियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं रह जाता है तो कोई दूसरा पालियामेंट का मेम्बर उस की जगह वहाँ पर काम करेगा।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मंत्री महोदय का यह विचार होगा, लेकिन मैं निश्चयता विचार व्यक्त कर दिया है।

क्लाज 12 के द्वारा संवणन 27 और 31 को प्रॉमिड कर दिया गया है, क्या कि उन्हें बेकार माना गया है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि उन में कुछ अन्व था और इस लिये उन को रहने देना चाहिए था।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

क्लाज 15 में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि उस व्यक्ति से कोई कान्ट्रीव्यूशन नहीं लिया जायेगा, जिसकी एंबरेज डेलीवेज डेढ़ रुपया होगी, जबकि पहले इस बारे में एक रुपया रखा गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि जिसकी बेजिज दो रुपये हों, उससे कोई कान्ट्रीव्यूशन न लिया जाये। क्योंकि आजकल महंगाई का जमाना है। इसलिए डेढ़ रुपये के स्थान पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि 2 रुपया कर दिया जाय। आजकल जो खेतीहर मजदूर है, मामूली मजदूर है वह भी दो रुपये पाता है तो जबकि भित्तों में जो काम करते हैं, जो स्पेशलाइज्ड काम करते हैं, उनको तो कम से कम दो रुपये होना चाहिए। इसी तरीके से क्लाज 17 है। उसमें दोष यह है कि एम्प्लाइज के लिए तो बताया गया कि अगर वह कान्ट्रीव्यूशन न दे अपना तो एरियर आफ रेवेन्यू की तरह से वसूलयाबी उससे की जाय। लेकिन जो एम्प्लायर है उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि एम्प्लायर अगर कान्ट्रीव्यूशन अदा नहीं करता है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाय। इसकी कोई चर्चा बिल में नहीं आयी।

13 hrs.

श्री शाहनबाज खाँ : उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उसमें होना चाहिए था कुछ। वह नहीं किया गया। इसी तरीके से क्लाज 21 है। उसमें व्यवस्था है कि मिक्नेस बेनिफिट 56 दिनों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि बीमारी प्रोलांग भी कर सकती है और ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि कुछ दिनों में ही आदमी अच्छा हो जाय। इसलिए 56 दिन के स्थान पर यह रख दिया जाय कि जब तक कि वह तन्दुरुस्त न हो, उसको उस एक्टमेंट से छुटकारा न मिले, तब तक के लिए सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। उसमें कोई दिन मुकदर करना या कोई लिमिट

मुकदर करना यह मैं अच्छी बात नहीं समझता क्योंकि बीमारी छूट भी सकती है और बढ़ सकती है।

इसी तरीके से मेडिकल बॉर्ड के फमले के विरुद्ध अपील की व्यवस्था क्लाज 26 में की गई है। यह एक अच्छी बात है और इसका भी इसमें जो प्रावधान किया गया है इस से लाभ ही होगा लोगों को और उनके हकूक बच जायेंगे। क्लाज 39 में ग्रान्ट आफ एजम्पशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह भी एक अच्छी बात है। क्लाज 41 भी अच्छा है और यह ऐश्ट को और ज्यादा व्यापक बनाता है।

अब शिड्यूल जो है प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट में दो शिड्यूल थे जिसमें एक और दो को जोड़कर शिड्यूल 1 में सम्मिलित किया गया है और उसी के साथ साथ शिड्यूल 3 और एक बनाई गई है। उसमें शिड्यूल 3 में बीमारियों का तस्किरा किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आदमी को तीन तरह से इस बिल द्वारा लाभ होना है। एक तो यह कि चोट लग जाय, दूसरे यह कि उसको आक्स्पेशनल जो बीमारी होती है, उस कार्य में लगे रहने के बाद जो बीमारी होती है वह और तीसरे यह कि डिसेबिल हो जाय, हाथ पैर टूट जाय या और कुछ हो जाय तो इसमें बहुत सी बीमारियों का तस्किरा किया गया है और लम्बी लिस्ट उसकी है।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आज कल के इस महंगाई के युग में जबकि गरीब पिसता चला जा रहा है और जबकि एम्प्लायर जो कि पहले से ही धनाढ्य हैं और भी धनाढ्य होते चले जा रहे हैं तो उस सिलसिले में गरीब वर्कस के जो हकूक हैं, उनको जो तकलीफें हैं, उनके ऊपर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था जो इस में नहीं दिया गया है। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply indebted to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and expressed approval of the amendments that we wish to introduce. This is a measure for the social welfare and benefit of the working class and it is natural that it should have the approval of this august House.

During the discussions, some hon. Members, particularly from West Bengal, expressed their dissatisfaction over the working of the medical benefits and hospitals in that State. This scheme covers approximately 34 lakh workers in this country and it will go on increasing. It is inevitable that in a scheme of this magnitude there should be some weaknesses, some flaws, some drawbacks. But I can assure the hon. Members that we are keeping very strict watch over the working of hospitals, dispensaries and the panel of doctors. I have been taking a personal interest in this matter. I have personally visited a large number of hospitals, dispensaries and seen the working of the panel of doctors. We have instituted a number of teams of medical experts who are visiting different States. Sometimes they are going and carrying out surprise visits of various hospitals and dispensaries and suggesting various remedial measures. All I can do is to assure the hon. Members of this House that this very important aspect of the working of the ESI scheme shall receive our constant and continued attention.

And as has been provided for in this amending Bill, there is a provision that if this scheme does not function satisfactorily in any State then with the approval of that particular State Government the Centre can take over. There is that provision there. In fact, we are making an experiment in Delhi and we are watching the results. I can assure the hon. Members that if we find that in any place our workers are not getting the benefits in a way they ought

to get, then we shall not hesitate to take remedial steps. Firstly, of course, it is a big undertaking and we have to do it in cooperation with the State Governments. If any State Governments have any genuine difficulties we shall always be prepared to go to their assistance. But, there is that provision about which I have already made a mention.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, who is, unfortunately, absent from the House at this moment—he takes very keen interest in all these matters—was of the view that the funeral benefit of Rs. 100 per individual was not sufficient. This is for the first time that a benefit of this nature has been provided for. As my hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, has said, this decision was taken after full consultation and discussion in the Standing Committee of the ESI at which all the representatives of the working class, the employers and the Government were all present. This decision was unanimously taken there. The hon. House would be interested to know that if this funeral grant, as some hon. Members suggested, is raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, the additional expenditure for the present coverage would be about Rs. 36 lakhs per annum, and in a scheme of this nature in which we have to provide for various hospitals, dispensaries etc., and there is continuous expenditure going on, we felt initially we will fix it at Rs. 100 per head and if there is need for increasing it, later on a decision can be taken.

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee was also vehement in criticising the Corporation for not taking effective steps for effecting recoveries from the employers. I would like to inform him that legal action was taken and prosecution was launched against that mill he mentioned—Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur—on 13th May, 1966. This is not the only one case. The Corporation has never hesitated to take effective action even against

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

the highest of the so-called capitalists and big mill-owners. As he knows, one of the biggest mill-owners of Kanpur was prosecuted and punished with imprisonment for three months. I can assure him that it will be our constant endeavour to go on effecting the recoveries. I may say for his information that our total income till 31st March 1966 was of the order of Rs. 131.30 crores out of which odd arrears amount to Rs. 2.1 crores odd which represent about 1.5 per cent. For Employees' Provident Fund and other funds the arrears are of a much higher magnitude. So, the arrears are by no means very high in this particular case.

Some of my hon. friends referred to the difficulties which the insured persons have in obtaining medicines. Except the specialist medicines, the rest are dispensed with by the ESI dispensaries. For the panel doctors there are three lists. In some cases the panel doctors provide medicines from their own stores; in some cases, they send them to the chemists. In those cases where some medicines have to be dispensed with only by the specialists, they send the patients to the specialists. If there is any need for streamlining the administration in any way, we shall take appropriate steps.

My hon. friend, Shri Pande who has very wide experience of the working of the scheme, talked about the extension of the scheme to seasonal factories. That is a point which we shall examine in detail. If it is possible, we shall take appropriate action.

I am glad, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has come back. He talked about some assurance which I had given to my hon. friend, Shri Arora, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the ESI, regarding the strike which had taken place among the employees of the ESI. I may inform him that I gave no assurance of the nature he has mentioned. All I assured him was that if the employees have

any legitimate grievances, we shall always be prepared to sit across the table, discuss them and take remedial action. But, at the same time, I made it equally clear to him that we shall not tolerate indiscipline and misconduct, for which we propose to take firm action against those who are guilty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask for a clarification? I raised two points. One was regarding the doctors. The second was about the employees. When the hunger strike was going on throughout the country, about 400 employees of the ESI were suspended. My hon. friend from Kanpur in the other House, Shri Arjun Arora, met Shri Shahnawaz Khan in the matter and he was given an assurance that all the legitimate demands of the employees will be properly redressed if the strike was withdrawn. I want to know what has happened to those who were suspended.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Shri Banerjee said that I told Shri Arora that if they withdraw the strike I will do this and that. I did not say anything of that sort.

Mr. Speaker: What is the position of those who were suspended? Has the suspension been withdrawn?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In a large number of cases the suspension has been withdrawn when the employees expressed regret for what they have done. In the case of other employees who are guilty of misconduct, violence and other objectionable activities, the suspension still stands; the charge-sheets are being served and proper action will be taken.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 40 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clause 41 (*Insertion of new section 99A.*)

Amendment made:

Page 21, line 24,—

for 'purposes' substitute—

"provisions" (3)

(*Shri Shahnawaz Khan*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 41, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 and 43 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short title, commencement and application*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" substitute—

"1966" (2)

(*Shri Shahnawaz Khan*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth Year" substitute—

"Seventeenth Year" (1)

(*Shri Shahnawaz Khan*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He has already spoken.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Even though there are charges against the employees who were suspended, is it impossible on the part of the Government to condone those charges and withdraw the charge-sheets? Since the Labour Minister has a feeling for the down-trodden people, will he kindly do this out of magnanimity? Then, in the Reviewing Committee there was a dissenting minute by all the representatives of the employees that the limit for contribution may be raised to Rs. 3, so that those who are earning less than Rs. 3 will be exempted from making contributions.

Mr. Speaker: That has been dealt with by him in his speech.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But the explanation is not satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker: If the explanation is not satisfactory, that is a different thing altogether.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then, there is another small point about the no-claim rebate. Government

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

will not lose much if it is given to a healthy insured man who does not claim anything from you. He is contributing regularly to the insurance scheme but he never falls sick nor does he ever ask for any accident compensation. Why should some rebate not be given to that particular worker who never comes to you for anything? That is a very justified thing and Government must accept it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the strike was withdrawn by all the employees and now there is no trouble in the Corporation, may I take this opportunity for requesting the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and the Deputy Minister kindly to see that the cases are reviewed with more sympathy and that all people are taken back.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The cases will be reviewed with the utmost sympathy. As regards the point raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, I will consider a scheme of rewarding those workers for very good health.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The Education Minister.

Shri Priya Gupta (Kaihar): What is the time left for this?

Mr. Speaker: The time originally fixed for this was 5 hours and only ten minutes are left.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are you going to allow more time in view of the importance of the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow one hour more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission. The debate on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Raja Sabha, was adjourned because, as you know, it became a serious controversy in this House and a motion was moved by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, on which it was adjourned. Whenever the question arose whether this Bill should be taken up either in that session or in another session, we definitely pleaded that to avoid any further controversy the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill and the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill should be taken up simultaneously or we should be told definitely that the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill would be taken into consideration. The Minister assured this House that he would see to it—he did not give any categorical assurance to the effect that it would be done—that this request was accepted. So, before the hon. Minister starts the debate, I would like to have a definite answer to this.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not to start.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): While supporting my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, I think the Minister definitely told the House, though he did not say that he would ensure the discussion of both the Bills together, that he would see to it that the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill would be introduced in the House before discussion of this Bill is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: They say, that earlier this House had been given to understand that some motion would also be

made about the Aligarh Muslim University in order to remove the word 'Muslim' from there so that the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' are removed from both. Is there any intention of bringing forward that also very soon?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not make an invidious distinction.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I think, I have made the statement in the House before that as soon as we know the fate of this Bill, as to what this House does with the name, we will immediately follow it up with Aligarh. I cannot say that now because I am not the Education Minister, but I had made this statement. It was a clear, categorical statement that I was waiting to know the fate of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, what name this House ultimately decides to give to it and that if they proposed to drop the word 'Hindu', I would introduce the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill removing the communal name from that University also. Therefore, it depends upon this House what decision it takes as far as the name is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: As also, on the Minister who is in charge now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Shri Chagla has been thrown out of this Ministry in a slipshod manner and again he has to hold the baby. Where is the new Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May the hon. lady Member use a more polite expression than say "thrown out"?

Mr. Speaker: I have received information that the Education Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, has been taken ill and has been admitted to the Willingdon Nursing Home.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He has got a heart attack.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So soon.

Mr. Speaker: We wish him an early and speedy recovery. Shri M. C. Chagla has kindly agreed to pilot the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of what the Minister has said, may we take it that the former Education Minister has given this assurance to this House on behalf of the whole Government and that it is a categorical undertaking guaranteeing that if this Bill is passed removing the word 'Hindu', the other Bill will be introduced also on similar lines and Government will see to it that the Congress Party also passes that?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it depends upon the will of this House, and I had added, on the pleasure of the Minister who is now in charge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a futile statement he has made.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, I beg to move:—

"That the debate on the motion, 'That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 25th November, 1965, be resumed now."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion, 'That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 25th November, 1965, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion move by Shri M. C. Chagla on the 24th November, 1965, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Time left for general discussion is 10 minutes. I have extended it by one hour more.

श्री सिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक आज फिर सदन में चर्चा का विषय हो रहा है। 1958 में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को एक अध्यादेश के द्वारा तत्कालीन कानून को रद्द करके कायम किया गया। उस वक्त की सरकार ने श्री नरसिंह प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दिया कि जल्द में जल्द इसके लिये कानून लाया जायेगा कि वह अध्यादेश समाप्त हो। लेकिन किसी कारणवश वह विधेयक नहीं आ सका। बाद में जो विधेयक आया तो वह प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द हुआ। उसके सुपुर्द होने के बाद फिर विधेयक को पारित होने में कई वर्ष लग गये। आज 1958 के बाद 1966 के एक महीने को छोड़ कर अन्तिम महीने में हम इस विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो कि राज्य सभा से पारित हो चुका है।

इस विधेयक पर यूनिवर्सिटी में “हिन्दू” नाम को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा वाद विवाद उठा। राज्य सभा ने इस नाम को हटाया और वह इस सदन में आने के बाद विवाद का विषय बना कि हिन्दू शब्द रखा जाये या नहीं। इसी प्रकार में अलाहाबाद मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी

के सम्बन्ध में भी प्रश्न उठा कि उस में “मुसलिम” शब्द रहे या नहीं। जहाँ तक मेरे टिप्पण का सम्बन्ध है, जिस समय भारत स्वतन्त्र हुआ और हमने सेकुलर शासन का तरीका अस्तित्व किया, उस समय ही आवश्यक था कि तत्काल ही जितनी संस्थायें धर्म के नाम पर जाति के नाम पर थी उन्हें समाप्त कर के उनका नाम बदल दिया गया होता। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और वह चली आई। आज सरकारी तथा राजकीय कोष में ऐसी संस्थाओं को धन दिया जाये जो कि हिन्दू संस्था के नाम पर चले, मुसलिम संस्था के नाम पर चले, ईसाई संस्था के नाम पर चले, पारसी संस्था के नाम पर चले। यह कुछ अनप्युक्त सा मालूम पड़ता है। आज जिस परिस्थिति में हम हैं उस को देखते हुए मैं सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दू और मुस्लिम शब्द को लेकर जो विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विवाद का हम एक निर्णायक विषय आज न बनायें। आज जैसे चलता है उसको चलने दें। वास्तविक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार एक ऐसी विधेयक लाए जिसमें इस तरह की परिभाषा हो, इस तरह की बात निहित हो कि कोई जाति के नाम पर, कोई सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर अथवा संस्था कायम होगी तो वह कायम तो हो सकती है लेकिन सरकार द्वारा उसको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी। हर एक व्यक्ति को हमारे सदन के संविधान के अन्दर यह अधिकार तो प्राप्त है कि अपने नाम पर या अपनी जाति के नाम पर या अपने सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर वह संस्था तो कायम कर सकता है, अपने धर्म के नाम पर वह संस्था तो कायम कर सकता है लेकिन जो धर्म निरपेक्ष सरकार है उसका यह कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसी संस्थाओं को कोई सहायता न दे।

13.30 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

इस तरह की व्यवस्था अगर कोई विधेयक ला कर सरकार कर दे तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा। इस तरह का विधेयक अगर लाया जाएगा और उसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था होगी कि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई, पारसी जितने नामधारी धर्म हैं और जिनके नाम पर संस्थाएँ कायम हैं या कायम होंगी जब तक उन में से ये नाम नहीं निकाल दिये जायेंगे सरकारी सहायता उनको प्राप्त नहीं होगी, तो मैं समझना हूँ कि यह समस्या का सर्वोत्तम हल होगा। उस समय शायद इतना विवाद खड़ा नहीं होगा जितना आज खड़ा हो चुका है। आज हिन्दू कहता है कि मेरे नाम से हिन्दू शब्द क्यों निकाला जाए, मुस्लिम कहता है कि मेरे नाम से मुस्लिम शब्द क्यों निकाला जाए, ईसाई कहता है कि मेरे नाम से ईसाई शब्द क्यों निकाला जाए। हर आदमी देखा-देखी यह कहने लग गया है कि हम पर ही आघात क्यों हो? राज्य सभा ने यह पास तो हो गया है कि हिन्दू शब्द निकाल दिया जाए और आपको यह भी मानना होगा कि यह एक विवाद का विषय भी बन गया है और इसलिए बन गया है कि हिन्दू शब्द अगर निकल जायेगा तो हो सकता है कि वे बहुसंख्या में चूकें हैं इस वास्ते इसको मान्यता दे दें लेकिन उनका खयाल है कि मुस्लिम शब्द जब निकालने का वक़्त आएगा तो शायद वह न निकल पाए, शायद वहाँ वैडलिज्म हो। आप जानते ही हैं कि सामान्य सिविल कोड की बात चली थी। यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई, पारसी जितने भी लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उन सब के लिए एक समान सिविल कोड हो क्योंकि भारतीय संविधान में सबको समान अधिकार प्राप्त है और हिन्दुओं के लिए एक कानून भी बना था लेकिन आज तक मुसलमानों के लिए वैसा कानून नहीं बन पाया है। जहाँ तक वक्क एकट्ठा सम्बन्ध है उसमें भी बहुत तरमीम नहीं हो पाई है। हिन्दुओं के

मन्दिरों के बारे में एक विधेयक इमी सदन में आया था जो कि आज तक लटका हुआ है क्योंकि मुसलमानों के बारे में विधेयक नहीं आ पाया है। यह सब डर की वजह से है जो कि लोगों के दिलों में व्याप्त है। हिन्दू कोड बिल आया और वह पास भी हो गया जिसके अन्तर्गत एक मर्द को एक औरत रखने का अधिकार है, लेकिन मुसलमानों के बारे में वह नहीं आया और मामला लटका हुआ है। लोगों को डर है कि हिन्दू शब्द निकल जाने के बाद हो सकता है कि मुस्लिम शब्द न निकलने पाए। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस झगड़े को आज वह न उठाये। सदन के सदस्यों से भी मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह हिन्दू शब्द को हटाने पर आज जोर न दें। राज्य सभा में जो यह बिल आया है कि इसमें हिन्दू शब्द रहे और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब वह वापस राज्य सभा को जाए तो राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी इसको मान लें। लेकिन साथ ही साथ सरकार एक आश्वासन जरूर दे। इस आश्वासन को अब तो पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगले चुनाव के बाद तो इसको पूरा किया जा सकता है। अगले चुनाव के बाद भी जहाँ तक मानूँ पड़ता है यही सरकार होगी, कांग्रेस की ही सरकार होगी और कोई होने वाली नहीं, जमी कि उम्मीद की जाती है। भावी सरकार की तरह से यह सरकार इस तरह का आश्वासन दे कि वह इस तरह का कानून लायेगी कि धर्म निरपेक्ष यह सरकार अगर कोई संस्था धर्म के नाम पर कायम होगी तो उसके कायम होने में कोई रुकावट तो नहीं डालेगी, उसको मान्यता तो प्रदान की जा सकेगी लेकिन सरकारी सहायता उस संस्था को प्राप्त नहीं होगी। जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है सभी शिक्षण संस्थाएँ सरकारी सहायता से ही चलती हैं, कम से कम हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी; दोनों सरकारी सहायता पर

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

निर्भर करती हैं, सरकारी सहायता से ही चलती हैं। हर रूप में ये संस्थायें केन्द्रीय सरकार पर निर्भर करती हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ऐसा विधेयक सरकार की तरफ से अवश्य आएगा।

दुर्भाग्य कहें या क्या कहें चागला साहब अब शिक्षा मंत्री नहीं रहे हैं, विदेश मंत्री हो गए हैं। अब तीन चार महीने की ही बात थी। इनके होते हुए देश में बड़ी आशा बंधी थी। चागला साहब न अपना अल्प काल में शिक्षा के लिए इतना कुछ किया है कि जितना शायद इनसे पूर्ववर्ती किसी ने नहीं किया था। शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा करने में, अध्यापकों के स्तर को ऊंचा करने में, इन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया है। एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है। चलते चलते इन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन से यह भी कहा है कि वह आशा करते हैं कि ग्रांट्स कमीशन और गवर्नमेंट भी इस रिपोर्ट को मान्यता प्रदान कर देगी। सद्भाव के साथ उन्होंने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया है। उस रिपोर्ट में एक खास बात यह है कि शिक्षा का स्तर समान हो, सब के लिए समान अवसर हों, अध्यापकों का स्तर किसी तरह से भी सिविल सर्वेंट्स से कम न हो। जहाँ तक अध्यापकों के स्तर का सम्बन्ध है इनको यूरोप और रूस आदि में सिविल सर्वेंट्स के बराबर मजदूरी जाना है, उनकी आकांक्षा रही है कि शिक्षक वर्ग का स्तर ऊंचा हो। यही कारण है कि अल्पकाल में उन्होंने इतना कुछ कर दिया है कि शायद पूर्व में नहीं किया गया है। आज भी विद्यार्थी वर्ग उत्साह मचा रहा है, अपना धोष प्रदर्शित कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद यह शिक्षा की दृष्टि से अच्छा नहीं हुआ है। आज की हिन्दी अखबार में कमेंट निकला है कि यह अच्छा नहीं

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें। एक दो मिनट ले लें।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : हमारे चागला साहब श्री फखरीन अली अहमद की जगह, उनकी ओर से बैठे हुए हैं। उन से मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। वाइस चांसलर वहाँ से चले गए हैं। प्रो वाइस चांसलर साहब भी चले जाएंगे। नए वाइस चांसलर साहब आ गए हैं। लेकिन रजिस्ट्रार साहब क्यों बने हुए हैं, जो कि सब झगड़े की जड़ है। यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कुछ बुराई शुरू हुई है और जिसके कारण यूनिवर्सिटी को अध्यादेश के द्वारा बन्द करना पड़ा और आज जितना ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है, लाखों रुपया यूनिवर्सिटी का मुकदमेबाजी में खर्च हुआ है, अध्यापकों के खिलाफ मुकदमे दायर करने में खर्च हुआ है, उस सब का मूल कारण यह एक रजिस्ट्रार साहब हैं। उनको हटाया नहीं गया है। आपको देख कर आश्चर्य होगा कि किसी भी मिलेक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने कभी भी डाइसेंटिंग रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है, डाइसेंटिंग नोट नहीं दिया है मिलेक्ट कमेटी के खिलाफ। लेकिन इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री वाडिया ने दिया है मिलेक्ट कमेटी के खिलाफ। उन्होंने केवल रजिस्ट्रार के लिये यह दिया है। कमेटी की यह राय थी कि वाइस चांसलर को हटा दिया जाए, रजिस्ट्रार को न हटाया जाए। अध्यादेश के बाद बाकी सब जो अधिकारी बड़े बड़े थे उनको तो हटा दिया गया लेकिन उन्हें नहीं हटाया गया। इस विल में यह भी लिखा है कि वाइस चांसलर का चुनाव होगा तो वह भी जो इस वक्त है हट जाएगा। और जो अधिकारी हैं वे भी हट जायें। लेकिन जो रजिस्ट्रार है वह कायम है, वह ज्यों का त्यों बरकरार रहेगा। इसके बारे में मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर रजिस्ट्रार साहब कायम रहेंगे तो कितना भी भला वाइस चांसलर आ जाए, उनकी तिकड़म से एक न एक दिन झगड़ा हो जाएगा। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि विद्यार्थी वर्ग उत्साह मचा रहा है। लेकिन बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी आज भी शान्त हैं। हो सकता है कि इसमें आपका

प्रभाव काम कर रहा हो, हो सकता है कि नए वाइस चांसलर के आने की वजह से यह हो। किसी भी कारण से हो लेकिन वहाँ के विद्यार्थी आज शान्त हैं। हर विद्यार्थी की मांग यह है कि इस रजिस्ट्रार से हमें मुक्ति दो। अगर मुक्ति आप नहीं देते हैं तो शायद फिर झगड़ा होगा।

रघुनाथ सिंह जी मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं। वह मुझे माफ करे अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उन्होंने भी बहुत अच्छा पार्ट प्ले नहीं किया था। अध्यादेश का लेकर जो कमेटी बनी थी उस में शायद वह भी थे।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
 Which Committee?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अध्यादेश के बारे में एक कमेटी बनी थी।

Shri Raghunath Singh: I was not there.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: You were a member of the Court.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Finance Committee.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : चाहे रघुनाथ सिंह हो या सिंहासन सिंह मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। एक ऐसी कमेटी बनी थी जिसने हर तरह से हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को नीचे गिराने की कोशिश की थी, इस यूनिवर्सिटी का ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रजिस्ट्रार को नहीं रहना चाहिये, उसको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur) rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh. Shri Kakkar has already spoken on this.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I have not spoken on this.

Mr. Chairman: You have already spoken on this. Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं आपका थोड़ा ज्यादा समय लूंगा। पहले तो सिंहासन सिंह जी ने जो कहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं किसी ऐसी कमेटी का सदस्य नहीं था जो कि अध्यादेश को ले कर बनी थी। मैं नाभिनेटिव मैम्बर जरूर हूँ बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट का। उसकी फार्मल मीटिंग माल में एक बार कनवोकेशन के दिन होती है और फिर वह समाप्त हो जाती है।

इस बिल का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि इसका नाम हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हो। लेकिन उसके इस प्रस्ताव को राज्य सभा ने अस्वीकार कर दिया। राज्य सभा ने यह पास किया। इस इंस्टीट्यूशन का नाम भदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्व विद्यालय रखा जाए। यही सबसे बड़ा विवाद का विषय है।

मैं चांगला साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट किया है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के मैम्बर फ्री हैं। अपना वोट जिधर चाहें दे सकते हैं। अगर मैम्बर हिन्दू शब्द रखना चाहते हैं तो उसके पक्ष में मत दे सकते हैं और अगर भदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय शब्द रखना चाहते हैं तो उसके पक्ष में मत दे सकते हैं। वास्तव में लोकतंत्रीय परम्परा का उन्होंने सदस्यों को मतदान की अजादी दे कर अनुसरण किया है।

जब पहले-पहल हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम के सम्बन्ध में विवाद उठा था, तो डा० लांडिया ने वहाँ पर लगे हुए शिवा-लेख का उल्लेख किया था और कहा था कि उस का नाम "काशी विश्वविद्यालय है।" मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर संस्कृत में यह लिखा

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हुआ है : "काशी विश्वविद्यालय—"
ग्रीक अंग्रेजी में लिखा है :

"Banaras Hindu University.
This foundation stone was laid by
H.E. The Right Honourable
Charles Baron Hardinge of Pen-
shurt...."

आप देखेंगे कि एक ही शिला-लेख में दो नाम आते हैं : "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" और अंग्रेजी में "बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी"।

मेरे पास यह संवत् 1984 का पंचांग है, जो कि 39 बरस पहले का है और जो काशी विश्वविद्यालय से प्रकाशित होता है। इस पर छठी काशी विश्वविद्यालय की सील पर संस्कृत में अर्थात् नागरी लिपि में काशी विश्वविद्यालय और अंग्रेजी में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी लिखा हुआ है।

उस दिन डा० लोहिया ने विश्वविद्यालय में लगी ईंटों पर लिखे शब्दों का उल्लेख किया मेरे पास यह 1941 की ईंट है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : भ्रान्त ए पांचट आफ आर्डर। क्या भाननीय सदस्य को इस सदन में ईंट लाने का अधिकार है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आई हैव गाट दी राइट।

डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि ईंट पर काशी विश्वविद्यालय लिखा हुआ है। मैं 1941 की, आज की नहीं, बल्कि आज से पच्चीस बरस पहले की, आरिजनल ईंट लाया हूँ,

श्री बाफर अली मिरां (वारंगल) : क्या बिल्डिंग तोड़ कर यह ईंट लाए है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जिस पर लिखा है का० वि० वि०, अर्थात् काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय। हाँ, डा० लोहिया का कहना ठीक है कि प्रारम्भिक काल में कुछ ईंटों पर हिन्दी में "का० वि० वि०" लिखा गया था, अर्थात् "काशी विश्वविद्यालय"।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
क्या यह फर्जी ईंट तो नहीं है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : फर्जी काम तो भाननीय सदस्य कर सकते हैं। वह मेरा काम नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त फाटक पर, संगमरमर के पत्थर में खुदा हुआ है, जो आज का नहीं है: "काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय"। जहाँ तक नाम का सम्बन्ध है, लोगों में यह धारणा प्रचलित थी कि नाम "काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय" निम्नसंदेश प्रारम्भ में काशी विश्वविद्यालय प्रचलित था और वहाँ के शिला लेख में संस्कृत में "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" और अंग्रेजी में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" लिखा हुआ है। यह जानने के लिए थोड़ा और डिटेल में जाने की जरूरत होगी कि कैसे यह थोड़ा सा फर्क पड़ा।

सन् 1906 में भालवीध जी और दूसरे नेता इलाहाबाद में एकत्रित हुए जहाँ पहले पहल हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने की परिचल्पना उत्पन्न हुई एक सोसायटी का निर्माण किया गया। एक ड्राफ्ट स्कीम बनाई गई। जिस में उन विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हिन्दी में काशी विश्वविद्यालय और अंग्रेजी में दि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी आफ बनारस दिया गया। 1911 में जब उस सोसायटी के रजिस्ट्रेशन का सवाल पैदा हुआ, तो वह सोसायटी बाकायदा तौर पर "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सोसायटी" के नाम से रजिस्टर्ड कराई गई। 12 अक्टूबर, सन् 1911 को उस समय के केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग के सदस्य, सर हारकोर्ट बटलर ने एक पत्र द्वारा सरकारी मन्तव्य को इस प्रकार प्रकट किया 'सरकार हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना के आइडिया का समर्थन करती है'। 4 दिसम्बर सन् 1911 को हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सोसायटी की पहली फार्मन मीटिंग हुई और आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सन् 1912 में उस

मोसायटी का आफिस बनारस में नहीं, बल्कि इलाहाबाद में खोला गया जहाँ मानवीय जी आदि हिन्दुस्तान के सब नेता थे। इसके बाद 22 मार्च, एन् 1915 को सर हारकोर्ट बटलर ने उस समय की इम्परियल लेजिस्लटिव कॉमिटी में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी प्राइवेट बिल उपस्थित किया।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह बिल मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस लिए मुझे और समय दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य क्लॉजिंग पर डिस्मिशन के वक्त ये डिटेल की बातें कह सकते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं अभी खत्म कर देता हूँ।

उस वक्त वायसरॉय ही कॉन्सिल का स्पीकर हुआ करता था। उस वक्त के स्पीकर लार्ड हाडिंग, ने उस बिल के पारित होने के समय अपने कॉन्क्लूडिंग रिमार्क्स में कहा 'बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज यहाँ पर हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पास हुआ है और हमें आशा है कि इस में एजूकेशन की सुन्दर व्यवस्था होगी'।

संक्षेप में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ शुरू से ही आइडिया था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी रहे। जहाँ तक "हिन्दू" शब्द का सम्बन्ध है, दादाभाई नौरोजी आदि लोगों ने भी यह कहा है कि "हिन्दू" शब्द कोई सम्प्रदायिक शब्द नहीं है। बल्कि वह जातीयता का बोधक है। विश्वविद्यालय के ताम्रपत्र लेख में जहाँ धर्म का उल्लेख किया गया है, वहाँ हिन्दू शब्द नहीं है। बल्कि 'मनातन धर्म' का प्रयोग किया गया है। हिन्दुओं का धर्म मनातन धर्म है और "हिन्दू" शब्द का व्यापक अर्थ था कि हिन्दुस्तान में

जितने रहने वाले लोग हैं, वे सब हिन्दू हैं इसी लिए उस ताम्रपत्र में "धर्म मनातन" शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। मनातन धर्म शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। धर्म तो मनातन धर्म था।

हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय था गाने हिन्दुस्तान का विश्वविद्यालय है। इसमें जो रूपया आया है वह मिश्रों से आया, हिन्दुओं से आया है। मुसलमानों का आया है। ईसाइयों का आया है। पारसियों का आया है। सब का रूपया इसमें लगा था। इसलिए हिन्दू शब्द को हम साम्प्रदायिक शब्द नहीं मानते। हिन्दू शब्द व्यापक जातिवाचक शब्द है। इस वास्ते जातिवाचक है कि यह एक वे आफ लाइफ है। जैसा कि डा० सर राधा कृष्णन ने कहा है हिन्दू तो एक वे आफ लाइफ है। यह हमारे जीवन का एक रूप है, हमारी संस्कृति का अंग है। हम मनातन धर्मों हो सकते हैं, हम वैष्णव हो सकते हैं, शैव हो सकते हैं, शाक्त हो सकते हैं, बौद्ध हो सकते हैं, जैनी हो सकते हैं, मिश्र हो सकते हैं लेकिन सब का मिश्रण, सब का समुच्चय, सब का समन्वय वह हमारी एक हिन्दू जातीयता के रूप में होता है। सम्प्रदाय हमारा अलग हो सकता है, लेकिन हिन्दू का अर्थ है, हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले जितने लोग हैं, हिन्दू शब्द उन सब का वाचक है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरना) : माननीय चागला साहब यह बतलाने में अग्रमर्त्य रहें हैं कि हिन्दू शब्द हटा करके उन्होंने क्या सोचा है और किम लिए यह हिन्दू शब्द हटाया गया है? जैसा कि माननीय रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा हिन्दू शब्द जो है वह तो हमारी राष्ट्रीयता का प्रतीक है, राष्ट्रीयता का द्योतक है। जो मुसलमान अरब में जाते हैं हज करने के लिए हैं।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I intervene for a minute to clear up the misunderstanding?

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

मैं ने नाम नहीं हटाया । नाम राज्य-सभा ने हटाया है । मेलेक्शन कमेटी ने जब बिल आया तब हिन्दू नाम था । मगर राज्य सभा ने कहा कि नहीं यह मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय इम का नाम हो ।

Mr. Chairman: While replying to the debate he can reply to all these points.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आपको अपनी राय जरूर देनी चाहिए थी ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मेरी राय तो थी जो मैंने दी थी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो मुसलमान लोग अरब में हज करने के लिए जाते हैं उन्हें भी अरब के लोग अहले हनद कहते हैं और वह हिन्दू कह कर पुकारे जाते हैं । अगर राज्य सभा ने भी किया है या किसी ने भी किया है कुछ रीजन नहीं दिखलाया गया कि क्यों करा ? अगर हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी इस शब्द के हटाने में, हमारे कारखानों की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जायेगी इस शब्द के हटाने में, हमारे मरहदों की रक्षा हो जायेगी इस शब्द के हटाने से तो ठीक है लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ या हम समझते हैं कि किसी रूढ़िवाद का नाश हो जायगा इस शब्द को हटाने से तो वह भी नहीं हुआ । मिर्फ कोटि कोटि हिन्दू जनता के दिल को ठेस लगाने के लिए, करोड़ों हिन्दुओं के दिलों को तकलीफ पहुंचाने के लिए यह किया गया है और जब हम इस लोक सभा में हैं हम डट कर इसका विरोध करेंगे । दूसर भी विरोध करेंगे और बाहर भी करेंगे । हिन्दू शब्द जो है वह हमारी भावनीयता का है, हमारे इन्डिय-निज्म का द्योतक है । जैसा कि गांधी जी ने कहा था, गांधी जी यह चाहते थे कि हिन्दू असल हिन्दू बन जाय, मुसलमान असल मुगल-

मान बन जाय । हमें मुसलमानियत या हिन्दुस्तानियत से हमेशा यही सबक मिला है क्या हम अपने देश के लिये बफादार रहे, निष्ठावान रहे, हम अपने देश के लिए भक्ति और पूरी श्रद्धा रखें । अब यह समझ में नहीं आता कि राज्य सभा ने किया हो या किसी न भी किया हो, जो गलत काम है वह गलत काम है । यह जरूरी नहीं कि राज्य सभा से उसके ऊपर मुहर लग जाय तो वह सही हो जाता है । जो गलत काम है वह हमेशा गलत रहता है । आखिर, हम करोड़ों माल से जिन्दा हैं, अपनी सभ्यता के मुताबिक, अपने कल्चर के मुताबिक, अपने विश्वास के मुताबिक हम इस दुनिया को एक अरब माल से ज्यादा देर से बनी हुई मानते हैं, एक अरब माल से ज्यादा हो गए इस दुनिया को बने हुए और तभी से हम अपने आपको हिन्दू कह कर के याद करते हैं और हम हर उस शकस को हिन्दू समझते हैं, पचास करोड़ इन्सान आसिन्धुः सिन्धु पर्यन्ता यस्य भरत भूमिका ।

मत्स्यः पितृभूः पुण्य भूचैव स वे हिन्दु रितिस्मृताः ॥

हम उसे हिन्दू समझते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुआ है, जो इस हिन्दुस्तान का अन्न खा कर के जवान हुआ है । हम उसे हिन्दू समझते हैं और हिन्दू की परिभाषा भी यही है ।

“हिन हिसागत्यो”

हिन्दू वह है जो हिंसा से नफरत करता हो, जो दूसरे के दिल को दुखाने से नफरत करता हो, दूसरे के दिल को ठेस पहुंचाने से नफरत करना हो, उसे हम हिन्दू मानते हैं । हिन्दू शब्द किसी सम्प्रदाय का द्योतक नहीं है । हिन्दू शब्द किसी छोटे से दल, बिरादरी या कैम्प का नाम नहीं है । हिन्दू का अर्थ बड़ा व्यापक है । जो पचास करोड़ भारत-

वासी हैं वह हिन्दू शब्द से ही पुकारे जाते हैं। कहीं भी चले जाइए, घरब में चले जाइए, बल्कि इंडिया लफ्ज जो है वह भी हिन्दू से ही बना है और किसी लफ्ज से बनता नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा, सभापति महोदय, सब से ज्यादा विरोध इस बात के ऊपर है कि यह अगर राज्य सभा में किया है तो दुबारा इसे राज्य सभा को भेजा जाय। राष्ट्रपति राधाकृष्णन जो कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राण रहे हैं, हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के स्तम्भ रहे हैं उन से भी इस मामले में राय ली जाय। इतना बड़ा हमारा नेशनल डेजिगनेशन जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का धोतक है

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप उस फंसले को बदल देंगे तो वहाँ भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हां, हम उस फंसले को बदल देंगे और जरूर बदल देंगे और मेरी राय यह है कि इस मामले पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से कोई विह्वल न आये, कोई राय न आये बल्कि खुले आम इस हाउस में इस बात के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो और सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे साफ लफ्जों में कह रहा हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो कांग्रेस की बुनियाद डाली थी, इसीलिए डाली कि हिन्दू असल हिन्दू बन जाय और मुसलमान असल मुसलमान बन जाय और 70 साल का हमारा इतिहास दादाभाई नौरोजी से लेकर, मुहम्मदअली, शौकत अली से लेकर यह जो हमारा आज तक का इतिहास है, जिसमें हमने इस देश के लिए लाखों कुर्बानियां की हैं, वह सिर्फ इसलिए की है कि हमारा हिन्दू नाम कायम रहे। और जो हिन्दू हमारा नेशनल डेजिगनेशन है, वह नेशनल डेजिगनेशन कायम रहे। इसीलिए हम यह कुर्बानियां देते आये हैं और गांधी जी की मशा यही थी, गांधी जी ने कई दफा यह कहा था कि वह हिन्दू पहले हैं और उसके बाद उन की और कोई परिभाषा नियत होती है।

तो सभापति महोदय, मैं चागला साहब से भी यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अपने विचार आज इस प्वाइंट पर रखें जब आप जवाब दें। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है अगर आप अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी से मुस्लिम शब्द हटा दें या बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से हिन्दू शब्द हटा दें, इस में आपका कोई लाभ नहीं है। बल्कि इससे करोड़ों मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं के दिलों को ठेस लगेगी और सरकार से मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ, आग्रहपूर्वक इस का विरोध करता हूँ, इस तरह के किसी नाम को आप मंजूर न करें। हिन्दू नाम अटल है, ईटरनल है, फंडामेंटल है। हमेशा रहा है और हमेशा रहेगा। ऐसी एक लाख सरकारें भी इस नाम को नहीं बदल सकेंगी।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bal Krishna Singh.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): On a point of order....

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order at the moment.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There is a rule in our Rules of Procedure that if a Member gets up, his name will be called, and if more than one Member gets up, the name of one of those who had got up would be called. But now you have called the name of a Member who did not stand up at all.

Mr. Chairman: I have got his point. He need not teach the Chair on this point. The Chair's eyes are wide open.

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : मान्यवर, देश के निर्माण और संगठन में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। हिन्दू शब्द पर तो मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट के समय बोलूंगा। लेकिन यह बिल लाने का जो उद्देश्य है, तीन उद्देश्य से मान्यवर, यह बिल लाया गया है, एक तो मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करना, दूसरे उसे रेजिडेंशियल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना और तीसरे उसकी सेलेक्शन कमेटी

[श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह]

में एक विजिटर का नामिनी रखना । पहला उद्देश्य जो मुदालियर कमेटी का है उस उद्देश्य का मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ और इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि मुदालियर कमेटी ने बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का एक काला इतिहास लिखा है । ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी डाली है कि वहाँ के लड़के इस यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते हैं और अनुशासन विहीन कार्य करते हैं । मैं आप का ध्यान मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 6-7 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । उस में लिखा है, उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद में आप को सुना रहा हूँ —

“पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के जो लड़के बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, वह बनारस के खर्च को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । फीस और बोर्डिंग हाउस की फीस नहीं दे सकते । अतः यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर फंड इकट्ठा करने के लिए दबाव पड़ता है । ऐसे लड़के अनुशासनहीनता लाने के लिए टूल्स के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं ।”

पेज 10 पर है :

“विश्वविद्यालय का उचित संचालन न होने का उत्तरदायित्व टीचर पोलिटिशियंस और उस ग्रुप पर है जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का है ।”

पेज 10 पर ही फिर लिखा है :

“उत्तर प्रदेश के लड़कों का यह विश्वास है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर की है और गरीबों की यूनिवर्सिटी है, अतः कुछ ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लड़के अपना अधिकार समझते हैं, इस कारण से लड़कों की संख्या अधिक होती है ।”

इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर यह उद्देश्य है बिल लाने का तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा सरकार से, वह यह बताये कि क्या

बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी गरीबों की यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है ? यदि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लड़के बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी समझते हैं, तो क्या उनके इस विचार को नेशनलाइज कर लेना चाहते हैं । क्या लड़कों की फीस बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में ही माफ़ होती है, इण्डिया की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों में माफ़ नहीं होती है ? यदि इण्डिया की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों और कालेजों में भी माफ़ होती है, तो क्या वजह है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में ही यह रिमार्क दिया गया है ?

14 hrs.

श्रीमन्, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो एन्क्वायरी की गई है, उस कमेटी ने हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की गरीबी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है । स्वतंत्रता के समय, ईस्टर्न यू० पी० ने, जो राजनीतिक ग्रान्दोलन छिड़ा था, उस समय वहाँ के निवासियों ने बहुत बड़ी देशभक्ति का परिचय दिया था, इसी कारण अंग्रेजों ने हमारी उपेक्षा की थी और हम गरीब रहे, लेकिन उस में हमारा स्वाभिमान छिपा था । स्वतंत्रता के बाद हम समझते थे कि हमारी गरीबी दूर होगी, उस यूनिवर्सिटी में वहाँ के लड़कों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मिलेगी ताकि वे आगे पढ़कर स्वावलम्बी बन सकें । देश की समृद्धि के लिये देशवासियों का शिक्षित होना कितना आवश्यक है, इस पर बोलने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बिल में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लड़कों को काफ़ी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें ।

हिन्दू शब्द के सम्बन्ध में, श्रीमन्, मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छागला साहब ने जिस समय राज्य सभा में यह बिल रखा था, उस समय कोई एजीटेशन नहीं हुआ, ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी से जब यह बिल आया, उस वक्त भी कोई एजीटेशन नहीं हुआ, लेकिन जब राज्य सभा ने नाम बदल दिया, उस समय एजीटेशन हुआ, इसका अर्थ यह है कि ज्वाइन्ट

सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, वह ठीक थी और देश के निवासियों ने उस को स्वीकार किया था। इसलिये इस समय कोई काम ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये, जिसको समाज आसानी से ग्रहण न करना चाहे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय यह बिल इस हाउस में पेश हुआ था, मालवीय जी इस के मेम्बर थे, बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी सोसायटी के सेक्रेटरी श्री सुन्दरलाल जी भी यहां थे, मालवीय जी यदि ऐसान चाहते तो बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी बिल मूल रूप में यहां पर कैसे आता। मालवीय जी ने उस समय कहा था—

"I believe, my lord instruction in the truth of religions, whether it would be Hindu or Muslim, whether it be imparted to the students of Banaras Hindu University or of Aligarh Muslim University will tend to produce men who, if they are true to their religion, will be true to their god and their country and I look forward to the time when the students who will pass out of such universities will meet each other in a closer embrace as sons of the same motherland than they do at present."

फिर आगे उन्होंने कहा कि—

"There will be no disqualification on the ground of religion in the selection of professors. No restriction is placed upon students of any creed or any class coming to this University."

Mr. Chairman: He will conclude now.

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं चाहूंगा कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी का नाम परिवर्तन न किया जाय। इस नाम परिवर्तन से बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी का हृदय विदीर्ण हो जायेगा।

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the hon. Minister take to reply?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will take a very short time—I would rather deal with the clauses—not more than 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sumat Prasad.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, यह बात तो हमारी समझ में नहीं आती कि हम बार बार रिजॉस्ट करें कि आपकी आंखें उस तरफ जानो चाहियें, जिस तरफ लोग खड़े हों।

Mr. Chairman: Will he take his seat?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I will go out. There is no question of sitting here. I invite your attention to a rule and you ask me to take my seat. I raise a point of order and you ask me to take my seat.

यह तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। मैं कायदे की बात करता हूँ तो आप इजाजत न दें। कायदे के अनुसार नहीं चलेगा तो एक मिनट नहीं चलने दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : जल्दबाजी में कोई राय नहीं कहनी चाहिये। आप यह जानते हैं कि जो भी यहां बैठना है, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझता है और उसको समझकर बात करता है। इसलिये मैं दरुस्वास्त करता हूँ कि आप चुप कर के बैठ जाइये और मुमन प्रसाद जी को बोलने दीजिये।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर)

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा इस समय चिन्ता का विषय हो गई है। अनुशासनहीनता की वजह से, जो कि मुल्क में दिखलाई पड़ रही है, सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटी है, उन को इस समय प्रादर्श पेश करना चाहिये। इन्हीं कारणों से यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों की भवना का क्याल भी रखना जरूरी है। जिसे भी सांशल

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

रिफार्मर्ज है, वे टाइम के साथ साथ, जमाने के साथ साथ होते हैं; अगर किसी सोशल रिफार्म के लिये वक्त मुनासिब न हो, तो वह सोशल रिफार्म कामयाब नहीं हो सकता।

आज सवाल यह है कि शिक्षा की जितनी इंस्टीचूशन हैं, उन में से बहूनों के नाम किसी न किसी सम्प्रदाय के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, जैसे—काम्यकुञ्ज कालेज, वैश्य कालेज, कायस्थ कालेज, जाट कालेज, इस किस्म के नाम आपको इन संस्थाओं के मिलेंगे। यह परिपाटी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में चली थी, जिन्होंने अपनी मजबूती के लिये यहां के समाज के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहा, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहा, ताकि उनको हकूमत यहां पर मजबूत हो सके। लेकिन उसके साथ कुछ भावना बंध गई है, एक मुनासिब तरीके से, मुनासिब वक्त में इस काम को पूरा करना चाहिये। मुझे माननीय सिद्दासन सिंह के सुझाव से पूरा इत्तिफाक है कि इसके लिये एक जुदा बिल लाना चाहिये, खाली हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी और मुसलिम यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये नहीं बल्कि देश में जितनी संस्थाओं के नाम के साथ किसी न किसी सम्प्रदाय का नाम जुड़ा है, उन सब पर वह बिल लागू होना चाहिये और उस में कहा जाय कि वह सरकारी मददाने के मुस्तहिक नहीं है। मजहब की शिक्षा देना और बात है, और उसके अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक भावना पैदा करना और उसको प्रोत्साहन करना, ये दोनों बातें भिन्न भिन्न हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 30 और 28 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

Article 28:

"No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds".

अगर आप इन दोनों को मिलाकर पढ़ें तो उस में रिलीजस एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी नहीं कर सकते और हर एक माइनॉरिटीज को हक दिया है कि वे अपनी इंस्टीचूशन खोल सकती हैं। इसलिये यह बात इस में शामिल हो गई है कि किसी न किसी सम्प्रदाय का नाम जोड़ कर इंस्टीचूशन को जारी रखा जा सकता है। इस वक्त मुनासिब यहाँ है कि जिस तरह से चल रहा है, उसी तरह से चलने दिया जाय, न मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी का नाम बदलने के लिये कोई बिल लाना चाहिये, न लाना चाहिये हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये। लेकिन एक ऐसा बिल, जैसा मैंने ऊपर जिक्र किया है, इंस्टीचूशन के बाद लाना चाहिये, जो इस समस्या को हल कर सके तथा उन सभी इंस्टीचूशन के लिये, जिन के नाम के साथ किसी न किसी सम्प्रदाय का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है, प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, ताकि उस को स्टेट की मदद न मिल सके यह एक ऐसा कदम होगा कि जिसके जरिये, बिना इस बात को कहे कि इंस्टीचूशन का नाम तबदील करो, हर इंस्टीचूशन अपना नाम तबदील कर लेगी क्योंकि इस बिल के आने से किसी रिलीजन या धर्म को, कम्पूनल भावना को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता।

इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कल के समय के उपयुक्त यह होगा कि इस बिल के जरिये से बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी का नाम तब्दील कर के उस का नाम मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय न रखा जाये जैसा कि राज्य सभा ने पास किया है। बल्कि उस का नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ही रखा जाये, तावक्ते कि दूसरे बिल के जरिये से इस तमाम मामले को हल न किया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Chatterjee.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas: I walk out. I stood up three times, I was not given a chance. Only those who are sitting are given a chance. Therefore, I walk out.

(Shri Radhelal Vyas then left the House.)

Mr. Chairman: At least he should know that Members from one party alone cannot speak one after another. The opposition also have to take part in the debate. This should go into the record please.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I shall be very brief.

There are so many problems that the country is facing, much more serious than changing the name of a university. I only want to point out that there is no question of communalism in maintaining the name of the university. As a matter of fact, it will be entirely wrong to say that it is a communal university or that it is imparting mere religious instruction which is taboo or discouraged by our Constitution. If you look at this Bill, there is Clause 7 which is very important, which should be studied by every one interested in this. We are amending section 4A, and we are saying there shall be substitution of the following clause:

"(2) to promote the study of religion, literature, history, science and art . . ."

What kind of religion, history, science and literature?

" . . . of Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian, Zoroastrian and other civilisations and cultures;"

With this fundamental theme and objective, it would not be right to say that there is any attempt, even if the old name is retained, to make it a communal or a sectarian university.

Standing at the great Congress of Religions in Chicago, the great Swami Vivekananda said this: "Hinduism has got one thing that every Hindu and every Indian at least should know, that it does not believe in the finality of Divine Revelation. It is

one religion which gives us full liberty to accord the same respect to the prophets of other religions as we accord to the prophets of our own religion."

The only thing is, as Mahatma Gandhi used to say, we cannot accept that either Islam or Christianity was the unique or final revelation, because we believe that God in His infinite mercy reveals Himself to humanity, and therefore, expands always, adds to human culture and civilisation and also adds to the sum total of human knowledge.

We have been preaching throughout the ages that we do not believe in exclusiveness for our own religion, and we have also been preaching, as the great Vivekananda said: do not talk of religious toleration, because toleration implies certain arrogance. Therefore, he pleads that Hinduism has taught universal tolerance which means universal acceptance. That is the creed of Hinduism.

I cannot understand why "Hindu" is anathema to the Hindus, this allergy on the part of Hindus to the name "Hindu". At least this name was adopted when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya started this great organisation. This is a great monument to his ability, industry, patriotism and devotion to our culture.

I come from Bengal and Calcutta, and you know that in Indian history the greatest revolutionaries, the greatest votaries of secularism, the greatest social thinkers have all been the products of the Hindu College, Calcutta. Therefore, there is nothing in a name; it is only a question of what kind of teaching you impart.

Secondly, the university had gone down and fallen on evil days. I had the privilege to appear for the Banaras Hindu University Professors before the Supreme Court and I know what was happening. I hope this Bill will put up a mechanism which will

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

really enable the university to function as a seat of learning and that all undesirable predilections and influences would be eliminated from the seat of that culture. That is very desirable.

I was amazed to find that the University professors were not given the ordinary facilities, the ordinary right, the fundamental right not to be discriminated against. There was discrimination at the behest of somebody from the Secretariat or from the Government. I hope that will be eliminated.

If the great centres of learning like Banaras, Aligarh and Viswa Bharati, are really placed on a pedestal of their own and cater to the real aspirations of the people, there will be justification for continuing the Central universities under governmental patronage. Otherwise, there will be great disappointment throughout the country.

The student unrest should be studied in its proper perspective. There is student unrest not only in Banaras, but everywhere in the country. I am hoping that this Lok Sabha, which is the accredited representative of the nation, will not change the name simply out of trepidation or out of unnecessary comment or unnecessary criticism levelled at it, but will take a realistic view of things and maintain the old institution with its old name, and put its house in order, so as to make it an efficient and proper organisation which will not merely secure proper learning, but will be a monument and a real, abiding homage to one of India's greatest leaders.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: How much time?

Mr. Chairman: Five minutes.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That will be too little.

Mr. Chairman: Let him not waste time.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Mr. Raghunath Singh showed old bricks and things like that to prove that the name of the university should not be changed.

The university has got certain functions. The structure of the university, Vice-Chancellor, faculties and all that, that is really the important thing. Nobody minds if that is changed while the name remains the same.

I am glad that my very learned friend here quoted Clause 7 about religious instruction regarding Vedic, Hindu, Bhuddhist, Islamic, Christian and all that, but in the original Act it was not there; it only mentioned the study of Hinduism, Vedic, Buddhism, Jainism and so on, one group of religions only was in that. This fundamental change has been brought about in the structure of this Banaras Hindu University Act of 1915. That seems to escape notice, while the name is supposed to be so important.

I welcome this change. In fact, on the previous occasion I had sent an amendment of this nature to the Parliament Secretariat. Therefore, we have to take things rather calmly because emotions are aroused, and we are a responsible body which has to consider these things very seriously.

These universities of Aligarh and Banaras have a very favoured place. They have command of funds, they have the whole of India to recruit from and all the advantages. But at the same time, take the history of all the universities in India. These are the two universities where conditions have been the worst, and there have been ordinances, there has been suspension of routine constitutional practices and all that. The Delhi University is also a Central University. Why this difference in behaviour of Aligarh and Banaras from the other universities of India? There are quite

a number of universities, younger and older than Aligarh and Banaras. What is the characteristic of these two universities? One is that they are residential universities. I hope nobody could say that this particular characteristic of the university is influencing adversely the functioning of the university. The other is the communal label. I believe that the word Hindu and Indians means a lot because after all the Hindu religion is different from the semetic religions; it has a cosmopolitan approach and it preaches that there are different ways to reach salvation. Banaras Hindu University is English translation of Kashi Vishwa Vidyalyaya. If that was Kashi Hindu Vidyalyaya I could have no objection but this is a translation and in that translation they want to bring in an amendment. The real meaning of the word is Indian. Therefore, I would beg of this House to consider this matter very seriously because what happens is that if we identify ourselves with a particular community or institution and if that institution for some reason is hurt in a way, we feel hurt.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now and speak on clauses. I have no time.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: All right.

Shri Muthiah (Turunelveli): Mr. Chairman, The Banaras University Act was first passed in 1915 and the university came into being in that year. The present Bill is intended to make certain changes in the Act in the context of the country's present needs. The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The adoption of the new name for the university and the dropping of the word 'Hindu' from the name of the University by the Rajya Sabha has unfortunately led to a commotion among the students of the University and among certain sections of the Hindus. The students have resorted to strikes and demonstrations in the university campus because of this change. The proposal to drop the word 'Hindu' from the name

of the Banaras University and to drop the word 'Muslim' from the name of the Aligarh University has been before the country and before the House for some months. Our country according to our Constitution is a secular State and we are wedded to secularism. Secularism is a precious heritage which we have inherited and we have to preserve and cherish it. According to Shri Gajendra-gadkar the ex-Chief Justice of India, secularism is a unique gift which India has given to the world. But the question we have to consider now is whether this is the appropriate time for dropping the word 'Hindu' and changing the name of the University. There is violence in the country everywhere and student unrest is at its height now. The change of the name may add to the existing violence, strikes and demonstrations. We are so near the general elections and it is unwise to create unnecessary controversies and provocations. Statesmanship requires that the name 'Banaras Hindu University' should be retained as it is, and the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' can be dropped from the names of the two universities, when times are quite favourable.

Mr. Chairman: You can speak on the clauses. You may conclude now.

Shri Muthiah: I now come to the Bill. The Bill contains certain amendments to the original Act. For clause 2 of section 4A of the original Act, a new clause is substituted, which reads: "to promote the study of religion, literature, history, science, and art of Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian, Zoroastrian and other civilizations and cultures. The original clause 2 of Section 4A reads was "to promote oriental studies, and in particular, Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies and to give instruction on Hindu religion and to impart moral and physical training." The original clause has not mentioned Islamic, Christian, Sikh and Zoroastrian cultures.

[Shri Muthian]

By a new section which replaces the original section, section 6, the posts of Pro-chancellor and pro-vice-chancellor are abolished since these posts are merely titular without any responsibility. The new section 7 provides for the appointment of the vice-chancellor, whose term of office is fixed at five years and whose re-appointment is ruled out. This rule should not be rigid. Exceptional circumstances may justify relaxation of the rule. There may be a vice-chancellor of exceptional ability and his reappointment will do immense good to the university. So, the maximum term may be fixed at ten years. A new provision, clause (5) of section 7 provides for steps to deal with emergencies. It is a welcome provision. It empowers the vice-chancellor to take such action as he deemes necessary, if in his opinion, any emergency has arisen which requires immediate action. In section 15 of the principal Act, an important sub-section has been inserted, which empowers the university to found and maintain special centres and laboratories anywhere in India for research in humanities, science and technology, medicine and other professional subjects. Statute 31 provides for the removal of teachers for misconduct. The vice-chancellor may suspend a teacher for misconduct and report the matter to the executive council which may confirm his order or revoke it. The executive council is empowered to remove a teacher for misconduct irrespective of the terms of his contract of service. The Bill provides for student discipline and student welfare.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now and reserve the rest for the discussion on clauses. Shri Mahida.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Amdt.): Mr. Chairman, I had been to Banaras last year especially to see

whether the mark "Kashi Viswa Vidyalaya" was there in the foundation-stone, and I found the foundation-stone as stated by Mr. Raghunath Singh. There is no mention of Banaras Hindu University; the foundation-stone laid in the presence of the Viceroy mentions Kashi Viswa Vidyalaya.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was in English just below that? It was Banaras Hindu University.

Mr. Chairman: No contradictions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not a contradiction. He is supporting me.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I wish to draw attention to the minutes of dissent to the report of the Joint Committee. Sarvashri Kumaran, Sinhasan Singh and Narotham Reddy say: "We recognise that historically speaking so much sentiment is attached to it." It is a matter of sentiment and if denied we may retain or remove the word 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'. But I am surprised that we were making so many changes in names lightly. The Britishers had left certain traditions and there is nothing wrong in the names of railway stations being changed, for instances, from Muttra to Mathura, from Banaras to Varanasi. So many names are in process of change. I do not see why there should be so much objection to this change. After all Hinduism stands for secularism; it has never stood for narrow parochialism and such a day will never come when Hindus will become narrow-minded. That is why we feel that the new Change of names should be adopted. It is surprising that the Chairman of the Joint Committee himself has given a note of dissent; Mr. Wadia refers to the post of registrar and says "an amendment relating to the Registrar came to be accepted by a very narrow majority." So many people to abolish the post of Registrar. I am surprised that the name pro-vice-chancellor

had been dropped. In his minute of dissent Mr. P. N. Saprú very rightly says: "In the first place I regret that we have decided to abolish the high office of Pro-chancellor. The Pro-chancellor was elected by the court but had no administrative or executive functions to perform. It was a dignified position which was held in the past generally by His Highness the Maharaja of Banaras who and whose ancestors have contributed largely to the funds of the University and given it the land on which it is situate." I am afraid at this rate a time may come when we may drop even this name, of Madan Mohan Malaviya. These are trends which I do not like. We should perpetuate the names of those who contributed to the growth of the university. Let this be the last change and let there be no more changes. With these words I support the Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I would be extremely brief and if necessary I would rather intervene in the clause-by-clause discussion. I have gone through the main points made, in the debate which was held last time and which was resumed today. I find that the main controversy has turned on the question of the name. May I refer to what I said in the Rajya Sabha and I adhere to every word of what I said then:

"There is one remark made by my hon. friend Mr. Mani and that is about the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University. Mr. Mani knows well enough and he will accept what I say that I am the last man in the world who would like to have any communal institutions in India. If I had my way, I would do away with all of them because I have always taken the view that the way to solve the communal problems is to get all the individuals to join the national stream."

"The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim Univer-

sity are historical institutions just as we still have the portraits of the Viceroy's in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, as the late Prime Minister said, merely to mark the march of history. So, these institutions bear these names in order to show what the educational policy of the British Government was. But I assure Mr. Mani that we look upon both these institutions as Central universities, all-India institutions, and not as communal institutions, either Hindu or Muslim."

Then, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan intervened and said: "with your permission would the hon. Minister ensure that for each of these universities, at least 30 per cent came from the other community, in the staff as well as students?" My answer was:

"I am most anxious to do that. I can readily change the name. I can introduce the Bill, but it would raise unnecessary controversy. What matters is not the name of an institution, but what happens in the institution. I agree with my hon. friend there that in order to make these institutions really national, Indian, Central, we should have more intermingling of the different communities. We should not look upon the Banaras Hindu University as a Hindu institution nor the Aligarh Muslim University as a Muslim university. They are national institutions; they are Indian institutions; they are Central institutions."

Sir, I adhere to every word that I said.

Again, in the Rajya Sabha, on the 25th November, 1964, this is what I said:

"If the House wants it, if the majority of the House wants the names to be changed, I am for it. But what I want is that the institution should be national; name does not matter."

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Therefore, I leave it entirely to this House to decide whether the name should be changed or not. But I want to assure this House—of course, I am no longer Education Minister but I am a member of the Government—that whatever the names of the institutions, we look upon both these institutions as national universities, as Indian universities, as Central universities. We are giving about a crore of rupees to each of these institutions, and we want these institutions to be great—

Shri Sheo Narain (Banai): In the Joint Committee, 39 Members were of one opinion and only six were against that opinion. The Rajya Sabha has changed it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Which opinion?

Shri Sheo Narain: In the Joint Committee.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was a very narrow majority. (*Interruption*).

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Minister has any thinking about bringing in a Bill about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think that is a very good suggestion made by two hon. Members. We might certainly consider it, whether we should have a Bill which should deal comprehensively with the question of educational institutions having communal names rather than deal with it piecemeal. That is a matter which should certainly be considered.

The other question which was discussed was the removal of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar. When the Bill was introduced, we have had Mr. Bhagawati as Vice-Chancellor, whose term of office was coming to an end and so we said that he should go out when the new Vice-Chancellor was elected. We have appointed a new Vice-Chancellor, and may I say, Banaras University, is fortunate in having a Vice-Chancellor of his academic distinction, of his integrity, and

the manner in which he dealt with things—he knows how to handle the student population.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: But there is no provision to continue such an eminent Vice-Chancellor.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that. Dr. Sen was the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University; he made a great success of that university; he has great qualities; he has tackled with understanding the student problem; he is always accessible to students. Therefore, I have given notice of an official amendment which I hope the House will support: that as far as he is concerned, he may continue for a full term of office, namely, six years.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Will the Committee members continue for nine years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They will all go out; all the bodies will go out; as soon as the Bill becomes an Act, we will have new bodies appointed—the executive council, court—(*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: By the same process, the same people will be coming.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That would depend upon the election. I cannot tell my hon. friend who will be elected, but we have a machinery laid down in the Bill as to how they would be appointed.

Shri Priya Gupta: Can you look into the machinery as to how a man is selected and how one may continue for nine years?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can point out those things when we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can answer it now, why they were continuing for eight years or so. When the ordi-

nance was passed, the executive committee was nominated and no term of office was fixed. Until today, the Banaras Hindu University has been functioning under this abnormal legislation. It is now that we have brought this Central legislation. That executive council will go. I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied.

Shri Priya Gupta: Thank you.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has used some strong language about the Registrar. We have a new Vice-Chancellor. He has ample powers to take action if he thinks that the Registrar is not a good officer. But we cannot remove him by a legislative fiat. That would not be fair. I said that in the Rajya Sabha, and I repeat that here.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Supposing the present incumbent is very clever, do we have a provision for continuing him after a period of five years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No. I will tell you why. I think vested interests are created; it is not right that a Vice-Chancellor should continue for more than five years. We have many eminent people in India; we can get a Vice-Chancellor from another university. Groups are formed; vested interests are created and I think it is a good thing that a Vice-Chancellor should not continue for more than five years.

Then, the next thing that was pointed out was about the student union. We have introduced a clause. I need not say anything more on it now; I will speak on it when the amendment is moved.

Then the question was about affiliating colleges. This has gone through various phases. If you look at the preamble, Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted this university to be a residential university. It was his idea. But new colleges sprang up and the question was whether Banaras Uni-

versity should become an affiliating university. My own view was that it should keep its main characteristics as far as possible: that it should be a residential university. So, a compromise was arrived at in the Rajya Sabha,—there are some amendments here—to the effect that whatever colleges existed they may be affiliated, provided they satisfied the conditions of affiliation, but no new college will be affiliated to the Banaras Hindu University. Otherwise, you will make the Banaras Hindu University like any affiliating university. For Heaven's sake, do not change the main characteristics of the Banaras Hindu University which is that it is a residential university.

I would not take up any more time. If necessary, I will say what I have to say during the discussion of the clauses.

Mr. Chairman: The question is: "That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are a number of amendments tabled. Let us first take the amendments to clause 2.

Clause 2—(Definitions).

Shri Bal Krishna Singh: I beg to move:

- (i) Page 2, "omit lines 4 to 9."
- (1)
- (ii) Page 2, "omit lines 10 to 12." (2)

सभापति महोदय : आपकी प्रमेण्डमेन्ट उसी नेचर की है, जो बालकृष्ण जी की है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैंने पहले ही प्रमेण्डमेन्ट दी थी, बूँक वह लैप्स हो गई, थी, पहले सेशन में दी थी, इसलिये सभी को मैंने धाज फिर रिपीट कर दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : घ्रापने जो घ्राज जो घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट दी है, वह बालकृष्ण जी की घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट के घ्राइडेन्टिकल है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : तो उस में हमारा नाम भी छपा होना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन वह तो टाइम-बार्ड हो गई है । घ्राप जो घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट मूव करना चाहते हैं, वह विद इन टाइम नहीं घ्राया है, इसलिये टाइम बार्ड हो गया है । लेकिन जहां तक घ्रापके मफ़्दूम का ताल्लुक है, उस के लिये घ्रापको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : I gave one amendment which lapsed. Then I have given another amendment No. 87. I move it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जैसे हमारा लैप्स हो गया, उसी तरह से घ्रापका भी लैप्स हो गया ।

Mr. Chairman : Your amendments are barred because they are identical with the amendments which have already been moved.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम को भी इजाजत दीजिये । इनका लैप्स हो गया, इनको घ्रापने इजाजत दी है ।

सभापति महोदय : घ्रापकी घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट इस लिये एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता हूं क्योंकि वह बालकृष्ण जी की घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट की तरह की है और वह मूव हो चुकी है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लेकिन एक ही घ्रमेण्डमेन्ट को तीन घ्रादमी भी मूव कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur) : I move my amendments Nos. 29, 30 and 31.

Mr. Chairman : Amendment 31 is the same as No. 2 which has been already moved. He may move amendments Nos. 29 and 30.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey : I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 7, for "rename" substitute "name" (29).

(ii) Page 2, line 8 and 9 and wherever they occur in the Bill,—for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" substitute "Banaras Hindu University." (30).

Mr. Chairman : Amendment No. 59 by Shri Muthiah is the same as amendment No. 30 which has already been moved. Amendments Nos. 57, 58 and 60 in the name of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath are not moved; he is not here.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9 and wherever they occur in the Bill,—for "Madan Mohan Malaviya" substitute "Banaras University". (87).

Mr. Chairman : The amendments which have been moved are 1, 2, 29, 30 and 87. Amendment No. 31 is the same as No. 2 and amendment No. 59 is the same as No. 30. Clause 2 and these amendments are before the House.

Shri Priya Gupta : I want to know the time allotted for the clause by clause consideration, because there are some other items on the agenda on which I want to speak. I want to know whether I should wait.

Mr. Chairman : I cannot tell the exact time for clause by clause consideration. It will depend upon the discussion as it proceeds.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : This is a very important clause and more time should be given for this clause.

Mr. Chairman : Let us see as the discussion proceeds. **Mr. Raghunath Singh.**

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar : On a point of order, Sir. You have called upon **Mr. Raghu Nath Singh** to speak

on his amendments. You have not said "Clause 2 stand part of the Bill". Unless that motion is moved, how can you call upon Mr. Raghunath Singh to speak?

Mr. Chairman: I have already said that clause 2 and the amendments are before the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The main controversy is whether the House wants to retain the original name of the university or wants to change it. Most of the amendments deal with that. So, if a vote is taken on that, the position will be clarified. I am not trying to shut out discussion, but I am just putting it before you for your consideration. You can take one or two amendments which bring out the main issue whether the name should be Banaras Hindu University or it should be what the Rajya Sabha has adopted or it should be Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. The rest are consequential.

Mr. Chairman: Let us hear the hon. members who have moved amendments. Then we shall see.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैंने हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी के नाम के विषय में जहाँ अपना भाषण समाप्त किया है, वहीं से आरम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के शिलान्यास वाले पत्थर के नीचे एक ता म्रपत्र रखा गया है उसमें लिखलाया गया है कि धर्म हमारा सनातन है,

"धर्म सनातनं बोध्य काल देगेन पीठितम् ।"

इसलिए आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी को जिन लोगों ने स्थापित किया था, उन्होंने व्यापक धर्म का अर्थ लिया था। धर्म सनातन है लेकिन हिन्दू शब्द व्यापक शब्द, हिन्दू शब्द जातिवाचक शब्द है।

मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ हिस्ट्री बताना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले सन 1904 में वर्गार काशीराज श्री प्रभूनारायण सिंह

की अध्यक्षता में एक बैठक हुई। उसमें यह निश्चय किया गया। एक समिति बनाई जाय। हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जाय। जुलाई, सन 1905 में उस समिति की एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की। गई अक्टूबर, सन 1905 में वह रिपोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान के जितने नेता थे, चाहे वे हिन्दू थे, मुसलमान थे, सब के पास भेजी गई। उसमें हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना थी, उस में जिज्ञासा की गयी थी। उनका विचार पूछा गया था। उसने 31 दिसम्बर, 1905 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उसके पश्चात् सन 1906 में एक सनातन धर्म महासम्मेलन इलाहाबाद में हुआ। जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य उसके सभापति थे। उन्होंने कहा भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय की परिकल्पना की जाय। क्योंकि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का हिन्दू शब्द भारतीय के अर्थ में समझा जाता था, इसलिये उन्होंने इसका नाम भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय रखने का सुझाव दिया।

12 मार्च, सन 1906 को इस सभा की कार्यवाही तथा प्रस्तावित हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी की ड्राफ्ट स्कीम प्रकाशित की गई — जिसमें कहा गया —

The Society shall be called the Hindu University, Kashi.
 सोसायटी आफ हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी आफ बनारस, यह सोसायटी का नाम था। जो इसकी आधारशिला है।

उसके पश्चात् एक मेमोरेण्डम श्रीमती एनीवेसेन्ट ने सन 1907 में बनाया। उनका मत था कि इसको यूनीवर्सिटी आफ इण्डिया कहा जाय। शंकराचार्य जी ने कहा कि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय बने, मालवीय जी की राय थी कि हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी बने।

श्रीमती एनीवेसेन्ट ने, जिन्होंने बनारस में हिन्दू स्कूल तथा सेंट्रल हिन्दु कालेज की स्थापना की थी, 1907 में एक कमेटी बनाई, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि यूनीवर्सिटी आफ इण्डिया नाम होना चाहिये, अर्थात्

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हिन्दू शब्द को इण्डिया के साथ एक प्रकार से समानार्थक बना दिया था। क्योंकि हिन्दू शब्द एक जातिवाचक शब्द माना जाता रहा है। इस तरह तीन समितियां बन गईं। तीनों समितियों के लोग स्वर्गीय सर रामेश्वर सिंह, दरभंगा के राजा की अध्यक्षता में एकत्रित हुए। इन तीनों समितियों के लोगों ने तय किया। एक नाम निश्चित करना चाहिये। 'हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी' या 'भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय' या दी यूनीवर्सिटी आफ इण्डिया के बजाय 'बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी' ६० के नाम से विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया।

अप्रैल, सन 1911 में श्रीमती एनीवेसेन्ट और मालवीय जी इलाहाबाद में मिले। उन्होंने यह तय किया। हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी सोसायटी स्थापित की जाय। इसका शिष्ट मण्डल सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूमे। यह शिष्ट मण्डल सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूमा। इसी प्रकार 12 अक्टूबर, सन् 1911 को इन तीनों समितियों की जो एक कमेटी बनी थी, उसने एक पत्र के द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट सर बटलर को, जो उस समय केंद्रीय एजुकेशन के मेम्बर थे, दी। उस के आघार पर सर बटलर ने सरकारी मन्तव्य सूचित किया वह इस प्रकार से है—

'The Government will be prepared to support the idea of a Hindu University.'

इस में एजुकेशन मेम्बर ने कहा था—सरकार इसका स्वागत करेगी कि हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जाय।

22 अक्टूबर, सन 1911 को दरभंगा नरेश, श्रीमती एनीवेसेन्ट और मालवीय जी मिले। उस में यह तय हुआ कि विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी

होगा। इस प्रकार अन्य तीनों समितियां मिल गईं। चाहे उन के आइडियाज जो भी हों लेकिन यह तय हो गया कि हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी सोसायटी और हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी के नाम से विल वहां पर पेश किया जायेगा।

दरभंगा कैसल, इलाहाबाद की मीटिंग में यह तय हुआ कि विवादों को हटा कर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय नाम रखा जाय। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक शिष्ट मंडल दिल्ली आया।

4 दिसम्बर, सन 1911 को दिल्ली के टाउन हाल में एक मीटिंग हुई। उस में यह तय किया गया कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाय। पहली जनवरी, 1912 को सोसायटी का कार्यालय नियमित रूप से प्रयाग में खोल दिया गया।

पह इसकी हिस्ट्री है। सन 1912 में हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी सोसायटी, प्रयाग में, दिल्ली के टाउन हाल की मीटिंग के निश्चय के अनुसार, खोल दी गई। उस के पश्चात् दरभंगा के राजा ने 28 अप्रैल, 1913 को एक स्मरण पत्र शिक्षा सदस्य श्री बटलर के पास भेजा। श्री बटलर ने 2 जून, 1913 को उस पत्र का उत्तर भेजा, उसे में यह तय किया गया—

'हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान निश्चित किया जाये।' गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को ऐंग्री किया कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अथवा हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये कोई स्थान निश्चित किया जाये। 7 दिसम्बर, 1913 को हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी सोसायटी को एक बैठक प्रयाग में सर राय वहादुर जी० एम० चक्रवर्ती की अध्यक्षता में हुई। उसे में 9 सदस्य उपस्थित थे। उस बैठक में यह पुनः निश्चय दुहराया गया कि हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जाये।

इस प्रकार बात चलती रही। 22 मार्च, 1922 को सर हारकोर्ट बटलर ने इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में पेश किया गया। वह एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में था। सरकारी बिल नहीं था। लेकिन प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल होते हुए भी सर हारकोर्ट बटलर ने उस को एक आवश्यक उपयोगी बिल मान कर प्रस्तुत किया था। जब वह प्रस्तुत हुआ तो गवर्नमेंट ने निश्चय किया कि संस्था का नाम हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय या हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी होगा। इस प्रकार सर हारकोर्ट बटलर, केंद्रीय शिक्षा सदस्य, ने पनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में उपस्थित किया। 22 मार्च, 1915 को जो बिल उपस्थित किया गया था उसे प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल होते हुए भी ज्वायेंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा गया। ज्वायेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। उस ज्वायेंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी में सारे हिन्दूस्तान के सभी बड़े नेता लोग थे। उस में हिन्दू भी थे, मुसलमान भी थे, ईसाई भी थे। सब लोगों ने मिल कर यह तय किया कि नाम हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी रहेगा।

ज्वायेंट कमेटी के मुसलिम सदस्य श्री गजनवी ने हिन्दू शब्द पर आपत्ति किया। उनका मत था कि हिन्दू शब्द अगर रखा जायेगा तो वह साम्प्रदायिकता का द्योतक होगा। उन्होंने कहा था :

“न तो हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और न मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी से जनता को किसी प्रकार का वास्तविक लाभ हो सकेगा।”

श्री गजनवी ने कहा कि मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी या हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से जनता का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। साम्प्रदायिक नाम देने के बदले उस का नाम सेकुलर होना चाहिए। यह बात नहीं है कि आज ही हम लोग इस बात को सोच रहे हैं। उस वक्त भी लोगों ने इस बात को सोचा था। लेकिन माननीय श्री दास ने, जो उस वक्त मेम्बर थे, कहा कि गजनवी साहब ने जो सन्देह व्यक्त किया है, वह उचित नहीं है। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी नेगलल यूनिवर्सिटी होगी। उस का द्वार सब के लिए उन्मुक्त होगा। सर फजलभाई करीमभाई को श्री चागला जानते होंगे। उन्होंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि :

“यह विधेयक हिन्दू शिष्टों के लोकोपकारक परिश्रम की सफलता का परिचायक है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विचार को मूर्त रूप प्राप्त हुआ है। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय देश में अपने ढंग का एक अभिनव प्रयोग होगा।”

उस समय सर फजलभाई ने बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में कहा था कि हिन्दू शब्द कोई साम्प्रदायिक शब्द नहीं है।

धन्त में जब विधेयक पेश किया गया तब देखिये क्या हुआ। पहली अक्तूबर, 1915 को बटलर ने ज्वायेंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में पेश किया और कहा कि :

“अनेक लोगों ने विचार एकट किया कि हिन्दू शब्द की परिभाषा विधेयक में रखना आवश्यक है। किन्तु अभी तक हिन्दू शब्द की कोई सर्वसम्मति परिभाषा उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रवर समिति ने इस की आवश्यकता भी नहीं समझी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कि उस की परिभाषा करने का प्रयास किया जाये। हिन्दू शब्द की परिभाषा करने का भार यनिवर्सिटी के योग्य अधिकाधिकारियों पर छोड़ देते हैं।"

हिन्दू शब्द की परिभाषा उनवक्त भी नहीं की गई। हिन्दू शब्द का अर्थ होता है, केवल हिन्दू धर्म मानने वाला। बल्कि यह यनिवर्सिटी वालों पर छोड़ दिया गया कि वह जो चाहें इस की परिभाषा करें। इसी प्रकार विधेयक के ऊपर विचार करते हुए श्री विजयराघवाचार्य और श्री अली इमाम, इन दो सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह विधेयक हिन्दू-स्तान के लिए लाभप्रद होगा। यह बिल्कुल नैशनल यनिवर्सिटी होगी। इस की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में लार्ड हार्डिंग ने कहा था कि :

"मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय विधेयक, जिस पर गत् चार वर्षों से बहस हो रही थी, आज वह देश का एक कानून बन गया है।"

इस प्रकार लार्ड हार्डिंग से लेकर सन् 1904 तक किसी के मन में यह भाव नहीं था कि हिन्दू शब्द साम्प्रदायिक शब्द है बल्कि हिन्दू शब्द जाति का बोध कराता था। श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द का उल्लेख किया है। हिन्दू शब्द पर उन्होंने जो कुछ लिखा है वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ :

"हिन्दू सम्प्रदाय का प्रातीक नहीं परन्तु उदार व्यापक शब्द है। हिन्दू शब्द के अन्तर्गत

भारत की समस्त संस्कृति, सभ्यता, मानव विकास, इतिहास एवं भारतीय विचारों के साथ-साथ विविध भारतीय पंथों और मत मतान्तरों का समावेश हो जाता है। हिन्दू शब्द और एोर हीन महासागर तुल्य है जिस में समस्त नदियां विभिन्न नामों के साथ जल लाती हैं, उस में मिल कर एकाकार हो जाती हैं।"

अर्थात् हिन्दू शब्द साम्प्रदायिक शब्द नहीं। हिन्दू शब्द जातीय है। साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है। जाति वाचक शब्द है।

15 hrs.

सरकार ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों को यह छूट दी है। वे जिस तरफ बोट देना चाहें दे सकते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य से मेरा निवेदन है। वे देखें कि हिन्दू शब्द साम्प्रदायिक न था न है। यह शब्द साम्प्रदायिकता का द्योतक नहीं है और न हो सकता है। इसलिए हिन्दू शब्द को बदलना उचित नहीं है। राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको बदला है। उसे लोग कैसे परलोक सभा कहते हैं। परलोक आकाश में होता है। वे शायद आकाश में घूमते हैं। हम लोक सभा वाले हैं। इस लोक में रहते हैं। जमीन पर घूमते हैं। लोक सभा को राज्य सभा की बात नहीं माननी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : जो कुछ वहां हुआ है उसके बारे में तो हम कहें लेकिन इस तरह से उस हाउस के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू शब्द को हमें रहने देना चाहिए।

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : मैंने पहले कहा है कि हम को कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए जिस को समाज आसानी से ग्रहण न कर सके। राज्य सभा ने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बदल कर मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय कर दिया है। इसी आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दे रखा है कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से वह मुस्लिम शब्द हटवाने के बारे में भी विधेयक यह लायेंगे। जब मुस्लिम शब्द उससे हटा दिया जायगा तो उसका नाम सरसैयद अहमद यूनिवर्सिटी बलीगढ़ होगा। इसका अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि मालवीय जी हिन्दू संस्कृति और दर्शन के प्रतीक थे तो सरसैयद अहमद मुस्लिम संस्कृति और मुस्लिम दर्शन के प्रतीक थे और दोनों की मान्यताओं और दोनों के सिद्धान्तों को ऐसा करके आप सम्बद्ध कर रहे हैं। मुझे सब से बड़ा दुःख इस बात का है कि राज्य सभा ने जो सुझाया है अगर उसको मान लिया जाए और मालवीय जी और सरसैयद अहमद को समान स्तर पर रख दिया जाए तो न मैं और न ये यह देश इसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि दोनों का पालिटिक्स अलग अलग था। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम में अनेक उन दाताओं की, संस्थापकों की और उससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले तमाम लोगों की भावनाएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं। आपने नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी भी तरफ इशारा किया है और कहा है कि उसका जो नेशनल कारेक्टर है वह समाप्त नहीं होना चाहिए। बनारस का निवासी होने के नाते मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बायुमंडल में तथा उसकी सीमा में संकीर्णता तथा साम्प्रदायिकता की लेश मात्र भी गंध नहीं है। मैं वहाँ के लड़कों को, वहाँ के बाइस चांसलर को, वहाँ के अध्यापकों और प्रोफेसरों बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि आज तमाम देश भर में अनु-शासनहीनता की भावना फैल रही है वहाँ आज भी वहाँ के लड़के पूर्ण रूप से अनु-

शासित हैं। आज मुझे अचरित मिला है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ से वहाँ का निवासी होने के नाते मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को आश्वासन दूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में कभी साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना नहीं रही है न है और न आगे भविष्य में होगी।

एक और बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से अगर आप हिन्दू नाम निकाल देते हैं तो उस यूनिवर्सिटी का ही नहीं, मालवीय जी का ही नहीं बल्कि समूचे देश के सम्मान को आप धक्का पहुँचाते हैं। समूचे देश का सम्मान उस यूनिवर्सिटी ने ऊंचा किया है, इस हिन्दू शब्द के रहते हुए उसने ऊंचा किया है यदि इस हिन्दू शब्द को आप हटाते हैं तो तमाम दुनिया के लोगों को इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचने तथा टिप्पणी करने का अवसर मिलेगा कि क्या कारण था कि इस हिन्दू शब्द को निकाल दिया गया है, क्या वहाँ के वातावरण में, वहाँ के लोगों में कोई भावना पैदा हो गई थी जिसके कारण इस शब्द को निकालना जरूरी समझा गया? उस यूनिवर्सिटी का एक इतिहास रहा है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी ने ऐसे ऐसे नागरिकों को जन्म दिया है जिन के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय भावनाई कूट कूट कर भरी हुई थी। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू शब्द हटा कर आप एक अम पैदा न करें। हमारा धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है, राज्य है। यहाँ हर व्यक्ति को अपने धर्म को मानने की स्वतंत्रता है और उसके धर्म पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। हिन्दू एक समुदाय है जिसमें हिन्दू, सिख, बौद्ध और जेनी सभी शामिल हैं। इसको धर्म कैसे माना जाता है? मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इस एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें। वैसे तो मैं इस होल क्लोज का विरोध कर रहा हूँ लेकिन आप मेरा जो संशोधन है उसको स्वीकार कर लें। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी नाम जैसे है और मालवीय जी की जैसी इच्छा थी, दाताओं की जैसी इच्छा

[श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह]

श्री श्रीर प्राज इस देश में तमाम निवासियों की जैसी भावना है, उसका आपको आदर करना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी नाम बदस्तूर रहना चाहिये।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) : इस क्लज के सम्बन्धों को छोटे से वाक्यों में भी कही जा सकती है। लेकिन कुछ देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दू शब्द मात्र से ही एक प्रतिक्रिया होती चली आ रही है। यह प्रतिक्रिया प्राज की नहीं है, दस साल पहले की नहीं, सौ साल से यह चली आ रही है। क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? मैं 1916 की बात करने जा रहा हूँ। तब मैं फारसी पढ़ा करता था कंजी नए फारसी में एक हकावत आती है। उस हकावत में हिन्दू शब्द का प्रयोग था। उसमें यह था कि हिन्दू शब्द का मतलब लुटेरा, चोर डाकू है। इस अर्थ में यह शब्द प्रचलित है। मालूम नहीं फारसी में यह शब्द कैसे घुसा कि हिन्दू का मतलब चोर, लुटेरा और डाकू है। इतना होते हुए भी भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले, भारतवर्ष के प्रादि धर्म को धानने वाले किसी व्यक्ति विशेष ने इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं की। अगर आप हम को चोर कहते हैं, लुटेरा कहते हैं, डाकू कहते हैं तो भी हम भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले हिन्दू हैं। ऐसा ही किस्सा फिर दुबारा मेरे जीवन में आया सन 1938 में मैं इंग्लैंड जा रहा था। पोर्ट सईद में मैं कुछ देर के लिए रुका। वहाँ मेरे साथ जो पांच लड़के थे, वे और मैं हमने निकले। मिश्री लोग हम लोगों से मिलन आए। हम हिन्दू थे, यानी हिन्दुस्तान में जो रहता है वह अपने आपको हिन्दू कह सकता है। एक हमारे में ऐसा था जो हैदराबाद का रहने वाला था और जो नाम से मुसलमान था।

आपत्ति महोदय, मजहब से कहिये।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : नाम से ही मैं कहता हूँ मजहब कौरहा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने हम से आ कर पूछा उनकी भाषा अंग्रेजी जैसी नहीं थी, उनकी भाषा कुछ ऐसी थी जैसी अंग्रेजी फ्रेंचमैन बोलते हैं। उन्होंने पूछना शुरू किया "व्हात नेशनलिटी"? हम लोगों में से एक सा हब ने कहा "इंडियन" तो उस ने कहा यू प्रार हिन्दू ? हम ने कहा "येस"। उसके हिन्दू पूछने का कारण क्या था कि वहाँ पर जितने नवभे टंगे हुए थे, हमने जो देखे भारतवर्ष के नक्शों, सब पर हिन्दुस्तान लिखा हुआ था, इंडिया शब्द नहीं लिखा हुआ था। तो जो आदमी वहाँ रहते हैं वह हुए हिन्दू, यह उस का मतलब था। हम समझ गए इस बात को। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी उस पर। तो उसने पांच से पूछा हिन्दू, हिन्दू, तो पांच ने तो हिन्दू बतलाया। छठे से जब उस ने पूछा उसने कहा कि मुस्लिम। तो उस ने पूछा "व्हात मुस्लिम? हिन्दू और नाट ?" तो वह छटपटाये। उसके गले से कैसे निकले यह बात ? कैसे कहे अपने आप को हिन्दू ? उसने कहा कि "नो मुस्लिम"। तो उसने फिर पूछा, "व्हात मुस्लिम ? अरब मुस्लिम, टैजियर मुस्लिम, अल्जीरियन मुस्लिम, हिंदू मुस्लिम और व्हाट ?" तो उस ने कहा कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दैट इज राईट।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : तो अगर यह भावना है तब तो हिन्दू शब्द एक बड़ा विकसित शब्द है और यह ऐसा विकास कर चुका है कि सारे भारत वर्ष को अपने में ले लेता है।

"आ सिन्धु, सिन्धु पर्यन्ता यस्य भारत भूमिका"

यानी उस सिन्धु नदी से लेकर समुद्र पर्यन्त तक जितनी भारत भूमि है उस में जो रहने वाला है वह हिन्दू है।

श्री प्रिय वृन्त : Hindu Mahasabha comprises all sabhas.

सभापति महोदय : अब धार प्रमैडमेंट

पर आ जाय ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अगर वह हिन्दू से ही सम्बन्धित होता विश्वविद्यालय तो आप देखें, सेक्सन 7 में लिखा है ।

"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;"

यह एक कश्चरल डेफिनीशन है । इस से धर्म से कुछ मतलब नहीं है । तो इसे धर्म का रूप देकर और इस प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में मैं हम इसे चड़ा करना चाहते तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम एक गलत राह पर जा रहे हैं । गलत राह पर इसलिए जा रहे हैं कि दुर्भाग्य से हमारे यहां एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनी जिस का नाम अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी रखा गया । प्रतिक्रिया यह हो रही है कि अब हमारे यहां एक व्यापक रूप से ऐसा हम मानने लग गए हैं कि माइनारिटी जो होंगे, प्रत्येक जो होंगे उन के हकों को हमें बराबर रखना चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: You ought to be brief now.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी: It is a very very important thing.

अब देखना यह है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी शब्द से चूँकि हमारी गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती है कि यह मुस्लिम शब्द निकाल दिया जाय, तो अगर हम उस शब्द को निकालते हैं तो इस शब्द को भी हमें निकालना होगा । मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं । यह तो प्रतिक्रिया हुई । हम जब छोटे थे तो कहते थे कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान में वही प्रतिक्रिया है । हिन्दू दाहिने हाथ से खायेगा तो मुसलमान क्या दाहिने हाथ से खायेगा ? अर्थात् वह भी दाहिने हाथ से खाले, ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता । लोग कहते थे कि हिन्दू मुंह यों धोता है तो वह मुंह यों धोता है । यह हमारी प्रतिक्रिया की बात

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : और वह मेरे दोस्त अकेले हिन्दू नहीं हैं । (व्यवधान) मैं कहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दू है । यह चाहे कह चाहे न कहे, यह हिन्दू है । मैं हिन्दू हूँ, आप हिन्दू हैं, चागला साहब हिन्दू हैं, या बाकर भली साहब भी हिन्दू हैं । कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है । सिर्फ भावना एक यह हो गई है, एक प्रतिक्रिया पैदा हो गई है । प्रतिक्रिया क्या हो गई, कि कुछ हमारे यहां राज्य बन गए । उन राज्यों के आधार पर यह हो गया कि लोग यह बात भूल गए कि वह हिन्दू है । जैसे हमारे शर्मा साहब बात कर रहे हैं । यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं । इनके गले में यह बात उतरने को तैयार नहीं है कि भारत वर्ष में रहने वाले लोग हिन्दू हैं । अगर यह व्यापक रूप इसका मान लिया जाय और इसी व्यापक रूप में इस शब्द का प्रयोग इस काशी विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ किया जाय, अभी मेरे मित्र रघुनाथ सिंह जी मुझे एक संवत् 1984 का पंचांग दिखा रहे थे उस पर क्या है कि उस पर जो मोनोग्राम के छपा हुआ है, वह है :

"विद्याया नृतमश्नुते"

वह मोनोग्राम है काशी विश्वविद्यालय का और उसके नीचे क्या लिखा है नाम ? संस्कृत में लिखा है "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" जो आज हम देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय शब्द तजुं मा किंतु शब्द का है ? बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का अगर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का तजुर्बा काशी विश्वविद्यालय है तो .. (व्यवधान) अब उस का नाम क्या है ? काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वह नाम ईट तक में छप गया, जिस ईट से तमाम इमारत चुनी गई, उस पर भी काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय लिखा था । तो वह इसलिए नहीं था कि वह हिन्दुओं की थी, अगर वह हिन्दुओं की होती

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

है। ... (व्यवधान) अब दोनों हाथ सेघोने लगे : हम एक हाथ से घोने लगे तो वह दोनों हाथ से। तो यह तो सारी प्रतिक्रिया है जिसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता और न इस तरह की बात हमें उठानी चाहिए। हमें तो देखना यह है कि यह जो नाम काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय रखा गया और वह अभी मेरे दोस्त ने एक फोटो दिया था . . .

सभापति महोदय : वह दिखा चुके हैं।

श्री ऊ० मू० त्रिवेदी : ** I will place it on the Table of the House. I may be permitted to do so. †

इस का नाम है काशी हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय। तो यह काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय जहाँ लिखा हुआ है, यह संगमरमर के पत्थर के अन्दर खुदा हुआ है। क्यों खुदा हुआ है कि जिस आदमी की भावना थी इसको स्थापित करने की, वह यह चाहता था कि इसको हिन्दू का व्यापक रूप मिल जाय। मैं पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई इतिहास वेत्ता हमारे यहाँ यह बताने की कोशिश करेगा कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में सिर्फ हिन्दू लड़कों को भर्ती किया जाता था, यानी केवल हिन्दू धर्म मानने वालों को ही भर्ती किया जाता था? हर एक वहाँ भर्ती हो सकता है और मेरे ध्याल में कई मुसलमानों के लड़के वहाँ से पढ़कर आये हुए हैं। मेरा माथी एक था हाजी खां, वह तो ऐसी संस्कृत बोलता था कि मैं नहीं बोल सकता था। . . . (व्यवधान) तो उसके अध्ययन से कोई आदमी अपने मजहब में परिवर्तन नहीं करता है। हिन्दू कहलाने से भी एतराज नहीं हो सकता। हिन्दू शब्द अगर व्यापक मान लिया जाय और उसके मूल तत्व को देखा जाय तो जिस अर्थ में यहाँ उसका उपयोग हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय नाम से किया गया है, वह धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की भावना को किसी तरह से ठेस नहीं पहुँचाता न हमारी धर्म निरपेक्ष भावनाओं में कोई

बाधा डालता है। . . .

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now. A number of speakers are there on this clause.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a very interesting subject and it will be a historical document for all of us.

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker has announced that there is one hour for clause-by-clause consideration. There are so many speakers to speak on this clause only. Therefore please be brief.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will request the House, everyone sitting in the House, that this Bill may be discussed for three or four hours more because this a very important Bill. यह जिसकी नींव डाली थी पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने, आज उसकी कब्र खोदकर एक नया रूप रखना जिससे . . .

सभापति महोदय : I will put it to the House.

अभी तजवीज हुई है कि एक घंटे के बजाय वक्त बढ़ा दिया जाय। तो कोई निश्चित तजवीज आ जाय तो मैं हाउस की राय ले लूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इसमें दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I support it.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): I support it.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I also support it.

Some hon. Members: The whole House support it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The whole House is of that opinion.

Mr. Chairman: Is the House agreeable?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: So, the time is extended by 2 hours.

**The Speaker was having subsequently accorded to necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सेकशन 2 में जो लिखा है वह भावना बहुत अच्छी है :

"And whereas to perpetuate the memory of late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it is desirable to rename the said University as the Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya; it is hereby enacted as follow:"

पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय के दर्शन मात्र से मनुष्य कृतार्थ हो जाता था। हम 1921 में कालेज में पढ़ते थे तब वह मेरे कालेज में आये थे। उस वक्त अहमदाबाद कांग्रेस का सेशन चल रहा था। वह कांग्रेस अटैन्ड करने नहीं आये लेकिन हमारे प्रिंसिपल ने उनको बुलाया था। उनकी अंग्रेजी सुनकर भी हमको बहुत प्रानन्द हुआ। उनको लोग सिल्वर रिगिंग डोन कहा करते थे, जिस समय उनकी आवाज निकलती थी। उस आदमी ने कभी भी अपनी यह इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की कि उनका नाम इस यनिवर्सिटी के साथ संयुक्त किया जाये, हालांकि वह उसके सर्वेसर्वा थे।

श्री शिखरे (मरगागोत्रा) : वह कैसे बोलते।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह नहीं बोलते वो हम भी उसका बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहते।

श्री शिखरे : उनकी मंमोरी के वास्ते ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उनकी मंमोरी के वास्ते कोई स्टेचू बनाइये। आपने बड़ा खर्चदस्त चित्र यहाँ पर टांग दिया है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Memory cannot be perpetuated by stones and bricks It is perpetuated by the action of the man.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : जब तक काशी विश्वविद्यालय है तब तक कोई भारत-बंध का आदमी पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय को नहीं भूल सकता। इस तरह से नाम जपा देने से कुछ नहीं होता। आज भी

कई जगह नाम लिख दिये गये हैं कि कलाना मार्ग, लेकिन लोग उसको दूसरा नाम देकर कुछ न कुछ बदल देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मार्ग और विश्व-विद्यालय में फर्क है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : विश्वविद्यालय और मार्ग में कोई फर्क नहीं है। वह दोनों एक चीज हैं। प्रापर नाउन हैं। प्रापर नाउन में एक आदमी का नाम जोड़ने से कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता। मैं तो इस मत का हूँ कि अगर मदन मोहन मालवीय का नाम जोड़ा भी जाये तो मदन मोहन मालवीय हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय रक्खा जाये। इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन सिर्फ इस कारण से कि हमारे कोई मुसलिम दोस्त नाराज होंगे इसलिये नाम बदल दिया जाये..

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नाराज नहीं होगा।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं भी यह बात मानता हूँ कि कोई नाराज नहीं होगा। यह तो मात्र एक दो व्यक्ति विशेष की भावनार्ये हैं। मैं व्यक्ति विशेष की भावनार्यों को महत्व नहीं देता हूँ। अगर सारे हाउस की भावना की तरफ आप दृष्टि करें तो आपको प्रतीत होगा कि हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि इसमें पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय का नाम जोड़ा जाये या नहीं, लेकिन जो पहला नाम रक्खा हुआ है काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय उसमें किसी भी हालत में परिवर्तन न किया जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो मैं अपने आपको धन्य समझूंगा और कहूंगा कि जितने हमारे पुराने मशहूर आदमी हुए हैं उनकी परम्परा को आपने कायम रक्खा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दू शब्द का कहीं-कहीं बड़ा व्यापक अर्थ होता है, जैसे कि हि दुस्तान, या हिन्दी, इन शब्दों में जब हिन्दू मिल जाता है और ऐसे शब्द बनते हैं तब तो हिन्दू शब्द का व्यापक अर्थ बनता है, लेकिन अभी जिस सन्दर्भ में

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

हिन्दी शब्द के ऊपर बहस हो रही है वह व्यापक अर्थ वाला हिन्दू नहीं, संकीर्ण अर्थ वाला हिन्दू है। जिन लोगों को हिन्दू शब्द से धर है उनसे मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दू शब्द को व्यापक बनाकर रखिये, उसको संकीर्ण न बना दीजिये। संकुचित न बना दीजिये। यहां पर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का जहां तक सवाल है उसका संकीर्ण अर्थ है। एक तरफ प्रलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय है, दूसरी तरफ बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी है। एक ही देश के एक ही प्रान्त में दो यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं एक का नाम मुसलिम है और दूसरी का नाम हिन्दू है। हिन्दू के माने हिन्दू धर्म होता है और मुसलिम के माने इस्लाम धर्म होते हैं। इससे कोई दूसरे अर्थ नहीं निकल सकते। इसलिये जितना बुरा प्रलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी में मुसलिम का होना है उतना ही बुरा बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ हिन्दू का होना है।

जब श्री रघुनाथ सिंह पंचांग और इतने पर्व पढ़ रहे हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह चुनाव में बनता कि बोट लेने के वास्ते अपने सारे इतिहास और सारी मान्यता को झूठला रहे हैं। उन की मान्यता क्या यही है, उनके सामने यहां का इतिहास क्या रहा है। वह एक ईंट लाये हैं और अपनी डेस्क पर रखे हुए हैं। पता नहीं कितनी ईंटें हैं जिन पर काशी विश्वविद्यालय लिखा हुआ होगा जो कि पुरानी ईंटें हो सकती हैं। यह ईंट पता नहीं फर्जी है या क्या है। उन्होंने खुद जितना हवाला दिया है सब मैं उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी में, संस्कृत में, देवनागरी में काशी विश्वविद्यालय लिखा हुआ है, सिर्फ अंग्रेजी के तर्जुमे में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी है। आखिर उन की मान्यता क्या है। वह मूल वाली मान्यता है या अनुवाद वाली मान्यता है। वह हिन्दी वाले हैं या नहीं, हिन्दी के समर्थक हैं या नहीं। वह हिन्दी के समर्थक हैं, संस्कृत के समर्थक हैं, लेकिन चुनाव

का मसला हो सकता है, बोट्स का मसला हो सकता है, इस लिये वह अपने सारे इतिहास को, सारी मान्यता को भूले जा रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं धर्म नाम में सनातन धर्म है। वह अपने सारे इतिहास को जरा पलट कर मर देखें। जब कोई हिन्दू मुस्लिम झगड़ा होता है तब क्या वहीं पर उन्होंने सनातन धर्म मुस्लिम झगड़ा कहा है जहां भी कहा है, अपने भाषण में हिन्दू मुस्लिम झगड़ा कहा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सन् 1926 में जो डेवलेपमेंट हुआ उसके फलस्वरूप हिन्दू महा सभा कायम हुई।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अपनी जो मान्यताएँ हैं उन को वह झूठला रहे हैं, सिर्फ बोट के लिये। यह तो मैं ने सिर्फ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी से कहा।

अब मैं श्री चागला साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ जिनका अभी प्रमोशन हुआ है। वह शिक्षा मंत्री से विदेश मंत्री हो कर गये हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a disgrace to call it a promotion.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): This is questionable. The hon. Member is not entitled to pass such remarks.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Chagla is a great man by himself.

समापति महोदय : आपसे एक शब्द मैं कह दूँ। आनरबल मिनिस्टर ने खुद यह कहा है कि यह प्रोपन है हाउस के लिये कि वह क्या फैसला करे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ कि दूसरे जो अमेन्डमेंट होते हैं, दूसरे विधेयक होते हैं, काले कानून बनते हैं तब तो कांग्रेस पार्टी का विधेयक लग जाता है, उन पर रोक लग जाती है कि उनको किस तरह बोट देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इस मामले में मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर कोई विधेय नहीं है। इसको खुसा छोड़ दिया गया है।

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : हिम्मत नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्यों खला छोड़ दिया गया है। मेरी श्री चागला को चुनौती है। मैं उनकी तारीफ करूंगा कि उन्होंने पास करवाया राज्य सभा में, मगर आज विदेश मंत्री बनने की लालच से वह अपना मत नहीं बतलाते हैं, अपनी राय नहीं बतलाते हैं।

Some hon Members: What is this

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is highly objectionable. He should withdraw it.

Shri K. C. Sharma: There should be some decency.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should be expunged.

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कोई मोटिवज इम्प्ट्यूट न करें। आन्दोलन मिनिस्टर एक चीज रख रहे हैं उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि उनका कोई हाइरेक्टिव पाटियों के लिये नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि हाउस के लिये घोषण है कि वह जिस तरह चाहे फैसला करे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक बात महत्वपूर्ण है कि मुसलमान मंत्री हिन्दू शब्द को हटाने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से प्रस्ताव रख रहे हैं। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन जहाँ एक हाथ से एक मुसलमान मंत्री को हिन्दू शब्द हटाने का अधिकार दिया है वहाँ दूसरे हाथों से सरकारी दल उसे छीन लेता है। . . (व्यवधान)

Shri K. C. Sharma: There is no Hindu Minister or Muslim Minister. There is only the Minister.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं श्री चागला से कह रहा हूँ कि अगर उनकी गर्व है . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखियें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हमारी कुछ बेल्यू दुआ करती है। चागला साहब के सामने

सेकुलरिज्म की बेल्यू है। आज उनका इग्नोरान हो जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री चागला अपने दिल को मजबूर करें, व्हिप दें। जो मिनिस्टर एक प्रस्ताव लाता है, और एक सभा से पास करवा चुका है क्या वह यहाँ कांग्रेसी मेम्बर्स को उसके पक्ष में वोट देने के लिये मजबूर नहीं कर सकता है, अपने दिल की तरफ से व्हिप नहीं निकलवा सकता है।

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I want this matter to be clearly put on record Throughout, I have taken the attitude in the Select Committee, in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha, that I will permit a free vote of the House and that the whip will not be issued. In the Rajya Sabha, I remained neutral, in the Select Committee I remained neutral and in the Lok Sabha, I gave that assurance last time. I give again that no whip is issued. I think, it is most unfair on the part of the hon. gentleman to attribute motives.... (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; let him finish first.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I have not changed my attitude. I stand by what I said in the Rajya Sabha....

Mr. Chairman: I did not permit those to be put.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. How can a Minister remain neutral? He is himself moving the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is himself moving the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: order, I shall have to explain one thing. There is no use in creating noise and disturbance.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is not our intention.

Mr. Chairman: The point is that Mr. Kishen Pattnayak, while speaking, tried to impute motives which was

[Mr. Chairman]

very wrong. I did not, of course, allow it. The hon. Minister made a certain clarification on that. Now I would request Mr. Kishen Pattnayak to continue his speech.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of clarification. Can a Minister do it?

Mr. Chairman: There is no clarification to be given here. Mr. Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक : चागला साहब ने कहा है कि हर कोई फ्रीली वोट दे सकता है। उन्होंने साथ-साथ यह भी कहा है कि मैं न्यूट्रल रहा हूँ और न्यूट्रल हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके न्यूट्रल रहने से इस सवाल का समाधान नहीं होता है। क्यों वह न्यूट्रल रहना चाहते हैं। जब एक चीज को बहलाए हैं और उसको राज्य सभा में पास करवा चुके हैं तो क्यों वह न्यूट्रल रहे हैं? क्यों चाहते हैं कि फ्री वोट हो। सरकारी दल अगर उनकी इज्जत करता है, उनको अगर इज्जत देता है तो आपको देखना चाहिये कि वह आपको इज्जत देता रहे। यह आपकी इज्जत का सवाल है। आप क्यों क्लोज्ड वोट करवाना चाहते हैं। व्हिपइशू करके क्यों सर्वसम्मति से इसके बारे में वोट नहीं लेते हैं। जो मंत्रीपद का प्रलोभन है, क्या यह समझा जाए कि आप उसके शिकार हो जाते हैं? आपको इस पर प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहिये। या तो आप खुद इसको मूव न करें, खुद इसको इनिशिएट न करें और रघुनाथ सिंह जी को करने दें और अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप देखें कि व्हिप इशू हो। एक तरफ तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि श्री रघुनाथ सिंहजी को वोट का लालच है और दूसरी तरफ श्री चागला साहब को कैबिनेट में रहने का प्रलोभन है ऐसी भावना नहीं बननी चाहिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I think we have a peculiar knack of irritating people at wrong time. I am opposed to Clause 2 and I am opposed to the removal of the word 'Hindu.'

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप विरोध कर रही है?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : प्रापका विरोध।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारा विरोध ?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: There are many major problems facing the country just now and we should not have ventured to bring about this, though personally I am always opposed to the removal of the word 'Hindu' for my own reason. I would like to ask this House this question: how is it that we are respected all over the world? Is it because of our material prosperity or because of our other greatness? It is for our culture, for our heritage that has been taken over to those countries by great persons like Vivekananda, Swami Ram Tirth and Mahatma Gandhi. The word 'Hindu', as has been said by our friend, Mr. Raghunath Singh, was not given by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I was going through a book wherein the history of Hindu religion has been given elaborately, wherein something has been said about Banaras Hindu University. The history of the University shows that it was Annie Besant who insisted on the word 'Hindu' to be retained; she was so vehement that she said that if Hinduism dies, India would be nothing but a corpse. That is what she said. She was all the time feeling that she was not born a Hindu, that she did not have the advantage of being a Hindu. Is it for others to come over here and understand the greatness of the creed of this country? I do not call it communal. It will be the greatest sin that we can do to the creed of this country if we call Hinduism communal or religious. In olden days the Arabs seem to have given this word 'Hindu' to those people who have been following a particular creed beyond the river Indus. Sometimes we feel that people are fools when they express their sentiments or when they

express something; perhaps, they will not be in a position to express in the manner they would like to express or we would like them to express. When they go to temples and worship in millions, our Communist friends feel that they are fools, but when they vote, they are all very clever. (Interruption).

I would like to say that the word 'Hinduism' is not a mere religion. It is a spirit. How can any country survive as a matter of fact humanity.... (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): If the country does not survive where will the Clause remain?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may speak on the Clause.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I would like to say that this is the essence of this. I am myself opposed to some of the rigidities of Hinduism, but at the same time, we should not forget the spirit. Mr. Chagla has taken over as the Minister of External Affairs; already he knows the minds of the people in other countries, but now he will be in a better position to understand the minds of the people in other countries as to why they respect us very much. They respect us for this greatness that we have had throughout ages. For instance, America is just 200 years old whereas we are 2000 years old in our culture. (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: More than 2000 years old.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): 5000 years old.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In this country we have seen indiscipline, lack of unity and all this. These can be overcome. It was the great Sankaracharya who was born in the extreme south who unified the whole country; people like the Great Kabir, Meera, Chaitanya who was born in Bengal, have unified the whole country. I do

not call it this religion or that religion. The essence of all religions is our creed and culture and I do not think that we are against Hindu. Why should we be allergic? In the name of secularism, you cannot kill spiritualism; you are dead once and for all if you finish spiritualism in this country. I think we should not be allergic to the word 'Hindu' or 'Muslim' or 'Zoroastrianism' or 'Sikh' or anything. We must understand the essence of all the religions. We must make it a synthesis of all these and practise in our own life. We should not mix politics or be allergic to the word 'Hindu'. Secularism is not being irreligious as I understand it and I think we should all understand this and should try to bring the essence of all religions and unite the whole country. We should not be allergic and irritable. I would request that the word 'Hindu' should be retained in the sense Annie Besant wanted it or other people wanted it.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मुझे खुशी है कि जितने माननीय सदस्य अब तक इस क्लॉज पर बोले, जन्होंने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं उन सब ने श्री पटनायक को छोड़कर इस विषयक का समर्थन किया है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी शब्द रहे और भदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय शब्द न रहे। मैं समझता हूँ अगर श्री किशन पटनायक हिन्दू साहित्य को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ें और अपने विचारों को पुष्ट करें....

श्री प्रिय वृत्त : सभापति महोदय, कौरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें। मैं अभी गिन कर देखता हूँ कि कौरम है या नहीं है।

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी इस बात को पसन्द करेंगे और कहेंगे कि हिन्दू शब्द साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है। मैं सदन के सामने नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता

[श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय]

हूँ कि जिस वक्त पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली में इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया था उस वक्त भी बड़े बड़े विद्वान...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जरा बैठ जायें। कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—श्रव कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जिस वक्त पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने सेंट्रल लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक उपस्थित किया, उस वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों और धार्मिक तथा राजनीतिक नेताओं ने उसको स्वीकृत किया और यह विचार प्रकट किया कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी इस देश की विचारधारा, सभ्यता और संस्कृति के अनुकूल है। जब बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का शिलान्यास हुआ, उस वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों और नेताओं ने उसका समर्थन किया।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और पंडित स्रोतालाल नेहरू ने भी, जो कि राष्ट्रीयता के प्रतीक थे, जो भारतवर्ष के सर्वमान्य नेता थे, इस शब्द का समर्थन किया और इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी रहे। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सदन में या शिक्षा मंत्रालय में अब कौन सी आफ़त आ गई है, कौन सा राष्ट्रीय संकट आ गया है कि इस आशय का विधेयक रखा जा रहा है कि "बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" नाम को हटा कर "मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय" नाम रख दिया जाये।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि "हिन्दू" शब्द साम्प्रदायिकता का द्योतक नहीं है, बल्कि मानवता का द्योतक है। पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय भारत की राष्ट्रीयता और संस्कृति के प्रतीक थे और मानवता का संदेश देने वाले थे। "हिन्दू" शब्द मानवता का द्योतक है और सारे संसार को मानवता का पाठ पढ़ा रहा है। इसी के आधारे पर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का नामकरण किया गया था, ताकि वहाँ के अध्यापक, स्नातक, प्रबन्ध करने वाले और कुलपति आदि सारे संसार के सामने मानवता का सन्देश रखें।

केवल "हिन्दू" शब्द को हटाने से हिन्दुस्तान से साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं निकल सकती है। जब हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार इस देश के प्रत्येक आदिमी के दिल-दिमाग से साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना को निकालेगी, तब हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का अन्त होगा।

श्री चागला ने कहा है कि हम बाध में एक व्यापक विधेयक लायेंगे, जिसके अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान के सब कालेजों और स्कूलों आदि के नामों से खालसा, कायस्थ और ब्राह्मण आदि नामों को निकाला जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक लायेंगे, तो वह कहेंगे कि यह काम प्रान्तीय सरकारों का है और इसलिए मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। उनका और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का विचार है कि इसके बाद मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ के नाम से "मुस्लिम" शब्द भी निकाला जायेगा। इस संसद के सत्र 17, 18 दिन बाकी रह गये हैं और इस अवधि में वह ऐसा विधेयक नहीं ला सकेंगे। इस समय यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि आगे बानी संसद इस बारे में क्या निर्णय करती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ कि "मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय" के स्थान पर "बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" नाम रखा जाये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, इस बहस में कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा है, क्योंकि वे हिन्दुस्तान की धर्म-भीरु और सीधी-सादी जनता की धार्मिक भावनाओं का दुरुपयोग करके उसके वोट हासिल करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, जब सिलेक्ट कमेटी में यह प्रस्ताव आया था कि "हिन्दू" शब्द को हटा दिया जाये, तो केवल एक वोट से वह प्रस्ताव गिर गया था।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ध्यान ए पायंट ब्राऊन आइर। क्या सिलेक्ट कमेटी को कोई बात यहाँ पर उठाई जा सकती है? उसकी प्रोसीजरिंग सीक्रेट होती है।

सभापति महोदय : सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने आ चुकी है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : "हिन्दू" शब्द के बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि उसका बड़ा व्यापक अर्थ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में, और दुनिया में भी, वहाँ "हिन्दू" शब्द आता है, वहाँ उसका सोधा अर्थ होता है हिन्दू जाति और हिन्दू धर्म। हिन्दुस्तान या हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों का उससे बहुत कम अर्थ लिया जाता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक ईट इस सदन में बाये है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : वह बोगस ईट है। वह उनके घर में या भट्टे में बनी है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सरकार को उस ईट की जांच करनी चाहिए, ताकि यह पता चल सके कि वह ईट वास्तविक है या नहीं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह बहुत चालाक हैं। वह जानते हैं कि इलैक्शन आ रहे हैं और अगर इस प्रवसर पर वह "हिन्दू" शब्द को निकालने की बात कहेंगे, तो उनको वोट नहीं मिलेंगे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनसे भी ज्यादा होशियार है। मैं भी वहाँ से ही आता हूँ। मैं उनको चैलेंज करता हूँ कि अगर वह इस सवाल पर चुनाव लड़ें कि "हिन्दू" शब्द को निकाला जाये या नहीं तो मैं उनसे ज्यादा वोट हासिल कर सकता हूँ।

इस बारे में सही स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ पर एक हिन्दू कालेज था जिसको उस यनिवर्सिटी में लिया जाना था, इसलिए उसका नाम जो काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय रख दिया गया था उसमें हिन्दू शब्द जोड़ा गया अंग्रेजी अनुवाद में और यह एक टेबिनकल बात थी। चूँकि उस कालेज की प्रापर्टी उस विश्वविद्यालय में ली गई थी, इसलिए उसके नाम में "हिन्दू" शब्द जोड़ दिया गया।

आज बनारस की जनता और सारे देश की जनता यह चाहती है कि उस यनिवर्सिटी का नाम "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रखा जाये, लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्य उसकी धार्मिक भावनाओं का दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं। श्री चागला ने कहा है कि वह एक ऐसा बिल लायेंगे, जिसके अनुसार सब साम्प्रदायिक नाम निकाल दिये जायेंगे। अगर सरकार वास्तव में ऐसा साहस करेगी, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: It is the privilege of Members to speak, but it is wrong to attribute motives to what Members speak here.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जो हमारी रिकॉर्ड है, जो हमारे विचार हैं, उनको हम प्रकट कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य उनसे चाहे कोई भी निकर्ष निकाल सकते हैं।

जब हमारा देश एक संकुलर स्टेट है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यहाँ पर शिक्षा-

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

भंस्थाओं के साथ ब्राह्मण, कायस्थ, हिन्दू या मुस्लिम नाम रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है। इन बातों का देश में प्रभाव पड़ता है। जब कोई हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाती है, तो उसके जवाब में मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी खोल बी जानी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ "हिन्दू" शब्द को जोड़ना उसके सारे इतिहास को झुठलाना है। उनके सब कागजात में, उनके रजिस्ट्रेशन में और उनके सब इंटर-पत्यरों में उसका नाम "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" दिया गया है। सिर्फ हिन्दू कालेज को लेने के लिए टेक्निकल तौर पर उस के नाम "काशी हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय" का अंग्रेजी ट्रांसलेशन किया गया। जो माननीय सदस्य इस सवाल को उठाते हैं, वे इस विश्वविद्यालय के इतिहास और मालवीय जी के महान कार्य और आदर्श को झुठलाते हैं। ये लोग—और खास तौर से बनारस के लोग—उनके नाम पर कालिख षोत रहे हैं।

समापति महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य किनी की नीयत पर शक न करें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं किसी की नीयत पर शक नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन हालात हम को इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं, जो कि मैं बता रहा हूँ।

इस सदन में ये बातें एक गलत तरीके से उठाई जाती हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी को साहस के साथ साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। उसकी लचर साम्प्रदायिक नीति ने देश में यह हालत पैदा की है कि आज साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां जोर पकड़ रही हैं और मजहब के नाम पर हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में इस प्रकार के झगड़े खड़े कर रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ा अमन है, जब कि स्थिति यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द है, कालेज बन्द हैं। वहां का रजिस्ट्रार जनसंघ का लीडर है, जिनने यह सारा झगड़ा कराया था। मिलेक्ट कमेटी में एक-मत से यह मांग की गई कि उसको हटा दिया जाये, लेकिन श्री चागला श्री वाडिया के दबाव में आ गये और उन्होंने उस रजिस्ट्रार को बनाये रखा। वह जनसंघ की रैलीज कराता है और सारे झगड़े की जड़ है।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय, इस सदन और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से यह अपील करूंगा कि उनकी भावनाओं में न बह कर हिम्मत से काम लेना चाहिए और साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। मुल्क ईमान-दारी की नीति को पसन्द करेगा और "हिन्दू" शब्द को हटा देने से नाराज नहीं होगा। सरकार का 'हिन्दू' शब्द को हटा कर उस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रखना चाहिए।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad):
We have wasted quite a lot of time....

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode):
On a point of order. Can the hon. Member say that we have wasted a lot of time?....

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: We can certainly say like that; there is nothing unparliamentary in that, and I repeat it.

Shri Mohammed Koya: On a point of order. Hon. Members have made very useful suggestions and very interesting speeches. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that we have wasted our time?

Mr. Chairman: It is in order. That may be his opinion. Let Shri S. N. Chaturvedi continue his speech.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I do not think that we should attach too great an importance to names. If we drop the word 'Hindu' from the name of the Banaras Hindu University or the word 'Muslim' from the name of Aligarh Muslim University, I do not think that that will make any change in the character of these universities.

If we want that there should be absolutely no discrimination between one community and another, we should ensure through this Constitution that there will be no preference given and no discrimination made on the basis of caste or creed so far as admissions and appointments are concerned. This is more vital. We can certainly transform the character of the University by setting up a Chair of Islamic Philosophy and Culture in Banaras Hindu University and a Chair of Hindu Culture and Vedic Philosophy in Aligarh Muslim University. That will be much more substantial than quarrelling about these petty labels which have absolutely no significance.

That is why I said that we have devoted much more time and wastefully to this question of labels. . . .

Mr. Chairman: He need not repeat it often.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I am summing up; so I have to refer to it. I will however like to tell the House that the word 'Hindu' does not connote any creed or religion; it connotes a culture which is catholic or pervasive and that sort of thing. But I doubt very much whether Hinduism gains or loses very much if the word 'Hindu' is attached to a particular university or not. Personally, I think that the expression 'Kashi Viswavidyalaya' is much better than any other that has so far been suggested. It will be much more redolent of our culture, Hindu culture and Indian culture, if that name is given.

Unfortunately, in the amendment made in the Rajya Sabha, the name of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been brought. We all adore that great man; it becomes a very unpleasant duty for anybody to say that he will not accept that amendment. But as a matter of fact, that does not in any way heighten the respect in which that great man is held not only in India but outside also.

That is why my preference would be for the name 'Kashi Vishwavidyalaya', though I would certainly say that if that is not acceptable, if word 'Hindu' remains there, I will not quarrel with it because I see no significance in these labels without change of content.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is faced with a sensitive issue of considerable magnitude. It must be viewed, I submit in all humility, from many facets, many angles and many aspects.

Before I come to the merits of the issue proper, I wish to raise a point of order based on the Constitution. I invite your attention to art. 246 and the Seventh Schedule, Union List, p. 259. The Constitution peremptorily, specifically, categorically and in so many words says in item 63 of the Union List:

"The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution . . .

—mind you, these are there definitely—

"declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance".

These are exclusively in the field of parliamentary legislation.

Now, what does this Bill seek to do? To change the nomenclature, the name, of Banaras Hindu University to a jaw-breaking, tongue-twisting name—there should be a limit to the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

length of names; this is as a practical proposition—Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. All honour to Malaviyajiji—that is another matter to which I will come later. But just now I am on a constitutional point . .

Mr. Chairman: You have to explain the connotation also. What does this change connote?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right

The first point is this. I think you were present in the House the other day—I do not know whether you were in the Chair—when the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill were taken up together. At that time, I raised a point of order which was upheld by the Speaker. Under art. 324, the Constitution invests the Election Commission with the power to set up tribunals to try election petitions. Now, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill seeks to transfer that power to the High Courts. I raised the point of order that unless the Constitution was amended first, the other Bill could not be taken up. The Speaker upheld it and said that the other Bill could not be proceeded with without first amending the Constitution.

Here in the Constitution—I am drawing the attention of the former Education Minister to page 259—there is this item 63 which I have read out. How is it possible for us to proceed to change the name of the Banaras Hindu University by means of a Bill without first amending item 63 of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution? Now that item—63—remains as it is, intact. So unless you amend the Constitution first, I mean this item in the Union List, you cannot proceed with this Bill.

Before I speak on the merits, I would seek your ruling on this point.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I answer it?

Mr. Chairman: I want to get my mind clear first and then I will ask the hon. Minister. What is referred to in item 63 is the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance. The point at issue is this. You have to explain how from your point of view that importance is being snatched away from this, that national character.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. My point is that the nomenclature itself cannot be changed unless first this item is amended, this item which contains the word 'Banaras Hindu University'. This is on a par with the point of order I raised the other day that you cannot transfer the power vested under the Constitution, art. 324, in the Election Commission to try election petitions by constituting election tribunals, to the High Courts as is sought to be done in the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, unless art. 324 is amended first. This was upheld by the Speaker who said I was right and that the Constitution should be amended first before proceeding with the other Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): My hon. friend has raised a very relevant point of order. But the item only speaks of certain institutions which are known at the time of the commencement of the Constitution. That only signifies that these institutions mentioned therein were known by those names at that time. The Constitution does not say that those names as such permanently remain as they are mentioned therein and known as such on that date. At that time, those names were incorporated for that purpose. I concede that once the Constitution-makers recognised those names, some sanctity has got to be attached to them, though in my

opinion, it does not go against the Constitution to change them because the Constitution has not named them. But because the Constitution has recognised those names, I am afraid it may perhaps not be very discreet to effect any change.

16 hrs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I may draw your attention to article 368 and its proviso. You know there are two kinds of amendments. Some amendments can be effected by a special majority of this House, and the proviso lays down that that amendment shall also require the concurrence or ratification by the majority of the legislatures of the States.

The wording of that proviso is like this:

"Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

* * *

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or....

* * *

"the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent."

The question is very important. It is not merely a question of sanctity. Of course, sanctity is attached, as Mr. Tyagi said, but something more. Are you not really making a change in the List? Item No. 63 in List I of the Seventh Schedule have placed the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University on a special pedestal, and their continuance and their nomenclature are both ensured by their enumeration in this list. With regard to other things it is open to Parliament

to bring in any amendment. Are you not going to affect the List, make some change in this List in the Seventh Schedule? If so, I think the proviso is attracted. Therefore, there is some force in the contention of my hon. friend Shri Kamath.

Shri Shikre: I think I cannot support the point of order raised by Mr. Kamath because the change referred to in the Constitution or in the article read by my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee is something completely different. Supposing tomorrow, instead of the Supreme Court of India we in this Parliament decide to call it the Sarvachchaya Nyayalaya, does Mr. Kamath mean that it requires an amendment? This is simply an alteration of the designation of a particular institution. We are not going to delete the institution from the scope of the Constitution, neither are we adding to the List any new name. There is no need of such an amendment, and the whole thing, as far as the Constitution is concerned, is perfectly in order.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no logic, there is a fallacy in your argument.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point raised by my hon. friend Shri Kamath is a very valid one. Nobody seems to understand it better than the hon. Minister, Mr. Chagla.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was a Chief Justice.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is very simple proposition of law, it does not require a good deal of elucidation, nor a particular type of argument. The law is very clearly laid down. Article 368 has been argued to a very great extent very recently in the Supreme Court. I do not want to go into all the pros and cons raised there argued one way or the other, but one patent fact still remains. In article

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

368 there is the proviso. The article reads:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction. . . .

"Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in —

'(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule" Then, what is required is a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting, and it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. And in this case because it refers to the List in the Seventh Schedule, the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those legislatures before the Bill making such provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

Therefore, I say that when a special reference has been made to the Seventh Schedule in article 368, there is no getting out of it. Mr. Shinkre says that we can call the Supreme Court as the Sarvochchaya Nyayalaya. That will not change the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will remain. You may call it in Hindi Sarvochchaya Nyayalaya or by any other name, that is a different thing. This House is called the House of the People under this law; we may call it Lok Sabha by translation, that will not make it different from the House of the People. In the Bill we still have got the House of the People.

This must have escaped the notice of those who drafted the Bill. Since it has been brought to notice now, there is nothing wrong; only a greater majority will be required, that is all.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I rise to oppose the point of order raised by my colleague on one ground.

Article 368 reads:

"(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule" There, the interpretation will be this, that if an item is incorporated in the Seventh Schedule is to be taken from the Union List to the Concurrent List or to the State List, the proviso applies; it does not refer to change in the name of an item in a list incorporated therein.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are not going to change the List, we are keeping the Banaras University as it is given in the Union List, it is only the name which is being changed. This is not an amendment of the Constitution, and is not covered by article 368. Hence I oppose the point of order.

Shri Hanumanthaiah (Bangalore City): This is not a question of opposing or supporting the idea. It is a question of pure interpretation, one of legal interpretation.

The interpretation that I think is right is as follows. Entry No. 53 on page 259 begins as follows:—

"The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution"

Therefore, the framers of the Constitution have anticipated change in name in times to come. Therefore, they have deliberately used the phraseology "known at the commencement of this Constitution". It may be, subsequently that these very institutions may be known by some other names. That is my interpretation.

Shri Kapur Singh: The issue before the House strikes me in this manner. If we overrule the point of order which

Bill

has been raised by my hon. friend Shri H. V. Kamath, we also by implication, would be conceding the following principle, namely that, as long as the substance thereof remains in tact the words of the Constitution may be changed without following the special procedure laid down in the Constitution Act for amending the Constitution Act. That would be a most dangerous precedent and for this reason I support the point of the order.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for the subtle mind of Mr. Kamath which he very often exhibits in this House but may I put it to you and to the House that the point is a very simple one. Article 246 says:

"Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the Union List')."

This article confers upon Parliament the competence to legislate and that is the article which points out which are the matters in regard to which Parliament has competence, matters with regard to which State legislatures have competence and with regard to which both Parliament and State legislatures have competence to enact laws. My friend Mr. Trivedi for whose legal acumen I have great regard rightly put it that it is a simple question. Now, let us read entry 63 a little carefully:

"The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance."

The expression 'at the commencement of the Constitution' is a very significant one; it is purely descriptive of the institutions which existed when the Constitution came into force and these institutions are enumerated in his

Bill

entry. It also says 'any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance'. Therefore, the subject matter of this entry is an institution of national importance. Competence is given to Parliament to legislate with regard to institutions of national importance and the Constitution points out that Aligarh and Banaras are institutions of national importance; they are not minority institutions; they are not regional institutions; they are not parochial institutions but they are institutions of national importance and they had described those institutions and say those institutions which at the commencement of the constitution were known as Banaras Hindu University. What is the subject-matter covered by entry 63 with regard to which Union has competence? That is what we have to consider. The subject matter is all those institutions which Parliament declares to be of national importance. It is open to Parliament to take up any educational institution in India, pass a law and declare it to be of national importance and proceed to legislate upon them. But with regard to these three institutions, the constitution makers have already made up their mind that they were of national importance. Therefore, they gave the name of these institutions. Article 368 was referred to and I entirely agree it would apply if the Constitution is to be amended. But are we amending the Constitution or altering it? What are we doing? Are we touching the subject matter of the entry? We are today dealing with an institution of national importance, namely, Banaras Hindu University and the Supreme Court holds, as Mr. Trivedy would very well know, once the power is given to the legislature, that power is supreme and we must give the fullest latitude. Therefore, Parliament has competence to legislate with regard to matters concerning the Banaras Hindu University including the change in the name. I submit the matter lies in a very narrow compass. Did the Constitution intend that the names given to these national

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

institutions were the subject matter of this entry? I say: no. Did the Constitution contemplate that 'the names should not be changed? As my hon. friend pointed out, the words 'at the commencement of the Constitution' are important. These institutions had to be described. How else could they have been described except by the names they bore at the time the Constitution was enacted? I submit that this Bill in no way takes away or adds to that entry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The phrase 'at the commencement of the Constitution' occurs in another article also . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Under article 246.

Shri Kapur Singh: Before you proceed to give your ruling, may I make a humble submission? The hon. Minister has advanced an argument in this House whereby he seems to think that the proper name of a thing is not part of the substance of that thing. That is a proposition which is unknown to logic and unknown to law.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Name and form are part of the thing.

Mr. Speaker: Under article 246 we can make laws so far as the entry is concerned. If the Bill had provided that the names under the entry 6th be changed from Banaras Hindu University to some other thing, then it might have been an amendment of the Constitution. But the Bill is not seeking to make any modification or alteration in the entry; this entry would stand as it is. We have only to make laws in regard to the institutions that are of national importance. Whatever name we may give by a law of Parliament, this entry will stand as it is and this would not be affected at all because at the commencement of the Constitution, they were so named. Therefore, our making laws here even changing the names would not affect that entry; that would continue as it

is and would not be altered by any law here. Therefore, I do not think that article 368 applies here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, about your ruling. He referred to article 246.

Mr. Speaker: We are not changing it. Now, hon. Members might differ from me but I have given a ruling. Who was speaking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was speaking. I wanted the point of order to be decided first; then I said I would speak about the merits. You have disposed of the point of order. The other day there was the point about the Representation of the People Bill and the powers of the Election Commission and the Tribunal and they had to amend the Constitution. Anyway, we bow to your ruling and there the matter rests for the present so far as the amendment of the Constitution is concerned.

Now, coming to the merits of the issue in clause 2 of this Bill, the main issue before the House is: how do we perpetuate a great man's memory? Secondly, what is communal and what is secular? I think if the House devotes earnest attention to this matter, there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the issue. How does one—we mortals perpetuate the memory of a great man that has gone before? I am reminded of a great literary figure, and I am sure the Minister has read his works—John Ruskin—who wrote in one of his very moving pieces—

An hon. Member: Unto the Last.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; thank you. I think it is in Unto This Last. It ended with a sentence, or I think, in two half-sentences. He said: "What we want is temples and monuments not made of stone but riveted of hearts, "for that marble, crimson-veined, is indeed truly eternal and not

the temples and monuments made of stone." Here, clause 2 of the Bill says—it refers in so many words—"And whereas to perpetuate the memory of late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it is desirable to rename the said University as the Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya;" Now, I yield to none in my reverence to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya whom I had met more than once before he passed away—once in 1939 and again in 1940. I remember his desire for having a truly secular State in India. But what is the essence, the quintessence of secularism, and what is communalism? Is it not seated in the hearts and minds of men? Is it only the communal tags, labels, names, that make you or me a communal-minded individual?

Suppose, I drop a part of my name. Have I, to be truly secular and non-communal, to drop my name "Hari Vishnu"? Have you, to be secular, to drop your name "Sardar Hukam Singh"? (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: That was the proposal in the Constituent Assembly; he would remember it. The proposal was, instead of "Hari Vishnu", it might be "Hari Muhammad." (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. That was the proposal made by some gentleman—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hazrat Mohini?

Mr. Speaker: No; I think there was another gentleman who made that proposal: that it should be "Hukamuddin," "Hari Mohammad", "Jamaluddin Ram" and so on. There was such a proposal mooted in the Constituent Assembly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that is so, if my hon. friend, the Minister of External Affairs, and formerly Minister of Education is also of the view that he should drop the words "Muhammad Currimbhoy" from "Muhammad Currimbhoy ('hagla) so as to be truly a secular and not com-

munal individual in the State, is it necessary? I do not think neither you nor the Minister will agree that that is a proposition worthy of consideration. It will be contempt of the House to say that any name makes you communal.

There are colleges in Madras. I know the Christian College in Madras. It is still called "Christian College". I have not been inside it, for, I studied in a different college—but I knew that the Christian College, for 40 to 50 years, has been known as the "Christian College". There were the American Mission hospitals; the Christian Mission hospitals. Are they communal or anti-secular institutions? The Christian College, Madras, the St. Stephen College here, in Delhi—

Shri Priya Gupta: Khalsa College, Delhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; thank you—the Khalsa College. I will not dare to say that all these are communal institutions. Nobody in his senses will say that the Christian College is a communal institution. So, where do we stand in regard to them? Do all these Members on all sides of this House, do they care to concede, do they think, that by dropping this word "Hindu" from the Banras Hindu University or "Muslim" from the Aligarh Muslim University, they will by a stroke of the pen make both the institutions secular and non-communal in character? I doubt; I do not believe that it will come by a stroke of the pen. That will come by a true change of heart and by a true change of mind. Just as war starts in the mind and heart of men, so does this poison, cancer, grow in the minds and hearts of men and not by the communal tags and labels. I for one would, therefore, urge this House to consider whether we are not making a fetish of these names and of pseudo secularism. I will again emphasise that we want a truly secular State in this country, but not a pseudo-secular State, a pseudo-secular State which only goes by labels, by names and communal tags and not to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the minds and hearts of men, not to institutions as such but the facade of the institutions, the facade of individuals and institutions, and I think we are not going towards the way of creating a secular State. I therefore urge, before I conclude, once again that the Members of the House, on both sides of the House, should consider this respect. Here is my hon. friend Shri Petar Alvares. He is as much a secular individual as anybody else in this House. He does not want, he does not need to drop his name "Peter" to be non-communal, nor my hon. friend need to drop his name "Peter" to be amused, wants to drop his name "Sheo Narain" to be non-communal, nor my hon. friend Mirza Sahab.

So, I would urge that just as a compromise formula, just as in the Constitution where we have article 1—"India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States"—we may call it, "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, that is, Banaras Hindu University." I have a letter here, from an authentic source and that letter says that the existing crest, the university crest of the Banaras Hindu University itself speaks of the university as "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, Banaras Hindu University."—"Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" in Devanagari script and "Banaras Hindu University" in Roman script. It is in this spirit. This is the university crest. The letter is not from the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University but from another Vice-Chancellor. Therefore, is it not possible to arrive at this solution, and put it as "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, that is, Banaras Hindu University," just as "India, that is Bharat" which we have got in article 1 of the Constitution? Is it not possible? With that end in view, I have moved this amendment standing in my name—Nos. 57 and 60.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan): 58?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not moving.

Mr. Speaker: Have they been moved?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have been moved. May I say one word before I have done? Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya himself was the embodiment of true secularism and not a pseudo-secularism that is stalking large parts of the land today. We seek to attach importance to the facade and not to the interior, the inner heart and mind of man.

Shri Kapur Singh: Japanese secularism (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am told that he was not present and it was not moved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The clause was taken up; I do not know. I think you should not be so rigid. I came in a little late; when the clause was being considered, I came. Kindly permit me to move them; if you think it is against the—

Mr. Speaker: I can allow that; I am not objecting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am beholden to you for your generosity. (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. We will have the last laugh. Do not worry. You go on laughing on the Treasury Benches, in profound ignorance and lightheartedness on this important matter.

Mr. Speaker: Please finish now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important matter as you will agree, but they just laugh it over. (*Interruption*) They can bulldoze everything here, I know. Let them bulldoze; let them make Parliament the handmaid of Government and make Parliament a puppet-show of the Congress party.

An hon. Member: Temper.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him finish his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not in a temper. It takes a loud noise to make the deaf hear. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: He might not be disturbed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am fond of interruptions, Sir. I like those interruptions.

Mr. Speaker: But I do not like them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They give a pep to the speech.

Now, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, omit lines 6 to 9. (57)

(ii) Page 2, line 11, for "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" substitute—

"Banaras Hindu University, that is, Kashi Vishwavidyalaya"
 (60)

Now, a colleague of mine, I think it was Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma, referred to the word "Hindu". Etymologically, the word "Hindu" is not a communal word at all.

Shri Kapur Singh: She said "Hindu".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pronunciation apart; I remember a book on Stalin's writings. Stalin, nobody would call him a communal man. A book containing the speeches and writings of Stalin was published in the thirties of this century. Stalin, who was a communist, in almost every speech of his referred to the people of Hindustan, not the people of India. The etymology of the word 'Hindu' is not communal. It does not occur in the Vedas or in the Gita. The first man who used the word 'Hindu', according to research scholars, was Sikander, Alexander the Great, who came to the Indus, which was known as Sindhu. By a sort of linguistic metamorphosis, 'S' became 'H' and Sindhu became Hindu. According to him, everybody living beyond the Sindhu was known as Hindu. So, it is not a communal or religious tag at all. There is nothing wrong about it, just as there is nothing wrong about the word 'Muslim' or

'Sikh'. We do want to treat them all alike. That is the philosophy of secularism. We do not want to abolish them either in the names of institutions or of individuals. We want to keep the spirit alive. We want to treat them alike—“पंडिताः समदर्शिनः”
Samadarsinah.

I would, therefore, commend my amendments very strongly for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Sir, I am very glad to support the amendment seeking to restore the original name, i.e. Banaras Hindu University. There is nothing communal in retaining the word 'Hindu'. The basis of our Indian culture and even of our Constitution is unity in diversity. So, if the name "Banaras Hindu University" is retained, nothing is going to happen to the secular character of our country. So, I oppose this clause about which the mover himself is not sure. We have got a strange example where the mover stands up and says "I am neutral; I did not vote in the Joint Select Committee or in the other House". If he is not serious, who else is serious about it?

Some members were struggling to show that the word 'Hindu' has got a bigger connotation and it has no communal character. I do not quarrel with them. But is it proper to say that this not changing the name does not apply to the Aligarh Muslim University, because 'Hindu' includes 'Muslim' also? When it comes to Muslim, is it proper to say that it is communal?

Mr. Speaker: He should not have those fears. Nobody has said it.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Then I do not know why they were waxing eloquent on that point.

श्री शिव नारायण . अथर्वश्रम महोदय,
 "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" और "बनारस हिन्दू
 यूनिवर्सिटी" ये दोनों नाम हमारे सामने हैं ।
 एनी वेल्सट जैसी तपस्विनी और त्यागिनी

[श्री शिव नारायण]

आयरिश महिला ने इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" रखा था। जहां तक "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" नाम का सम्बन्ध है, "हिन्दू" शब्द हिन्दुस्तानी से निकला और "यूनिवर्सिटी" इंग्लिश से निकला। इसलिए सैकुलरिज्म का इससे अन्तः नमूना और क्या हो सकता है? पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, महात्मा गांधी और जिन दूसरे बड़े बड़े विद्वानों और नेताओं ने इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी, उन्होंने "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" के नाम पर आपत्ति नहीं की थी। यह विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम का केन्द्र रहा है। उसने हम को 1942 की क्रान्ति के बीर दिये हैं, इस देश के निर्माता दिये हैं। वह इस देश की गुलामी की जंजीरों को काटने वाली संस्था रही है। आज इस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ "मदन मोहन मालवीय" जोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आज पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जिन्दा होते, तो वह हरगिज इसको पसन्द न करते। काशी हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति और इस देश की संस्कृति का प्रतीक है। श्री कामत ने सिन्कदर का जिक्र किया है। जब वह अपने देश से हिन्दुस्तान की ओर चला, तो किसी ने उसको कहा कि राजन्, भारत-विजय कर के लाटने के समय मेरे लिये ये दो चीजें ले कर आना : भारतीय संस्कृति और भारत की बंगी। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हमारे देश की संस्कृति का प्रतीक है। वहां पर हिन्दू या मुसलमान किसी के लिए भी इकावट नहीं है। इसलिए इस नाम को बनाये रखने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम भी सौच समझ कर रखा गया था।

जब से हम ने अपनी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में धर्म की शिक्षा देना बन्द कर दिया है, तब से यहां पर मामला गड़बड़ होने लगा है और हम लोग नास्तिकता का और बढ़ने लगे हैं।

अभी हमारे कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई, श्री सरजू पाण्डेय, ने बहुत गर्मी में "हिन्दू" शब्द रखने का विरोध किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने भी पहले "हिन्दू" कहा और फिर दूसरी बात कही। अगर यह वोट-कैचिंग का मामला होता, तो श्री सरजू पाण्डेय और श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी हम में आगे होते। वास्तव में यह वोट-कैचिंग का प्रश्न नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" और "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" ये नाम बने रहने चाहिए, क्योंकि मिलेक्ट कमेटी में 39 मेम्बरों ने इसका समर्थन किया और केवल 6 ने इसका विरोध किया। मैजिस्ट्रेट मन्ट बि ग्रान्टिड। इय हाउस का यह ऑपिनियन है कि "हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" नाम बना रहे।

श्री राबेलास व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के बारे में हमेशा अगड़ा रहा है, लेकिन अगर इसके शुरू के इतिहास को देखा जाये, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में तीन बातें मुख्य थीं। जब सेंट्रल एसेम्बली में इस यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बन्धित बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया, तो म्वर आफ दि बिल ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी का एक विशेषता यह बताई कि इस की कोर्ट में केवल हिन्दू ही मेम्बर हो सकेंगे। इसकी दूसरी विशेषता यह थी कि उसमें हिन्दू धर्म की शिक्षा देना कम्पलमरी रहेगा और तीसरी विशेषता यह थी कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी गवर्नमेंट की मदद से नहीं, बल्कि पब्लिक की मदद से चलायी जायेगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वे तीनों बातें समाप्त हो चुकी हैं। मैं ने एसेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्स में पढ़ा था कि मालवीय जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की कोर्ट का मेम्बर केवल हिन्दू ही हो सकेगा, नान-हिन्दू नहीं हो सकेगा लेकिन आज उसकी कोर्ट में हिन्दू और नान-हिन्दू सब कोई मेम्बर बन सकते हैं हिन्दू धर्म की कम्पलमरी शिक्षा को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है। इन बिल की बजाज 7 में सभी

मजहबों की शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। इसी प्रकार इस यूनिवर्सिटी के सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आने से उसकी तीसरी विशेषता भी खत्म हो गई है। दरअसल अब खाली नाम रह गया है और जिस उद्देश्य से हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की गई थी, वे खत्म हो गये हैं। आज हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी केवल एक यूनिवर्सिटी—एक विशाल यूनिवर्सिटी और एक भारतीय यूनिवर्सिटी—रह गई है।

श्री चागला ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम रखा था "काशी विश्वविद्यालय", लेकिन उसका नाम "मदन मोहन मालवीय काशी विश्वविद्यालय" रख कर उनकी और त्रिणाड दिया। अगर इसका नाम "मदन मोहन मालवीय यूनिवर्सिटी" और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम "सर सैयद अहमद यूनिवर्सिटी" रख दिया जाये, तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि "हिन्दू" की जगह एक हिन्दू नाम और "मुस्लिम" की जगह एक मुसलमान का नाम रख दिया गया। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इस समय यूनिवर्सिटीज केन्द्र का विषय है और हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए अलग अलग एक्ट हैं। मेरा मुझाव है कि केवल एक एक्ट बनाया जाये, जो कि सब यूनिवर्सिटीज पर लागू हो। उस एक्ट में एक प्राविक्यन यह रखा जाये कि किस यूनिवर्सिटी का क्या नाम रहेगा, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तय करेगी। सब यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक कानून हो, जिसमें उन सब के लिए सिन्डीकेट, कोर्ट, वाइस चांसलर आदि के सम्बन्ध में एक से नियम हों। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जैसा कि श्री सिहासन सिंह ने कहा है, इस नाम को वापस ले लिया जाये। माननीय सदस्य, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने यहां पर एक इंट दिखवाई और यूनिवर्सिटी के क्रैस्ट का हवाला दिया। जहां तक पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के नाम का सम्बन्ध है, बनारस

यूनिवर्सिटी को एक एक इंट कह रही है कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय की है। केवल उसका नाम "मदन मोहन मालवीय विश्वविद्यालय" कर देने से वह उनकी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं होगी—वह तो पहले से ही है।

इसलिए मेरा नम्र मुझाव यह है कि हम इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और नामों के चक्कर में न पड़ें। सरकार एक ऐसा बिल लाये, जिसमें इन सब नामों को खत्म कर दिया जाये। यहां पर ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाई जायें, जिन को हिन्दुस्तान के सब लोग अपना समझें, न कि केवल कुछ जाति-विशेष या मजहब वाले अपना समझें।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very peculiar sort of Bill which is before this House. I have been in the Joint Committee and I can say that this particular Bill has created so many sensations. Firstly, I would say, it is very unusual for the Chairman of a Committee to append his note of dissent. In this Bill the Chairman of the Joint Committee had to append his dissenting note and it finds a place in the report which has been submitted. I am thankful to Shri Chagla because a number of amendments were approved and incorporated in the original draft as it was forwarded to the Joint Committee. Shri Chagla, sitting there as the Minister of Education, had to yield to so many amendments even against his wishes. Then, I dare say that the whole discussion, which lasted for several hours, is, as a matter of fact, the root cause of the timid, shy and weak policy of the ruling party and the Government. Here may I remind the House that this Bill was brought here, it was under discussion and at a particular moment of time the discussion was adjourned? Why was it done? The Rajya Sabha, as it is at present constituted, consists of a majority of Congress party members.

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

Since this amendment has been carried in Rajya Sabha, which has a majority of Congress Members, and has now come before the Lok Sabha, are we to take it that this is the consensus of view of Congress Members? Why should the ruling party, the Congress Party, be timid in not giving a mandate to its party that if they really believe in secularism they should do away with such communal names?

I may mention here one point. When this question was brought before the Joint Committee...

Mr. Speaker: Now it has been passed by one House, why go into what happened in the Joint Committee?

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: It has created further confusion. An assurance was given by the then Education Minister that an amendment to the Aligarh Muslim University Act will be brought simultaneously with the amendment to the Banaras University Act.

Mr. Speaker: That point has already been raised.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: My submission is this. It is a national university. I never mean to say that the retention of the word 'Hindu' would make it a communal institution. It is said that a comprehensive Bill is being brought forward. I understand that Shri Chagla was making a serious attempt to bring at least higher education, university education, in the Concurrent List. But with what result?

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing that.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: So, my submission is that there should be a clear-cut mandate, at least to those members of the Congress Party who believe in secularism, that it should be accepted, as has been done by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Mr. Speaker, there is an amendment in my name, seeking to change to name of the University into Banaras University, because I am against having the name of the university connected with any community or any individual, however high he may be. When the Aligarh Muslim University Act was adopted in this House, I opposed the word "Muslim" being attached to the name of that university. I oppose now the word "Hindu" in the name Banaras Hindu University. I dared to oppose even the name of such a great man as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being associated with a university. This does not mean that I have not got very great respect and regard for these people who have done such a lot for the country. I am a mere humble man and I dare not say anything against them as individuals. But I think, in principle it is wrong.

Shri Chagla says that what is important is what happens in the University but then, at the same time, he says that he will bring forward a comprehensive Bill so that there should be no denominational institution, name or label of this kind. The very fact that he is ready to bring forward a Bill like that shows that something in what is existing is wrong.

I have got here the Act of 1915 in which section 4A only says:—

"to promote the study of religion, literature, history of Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain religions".

Now you have added also "Islamic, Sikh, Christian, Zoroastrian and other civilisations and cultures". This is a very good addition, but I ask hon. Members, who are so vehement about retaining the old name and about adding to Banaras University the name of Madan Mohan Malaviya, when you change the essential content of that university they have no objection but they have objection only to the

label. means that the label has got some significance and importance which is much more important than the very content of the old Act.

Sir, you cannot get away from the fact that both the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, whatever the purposes and aim of the founders had been, have really contributed in developing communal thought in the country. I am not worried about communal riots, physical violence, this and that, but I am really worried when you create a communal mind and institutions which directly or indirectly create that communal mind. That is why I object to this name.

Then, Shri Chagla says, what is there in the name; this University is secular, national and all that. I ask Shri Chagla, when people want to run children's schools whose education entirely depends upon religious teaching, you deny them, but here is one colossal standing—one with a huge temple built at national expense and another at Aligarh with a huge mosque standing—how do you justify these two. Is there no contradiction? You say that moral teaching is done and all that. You are creating a particular type of mind. Are there not Hindus in Aligarh? Should they not have a place of worship? Are there not Christians? Are you prepared to build at Government expense a church and a temple in Aligarh and a mosque and a church in Banaras?

Sir, the trouble is that we are trying to deal with communalism but always with mental reservation. If you really want to root it out, you must go to the very root and have no hesitation in pulling it out. I am afraid, even the University Commission deals with religious education in an unsatisfactory way; and whatever current political dogmas and popular slogans there are, it finds justification and reasons for them, it says that there are so many communities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Sir, I was not allowed to continue even during the general discussion. Time has been extended for clauses by two hours and I may be given two or three minutes more because it is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: They want to make a sort of quintessence of all the religions and they want to collect and administer what is good, ethical and all that. They might as well give the students the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to learn how to behave in a right manner. Suppose, a Hindu boy reads the *Gita*; the impact on him is greater than if you teach him all the works of philosophy of Dr. Radhakrishnan. If a Christian boy recites the Sermon of the Mount, a far more effect it has than all the Kant and Hegel and all those people put together. Just as education should be in the mother tongue of the child, similarly, ethical education and moral education can only be through the religion of the mother. You cannot get away from that.

I would like to impress upon the Education Minister that he should provide religious education. You cannot divorce it. You are running away from realities and, therefore, it is necessary either to do this or have some focus, some image, where by the child can really imagine and grow in the right direction. Take, for example, Mahatma Gandhi. In his teachings, there is the precept of truth, non-violence and all that. He recited the Bible; he listened to the Kuran. The national synthesis is there. But Gandhi is forgotten not only by India but also by our Education Department.

There is a lot of sentiment attached to the name Hindu and Muslim. There is a lot of reaction as somebody said, "I have advocated the dropping of the word 'Muslim' from the Aligarh Muslim University, therefore I will lose Muslim votes. Similarly, I advocated the dropping of the word

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

'Hindu' from the Banaras Hindu University. I will lose Hindu votes and I have advocated the dropping of Jawahar Lal's name from Jawahar Lal University, therefore I may not get the ticket." In spite of all this, I say, the future of the country is more important and India's future depends upon her people and upon the integration of the whole people.

With these words, I urge upon the Education Minister to accept my amendment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात कुछ मेरी ममक्ष में नहीं आ रही है, हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रों बार बार यह कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दू कल्चर की हिफाजत करेंगे, हम मुस्लिम कल्चर की हिफाजत करेंगे। क्या वह हिस्ट्री का कोई ऐसा चैप्टर दिखा सकेंगे, जिसमें धर्म का नाम मिटा दिया गया हो और फिर भी वह कल्चर ज़िन्दा रहा हो। अगर आप हिन्दू नाम मिटा देंगे, अगर आप मुस्लिम नाम मिटा देंगे, तो वह ज़िन्दा नहीं रह सकता। ये थोड़े से आदमी हैं, जिन को अपने बाप की इज्जत नहीं है, जो अपने बाप की इज्जत नहीं कर सकते, वे दूसरे बाप की इज्जत कैसे कर सकते हैं। ये थोड़े से कम्युनिस्ट क्या बोट दिलायेंगे, हिन्दू नाम के लिये मैं हर चीज़ को लात मार सकता हूँ, चाहे शहशाहियत भी हो। हम को बहकाने की कोशिश का जाती है, लेकिन हम इस तरह से बहकावे में आने वाले नहीं हैं। और इसी लिये मैंने प्रमोडमेंट दी है। किस तरह से यह सैक्युलरिज्म देश में चलेगा, जबकि करोड़ों के दिलों को ठेस लगा कर, थोड़े से लोगों के कहने से आप नाम बदलने जा रहे हैं। इस को अंग्रेज़ी में कहते हैं --

This is the thin of the wedge.

अंगुली पकाइते पकड़ते पट्टा पकड़ना। आज आप नाम को मिटायेंगे, कल कल्चर को

मिटायेंगे, फिर बंदों को मिटायेंगे, फिर कुरान-पाक को मिटायेंगे। क्या इससे आपकी सरहदों की हिफाजत हो जायेगी, आपकी भुखमरी दूर हो जायेगी, कल्चर बच जायेगी या 50 करोड़ आदमियों में यूनिटी पैदा हो जायेगी। हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी के लिये खड़े हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि उस सभा के लोगों को पब्लिक से इन-टच नहीं होना पड़ता है, वरना वे इस को इस शकल में पास नहीं करते। हमने विभिन्नता में एकरूपता के दर्शन किये हैं, लेकिन ये तो रूनिंग पार्टी के रहमो-करम पर आ गये हैं। राज्य सभा में बैठे हुए हैं, जैसे वेवाएँ डोलते हैं, जिनका कोई आसरा नहीं होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी तरह से अगर यह उनके पास जायगा, तो वे भी कहेंगे कि यशपाल सिंह जी ऐसे हैं, वैसे हैं...

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो कुछ भी है, मैं माननीय छागला माहब से कहूंगा कि आपको कोर्ट-कोर्ट जनता के दिलों को स्पर्श करना है और भारत की संस्कृति को कायम रखना है और जिस सैक्युलरिज्म के लिये महात्मा गांधी खड़े हुए थे, जिसके लिये मौलाना अब्दुलकलाम आजाद खड़े हुए थे, उसको कायम रखना है। आज हम इस बात को भूल गये हैं कि हमारा धर्म है, अगर धर्म न होता तो सैक्युलरिज्म पंख लगा कर उड़ जाता। अगर आज चीन न होता तो हमारी कोमियत और इन्सानियत का पता न लगता। इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि... इसके नाम को न बदला जाय, इसका नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ही रहने दिया जाय।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, काफी लोगों ने चर्चा की कि हिन्दू शब्द कोई जाति विशेष का द्योतक नहीं है, और इस लिये हिन्दू शब्द को हटाने का राज्य सभा ने जो

प्रयत्न किया है, वह मही नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है। मेरा सदन से अनुरोध है कि जब तक हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी शब्द रहेंगे, तब तक उनके अन्दर हिन्दू और मुस्लिम के वातावरण रहेंगे। आज आज मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के आंकड़े देख लीजिये, कितने हिन्दू वहाँ पर पढ़ते हैं, उन पर क्या कल्चरल-इफेक्ट है। उसी तरह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के आंकड़े देखिये कि कितने मुसलमान वहाँ पर पढ़ते हैं। वहाँ की जमीन नापी जाती है मन्दिर से और वहाँ की जमीन नापी जाती है मस्जिद से, वहाँ पर कल्मा पढ़ा जाता है तो वहाँ पर गीता पढ़ी जाती है और इस तरह से यह कल्पना, सैक्यूलरिज्म की बात करना, सैक्यूलर स्टेट है, यह बिल्कुल गलत कल्पना होगी। जब तक ये शब्द दोनों में रहेंगे, तब तक ये शब्द इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि हम हिन्दू हैं और हम मुसलमान हैं। हर एक मुसलमान लड़का समझता है कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी हमारे लिये बनी है, हिन्दू लड़का समझता है कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हमारे लिये बनी है। यही नहीं प्रोफेसर्स की एक्वाइन्टमेंट में. . . (ध्यवधान) कितने प्रोफेसर्स आज वहाँ हिन्दू हैं और कितने वहाँ मुसलमान हैं। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में 99 प्रतिशत प्रोफेसर्स हिन्दू हैं और इसी तरह मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में भी हैं। वाइस चांसलर आज तक कभी भी हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में मुसलमान नहीं हुआ और न मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दू हुआ। ये सब बातें इस बात का द्योतक हैं कि दोनों अपने अपने तरीके पर मुसलमानियत और हिन्दुत्व का प्रचार कर रही हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय यूनिवर्सिटीयाँ भले ही कहलायें, लेकिन उनके अन्दर जो जहर भरा है, वह तब तक उनके अन्दर भरा रहेगा, जब तक उनका नाम हिन्दू और मुसलमान के नाम पर होगा। इसलिये मैंने अपने शुरू के बक्तव्य में जैसा कहा था कि हम नाम पर न झगड़ें, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि यह जहर इस देश से चला जाय, तो हम सब भारतीय प्रथम हैं, उसके बाद हिन्दू हैं, मुसलमान हैं। आज

हम किसी से पूछते हैं तो कहता है कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ, मुसलमान हूँ, सिख हूँ, उसके बाद हम में कोई सब कास्ट्स बोली जाती है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले भी इस पर बोल चुके हैं। इसलिये लम्बा भाषण न दीजिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जब तक ये शब्द नहीं निकलेंगे, तब तक यह जहर देश से नहीं निकल सकेगा। आज सदन की जो भी राय हो, आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दू शब्द धार्मिक नहीं है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हिन्दू शब्द गैर धार्मिक है, जैसे मुस्लिम शब्द धार्मिक है, इनको कभी न कभी निकालना होगा। नहीं तो देश के ईसे से हिन्दू धर्म का प्रचार होने देना, या मुस्लिम धर्म का प्रचार होने देना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लूंगा। हिन्दू शब्द के बारे में मेरी भी यही राय है कि हिन्दू शब्द को निकाल देना चाहिये। इसका एक कारण है। इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि मैं कुछ हिन्दू धर्म के खिलाफ हूँ, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में यह अलग अलग गुटबाजी बनने से हम एक जगह पर नहीं आ पाते हैं। जैसा भाई सिंहासन सिंह ने कहा कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दू के अलावा दूसरे आदमी को जगह नहीं मिलती. . .

श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय : यह ठीक नहीं है, वहाँ सब पढ़ते हैं, मुसलमान भी पढ़ते हैं।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पढ़ते होंगे। पढ़ने की बात छोड़ दीजिये, सर्विस को ले लीजिये, आज कल जो आदमी हाई स्कूल शुरू करता है और जिस कम्युनिटी का वह आदमी होता है, वह उसी कम्युनिटी के ज्यादा से ज्यादा टीचर भरे जाता है।

17.00 hrs.

तो जब हम एक नये रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, जब हम अपने अन्दर समाजवाद को साना

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

चाहते हैं, एक नया समाज पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि जिससे हम अलग अलग दल में न बटे रहें, तो जब हमें एक नया समाज तैयार करना है तो जूने पुराने शब्द के पीछे कुछ भावना रहती है, यह बात आर्ग्यूमेंट्स से छिपाई नहीं जा सकती। कुछ ऐसे नाम भी उनके हों तो उससे किसी का धर्म बदल जाता हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन बातों को श्री कामत ने कहा था दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, इस बिल में कोई ऐसी डर की बात नहीं है कि हिन्दू धर्म जाता है या मुस्लिम धर्म जाता है जितनी उनकी धर्म की चीजें हैं उनको वह मस्जिद में रखें या मन्दिर में रखें लेकिन जितनी गार्वजनिक चीजें हैं, कुएं हैं, स्कूल हैं, कालेज हैं, उन में कभी भी ऐसा भाव नहीं आना चाहिये।

यही इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है।

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would not take very long. I shall just place a few facts before the House. This matter of secularism comes here so often . . .

Mr. Speaker: Which is his amendment?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: It is amendment No. 41 to clause 5.

Mr. Speaker: That is to clause I. We shall come to it later. The hon. Member may resume his seat. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall be very brief because I did say something on the question of the name when I was replying to the general debate. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Kamath that communalism . . .

श्री तुलशदास जाधव (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री जी का भावण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no quorum. The hon. Minister might resume his seat. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may now resume his speech.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I was saying, communalism lies in the minds of men. The UNESCO charter says that wars are made in the minds of men. Similarly, whether you are secular or communal depends upon your mind and your heart. I have known so many so-called nationalists; if you scratch them they are communalists. Equally so, you may have an institution which may call itself national and yet which may behave in an outrageously communal manner and vice versa.

My hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi said that the word 'Hindu' has certain connotations. I agree with him; if you give it a national connotation in the sense that everyone living in India is a Hindu, it has a certain connotation; the word 'Hindustan' means the 'stan' of Hindus, or the land of the Hindus. Even today, in the French language an Indian is *L'Indo*. When you go to France, it does not matter what your religion is, they look upon you as *L'Indo*. In that sense, I entirely agree. But those who are opposing the word 'Hindu' here are not looking upon it in that national connotation but in the denominational sense. We must admit that the word 'Hindu' and the word 'Muslim'—of course, the word 'Muslim' is a denomination—have acquired a certain denominational connotation; the word 'Hindu' has acquired a certain denominational connotation. If we all accept the word 'Hindu' as having only a national connotation, as I said, in that sense, every Indian is a Hindu;

whatever our religion may be, we are Indians and we are Hindus in that sense. And it may sound a contradiction in terms, but you may have a Hindu Muslim or a Hindu Christian or a Hindu Parsi and so on.

But the debate here really has turned round the question as to whether we should not delete the denominational names from our educational institutions. There again, the question is that what matters more is the institution itself, what its activities are and what is going on in that institution.

Up to a point I agree with my hon. friend Shri Bakar Ali Mirza that perhaps a denominational name may have a tendency to give a certain complexion to an institution. But it all depends upon the leadership in that institution. As far as the Central universities are concerned, it depends on the leadership here. If we mould our institutions in a national, all-India, secular way, well, they can be so moulded. But as I have been saying all along, this is a question where I would like to leave the matter entirely to the wishes of the Members . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Free vote of Parliament.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Somebody suggested that I should bring, or rather not I but my successor should bring, a Bill embracing all the universities. But the hon. Member forgets that we have no legislative competence to legislate with regard to all the universities in India. We can only legislate with regard to the four Central universities and no more. As far as these four Central universities are concerned, we are trying—at least I have been trying—to bring forward Bills which are more or less similar. After the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, I wanted to bring forward a Bill with regard to Aligarh University which would be more or less based on the ideas incorporated in the Banaras Bill.

As you will see, I have incorporated the same ideas in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill.

I have nothing more to say except that I leave it to the House to decide whether the name should continue or not.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahabubnagar): May I say that we are not known as 'Hindus' outside, but as 'Hindis'?

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 1.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Amendment No. 3 is the basic one. If that is carried, the whole clause 2 will go and I will move a consequential official amendment to that effect. I say this because there are several amendments . . .

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 3 is to clause 3. There might to some mistake in printing. Amendment No. 3 says:

"for lines 1 to 6, substitute—
 '(j) "University" means the Banaras Hindu University".

That is to clause 3.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: My amendment No. 87 is there. It may be put.

Mr. Speaker: That is to make it 'Banaras University'. I can put that before the House. It was proposed that if this is carried, the others would fall through. Therefore, I am putting amendment No. 87.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. You have just now said that that will decide the issue. It is not so because the nomenclature is not Banaras University but something else. What is the nomenclature?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. I cannot tell him and then decide.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya.

Mr. Speaker: Let me put amendment No. 87 to the vote of the House.

Shri Priya Gupta: That defeats the purpose. How can you say that acceptance or rejection of that will decide the issue . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: Your ruling is that.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that. I have not given any ruling.

Shri Priya Gupta: You are giving priority according to the communication of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter. This is no ruling. If the others are not barred, I will put them.

Shri Priya Gupta: You said that if this is passed, the entire thing is gone.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am told. This is what I said, that if this is passed, the others would fall through.

Shri Priya Gupta: If that is accepted, it means you are also convinced.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment reads. . . (Interruptions) Order order.

Shri Priya Gupta: If you order I have got to keep quiet, otherwise I have to go out.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise he will not listen.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: May I read out my amendment?

Mr. Speaker: I have got it myself.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think you may put amendment No. 30 to the House. It says:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9 and wherever they occur in the Bill,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya"

substitute "Banaras Hindu University".

That is a substantive amendment.

Shri Priya Gupta: How can it be taken up? The amendments should be taken up seriatim.

Mr. Speaker: He would not listen to anybody.

Shri Priya Gupta: Everybody is interrupting, and you do not tell them.

Mr. Speaker: I have really become attached to Mr. Priya Gupta.

I shall put amendment No. 30 to the House.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Mine may be put; I may get more votes.

Mr. Speaker: If there is earlier one, I have to put it first. So, I put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9 and wherever they occur in the Bill,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya",

substitute "Banaras Hindu University." (30)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House. The other amendments are barred.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Before you put it, may I submit that the consequence of the adoption of amendment No. 30 would be the deletion of clause 2, because the purpose of clause 2 is to change the name. So the whole of clause 2 may be dropped.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. Would you please refer to article 108 of the Constitution:

"If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or

(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill. . . ."

We have now come to such a disagreement.

Mr. Speaker: Not finally. It has to be sent there a second time. This is not final.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The third contingency is important:

"more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it....".

We received it last November, in 1965. We have not passed the Bill yet:

"the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People....".

we are still sitting fortunately; not dissolved yet:

"notify to the Houses by message if they are setting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill."

I agree that the President has not exercised his powers; he should have exercised the powers and should have summoned and we should make a request to him to summon a joint session.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot make that request now.

Now, it is not clear to me. Is clause 2 to be dropped?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. We will be left with the original Act which has got this Preamble: "Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential University at Banaras...." If the change in the name goes away, the whole of that clause goes and the original preamble will remain. The necessity for this clause goes and the preamble will remain as it was in the original Act. It is unnecessary to have clause 2 now.

Shri Shinkre: It is clear that the Government wants to hurry up with the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We have spent so much time and now he stands up and says something.

Shri Shinkre: If they want to proceed with it for any other reason, then, to avoid difficulties, I am raising the question of quorum. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is ringing.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is such an important Bill that it cannot be proceeded with like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 3—(Substitution of new section for section 2)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, there is Government amendment No. 42 to clause 3.

Shri Bal Krishna Singh: I have my amendment No. 3 to clause 3.

Mr. Speaker: That is barred now. There is amendment No. 42 of Government.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move: Page 3, line 3, for "1965" substitute "1966" (42)

Mr. Speaker: The question is: Page 3, line 3, for "1965" substitute "1966" (42)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then we take clause 4.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The amendment to that clause also is redundant.

Mr. Speaker: That also goes. So, the question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then, we take clause 5.

Clause 5— (*Effect of change in the name of University*)

Shri Bhakt Darshan: There are three amendments: 43, 44 and 45.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In view of the decision of the House that the original name should stand, this clause may be dropped.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 6— (*Amendment of section 4*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand parts of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7— (*Amendment of section 4A*)

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 6, omit "with the approval of the Central Government" (88)

When the university can acquire, hold, manage and dispose of property, I do not know why for borrowing they

should come to the Central Government for approval.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I must oppose this amendment. I do not think the Central Government should be committed to any borrowing unless it has the approval of the Government. I hope the occasion will not arise when the University will have to borrow, but if it arises, it should be with the approval of the Government.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: When they can be trusted for acquiring, holding and selling property, they can be trusted for borrowing also.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 88 to the House.

Amendment No. 88 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9— (*Substitution of new sections for sections 6 and 7.*)

Shri Raghunath Singh: I beg to move:

Page 24,—

for lines 33 to 36.
substitute—

"9. (1) There shall be a Dean for each Faculty; every Professor within the Faculty shall, by rotation according to seniority, act as the Dean of the Faculty for a period of two years." (92)

जब डीन बन जाते हैं, तो हमेशा के लिए वही बने रहते हैं। मैं यह व्यवस्था करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर बाई रोटेशन डीन बना करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का इस पर कोई आवेकेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। वह इसकी इम्प्लीकेशन को जांच कर लें और इसको स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री मु० क० बागला : मुझे अफसोस है कि मुझे आबजेवशन है।

It will lead to a great deal of difficulty I have considered it. It will affect the whole scheme that we have laid down. The scheme is there should be a dean for each faculty and the dean should be selected by rotation from the Heads of Departments. The professors are so many that it will be very difficult. The idea is there should not be the same dean for more than 2 years, but the rotation should be confined to the Heads of Departments. I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I will put amendment 92 to the House.

Amendment No. 92 was put and negatived.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I have got amendment 89.

Mr. Speaker: He should have got up earlier. All right. He may move it.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 10, *add* at the end "or constitute a new committee" (89)

There has been a case in Andhra University when this committee was asked by the Chancellor to send a fresh panel of names, but the committee refused and sent back the same set of people. There was a sort of deadlock. I think there should be power to have a new committee if it is necessary.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: As you will see, Sir, the scheme is that the Vice-Chancellor is to be recommended by a panel of three persons and if the names are not acceptable to the Visitor he will ask that committee to call for fresh recommendations. If Shri

Mirza's amendment is accepted it will mean delay. It will take some time to set up the panel.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: There was a deadlock in Andhra University. They refused to send in fresh names. Therefore, you must have power to constitute a new committee.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It consists of two representatives of the court and one representative of the Visitor.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Same is the case here.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I hope the Banaras University will not do what Osmania University did. Recently in the Banaras University the rule was for the Executive Committee to recommend names. I had to get three panels before I got the name of Dr. Sen.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 89 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 89 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10, 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Amendment of section 11)

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 13.

Shri Bal Krishna Singh: I beg to move:

Page 10,—

omit line 29. (12)

एकेडेमिक कौन्सिल को डिमिशनरी ऐबजेशन लेने का पहले अधिकार था, उसे बागला साहब छीन रहे हैं तो मेरा यह विचार है कि एकेडेमिक कौन्सिल को यह अधिकार डिसिप्लि-

[श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह]

नरी ऐक्शन लेने का होना चाहिए और यहां से यह डिलीट कर देना चाहिए। यह बड़ा आवश्यक है। मुझे विश्वास है कि चागला साहब उसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे एकेडेमिक कोषिल को यह अधिकार रहने देंगे।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had a very long discussion on this in the Joint Committee and also in the Rajya Sabha. I very much regret I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Amendment of section 14)

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 16.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: There is Government amendment No. 46. But here I would like to submit that a correction has to be made. Instead of "line 38" it should be "line 33".

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 38,—

for "1965" substitute "1966" (46)
(Shri Bhakt Darshan)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 15)

Mr. Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 17.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move
Page 12, line 13,—

for '1965' substitute "19066" (47)

Shri Bal Krishna Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12,—

omit lines 9 to 14. (13)

यह बड़ा महत्व का है इम्पाटेंट है और इसलिए इम्पाटेंट है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट में शुरू से ही यह प्राविजन था कि विश्वनाथ टेम्पल जो यूनिवर्सिटी में है उससे 1.5 मील की दूरी के जो कालेज थे वह एफिलिएट हो सकते थे। आपने वह प्राविजन तो रखा है लेकिन यह प्रतिबन्ध कर दिया है कि इस वक्त जो कालेजें इस ऐक्ट के बनने के समय हैं वही एफिलिएट हो सकेंगे इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि आप बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में एफिलिएशन आगे के लिए बन्द कर रहे हैं और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में जितने कालेजें हैं उन सब को गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी से एफिलिएट कर दे रहे हैं। गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में फेकल्टी आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर बगैरह नहीं है और उसके विधान में है कि कोई पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट कालेज नहीं खोला जा सकता। तो इसमें नुकसान ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के सब जिलों का होगा। बनारस में जो डिग्री कालेजें होंगी वह उससे एफिलिएट नहीं हो सकते और गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के विधान के अनुसार कोई पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट कालेज नहीं खोल सकते। जबकि ऐसा रिस्ट्रिक्शन इंडिया के और किसी हिस्से में नहीं है। तो इससे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बात को भी आप समझें कि आज जो कालेजें हैं आगे चलकर उससे भी अच्छे कालेज हो सकते हैं और यह मान लेना कि इस वक्त मौजूदा हालत में जो कालेज हैं उनसे अच्छे कालेज हमारे नहीं होंगे, यह मैं समझता

हैं कि ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि 15 मील के रेडियस में जितने कालेज हैं अगर यूनिवर्सिटी चाहे तो उनको एफिलिएट करले। इस पुराने प्राविजन को रखें और यह प्रतिबन्ध न लगायें।

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the House will look at the original Act as to what Malaviyaji intended this University to be, it says "an Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University". Therefore, it was clear in the mind of the founder of this university that it should not be an affiliated university, and we know the advantages of a residential university; it has a campus where all the students live together, where there is contact between the teachers and students. With great hesitation I agreed that we might permit those colleges which are already established to be affiliated. But if we extend now the jurisdiction of the University and permit the University to affiliate any college which is established hereafter, the very character of this University will be altered, and that is why we said in the proviso that no new college or institution started after the commencement of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1965 shall be admitted to any such privilege of this University. I am sorry, I cannot accept this amendment. I hope the House will oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 13,—

for "1965" substitute "1966" (47)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20.—(Substitution of new Section for section 17)

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 24,—

for "1965" substitute "1966" (48)

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I beg to move:

Page 14, lines 3 and 4,—

omit "including High Schools" (90)

I want the High Schools to be excluded from the purview of the university. This sort of thing is going on in Aligarh and Banaras. I think it is high time that it is put a stop to.

Shri M. C. Chagla: For historical reasons, I believe there is one high school, which was started by Mrs. Beasant, which has always been part of the Banaras University. Similarly, there is a school in Aligarh. I am not in favour of having schools affiliated to a university, but for historical reasons....

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The Education Department can look after it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot leave that school to the Education Department; I am sorry. The University must look after this school as it has done all these years.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 90 to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 90 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 24,—

for "1965" substitute "1966" (48)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25— (Transitional provisions)

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I beg to move:—

Page 18, lines 18 and 19,—

omit "the Vice-Chancellor."
(49)

Shri M. C. Chagla: I may explain this. This is rather important. When we first drafted sub-clause (2), we said:—

"The following officers, namely, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and the Chief Proctor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act be elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act and of the Statutes set out in the Schedule, and the persons holding any such office immediately before such commencement shall continue to hold that office until his successor enters upon his office."

When this Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhagavati was the Vice-Chancellor, whose term of office was about to expire. Now quite a new situation has arisen. We have just got a new Vice-Chancellor and, as I said earlier, a very fine Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sen, who has only been appointed a month or two back. It will be a bad thing for the University if under this clause his office would come to an end as soon as it is enforced.

Then, sub-clause (4) says:—

"Every officer of the University, other than those referred to in

sub-sections (2) and (3), holding office immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, on and from such commencement, hold his office by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions as he held it immediately before such commencement."

We have appointed the Vice-Chancellor under the present Act for a term of six years and by omitting the word "Vice-Chancellor" from sub-clause (2), by reason of sub-clause (4) he will continue to hold his office for his full term of six years which will be very desirable in the interest of the Banaras Hindu University.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18, lines 18 and 19,—

omit "the Vice-Chancellor,"
(49)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE SCHEDULE

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह: मेरी प्रमण्डमेन्ट

14 तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आगला साहब स्वयं मंजूर कर रहे हैं।

प्रमण्डमेन्ट 15 बिल में रजिस्ट्रार को जो अधिकार दिया गया है उससे वह फॉय वलास एम्पलाइज के खिलाफ डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन ले सकता है, सस्पेंड कर सकता है, सजा दे सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अधिकार रजिस्ट्रार को देने के बजाय वाइस-चान्सेलर को दिया जाय, क्योंकि फॉय वलास एम्पलाइज हर फंक्न्टी में अलग अलग हैं, अगर रजिस्ट्रार को ये अधिकार दिये जायेंगे जो कि रिकार्ड का ही जिम्मेदार ह, तो इसके

मायने यह होंगे कि उसकी अपील वाइस चान्सलर के पास होगी और फिर एक्जीक्यूटिव कौन्सिल के पास होगी। मेरी राय में इस काम के लिए वाइस चान्सलर ही एक प्रायर अथोरिटी है, जो कि सारी प्रोवीसिटी को कन्ट्रोल करता है। उसी को यह अधिकार रहना चाहिये कि वह एग्जालाइस को सजा, जुर्माना या मौअनिल कर सके। यह अधिकार रजिस्ट्रार को नहीं होना चाहिये।

जहां तक अमेण्डमेंट 16 का ताल्लुक है, जिगमे मैंने लाइन 13 से 20 तक अग्रीमिट करने के लिये कहा है, उसका उद्देश्य केवल यही है कि यदि वाइस चान्सलर को वह अधिकार दिया जाता है तो फिर रजिस्ट्रार के आर्डर पर अपील करने वाले धारा की जरूरत नहीं रह जायगी। मैं समझना हूँ कि छागला साहब को इस अमेण्डमेंट का स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये, क्योंकि आजकल रजिस्ट्रार के सम्बन्ध में क्या भावना है, यह छागला साहब को

साहब को मालूम है। इस प्रकार का अधिकार उनको देने से दूसरे अफसरों के बीच प्रगड़े खड़े हो जायेंगे।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I wish to move my amendment No. 91, through which I want a new faculty to be added.

श्री मुकम अल्व कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, इतने महत्व का विषय चल रहा है, लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum and the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 16, 1966|Kartika 25, 1888 (Saka).